

**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 : thirtieth annual report.**

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### **Publication/Creation**

Lancaster ; Manchester : Royal Albert Asylum, 1894.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/j7vfbfvd>

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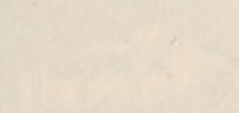
# SYLLABUS

OF

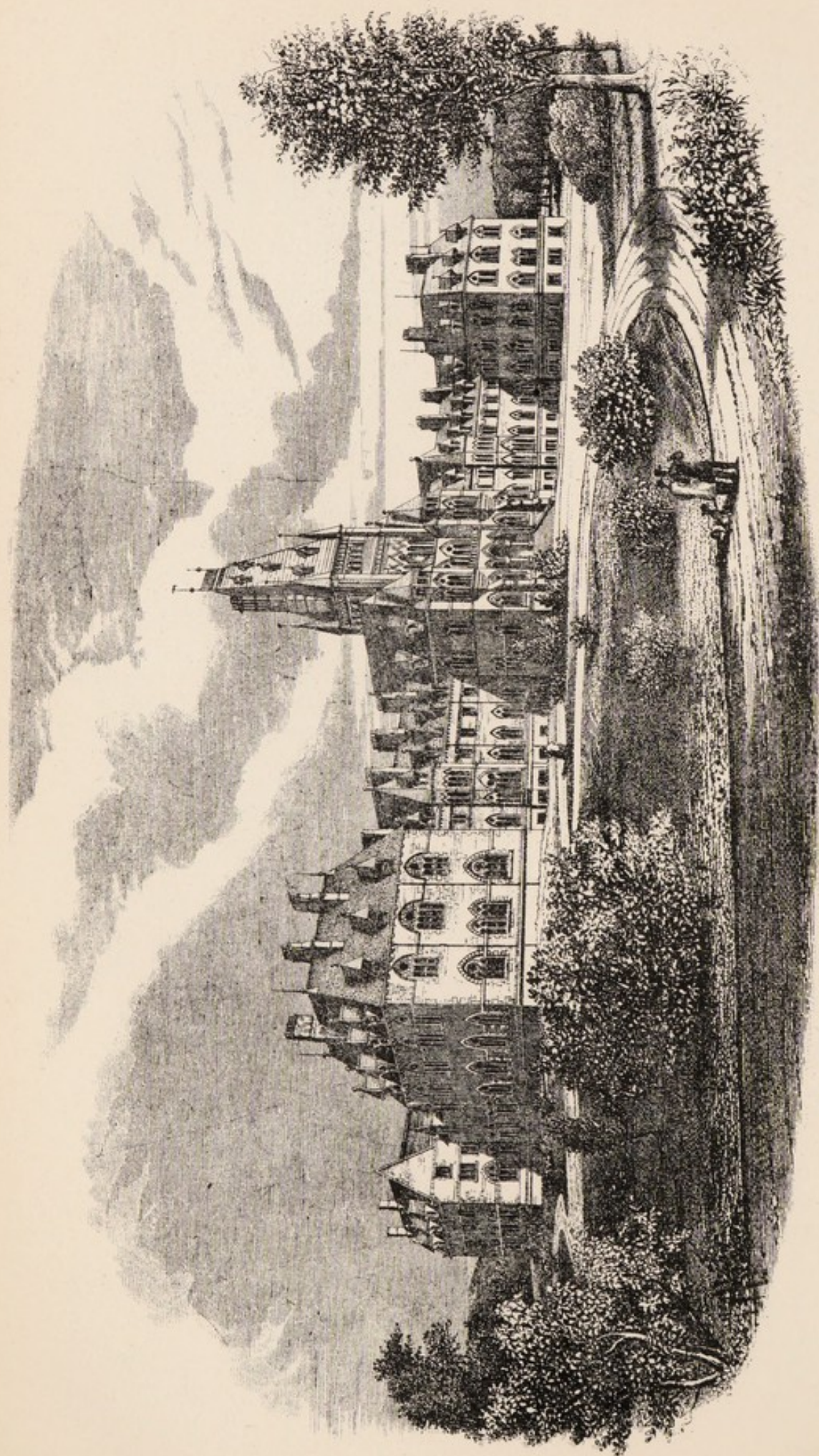
## THE WEAK MINDED

PERSONS

OF







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.

---

THIRTIETH 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.

Principal and Secretary,—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

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OCTOBER, 1894.





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

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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 Principal and Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

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*Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Principal and 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 Mr. James Diggins, 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
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport ... ..	1,012	12	10
Major Barker, Holme Field, Wakefield ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford... ..	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyersdale Park, Garstang ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston ... ..	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Ossett ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick ... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster ... ..	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool ... ..	985	12	8
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston ... ..	827	16	7
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster ... ..	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
Mrs. Jane Dover, Skiddaw Bank, Keswick ... ..	615	11	9
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
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea ... ..	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



	£	s.	d.
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
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton ... ..	500	0	0
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton .. ..	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
Miss Bradshaw, Lancaster ... ..	400	0	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 Vitré, Esq., M.D., Lancaster ... ..	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish ... ..	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool ... ..	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern ... ..	205	0	0
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
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax ... ..	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
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse ... ..	100	0	0
John Buckley, Esq., Saddleworth ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Freeman, Halifax ... ..	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
Howard Livesey, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford ... ..	100	0	0
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax ... ..	100	0	0



	£	s.	d.
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe ... ..	100	0	0
Miss Gertrude S. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe ...	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport ... ..	100	0	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester ... ..	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington ... ..	90	0	0
John George Hargreaves, Esq., Durham ... ..	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston ... ..	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron, R. A. A.), Lancaster...	86	1	4
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich... ..	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton ... ..	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster ... ..	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
Mrs. Elizabeth Ostle, Birkby, Maryport... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors ... ..	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham ... ..	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster ... ..	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport... ..	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
Miss E. A. Pendry, Harewood, Leeds ... ..	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
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester ... ..	23	17	7
Mrs. Martha Taylor, Halifax ... ..	22	1	7
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
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth ... ..	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton ... ..	15	0	0
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Ulverston . ...	10	10	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



## P R O S P E C T U S .

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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. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation. The Institution is under the medical care of a Resident Physician and an Assistant Medical Officer.

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 Principal and 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 542 patients now in the Asylum, 249 belong to Lancashire, 146 to Yorkshire, 50 to Durham, 48 to Cheshire, 19 to Cumberland, 17 to Northumberland, 9 to Westmorland. Four 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 Visitor*, 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. 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 Principal and 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, 1894.

JAMES DIGGENS, *Principal and 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.

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*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. LORD MUNCASTER.  
 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 Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	CARLISLE.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	MANCHESTER.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	LIVERPOOL.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	WAKEFIELD.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE,	The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.	TATTON.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF	The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.
CHESTER.	



## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

## Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B., M.P.

## Vice-Chairmen.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, KNT., York.

Sir EDWARD RIPLEY, Bart., Bradford.

Sir THOS. BROCKLEBANK, Bart., Liverpool.

Sir F. T. MAPPIN, Bart., M.P., Sheffield.

Sir ISAAC HOLDEN, Bart., M.P., Keighley.

Sir JAMES RAMSDEN, Knt., Barrow-in-Furness.

Sir THOMAS STOREY, Knt., Lancaster.

Sir WILLIAM GRAY, Knt., West Hartlepool.

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## GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

—: o :—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1894;

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,  
(SIR ANTHONY MARSHALL),  
PRESIDING.

The Report of the Central Committee was presented by the Principal and Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented ; and gratefully recognising the numerous evidences of steady progress, earnestly appeals to the philanthropic public of the Seven Associated Counties for further liberal support in the maintenance and extension of the beneficent work of the Institution.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P., (Chairman of the Central Committee) ; and seconded by Edward S. Heywood, Esq., Treasurer of the Manchester and Salford District Committee.

- 2.—That this Meeting cordially thanks the Committees and Collectors of the Ladies' Associations for their able, persevering, and self-denying labours in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum ; and trusts that the successful example thus afforded may induce many other Ladies to co-operate in the formation of additional Associations.

Moved by Sir Thomas Storey, Lancaster, (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee) ; and seconded by Alderman Charles Brown, Chester.

- 3.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their valuable services in past years ; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby appoints the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert and the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	WILLIAM T. SHARP, ESQ.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
REV. W. BONSEY, M.A.	COLONEL MARTON.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	GEO. W. MAXSTED, ESQ.	EDWARD STOREY, ESQ.
HENRY GARNETT, ESQ.	EDWARD G. PALEY, ESQ.	

Moved by Colonel Foster (Hornby Castle, Lancaster), Chairman of the Bradford Local Committee ; and seconded by Alfred Simpson, Esq., Manchester,



- 4.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Manchester and Salford 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 :—

The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF  
TATTON, *Chairman*.

EDWARD S. HEYWOOD, Esq., *Treasurer*.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR OF  
MANCHESTER.

The Worshipful the MAYOR OF SALFORD.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

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J. A. BEITH, Esq.

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WM. J. CROSSLEY, Esq.

J. W. MACLURE, Esq., M.P.

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GERALD PEEL, Esq.

ALFRED SIMPSON, Esq.

G. W. RAYNER WOOD, Esq.

JAMES DIGGENS (Exchange Chambers,  
Bank Street), *Secretary*.

Moved by W. W. B. Hulton, Esq. (Hulton Park, Bolton), Constable of Lancaster Castle ; and seconded by Herbert Radcliffe, Esq., Rochdale.

- 5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Albert Greg, Esq., and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account ; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Sir Thomas Storey as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch as professional Auditor, for the ensuing year.

Moved by Gerald Peel, Esq., Manchester ; and seconded by E. Vincent, Esq., Southport.

- 6.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Southport, on Wednesday, September 25th, 1895 ; and that notice thereof be given in the Southport, Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, Chester, York, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle Newspapers.

Moved by John Thompson., Esq., Chester ; and seconded by Sir Bosdin T. Leech, Manchester.

- 7.—A cordial Vote of Thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for presiding, was moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert ; and seconded by Sir Thomas Storey.



# REPORT

*Presented at the General Annual Meeting,  
held at the Town Hall, Manchester,  
October 23rd, 1894.*

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THE Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum have great pleasure in presenting their Thirtieth Annual Report, and in again meeting the Manchester and South Lancashire Subscribers. The district of which Manchester is the centre has a strong and direct interest in the Institution, inasmuch as the Salford Hundred has at the present time no fewer than 127 of its imbecile children under care and training. The Royal Albert Asylum ought to rank, therefore, as a local as well as a general Institution. Distinguished among the cities of the world for its generous support of philanthropic enterprises, Manchester has always taken a prominent part in this work. At the very commencement an influential Local Committee was formed. Two public Banquets have been held in aid of the funds—the first in 1870, under the presidency of the late Earl of Derby, and the second in 1875, when the late Lord Winmarleigh presided. On both occasions large sums were subscribed to the Building Fund. In 1872 the late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser) presided at the General Annual Meeting; and in 1884 the then Mayor of Manchester (Mr. P. Goldschmidt) presided on a similar occasion. It was with the hearty co-operation of Mr. Goldschmidt during his mayoralty that the Manchester and Salford District Ladies' Association was

Manchester.



formed under the auspices of the late Lady Egerton of Tatton. After ten years' interval, the Central Committee again appear before a Manchester audience to give an account of their stewardship. Since their last visit not a few local friends have died, but the memory of their good deeds is still fragrant. It is to be hoped that others, imbued with the same lofty spirit of benevolence, will step forward to fill up the gaps in the ranks of active supporters of the Institution. Of those who took part in Manchester at the first election of patients in 1870 only very few remain, and the survivors are not less convinced of the importance of the objects of the Institution, and not less earnest in promoting them.

Quinquennial  
Festival.

The Fifth Quinquennial Festival was held at the Asylum on the 13th of October, 1893. The Earl of Derby presided at the Banquet in the Winmarleigh Hall, having made it one of his first public engagements in this country on his retirement from the Governor-Generalship of Canada. The Annual Meeting was held in the De Vitré Hall, when the Chairman of the Central Committee (the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.) presided. There was a large and influential attendance of friends of the Asylum; and the cause of the Institution was ably pleaded. Extracts from the speeches are appended to this Report. The appeal was more particularly for funds to enable the Committee to make suitable provision for isolating and treating cases of infectious disease, and several handsome donations were contributed by old friends in response to the appeal.

Financial  
condition.

Financially, the year has been one of steady progress. The ordinary income has been equal to the ordinary requirements, and the Committee have been able to transfer from the Maintenance Account the sum of £1,000 to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account, for the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary. This transfer has been rendered possible by the payment of arrears due for a deceased private patient whose property has been realised. The total amount received from all sources during the year is £21,407 18s. Omitting the Farm and Garden items, the receipts on Maintenance Account have been £20,495 14s. 3d. For the Sustentation Fund £365 6s. 7d., and for the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account £362 os. 5d. have been



received. The donations to the Maintenance Fund have been £150 less than in the previous year. As regards the Sustentation Fund, the legacies actually paid have amounted to £365 6s. 7d., as compared with £2,506 11s. 9d. last year.

A considerable outlay is being incurred in the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary. The question of the urgent need of better accommodation for cases of infectious disease was dealt with in the last Report. The Hospital Sub-Committee having had under consideration several plans, came to the conclusion that, for economical and administrative reasons, it was advisable to add another floor to the Rodgett Infirmary, thus raising it to two storeys; to erect separate offices, and to supply a separate outside entrance for the upper floor which should, when the necessity arises, be used exclusively for infectious cases. The addition will give two large wards with accommodation for 25 beds, and bath rooms, lavatories, nurses' rooms, &c.; and the new outside offices will include a commodious disinfecting house for a Washington Lyon's Patent Steam Disinfector, a new laundry and other conveniences. Tenders were invited, and in April last the tender of Mr. William Huntington, amounting to £3,077, was accepted. The cost of fittings and furniture will be additional. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation before the end of the year 1894.

Extension  
of the  
Rodgett  
Infirmary.

That the extra accommodation will be a great boon, apart from its utilisation for infectious cases, is obvious. It can be used for isolating new patients on admission, and for patients returning from their holidays, and when not thus required will be available for feeble cases needing the special attention and care which cannot conveniently be given in the Asylum proper; and the entire building will be under the immediate control of the Head Nurse of the Rodgett Infirmary.

The Committee heartily thank those friends who have already contributed to the Hospital Fund, and they appeal for further contributions, so that the ordinary funds of the Institution may be appropriated to their own specific purposes.

Contributions  
to the  
Hospital  
Fund.



A portion of the ground floor of the north wing of the Asylum having been occupied as a temporary hospital, the accommodation for girls and junior boys has been reduced. Hence the diminished number of patients in the Asylum as compared with last year.

Number and  
Classification of  
Patients.

There are now in the Institution 542 patients, viz., 369 boys and 173 girls. At the date of the last Report there were 589, of whom 405 were boys and 184 girls. The total average number resident during the year has been 562 as compared with 596 last year.

The present inmates may be thus classified according to the Associated Counties from which they have been received:—

LANCASHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
									542

Of these 300 are cases elected by the Subscribers, 208 reduced-payment cases, 15 full-payment cases, 10 associated and private cases, 6 life-interest cases, and 3 presentation cases.

Brunton House.

The Branch Establishment at Brunton House has vacancies for feeble-minded youths as private patients, for whom remunerative rates can be paid. The House is in a picturesque and salubrious situation, and stands within its own charming grounds. The pupils are systematically trained and taught at the Institution, but Brunton House is their residence.

Huddersfield.

Huddersfield is one of the West Riding towns which cordially supported, at the outset, the scheme for the establishment of a Northern Counties' Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles. A Local Committee was formed there in 1866, when a public meeting was held at which the late Dr. de Vitré, the able and eloquent chairman of the Central Com-



mittee, advocated the claims of the Institution. The town was again visited in 1879, when the General Annual Meeting was held under the presidency of the late Lord Winmarleigh, who had succeeded Dr de Vitre in the Chairmanship of the Central Committee. On both occasions a liberal response was given to the appeals for financial assistance. The late Chairman of the Local Committee (Mr. Wright Mellor) had from the first taken an active interest in the Asylum, and he was efficiently assisted by the Honorary Local Secretaries, the Rev. R. Bruce, D.D., and Mr. John Allen. Mr. Wm. Brooke, a gentleman highly esteemed for his philanthropy and public enterprise, having consented to succeed the late Mr. Wright Mellor, it was decided by the Central Committee to hold an Election of Patients in Huddersfield, which took place on the 13th of June. Sir Andrew Fairbairn, as Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee, presided at the Election. There were altogether 115 candidates for 50 vacancies. For Lancashire there were 45 candidates for 20 vacancies; for Yorkshire 40 candidates for 18 vacancies; for Cheshire 9 candidates for 3 vacancies; for Westmorland 3 candidates for 2 vacancies; for Cumberland 4 candidates for 2 vacancies; for Durham 11 candidates for 4 vacancies; and for Northumberland 3 candidates for 1 vacancy. At the public meeting which followed the election, and at which Mr. W. Brooke presided, Sir Andrew Fairbairn ably explained the objects of the Institution and the successful results of the work. Earnest addresses were also delivered by Mr. W. Brooke, Sir Joseph Crosland, M.P., Mr. John Whitley, the Rev. Dr. Bruce, and other well-known Yorkshire friends of the Institution. To the Chairman sincere thanks are due for kind hospitality. Many new donations and annual subscriptions were contributed in connection with these meetings, and others were subsequently obtained by the influential Local Treasurer, Ald. J. F. Brigg. An attempt was made to form a Ladies' Association for the Huddersfield District, and Mrs. Hodgson Wright, the energetic organiser and active spirit of the Halifax Ladies' Association, kindly attended to give explanations and assistance. Mr. John Whitley of Halifax, in order to stimulate the zeal of the Huddersfield ladies who were present at the meeting, generously offered to defray the expenses of a Ladies' Excursion to the Asylum. The Local

Election  
of  
Patients.



Committee are not without hope that, in the course of a few months, a Ladies' Association for the district of Huddersfield may be organised.

Contributions  
from the  
Seven Counties.

The following table gives the Contributions to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds which have been received during the year from the Associated Counties :—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.			SUSTENTA- TION FUND ACCOUNT	TOTAL.
	Annual Subscrip- tions	Donations.	Legacies.	Legacies	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE .....	1429 1 6	375 14 1	50 0 0	65 6 7	1920 2 2
YORKSHIRE .....	1374 9 10	142 18 8	.....	300 0 0	1817 8 6
CHESHIRE .....	522 6 1	19 18 2	.....	.....	542 4 3
WESTMORLAND.....	239 11 11	41 16 0	.....	.....	281 7 11
CUMBERLAND .....	324 15 6	20 18 5	.....	.....	345 13 11
DURHAM .....	411 11 3	.....	.....	.....	411 11 3
NORTHUMBERLAND....	51 17 6	.....	.....	.....	51 17 6
	4353 13 7	601 5 4	50 0 0	365 6 7	5370 5 6

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep up the total amount of the Annual Subscriptions. It is inevitable that commercial depression should seriously affect this source of income, but the withdrawals have been nearly balanced by the additions. The Annual Subscriptions from Lancashire have increased by £33 3s. 3d. while those from Yorkshire have decreased by £25 1s. There has been an increase from Cumberland of £18 6s., but a slight falling off in the other counties. The net diminution, taking the seven counties together, is £18 1s. 11d., which, under the circumstances, is not unsatisfactory.

Ladies'  
Associations.

To the Ladies' Associations the Central Committee are much indebted for zealous co-operation in their endeavours to maintain at a high level the annual income of the Institution. These Ladies' Associations have prosecuted with energy, ability, and perseverance, their work of collecting funds for the Institution. Contributions have to be solicited from people who know little or nothing of the benefits which the Institution confers upon an afflicted class, and who plead strong local claims upon their benevolence. Amid manifold discouragements from want of local interest, bad trade, and other adverse influences during the year, it is surprising that the total amount raised by the ladies this



year has been only £66 less than last year, i.e., £2,393 9s. 8d. as against £2,459 10s. 1d. in 1893. Cheshire stands at the head of the counties, and Halifax leads the towns. Special arrangements have recently been made for extending the work of the Manchester and Cheshire Associations, which the Committee hope will secure for the Institution much additional support in those districts.

The amounts collected by the Ladies' Association during the year are as follows :—

Amounts  
Collected by  
Ladies'  
Associations.

						Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			Total.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	400	12	1	19	18	2	420	10	3
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	369	11	3	...	...	...	369	11	3
HALIFAX	...	...	...	...	...	344	17	11	8	4	9	353	2	8
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD	...	...	...	...	...	223	6	0	12	17	4	236	3	4
ROCHDALE	...	...	...	...	...	86	3	0	12	7	6	98	10	6
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	235	1	6	12	6	5	247	7	11
BRADFORD	...	...	...	...	...	223	10	11	12	10	5	236	1	4
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	180	15	11	37	6	6	218	2	5
LEEDS	...	...	...	...	...	96	5	0	1	14	0	97	19	0
YORK...	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	0	4	8	6	90	10	6
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	6	...	...	...	11	13	6
THIRSK	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	6	16	6	8	18	6
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	0	10	0	4	18	6
						£2264	9	7	129	0	1	2393	9	8

In no way could the interest of the Collectors and others connected with the Ladies' Associations be better sustained and promoted than by visits of inspection to the Asylum. Seeing the excellent work being carried on, they could then better explain it to those whom they might desire to become subscribers. Several of the Associations have, at different times, sent deputations to inspect the Institution. Recently a large party of influential ladies came from Manchester and Cheshire, and gave unmistakable expression to their satisfaction, and to their determination to do everything in their power to extend the sphere of their benevolent efforts. Such visits are earnestly invited, and nothing will be omitted by Mr. Diggins, Dr. Telford Smith, and the other officials to make them agreeable and instructive.

Visits of  
Inspection.

The steady and continuous growth of the Sustentation (Endowment) Fund calls for much gratitude on the part of the Committee and all who desire to see the Institution

Growth  
of the  
Sustentation  
Fund.



established on a satisfactory and permanent basis. The income from Investments is now equal to the total amount of the Annual Subscriptions. For this fortunate financial position the Institution is indebted to the numerous, and, in some cases, truly munificent legacies which have been bequeathed to it. The following legacies have been received during the year, but others of a larger amount have been announced and will be included in next year's financial statement :—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse . . . . .	100	0	0
Mr. John Buckley, Saddleworth . . . .	100	0	0
Mrs. Jane Freeman, Southowram, Halifax	100	0	0
Mr. John Manchester, Preston (additional)	65	6	7
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster . . .	50	0	0

Collections  
and  
Offertories.

The support of Clergymen and Ministers is earnestly desired by the Committee, and collections and offertories are much esteemed. Pulpit advocacy tends to make the Institution better known, both among the rich and the poor. Even now little is known, in many parts of the Northern Counties, of the beneficent work which is being carried on at the Royal Albert Asylum. And were only one collection or offertory annually made in each of the 178 towns and villages from which the present inmates have been received, the aggregate amount thus obtained would be a most important addition to the funds. The following is a list of those who have assisted the Institution during the year. Some have made an annual appeal, but to all the Committee tender their grateful acknowledgments. It will be observed that, with one exception, the assistance has been rendered by Clergymen, though the Institution recognises no distinction of creed or party in the benefits it confers.

- Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. G. Denyer, St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport,  
per Rev. E. Oldfield, rector.
- Rev. J. C. Hanson, St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk,  
per Rev. E. G. Wadeson
- Rev. John Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michaels-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.



Rev. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.

Rev. W. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.

Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.

Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.

Reference is again made to the contributions of the relatives of election patients towards the cost of maintenance. Such payments this year have amounted to £942 12s. 9d., which is £82 9s. 0d., less than was received last year. The difference is chiefly accounted for by the prevalent commercial depression and the consequent diminution of employment. Contributions of this kind have to be suspended or reduced when parents are out of work or on short time, and when sickness or other calamity befalls a family. The regular payment of even so small a sum as 1s. or 2s. a week, tends to maintain the independence of the contributors, and to keep alive an active interest in the children while they are in the Institution.

Contributions by  
Parents  
of Election  
Patients.

Although it was mentioned at the last Annual Meeting, the Committee cannot refrain from quoting a letter received from the Hon. Ellinor Wilson-Patten during the financial year now under review. Written by the daughter of the beloved Lord Winmarleigh, who for twelve years held the office of Chairman of the Central Committee with so much advantage to the Institution, the letter is extremely gratifying to the Committee, and is further testimony to the intense interest his Lordship took in the benevolent work with which he was so long associated. It is also encouraging to find that the two ladies, though residing at a considerable distance from the Asylum, regard its welfare and progress with such practical and substantial favour.

Letter from the  
Honble. Ellinor  
Wilson-Patten.

London, September 27th, 1893.

My dear Sir,—My sister and I regret very much that we shall not be able to be present on the occasion of the Quinquennial Festival at the Royal Albert Asylum, on the 13th of October. This seems a good opportunity for mentioning to you that, knowing the deep and continued interest which our dear father took in the Asylum, and that he said he would be glad that further support should be given to it, my sister and I have the intention of contributing £500, by yearly instalments of £100, to its funds. I may add that we should wish this money to be spent in increasing the number of patients rather than in any other way, but we will leave this matter to the Committee to decide. I enclose cheques for the first instalment, and I remain, dear sir, yours sincerely,

ELLINOR WILSON-PATTEN.



Special  
Contributions.

Among the noteworthy gifts to which attention may be invited are the following:—

An additional Donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited ; and an additional Donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society. The following Annual Subscriptions have also been contributed by Co-operative Societies :—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21 ; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s. ; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s. ; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s. ; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s. ; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s. ; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s. ; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s. ; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s.

An Annual Subscription of £15 15s. from the Newbold Friendly Society, Milnrow Road, Rochdale.

It is encouraging to see that the artisan classes, through their Societies, manifest so practical an interest in the Asylum. There does not appear to be any valid reason why the good example set in the Rochdale and Halifax districts should not be followed in other places.

The following Sundry Gifts are of special interest :—

The Grounds have been made gay this year by the gift of 4,100 bulbs of various kinds, and 250 clumps of Lily of the Valley, &c., from Messrs Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester.

10 beautifully painted Heraldic Shields for the De Vitre Hall, from Ald. W. Gilchrist, Mayor of Lancaster.

45 yards of Dress Material from Mr. Thomas Firth, Kent's Bank.

7 Pieces of Orchestral Band Music from Mr. M. Thistlethwaite, Lancaster.

Changes in the  
Central  
Committee.

There are several changes to report among the members of the Central Committee. The losses by death have been—the Earl of Bective, who was also a Trustee and President of the Institution ; and Mr. Wm. Birley and Mr. C. R. Jacson of Preston. Mr. Lewis R. Starkey, of Huddersfield, and Colonel Monks, Durham, have removed from the district. Colonel Monks rendered very important service, at the outset, in awakening in the county of Durham an earnest interest in the project for establishing this Asylum ; and he has been a zealous supporter ever since. The Rev. W. Bonsey, vicar of Lancaster, has succeeded the late vicar, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., who has removed to Kent ; Mr. W. Brooke,



Chairman of the Huddersfield Local Committee has succeeded Mr. Lewis R. Starkey; and Dr. Wingate-Saul, of Lancaster, has been appointed by the Cumberland Committee a representative member of the Central Committee. Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., and Mr. W. K. Powell of Preston have also joined the Central Committee, in succession to the late Mr. W. Birley and Mr. C. R. Jacson. After thirteen years' useful service, Mr. Christopher Johnson, F.R.C.S., one of the Lancaster members of the Central Committee, retired on account of the infirmities of age. Mr. Johnson had always been ready to assist the medical staff with his advice and skill.

The Committee deeply regret the death of their much respected colleague, Alderman Charles Blades, of Lancaster. Mr. Blades was Chairman of the Farm Committee and an energetic member of the Central, House, and Finance Committees. His diversified knowledge and experience, sound judgment, sturdy independence, and genial manners made his co-operation both pleasant and useful.

To the Local Committees cordial thanks are due for their esteemed co-operation; and also to the Honorary Officers for their willing aid whenever it has been required. Particular mention should be made of the valuable services rendered by the Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Son, whose connection with the Institution dates from the commencement in 1864.

Local  
Committees  
and  
Honorary  
Officers.

The Newspaper Press of the Northern Counties has always given the Institution its powerful support, and has greatly contributed to its popularity.

Newspaper  
Press.

The Farms continue to be under the immediate management of the Farm Bailiff, Mr. John Hutchence. The Institution is dependent upon the Farms for its supply of meat, milk, and vegetables, and it is gratifying to know from the report of the independent inspectors and valuers, Messrs. Henry Wilson and John Cottam, two practical agriculturists, that the work is being conducted with judgment, skill, and success. The importance of useful outdoor labour for the patients has been frequently adverted to in these Annual

Farms.



Reports. It is undoubtedly the best industrial training the patients can receive, and the best preparation for useful employment in after life. This consideration has always weighed with the Committee in the acquisition of additional land.

Farm Produce  
and  
Live Stock.

The value of the produce supplied to the Asylum by the farms during the year has been £5,164 1s. 9d. The supplies have been 52,179 lbs. of beef; 2,439 lbs. of veal; 24,584 lbs. of mutton; 460 lbs. of lamb; 13,289 lbs. of pork; 134 fowls; 13,703 eggs; 58,793 gallons of milk; 10,494 stones of potatoes. On the 30th of June, 1894, the farm live stock consisted of 95 head of cattle, including 60 cows giving milk; 113 sheep, 46 lambs; 92 pigs; 5 horses, 2 ponies; 628 fowls.

Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head—including staff, all office and administrative expenses, as well as building sundries, workshops, repairs and furniture—has been 13s. 11½d.; and, omitting the last four items, 13s. 0¾d. The amounts last year were 12s. 5½d. and 11s. 9½d. respectively. The weekly cost of food and clothing has been 5s. 7½d., while last year it was 5s. 2¾d. The Committee believe that, with due regard to the general efficiency of the Institution and the proper instruction and care of the patients, the utmost attention is paid to economical administration. It must always be borne in mind that the varied character of the Institution as an educational and training establishment, with its schools and workshops, hampered as it is with many epileptic, feeble, helpless cases, requiring incessant and peculiar attention; and the great expense of collecting its funds over the wide area of Seven Counties, as well as the complicated system of office work and external organisation, necessarily involve exceptional expenditure.

Audit.

The Books of Account and the Vouchers have again been thoroughly examined by the Auditor, Mr. W. G. Welch, of Lancaster, who has had the assistance of the Honorary Auditor and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr Albert Greg. The Committee refer with pleasure to the Auditor's Report, which is prefixed to the Balance Sheets.



It has been considered advisable to make alterations in the lavatories which will no doubt conduce to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the building; and important alterations, with a similar object, are about to be made in the boys' probationary department in the basement of the Brooke Wing. The time is at hand when the system of drainage must be overhauled and its course altered, so as to secure a better fall. Additional arrangements and appliances for fire-extinction, necessitating great expenditure, are also under consideration, and the renewal of laundry machinery and kitchen fittings will ere long have to be provided for.

Alterations  
and  
Improvements.

There was great disappointment among both patients and friends that, owing to the prevalence of scarlatina, the Committee could not arrange for the usual annual holiday last year. Happily there has been no similar hindrance this year; and in the month of August 150 patients were fetched home. Such visits afford relatives an opportunity of judging as to the improvement in the physical and mental condition which has been effected; and the testimony voluntarily given is valuable. The following quotations from such reports are interesting and encouraging:—

Patients'  
Holidays.

Testimony  
of Friends of  
Patients.

1. (B. 1043). "I am sure I feel very thankful to see the great improvement of my son J. I cannot express my feelings with the pen. My son has made me a very nice dining table and it has been examined by a great many people that know him, and they are all very much surprised to see the work that he can do, and he has also done many more little jobs for his sisters."

2. (S. 1573). "I am pleased to say that we see great improvement in W. during his stay of two years in the Home. We notice a great improvement in his mental and general condition, also his being very fond of the Home."

3. (H. 926). "We are very pleased to say that W. is very well and very much improved in every way. All our friends think he is very much improved. Great credit is due both to your teaching and to the Institution. His manners have been very satisfactory during the time he has been at home."

4. (K. 1429). "I have found my son obedient, well-disposed, and generally very much improved. He has thoroughly enjoyed his holiday in a quiet way, although he has had an ulcerated throat brought on by cold."

5. (H. 1366). "I am very glad to be able to testify to the satisfactory state in which I have found my son J. W., who is evidently in a very good state of health, and there is also an improvement in his ability to talk and



in his mental condition, for which I am very thankful, and hope that he may continue to improve. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the authorities of the R.A.A. for what they have done for him."

6. (G. 1227). "In our belief J. W. has improved considerably, and we believe that it is through the medium of your valuable treatment at the Royal Albert Asylum that this improvement has come about. We therefore tender our sincere thanks to the officials of the above Asylum for this grand result."

7. (G. 1223). "E. has improved much. She has lost her peevishness and is less quarrelsome. She tries to sew, and in various ways she shews more intelligence. We are very grateful for the care bestowed upon her. Physically she has wonderfully developed."

8. (B. 803). "I find that my daughter has improved in her mental condition generally, and her habits have improved very much. She is very cleanly and very quiet."

9. (L. 1408). "I am pleased to say my daughter E. has much improved since her last visit home, health very good, and we find she can be generally useful."

10. (M. 1460). "I am very pleased to state that my daughter E. has greatly improved in her habits, and she is in excellent health. She seems to be more thoughtful, and staid and takes her food much better at table, and she seems to do house-work far better than she did, and she is very obedient."

11. (H. 896). "I am very pleased to say that F. has improved very much since she was here before four years ago."

12. (T. 1560). "I find my daughter M. has improved much since she has been at the Royal Albert School; she is much more staid and steady in manner, and is able to use her fingers much better, and is getting to sing very well. I am glad to say her health is very good, and I think there is a general improvement."

Provision  
for  
Young Pauper  
Imbeciles.

Again the Committee feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the absolute need of some suitable provision for the care and training of young pauper imbeciles. While there has been vacant accommodation in the Royal Albert Asylum, the Committee have given a liberal interpretation to the limit of admission of this class of patients, and the number has increased far beyond what was originally intended. It has been found necessary to reduce it, in order to provide room for other cases, and stricter conditions of admission have been adopted. These restrictions have caused much disappointment to Boards of Guardians and others; but the Committee hold that it is as much the duty of the Local Authorities to provide for their pauper imbeciles as for their pauper lunatics. What has



been done in this direction in the metropolitan district at Darenth, Leavesden, and Caterham, under the Gathorne-Hardy Act, can be promoted elsewhere. The Lunacy Act of 1890 enables Local Authorities, either singly or combined, to provide separate asylums for "idiots, or patients suffering from any particular class of mental disorder"; and the necessary powers are not likely to be refused. At any rate, the first duty of the Committee is to the struggling, independent poor, whose imbecile children, without charitable assistance, cripple their scanty resources and drag the families down to pauperism. At every election there are twice as many eligible candidates of this class as can be admitted. The Committee are, however, still willing to receive, whenever practicable, a limited number of juvenile pauper imbeciles, provided that they are such as appear to be capable of considerable improvement. It is impossible to do more with the present available accommodation.

The question of the after-care of imbeciles has frequently been discussed in these Reports. It is an urgent question. Unimprovable, helpless cases, need life-long care. Faulty in their personal habits, physically weak, often subject to epilepsy, they cannot be properly cared for at home without imposing a burden most grievous to be borne. For such low-grade cases some permanent, inexpensive provision should be made. Plain, homely buildings would suffice; and an ample nursing staff, with kindly but vigilant supervision, could supply all the care and attention required. At home the care of one of these children sometimes absorbs the entire time and energies of the mother or other member of the family. In the interests of the community as well as of the family, the poor should be relieved of this hopeless, intolerable burden. Not less serious is the problem of how best to provide permanently for the higher-grade imbeciles who have benefited by the training afforded in such institutions as the Royal Albert Asylum, and who belong to the poorer classes. Those who are capable of supporting themselves independently in the world cannot reasonably be expected to form a very large proportion of the whole number trained; and the best of them need the loving, watchful care of friends for guidance or protection. But having been relieved for a long time of the responsibility for such care,

The After-care  
of  
Imbeciles.



the friends are often reluctant to take it up again. In some instances the patients have become, at the end of their training, homeless and friendless, and their only prospect has been the workhouse. It is evident, therefore, that some provision for the permanent care of many imbeciles is necessary. The labour of those who have improved most under discipline and training might be utilised towards the cost of their maintenance. Some trained imbeciles could render efficient help in attending upon low-grade cases.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing remarks that there are not many imbeciles of the higher grade of intelligence, who, on leaving these Institutions, lead useful, harmless lives ; and as the late Lord Derby said, " a useless life can seldom be a harmless life." A not inconsiderable proportion who have been subjected to regular discipline and systematic industrial training become wholly or partly self-supporting. Some of the American Institutions report that from twenty to thirty per cent. of their pupils are discharged as absolutely self-supporting.

Miss  
Louisa Twining.

In the early part of this year public interest was aroused by a letter in the "Times," from Miss Louisa Twining, the well-known philanthropist, whose family was associated with some of the earliest efforts in this country to ameliorate the condition of the idiot and imbecile. Miss Twining called attention to "the great and important failure of the Poor-law machinery to deal with idiot children and epileptics, the most pitiable and helpless of all sufferers."

Dr.  
Shuttleworth.

Dr. Shuttleworth, the late able Medical Superintendent of the Royal Albert Asylum, joined in the correspondence, which was noticed in the "Lancet," "Manchester Guardian," and other papers ; but spasmodic efforts of this kind are ineffective. What is required is an organised movement for educating public opinion, and bringing its influence to bear both upon the Local Authorities and the Legislature.

Special Visitors.

During the year there have been many visits to the Institution by deputations from public bodies, as Boards of Guardians, &c., and the spontaneous entries in the Visitors' Book have been very gratifying. They have borne testimony to the cheerful, happy appearance of the inmates, to the care



and attention bestowed upon them, and to the excellence of the general arrangements of the Institution. One eminent literary man, having inspected the Asylum while on a professional visit to Lancaster, wrote :—

“ My visit has been of the greatest interest to me. Such a monument of patience and tenderness is calculated to humble and yet to encourage one.”

Dr. Emil Lindell, of the Royal Asylum, Gothenburg, recently visited the Institution while on an official tour of inspection of the Asylums of Great Britain, and after spending a day in the Institution, made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :—

“ Deputed by the Swedish Government to study the arrangements of the English Asylums, I have had great pleasure in finding this Institution in such excellent order and so well managed that it must be regarded as a good example of such establishments.”

The Commissioners in Lunacy have paid their annual visit to the Asylum. In the course of their official report they said : Commissioners  
in Lunacy,

“ We agree with our colleagues who last year visited this Institution that all that is possible is being done here to call forth or improve such faculties and powers, physical and mental, as the patients possess.”

In reviewing the history of the past year's work, the Committee feel that there is much cause for thankfulness and encouragement. All the departments have been vigorously worked under careful supervision, the organisation has been amended and strengthened, discipline has been maintained, progress has been made in scholastic and industrial training, structural improvements have been effected, pleasant relations with kindred institutions have been fostered for the common good, and public favour has not diminished. The Committee can, therefore, confidently appeal to the philanthropic public of the Seven Northern Counties for increased support to an Institution which has accomplished much for the relief of an afflicted class with peculiar needs, and which, with the Divine blessing, is likely to achieve yet greater success in the future. Conclusion.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my first Annual Report as Principal of the Royal Albert Asylum, to which office you have done me the honour to appoint me. My labours, being in addition to the secretarial, financial, and commissariat duties which I have performed for twenty-nine years, I have found arduous and exacting, but with your constant and encouraging support and the enjoyment of good health, I trust that I have been enabled to discharge the additional responsibilities to your satisfaction and to the advantage of the Institution. But in whatever respect I may have failed to realise your expectations, it has not arisen from lack of industry or good intention. I have done what I could.

It is now my duty to review the internal administrative work of the Institution for the past year in all the non-medical departments.

Table of  
Admissions,  
Discharges, and  
Deaths.

The following table shows the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year reported upon, i.e., from August 31st, 1893, to August 31st, 1894:—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum August 31st, 1893	...	...	...	...	405	184	589
Admissions during the year	...	...	...	...	40	31	71
Total number under care during the year					445	215	660
				M. F. Total.			
Discharges	...	...	...	61	29	90	
Deaths	...	...	...	15	13	28	
				76	42	118	
Total of discharges and deaths during the year					76	42	118
Remaining in the Asylum Aug, 31st, 1894					369	173	542

The average number resident during the year has been 562 (385 males and 177 females).



Of the admissions during the year 46 were patients elected by the subscribers ; 9 were paid for by the Unions to which they belonged, and 13 were other reduced payment cases ; 2 were full-payment cases, and one was a private case. Remembering the educational character of the Institution every care is taken, in the preliminary investigations, to consider, as eligible for admission, those only who indicate some probability of improvement. With regard to election cases especially, pressure is brought to bear by subscribers and friends to induce the passing of comparatively hopeless cases needing only to be taken care of, kindly treated, and made comfortable, and upon whom the educational and training agencies of the Institution are wasted, to the exclusion of the many thoroughly eligible applicants seeking admission. Nor is the Institution a Hospital for physically weak or diseased children, as some seem to suppose. It is essentially an educational establishment, the object being to train the body, develop the mind, strengthen the moral powers, and teach some simple handicraft or other useful employment. It may be confidently asserted that very few imbeciles, showing any capacity for improvement, are pupils in the Royal Albert Asylum without deriving considerable benefit from the course of training adopted. In estimating the results of this training many things have to be taken into account. Health and aptitude are essential conditions of improvement. It is not always the brightest-looking child who improves the most. Much industrial knowledge and skill cannot be acquired by a boy or girl who is admitted at six and discharged at 13 years of age. Some of our imbecile pupils develop late. It has not infrequently happened that four or five years have passed before there have been manifested any signs of real, substantial progress, and then great improvement has been made both mentally and in learning some useful trade or occupation.

The Institution  
an  
' Educational  
Establishment.

With the limited accommodation now at the disposal of the Committee, it has been thought well to discharge a number of cases, either incurable or not susceptible of further improvement. Most of these were pauper or reduced payment cases, and some of them had been inmates of the Asylum for many years. All of them simply needed kindly care and treatment ; while, for want of room, the opportunity of education and training was being denied to many deserving applicants. In some instances it has been difficult to convince the relatives that these helpless, hopeless cases ought not to have been permanently retained in the Institution.

Discharge or  
Unimprovable  
Cases.



Sickness and  
Mortality.

The death-rate has been heavy. The epidemic of scarlatina was fatal in many cases; and not a few newly-admitted patients succumbed to its attacks. The outbreak in the autumn was, I think, a renewal of that which had occurred in the summer. The importance of an Isolation Hospital for infectious cases was keenly felt. The medical and nursing staff were unremitting in their attention to the sick cases. In considering this subject of mortality, it is only right to regard the general physical weakness and susceptibility to disease of these patients.

Death of Mrs.  
Harley.

The death of Mrs. Harley, Head Nurse, after 21 years' service in the Institution was deeply regretted both by the patients and the staff. She was a woman of strong common sense, was deeply interested in her work, and was much attached to the patients. Her successor, Miss L. McTaggart, a trained nurse of great experience, has preferred to return to the specific work of sick-nursing for which she is well-qualified.

New  
Arrangements.

It has been found convenient to combine the two offices of Head Nurse and Assistant Matron, with the assistance of an experienced nurse in the Institution, as Charge Nurse. It is hoped that this arrangement will secure unity of purpose and practice. I have prepared a complete scheme for the work of this department.

The School for  
Girls and junior  
Boys.

The School for Girls and Junior Boys has been thoroughly re-organised and is being most efficiently worked. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Miss Heaton as senior assistant and of Miss J. Burton as ordinary assistant. Both of these teachers have had considerable experience as assistant mistresses in elementary schools. With the help of the Schoolmistress I have revised the time-table, and I have prepared a code of rules for the guidance of the teachers. As many of the pupils are unable to speak, or speak very imperfectly, much attention has been devoted to this part of the school instruction, and I was so fortunate as to be able to arrange for the Schoolmistress to spend a week at the Manchester School for the Deaf and Dumb at Old Trafford, to study the methods of oral teaching adopted there. I have to acknowledge, with hearty thanks, the kindness of the Head Master (Mr. Bessant) in affording every facility for acquiring the practical information desired.

Senior Boys'  
School.

On the retirement of Mr. H. Keyes, the senior Assistant in the Boys' School, the Committee kindly adopted my suggestion, and consented to the appointment of two female



assistants in his place, and Mr. E. Woods, the Head Master, who has held his office to the complete satisfaction of the Committee for the long period of 23 years, cordially approved the plan. In the American Institutions female teachers are almost exclusively employed. The innovation has so far worked well.

The importance of manual training is fully appreciated at the Royal Albert Asylum, and many illustrations of its success might be adduced. I think that this system is capable of great development in the Schools where preliminary kindergarten instruction is given. Not a few of the pupils are unable to make much progress in the ordinary school subjects, and it is intended to reduce the classes for such, and to devote time to basket-work, &c. Some of the boys who have learned to sew in the Girls and Junior Boys' School have become expert tailors when transferred to the Senior Boys' department. This industrial training is highly valued by the relatives and friends of the pupils, who, however, do not fail to appreciate the ability to read, write, and cypher a little, which is in many instances, acquired by the pupils. Object lessons are a very useful kind of instruction, for the knowledge of common things, which ordinary children learn almost intuitively, has to be systematically taught to imbecile children.

Manual  
Training

The Workshops have been efficiently conducted. The senior tradesman in each shop is charged with the duty of instructing the pupils committed to his care, and this duty has been patiently and skilfully performed. I never fail to impress upon these members of the Staff the paramount necessity of this work, and that it is the chief reason for the existence of the workshops. With few exceptions, all the clothing required for the Institution is made on the premises; but, unless the practical training of the pupils were the principal object, it might be more economical to contract for it. I confidently look to the possibility of further development of this industrial training. Two or three of the senior pupils in the Joiners' Shop are able to make useful articles of furniture for the Institution, as tables, chests of drawers, wash-stands, wardrobes, sideboards, &c., and their instructor (Mr. Nickson) deserves every encouragement and praise.

Workshops.

The Farm and Garden work are still well superintended by the Farm Bailiff, Mr. J. Hutchence, with the assistance of the Head Gardener, Mr. Varey. As opportunity offers I look to the possibility of reducing the paid staff of labourers in these departments by the retention of some of the well-trained strong patients, who now do much useful work, as

Farm and  
Garden Work.



reference to the accompanying tables shows. Experience clearly proves that out-door work in the Garden and on the Farm is the most suitable as well as the most useful form of employment for many of our patients. Imbeciles are unable to compete successfully in the skilled-labour market, but many of them may obtain work as ordinary outdoor labourers, and this work, under kindly and judicious supervision, they will creditably perform. Regular employment in the open air appears to suit them, and, under such conditions, their physical development is unmistakable. What they require is systematic training, which they receive on our farm and in the garden and grounds.

Discipline.

It is essential in the training of Imbeciles that they should be subjected to firm but kind discipline. Unless they are trained to obey, their acquirements will be of little use to them. Hence the special benefit of school discipline in inculcating habits of order and obedience. With your approval an additional official has been appointed and called the "Boys' Warden." It is his duty to assist in systematically drilling the boys in school and to take charge of them when they are not engaged in school or at work in the shops, &c. The experiment has, I think, been very successful. The lads are more obedient, more respectful in their demeanour, and show by their gait and bearing the benefits of this special discipline.

Boys' Warden.

Visits of  
ex-Patients.

Among the most gratifying experiences of the year have been the visits of "Old Boys," who are doing fairly well in the world, but still cherish kindly memories of the "Royal Albert." Their respectful but self-respecting manner, neat attire, sensible conversation, and evident pride in being of use in the world would have delighted the subscribers, as it did the officials who had known them in bygone years as patients. They were all doing well and earning an independent livelihood in different capacities, as labourers, gardeners or factory operatives.

Special Case of  
Improvement.

A remarkable illustration of the benefits of institution training has just come under my notice. A boy, 11½ years of age when admitted in 1891, was described in his application papers as "fond of change and excitement and fond of teasing his brother and sister." He was quickly brought under discipline and instruction, and gave promise of becoming a good shoemaker. At the request of his friends, he was allowed to go home for the annual holiday this year, and when the time expired his father applied for an extension of the leave of absence, on the ground that he was taking the



boy with him to the mill to see if he could learn to be a weaver. The following letter has just been received :—

“ DEAR SIR,

I am very pleased to inform you that Fred is still doing well, and there is every possibility that he will make almost an average weaver. He is very anxious to learn, which is certainly creditable to your school managers.

Yours truly,

A. B.”

JAMES DIGGENS, ESQ.

Specimens of the work of our patients were on view at the Industrial and Art Exhibition recently held at the Storey Institute, Lancaster, and they were much admired. Two specimens of wood-carving elicited well-deserved commendation, one of them having been executed by a poor boy suffering from spasmodic paralysis.

Exhibition.

The month of August, which has always been set apart for the Annual holidays, is not invariably convenient to the parents and friends, and the preparations required for as many as 150 children to leave the Institution at the same time severely tax the energies of the Staff. There is also the further impossibility of isolating so great a number of patients on their return. It has been decided to allow applications for leave in the summer months of June, July, and August; and, with the additional accommodation to be afforded by the Rodgett Infirmary, isolation can be effected as a precaution against the introduction of infectious disease. The holidays will also be curtailed, except in special cases, to a fortnight, as it is obvious that discipline and training are apt to suffer when the patients are too long free from the usual care, instruction, and restraints of institution life.

New  
Arrangements  
for Annual  
Holidays.

Not a little inconvenience has been caused by the irregular visitation of the patients in the Institution by their parents and friends, and the rule fixing Wednesday as the proper visiting day has been revised. Henceforth such visits are to be permitted on Mondays and Wednesdays; and those days, within prescribed hours, must be adhered to under all ordinary circumstances. In cases of sickness exceptions will be made.

Irregular  
Visiting.

In June the indoor staff of the Institution were, by the kindness of the Committee, enabled to make their annual excursions to Ambleside, which, I am happy to report, were thoroughly enjoyed. The weather was very unfavourable on one of the two days selected for the excursions, but it was delightful to see that not even the copiousness of a Lake

Staff Excursion.



District downfall of rain could damp the ardour of those who had left Asylum cares and responsibilities behind them for the day. The members of the Staff are deeply grateful to the Committee for this pleasant recognition of the fact that such a change of scene is a boon to those who have the immediate personal care and training of juvenile imbeciles of all grades.

Staff Library.

Through the kindness of two or three members of the Committee, a Library for the use of the Staff was established in 1891, and the care of it was kindly undertaken by Mr. Albert Macdonald, one of my esteemed clerks, who has freely given a portion of his leisure in acting as Librarian. The library comprises cheap editions of standard works of fiction, history, biography, and general literature. The books have been extensively read and much appreciated, as is evident from there having been no fewer than 4,223 issues. The importance of cultivating among the staff a taste for high-class literature will be readily admitted; and a small grant of money for the purchase of new books would be gratefully welcomed.

Sanitary and  
other  
Improvements.

It has been found necessary to renew the floor in the girls' day room and in the day room of the senior boys' probationary department, and similar attention must ere long be given to the floors in the De Vitre Dining Hall and other much used rooms. Improved appliances have been adopted for flushing the closets and lavatories.

The new electric tell-tale clock, which the Committee have ordered to be supplied, will, I am sure, be found a great improvement upon the present system of recording the visits of the night nurses, night attendants and watchmen to certain fixed stations during their frequent rounds. Additional means of fire alarm are also contemplated. The need for outdoor shelters in the grounds is urgent, and a boys' gymnasium is a desideratum.

With the means at our disposal, everything is done to make the rooms cheerful and attractive, and gifts of pictures and musical instruments are always gratefully appreciated.

Store  
Department.

I am glad to be able to report that the Store Department has been satisfactorily conducted by the Storekeeper, Mr. F. Evans, and that the goods supplied to the Institution by contract or otherwise have been equal to sample. No goods can be obtained or disposed of except upon my written order.



I desire to thank Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sutcliffe, and Mr. Macdonald, who have for many years been clerks in the Asylum Office. They have given me their unfailing and cheerful co-operation at all times.

Office.

I wish to acknowledge also the able and conscientious services of Mr. Combe, the Clerk of the Works, whose connection with the Asylum dates back to the year 1867.

Clerk of Works.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Telford Smith, has rendered valuable assistance to the Staff and the Institution by his interesting and successful lectures on Ambulance and other useful subjects connected with our work. This is a department of work in which there is ample scope for development. Our attendants and nurses come to the Institution without any previous experience in the care and training of imbecile children, and they need specific instruction, which can be best given by the Medical Staff. I am always willing to afford facilities for attendance at such classes.

Lectures by  
Medical  
Superintendent.

In the absence of Dr. Telford Smith, I had the cordial co-operation of Dr. Douglas, the Assistant Medical Officer, who admirably performed the duties of pro-Medical Superintendent. Dr. Douglas is devoted to his professional work, and takes great interest in all that concerns the welfare of the patients and the success of the Institution. He is a member of the Asylum Band, and joins heartily in the amusements of the patients and staff. His practical knowledge of photography is also most useful. Dr. Hind, the temporary Assistant Medical Officer for two months, discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He was prompt, painstaking, kind and courteous.

Assistant  
Medical Officer.

In my brief holiday in July, I took the opportunity of visiting other Institutions for Imbeciles. At Earlswood I was accompanied by the esteemed secretary, Mr. James Downing, who has devoted a life-time to his important work; and at the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester I was hospitably entertained by my old friend, the Superintendent and Secretary, Mr. J. J. C. Turner, whose indomitable energy has contributed so much to the success of that Institution. I was kindly received by the Superintendent, Mr. W. Locke, at the Western Counties' Asylum at Starcross, near Exeter, which I visited for the first time. I was delighted with the good work which is being done at all these kindred Institutions, and at each of them I learned something which it will be for the advantage of the Royal Albert Asylum to adopt.

Visits to other  
Institutions  
for Imbeciles.



## Conferences.

In this connection I would strongly urge the desirability of periodical Conferences of the Managers of these Institutions for Imbeciles. I believe that such opportunities of exchanging experiences, views, and suggestions would be invaluable to all concerned.

## Conclusion.

Gratefully acknowledging the continued confidence and support which I have received from the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and other active members of the Central Committee,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.

Royal Albert Asylum,

September 28th, 1894.





### MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Medical Superintendent's Report for the twelve months from August 31st, 1893, to August 31st, 1894.

The following table will show the numerical changes in the inmates during that period :—

### Numerical Changes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum August 31st, 1893 ... ..	405	184	589
Admitted during the 12 months ... ..	40	31	71
Discharged " " " " " " " " " "	61	29	90
Died " " " " " " " " " "	15	13	28
Aggregate number under treatment ... ..	445	215	660
Average " " " " " " " " " "	385	177	562
Maximum number resident on any one day ... ..			589
In the Asylum August 31st, 1894 ... ..	369	173	542

Owing to the prevalence of scarlatina in the Asylum the admission of the patients elected in May was delayed till October.

### Admissions.

The cases on admission were put into isolation to undergo our usual three weeks' quarantine; the girls and infant boys were accommodated in the lower room of the Winmarleigh Hall, and the senior boys in the Brooke Wing House.

The physical and mental condition of the 71 cases admitted was of a fairly hopeful character as regards likelihood of improvement under training; 50 we have classified as suffering from imbecility, and 21 from idiocy. Among so large a number of admissions some very feeble and delicate children, and some epileptics were sure to be found, as also some patients who are not likely to benefit largely by training. The Committee have ruled that if after a year's probation in the Asylum a patient is considered not likely to benefit to a reasonable extent by training, he is to be discharged, and, hard though it often seems, it would be well if this rule were rigidly adhered to. Patients who are found during their year's probation to suffer from epilepsy or to be merely delicate hospital cases should also



be discharged. I regret to say we had several such cases among our last admissions, and since their reception they have been bed-ridden in our Hospital. It is gratifying to record that two of the senior boys admitted have already made rapid progress in industrial work, one as a tailor and the other as a shoemaker, and both have recently sent specimens of their workmanship to the Industrial and Art Exhibition in Lancaster.

One boy admitted as a private case was in an extremely weak and delicate condition at the time of his reception, and succumbed in a couple of months to an attack of pneumonia. I think if his feeble state had been seen by us beforehand the inadvisability of his admission would have been apparent, this remark also applies to some of the last year's election cases admitted; and I would venture to suggest the wisdom of any doubtful cases being visited, preferably before election, by one of ourselves, so that the case if likely to prove a merely hospital one, might be rejected, and the painful necessity of turning the child out of the Asylum later on avoided.

Discharges. In regard to the ninety patients discharged, we can certify 92 per cent as "relieved," that is to say, improved in the three degrees of "much," "moderately" and "slightly," while only 7·7 per cent. of those who left were "not improved."

Death-rate. The death-rate during the last twelve months has been considerably higher than the average annual mortality.

The rate this year is 4·9 per cent. on the average number resident, or 4·2 per cent. on the aggregate number under care. This increase was caused in great part by the number of deaths directly due to scarlatina.

Cause of Death. The following table shows an analysis of the various causes of death, and of the number certified under each cause.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis ... ..	5	4	9
General Tuberculosis ... ..	0	4	4
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	1	0	1
Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	2
Pneumonia and Diarrhœa ... ..	1	0	1
Pneumonia and Heart Disease ...	0	1	1
Heart Disease ... ..	1	0	1
General Paralysis ... ..	2	0	2
Scarlatina ... ..	4	3	7
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 28



From it we see that 50 per cent. of the year's mortality was due to tubercular diseases, while 25 per cent. was due to scarlatina. The absence of epilepsy as a cause of death during the twelve months is also worthy of note.

The mild epidemic of scarlatina which occurred in May, June, and July of last year, was followed by a fresh outbreak of the same disease in October. This second epidemic continued till December, and the cases were of a more severe type than in the former outbreak. During the two months which it lasted, forty-two patients, and one nurse, were attacked, and seven patients died of the disease. Whether this second outbreak had any connection with the previous one it is very difficult to say.

Scarlatina  
Epidemic.

The last case of the first epidemic occurred on July 26th. All the affected patients were kept in strict isolation in the Rodgett Infirmary till September 21st, when all peeling had ceased, and were then transferred to the main building, and there isolated for a further period of three weeks till October 11th, undergoing frequent bathing, and all clothing being fumigated, and in most cases boiled. The first case of the second epidemic commenced on October 19th. If this case was connected with the previous epidemic, it was most probably by means of the clothing, in which case it would help to emphasize the need, in a large and susceptible community like ours, of as efficient and perfect a disinfectant as is obtainable. This need will now be supplied by the Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfectant which is to be placed in the new disinfecting rooms that are being erected as part of the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary.

For the disinfection of clothing and bedding, during and after an epidemic, the use of this apparatus will be of great and self-evident benefit; but there is another way in which it will be of perhaps even greater value, and that is in the disinfection of the patients' clothing at the time of their admission, and also after their return from their annual holidays.

Our nursing accommodation was severely taxed by the occurrence of these two epidemics, extending as they did from May to December, and during that time affecting 57 patients.

The Rodgett Infirmary was converted for the time into an infectious Hospital and was rendered useless for our



ordinary sick cases, which had to be accommodated in the main building. The newly admitted election cases were provided for in the lower room of the Winmarleigh Hall, which proved at this time a most excellent temporary dormitory, and afterwards was invaluable as a quarantine ward for the convalescent scarlatina patients.

I cannot leave the subject of the late epidemic without expressing my admiration for the manner in which the entire staff performed their duties during that trying and anxious period. The rigid rules of isolation and quarantine required at such a time were cheerfully and carefully carried out, and everyone assisted to the best of their ability in checking and stamping out the disease. Dr. Douglas took almost entire charge of the scarlatina patients, and was indefatigable in his care and attention.

Extension of the  
Rodgett  
Infirmary.

The very limited accommodation provided for infectious cases on the first floor of the central block of the Rodgett Infirmary having proved insufficient on this and previous occasions, it was decided to enlarge the Infirmary by adding a storey to the already one storied east and westward wings, thus converting the whole into a two storied building. The ground floor being retained as the Infirmary for ordinary non-infectious sick, and the whole first floor being regarded as an infectious hospital.

Infectious  
Department.

The existing outbuildings are also to be enlarged by the addition of Disinfecting Rooms, a Laundry for infected linen, and a larder, thus giving complete out-offices both for the infectious and non-infectious departments of the Infirmary. These very complete enlargements and additions we hope to see finished before the end of the year, and there will then be accommodation for from 25 to 30 beds in the Infectious Department.

The infectious floor of the Infirmary will be perfectly self-contained. It will have rooms for a staff of three nurses. It is approached by a separate door and staircase, has a separate yard, with complete out-offices. It is floored with Mark Fawcett and Co.'s patent fireproof and ventilating floor, covered with oak blocks on Ebner's "Hydrofuge Block Floor" system. The Bath room and lavatories are floored with "Marble Mosaic." It has a separate system of heating, gas, and water pipes; no pipes passing through the floors. It is drained by the water-carriage system—the ground floor having the dry-earth system. The two floors



of the Rodgett Infirmary are thus, as far as possible, two separate hospitals.

This upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary will, I hope not only prove an efficient Infectious Hospital in case of an epidemic, but will also be most useful for the isolation and quarantine of newly admitted patients, and of patients on their return from their holidays. It is by these patients that we run the greatest risk of infection being introduced, coming as they, in many instances, do from thickly populated towns, in which infectious diseases are constantly present.

And for this reason the wisdom is apparent of allowing patients home for holidays in small groups at a time, which groups, of say 30 children, could then be conveniently quarantined in the infectious department on their return from home. By thus breaking up our average of 150 holiday patients into about five groups and allowing them home for successive fortnights, we could accomplish our holiday arrangements in the three months of June, July and August.

Holiday  
Precautions.

And the same applies to the admission of new patients; if admitted at two separate times we could arrange to accommodate each group of admissions in the Rodgett Infectious Hospital during their three weeks' quarantine. This method would not only be safer, but also more convenient, as tending less to upset the routine of the Asylum and giving us a better chance of studying the peculiarities of our new charges.

Isolation of New  
Patients.

During the enlargement of the Rodgett Infirmary we have converted a series of rooms in the Asylum, on the ground floor of the North West Wing, into a Temporary Hospital. This is, for the time, completely cut off, by a partition, from the main building, and is approached from the outside by a separate door, thus giving us a very complete infirmary department with beds for 26 patients and a room for the hospital nurse, also kitchen, bath room, lavatories, &c. The assistant nurse and the night nurse sleep at the Asylum Cottages.

Temporary  
Hospital  
Arrangements.

The general sanitary condition of the Asylum and its various branches has been satisfactory.

General  
Sanitary  
Condition.

The water-closets in the Building were, in some cases, faulty, and the capacity of the flushing cisterns was



insufficient. The faulty closets are being replaced by new ones of the most approved pattern, and syphon flushing tanks of 3 gallon capacity are being put up throughout the Building.

I am glad to know that the Committee have had under serious consideration the question of the improvement of the general drainage system of the Asylum.

#### Recreations.

Recreations of various kinds fulfil an important and necessary part in the development and training of the feeble-minded. Music appeals very strongly to our patients, and we often hear a child, who does not even recognise its own mother, and who cannot articulate a single word, hum correctly the air of some song or tune heard at one of our concerts. And some of our noisiest and most restless patients are, as it were, charmed into quietness and happiness by the sounds of a simple tune on a piano or musical box. For this reason we are always anxious to have a musical instrument of some kind in almost every room, and in the selection of attendants and nurses we give preference to those that are musical.

We have had throughout the winter months our weekly entertainments in the Winmarleigh Hall—Dances, Concerts, Magic Lantern, and Dramatic and Variety performances. Most of these performances are got up by members of the staff, but occasionally kind friends offer their services for a performance, and sometimes we engage the ever fresh Punch and Judy Show, or Marionettes, &c.

During the Summer months a performance by the Asylum Brass Band has taken place weekly for an hour in the afternoon in the Recreation Field, and during this time the children enter heartily into various outdoor games—cricket, football, skipping, dancing, &c.

#### Festivals.

Our children look forward with great and pleasurable expectation to our various "feast days"—Top Field Day, Cockersand Abbey Trip, Brooke Commemoration, and our extensive series of Christmas amusements. All these events have taken place this year with great success, both as regards weather, and freedom from mishap. Our Christmas Entertainment was on a less elaborate scale, owing to the recent epidemic, but it was, I am sure, equally well enjoyed by the patients. The trip to Cockersand Abbey deserves special mention. It takes place during the time that the

#### Excursion to Cockersand Abbey.



holiday patients are away from the Asylum, and is intended as a special treat to those children, who, for various reasons, have not had the pleasure of getting home to their friends for a change. This year on August 28th we were fortunate in getting a most beautiful day, and 155 patients with 21 of the staff and the Asylum Brass Band, went on this excursion to the seaside, and thoroughly enjoyed their "outing."

A large proportion of our staff have already passed through the complete course of instruction required by the St. John Ambulance Association, and have gained medallions, being thus fully qualified to render First Aid. Among the Male Attendants, therefore, we had not a sufficient number of new men to form a class for instruction last winter.

Ambulance  
Classes.

A class of twenty recruits, however, was formed among the Female Staff, and weekly lectures and demonstrations were given during the months of February and March.

These lectures embraced not only the First Aid course laid down by the St. John Ambulance Association, but also such other subjects as seemed specially likely to be useful and necessary to those concerned in the care and training of feeble-minded and feeble-bodied children.

Special lectures were also given on Fire Rules, and Precautions against Fire, Bathing Rules, and on General Rules for Attendants and Nurses. Thirteen candidates went in for the Ambulance Examination held at the Asylum by Dr. C. J. Trimble on April 6th., and I am glad to say that all passed.

Last winter the Committee kindly supplied the books, bandages, &c., to the members of the class at a nominal charge; and also provided some most useful aids to making the lectures graphic and interesting, in the shape of a life-sized manikin, and a complete set of physiological slides for use with the lantern. These have proved a great boon both to lecturer and lectured, and have been much appreciated.

In the giving of these lectures as well as in all matters connected with the welfare of the patients, I would beg leave to acknowledge the kind and energetic co-operation of my colleague, Dr. Douglas.



Medical  
Observations.

—  
Epileptics.

We have at the present time among our inmates, 44 patients (33 males and 11 females) who suffer from epilepsy in its varying degrees. In our Prospectus it is distinctly mentioned that "Epileptic persons are *not* eligible for admission," and it would be to the interests of the Asylum if subscribers and others interested in obtaining the admission of patients, would bear this in mind.

The epileptic patient is, unfortunately, one of the most hopeless as regards training and improvement, the fits generally producing either a gradually increasing dementia, or an irritable and wild condition which borders on insanity.

So that these patients not only exclude other improvable cases, but require more care and attention than the other inmates, and thus necessitate increased staff both for day and night duty.

We are often told by parents and friends that a patient does not have "fits," but has "slight faints," now the latter are really epileptic in nature, and the patient is suffering from that form of epilepsy called *petit mal*, which is quite as bad in its deteriorating effects on the mind as the apparently more severe convulsive epilepsy.

Craniectomy.

We not infrequently receive enquiries from friends of patients regarding the advisability of operative measures for the relief or cure of idiocy. I fear it must be admitted that the results of operation, in those cases where it has been tried, are extremely disappointing. I refer especially to the operation called "craniectomy," or the cutting of strips of bone out of the skull, with the idea that by this means more room will be given to the brain to grow, or that supposed pressure will be relieved. This operation has had an extensive trial in France, and also in England. We now have in the Asylum two patients who were operated on by two distinguished English surgeons. I had the privilege of being present at one of these operations. I regret to say that the slight improvement visible in these two patients is most probably to be accounted for by their being under more systematic training and care, and consists more in improvement in habits of cleanliness than in actual mental intelligence. The power of speech has not improved, and they both continue to be rather extreme cases of idiocy.

According to the majority of surgeons the results of the operative treatment of idiocy are slight, doubtful, or



negative; while serious accidents such as paralysis, convulsions, or death may follow operation. The mental deficiency depends more on quality of brain than on quantity, and the conditions of brain to which idiocy is due are generally profound, extended, varied, and little susceptible of being improved by operation.

A very hopeful advance in what might be called the medical, as distinguished from the surgical treatment of Idiocy, has taken place by the discovery of the Thyroid treatment of Sporadic Cretinism. This is a form of idiocy which was up to that time of a very hopeless character, and depends on the absence, or deficient function, of a gland situated in the neck, and called the Thyroid. Patients in this condition present a characteristic appearance—they are dwarfs with an intensely stupid, phlegmatic expression, and a remarkable slowness in every movement, seldom even taking the trouble to speak. Training and education had little effect on them, and the tendency was for the condition to become worse as they grew older. It was found that by giving such patients sufficient and continued doses of the Thyroid gland of the sheep, they gradually became improved both in mental and physical condition, and tended to approach the normal average. We have had during the past year four cases of Cretinism in the Asylum, and under this treatment they have all improved in intelligence, and in bodily condition. They have increased in stature, and have lost to a great extent the heavy vacant look, their movements are active, and their mental condition bright, so that they now take an intelligent interest in their surroundings, and derive benefit from training. One little fellow was at home lately for a holiday, and his mother wrote to say he had become so active and mischievous, that she could hardly keep him any longer at home. I contributed a paper on these cases to the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association held at Bristol in August, the paper being kindly read by Dr. Shuttleworth, in my absence from the meeting. I was glad to have the opportunity during my holiday in June of attending the annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association, which was held in Dublin, and of reading a paper and giving a demonstration in conjunction with Professor D. J. Cunningham, of Trinity College, Dublin, on "Microcephaly"; and also of taking part in the discussion on a valuable paper by Dr. Jules Morel, of Ghent, (Inspector of Asylums in Belgium) on "The Need of Special Accommodation for the Degenerate." The consensus of opinion

Thyroid  
Treatment.



was in favour of special rate-supported custodial asylums, or permanent homes, for the after-care of the Idiot and Imbecile.

Conclusion.

In reviewing the last year I think it may be said, that, although it has been a somewhat anxious period, owing to the extensive epidemic, and to the Asylum arrangements being in some degree interfered with during the enlargement of the Rodgett Infirmary, still the progress, in all that concerns the health, development, and training of our patients, has been steady and encouraging.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the Committee my gratitude for their kind support and consideration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

TELFORD SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

*Royal Albert Asylum,*

*September 28th, 1894.*



## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

---

LANCASTER, 11TH OCTOBER, 1894.

I have again pleasure in reporting that I have found the Books of Account in excellent order, and that all the transactions of the year ending 30th June, 1894, are correctly summarised in the accompanying Balance Sheets.

I can also give a favourable report of the financial condition of the different Accounts. Maintenance Account has obtained a small increase in Income, and though Expenditure shows a rather large increase, owing to the coal strike and other exceptional causes, it has been able to afford the transfer of £1,000 to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received Donations to the amount of £334 18s. 6d., and has paid a first instalment of £600 towards the extension of the Rodgett Infirmary. The further payments on this Account during the present half-year will require more than £2,476 4s. 8d., the balance standing at the credit of the Account on June 30th.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received in Legacies £365 6s. 7d. In company with the honorary auditor, Mr. A. Greg, 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, 1893,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1893	...				1432	7	5
„ Donations	...	601	5	4			
„ Legacies under Fifty Guineas	...	50	0	0			
„ Annual Subscriptions	...	4,353	13	7			
„ Payments for Patients	...	10,326	4	9			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	...	4,435	11	8			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")							
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	...	56	6	2			
„ Rent	...	211	10	0			
„ Sundries	...	461	2	9			
					20,495	14	3
„ Farm Produce	{ Supplied to the Asylum... £5,164 1 9						
	{ Sold ... .. 184 0 2						
		£5,348	1	11			
Less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.	...	4,604	9	3			
		£743	12	8			
					743	12	8

£22,671 14 4

Examined and compared with the Books of Account  
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—11th October, 1894.  
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.  
ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.



ACCOUNT,  
to June 30th, 1894.

Cr.

## Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting and Quinquennial Festival at Lancaster, Meeting at Huddersfield, and of Local Committees, &c. ... ..	217	11	1			
„ Expenses of Election at Huddersfield ... ..	49	1	6			
„ Printing 5,500 Twenty-ninth Annual Report, 3,900 General Subscription Lists, Reports of Meetings, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery ... ..	281	15	7			
„ General Advertising... ..	43	4	11			
„ Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Subscription Lists, Voting Papers, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c. ... ..	94	15	6			
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries ... ..	150	4	2			
				836	12	9
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £815 5s. 10d. } Expenses { Asylum £6,393 10s. 5d. }	7,208	16	3			
„ Provisions { Purchased ... .. £1,818 0s. 5d. } { From Farm... .. £5,164 1s. 9d. } { From Garden ... .. £226 9s. 9d. }	7,203	11	11			
„ Necessaries: Coals ... ..	1,286	14	0			
Gas ... ..	303	3	10			
Water... ..	213	18	8			
General ... ..	298	11	3			
„ Clothing ... ..	996	4	7			
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c. ... ..	122	15	9			
„ Asylum Printing and Stationery ... ..	38	13	5			
„ Asylum Postage ... ..	7	15	1			
„ Insurance ... ..	79	18	6			
„ Maintenance Sundries ... ..	504	18	5			
„ Workshops and Repairs... ..	566	10	1			
„ Building Sundries ... ..	156	7	6			
„ Furniture: General ... ..	327	7	5			
Ironmongery ... ..	34	6	11			
Bedding... ..	181	10	10			
House Linen ... ..	12	6	11			
Crockery and Sundries ... ..	29	12	3			
				19,578	3	7
„ Property Expenses ... ..				26	12	0
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c. ... ..				23	9	3
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses ... .. £470 0 11						
Less value of Produce:						
Supplied to the Asylum ... £226 9 9						
Sold ... .. 0 16 7						
	227	6	4			
	£242	14	7	242	14	7
„ Estate and Buildings Improvement Account .. ..				1,000	0	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1894 ... ..				959	2	2
				£22,671	14	4



## ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1893,

## Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1893 ... ..	1,714	19	3
„ Donations ... ..	334	18	6
„ Bank Interest ... ..	27	1	11
„ Maintenance Account ... ..	1,000	0	0
	<u>£3,076</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

Audited and found correct.—11th October, 1894.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

## SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1893,

## Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1893 ... ..	716	6	4
„ Legacies ... ..	365	6	7

£1,081 12 11

Audited and found correct.—11th October, 1894.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

ALBERT GREG, Caton, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.



## IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1894.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By Extension of the Rodgett Infirmary... ..	600	0	0
„ Bank Commission ... ..		0	15
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1894 ... ..	2,476	4	8
	<u>£3,076</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

## ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1894.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By Investments :—			
£476 11s. 6d. Midland Railway Debenture Stock ;			
Interest at 3 per cent. ... ..	496	0	0
Difference in conversion of £3,763 London and			
North Western Railway 4 per cent. Debenture			
Stock into £5,018 3 per cent. Debenture Stock		0	13
Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1894 ... ..	584	19	7

£1,081 12 11



# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1892-93.		1893-94.		EXPENDITURE.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Average No. of Patients 596.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 562.	£ s. d.		Average No. of Patients 596.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 562.	£ s. d.		
Donations .....	751	5 10	601	5 4	Expenses of General Annual Meeting, of Quinquennial Festival (1893-4), of Public Meetings, and of Local Committees, &c....	135	17 2	217	11 1	81	13 11
Legacies under Fifty Guineas .....	95	0 0	50	0 0	Election Expenses .....	54	1 4	49	1 6		
Annual Subscriptions .....	4371	15 6	4353	13 7	Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, General Subscription Lists, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery .....	176	2 9	281	15 7		
Payments for Patients .....	10222	5 6	10826	4 9	General Advertising .....	32	2 0	43	4 11	105	12 10
Interest on Sustentation Fund .....	4414	6 3	4435	11 8	General Postage .....	81	3 5	94	15 6	11	2 11
Investments .....	49	12 4	56	6 2	Offices (Lancaster & Manchester) Rent, Rates, Gas, Carriage, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries .....					13	12 1
Interest on Bank Deposits .....	202	7 6	211	10 0	Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses .....	143	2 10	150	4 2	7	1 4
Sundries .....	398	4 2	461	2 9	Provisions .....	7144	0 0	7208	16 3	64	16 3
Farm (Value of Produce, less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.)	581	13 11	743	12 8	NECESSARIES:—Coals .....	7283	9 0	7208	11 11		
					Gas .....	1046	5 4	1286	14 0	240	8 8
					Water .....	287	14 1	303	3 10	15	9 9
					General .....	230	10 9	213	18 8		
					Clothing .....	278	4 2	298	11 3	20	7 1
					Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c..	793	18 8	996	4 7	202	5 11
					Insurance .....	91	7 3	122	15 9	31	8 6
					Sundries .....	79	18 6	79	18 6		
					Workshops, Repairs, &c. ....	417	10 3	551	6 11	133	16 8
					Building Sundries .....	485	6 4	566	10 1	81	3 9
					FURNITURE:—General .....	184	14 1	156	7 6	248	8 3
					Ironmongery .....	78	19 2	327	7 5	1	11 5
					Bedding .....	32	15 6	34	6 11		
					House Linen .....	203	4 2	181	10 10		
					Crockery & Sundries .....	24	11 2	12	6 11		
					Property Expenses .....	35	17 1	29	12 3		
					Bank Interest, Commission, &c.	58	19 10	26	12 0		
					Grounds and Garden Expenses, less value of Produce .....	29	14 10	28	9 3		
					Estate and Buildings Improvement Account .....	230	0 8	242	14 7	12	13 11
					NET INCREASE £1373 18. 10d.	700	0 0	1000	0 0	300	0 0
					Balance at end of year .....	20339	10 4	21712	12 2	1571	13 3
						1432	7 5	959	2 2		
						21771	17 9	22671	14 4		
										198	11 5

Examined and certified to be correct.—11th October, 1894  
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.



## 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) ... ..	19585	2	4	212	11	0
LIVERPOOL (2) ... ..	10235	12	1	208	10	6
MANCHESTER (3) ... ..	9966	17	1	466	3	6
BRADFORD (4) ... ..	9645	15	9	387	6	11
PRESTON (5) ... ..	9011	4	4	59	17	0
ROCHDALE (6) ... ..	6940	16	10	215	17	6
WESTMORLAND (7) ... ..	6198	5	6	235	7	11
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (8) ... ..	5376	19	5	308	15	0
LEEDS (9) ... ..	5258	5	2	181	11	6
HALIFAX (10) ... ..	5142	15	11	413	1	5
CHESHIRE ... ..	4696	10	3	498	15	1
SHEFFIELD (11) ... ..	3233	15	7	91	18	0
OLDHAM (12) ... ..	3141	7	0	18	18	0
YORK (13) ... ..	2742	7	7	107	0	0
DURHAM (COUNTY) ... ..	2686	17	6	411	0	9
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.) ... ..	2448	5	5	22	8	6
BOLTON (14) ... ..	1831	13	0	31	10	0
BLACKBURN (15) ... ..	1582	0	0	21	0	0
HUDDERSFIELD ... ..	1410	8	6	47	0	0
SETTLE ... ..	1407	6	11	28	11	6
NORTHUMBERLAND ... ..	1315	1	8	51	17	6
SKIPTON ... ..	1242	10	10	18	7	6
WAKEFIELD (16) ... ..	973	15	7	5	15	6
BURY ... ..	923	9	4	10	15	6
SOUTHPORT ... ..	846	0	6	29	10	6
BURNLEY ... ..	793	17	6	7	7	0
KEIGHLEY ... ..	760	12	0	8	8	0
WARRINGTON ... ..	740	2	6	10	10	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE ... ..	662	7	0	7	12	6
WIGAN ... ..	517	11	6	29	8	0
SCARBOROUGH ... ..	336	3	0	9	19	6
ROTHERHAM ... ..	326	18	6	11	0	6
ST. HELENS ... ..	295	12	6	11	11	0
HULL ... ..	267	14	2	13	7	6
DONCASTER ... ..	171	13	3	15	15	0

June 30th, 1894.

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND 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 the late 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 Westmorland Donations include £1000 from Mrs. Bindloss; £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.
- (8) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator) and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (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 Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (11) The Sheffield Donations include £500 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.
- (12) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from the late Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (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 £250 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.



# CASES OF IMPROVEMENT

## ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

(*Not previously reported.*)

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### SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1166). Admitted May 1887, aged 6. When admitted spoke indistinctly, knew a few letters, made strokes and curved lines on slate, counted up to 30, knew no hour or minute, could tell only a penny, knew simple colours, could tell principal parts of body and articles of clothing, and knew a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Now speaks fairly well, reads easy words and spells them, is writing in copy-book, works with assistance easy addition sums, tells the hours and five minutes, knows all the coins and some weights, tells and matches most colours, knows most common objects and their uses, and the Lord's Prayer pretty well.

B. (1168). Admitted May 1887, aged 7. When admitted knew no letter or word, no coin or weight, knew black and white only, and a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Now has improved in speech, reads easy words at sight, knows a few coins and weights, tells and matches most colours, and knows the Lord's Prayer well.

C. (1194). Admitted April 1888, aged 10. When admitted knew the letters, a few hours, one or two coins, and the Lord's Prayer imperfectly. Now reads fairly well, works easy addition sums, tells all the hours, knows all the coins and weights, calculates fairly well, knows all the simple and some compound colours, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and has very much improved in general intelligence. Has composed and written a letter.

D. (1484). Admitted August 1891, aged 12. When admitted read easy words, wrote easy words in copy-book, knew the value of unit figures, but could not add, could tell no hour or minute, knew only one or two coins and simple colours, told the principal parts of his body and articles of clothing, and knew a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Now has much improved in speech, reads fairly well, writes nice letters, works easy addition sums, tells all the hours, knows all the coins and weights, calculates a little, tells all the simple and some compound shades of colour, knows the Lord's Prayer, and has much improved in general intelligence.

### GIRLS.

E. (1355). Admitted December 1889, aged 11. When admitted was a very dull, stupid girl; had no idea of reading, or of clock or shop lessons; could only make strokes on a slate and count a little; had evidently, prior to coming here, been allowed to sit idle, for if given a piece of work, her hands would drop into her lap as soon as the teacher left her; could not do any household work. Now is altogether a different girl, brighter and much improved in every way; can read fairly well, can count to over 30, can tell all simple and compound colours, is fairly good at Kindergarten work, and hems neatly.



F. (1482). Admitted August 1891, Aged 13. When admitted was a dull, listless girl, knew no letters, only made strokes on a slate and counted a little; could not distinguish black and white; was hardly roused from her apathetic state by music; could not hold a needle, and was of no use in household work. Now is very bright and intelligent in every way; answers questions well in oral lessons, knows all letters and easy words, can do simple addition sums, is fairly good at Kindergarten work; sings well; is good at needlework; very useful in household work, and is kind to her companions.

#### JUNIOR BOYS.

G. (1579). Admitted July 1892, aged 9. Was a very restless, mischievous boy, would not attempt lessons and knew no letters, only made strokes on a slate, had no idea of the clock, could only distinguish black and white, and either lost or broke the needle when a piece of sewing was given to him. Now he reads easy words fairly well, writes nicely in a copy-book, attempts addition sums and knows the value of units, can tell all simple and compound colours, can do Kindergarten work fairly well, can hem neatly and is very useful in the dormitory.

H. (1588). Admitted August 1892, aged 7. Was then a little boy in the nursery, only coming to school at the end of six months for an hour in the morning; educational attainments *nil*. During the last twelve months has been to school all day, and has greatly improved. Now is a bright little fellow, knows all the letters, writes in a copy-book, counts to over thirty, makes figures on a slate, can tell a few hours of the clock, is fairly good at Kindergarten work, drills very well indeed, speaks much better, hems neatly, is exceedingly useful in industrial work, and is a willing little helper both in school and out of it.



# 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. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
	247	34	88	173	542
<b>I. SPEECH.</b>					
1. Make no attempt ... ..	0	8	6	1	15
2. Make some attempt ... ..	6	3	21	23	53
3. Make a few articulate sounds ... ..	14	9	4	18	45
4. Speak indistinctly ... ..	40	5	16	17	78
5. Speak fairly ... ..	71	6	12	46	135
6. Speak well ... ..	116	3	29	68	216
					542
<b>II. READING.</b>					
1. Know no letters or words ... ..	50	32	45	70	197
2. Know a few letters... ..	69	1	13	30	113
3. Know at sight a few words ... ..	22	1	6	13	42
4. Know all the letters ... ..	14	0	5	12	31
5. Read easy words and spell them ... ..	46	0	12	22	80
6. Read fairly* ... ..	46	0	7	26	79
					542
* 85 Patients read books alone for amusement.					
<b>III. WRITING.</b>					
1. Do nothing but scribble ... ..	23	29	41	50	143
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate... ..	64	5	24	61	154
3. Do. do. in copy book ... ..	24	0	7	14	45
4. Form letters in copybook ... ..	23	0	3	13	44
5. Write easy words in copy book ... ..	57	0	3	9	69
6. Write fairly* ... ..	51	0	10	26	87
					542
*80 Patients write letters home with assistance and 33 without assistance. 446 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					
<b>IV. ARITHMETIC.</b>					
1. Cannot count at all ... ..	22	24	38	57	141
2. Count a little ... ..	82	8	22	43	155
3. Count up to 30 ... ..	25	2	10	22	59
4. Understand value of unit figures ... ..	20	0	11	30	61
5. Work simple addition sums ... ..	73	0	4	13	90
6. Work easy sums in simple rules* ... ..	25	0	3	8	36
					542
*10 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					



SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	247	34	88	173	542
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	87	33	57	95	272
2. Know some of the hours ... ..	47	1	15	50	113
3. Know all the hours ... ..	33	0	7	9	49
4. Know the hours and quarters ... ..	27	0	4	8	39
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes ... ..	12	0	2	5	19
6. Can tell the time to a minute ... ..	41	0	3	6	50
VI. SHOP LESSON.					542
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	46	26	53	79	204
2. Know a few coins ... ..	68	7	17	40	132
3. Do. do. and weights ... ..	35	1	4	21	61
4. Know all the coins and some weights	37	0	9	13	59
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little ... ..	32	0	2	14	48
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	29	0	3	6	38
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					542
1. Know no colours ... ..	26	26	48	62	162
2. Know black and white ... ..	30	3	2	17	52
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	50	1	15	20	86
4. Know all the simple colours ... ..	42	3	11	27	83
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	64	1	6	25	96
6. Know and can match most compound shades ... ..	35	0	6	22	63
VIII. MUSIC.					542
1. No interest in musical sounds ... ..	0	3	0	0	3
2. Attentive to do. do. ... ..	42	18	36	40	136
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	73	12	17	40	142
4. Do. do. with words ... ..	129	1	32	91	253
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols ... ..	3	0	3	2	8
6. Sing from do. do. ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
IX. DRILL.					542
1. Have no idea of drill ... ..	0	8	7	7	22
2. Stand at attention when told ... ..	17	20	31	42	110
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	38	6	12	21	77
4. Go through extension movements fairly ... ..	100	0	14	44	158
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	59	0	4	2	65
6. Do. do. do. to music ... ..	33	0	20	57	110
					542

JAMES DIGGENS,

August 31st, 1894.

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.



## 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 em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	8 Tailors.
2. Sewing Linings ... ..	0	1	0	0	1	
3. Do. Seams ... ..	0	0	3	0	3	
4. Felling ... ..	0	0	2	0	2	
5. Making Garments ... ..	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Machining ... ..	0	0	0	1	1	
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work ... ..	1	1	1	0	3	12 Shoemakers.
2. Stitching Backs ... ..	0	0	1	0	1	
3. Closing Sides ... ..	0	0	2	1	3	
4. Patching and Nailing ... ..	0	0	2	0	2	
5. Repairing ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Bottoming (making) ... ..	0	0	0	3	3	
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	1	4	5	0	10	17 Joiners.
2. Planing at Bench ... ..	0	0	1	2	3	
3. Making frames ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Making simple boxes, &c. ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Making Furniture ... ..	0	0	0	3	3	
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	4	10	3	3	20	Weed- ing Boys. 14 Gardeners.
2. Barrow filling and emptying ... ..	0	2	3	0	5	
3. Weeding amongst crops ... ..	0	1	3	0	4	
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c. ... ..	0	0	1	0	1	
5. Digging ... ..	0	0	2	1	3	
6. Potato setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	0	1	1	
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour Master ... ..	4	0	2	4	† 10	

† Others employed during haytime, &c.



OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
VI. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c...	...	0	0	0	0	13 Farm Boys.
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	...	0	1	0	0	
3. Feeding stock	...	0	1	2	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	...	0	0	1	0	
5. Work with Horses and Carts	...	0	0	2	0	
6. Milking, &c	...	0	0	0	6	
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	...	0	9	12	1	22 in Industrial Training Shop.
2. Plaiting Coir	...	0	0	0	0	
3. Mat Making	...	0	0	0	0	
4. Brush Filling	...	0	0	0	0	
5. Palliasse and Mattress Making	...	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket Making	...	0	0	0	0	
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	...	3	4	7	4	67 miscellaneous employed.
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work	...	2	1	3	2	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	...	7	4	2	2	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy	...	0	3	6	3	
5. Assisting Stoker	...	0	0	1	0	
6. Assisting Plumber	...	0	0	0	0	
7. Assisting Baker	...	0	0	3	8	
8. Employed in Office	...	0	0	2	0	

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations ... .. 181.

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

40 Junior Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 52 are taught needlework, 37 do Kindergarten work, and 8 make beds.

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 ...	2	9	6	3	20
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c, ... ..	0	12	7	1	20
3. Bed-making ... ..	0	15	14	2	31
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	2	10	12	24
5. Laundry-work ... ..	} 0	1	7	8	16
6. *Sewing and knitting ... ..					
					111

\*In School 41 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 29 hem, 26 sew fairly, 11 sew fairly and knit, and 27 sew, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 91, and 20 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 111 under Industrial Training.

JAMES DIGGENS,  
PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.



## WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &amp;c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
<b>TAILORS.</b>			<b>GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.</b>		
Coats ... ..	198	...	Aprons ... ..	109	484
Trousers ... ..	419	...	Chemises ... ..	57	2014
Vests ... ..	180	...	Collars ... ..	...	1393
Loose Linings... ..	151	...	Drawers... ..	111	3408
Combinations ... ..	6	...	Dresses ... ..	126	4162
	954	...	Feeders ... ..	12	1617
<b>TAILORESSES.</b>			Flannel Petticoats ... ..	110	2634
Coats ... ..	55	3812	Flannel Vests ... ..	67	2462
Overcoats ... ..	...	389	Hoods ... ..	37	656
Trousers ... ..	116	10080	Nightdresses... ..	5	5204
Vests ... ..	55	3032	Nightshirts ... ..	85	...
Combinations ... ..	...	87	Pinafores ... ..	174	5681
Loose Linings ... ..	30	...	Shirts ... ..	...	1990
Blouses ... ..	24	...	Skirts ... ..	22	789
	280	17400		915	32494
<b>SHOEMAKERS.</b>			<b>LINEN ROOM.</b>		
Boots ... .. (pairs)	489	2157	Bolster Slips... ..	194	723
<b>UPHOLSTERERS.</b>			Blankets... ..	...	382
Baskets ... ..	...	65	Blinds ... ..	9	30
Bolsters ... ..	4	303	Counterpanes ... ..	73	492
Mattresses... ..	49	509	Curtains... ..	7	37
Palliasses ... ..	...	18	Pillow Slips ... ..	14	115
Wool Beds ... ..	...	8	Rugs ... ..	...	17
	53	903	Sheets ... ..	474	2423
<b>BOYS' WARDROBE.</b>			Table Cloths... ..	53	247
Aprons ... ..	...	971	Toilet Covers ... ..	2	17
Caps ... ..	...	233	Tea Cloths ... ..	62	169
Collars ... ..	...	4300	Towels ... ..	222	640
Drawers ... ..	...	5746		1110	5292
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	3432	<b>PLUMBERS.</b>		
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	492	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
Nightshirts ... ..	...	4582	<b>CARPENTERS.</b>		
Shirts ... ..	...	7782	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Socks and Stockings ... ..	...	5727	<b>PAINTER.</b>		
Jerseys ... ..	...	38	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
	...	33303	<b>LAUNDRY.</b>		
<b>GIRLS' SCHOOL.</b>			Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Chemises ... ..	4	...	Sheets ... ..	48,117	
Drawers ... ..	8	...	Pinafores ... ..	27,510	
Feeders ... ..	50	...	Nightshirts ... ..	29,660	
Petticoats ... ..	4	...	Nightdresses ... ..	30,478	
Pinafores ... ..	23	...	Other Articles ... ..	442,003	
Tea, &c., Cloths ... ..	43	...			
Towels... ..	12	...			
	114	...			
					577,768

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.



TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved" {	Much improved	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	28
	Moderately improved	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	35
	Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
	Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
							61	29	90

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, 1894.		NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	42	14	56	3	1	4
10 ,, 15 ,,	...	125	58	183	2	4	6
15 ,, 20 ,,	...	164	94	258	6	4	10
20 and upwards	...	114	49	163	4	4	8
		445	215	660	15	13	28

TELFORD SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.



## EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

QUINQUENNIAL FESTIVAL, OCTOBER 13TH, 1894.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B.,

(PRESIDENT AT THE FESTIVAL.)

Speech of the  
Right Hon. the  
Earl of Derby,  
G.C.B.

"The reason of the great success of the work of the Institution had been that in the past it had been considered sufficient by medical science to place the lunatic and the feeble-minded in one category. It was only within the last century that the distinction had been recognised, and that medical science and charitable feeling had been directed to the care and attention of those who were feeble in mind, in contradistinction to those who suffered from mental disease, and who were proper subjects for lunatic asylums. We in England did not emulate the work of other countries, especially America, but he could not avoid the thought, cynical though it might be, that passed through his mind, when Sir John Hibbert spoke on this subject, of what would be the effect if we passed a law consigning to some institution all those who were deemed to be feeble-minded. At the same time there was no reason why they should not, on the other hand, by charitable and voluntary effort, do all they could to assist those who were so grievously afflicted, and so to train and strengthen their faculties as to bring light to the darkened minds and pleasure to those who had never felt anything else but failing and helplessness, and also to turn the faculties which had perhaps been dormant into a channel that would as far as possible help them in their future life. It seemed to him that in an Institution like the Royal Albert those who were curable were the proper subjects. No doubt from a feeling of kindness and charity it might be considered that children who were incurable should be taken from their homes and received into the Asylum. In some cases there was a tendency to look upon the Asylum as a very happy place, where those mentally afflicted were cared for with all possible kindness, and that it would be a want of kindness not to remove them to it. But that was not the object of the Royal Albert Asylum. At all events, if it were so used it meant the retention of one class of patients for many years to the exclusion of many others to whom a comparatively temporary residence might be the means of restoring health and vigour. He trusted that the hint which had fallen from the Chairman of the County Council for Lancashire, as well as Chairman of the County Councils' Association was one that would be taken in hand by the County Councils. He sincerely hoped his remarks would bear fruit in the future. He thought those who had gone through the Asylum could not fail to be struck with the wonderful kindness, tenderness, and patience with which the children were instructed. They might see imbecile children perhaps imperfectly developed in regard to the sense of touch, or with their



senses in such a condition as to be practically of no use, submitting to a course of treatment in which they were carefully shown how to obtain accuracy of hand and sense of colour, and even to the counting of numbers. From simple things, such as the threading of beads and the distinguishing of colours, they could see how that careful and minute training was followed to its logical conclusion, very often to admirable results. Those who had seen those things could well appreciate the earnest desire that those whose minds were imperfectly formed should as far as possible be trained in a large Institution. It was only by gathering patients together in large numbers that that training which was so desirable could be given. It was only in large Institutions that modern science was found at its best, and it was only there that such training could be imparted, and that the patients could be well classified, so as to render the instruction fully beneficial. Those who had seen the work done by the inmates would recognise how fully they had profited by the instruction given in the Asylum. The groups of cabinet work, tailor work, needlework, and basket work would do credit to many institutions where the inmates were not feeble-minded. A most interesting account was to be found in the speech of Dr. Shuttleworth, recently delivered, in which he pointed out how it had frequently occurred that those totally unable to earn their own living, and indeed who were a burden to their families, and condemned to the hopeless life of an imbecile, had so far profited by the treatment received there as to become good workmen, and able to take their part in earning their daily bread in the world. He thought they had heard at the Annual Meeting how great was the need for such an Institution as that. The last census showed that the majority of the cases of imperfect mental development occurred between the ages of five and 20, and that was precisely the age at which the Institution liked to take hold of them—before the mind became hardened into a state of chronic imbecility—in order to try and develop the faculties, the exercise of which had been denied up to that time. To some extent a long-felt want in the Seven Northern Counties had been recognised by the establishment of that Institution. At the same time he would warn them against the danger which always attached to established institutions of the kind, the danger of people turning their mind to something else. He wanted those present and those who might read his words to bear in mind the necessity of carrying forward a work which promised such great developments in the future. There was the erection of an isolation hospital, of the urgent necessity of which they had heard during the afternoon. They needed also possibly an asylum for incurable cases; and there were many other things to which their benefactions could well be offered, in the certainty that they would be turned to good account. The noble president made further reference to the need of an isolation hospital, to the risk which was run of patients bringing back infection after visits to their homes, and the possibility of a fearful epidemic breaking out. It was a very important matter to consider whether the Asylum was to be allowed a certain margin to enable the Committee to keep on their books incurable cases without the consequent restriction in the number of elected patients. Those were all points in which the Asylum was capable of further development. He thought it was in one of Whyte Melville's charming novels that he found the sentiment—not altogether new—expressed by one of the characters, that the best cure for a heart-ache was to confer a benefit on some one else. There were many who were glad and thankful for the days that had been spent at the Institution. He was equally sure when the list of benefactions was read out, that those who had taken an interest in the past would continue to show their interest in it. He trusted that one and all would contribute in the spirit of the founders, so that they might feel they had a part in the great and noble work, and their donations and help and kindly presence might be equally blessed to those who gave and those who received."



THE RIGHT HON.  
**SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B., M.P.,**  
 (CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.)

Speech of  
 the Right Hon.  
 Sir John T.  
 Hibbert, K.C.B.,  
 M.P.

"He did not think that there was an institution in the country that could show as great progress in so short a period. All this success had, undoubtedly, been brought about, under an able Committee, by the active and continuous services of Dr. Shuttleworth and Mr. Diggins, and in reluctantly parting with Dr. Shuttleworth they could not but remember that while he had been with them, some 1,600 patients, including those now in the Asylum, had had the benefit of the Institution. If they thought for a moment of the great advantages that had been given to those 1,600 patients, they would recognise that the Asylum deserved the thanks, not only of all who wished to benefit the inhabitants of the Seven Northern Counties, but also of the inhabitants themselves, by reason of the great good and blessing that had been conferred upon the families that had sent the patients. It was not a little work to have trained some of the poor idiots to such an extent that after leaving the Asylum they had been enabled to earn their own livelihood—and not only so, but in many cases to help to sustain their families. They all knew the cloud that imbecility brought upon the homes of working men. He did not think there was anything more sad than the home of a working man where there were one or two idiot children. By the training imbecile children received in the Asylum they were enabled to be sent back home in such a state as to remove the cloud from the home, and bring instead sunshine into it. The Central Committee had received letters from many parents showing how thankful they were for the great improvement that had been made in cases that had been under their training. Therefore he was quite certain that every man and woman who had assisted the Institution since its establishment would feel they had been helping to ameliorate what had been a great source of helplessness and also of sorrow and darkness in the homes of many people in the past, and that ought to give them encouragement for the future. One sad thing which struck him in respect to the Seven Associated Northern Counties contributing to the Asylum was that, while they were able to provide for close upon 600 patients, they were not able fully to provide for all the counties who desired to have candidates elected to it. At the last election there were 50 vacancies and 121 candidates, and at the next election there would be eight candidates in the different counties who would come before them for the last time. That showed how desirable it was that more provision should be made for the unfortunate idiot class existing in the Seven Northern Counties. At the last election, Lancashire had 41 candidates for 20 places; Yorkshire, 50 candidates for 18 places; Cheshire, six for three; Westmorland, four for two; Cumberland, five for two; Durham, ten for four; and Northumberland, five for one. With regard to Northumberland, he had to complain that that county had not done its duty to the Institution. Its annual contribution amounted to £51 19s., and it had 19 patients in the Royal Albert Asylum, imposing a loss upon the Institution of about £200 a year. If Durham could do so much, if Cheshire, particularly through its Ladies' Committees, could help them as it did, and if little Westmorland could raise £278 per year, surely the great county of Northumberland could do something more than it did at present. In the meantime they had to seriously consider what they must do with the increasing number of applications for admission. In the Seven Northern



Counties there were 5,070 persons who were available for training in the Institution; nor must they forget that there was no other institution which undertook the training of the idiot and imbecile. The result was that these poor cases found their way into the workhouses of the counties, surely not the most suitable place for them; and, again, into the lunatic asylums, which were still a more unfit place than the workhouse. Might they not then appeal to the local authorities, the poor-law guardians, and the County Councils of the Seven Northern Counties, to make some provision for this unfortunate class of persons? They had shown at the Royal Albert Asylum that idiots could be trained, and that much could be done for their future, and therefore he thought they might fairly ask that the attention of local authorities and even of the State should be drawn to the great want that prevailed in regard to the idiot class. We in England were far behind other countries. America, and even Norway and Sweden, had done much more for the training of the idiot than had been done in the United Kingdom. After reading particulars of what was done for the imbecile portion of the community in various States of America, the Chairman said he believed it only required the knowledge to be conveyed to the kindly-disposed people of the country to ensure greater provision being made for this unfortunate class. The only other point he would like to allude to, was in respect to a notice he saw in the papers a few days ago, in relation to the subject. He was glad to see that the Chorlton Board of Guardians had recently realised the necessity of doing something to make better provision than they had hitherto done for this unfortunate class. The suggestion made in that union was that there should be a combination of unions for the purpose and he (the Chairman) had no doubt that it was in this direction that help would ultimately come. It was not alone in Lancashire that help was needed, and experience had proved that there were many ways of extending their usefulness in this direction. That was their 29th Annual Report, and he might point out that they had arrived now at the position when the Institution might be said to have come of age. They had arrived also at the satisfactory position of being out of debt, and of being satisfied with the work which was being carried on by means of the Institution. He desired to point to two matters—one was the retirement of Dr. Shuttleworth, and the other was the appointment of Mr. Diggins as the Principal of the Institution. Dr. Shuttleworth, during the time he had been there, had been respected and loved by everyone connected with the Institution. He had devoted himself to its interests in a way that would be difficult to equal, and, he was sure, in a manner that could not be surpassed. He went from them with best wishes, and with the trust that in his future life he might still be able to give attention to the elevation of that class of the community with which they came in contact in the Asylum, and so be able to continue to do good for the country. With respect to Mr. Diggins, they knew what energy he possessed. He not only possessed energy himself, but he compelled everyone else with whom he came in contact to have energy as well. If the time had come when they wanted to raise a memorial to him, he would say it would be something like that raised to Sir Christopher Wren, "*Si monumentum quæris circumspice.*" Why, Mr. Diggins's memorial was the Royal Albert Asylum. He was quite sure of this—whatever position he was placed in, either at present or in the future, his name would always be connected in the strongest way with the Institution. He (the Chairman) felt sure that what the Committee had done had been with a view to the very best interests of the Asylum, and he trusted that in the future management of the Institution, they would be able to attain the same success as in the past. He (the Chairman) thanked the Committee on behalf of the Subscribers for the way in which they had managed the finances and everything connected with the Institution; he thanked the officials, and especially the ladies in so many counties, for having devoted themselves so thoroughly to the work of the Institution.



## LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

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

- ~~~~~
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- 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. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- 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. W. Mardon Beeby, Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
- 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. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish 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. G. Shaw Briggs, Salem Congregational Church, Otley.
- Rev. W. Barlow Brown (Edgeworth, Bolton), Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.



- Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, (the late), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. E. W. 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., (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (Horley, Sussex), 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. Vickers English, at Warton Parish Church, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- 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. F. W. Greenhow, East Keswick Church, Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- The Rev. J. C. Hanson, St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk; Rev. E. G. Wadeson, Vicar.
- 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. Canon 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 Church, Garstang.  
 Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.  
 Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.  
 Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green, (the late), Vicar.  
 Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.  
 Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.  
 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. Wm. C. Kewish, (Birkenhead), 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. Peter Knowles, at Warton Parish Church and Priest Hutton Licensed, Room, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.  
 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. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.  
 Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley; also at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.  
 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, (the late), 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 (the late), 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; and at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar 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. Twemlow 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. Wm. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.  
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.  
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.  
 Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.  
 Rev. T. Jackson Smith, St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.  
 Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.  
 Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, 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. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at All Saints' Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.  
 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.



## PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- ~~~~~
- Ainley, Mrs., Selby, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Allen, Mrs., The Laurels, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples, for Christmas Tree.  
 Anonymous, Toys, Oranges, and Bonbons for Christmas Tree.  
 Arensberg, L., Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Bagnall and Wilcock, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.  
 Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Barrow, Miss, Baldrand, Lancaster, 100 Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.  
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, Parcel of Books for Christmas Tree.  
 Bindloss, Mrs. (Mayoress of Kendal), Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, £1, for Christmas Tree.  
 Bownass, R., Kirkby Lonsdale, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Boys and Girls of Cumberland, per "Cousin Charley," *West Cumberland Times*,  
 500 Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.  
 Brodrick, Mrs., Farnley, Games, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Brown, A. H., and Friends, Scotforth, Writing Case and Drawing Slate for Christmas  
 Tree.  
 Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Cable, J., Manchester, 7s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Capstick Mrs. Stonewell, Lancaster, Dolls, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Carrick, Miss, Carlisle, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Chadwick, Mrs. Oldham, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Cholmondeley, The Hon. Mrs., Northwich, Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Clapham, The Vicar of, Hampers of Flowers.  
 Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, Dolls, Balls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Collinge, Mrs., Burnley, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Craven, J., Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Crossley, Mrs. D. J., Helden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Dickson, Mrs. Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed Nursery Establishment, Chester, 4105 Bulbs of various  
 kinds and 250 clumps Lily of the Valley, *Spiræa Japonica*, &c., &c.  
 Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Dover, Mrs., Cullercoats, 4s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Ellerby, Mrs., Pickering, 3s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Firth, Thomas, Kent's Bank, 45 yards of Dress Material.  
 Foster, Mrs., Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys, Workboxes, Games, Dolls,  
 Fancy Boxes, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Gilchrist, Alderman W., (Mayor of Lancaster), 10 Heraldic Shields for the De Vitre  
 Hall; also £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Green, Thomas, Otley, 3s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hall, William, Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.  
 Handley, H., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Happold, F., Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Heawood, C., Heaton Norris, £1 1s., for Christmas Tree.  
 Hetherington, George, Scotforth, 2 Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.  
 Heywood, Arthur, H., Windermere, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hibbert, Right Hon. Sir John T., K.C.B., M.P., Grange-over-Sands, £1 for Christmas  
 Tree.  
 Hibbert, Lady, Grange-over-Sands, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hill, Albert, Halifax, Glass Drawing Slates, &c., for Christmas Tree.



- Holden, Lawrence, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Hunter, Mrs., Barrow, 3s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Huntington, Mrs. W., Lancaster, Dolls. Bonbons, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Hurst, Mrs. Richard, Rochdale, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Hutchence, W. G., Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Jackson, Rev. T. R. Bardney, Lincoln, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Jefferson, Rev. N., Hull, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Lancaster and Skerton Co-operative Society, a Case of Oranges, Box of Sweets, and  
 Parcels of Nuts for Christmas Tree.  
 Longworth, Mrs., Horwich, Oranges, Books and Sweets for Christmas Tree.  
 Lonsdale, A., Blackburn, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Lupton, W., Halifax, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 McAdam, John, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Macdonald, Mrs., Clougha View, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Marsden, Mrs., Winstler, Windermere, 3s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Marshall, Miss Maud, Elmhurst, Lancaster, Dolls, Games, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Mashiter, The Misses, Cheapside, Lancaster, Dolls, Cards, Fans, Materials for Fancy  
 Work, &c. for Christmas Tree.  
 Mawdsley, J., and Son, Liverpool, Gore's "Liverpool Directory" for 1894.  
 Millington, G., Lancaster, Games, Blotting-books, Mottoes, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Nelson, Mrs., Birkenhead, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Nelstrop, Mrs., Pontefract, Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Newsome, Mrs., Bardsey, Leeds, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Paley, E. G., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Peacock, Mrs., Liverpool, 636 Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.  
 Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of Graphics, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Piercey, Mrs., Higher Kinnerton, 4s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Price, Mrs., Widnes, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.  
 Ramsbotham, Dr., Leeds, Toys, Oranges, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, 2 Geese 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.  
 Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Books, Pictures, Cards, &c.,  
 for Christmas Tree.  
 Roberts, Mrs., Silverdale, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.  
 Saville, Mr., Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.  
 Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree, and Box of Cut Flowers.  
 Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Boxes of Stationery for Christmas Tree.  
 Shuttleworth, Miss, Richmond, Surrey, Dolls for Christmas Tree.  
 Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.  
 Simpson, Mrs., Penrith, Woollen Shawls, Scarves, Vests, Blotting Books, &c., for  
 Christmas Tree.  
 Slack, James, Fence Houses, 3s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Slater, J. G., Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.  
 Slinger, The Misses, Whitecross Cottage, Lancaster, Woollen Scarves, Mitts, Balls, &c.  
 for Christmas Tree.  
 Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.  
 Smith, S., Bradford, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Standeven, T., Stalybridge, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.  
 Stewart, Sidney, Scotforth, Set of Nine Pins and Box of Bricks for Christmas Tree.  
 Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Two Large Cases of Toys, Desks, Work-  
 boxes and Dolls for Christmas Tree; also Boxes of Crackers and Illustrated  
 Papers.  
 Swindells, John, Grove Bank, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.  
 Tennant, Mrs., South Road, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.  
 Thistlethwaite, M., Lancaster, 7 Pieces of Orchestral Band Music.  
 Todd, Mrs. and the Misses Todd, Regent Street, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas  
 Tree.  
 Welch, Dr., Shefferlands, Halton, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.



Wigley, J. M., Market Street, Lancaster, Portrait Frames, Ornaments, Scrap Books, Games, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Wilson, Miss, Kendal, Wollen and other Articles of Clothing, Crackers, Dolls, Toys, Christmas Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Wilson, C., Leeds, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Wright, Alfred, Caterham, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Writing Desks for Christmas Tree.

Wrigley, Mrs. and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Large Case of Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.

"X.Y.Z.," Lancaster, Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c., 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.
Accrington...	2	Ormskirk ...	1
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	1	Oswaldtwistle ...	1
Ashton-under-Lyne...	2	Prescot, Liverpool ...	4
Barrow-in-Furness ...	2	Preston ...	9
Bedford-Leigh ...	7	Quernmore, Lancaster ...	1
Bolton-le-Moors ...	9	Reddish Green ...	1
Blackburn ...	5	Radcliffe ...	3
Burnley ...	7	Rawtenstall ...	1
Bury ...	3	Ribchester, Preston ...	1
Caton, Lancaster ...	1	Rixton, Warrington...	1
Darwen ...	1	Rochdale ...	7
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors...	3	Royton, Oldham ...	1
Garstang ...	1	Seaforth, Liverpool...	1
Garston, Liverpool ...	1	St. Anne's-on-Sea ...	1
Grange-over-Sands ...	2	St. Helens...	5
Heaton Norris ...	1	Southport ...	2
Lancaster ...	9	Stalybridge ...	2
Liverpool ...	46	Todmorden, Rochdale ...	2
Longridge, Preston...	1	Ulverston ...	1
Manchester and Salford...	68	Warrington ...	1
Middleton, Manchester ...	3	Widnes ...	2
Morecambe ...	1	Wigan...	5
Nelson ...	2		
Oldham ...	18		
			249

## CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge ...	1	Lymm...	1
Alsager ...	1	Macclesfield ...	3
Altrincham ...	1	Marbury ...	1
Birkenhead ...	6	Northwich ...	2
Bunbury ...	1	Sale ...	2
Chester ...	13	Seacombe ...	1
Congleton ...	1	Siddington...	1
Crewe ...	1	Stockport ...	3
Disley ...	1	Tranmere ...	1
Dukinfield ...	1	West Kirby ...	1
Higher Kinnerton ...	1	Winsford ...	1
Hyde ...	1		
Latchford ...	1		
Liscard ...	1		
			48



## YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Addingham, Skipton .. .. .	1	Middleton, Leeds .. .. .	1
Baildon, Bradford .. .. .	1	Morley... .. .	1
Barkisland, Halifax... .. .	1	Newlay, Leeds... .. .	1
Barnsley .. .. .	2	Normanton .. .. .	1
Bentham .. .. .	2	Northallerton .. .. .	1
Bingley, Bradford .. .. .	1	Otley .. .. .	1
Boroughbridge .. .. .	1	Pickering .. .. .	2
Bradford .. .. .	10	Pudsey .. .. .	1
Brighouse, Halifax .. .. .	1	Queensbury, Bradford .. .. .	1
Burley-in-Wharfedale, Bradford .. .. .	1	Rastrick, Halifax .. .. .	1
Cleckheaton .. .. .	1	Redcar .. .. .	1
Conisborough .. .. .	2	Riccall, York .. .. .	1
Dewsbury .. .. .	3	Richmond .. .. .	2
Doncaster .. .. .	4	Ripponden, Halifax .. .. .	1
Farnley, Leeds... .. .	1	Rossington, Doncaster .. .. .	2
Goole .. .. .	3	Rotherham .. .. .	3
Guisborough .. .. .	1	Saltaire, Bradford .. .. .	1
Halifax .. .. .	9	Scarborough .. .. .	3
Harrogate .. .. .	2	Scissett, Huddersfield .. .. .	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... .. .	1	Selby .. .. .	1
Heptonstall, Halifax .. .. .	1	Shadwell, Leeds .. .. .	1
Huddersfield .. .. .	7	Sheffield .. .. .	6
Hull .. .. .	4	Shipley, Bradford .. .. .	1
Keighley .. .. .	4	Skipton .. .. .	2
Leeds .. .. .	28	Wakefield .. .. .	3
Liversedge .. .. .	1	Wentworth, Rotherham .. .. .	1
Malton... .. .	1	York .. .. .	8
Marske-by-the-Sea .. .. .	1		
Mexborough .. .. .	1		
Middlesbrough .. .. .	1		
			146

## DURHAM.

Barnard Castle... .. .	1	Jarrow... .. .	2
Bishop Auckland .. .. .	2	New Shildon .. .. .	2
Coxhoe .. .. .	2	Ravensworth .. .. .	1
Croxdale .. .. .	1	Seaham Harbour .. .. .	1
Darlington... .. .	5	Shincliffe .. .. .	1
Durham .. .. .	3	South Shields .. .. .	2
Easington .. .. .	2	Spennymoor .. .. .	1
Esh, Durham .. .. .	1	Stockton .. .. .	3
Felling... .. .	1	Sunderland .. .. .	6
Fence Houses .. .. .	1	West Hartlepool .. .. .	2
Gateshead .. .. .	5	Whickham... .. .	1
Hartlepool... .. .	1		
Haswell .. .. .	1		
Heighington .. .. .	1		
Hunstanworth .. .. .	1		
			50

## CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle .. .. .	8	Stapleton .. .. .	1
Cockermouth .. .. .	3	Wigton .. .. .	2
Gosforth .. .. .	1	Whitehaven .. .. .	1
Holm Rook .. .. .	1		
Moor Row .. .. .	1		
Silloth... .. .	1		
			19



## NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick ... ..	2	Tynemouth ... ..	2
Berwick ... ..	2	Wooler ... ..	1
Morpeth ... ..	1	Whitfield ... ..	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	5		
North Shields ... ..	3		<hr/> 17

## WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside ... ..	1	Whale Lowther ... ..	1
Kendal ... ..	3	Winster, Windermere ... ..	1
Kirkby Stephen ... ..	1	Winton, Kirkby Stephen ... ..	1
Lowther Village ... ..	1		<hr/> 9

## SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE ... ..	249
YORKSHIRE ... ..	146
DURHAM ... ..	50
CHESHIRE ... ..	48
CUMBERLAND... ..	19
NORTHUMBERLAND ... ..	17
WESTMORLAND ... ..	9
	<hr/> 538
OTHER COUNTIES ... ..	4
TOTAL... ..	<hr/> 542



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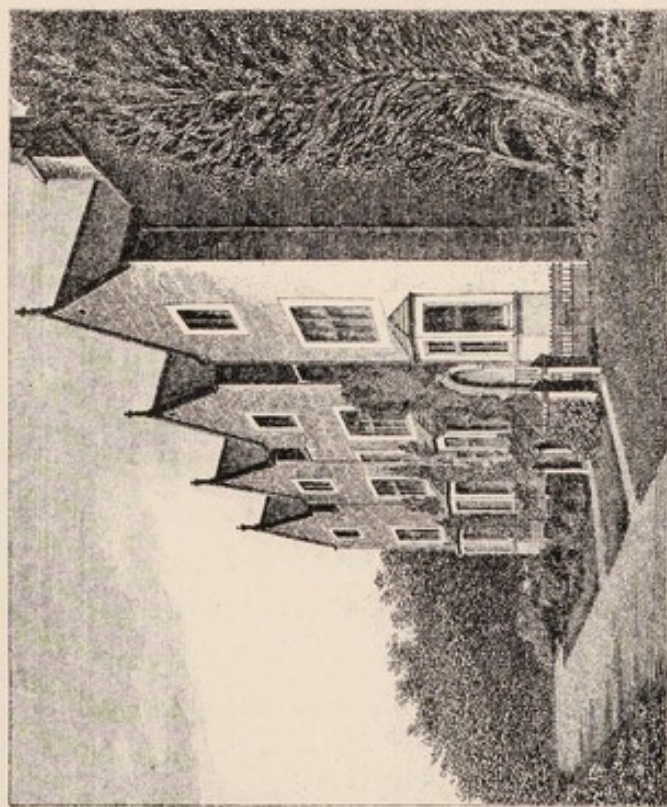
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*Information as to terms, &c., may be had from*

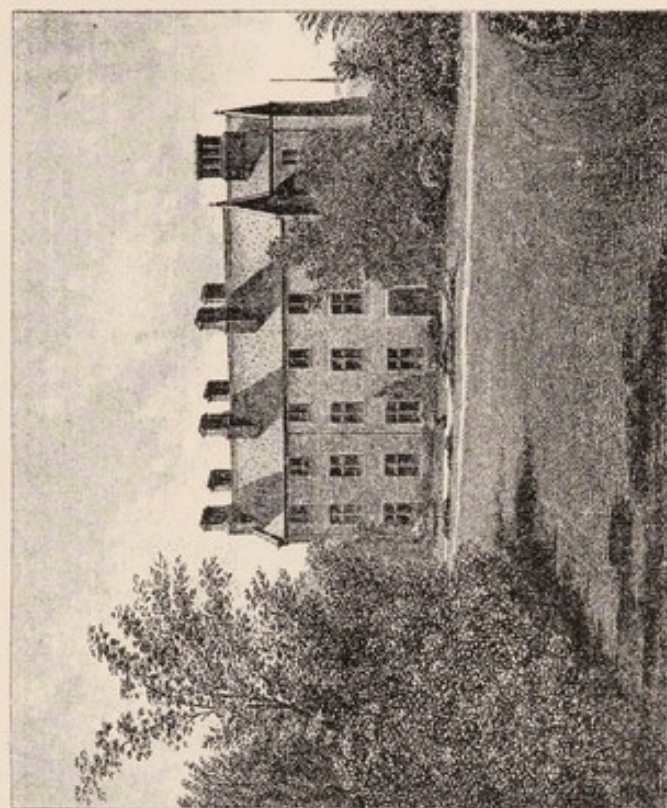
JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY,

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.





FRONT VIEW.



GARDEN VIEW.

BRUNTON HOUSE, LANCASTER.



