

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 : thirty-fifth annual report.

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

Lancaster ; Manchester : Royal Albert Asylum, 1899.

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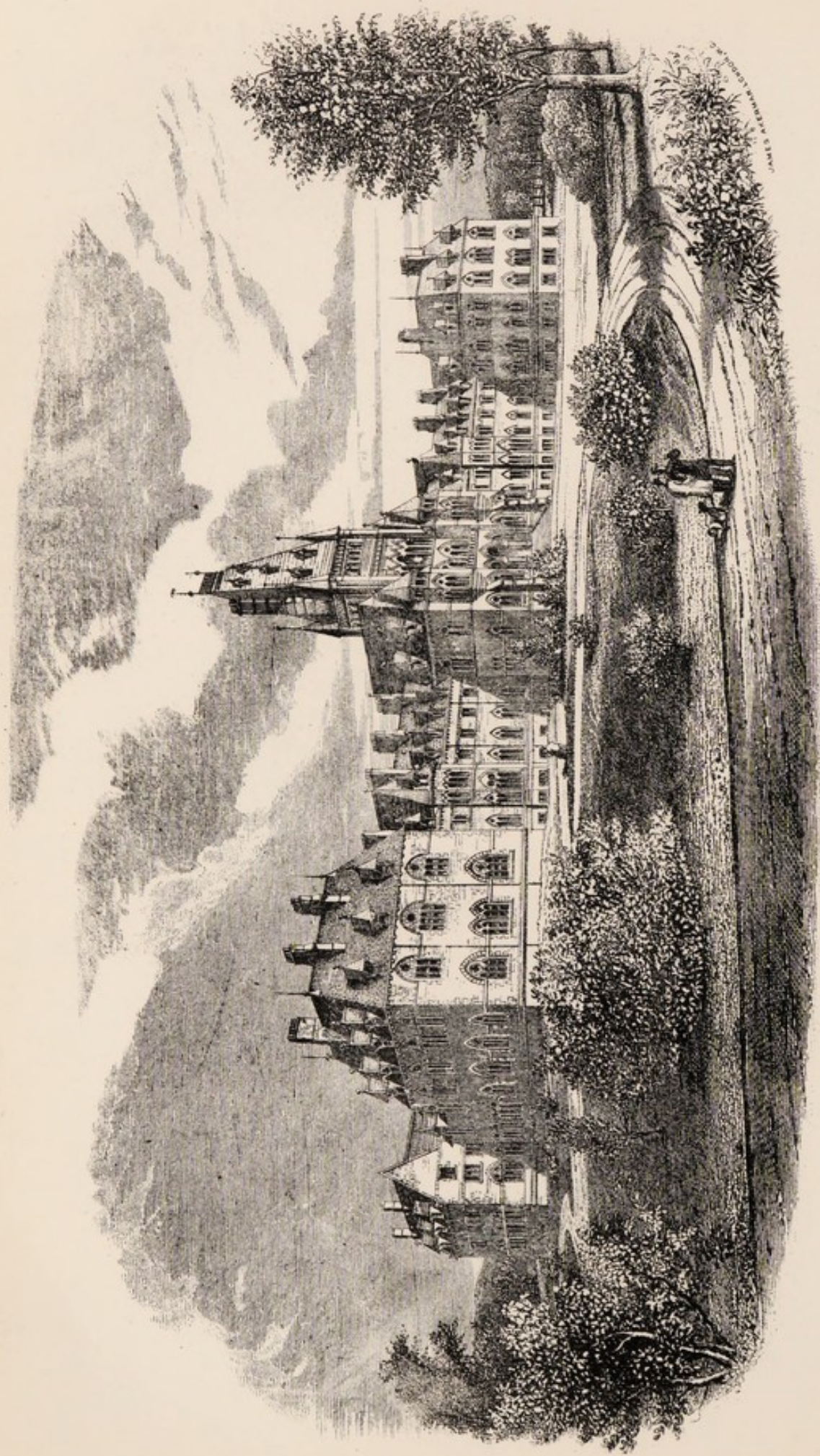
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THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM,

LANCASTER,

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.

THIRTY-FIFTH 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.

OCTOBER, 1899.



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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.

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.

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, Limited, 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 ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES the sum of _____ free of duty, to be applicable for the purposes of such Institution, and I declare that the receipt of the TREASURER, or other proper officer, for the time being, of such Institution shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

I devise my [describe the property fully]
free of duty, unto the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for all my estate and interest therein, the same to be for the absolute use and benefit of the said Institution and applicable for the purposes thereof.*

** Until lately a Testator could give only money to a Charitable Institution, but now, by a recent Act of Parliament, he can give real estate (that is land, houses and other buildings, and chief rents) as well as money to such an Institution.*

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
Miss Hannah Pickard, Osset	7,285	14	4
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
James Holden, Esq., Rochdale	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	1,800	0	0
William Rothwell, Esq., Colwyn Bay	1,480	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston	1,153	16	4
Miss Jane Bridge, Castleton, Rochdale	1,078	6	6
William Bindloss, Esq., Kendal and Milnthorpe... ..	1,033	13	10
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
Thomas Greenhalgh, Esq., Highfield, Silverdale	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton-le-Moors	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyresdale Park, Garstang	1,000	0	0
Mrs. William Overend, Retford	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., Rawtenstall	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal and Milnthorpe	900	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
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

	£	s.	d.
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston	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 Nancy Haworth, Bury	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Miss Betsy Kay, Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Catharine Foveaux, Kilburn, London	471	13	11
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle	450	0	0
Richard Bealey, Esq., Radcliffe, Manchester	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... ..	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Miss Dandy, Southport	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
Miss Ann Milburn, Windermere	303	6	8
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
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
Mr. Richard Shaw, Gillsbrook, Rivington, Chorley	125	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
Mrs. Esther Gee, Lytham	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
Mrs. Eliza Harris, Cockermouth	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
C. R. Jacson, Esq., Preston	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
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
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Miss Jane Thornton, Southport... ..	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
T. Titterington, Esq., Barton-on-Irwell	92	10	0
Mrs. Isabella Stephenson, Willington, Durham	91	1	5
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
Joseph Cockshoot, Esq., Manchester	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emmett, 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
E. T. Foster, Esq., Settle	10	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds... ..	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the Earlswood, calculated 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 (of the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester), 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 185 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 Medical Officer 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 588 patients now in the Asylum, 267 belong to Lancashire, 163 to Yorkshire, 51 to Durham, 49 to Cheshire, 22 to Cumberland, 16 to Northumberland, 15 to Westmorland. Five full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

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

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. 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.*

June 30th, 1899.

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.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.
 THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.

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 WESTMINSTER, K.G.	CHESTER.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, K.G.	CARLISLE.
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	MANCHESTER.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
The Right Hon. EARL EGERTON OF	LIVERPOOL.
TATTON.	The Right Hon. LORD ASHTON.
	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

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

Vice-Chairmen.

SIR EDWARD LAWRENCE, KNT., 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 ANGUS HOLDEN, Bart., M.P., Bradford
 Sir JOHN W. MACLURE, Bart., M.P.,
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GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT LEEDS.

—:o:—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM was held at the Town Hall, Leeds, on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899;

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,

(ALDERMAN T. W. HARDING),

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 recognises with great satisfaction the successful work of the Royal Albert Asylum as regards the mental, moral, and industrial training of the patients, its financial and administrative efficiency, and the extension of its benevolent objects; and this Meeting cordially commends the Institution to the generous support of the inhabitants of the Leeds district and of Yorkshire generally.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., (Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by the Lord Mayor of Leeds, (Alderman T. W. Harding.)

- 2.—That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the able, strenuous, and successful exertions of the Ladies' Associations in aid of the Maintenance Fund of the Royal Albert Asylum; and trusts that the Central Committee will be favoured with the co-operation of other benevolent Ladies for the formation of additional Associations, so that the increased expenditure to be expected, when the new South Wing is completed, may be fully met.

Moved by Alderman C. F. Tetley, Leeds; seconded by George D. Killey, Esq., Liverpool.

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

REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	THOS. G. EDMONDSON, ESQ.	SAM. SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
EDWARD STOREY, ESQ.	THOMAS GIBSON, ESQ.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	HERBERT L. STOREY, ESQ.
REV. CANON BONSEY.	COLONEL MARTON.	JAMES W. WEARING, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	WILLIAM O. ROPER, ESQ.	

Moved by Alderman F. M. Lupton, Leeds; seconded by R. Benson Jowitt, Esq., Leeds.

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

Sir ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, Knt., (<i>Chairman.</i>)	R. BENSON JOWITT, Esq.
The Right Hon. The LORD MAYOR (Colonel Harding.)	CHARLES LUPTON, Esq.
Sir JOHN BARRAN, Bart.	F. M. LUPTON, Esq.
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	CHARLES RYDER, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries :— { Alderman C. F. TETLEY.
 { ROBERT JOWITT, Esq.

Moved by Dr. W. Wingate-Saul, Lancaster; seconded by Albert Greg, Esq., Lancaster.

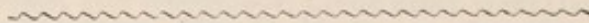
- 5.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Samuel J. Harris, Esq., and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, the inspection of the Deeds of the Asylum Estate, and the examination of the Securities held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

Moved by Herbert Radcliffe, Esq., Rochdale; seconded by J. Selwyn Rawson, Esq., Halifax.

- 6.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Durham, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900; and that notice thereof be given in the Lancaster, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Kendal, Manchester, Liverpool, Rochdale, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and Chester Newspapers.

Moved by B. S. Brigg, Esq., Keighley; seconded by Charles France, Esq., Bradford.

- 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 Albert Greg, Esq., Lancaster.



Before the Meeting, the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor kindly entertained at Luncheon the members of the Central and Local Committees.

REPORT

*Presented at the General Annual Meeting,
held at Leeds, October 24th,
1899.*

The Central Committee have the pleasure to submit the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Royal Albert Asylum. The story of the Institution from year to year has been one of steady progress, both in the development of its work and the growth of its financial resources. The progress may not always have been at the same rate, but it has been continuous and certain. The year just closed gives proof of much good accomplished in the care and training of the patients, and in efficient and economical administration.

Progress.

Leeds has been associated with the Institution from its commencement, having been one of the first places appealed to for support. It was in 1873 that the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thomson) presided at a public meeting, and eloquently pleaded its cause; Earl Fitzwilliam, late Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, presided at the General Annual Meeting in 1881; and in 1891 that excellent friend of the Institution, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, presided at the General Annual Meeting. Leeds has many philanthropic interests, but the Central Committee trust that the urgent claims of the Royal Albert Asylum will receive generous attention.

Leeds Meetings.

The Sixth Quinquennial Festival was held at the Asylum on the 28th of September, 1898. It was an occasion of exceptional interest, as, besides the usual Banquet, the General Annual Meeting was held, the Foundation Stone was laid of an extension of the Asylum for one hundred additional patients of the feeble, crippled, and epileptic classes, and the Storey Home for forty Feeble-minded Girls

The Sixth
Quinquennial
Festival.

was opened. In the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Derby, who was prevented from attending by the sudden death of a near relative, the High Sheriff of Lancashire (W. B. Huntington, Esq.) was Chairman of the General Annual Meeting; the Chairman of the Central Committee (the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert) laid the Foundation Stone of the new South Wing, and presided at the subsequent Banquet; and the Countess of Bective opened the Storey Home, which was formally transferred to the Trustees of the Asylum by Lady Storey, on behalf of her husband, the generous Donor, Sir Thomas Storey, who was then lying dangerously ill. At all these functions there was a large attendance of friends from different parts of the Northern Counties, and the proceedings were very successful.

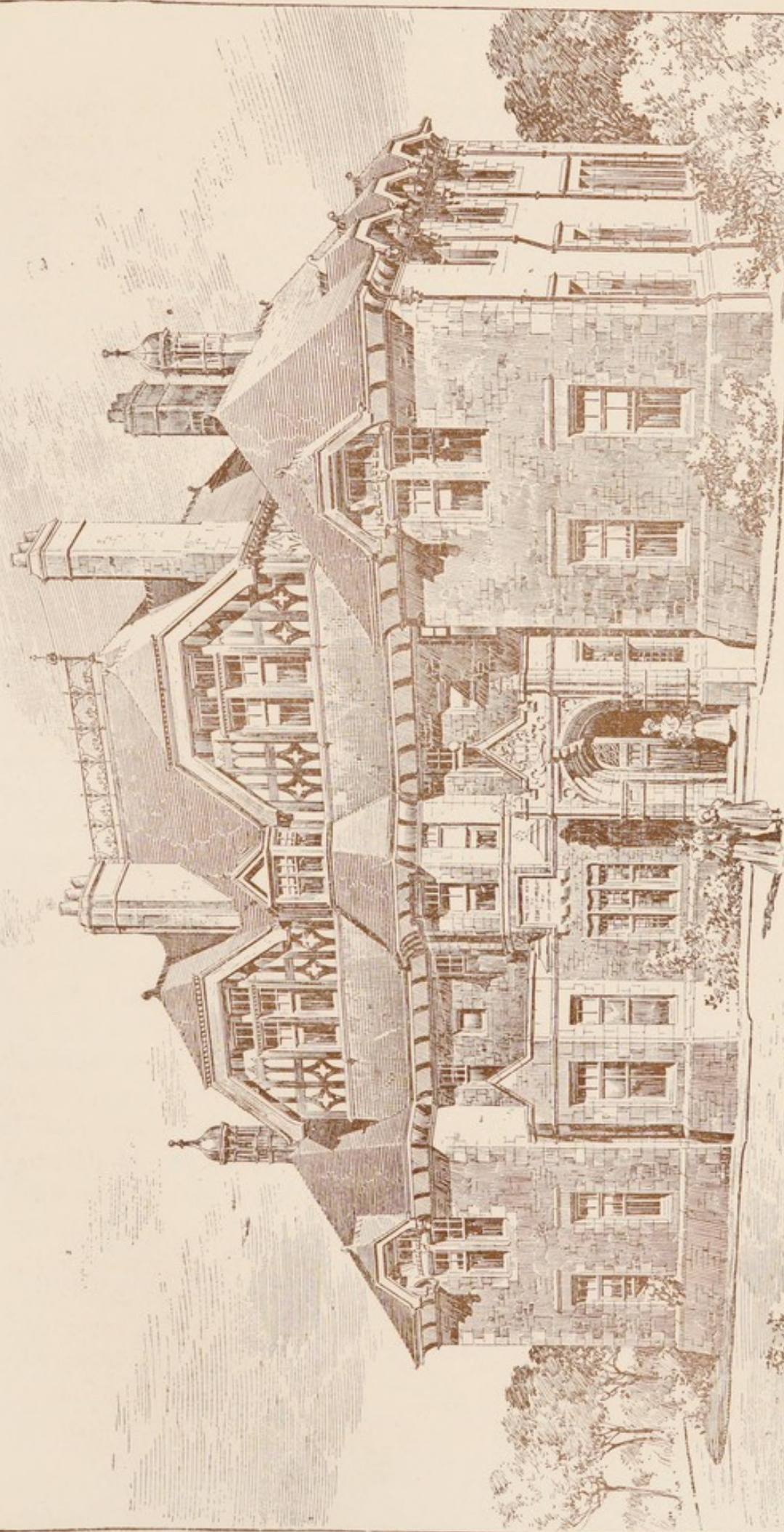
Sir
Thomas Storey.

Sir Thomas Storey's wide sympathies and enthusiasm for humanity led him, after he had presented to Lancaster a noble Institute for the promotion of Science, Art, Literature, and Technical Instruction, to care also for the forlorn condition of imbecile girls so peculiarly needing special care, training, and protection. Of him it might have been truly said

Origin
of the
Storey Home.

"The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal."

As senior Vice-Chairman of the House Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum, he had often expressed a wish that some provision might be made for the retention of patients who had greatly improved and become useful, but who could not, owing to their mental weakness, be considered fit to cope with the struggles and temptations of ordinary life in the outside world. Hence, when he contemplated how he could still further benefit the Institution with which he had been so long and closely associated, he readily grasped the idea of establishing a Home for forty Feeble-minded Girls who had been trained in the Asylum, and whose services might be further utilised in the Institution. In his last illness, this was one of the most cherished objects of his benevolent thoughts. He took a practical interest in all the details of its erection and completion, and many were his inquiries respecting them. As in the case of the talented young architect (Mr. E. Howard Dawson), it was mysteriously ordained that he should not see the full fruition of his labours.



STOREY HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED GIRLS.



On the 28th of October, 1898, the birthday of the munificent benefactor, the Storey Home commenced its operations with sixteen of the senior girls of the Asylum, a number which has since been increased to thirty. It is a beautiful building, which has been furnished and equipped with every consideration for the comfort and training of its inmates, whose pitiable condition strongly appealed to the generous instincts of its revered Founder. Experience has proved that it will become one of the most useful adjuncts to the Asylum. The girls are thoroughly trained by the Matron, Mrs. Smith, in all kinds of domestic work, and their services are utilised both at the Asylum and in their own Home. They are encouraged in habits of order, usefulness, and self-reliance, and they take great pleasure in their occupations and surroundings. The Home is conducted on economical lines and reflects great credit on its management.

The Usefulness
of the
Storey Home.

In less than three months from the formal opening of the Home, Sir Thomas Storey, whose kindly nature will ever be gratefully remembered by his colleagues and the numerous recipients of his bounty, passed away after a long and painful illness. He was one of the ten Lancaster gentlemen who developed the late Mr. James Brunton's idea of a small establishment for the care of a few idiots into the magnificent scheme of an Asylum for the Idiots and Imbeciles of the seven Northern Counties, and to the promotion of which he unstintingly devoted both time and money. In 1878 he became a Vice-Chairman of the House Committee, an office which he held until the close of his useful and busy life. He always evinced great interest in the details of the administration of the Institution, and took delight in watching the improvement of the afflicted inmates. To the members of the staff, from the highest to the lowest, who laboured earnestly in the work, he gave his cordial sympathy, and he was affectionately regarded as the friend of all.

Death
of
Sir Thomas
Storey.

An election of forty patients belonging to the seven Northern Counties was held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, on the 8th of June, under the presidency of Sir Edward Lawrence, Chairman of the Lancashire Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. At the Public Meeting subsequently held, the Deputy Lord Mayor (Mr. W. H. Watts),

Election of
Patients
at Liverpool.

in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor (Mr. W. Oulton), presided. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, and by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, Sir Edward Lawrence, Mr. James Cropper, Dr. F. F. German, Mr. E. S. Heywood, Rev. T. R. Finch, and Mr. G. D. Killey. The following members of the Central Committee also attended: Mr. Frederic J. Harrison, Dr. J. H. Hammond, Mr. W. P. Park, Mr. R. Nicholson, and Mr. Charles France. The kind hospitality provided by the Lord Mayor is gratefully acknowledged.

Formation
of a
Liverpool
Ladies'
Association.

Repeated efforts have been made, through the Local Committee, for the formation of a Liverpool District Ladies' Association. As Chairman of that Committee, Sir Edward Lawrence has been most active in these endeavours, and, having obtained the consent of the Countess of Derby to accept the presidency of such an Association, and also the influential support of the Countess of Bective, a Public Meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 30th of November, when there was a large attendance of ladies. The Lord Mayor presided, but, unfortunately, the Countess of Derby was prevented by illness from attending. The Countess of Bective was present, having, at considerable inconvenience, travelled specially from London to give her powerful support to the movement. The strong claims of the Institution upon the sympathies of the ladies of Liverpool were eloquently urged by the Countess of Bective and Sir Edward Lawrence, and the result was that a Ladies' Association was formed, with the Countess of Derby as President; the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. J. W. Cropper, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. A. F. Warr, Treasurer, and Miss H. E. Molesworth, Honorary Secretary. With an incomplete organisation the Association has collected a goodly sum which would not otherwise have reached the treasury of the Institution, and it is expected that in the ensuing year its operations will be still more successful.

Drawing-room
Meetings.
—
Waterloo,
(Liverpool).

To promote the objects of the new Liverpool Ladies' Association a numerously attended Drawing-room Meeting was, by the kindness of Mr. G. D. Killey (Treasurer of the Liverpool Local Committee) and Mrs. Killey, held at their residence, Bentuther, Waterloo, on the 8th of March. Mr. Killey presided and ably advocated the cause of the Asylum.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, made an eloquent appeal for additional support from Liverpool, and Mr. Diggins described the system of training pursued at the Asylum, giving many instances of remarkable improvement in the condition of the patients. The Rev. Dr. Dickson also strongly urged the claims of the Institution. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and the promoters of the meeting were greatly encouraged by the numerous subscriptions spontaneously contributed. Tea and coffee were provided at the close of the meeting. The thanks of the Committee are cordially tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Killey for their practical and sympathetic assistance.

Allusion may here be made to the formation of a Branch Association at Burnley. For some years the Executive Committee of the Manchester District Ladies' Association have endeavoured to interest the ladies of Burnley in their benevolent work, and, through the kind influence of Mrs. Maclure, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Manchester Ladies' Association, they at last succeeded in inducing Lady O'Hagan to convene a Drawing-room Meeting at Towneley Hall on the 8th of October. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the Dean of Manchester (the Very Rev. E. C. Maclure, D.D.) presided and delivered an able and vigorous address in urging the claims of the Institution to liberal support. In the course of his speech the Dean said "he could give his word of honour as to the excellent administration of the funds of the Institution and also as to its capable management." Lady O'Hagan, in an earnest appeal, contended that "no social or educational system was in any way complete or adequate until proper provision was made for all the feeble-minded in the country; not only for their own sake, not only for the sake of their parents, but also for the sake of the very country itself." Mr. Diggins, Principal and Secretary, attended as a deputation from the Central Committee, and described the work of the Institution. Among the other speakers were the Rev. J. B. Parry, Rev. B. Winfield, Mr. W. Peart-Robinson, and Mr. D. Irving. The ladies and gentlemen present were afterwards entertained at tea by Lady O'Hagan. A Branch Association was formed, and a Committee of Ladies

Burnley.

appointed to complete the organisation. Miss Brooke, the organising agent at Manchester, promoted the meeting.

The Central Committee would respectfully invite the co-operation of influential and benevolent ladies in arranging for other Drawing-room Meetings. At such gatherings the proceedings are less formal than at public meetings, while the attendance hitherto has been excellent. Opportunities are also afforded for giving private explanation of the details of the work.

Number and
Classification of
Patients.

There are now in the Institution 588 patients, viz.: 530 in the Asylum (inclusive of the Rodgett Infirmary), 30 at the Storey Home, 15 at Brunton House, and 13 at the Farm House. Of the 588 patients, 398 are boys and 190 girls.

At the date of the last report there were 582, of whom 389 were boys and 193 girls. The total average number resident during the year has been 576, as compared with 581 last year.

The following is a classification of the patients according to the Counties from which they have been received:—

Lancashire	267
Yorkshire.....	163
Durham	51
Cheshire	49
Cumberland	22
Northumberland.....	16
Westmorland	15
Other Counties	5
	<hr/>
	588

Of these, 273 are election cases, 275 reduced-payment and pauper cases, 21 full-payment cases, 8 associated and private cases, 9 life-interest cases, and 2 presentation cases.

Finances.
—
Maintenance
Account.

The Central Committee are glad to report with regard to the finances that the Maintenance Account continues in a satisfactory state. Omitting Farm and Garden items, the receipts for the year have been £20,857 12s. 0d., as compared with £20,447 13s. 7d. last year. There has been an increase of £335 2s. 9d. in the payments for patients, which last year amounted to £10,766 1s. 4d. and this year to £11,101 4s. 1d. The annual subscriptions have advanced from £4,239 8s. 9d.

to £4,306 12s. 4d.—a gain of £67 3s. 7d. The donations last year were £256 4s. 9d., and this year they have been £223 11s. 2d.—a decrease of £32 13s. 7d. The income from investments has increased by £39 10s. 11d., having been last year £4,767 9s. 4d., and this year £4,807 os. 3d. As regards the amount raised in annual subscriptions, it can scarcely be considered commensurate with the population and wealth of the Seven Northern Counties, and the Committee would like to see earnest efforts made by the Local Committees and other friends to increase this valuable source of income. It is of great importance to the efficient management of any public institution that it should be subject to the continuous oversight and influence of a large number of living contributors. The comparatively small amount received in donations to the Maintenance Fund is most probably due to the special appeal which is being made for the Extension Fund. During the year the sum of £1,103 13s. 3d. has been received for that fund. The contributions to the Sustentation Fund are far below the average of previous years. Last year the amount was £4,957 14s. 6d., whilst this year it has been only £1,041 10s., of which the legacies have been £361 10s. The balance includes a second donation of £525 from Mr. Herbert L. Storey, to endow an additional bed at the Storey Home, to be named after his wife "The Emily Muriel Storey Bed"; and an instalment of the £525 which is being contributed by Mrs. E. Howard Dawson, to endow a bed in memory of her husband, the late Mr. E. Howard Dawson, the architect of the Home.

Sustentation
Fund Account.

In giving the following list of legacies received during the year, it is only right to remark that several handsome bequests have been notified, the payment of which may be expected in the course of a few months :—

Legacies,

	£	s.	d.
Mr. William Rothwell, Colwyn Bay and Manchester (additional, making £1,480)	130	0	0
Mr. Richard Shaw, Rivington, Bolton..	125	0	0
Miss Jane Thornton, Southport.....	100	0	0
Miss Stephinson, Willington (additional, making £99 1s. 5d.)	6	10	0

The Institution has been fortunate in the amount hitherto received in legacies, and it is particularly gratifying that most of such benefactions were from friends who were subscribers during their life-time. The Sustentation Fund annually contributes to the Maintenance Fund a large amount in dividends and interest. Legacies enable the givers permanently to benefit their respective Counties.

Ladies'
Associations.

The work of the Ladies' Associations has been carried on during the year with unremitting zeal and with satisfactory results. Very great credit is due to the ladies who, year after year, devote their time and energies in aid of the finances of the Institution and to the assistance of deserving and necessitous cases of imbecile children. Were it not for their exertions the number of beneficiaries in the Royal Albert Asylum would be considerably less than it is. A glance at their respective subscription lists is sufficient to show the earnest and thorough manner in which they accomplish their self-denying tasks. The Committee feel that they cannot be too grateful for the invaluable help received from these Associations, which, since their formation, have raised £45,500 for the Maintenance Fund. So strong has been their sympathy with the objects of the Institution that some of the ladies have toiled on continuously for more than twenty years. Necessarily, the measure of success must vary from time to time. Money is difficult to collect for a distant institution in times of commercial depression, and not less so when new schemes of philanthropy or other worthy objects appeal for support in the localities of the Associations. Many changes among the lady collectors are also to be expected, and the finding of suitable substitutes for those who retire from various causes must give much trouble and anxiety to the honorary secretaries, treasurers, and committees of the organisations. With the immediate prospect of increased financial responsibility when the new South Wing is completed, the Committee would earnestly invite the co-operation of ladies in all parts of the Seven Northern Counties. There are many districts sending patients to the Institution where there are but few subscribers, and, large as is the amount annually collected by the existing Associations in connection with the Royal Albert Asylum, it does not compare too favourably with the £2,570 similarly raised

in 1898 for the Eastern Counties' Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles in the agriculturally-depressed and far less wealthy counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge. This work of seeking pecuniary assistance and practical help for ameliorating the sad lot of the poor imbecile is one in which there is scope for the loving sympathy, gracious tact, and gentle persuasiveness of benevolent ladies. Northumberland is now the only county in the Asylum district in which there is no Association. The total amount of its annual subscriptions does not exceed £58, while it has in the Institution no fewer than 16 patients. The neighbouring county of Durham was the first to establish an Association, and it has been in successful operation ever since 1875. Mere distance from the Asylum cannot, therefore, be pleaded as an excuse for lack of interest, and it is evident that Northumberland receives advantages for which it pays very inadequately. Many attempts have been made, without success, to induce the Northumberland Committee to promote the formation of a County Association, but the Central Committee would make yet another earnest appeal.

The Contributions from the Ladies' Associations for the year 1899, have been as follows :—

Amounts
collected by
Ladies'
Associations.

						Annual Subscriptions.			Donations.			Total.		
MANCHESTER DISTRICT : —						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	289	19	10	27	2	2	317	2	
"					(Rochdale Branch)	77	17	2	11	2	0	88	19	2
"					(Bury Branch)	40	16	9	2	13	0	43	9	9
"					(Oldham Branch)	23	16	6	...	...	...	23	16	6
"					(Burnley Branch)	18	2	6	41	8	1	59	10	7
"					(Ashton Branch)	3	14	6	...	...	...	3	14	6
						454	7	3	82	5	3	536	12	6
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	450	8	10	24	7	2	474	16	0
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	366	8	4	16	16	0	383	4	4
HALIFAX	...	...	...	...	...	361	19	2	9	11	2	371	10	4
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	250	4	9	15	16	9	266	1	6
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	189	11	0	27	4	6	216	15	6
BRADFORD	...	...	...	...	...	213	3	6	2	6	0	215	9	6
LIVERPOOL	...	...	...	...	...	94	4	0	40	7	0	134	11	0
LEEDS	...	...	...	...	...	81	1	0	2	2	0	83	3	0
YORK...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	6	6	17	0	78	1	6
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	6	...	...	...	17	2	6
OTHER PLACES	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	...	...	...	3	2	0
						£2552	16	10	227	12	10	2780	9	8

Increases and
Decreases
in Amounts
collected.

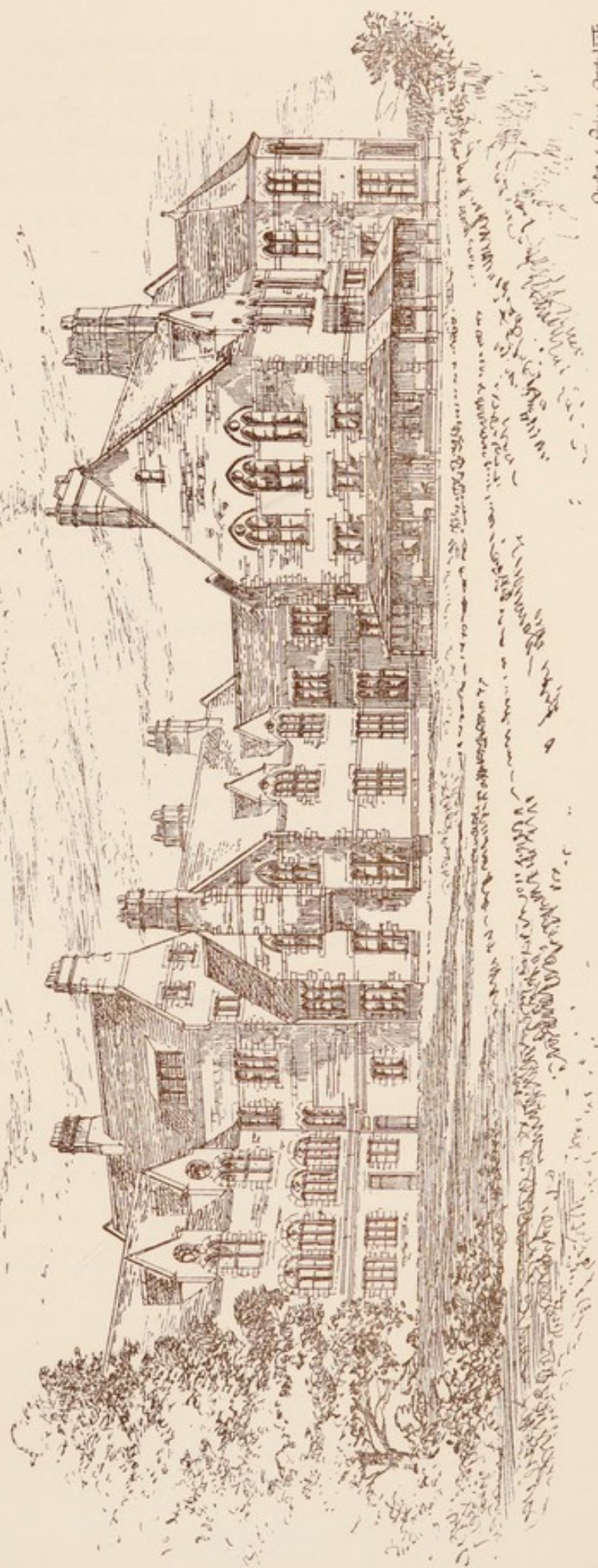
Most of the Associations have sent in larger amounts this year than last. The excess from Manchester and district, chiefly because of the new Burnley branch, has been £40 2s. 3d. Cheshire has contributed £12 17s. 3d. more; the County of Durham £33 1s. 5d.; Westmorland, £21 5s. 11d.; Halifax, £3 14s. 6d.; York, £1 12s. 6d.; Southport, 19s. The decreases have been—from Bradford, £26 10s.; Leeds, £8 18s. 6d.; Cumberland, £8 12s. 9d. Mrs. W. E. B. Priestley, the active and liberal Honorary Treasurer of the Bradford Association, has kindly offered to convene a Drawing-room Meeting with the object of promoting a revival of local interest in the Asylum. The new Liverpool Association has, in the first two or three months of its existence, collected £134 11s. 0d. Of the County Associations Cheshire still keeps the foremost place in the amount of its contributions.

Miss Rayner.

It may appear invidious to mention individual collectors who have been particularly successful, but the Committee cannot refrain from referring to the continued indefatigable exertions of Miss Rayner, who, in the Brighouse district, has collected this year no less than £70 4s. 0d. Her list includes an annual subscription of £5 5s.; 12 subscriptions of £1 1s.; 41 of 10s. 6d.; 50 of 5s.; 129 of 2s. 6d., besides other sums.

New
South Wing.

The principal work which the Committee have now in hand is the erection of a new South Wing for the accommodation of 100 additional patients. Provision is being made for the day-room and dormitory accommodation of 50 epileptics, and also, on a separate floor, for 50 crippled and feeble cases; with the necessary bathrooms, lavatories, etc. It is estimated that not less than £15,000 will be required for this Extension, towards which the sum of £4,447 5s. 11d. has been received in special donations. Fortunately, the Committee have in hand a considerable sum in balances transferred, from year to year, to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account. Whilst gratefully acknowledging the numerous special donations already received, the Committee would earnestly appeal for additional contributions, so as to avoid, if possible, the necessity of applying for the transfer of any portion of the present Sustentation Fund. The Committee



Quin & Riley Architects
Lancaster Sept 1878

NEW SOUTH WING ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

cannot overlook the fact, however, that many of the donations have been given by friends of the Institution who have contributed frequently before. The Farm House is being enlarged to provide proper accommodation for the farm labourers residing there, and heavy expense must be incurred in completing the new system of drainage.

The Special Donations to the Extension Fund since the date of the last Report have been as follows:—

Special
Donations
to the
Extension
Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Joseph Craven, Ashfield, Thornton, Bradford ...	250	0	0
Miss Dorothy Lees, Werneth Park, Oldham	100	0	0
The Right Hon. Earl Egerton of Tatton, Tatton Park, Knutsford	50	0	0
Mr. Samuel J. Harris, Halton Park, Lancaster.....	50	0	0
Mr. John Parrington, Roby Mount, Liverpool	50	0	0
Mr. John Stirling, 17, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.	50	0	0
Mr. John Whitley, West House, Halifax	50	0	0
Mr. W. B. Huntington, (High Sheriff of Lancashire), Woodlands, Darwen.....	26	5	0
Mrs. Blades, Parkfield, Lancaster.....	25	0	0
Miss Septima Dawson, Walnut Bank, Lancaster ...	25	0	0
Mr. Wm. Farrer Ecroyd, Crevenhill Park, Hereford	25	0	0
Mr. Albert Greg, Escowbeck, Caton, Lancaster	25	0	0
Mr. Heath Harrison, Lecourt, Liss, Hants.....	25	0	0
Mr. George D. Killey, Bentuther, Waterloo	25	0	0
Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P., Gledhow Hall, Leeds	25	0	0
Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, Balderstone Hall, Rochdale...	25	0	0
Mr. Samuel Satterthwaite, Croftlands, Lancaster ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Godfrey Sykes, Moldgreen, Huddersfield	25	0	0
Miss Woods, 10, Parliament Street, Lancaster.....	25	0	0
Collection at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, per Rev. Canon Bonsey	23	2	5
Mr. G. B. Ashworth, Bromley Cross, Bolton.....	20	0	0
Mr. Wm. Brooke, Northgate Mount, Honley, Huddersfield	20	0	0
Mr. E. G. S. Hornby, Dalton Hall, Burton, Westmorland	20	0	0
Dr. W. S. Paget-Tomlinson, Kirkby Lonsdale	20	0	0
Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, The Cliffe, Blackburn	20	0	0
The Misses Sherson, Morecambe Lodge, Yealand Conyers	20	0	0
Mr. A. Murray and Mrs. Murray, Hazeldean, Kersal, Manchester.....	15	0	0
Miss E. Aspell, Broomfield, Middleton, Manchester...	10	10	0
Miss P. Aspell, Broomfield, Middleton, Manchester	10	10	0
Miss M. Hays, 8, South Bailey, Durham	10	10	0
Mr. F. M. T. Jones-Balme and Mrs. Jones-Balme, High Close, Ambleside	10	10	0
Mr. Charles Langton, Barkhill, Aigburth, Liverpool	10	10	0
Miss Tullis, Winckley Square, Preston	10	10	0
Mr. T. Williamson, Sandylands, Morecambe	10	10	0
Mr. H. J. Austin, The Knoll, Lancaster.....	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Cattley, 1, Dybdale Terrace, Scarborough	10	0	0
Miss M. E. Clay, Castlefield, Rastrick, Brighthouse ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Freeman, Bilton Court, Knaresborough	10	0	0
Miss Wainhouse, Horton Lodge, Rugby	10	0	0
Mr. Ralph Bates, Acres Bank, Stalybridge.....	5	5	0
Mrs. H. Currer Briggs, Pullwyke, Windermere	5	5	0
Colonel Blundell, M.P., 10, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.	5	5	0
Mrs. L. J. Crossley, Moorside, Halifax	5	5	0
Mr. James Hammond, Scosthop, Bell Busk, via Leeds	5	5	0
The Misses Hays, 8, South Bailey, Durham	5	5	0
Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society, Heywood	5	5	0
Mrs. Markham, Morland, Penrith	5	5	0
Mr. James Mellor, 18, Hunter Street, Liverpool	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Nicholson, Whinfield, Southport	5	5	0
Mr. Edwyn Payne, Thwaite Gate, Carnforth.....	5	5	0
Mrs. F. E. Rawson, Thorpe, Halifax	5	5	0
Mr. M. Simpson, 3, Queen Street, Lancaster.....	5	5	0
Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., Heysham House, Morecambe.....	5	5	0
Miss Tomlinson, Heysham House, Morecambe.....	5	5	0
Mrs. Tottie, Woodlands, Doncaster	5	5	0
Mrs. Turner, Morland Hall, Penrith.....	5	5	0
Mr. W. G. Welch, Hampson, Lancaster.....	5	5	0
The Misses Sharp, Summerlands Whalley Range, Manchester.....	5	0	0
Miss H. B. Arkwright, Eggerslack, Grange-over-Sands	2	2	0
Mrs. Grant, Bankfield, Burnley.....	2	2	0
Mrs. Levitt, 24, Clarendon Place, Leeds	2	2	0
Miss Cairns, Craig Foot, Windermere.....	2	0	0
Sums under £2	9	12	6

Contributions
from the
Seven Counties.

The amount contributed by each county to the funds of the Institution during the financial year which ended on June 30th, 1899, is thus summarised:—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.		SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.		ESTATE & BUILDINGS ACCOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Donations.	Donations.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE	1502 16 3	150 7 3	355 0 0	680	591 9 5	3279 12 11
YORKSHIRE	1262 13 8	24 2 6	.....	.....	235 8 6	1522 4 8
CHESHIRE	543 18 10	24 17 2	.....	.....	55 5 0	624 1 0
WESTMORLAND.....	230 5 0	9 8 6	.....	.....	50 6 0	289 19 6
CUMBERLAND	318 4 9	14 15 9	.....	.....	50 0 0	383 0 6
DURHAM	391 1 10	.....	6 10 0	.....	17 17 0	415 8 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	57 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 12 0
	4306 12 4	223 11 2	361 10 0	680	1000 5 11	6571 19 5

New Lodge
and
Cottages.

The new South Lodge and the eight cottages now being erected on the Asylum Estate, under the supervision of the Architect, Mr. C. J. Ashworth, are approaching completion,

and will be found of great advantage to the workpeople of the Asylum, who have had some difficulty in obtaining cottages in the neighbourhood. It is desirable also, in the event of fire or other great emergency at the Asylum, to be able to secure prompt assistance. Both Dr. deVitré and Sir Thomas Storey were always strongly in favour of such near residence of the employés, and the former built, at an expense of £2,373, the first group of eight cottages. In the last year or two of his life, Sir Thomas Storey contemplated a similar gift, but afterwards decided to erect a Home for Feeble-minded Girls as being more urgently and immediately required. The plans for the cottages which he had had prepared are, with modifications, now being carried out by the Committee.

Among the special contributions to which attention may be called are the following:—

Sundry
Contributions.

	£	s.	d.
Moiety of the Proceeds of a Sale of Work, promoted at Burnley by Miss Lancaster and Miss Ethel Lancaster	24	0	0
Proceeds of Tea and Jumble Sale, per Mrs. F. G. J. Robinson, Castle Eden, Co. Durham.....	6	13	9
Members of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour (annual subscription)	0	10	6
Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, per Mrs. Aspinall, Tarporley (annual subscription)	0	10	6
Mrs. Blades Lancaster (for Staff Library).....	1	1	0
Mrs. Diggins, „ „	0	10	6
Mr. W. K. Powell, Preston, 154 Fancy Boxes of Biscuits for Christmas			
Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 4,500 Bulbs.			
Lady Storey, Lancaster, 3 Orchestrines.			
“A Well-wisher,” Dress Materials and Picture Books.			
Miss Paley, Lancaster, Parcel of Coloured Wool for knitting.			
Dr. Paget-Tomlinson, Kirkby Lonsdale, 30 Rabbits.			
Mrs. Kitchen, Liverpool, 35lbs. of Currants.			
Messrs. Kelly and Co., Limited, “Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes.”			
Mr. J. M. Wigley, Lancaster, a Box of Birthday Cards.			

An additional donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Society, also an extra donation of £5 5s. to the Extension Fund.

The following annual subscriptions have been continued :—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21; Newbold Friendly Society, Rochdale, £15 15s.; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; The Dewsbury Pioneers' Industrial Society, Limited, £5 5s.; The Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Doncaster Mutual Co-operative Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Eccles Provident Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s.; Farnworth District Council, £1 1s.; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s.

Offertories.

A few Clergymen and Ministers regularly assist the funds of the Institution by Offertories or Collections. It has often been remarked in these Reports that many imbecile children owe their introduction as candidates for election to clergymen and ministers, and the Committee again appeal to such gentlemen for financial support.

Assistance has been rendered during the year by the following :—

Rev. Canon Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church, Middleton.
 Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
 Rev. E. Greator, Croxdale Church, Durham.
 Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
 Rev. C. F. Husband, St. Cuthbert's Church, Kirkby Ireleth.
 Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
 Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.
 Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
 Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.

Investments.

There has been one purchase of Railway Stock on Sustentation Account, viz.: £290 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, costing £525. The sum of £4,815 3s. od. has been charged to the Sustentation Account for the purchase of 15a. 3r. 10p. of land adjoining the Asylum estate and opposite to the Asylum, which, when it came into the market, it was advisable to buy in the future interests of the Institution; and £1,640 has been paid towards the cost of a lodge and eight cottages now being erected on the Asylum estate.

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 12s. 9½d., and omitting the last four items, 12s. 1½d. The amounts last year were 11s. 8½d. and 11s. 3d. respec-

tively. Great vigilance continues to be exercised with regard to financial administration, but during the year special expenditure has necessarily been incurred in several departments. The books of account, vouchers, and balance sheets, have been carefully audited by Mr. W. G. Welch, whose practical interest in the work of the Institution is evident from his frequent donations to its funds. In his investigations he has been assisted by the Honorary Auditor, Mr. S. J. Harris, whose large business experience is well known.

Audit.

The Institution is dependent upon the Farm for its supplies of milk, meat, and vegetables, and the value of the produce thus consumed during the year has been, at fair market prices, £3,631 1s. 8d. The supplies were—41,948 lbs. of beef, 25,665½ lbs. of mutton, 9,404 lbs. of pork, 1,106½ lbs. of veal, 78 fowls, 14,606 eggs, 38,198 gallons of milk, 9,416 stones of potatoes, 219½ stones of carrots, 112 stones of turnips. On the 30th of June, 1899, the farm live stock consisted of 81 cows (including 44 cows giving milk), 5 calves, 1 bull, 63 sheep, 71 lambs, 2 rams, 76 pigs, 4 horses, 2 ponies, 378 fowls. The value of this live stock has been estimated at £1,977 11s. 6d. by Messrs. Anthony Orr, of Hornby, and Henry Mackereth, of Ashton, who have again made their annual inspection of the farm.

Farm Produce.

In view of the recent researches as to the causes of Tuberculosis, and considering the weak physical condition of many of the Asylum patients, the Committee instructed Mr. T. F. Hutchinson, M.R.C.V.S., who had conducted similar experiments successfully at the Lancashire County Council Model Farm, to make a careful examination of the dairy cattle at the Asylum Farm. In his report to the Committee, Mr. Hutchinson said :

Result of
Tuberculin
Test.

"I must congratulate you on the possession of a very fine herd, and am pleased to say that they are to all outward seeming in good health. In three cases only did I find anything approaching a Tubercular deposit, and in these I could not say positively that the disease was present."

Fifty-two cows were examined, and only one of the three suspected cows was found, when killed, to be seriously tuberculous. The Committee consider Mr. Hutchinson's report very satisfactory.

Deaths.

Lord Herschell.

The untimely death of Lord Herschell was sincerely deplored by the Committee. Though not officially connected with the Royal Albert Asylum, his death inflicted a serious loss upon the cause of the idiot and imbecile, in which his Lordship took great interest. As Lord Chancellor he adopted, as a Government measure, the Bill for freeing such Institutions from the numerous vexatious and unnecessary restrictions of the Lunacy Acts, and which appears on the Statutes as "The Idiots Act, 1886." He presided with great ability at the Quinquennial Festival of the Asylum in 1888, and delivered a masterly address on the objects and work of the Institution. As a prominent member of the influential deputation to the Lord President of the Council (the Earl of Cranbrook) from the Royal Albert Asylum and the other Imbecile Institutions, he strongly advocated State aid in the education and training of imbeciles.

The Duke of
Northumberland
and
Lord Newton.

New Presidents.

The Committee also regret the loss by death of two of the Presidents of the Institution—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who presided at an influential meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1868; and Lord Newton, who had for many years taken an interest in the Asylum. These vacancies have been supplied by the acceptance of office by the present Duke of Northumberland, who has also kindly consented to act as one of the Asylum Trustees; and by Lord Ashton, whose father was one of the active promoters of the Institution, and did much to arouse, among working-men especially, an earnest interest in its benevolent objects.

Mr.
G. W. Maxsted.

An esteemed and useful colleague has been lost to the Central Committee by the death of Mr. G. W. Maxsted, of Lancaster, who died on the same day as his old and most intimate friend, Sir Thomas Storey. Mr. Maxsted was a man of considerable sagacity, and his shrewd observations were always genial and courteous. In 1871 he became an annual subscriber of £5 5s., and he contributed that subscription for 27 years. He also bequeathed a legacy of £500.

Changes
in the
Central
Committee.

Mr. Herbert L. Storey, who, by his endowment of two beds at the Storey Home, has given the best practical proof of his cordial interest in the work, has been elected to succeed his father, the late Sir Thomas Storey; and Mr. James W.

Wearing (a nephew of Lord Ashton) has been elected in the place of the late Mr. Maxsted. Mr. Edward Storey, an earnest and generous friend of the Institution, and for many years a member of the Central Committee, has succeeded his brother, Sir Thomas Storey, as a colleague of the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds in the Vice-Chairmanship of the House Committee. Mr. S. Taylor, of Haverthwaite, Ulverston, has taken the place of the late Sir James Ramsden on the Central Committee.

To the Honorary Officers of the Institution the Committee again tender their hearty thanks for valuable services cheerfully rendered.

Thanks to
Honorary
Officers.

The Committee wish to express their regret at the resignation of Dr. Telford-Smith, who has been Medical Superintendent during the last six years, previously to which he was Assistant Medical Officer for more than three years. This retirement is consequent upon a serious illness last May, and it is hoped that the rest and change of occupation he is seeking will completely restore his health. He has devoted attention to the scientific study of imbecility, and has contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the medical journals. The Committee desire to take this opportunity of testifying to the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged for ten years the duties of Assistant Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent at the Asylum. He will be much missed by the Staff, who join with the Committee in sincerely desiring his future happiness and success.

Resignation
of
Dr. Telford-
Smith.

Again the Committee gratefully acknowledge the important assistance rendered to the Institution by the Newspaper Press. Situated as it is on the margin of the extensive district of the Seven Associated Counties, the Royal Albert Asylum would be comparatively unnoticed were it not for the newspapers regularly chronicling its principal events and occasionally giving articles descriptive of its work. In this connection, the Committee have much pleasure in referring to the most interesting account of a thorough inspection of the Asylum, written by the Editor of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, and entitled "Remedying Nature's Errors." Another excellent article from the same pen appeared in the *Preston*

Newspaper
support.

Guardian last Christmas time, accompanied by a sheet almanack with a group of views of the Institution. The Lancaster papers always describe most fully the Christmas festivities, and also frequently give lengthy reports of distant public meetings, for which the daily papers cannot afford sufficient space. The Institution undoubtedly owes much of its popularity to the powerful and sympathetic support of the Newspaper Press.

Inspection
of the
Asylum.

The Asylum is open to visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, and every facility is given for the inspection of it. The Committee are particularly desirous that the Lady Collectors and others interested in the work of the Ladies' Associations, which contribute so largely to the prosperity of the Institution, should see how its beneficent work is being carried on. They are glad, therefore, to report that, on the 4th of July, a party of twenty-three Huddersfield ladies, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Brooke, Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Honorary Secretary, of the Local Committee, spent the greater part of the day in an inspection of the Asylum in all its departments, and expressed themselves in the Visitors' Book as "all delighted with everything," and "very much enjoyed a most pleasant and instructive visit." It is to be hoped that the visit may lead to the formation of a Huddersfield Ladies' Association—a consummation which the influential Chairman, who so generously promoted the visit, has long desired.

Extracts from
the
Visitors' Book.

Among the special visits, that of Dr. W. W. Ireland, the able author of "The Mental Affections of Children," "Idiocy and Imbecility," and other important works, may be noted. Dr. Ireland has visited the Asylum several times, and, on the last occasion, he made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :—

"I am much pleased to note the cheerful tone, the good health of the inmates, the painstaking exertions of the teachers, the excellent apparatus for instruction, and the success of the training in the different handicrafts."

The usual Deputations from Boards of Guardians have periodically visited the Asylum, and have recorded their impressions in the Visitors' Book. Some of the entries may be quoted :—

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE LEEDS UNION :—

"The undersigned Guardians of the Leeds Union have this day visited the Institution, and have seen the patients chargeable to them. The Guardians are pleased to note signs of improvement in the patients, and are satisfied that every care and attention is bestowed upon them."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE PRESCOT UNION :—

"The deputation from the Board of Guardians of the Prescott Union, who have to-day visited this Institution, have been much pleased with everything they have seen."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE OLDHAM UNION :—

"We, the Guardians named on the opposite side hereof, have this day inspected the 14 patients, inmates of the Asylum, belonging to the Oldham Union, who were found to be well cared for, clean, and in good bodily condition. We express our satisfaction with the treatment which appears to be given to them, and with the efficiency of the Institution generally. We tender to the officials our thanks for the courtesy shown to us during the inspection of the patients."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE SALFORD UNION :—

"The Guardians of the Salford Union, having visited their children, are pleased to find them looking well-cared for; also the arrangements of the Institution are excellent."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE CHORLTON UNION :—

"Exceedingly well pleased with the general appearance of the place, and with the boys sent from the Chorlton Union."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE BOLTON UNION :—

"We saw the patients chargeable to the Bolton Union, and were pleased with the evident care and attention bestowed upon them."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE PARISH OF LIVERPOOL :—

"Saw the patients chargeable to the Parish of Liverpool, and were much pleased with their visit."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE WEST DERBY UNION :—

"We have been greatly pleased with what we have seen in connection with the Asylum."

The Lunacy Commissioners pay annual visits of inspection to the Asylum. Their last visit was on the 22nd of February, when they saw all the patients and inspected the various departments of the Institution. In their official report, they remarked, "The children all looked in very good condition, and we were satisfied by their demeanour that they were happy and kindly treated." Several suggestions were made, which, emanating from responsible gentlemen of such wide experience, will receive the careful consideration of the Committee, who desire to make the Institution as perfect as possible for all classes of its inmates.

Lunacy
Commissioners.

Testimony of
Friends of
Patients.

It has been the custom from the first to allow those patients whose parents desire to have them at home, after two years' residence in the Institution, to go for a month's holiday in August. The parents and other relatives and friends have thus an excellent opportunity of observing any signs of improvement, either mental or physical. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that the following quotations are given from the parents' reports, written while the children were at home :—

(T. 1783). "The gratitude with which our hearts are filled at the all-round improvement in our son's condition is not easily expressed. To find him able to read, write and spell (and speak too) is almost more than we had dared to hope for. We are also delighted with the knowledge he has acquired of house and other duties and the practical manner in which he sets about to do the same. It says much for the care, patience and ability of the very efficient staff in all departments of your valuable institution ; and from our hearts we hereby say thank you all."

(B. 1666.) "In again filling in particulars on this page, I am bound to admit that my son appears to me to be the best I have yet seen him, physically and mentally. And I can but express my regret that his time with you now will be comparatively short, but at the same time permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for the kind care and attention he has received."

(D. 1822). "E. A. D., my grandson, is very widely known in this district. All who knew him formerly, including myself, notice very marked improvement in him in every respect—health, habits, and physical and mental condition generally. The additional improvement this last year exceeds that of any previous year, for which we all feel profoundly thankful to God and to you."

(W. 1900). "I am happy to say A's health seems very good, and he can use his right arm a little better than before. Also glad to notice he is improving mentally, which is a great relief to us all, and makes us thankful for such an institution for him and others to go to."

(R. 1993). "I have found a great improvement both in health and disposition and in many little ways. I cannot express it in words how thankful I am to see it. He is a comfort to all around him, and he has been a very good boy. I don't know how to express my thanks to all."

(H. 1675). "I beg to say my son is in good health and is very happy with the thought of returning to school. I am very pleased to say he is very clean in his habits, and thoroughly understands all we say to him, and seems willing to help in a little work. He is more settled to staying at home."

(K. 1812). "I am glad to note that my daughter, N. K., is looking brighter and more intelligent ; and that my observation is confirmed by those who know her. Memory seems to develop and strengthen ; she also perceives things more quickly. Her behaviour at table and elsewhere is very good. She is much quieter generally, and yet she retains all her own liveliness and is as merry as ever. Altogether, there is in many ways distinct improvement on last year, for which I am thankful."

(C. 1799). "I am extremely pleased to say that my daughter has improved wonderfully, particularly in her mental faculties, as she can easily understand everything we say to her, a thing she could not do when first she came to the Asylum. She has improved a lot in her habits since last she was at home 12 months ago; she is now very clean. Her physical condition is also very good."

(R. 1534). "I am glad to find that my daughter, E. R., is in such good condition of health and that we can see improvements in many ways, especially in talking much plainer, and is more staid and obeys sooner, also in sewing. We feel indebted to all the Staff for all their kindness to her and beg to return our humble thanks."

(W. 1781). "I am pleased to say there is great improvement in my daughter, both mental and physical, as she is brighter and sharper and better in every way."

(C. 1725). "We have noticed a great improvement in our daughter E., both mental and physical. She seems to be in good health generally, and her habits have improved wonderfully. Thanking you for all your trouble."

(E. 1881). "I am glad to say that she is still improving mentally, also improved in habits. Her memory is very good, she is more agreeable and better tempered than last year, and has a very good idea of household work. She can knit, sew, scrub, and knead, but in education not much better, but can copy well."

An Act entitled "The Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899," has just been passed. It is of a permissive character, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Departmental Committee appointed in 1896. It enables School Authorities to make provision for the education and care of mentally-defective children and of children suffering from severe epilepsy.

The Elementary
Education
(Defective and
Epileptic
Children) Act,
1899.

The School Authorities may

- (a) Establish classes in public elementary schools certified by the Education Department as special classes.
- (b) Board out children in houses conveniently near to a certified special class or school.
- (c) Establish schools certified by the Education Department, the expression "school" including "any institution in which defective or epileptic children are boarded or lodged as well as taught, and any establishment for boarding or lodging children taught in a certified special class or school."
- (d) Provide guides or conveyances to take the children to school.

Immediately upon its introduction, the Bill was carefully scrutinized by the Committees and Managing Officials of the English Institutions for Imbeciles. As it contained no definition of the new term "defective," it was considered most important that the children who might become subject to its provisions should be medically examined and certificated, so as to prevent, if possible, the inclusion, on the one hand, of children merely dull or backward, and, on the other hand, of children really imbecile. It is more than probable that many of the children who will be regarded as "defective" will be of the same class as the higher-grade imbeciles now being taught in the schools of our Institutions. It will be extremely difficult, even for an ordinary medical practitioner, to distinguish, in some cases, between these forms of mental weakness, and the discriminating should certainly not be left to an ordinary school-attendance officer. Introduced by Sir John T. Hibbert, representatives of the Institutions for Imbeciles waited upon Sir George Kekewich at the Education Department, and succeeded in impressing him with the importance of this question; and Colonel Foster had interviews also with Sir John Gorst, and the result was the acceptance of amendments to the Bill in this and other respects. These amendments were promoted in the House of Commons by Colonel Foster, Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, Mr. J. Round, and Sir John W. Maclure, Bart. Other useful amendments were moved by Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., and Lord Edmund Talbot. Undoubtedly, the Bill was greatly improved in its passage through the House of Commons, and the interests of the children, parents, ratepayers, and Imbecile Institutions were further safeguarded.

The care and
treatment of the
Feeble-minded.

There appears to be a general awakening of public opinion as to the duty of Society to make adequate provision for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded. So far as education and training are concerned, the best results are not likely to be accomplished by the multiplication of small Homes. Competent instructors endowed with the requisite sympathy, tact, judgment, and practical knowledge of the best methods will, for a long time to come, be very scarce. There will be great difficulty in securing proper classification and a sufficient variety of occupation to suit the tastes and capacities of the inmates. Large Institutions always have a

number of experienced instructors and other members of the staff, and can provide excellent apparatus, good classification, and varied forms of amusement and recreation unattainable in small establishments. Nor in such institutions, if properly managed, need there be—any more than in large boarding schools for ordinary boys and girls—any hindrance to the free development of mind and heart ; on the contrary, it may be encouraged and fostered. Economical considerations, as well as efficient supervision and inspection, should have due weight. Every care must be taken to prevent young people, often as feeble in body as weak in mind, from being overworked or oppressed. Experience in the management of the branch establishments of the Royal Albert Asylum confirms the opinion that small Homes for the mentally-defective are likely to be more efficiently conducted, and more useful, when under the close supervision of the medical and other responsible officials of the larger institutions for the care of various grades of the feeble-minded. Whilst cordially welcoming every indication, on the part either of individual philanthropists or of public bodies, of a desire to adopt measures for ameliorating the condition of the mentally-deficient or imbecile class, the Committee recommend a careful study of the whole question and the avoidance of rash or hasty attempts to solve the problem, which would only tend to retard general progress.

Whilst primarily intended for the care of imbecile children "so as," in the words of its fundamental rule, "to fit them as far as possible for the duties and enjoyments of life," the Royal Albert Asylum, like the other Institutions for Imbeciles, seeks to benefit all classes of the feeble-minded, from the low-grade idiot, stunted and warped in body as well as in mind, to the child of weak intellect, hardly distinguishable from the normal type. Very few of the cases received are quite unimprovable, and, with regard to the worst, the Institution affords great relief for a long period to many families which would otherwise be sorely distressed with the constant worry and burden of an idiot child. It is earnestly desired that, in the not remote future, the State or Local Authorities will recognise the obligation of making provision for the permanent care of these helpless, hopeless idiots,

The need for
Permanent
Homes.

as well as for the friendless imbeciles of a higher grade of intelligence, who, without personal guidance and protection, may become sources of mischief and demoralisation to the community.

Conclusion.

The Central Committee fully realise their responsibilities. They have faithfully endeavoured to carry out the objects of the original promoters, and they have been most generously supported by the benevolent public of the North of England. Their efforts have always been ably seconded by their indefatigable Principal and Secretary, Mr. Diggins, the sympathetic zeal of whose staff continues unabated. Every care is exercised to promote efficient and economical administration; and the Royal Albert Asylum is taking a foremost position among the Institutions of the country for the relief of suffering humanity. Relying upon the Divine blessing, the Central Committee confidently anticipate a still further development of the usefulness of the Institution.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the past year.

The following table gives the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year ending June 30th, 1899 :—

Table of
Admissions,
Discharges,
and Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1898	389	193	582
Admissions during the year	62	19	81
Total number under care during the year	451	212	663
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharges	45	20	65
Deaths	8	2	10
	53	22	75
Total number of discharges and deaths during the year	53	22	75
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1899	398	190	588

The average number resident has been 576 (387 males and 189 females), as compared with 581 (389 males and 192 females) last year. Of the 81 patients admitted, 46 were elected by the Subscribers; 23 were paid for by the Unions to which they belonged; 9 were ordinary reduced-payment cases; 2 were full-payment cases; and one was a private associated case.

Admissions,

The admissions have been of the usual character. Some of the patients give promise of great improvement, both mentally and physically, and some of moderate improvement, but not a few are of a rather low type, and several are really hospital cases. Notwithstanding the stringency of the rules, some epileptics have, through the pressure of parents and subscribers, found their way into the Institution. They are the cause of grave anxiety, which will not be diminished until we have the special facilities for the care of the epileptic boys when the new South Wing, now in course of erection, is completed. It is difficult to convince the public that the Institution is not chiefly intended for the *care* of its inmates. For that object the present varied and expensive staff would not be necessary. The greatest amelioration can be effected in the condition of the higher-grade imbeciles, who can be taught in school and trained in some useful manual and industrial occupation. We invariably caution the friends of newly-admitted cases against too sanguine expectations, but they are often impatient for speedy and favourable results. There are not many who do not, after a reasonable interval, detect some signs of improvement, for which they are grateful.

Discharges,

I think there is nothing special to remark upon the discharges. A fair number of the patients who have left this year were capable of useful work, if their friends were able to find suitable employment for them; but, in an overstocked labour market, it is hard to get work for imbeciles, who are often of unstable character and uncertain temper. Their best opportunity is when they can work with relatives who will treat them with sympathy and forbearance. It would not be in accordance with the fundamental principle upon which the Institution was established to retain the patients for life in other than exceptional cases where provision is made for their maintenance; but, with my experience, covering the entire period of the history of the Institution, I cannot help feeling that it would be an unspeakable boon if some public provision could be made for those whose friends are not able, without serious deprivation, to bear the burden, though, in strict justice, it belongs to them more than to the community. This obligation has been fully understood and realised in America, where State custodial institutions have, with great advantage to all concerned, been established. Our former Medical Superintendent, Dr. Shuttleworth, used frequently to urge in his annual reports that our Ladies' Associations, or other special organisation, should take up the work of seeking employment for our discharged patients and of exercising a kindly supervision over them; indeed,

The
after-care
of
discharged
Patients.

one of the objects of these Associations is stated to be, "To take an interest in the patients upon their discharge from the Asylum, endeavouring to obtain for them suitable employment, and affording their guardians and friends such counsel and assistance as may be advisable." This is a branch of benevolent work in which the late Lady Egerton of Tatton, as President of the Manchester and Salford District Ladies' Association, promised her earnest co-operation, but her useful life was ended all too soon. I have frequently received letters from ex-patients describing their vain efforts to obtain regular employment, and imploring to be taken back; and, in not a few instances, ex-patients have presented themselves at the Asylum under the impression that they were returning home and could not be refused re-admission. Here is a letter from a youth who was trained as a baker in the Asylum. Unfortunately, he has an impediment in his speech which has probably been a hindrance to his welfare:—

Difficulty
in
obtaining
Employment.

Letters from
Ex-patients.

PRESTON, July 6, 1899.

DEAR SIR,

I am so sorry to tell you I have had nothing to do since I left the Rial Albert. I should like to come back I should be very thankful If you could get me back. I am very well myself, and I should like to come over to see you. I send my respects to Mrs. Holland and Mr. Holland.* I send my kind love to all of them. Would you kindly answer this to me.

I remain you

Affectionate friend

W. L.

*The Cook and Baker at the Asylum.

As an illustration of the interest ex-patients continue to take in the Institution and in their former companions, I quote the following letter from a semi-paralysed lad who had to be discharged at the expiration of his election term, and who, like too many of our patients, has since gravitated to the workhouse. It is addressed to one of the present inmates:—

WORKHOUSE, May 18, 1899.

DEAR FRIEND,

i write these few lines to you hoping they will find you well as it leaves me at present i promised you that i would write to you and let you know how i was getting on and i am sorry that i have neglected to do so for so long i am very sorry that i cannot be with you on Monday to enjoy myself along with you as i know you will be having a grand stir at your field day i have to tell you that i often think of the happy days we have spent together dear friend you are far better off were you are than i am here Send me word if you have got better so that you can walk which i hope you have and tell me if they have begun to make it larger yet or not and whether there is any of the old faces there or not i very much wish that i were with you again and tell me if you have been on your

holidays or not and if you have not please to come and see me when you do come over tell me if you have your concerts every week now or not please send me a few programmes of your winter concerts and what sort of a stir you had at Christmas. remember me to Mr. Woods the School-master and also to Dr. Smith and also to all old friends and associates.

From your old chum

Mr. E. S.

Encouraging Cases.

On the other hand, we have had many encouraging instances of ex-patients doing well. At Whitsuntide and other general holidays, we receive pleasant visits from them, and we are always impressed by their manly, self-respecting bearing. Only recently, three of them called upon me on one day. One, who was discharged in 1891, is now working at a druggist's store in Bradford, and is earning 9s. 6d. a week. Another, discharged in 1890, has been working continuously as a farm labourer. He is now employed on a farm near Preston, and gets 5s. a week, with board, lodging and clothing. The third young man, who was discharged in 1894, is employed at a dye-works in Leeds, and is earning from 18s. to £1 a week, and sometimes more. Two others have called since—one is working in a biscuit factory and earns 12s. a week, thus helping to support his widowed mother; and the other is usefully employed by his brother, who is a baker and confectioner. One of our ex-patients, who has been in a Hussar regiment several years and is doing well, again visited the Asylum lately, and excited the envy of his former companions by his gay uniform. What confidence parents have in the management of the Institution, and how much the patients are attached to the place, are shown by an application, made to me a month or two ago, for the re-admission of a man who was discharged in 1880, and who has been working ever since in a gentleman's garden near Bradford, and earning 14s. a week. The mother, a widow, has managed to save, by great self-denial, about £100, which she would like to transfer to the Trustees of the Asylum on condition that her son should be allowed to return here and follow his occupation as a gardener.

Schools.

Good work in the training of the patients is being accomplished in the Schools. Experience shows that after a certain period the capacity to profit by school instruction is very limited, and that for such patients manual instruction is best adapted. In the Senior Boys' School, which has suffered from the absence, through illness, of the esteemed School-master, Mr. Woods, the numbers have been considerably diminished. This alteration has been possible during the summer months, owing to the various forms of out-door occupation available; but it is doubtful how far, with our present limited shop accommodation, it can be carried out

in unfavourable weather and in the winter. Mr. Vere, the Music and Drillmaster, has taken the supervision of the schools in addition to most of the duties of his own special work. I am glad to report that the School for the Girls and Junior Boys has been satisfactorily conducted. It is here among the younger pupils that the best results may be fairly expected. The classes are, however, still too large—a fact which I am as ready to acknowledge as the Schoolmistress, Miss Burdett. It is difficult, however, to secure suitable teachers; to those who have had no experience in it, the work must appear peculiarly irksome, and it is, in other respects, unattractive. Only those who have enthusiasm for it, and true sympathy with the afflicted children, can be expected to achieve satisfactory results, and to continue in it. They require much skill, tact, patience and gentleness. In addition to the ordinary mental equipment of a teacher, some elementary knowledge of psychology and physiology is desirable, so as to appreciate the relations of body and mind and their interdependence. Without a thoughtful, scientific interest in the work, it must be mere ineffective drudgery. It is becoming more evident from year to year that candidates for the position of teachers in our schools ought to undergo a special course of training in the best methods of teaching the feeble-minded; and that our Institutions must undertake the training of their own teachers. The instruction imparted to the pupils is necessarily of a rudimentary character, but it must never be given in a listless, perfunctory manner. The great difficulty is in the art of communicating it. I am satisfied that the school is the best place for the systematic development of the mental faculties of our children. The instruction must be bright and lively, for it must be remembered that in most of the pupils the senses are dull and the attention wanders. Ordinary methods of teaching will fail to secure the necessary concentration of attention, and to stimulate observation which is so essential to any mental awakening. Object lessons on common things, illustrated by the objects themselves or by good pictures, and direct instruction in the phenomena and occurrences of every-day experience, are most potent influences in the education of the feeble-minded, who have to be taught what other children learn by themselves. But our pupils must be encouraged to observe, and to reason in a simple way from observation. They are not naturally inclined to ask questions, as most young children are, and a spirit of inquisitiveness must be cultivated. The teacher of the feeble-minded must remember what Shakespeare has said that

The School
for
Girls and
Junior Boys.

The
Methods
of
Teaching.

“No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en.”

Our Institutions have, however, to deal also with a much lower class than those we have now had under consideration—the lower-grade idiot and imbecile, whose training must be, in the words of the late Dr. Bucknill, “first by teaching him the use of his senses and of his muscles ; by teaching him to speak and, as far as may be, to converse ; by teaching him to sit, to stand, to walk, and to play ; then by teaching him to love and to trust, and not to hate and to fear ; by replacing dull inanity or sullen moroseness with sociable attachment to others ; by training and framing all the conditions of mind, however imperfect body and mind may be, towards wholesome, useful and agreeable activities in the place of chill and torpid inertness, or the dull ache of helpless discomfort.” This is a task requiring abounding love, sympathy and compassion for the lowest forms of humanity, for those in whom the divine image has been blurred almost beyond recognition. What Mark Twain says, in his “More Tramps Abroad,” in speaking of the instruction of deaf and dumb and blind children, should apply with not less force to the education of the imbecile : “The methods used in the asylums are rational. The teacher exactly measures the child’s capacity, to begin with ; and from thence onward the tasks imposed are nicely gauged to the gradual development of that capacity ; the tasks keep pace with the steps of the child’s progress, they don’t jump leagues ahead of it, by irrational caprice, and land in vacancy.”

Interest
in the
Work.

To show the earnest, loving interest taken in their work by our teachers, I venture to refer to a bright little article communicated to the *Datchelor School Magazine*, and afterwards copied into the *Lancaster Guardian*. It was so much liked by some of our lady subscribers and others that I had it reprinted in pamphlet form. In the course of the article, the writer says :

We are all so happy. Children and Staff alike seem to have an abundance of cheerful spirits, indeed many have remarked on the bright faces of our nurses, and often it has astonished me how they can keep up as they do. Take, for instance, our school nurses ; all day long these two girls are in school teaching a class of our worst school patients. Out of school they have a number of their own children to attend to, to wash, dress, feed, and keep in order, and yet—after a hard day’s work, those two girls are the first to lend their clear, strong voices for the amusement of our children, or to act merrily at our weekly entertainments. If you see them anywhere, on the corridors, or in the day-rooms, working or amusing the children, you may be sure of a smile or some greeting that will show you how well chosen are our nurses for their work.

“And the children—are they happy and contented ?” you ask. Most of them are very happy ; it is the rarest thing to find a boy or girl discontented. Sometimes, indeed, one catches a glimpse of the inner

mind of some of the more sensible children, which makes one wonder whether, after all, they do not feel and partially understand their position. To be told, in an intensely wistful manner, by a girl who had been urged to express her thoughts aloud, that she "was thinking how nice it must be to be sane," is very likely to give rise to some such conjectures; but the average child is thoroughly happy, enjoying alike school, play, and meal time—perhaps giving the preference to the last! No children could make a more appreciative audience than ours, when they fill our large amusement hall, sitting with eager faces anxiously awaiting the raising of the drop-scene, or clapping their hands in time to the closing bars of an orchestral composition.

There is a fund of quaint, simple humour to be drawn from these children. They are so simple and strangely observant that one could fill pages with amusing anecdotes.

Imagine a thoughtless, careless type of imbecile noticing immediately that his teacher's shoes had been newly soled and heeled! One would scarcely expect a sensible child to observe that. Anything or anybody new is sure of a very hearty welcome from our children, and, as a *new* teacher, I was made much of, petted, caressed, and sought after by quite a number of girls. One day I had occasion to visit the children in their day-room, and, as usual, there was soon quite a large crowd gathered round the "new teacher." One girl was particularly demonstrative, and I suppose I must have shown some signs of not over-appreciating her caress, for she was dragged from me by a bigger girl, with the rather unique injunction, "Leave her alone, can't you? while she is quiet!"

No, the inmates of the Royal Albert Asylum are not unhappy; they love, and are loved in return.

Swedish drill has been continued by Mr. Vere, and military drill by Sergeant Bond, the Chief Attendant. Miss Burdett has conducted the musical drill exercises in her school for girls and junior boys. An exhibition of these different kinds of drill was given most successfully in the course of the entertainment last Christmas. I attach much importance to these gymnastic exercises, especially if carefully adapted under medical direction. Sergeant Bond has, with remarkable patience, formed of the patients a drum and fife band, which gave a creditable performance at Christmas. One of the patients boasts that he is "not only the big drummer of the big drum, but also the big drummer of the little drum."

Gymnastic
Exercises.

The Industrial Training has been carried on efficiently, and the patients are making good progress. The boys who are learning sedentary trades have, during the fine, genial weather, alternated frequently with outdoor occupation, on the farm or in the garden, to the manifest benefit of their health and *physique*. All the senior boys who are capable of it follow some manual occupation, and are all the better for it in body and mind. For the younger boys, the half-time system for school and work is preferable. Excellent work

Industrial
Training.

continues to be done in the joiners' shop under Mr. Nickson, the intelligent and painstaking instructor. At the present time, he and his pupils are making plain and substantial furniture of all kinds for the new South Wing now in course of erection. Several of the boys can make tables, wash-stands, dressing-tables, wardrobes, and even handsome sideboards; indeed, as such purchased articles of furniture as are now in use get worn out, our joiners and cabinet-makers will be able largely to replace them. The other indoor trades are shoemaking, tailoring, mat and mattress-making, basket-making, brush-making. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient shop accommodation for the full number of patients who might be employed there. Such accommodation has been amply supplied at the Earlswood and other Imbecile Institutions. By the munificence of Mr. Peckover, the Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, a block of workshops and schools is being erected in connection with the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester. Mr. Peckover has contributed £4,500 for this object. At the Western Counties' Asylum, Starcross, Exeter, the industrial occupations form the leading feature in the training of the patients, and the Lunacy Commissioners, in their recent report, speak of "the very satisfactory pecuniary results from these works, as well as the benefit conferred on the children by their education in them." In our Institution the basket-making has to be done in the tailors' shop and the brush-making in the mat and mattress shop. A wood-carving class has just been started in one of the schoolrooms. It is taught by one of our joiner youths who has acquired great proficiency in the craft, and, as may be easily imagined, the hammering is not conducive to the quietude of the adjoining rooms. The teacher appears to like his work and to have much patience and tact. It is most interesting to observe the respect and docility which his pupils manifest towards him. The basket-making is an agreeable and useful occupation, and we have sold many baskets of various kinds to visitors. If the patients can be taught to make and finish the baskets, they will be able to carry on the occupation at home, and thus to contribute something towards the cost of their maintenance. The tailors do useful work. One lad, who has been in the Institution six years, can make a suit of clothes and is a good machinist; and others are slowly progressing. It is well to note here that *quick* work must never be expected from imbeciles, and they are, consequently, at a great disadvantage in competing with the ordinary skilled artisan. Shoemaking appears to be a difficult handicraft for our patients to learn. It is seldom that a youth can be taught to make a shoe throughout.

Inadequate
Workshop
Accommodation.

Wood-carving
Class.

Trades.

One of the present inmates, whose election term is about to expire, can do this; others can rivet shoes or stitch uppers. Perhaps I ought to report that all the clothing, except for the discharged patients, and overcoats, is made on the premises, and also all the shoes. Many of the boys are employed in the bakehouse under Mr. Holland, who takes great interest in his pupils and is affectionately esteemed by them, and they can, with very little supervision, make and bake a batch of bread. Several lads assist in the stores and can be trusted to go to Lancaster on messages; one youth is a competent assistant in the men's messroom; and many of the boys are employed in various kinds of domestic work, including the kitchen and the laundry. But common outdoor employment, whether on the farm or in the garden, is a form of labour well suited to the average intelligence of our boys, and one which is likely to be followed when they leave the Institution.

Domestic
Employment.

Outdoor
Work.

At the Farm, the sturdy lads who live there thrive well on the good substantial fare and the abundance of fresh air. They are employed in all kinds of useful work, for which, otherwise, paid labour would have to be engaged: they milk the cows; clean the yards, shippens, and piggeries; fetch pig-food from the Asylum and Brunton House; assist and accompany the horse-man; help in the hay-field, and do various other kinds of agricultural work; and, under competent, kindly, patient instruction and direction, they can become quite well worth their keep. Kindness to animals is inculcated, and is almost invariably exercised, but anyone detected in harshness or cruelty is instantly dismissed from the Farm and sent back to the Asylum, which is a form of punishment and loss of status keenly felt.

Farm Work.

The girls still do much of the housemaids' work of the establishment; they make beds, dust rooms, scrub or polish floors, do needlework, or assist in the care of the lower-grade or feeble cases.

Girls' Work.

The Storey Home is a most valuable auxiliary to the Institution. It is occupied at present by thirty of the senior and most intelligent girls who have been inmates of the Asylum for several years. Under the superintendence of the Matron, Mrs. Smith, they do all the work of their own Home, and assist at the Asylum, where they do housework and help the nurses in the care of the lower-grade or feeble cases; in fact, they are well trained to be useful in many ways. It would have delighted the heart of their great benefactor, the late Sir Thomas Storey, could he have been

The
Storey Home
for Girls.

permitted to see the Home in full operation, and what bright, happy, useful lives its inmates lead. The Home itself is the admiration of all its visitors, for the completeness of its arrangements and equipment.

In consequence of the considerable number of girls sent to the Storey Home, there have been many vacant beds at the Asylum. An arrangement was made at the last Election for the admission of an increased proportion of girls to supply these vacancies.

Amusements

In a passing reference to the amusements of the patients, I should like to mention the assiduity with which Mr. Vere has kept up the weekly and other entertainments, and the efficiency of the Asylum Band. He has always submitted to me his suggestions for the concerts, and has rendered me valuable assistance at Christmas when our efforts to promote the pleasure of the patients and the gratification of the staff have involved much labour and anxiety. On fine afternoons, when the patients have left school and work, the band performs in the Recreation Field band-stand for an hour, while the patients are merrily enjoying their games. I am a firm believer in the advisability of the patients having as much outdoor exercise as possible every day, and I am glad to say that we have every facility for it in the Recreation Field and in the numerous walks in our extensive grounds. In this connection I gratefully acknowledge the liberal response given by subscribers and friends of the Institution—especially by those resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster—to my Christmas appeals for presents of toys, picture-books, fruit, &c., or gifts of money wherewith to purchase them for the Christmas trees and other forms of seasonable enjoyment. Many of the local contributors attend the Christmas entertainments, and have the pleasure of witnessing how much their kindness is appreciated.

Private Dormitories for Attendants and Nurses.

Seeing that we have a staff of night attendants and nurses, I wish that some arrangement could be made for the separate sleeping accommodation of those who have charge of the patients during the day, especially of the lower-grade cases. After being closely associated with them in the day-time, it is certainly not calculated to promote sound health to have to sleep in the same room with them at night. It is hard to say how this can be avoided, except by a slight increase of the night staff and by diminishing the accommodation for patients. Under any circumstances, an effort should be made to secure the better ventilation of the larger dormitories.

A valuable addition is being made to that portion of the Farm House buildings which is occupied by the patients and the farms attendants. As mentioned in last Report, the men have had no sitting-room in which they could take their meals apart from the patients, or to which they could retire when off duty. This is now being provided, and also an extra bed-room for the attendants. The Nurse-Matron's room at the Rodgett Infirmary has been enlarged, it being her only room for both day and night, and very small. This is an improvement highly appreciated by the occupant.

Accommodation
for Farm
Attendants.

The Lunacy Commissioners, on the occasion of their last visit, called attention to the mixture of the sexes in the day-room of the Rodgett Infirmary. How the difficulty is to be met without considerable expense and great inconvenience is a serious problem, but an additional day-room is, undoubtedly, a desideratum. It is a pity it was not provided for in the original plans of the building.

Improvements.

Rodgett
Infirmary.

The better ventilation of the dairy at the Asylum has been secured by an air-shaft from the outside of the building. The importance of a free current of uncontaminated air must be appreciated by the new dairy-maid, Miss Farrington, who has been trained at the Lancashire County Council's Model Farm.

Dairy.

I am glad to know that it is contemplated to renew the drains of the Asylum, and, in accordance with modern sanitary ideas, to improve the system of drainage generally. The Committee have had the great advantage of the careful examination of Messrs. Austin and Paley's plans by the Honorary Engineer, Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., one of the most eminent sanitary engineers of the day. Such an improvement cannot but conduce to the prevention of disease. Until these drain alterations are made, it will be impossible to have the two playgrounds—which are now in a very bad state—properly asphalted.

Drainage.

The Asylum is visited quarterly by one of Messrs. Merryweather and Sons' Fire Inspectors, who drills the Asylum Fire Brigade, and overhauls the fire-extinguishing apparatus. With so many buildings connected with the Asylum, it is a question for favourable consideration whether the example of the Earlswood and Colchester Asylums should not be followed by appointing a competent and experienced Fireman Attendant to drill the staff and keep the apparatus in good order. In commenting upon the Storey Home, the Lunacy Commissioners called attention to the desirability

Fire Brigade
Drill.

of an additional exit from the North dormitory. Such an exit, though not absolutely necessary, would facilitate escape in the event of fire.

Annual
Conference
of
Managing
Officials.

The Annual Conference of the Managing Officials of the English Institutions for Imbeciles was held in London last March, and I was again requested to preside. In addition to the discussion of several other subjects affecting our Institutions, we considered the question of the care and treatment of the so-called "feeble-minded." A subsequent Conference was held to discuss the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill, and we were able to suggest several amendments which received the support of Members of Parliament who are well-known friends of our Institutions, and were adopted, with slight modifications, by the Government. There is no doubt that much practical advantage will arise from the free interchange of ideas at these Conferences, both as regards the external relations and the internal management of our Institutions. The absence, through severe illness, of Mr. Wm. Locke, the esteemed Superintendent and Secretary of the Western Counties' Asylum at Starcross, and of his son and successor, Mr. Ernest W. Locke, was much regretted. The death of Mr. Locke is most sincerely deplored by all who have attended the Conferences. It is proposed that these Conferences shall be held at the Institutions in rotation.

Former
Teachers
now in
Australian
Institutions.

In my last Report, I referred to the appointment of one of our teachers, Miss Edna Fox, to the post of Head Mistress of a Home and School for the Feeble-minded at Adelaide, South Australia. I have heard from Miss Fox several times, and I am glad to learn that this benevolent undertaking is making good progress, though, from the comparative smallness of the building, she finds proper classification very difficult. Another old member of our staff has been for many years Superintendent of the Idiot Asylum at Kew, Melbourne, and is conducting the Institution very efficiently. There does not appear to be in the Australian Colonies anything like the public sympathy with the movement for ameliorating the condition of the feeble-minded which prevails in "the Old Country."

Changes in
the Staff.

The changes among the nurses and attendants are a great difficulty in the management of the Asylum. A fair number of the staff have been engaged in the work for many years, but the younger members are too apt to find its nature and conditions, and the restraints of institution life, rather irksome. They often realise, however, from

experience, as they say, that "there are many worse places than the Royal Albert," and would be glad to re-enter its service. Among the men it is found that the married attendants are much more contented with their work and disposed to continue in it. When one considers the trying and monotonous nature of the duties of the attendants and nurses, and the class of persons from which they are necessarily drawn, one cannot be surprised at the desire for change. The only remedy is to make them as comfortable as possible, consistently with the due care of the patients. Many of them have become expert cyclists, and enjoy an hour or two's run along the country roads or down to Morecambe in the summer evenings. In making these remarks I must, however, do justice to the great kindness and forbearance generally manifested by the staff towards the afflicted children of whom they have charge; and, happily, it is often the case that they take the most interest in those who are the most helpless and degraded, any suggestion for their transfer to the care of a higher grade of patients being met with great reluctance to make any change.

With regard to the members of the staff filling higher positions, I gratefully recognise the diligence and fidelity with which they have discharged their several duties and responsibilities. They have always shown a cheerful readiness to carry out my wishes and suggestions, and to do their best for the benefit of the patients and the welfare of the Institution.

Recognition
of the
Labours
of the
Staff.

It is a cause for sincere regret that Dr. Telford-Smith is resigning, for reasons of health, the important post of Medical Superintendent, and I earnestly desire for him a restoration to vigorous health and every happiness and success in his future career.

Dr.
Telford-Smith.

To you, gentlemen, I wish to tender my warmest thanks for the confidence and kindness you have invariably shown me throughout so many years, and I have the honour to remain

Conclusion.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present as Medical Superintendent my Report for the twelve months from June 30th, 1898, to June 30th, 1899.

Numerical
Changes.

The numerical changes which have taken place in the inmates during that period are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum July 1st, 1898	389	193	582
Admitted during the 12 months	62	19	81
Discharged „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	45	20	65
Died ... „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	8	2	10
Aggregate number under treatment	451	212	663
Average „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	387	189	576
Maximum number resident on any one day			590
In the Asylum, June 30th, 1899	398	190	588

Admissions.

The majority of the cases admitted were received during the months of October and November, and two smaller groups during April and May. All these patients occupied the upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary for a period of two weeks quarantine, which proves useful and essential not only for disinfection, but also for special observation of our new charges. We find that by receiving the little boys under ten years of age at the same time as the girls we can divide our admissions into two fairly equal groups, one consisting of boys over ten years, the other of girls and little boys under ten; each of these two groups is received at a different time and is placed in charge, the former of male attendants, and the latter of female nurses. In the pleasant surroundings of the Infirmary, with its beautiful grounds, most of these children soon settle down and make friends, and it is gratifying to note the decided change for the better in the physical condition of nearly all of them which takes place almost within the first few weeks after their admission, improvement in the physical condition as a rule preceding mental improvement.

During the period of quarantine we take the opportunity of making a full examination of each child, first as to the degree of mental defect, and second as to the amount of

physical infirmity, and upon the consideration of these two points is decided the department to which the child will be assigned when it takes its place among the general population in the Asylum, as well as its fitness for school instruction, and the form of industrial training most suitable to the case.

The average age of the boys on admission was 12 years, while that of the girls was also 12 years. In this connection I may say that the earlier we receive the child after the age of six years the greater the hope of improvement by education and training. The idiot, if neglected in childhood, is liable to become not only apathetic, but also confirmed in faulty habits. The educable imbecile, if sent to an ordinary public school, is liable to become discouraged by the association with normal children, with whom he is unable to compete, and by whose teasing his temper is often completely spoiled, while if kept at home any attempts at education are feeble and irregular, or conducted in a wrong manner, owing to ignorance of the proper methods; so that in too many cases little is done in the way of training or instruction. On the other hand, the unwise, though natural, indulgence of the parents for their afflicted child generally exaggerates the impulsive tendencies of the unstable and ill-balanced mind, leading to the production of selfishness, bad temper, and impatience of control.

The Age of
Patients
on
Admission.

In contrast to this it is found that when such a child is placed among his equals in an Institution a feeling of comradeship and mutual interests is aroused and he becomes anxious to exert himself for the common good, and derives mental stimulus from his efforts to accomplish something useful. The best evidence, however, of the benefit produced, is to be seen in the healthier physical appearance, increased happiness and awakened intelligence of such children, all of which are a decided improvement on the average condition of similar children as seen in the outside world.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was sixty-five; the majority of these had completed their term of election and had undergone a period of seven years' training; they left the Institution in the care of their friends to return to their own homes, where it is to be hoped the industries they had learned here will be turned to advantage, and the patients be found in some degree capable of contributing to their own support, or in the worst cases they may be found less a source of anxiety or annoyance to those associated with them.

Discharges.

It is a sad fact, however, that many of these cases are found too incapable of helping themselves, or too unmanageable and restless to be kept at home, and it is with sorrow we have to tell the parents that there is at present no refuge for such the but Lunatic Asylum or the Workhouse.

The
urgent need
for
Custodial
Asylums.

There are, nevertheless, encouraging signs that County Councils and Boards of Guardians are beginning to recognise the urgent need for Custodial Asylums for the life-long care of their idiot, imbecile, and epileptic charges. Experience has already shown, both in this country and in America, that the most efficient and economical manner of dealing with this large class is by the provision of suitable Institutions for their permanent care and control.

In the majority of cases even the most highly-trained imbecile cannot work in competition with the normal man, and it therefore becomes a question how we are best to utilise his training. That it could be used to the best advantage by employing him in an Institution for Imbeciles there is, I think, no doubt. At home he cannot carry on his work; away from home, few, if any, employers of labour, will engage him: so that in a great number of cases the result of the seven years' training is lost and forgotten. On the other hand, if this youth was drafted to a Custodial Institution containing a sufficient number of inmates to admit of suitable classification and the carrying on of simple industries, he could at once take his place among others of similar mental development and work at his trade, not only with benefit to himself, but also with benefit to the community, by materially diminishing the average cost of maintenance. We would thus approximate to what seems the ideal method of dealing with the whole class of idiots and imbeciles, namely, suitable Training Institutions for the younger and more educable cases, supplemented by Custodial Asylums for the life-long care of the untrainable idiots and the trained imbeciles after their period of training. By this means would be obtained the greatest amount of skilled care and supervision at the least amount of cost, combined with the greatest happiness and benefit to the patients themselves.

Classification
of
Discharged
Patients.

We classify our discharged cases into four groups according to the degree of improvement shown after their seven years' residence. The following table shows the numbers in each group:—

Improved	{ Much	14
	{ Moderately	27
	{ Slightly	20
Not Improved	... ..	4

From this it will be seen that only the small number of four out of sixty-five can be said not to have improved in any way under the treatment and training given here.

The number of deaths during the year was ten, giving a death-rate of 1.73 on the average number resident, and 1.50 on the aggregate number under care.

Deaths.

Our percentage death-rate, calculated on the average number resident during the last three years, is 1.6; this is a rate on which I think we are to be congratulated, as it is certainly remarkably low, being in fact less than that of the general population. When it is remembered that physical defect and weak constitution are almost universal in the imbecile, our low rate of mortality is at least evidence that the general health of the patients is promoted in every way, by careful attention to diet, clothing, exercise, and as far as possible an open-air life; it is also evidence that much care and vigilance is exercised by the attendants and nurses in looking after their afflicted charges.

A list of the various causes of death, and of the number certified under each cause, is given in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total,
General Tuberculosis ...	1	1	2
Phthisis ...	1	—	1
Meningitis ...	2	—	2
Epilepsy ...	3	—	3
Debility and Syncope ...	1	1	2
	8	2	10

We have been fortunate to pass another year without the appearance of any serious epidemic disease in the Asylum. Our precautions against the entry of any contagion are as complete and perfect as we can make them, and I am glad to say we are well supported in our efforts by the ready information which the parents or friends of patients give us when infectious disease occurs in the districts from which they come.

Infectious Disease.

The detached Rodgett Infirmary is one of our greatest aids in maintaining a high standard of health among our inmates. Accommodating as it does about 26 patients on the lower floor, we keep it constantly full, not only with those who are actually sick and confined to bed, but also with those who are somewhat run down and require a little rest and kindly nursing. So that we use the Rodgett Infirmary not only as a Hospital, but also as a Convalescent Home, for which it is excellently suited by possessing such beautiful grounds of its own, as well as large glass-covered verandahs, where in suitable weather the children sit most of the day, and very frequently have their meals in *al fresco* fashion. I

The Rodgett Infirmary.

should like to commend Miss Bracken, the nurse-matron of the Infirmary, for her kindly and skilled attention to those under her charge—on her care largely depends the good results obtained.

The winter was a long and depressing one on account of the continuous wet weather, which kept the children much confined to the Asylum. During this period some scattered cases of influenza showed themselves, but by early treatment and careful nursing all did well.

During the month of June two children developed chicken-pox, which however did not extend further owing to prompt isolation of the cases on the Top Floor of the Rodgett Infirmary.

We have not had any casualty of a serious nature among our large population during the past year.

General
Sanitary
Condition.

The general sanitary condition of the Asylum and its various branches has been good. I am glad to know, however, that the Committee contemplate the re-laying of the main drainage system of the Institution; parts of the present system are somewhat deficient in the amount of "fall," so that an improvement in that respect will be a vital and permanent benefit. The adoption of the principle of straight "runs" with manholes at every bend, and of cemented joints, is also a great advance on the system of twenty-five years ago.

Epileptic Fits.

The number of patients now in the Asylum who have Epileptic Fits of a more or less severe type reaches the large total of 59. This is, I regret to say, an increase of nine since my last report.

The following table gives a complete record of the actual number of fits occurring among these, our most afflicted inmates:—

SUMMARY OF EPILEPTIC FITS, YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1899.													
Class.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Senior Boys	67	115	62	55	45	69	39	63	30	38	54	59	696
Girls... ..	77	84	97	110	94	121	145	108	144	114	112	106	1312
Junior Boys	179	172	127	120	169	146	119	112	169	226	256	175	1970
Total ..	323	371	286	285	308	336	303	283	343	378	422	340	3978

When it is seen that more than ten epileptic seizures occur on an average during every twenty-four hours it will be realised what a constant source of anxiety and distress such children are. It is a matter for thankfulness that no

accident or mishap occurred among these children during the year, although three of our deaths were directly due to the severity of the fits. The increased facilities for the day and night care of our epileptics, which will be afforded by the extension of the Asylum, will certainly be a great benefit to the patients as well as a great relief to the Staff.

During the year frequent entertainments have been provided for our patients, as these are undoubtedly most important not only as a means of recreation, but also as a method of developing and stimulating the sluggish senses. Idiots have almost always a love for music, and in many cases a distinct sense of humour; they see and enjoy a joke, provided it is a fairly broad one; they are, in fact, when kindly treated and among their equals, happy and good-tempered. Entertainments.

Our Amusement Fund is liberally contributed to by visitors and friends, and enables us frequently to furnish materials and properties for entertainments, and to occasionally engage outside talent, which introduces a spice of variety into our programmes.

Christmas is always an especially happy time among our children. The large number of parcels and presents sent by parents and relatives give immense pleasure, and the distribution of these gifts on Christmas Day in the De Vitre Hall is an event in the lives of the recipients. Our Christmas trees were as usual generously supplied, and all were much gratified by, and grateful for, the kindness of our numerous friends in sending us such quantities of presents for the occasion. The pleasure which the trees afforded the children, as well as the interest shown by the visitors, would, I feel sure, amply repay the kind donors. The Comic Operetta, entitled "Domestic Economy," delighted large audiences of patients and visitors on the three occasions on which it was performed. Christmas.

During the winter months an entertainment is given every Monday evening in the Winmarleigh Hall, which is attended by all who are physically able to come. Our list of programmes for these occasions is very varied, consisting of vocal and instrumental concerts, nigger minstrels, conjuring, marionettes, &c., while once a month we have a patients' dance. Weekly
Concerts,
&c.

The zeal and painstaking efforts of the teachers, nurses, and attendants in this voluntary work is greatly appreciated, and much to be commended.

During the summer months out-door games are engaged in every afternoon and evening in the fine play-field. Outdoor Games.

Our cricket, though perhaps not up to Australian form, is considerably better than one would expect, and many of the lads perform creditably with the bat and ball. Kicking the football affords for our boys a healthful and active exercise all the year round. Meanwhile the girls and little boys amuse themselves in a simpler way with hoops, skipping ropes, and other games of various kinds.

Annual Picnic.

The annual pic-nic to Cockersand Abbey was a great success and gave a happy and healthful day's pleasure on the seashore to a party of one hundred patients with twenty-five of the staff. In August two large parties of boys and girls again paid a visit to Morecambe and much enjoyed the afternoon performance at the Winter Gardens, followed by a good tea and a walk on the pier and promenade.

Patients' Annual Holiday.

During August the annual four week's holiday of those patients whose friends are willing to have them takes place. This year 148 patients participated in this exodus, and came back in most cases improved by the change. It is gratifying to be informed by many of the parents that the children seem quite anxious to return to the Asylum.

The work in Japan.

It is interesting to note that in Japan the work of caring for and training the imbecile has now been taken up. This has been done by, and at the expense of, Mr. R. Osuga, who has lately started a department for such children in connection with his Orphanage at Tokio. Here he has ten feeble-minded orphan children with two teachers. The children are employed at feeding silk-worms and in making envelopes in addition to their school work. Before finishing this, my last Report as your Medical Superintendent, I may perhaps be allowed to record my acknowledgments to my colleague, Dr. Coupland, and to all the members of the Staff for their loyal and devoted attention to duty.

Acknowledgments.

Conclusion.

In concluding, gentlemen, I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for your invariable kindness, courtesy, and consideration during my ten years' service in the Royal Albert Asylum. It is with feelings of sorrow I shall sever my connection with your noble Institution. I shall always take a deep interest in the work of improving the lot of the poor imbecile, and shall follow the progress of the Royal Albert Asylum with a sympathy engendered by many happy years of work within its walls.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 7th OCTOBER, 1899.

I have the honour to report that I have examined the Books of Account of the Royal Albert Asylum for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1899. Vouchers for all payments have been exhibited to me, and correct summaries of the receipts and payments of the year are shown in the accompanying Balance Sheets. The Books continue to be kept with neatness and accuracy.

Maintenance Account, which contains the details of the working of the Institution, shows satisfactory results. Cash receipts exceed those of the preceding year by £409 18s. 5d., the principal increase being found in Payments for Patients and Annual Subscriptions. The ordinary expenditure shows increases in many of the principal items.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received the sum of £1,000 5s. 11d. in donations, and £1,700 by transfer from the Maintenance Account. The payments on account of the new wing amount to £3,389 12s. 0d., and the balance in hand towards further expenditure on this account is £10,502 15s. 1d.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received from Legacies £361 10s. 0d., and from Donations £680. The investments of the year include a purchase of land adjoining the Asylum Estate—15a. 3r. 10p.—at a cost of £4,815 3s. 0d., and an expenditure of £1,640 on account of the building of eight new cottages. These payments leave the Sustentation Fund with a debit balance of £3,505 14s. 11d. to be paid off by future Legacies and Donations. In company with the honorary auditor, Mr. S. J. Harris, 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, 1898,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898	...				1,194	9	11
„ Donations	...	223	11	2			
„ Annual Subscriptions	...	4,306	12	4			
„ Payments for Patients	...	11,101	4	1			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	...	4,807	0	3			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")							
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	...	72	0	10			
„ Rent	...	195	0	6			
„ Sundries	...	152	2	10			
					20,857	12	0
„ Farm Produce	{ Supplied to the Asylum... £3,631 1 8						
	{ Sold 154 9 6						
		£3,785	11	2			
Less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.	...	3,546	14	6			
		£238	16	8			
					238	16	8

£22,290 18 7

Examined and compared with the Books of Account
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—7th October, 1899.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SAMUEL J. HARRIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1899.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting and Quinquennial Festival at Lancaster, Meetings at Liverpool, and of Local Committees, &c.		265	18	3			
„ Expenses of Election at Liverpool		51	10	2			
„ Printing 5,250 Thirty-fourth Annual Report, Reports of Meetings, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery		258	15	1			
„ General Advertising... ..		37	0	0			
„ Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Subscription Lists, Voting Papers, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c.		100	5	6			
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries		125	0	3			
					838	9	3
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £849 7s. 2d. } Expenses { Asylum £6,546 6s. 5d. } Purchased £2,093 14s. 9d. } From Farm... .. £3,631 1s. 8d. } From Garden £222 18s. 1d. }		7,395	13	7			
„ Provisions		5,947	14	6			
„ Necessaries: Coals		1,084	13	6			
Gas		280	5	9			
Water... ..		209	13	0			
General		268	2	7			
„ Clothing		1,407	0	10			
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.		94	9	4			
„ Asylum Printing and Stationery		16	3	8			
„ Asylum Postage		7	13	1			
„ Insurance		83	11	0			
„ Maintenance Sundries		534	13	1			
„ Workshops and Repairs... ..		462	9	10			
„ Building Sundries		6	12	8			
„ Furniture: General		219	10	3			
Ironmongery		30	14	0			
Bedding... ..		231	15	4			
House Linen		20	14	5			
Crockery and Sundries		28	19	10			
					18,330	10	3
„ Property Expenses					35	6	9
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c.					32	19	3
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses £413 12 1							
Less value of Produce:							
Supplied to the Asylum ... £222 18 1							
Sold 1 4 3							
		224	2	4			
		£189	9	9			
					189	9	9
„ Estate and Buildings Improvement Account					1,700	0	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1899					1,164	3	4
					£22,290	18	7

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1898,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898	...				11,099	2	11
„ Donations to Extension Fund	...	1,000	5	11			
„ Bank Interest	...	103	7	4			
		<hr/>			1,103	13	3
„ Maintenance Account	...				1,700	0	0
		<hr/>			£13,902	16	2
					<hr/>		

Audited and found correct.—7th October, 1899.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SAMUEL J. HARRIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1898,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1898	...				2,432	18	1
„ Legacies	...	361	10	0			
„ Donations	...	680	0	0			
		<hr/>			1,041	10	0
„ Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1899	...				3,505	14	11
		<hr/>			£6,980	3	0
					<hr/>		

Audited and found correct.—7th October, 1899.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SAMUEL J. HARRIS, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1899.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Extension of Asylum (New South Wing)	3,389	12	0			
„ Bank Commission	10	9	1			
	<hr/>			3,400	1	1
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1899				10,502	15	1
				<hr/>		
				£13,902	16	2
				<hr/>		

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1899.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Investment :—						
£290 Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock ;						
Interest at 5 per cent.	525	0	0			
„ Additional Land (15a. 3r. 10p.)	4,815	3	0			
„ Eight new Cottages in course of erection on the						
Asylum Estate	1,640	0	0			
	<hr/>			6,980	3	0
				<hr/>		
				£6,980	3	0
				<hr/>		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1897-98.		1898-99.		EXPENDITURE.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Average No. of Patients 581.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 576.	£ s. d.		Average No. of Patients 581.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 576.	£ s. d.		
Donations	256	4 9	223	11 2	Expenses of General Annual Meeting, of Quinquennial Festival (1898-9), of Public Meetings, and of Local Committees, &c....	168	5 4	265	18 3	97	12 11
Annual Subscriptions	4239	8 9	4306	12 4	Election Expenses	49	7 9	51	10 2	2	2 5
Payments for Patients	10766	1 4	11101	4 1	Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery	170	16 0	258	15 1	87	19 1
Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	4767	9 4	4807	0 3	General Advertising	63	6 10	37	0 0	26	6 10
Interest on Bank Deposits	94	2 5	72	0 10	General Postage	97	6 1	100	5 6	2	19 5
Rent	184	8 6	195	0 6	Offices (Lancaster & Manchester) Rent, Rates, Gas, Carriage, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries	127	13 2	125	0 3		2 12 11
Sundries	139	18 6	152	2 10	Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses	7262	11 3	7395	13 7	133	2 4
Farm (Value of Produce, less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.)	514	9 5	238	16 8	Provisions	5550	10 4	5947	14 6	397	4 2
					NECESSARIES:—Coals	1027	15 0	1084	13 6	56	18 6
					Gas	275	8 9	280	5 9	4	17 0
					Water	206	15 5	209	13 0	2	17 7
					General	259	5 5	268	2 7	8	17 2
					Clothing	1051	7 6	1407	0 10	355	13 4
					Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c..	99	1 7	94	9 4		4 12 3
					Insurance	79	8 6	83	11 0	4	2 6
					Sundries	502	19 2	558	9 10	55	10 8
					Workshops, Repairs, &c.	313	16 1	462	9 10	148	13 9
					Building Sundries	82	2 3	6	12 8		25 9 7
					FURNITURE:—General	126	9 10	219	10 3	93	0 5
					Ironmongery	21	14 1	30	14 0	8	19 11
					Bedding	102	14 1	231	15 4	129	1 3
					House Linen	21	9 2	20	14 5		
					Crockery & Sundries	44	0 8	28	19 10		
					Property Expenses	34	2 3	35	6 9	1	4 6
					Bank Interest, Commission, &c. Grounds and Garden Expenses, less value of Produce	34	13 6	32	19 3		
					Estate and Buildings Improvement Account	195	17 3	189	9 9	6	7 6
						3900	0 0	1700	0 0	1300	0 0
NET INCREASE.. £134 5s. 8d.	20962	3 0	21096	8 8	NET INCREASE £207 18s. 0d.	20918	17 3	21126	15 3	1590	16 11
Balance at beginning of year..	1151	4 2	1194	9 11	Balance at end of year	1194	9 11	1164	8 4		
	22113	7 2	22290	18 7		22113	7 2	22290	18 7		
										1382	18 11

Examined and certified to be correct.—7th October 1899.
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)	20411	5	7	224	14	0
LIVERPOOL (2)	11563	2	7	302	16	0
MANCHESTER (3)	10749	9	10	501	7	4
BRADFORD (4)	9764	10	1	341	5	6
PRESTON (5)	9050	14	8	37	16	0
ROCHDALE (6)	7161	17	10	186	3	2
WESTMORLAND (7)	6491	13	9	230	5	0
HALIFAX (8)	5539	18	10	423	7	8
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (9)	5533	1	8	312	9	3
LEEDS (10)	5501	15	2	160	1	6
CHESHIRE (11)	5245	18	2	556	15	4
SHEFFIELD (12)	3383	9	1	95	3	0
OLDHAM (13)	3209	5	0	57	0	6
YORK (14)	2776	3	1	87	10	0
DURHAM (COUNTY)	2737	0	6	398	7	10
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.) ...	2504	17	11	23	11	6
BURY (18)... ..	2138	18	6	44	10	3
BOLTON (15)... ..	1928	9	0	39	7	6
BLACKBURN (16)	1813	10	0	17	17	0
HUDDERSFIELD	1486	9	0	41	15	0
SETTLE... ..	1438	16	11	23	17	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	1341	6	8	55	10	0
SKIPTON	1260	1	11	13	1	6
SOUTHPORT... ..	1107	3	6	33	8	0
WAKEFIELD (17)	976	18	7	5	5	0
BURNLEY	894	17	7	24	8	6
WARRINGTON	765	2	6	5	5	0
KEIGHLEY	760	12	0	5	5	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	662	7	0	7	2	0
WIGAN	522	16	6	18	7	6
ROTHERHAM	387	8	6	9	19	6
SCARBOROUGH	362	13	0	6	6	0
ST. HELENS	295	12	6	6	6	0
HULL	267	14	2	10	4	6
DONCASTER... ..	183	9	9	25	4	0

June 30th, 1899.

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; £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.; and £1,050 from H. L. Storey, Esq.

- (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., and £650 from Joseph Craven, Esq.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £1000.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from the late 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 the late Mrs. Bindloss, who also bequeathed a legacy of £900; £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 the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (8) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £567 10s. from Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt.; £525 from the late Arthur Lupton, Esq., and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (9) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (10) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., Cleator, and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (11) The Cheshire Donations include £500 from His Grace The Duke of Westminster, K.G., and £500 from the late Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £525 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; and an Annual Subscription of £50 from the Sheffield Town Trustees.
- (13) 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.
- (14) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (15) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (16) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (17) The Wakefield Donations include £250 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.
- (18) The Bury Donations include £1,050 from the late Miss Openshaw for the "John Openshaw of Irwell bed," in memory of her father, the late John Openshaw, Esq., and £50 in memory of her friend, the late Dr. de Vitre.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1899.

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1900.) When admitted in October, 1896, knew a few letters, could form strokes and easy letters on slate, told the value of unit figures, knew some of the hours, and could tell a few coins.

Now, he reads easy words, spells them and writes the same from dictation, works easy addition sums, knows all the hours and quarters, tells all the simple and some compound shades, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and has greatly improved in general knowledge.

B. (1907.) When admitted in October, 1896, could read very easy words, knew the value of unit figures, but knew no hour or minute, could tell only one or two coins and the simple colours, knew a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer, but was deficient in general knowledge.

Now, he reads and writes fairly well, works sums in simple addition and subtraction, knows all the hours, tells most coins and weights, has improved in general knowledge, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and is doing well as a tailor.

C. (1915.) When admitted in October, 1896, knew only a few letters, could only scribble and count a little, could tell no hour or minute, knew a penny, and could say a few sentences of the Lords' Prayer.

Now, he reads easy words, spells them and writes the same from dictation, works easy sums in simple addition, knows all the hours and five minutes, tells all the coins and weights and calculates a little, has improved in general knowledge, and knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly.

D. (1931.) When admitted in March, 1897, knew a few letters, could form strokes and very easy letters on slate, told the value of unit figures, knew a few coins and weights but no colour, and his general knowledge was very imperfect.

Now, he reads and spells easy words and writes the same from dictation in exercise book, has greatly improved in writing, knows all the hours and five minutes, all the coins and weights, and calculates a little, has improved in general intelligence, knows perfectly the Lord's Prayer, and is doing fairly well as a tailor.

E. (1955.) When admitted in September, 1897, knew a few letters, could only scribble, could count a little, knew no hour or minute, told a few coins, and could say a few sentences of the Lords' Prayer.

Now, he reads easy words and writes the same in copy-book, works easy sums in simple addition, knows all the hours and some of the five minutes, tells all the coins and weights and most compound shades, has improved generally, and is learning basket-making.

F. (1981.) When admitted in September, 1897, knew a few letters, knew the value of unit figures, could write a few easy letters on paper, knew one or two hours, a few coins and weights, but knew no colour, and could say a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer.

Now, he reads and spells easy words, writes the same from dictation, has greatly improved in writing, works easy sums in simple addition, knows all the hours and quarters, all the coins and weights, and calculates a little, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and his general knowledge has much improved.

GIRLS.

G. (1620) When admitted in April, 1893, at the age of six, knew a few letters, made strokes on a slate, counted a little, attempted a few movements of drill, but was unable to recognise colours, or to hold a needle.

Can now read and write well, work simple sums, tell the hours and quarters on a clock, understand the value of most coins and weights, distinguish between and match all colours, drill and march well to music, answer intelligently in Kindergarten and object lessons, do needlework, knitting and darning, and help in domestic work.

H. (1687.) When admitted in May, 1894, at the age of twelve, knew no letters, only scribbled on a slate, could not count at all, nor distinguish colours, nor drill.

Can now read easy books, write fairly, add units, tell the hours on a clock, name and point out all coins and weights, recognise any colour, drill and march fairly, do needlework and plain knitting, and make beds.

I. (1557.) When admitted in July, 1892, at the age of ten, knew no letters, could not write, could count a little, knew one or two simple colours, could not hold a needle, and did not attempt to drill.

Can now read easy books, write in a copy-book fairly well, add and subtract units, tell the hours on a clock, understand the value of some coins and weights, distinguish between and match all colours, perform some drill movements well, do needlework and knitting, and make beds.

JUNIOR BOYS.

J. (1899.) When admitted in October, 1896, at the age of nine, knew his letters, could write a little, knew the value of units, recognised a few simple colours, and tried to do easy drill movements.

Can now read well, write letters to his parents, do addition and subtraction sums, tell the time to a minute, understand the value of all coins and weights and calculate a little, distinguish between and match all colours, drill well and march to music, attempt to hem, do plain knitting, and answer intelligently in object and Kindergarten lessons.

K. (1924.) When admitted in March, 1897, at the age of seven, knew one or two letters, could write some single letters on a slate, counted a little, knew nothing in clock or shop lessons, recognised a few simple colours, had not much idea of drill.

Can now read easy words, write well in a copy-book, understand the value of units and add and subtract them fairly, tell some of the hours on a clock, name and point out some coins and weights, recognise and match all colours, drill well and march to music, answer intelligently in Kindergarten and object lessons, take messages correctly, and do plain knitting.

L. (1863.) When admitted in March, 1896, at the age of ten, knew a few letters, made strokes on a slate, could count a little, but knew nothing in clock or shop lessons, did not attempt to drill, and knew no colours.

Can now read easy books, write a letter to his parents, understand the value of units, tell all the hours on a clock, name and point out some coins and weights, recognise all colours, drill well and march to music, use Kindergarten gifts intelligently, attempt to hem, do plain knitting, and make beds.

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.	
	236	59	83	104	482
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	0	10	14	3	27
2. Make some attempt	5	15	7	4	31
3. Make a few articulate sounds	3	8	7	6	24
4. Speak indistinctly	28	10	25	17	80
5. Speak fairly	54	9	11	29	103
6. Speak well	146	7	19	45	217
					482
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	11	43	42	37	133
2. Know a few letters... ..	53	11	18	23	105
3. Know at sight a few words	42	1	2	5	50
4. Know all the letters	24	4	9	10	47
5. Read easy words and spell them	57	0	6	13	76
6. Read fairly*	49	0	6	16	71
* 81 Patients read books alone for amusement.					482
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	5	45	42	23	115
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate... ..	39	14	15	35	103
3. Do. do. in copy-book	46	0	10	11	67
4. Form letters in copy-book	24	0	6	7	37
5. Write easy words in copy-book	59	0	5	12	76
6. Write fairly*	63	0	5	16	84
*120 Patients write letters home with assistance and 32 without assistance. 538 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					482
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	3	35	33	18	89
2. Count a little	39	16	24	31	110
3. Count up to 30	42	7	8	19	76
4. Understand value of unit figures	49	1	12	10	72
5. Work simple addition sums	71	0	6	19	96
6. Work easy sums in simple rules*	32	0	0	7	39
*10 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					482

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.	236	59	83	104	482
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	39	48	58	60	205
2. Know some of the hours	65	10	13	17	105
3. Know all the hours	58	1	6	13	78
4. Know the hours and quarters	13	0	2	4	19
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	29	0	1	5	35
6. Can tell the time to a minute	32	0	3	5	40
VI. SHOP LESSON.					482
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	12	33	53	45	143
2. Know a few coins	43	16	13	21	93
3. Do. do. and weights	74	5	12	25	116
4. Know all the coins and some weights	54	5	2	6	67
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	34	0	2	3	39
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly	19	0	1	4	24
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					482
1. Know no colours	7	36	43	26	112
2. Know black and white	22	7	4	8	41
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	53	6	8	17	84
4. Know all the simple colours	71	5	7	15	98
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	53	5	9	12	79
6. Know and can match most compound shades	30	0	12	26	68
VIII. MUSIC.					482
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	6	1	0	7
2. Attentive to do. do.	14	27	41	36	118
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	56	15	14	12	97
4. Do. do. with words	154	11	21	43	229
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	11	0	6	13	30
6. Sing from do. do.	1	0	0	0	1
IX. DRILL.					482
1. Have no idea of drill	0	8	22	6	36
2. Stand at attention when told	13	39	6	10	68
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	30	11	31	42	114
4. Go through extension movements fairly	87	1	8	10	106
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	62	0	3	15	80
6. Do. do. do. to music	44	0	13	21	78
					482

June 30th, 1899.

JAMES DIGGENS,
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	2	1	1	0	4	12 Tailors.
2. Sewing Linings	0	1	1	0	2	
3. Do. Seams	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Felling	0	1	4	0	5	
5. Making Garments	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Machining	0	0	0	1	1	
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	2	1	0	0	3	11 Shoemakers.
2. Stitching Backs	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Closing Sides	0	0	1	1	2	
4. Patching and Nailing	0	1	1	0	2	
5. Repairing	0	2	0	0	2	
6. Bottoming (making)	0	1	1	0	2	
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	0	2	8	0	10	18 Joiners.
2. Planing at Bench	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Making frames	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	1	0	0	1	
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	1	1	0	2	
6. Making Furniture	0	0	3	2	5	
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	0	1	0	0	1	13 Gardeners.
2. Barrow filling and emptying	0	1	1	0	2	
3. Weeding amongst crops	0	2	1	0	3	
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c.	0	0	1	0	1	
5. Digging	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Potato-setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	1	4	5	
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour Master	2	4	5	0	+ 11	

† Others employed during hay-time, &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. 0 1 8 1 3
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	...	0	0	0	0	
3. Feeding stock	...	0	1	0	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	...	0	2	6	0	
5. Work with Horses and Carts	...	0	0	0	1	
6. Milking, &c	...	0	0	1	2	
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	...	11	12	7	0	56 in Industrial Training Shop. 30 0 11 11 0 4
2. Plaiting Coir	...	0	0	0	0	
3. Mat-making	...	3	3	4	1	
4. Brush-filling	...	5	3	1	2	
5. Palliasse and Mattress-making	...	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket-making*	...	0	1	2	1	
*Also 12 patients make Baskets in School.						
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	...	4	4	3	3	66 miscellaneous employed. 14 9 17 13 1 10 2
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work	...	1	2	2	4	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	...	8	7	2	0	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy	...	3	1	5	4	
5. Assisting Stoker	...	0	0	0	1	
6. Assisting Baker	...	3	2	2	3	
7. Employed in Office	...	0	0	1	1	

Total number of Senior Boys employed in Industrial Occupations ... 200.

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

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

21 Junior Boys are taught needlework, 50 do Kindergarten work, and 12 make beds.

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. Sweeping, dusting, &c,	0	2	8	1	11	89	
2. Bed-making	0	23	15	5	43		
3. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	7	6	6	19		
4. Laundry-work	}	0	0	2	14		16
5. *Sewing and knitting							
Storey Home for Girls— Scrubbing and house-work ... ..		...	4	12	14	30

*In School 27 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 11 hem, 3 sew fairly, 20 sew fairly and knit, 10 sew, knit, and darn, and 11 work at basket-making.

JAMES DIGGENS,
PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILORS.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats	216	48	Aprons	96	400
Trousers	455	124	Blouses	64	...
Vests	216	28	Chemises	117	2064
Loose Linings... ..	541	...	Collars ... ..	...	1380
	1428	200	Drawers	31	2676
TAILORESSES.			Dresses	44	3632
Coats	76	3528	Feeders	30	573
Overcoats ... ..	...	391	Flannel Petticoats ...	103	1583
Trousers	152	8283	Flannel Vests	25	1675
Vests	76	2498	Hats ... ..	...	116
	304	14700	Hoods ... ..	...	691
SHOEMAKERS.			Jackets ... ..	...	24
Boots (pairs)	529	2248	Nightdresses	67	5650
UPHOLSTERERS.			Pinafores	296	6544
Bolsters	92	80	Shirts ... ..	...	1738
Mats	8	18	Skirts	65	693
Mattresses... ..	94	129	Stays ... ..	...	232
Palliasses ... ..	...	93		938	29671
	194	320	LINEN ROOM.		
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Bolster Slips... ..	62	885
Aprons ... ..	...	1448	Blankets... ..	44	1053
Blouses ... ..	...	211	Blinds	10	26
Caps ... ..	...	346	Counterpanes	179	1620
Collars ... ..	...	4796	Curtains... ..	...	39
Drawers ... ..	...	3700	Dinner Napkins ... ..	...	57
Feeders ... ..	...	6	Mackintoshes	44	1
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	2117	Pillow Slips	83	786
Gloves... ..	...	11	Sheets	404	3054
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	1040	Table Cloths... ..	56	424
Nightshirts ... ..	...	2885	Toilet Covers	22	85
Shirts ... ..	...	6870	Tea Cloths	68	149
Socks and Stockings ...	...	6480	Towels	253	1205
Ties ... ..	...	61		1225	9384
	...	29971	PLUMBERS.		
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
Aprons	96	...	CARPENTERS.		
Chemises	57	...	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Drawers	12	...	PAINTER.		
Dusters	12	...	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
Feeders	18	...	LAUNDRY.		
Flannel Petticoats	48	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Flannel Vests	3	...	Sheets	42,703	
Pinafores	38	...	Pinafores	39,238	
Skirts... ..	21	...	Nightshirts	22,484	
Towels	30	...	Nightdresses	23,854	
	335	...	Other Articles	420,256	
				548,535	

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.	
"Relieved"	{	Much improved	...	...	..	...	12	2	14
		Moderately improved	...	...	...	...	18	9	27
		Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
		Not improved	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
						45	20	65	

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 From 30th June, 1898, To 30th June, 1899.	NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	30	19	49	0	0	0
10 „ 15 „ ...	121	62	183	3	0	3
15 „ 20 „ ...	162	73	235	3	1	4
20 and upwards ...	138	58	196	2	1	3
	451	212	663	8	2	10

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the Quinquennial Festival, held at the Asylum, September 28, 1898.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT said: That day's proceedings were very important in connection with that Institution, and no one could have taken part in them without feeling that during the last 30 years, from the commencement of that Institution up to the present time, it had been doing a great and satisfactory and noble work for the seven northern counties. He could not appear there that day without feeling how sad it was that those who had occupied the position of Chairman in the earlier years of the Institution had passed away from amongst them; first Dr. De Vitre, under whom he had served, and next Lord Winmarleigh, under whom he had also served, and they all remembered his Lordship's devotion to the affairs of the Asylum. Now he appeared himself as chairman of the quinquennial festival. (Applause.) Well, he thought it was a good thing that every five years they should meet together as they had done that day and take stock of what they saw had been accomplished, and he thought everyone who knew the statistics of the Institution would say that they had from the very commencement of their career done well and satisfactorily so far as the work they had had in hand was concerned. The first quinquennial festival was held in 1873, and at that time they had 162 patients in the Asylum. Another five years went over, and in 1878 they had 374; another five years went, and they had 516 in 1883; 553 in 1888; 589 in 1893; and this year 582. What he wanted to bring before them was this, that during the whole of that period covered by those six festivals no less than 2,019 boy and girl patients had been admitted into that Institution, and he wanted to tell them what had become of them. 1,047 had been discharged, having gone through a period of training for seven years, but he was sorry to say 390 had died, and 582 remained in the Asylum at the present day. The training they received had been of the most satisfactory kind, as one might have anticipated from the way the Institution was conducted. Seven patients were entirely recovered, fit to go into the world to make their own living, and out of that seven two were in the year before last admitted into Her Majesty's army, and he asked would that have been done if they had not been trained in that Institution. Two hundred and fifty-four were much improved, 422 were materially improved, 239 were slightly improved, and only 125 out of 1,047 were not improved at all. That report would show them that their work had not been in vain. But just let them look for a moment as to the effect it had not only on the patients in their training and education, but what happiness it must give to the homes which those people come from. He put that down almost as greater than the change which took place in the patients themselves. (Hear, hear.) They had brought light and brightness into the home of everyone of those children. All that, without saying anything further, showed them that the work of the Institution had been a good and glorious work, and that they ought to try to increase and improve it in future years. They would, he hoped, see still further

and greater extensions, and he trusted the example which Sir Thomas Storey had set in founding the Home which was about to be opened, might be followed by some of the other Northern Counties—(hear, hear)—and he did not see the least reason why Yorkshire should not have its home there for training girls, or why even combinations of the smaller counties should not take place for the founding of such homes on that property. They had a magnificent estate, and he did not think there would be any difficulty in providing sites for a number of Homes which could be administered by the staff that at present existed. Therefore, he hoped they might go on increasing their usefulness, and that they might in that matter, as it were, become the pioneers in the special treatment of the poor imbecile and idiot classes of the country. (Applause.)

Sir EDWARD LAWRENCE

(VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the Quinquennial Festival, held at the Asylum, September 28th, 1898.

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report Sir EDWARD LAWRENCE said: The Committee had every reason to be thankful for the success that had been achieved. The progress had not been in one direction only, but in every direction. Whether educationally, in the training of the children, financially, or in the work done, satisfactory results greeted them on every side, and he was sure it was cause for great thankfulness to the Committee that the work they had undertaken and carried on for so long had been so singularly blessed. Nothing could have contributed to this success, except the confidence of the public, evidence of which they had had in a wonderful degree. (Hear, hear.) They had had money freely supplied them for their wants; and they had kind friends rendering assistance in other directions in connection with the work of the Asylum, and, therefore, they had to be thankful for all mercies. The confidence which the public had placed in them entailed upon those who had the management of the Institution in hand very grave responsibilities, for they would all understand that the greater the evidence of the trust imposed the greater was the responsibility attaching to those to whom the trust was given. He might say that the Committee took no credit to themselves for the work they had accomplished, but only claimed that they had tried to fulfil their duties faithfully, and he thought the public recognised that they had done so. They could only say further that they would continue to use their best endeavours to do so, and he hoped that in future the work would be carried on as satisfactorily as it had been in the past. In the course of their long experience they had naturally learnt a great deal. The Institution in its earliest days required re-modelling to a certain extent as time rolled on, and they had felt it necessary to keep the Institution up to the requirements of the day, and the scientific developments in the treatment of imbecility which were constantly taking place. They had only to look to the work which had been done there during the last thirty years in order to see the changes that had taken place. They had added to the Institution the Winmarleigh Hall, the Rodgett Infirmary, and now the Storey Home, which was of equal necessity to the others and now last, though not least, they were about to lay the foundation-stone of an additional wing, to meet a grave necessity which had arisen. He referred especially to the treatment of epileptics. When the Institution was inaugurated, it was decided that epileptics were not

to be admitted, and stringent rules to that effect were made. But, although the Central Committee endeavoured to carry out those rules, it was found to be absolutely impossible to prevent the appearance of epilepsy in the Asylum. They still intended to maintain the same regulations, and endeavour to exclude epileptics, but, as the malady frequently developed after admission, do what they might epilepsy could not be kept out altogether. There were many reasons for that which it was not necessary for him to explain, but they could readily conceive that the presence of epileptics amongst the other young children had a serious and deleterious effect. (Hear, hear.) They could well understand that a child having fits frequently during the day, continuously throughout a week or month, produced a very serious effect, physically and morally, upon the other patients who were there from no such cause, but simply by reason of their mentally enfeebled condition. These poor feeble-minded creatures were nearly all feeble in body as well as in mind, and anything extraneous, such as the presence of epilepsy in aggravated form, must have a very bad effect upon their physical and mental condition. Well, they desired to progress, and the progress they required in their Institution was that they should endeavour to meet all the difficulties which arose, and hence they had at last decided to cope with the difficulty as regards epilepsy. (Hear, hear.) The foundation-stone was to be laid of a building to accommodate 50 of these patients, and by their removal from the main building it was hoped the others would be able to pursue their training without let or hindrance from this disturbing cause. He believed it would prove a great step in advance. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the case of the cripples. Many of the patients were absolutely and permanently crippled in body, and it was desirable they should be separated to some extent, at all events, from the others and placed where, in case of emergency as well as in the ordinary changing from indoor to outdoor life, assistance could be more easily given; and therefore on the ground floor of this new wing accommodation would be provided for fifty cripples. But while much had been done for the feeble-minded, much still remained to be done. They had to deal with cases whom no training could permanently fit for the duties of life, though they might be somewhat improved; and it had been found by experience that though these children might be improved during their seven years' residence in the Institution, when they returned home they lost the care and attention necessary to keep up their training, and they gradually sank back to as bad a condition as when they first entered the Institution. It had been recognised that something should be done in this direction, and he was glad to find that Boards of Guardians and County Councils were taking the matter up. Steps had been taken already for the purpose of erecting buildings where these poor creatures might find a permanent home, but these things required time to develop, and also time for the education of the public up to that point which enabled them to realise the necessity of the work. When the necessity was realised experience showed that the required help would be forthcoming. (Hear, hear.) He wished to bear his testimony to the efficient way in which the Asylum was conducted, and add his tribute of praise to those who had the general management. People were very fond of thinking, when they saw a large and flourishing Institution with all going on with undeviating regularity, that it was almost a self-acting machine and that comparatively little trouble or labour was involved to those responsible; but the amount of labour, ceaseless attention, and often painful responsibility to those having the management of the Asylum was far greater than any of them had the slightest conception of. They had at the head of the Institution a gentleman who had proved himself most useful, most painstaking, most reliable. He referred to Mr. Diggins—(applause)—and it was impossible for the Central Committee to say too much about the services he had rendered to the Asylum. (Applause.)

THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE

*At a Public Meeting for the formation of a Liverpool Ladies' Association,
held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, November 30th, 1898.*

THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE said: You all probably know that, whilst the Royal Albert Asylum was founded in 1864, the first ladies who interested themselves in it systematically were induced to do so in 1875 by Miss Jane Hays. She organised a Ladies' Association in Durham, and that branch has since that time raised no less a sum than £8,474. (Applause.) Other Ladies' Committees have followed Miss Hays's lead, and the value of their support in every way is incalculable. But up till 1890 I confess that we in Westmorland had not considered the unsatisfactory financial position of our poor little patients in the Albert Asylum, and it was simply a matter of great satisfaction when we heard of a dangerous and distressing element being removed from our midst into safe and intelligent keeping. It was not till Lord Winmarleigh proved to us how serious was the indebtedness of our position, and how unfairly we were compelling other counties to defray the cost of our patients in the Asylum, that the actual condition of affairs was really made clear to us, bringing with it the consciousness which so reproachfully emphasises unfulfilled duties of long standing. It was shown us that each patient costs £30 per annum, and that ours undoubtedly were costing the other six northern counties a formidable slice of the £240 due for their maintenance from us.

And not in this only were we blameworthy, but, by a very natural sequence of things, it was evident that a merely superficial interest was felt in a subject which was so little understood up and down our county. Children who ought to have long been in the Royal Albert Asylum were running wild through our villages and in those remote valleys where isolated farms and cottages were so little in touch with outer things—children absolutely untrained, dirty, neglected, disorderly in their habits, and dangerous in their instincts, that worst, most far-reaching evil of all. Amongst our scattered population of 66,000 many such cases existed, and if this was so with us, how vast a number (over and above the 46 from here now in the Asylum) must be dragging out their sad lives in this great densely crowded Liverpool, where more than ten times the number of our population hardly represented her citizens. If you look at the statistics reporting the proportion of the feeble-minded in the country, you will recognise how few of them have been placed in safety. In Lancashire alone 3,709 were scheduled in the census of 1881 out of a population of three millions, and probably these 3,709 are far below the actual number. I feel certain that these facts—which affect you now, as they affected us then—have never yet been placed before you in all their terrible significance. I feel equally confident that, once having realised the urgency of their importance, you will welcome the remedy which needs so little effort on your part.

You have initiated the formation of your branch by a meeting of great influence, under the immediate approval of the Lord Mayor, and you have obtained the personal support of the Countess of Derby (whose absence we all regret for so many reasons). In securing her as your president you are indeed to be congratulated. (Applause.) Your proposed secretary (Miss Molesworth) was described to me as a “lady capable of any amount of work, and ready to do it.” (Applause.) So far this augurs well for the success of the undertaking, and we may hope that even those ladies whose time seems over-full already may add their support in some form. A committee will be needed, and a president, vice-presidents, and

a treasurer ; a certain number of ladies (probably about 20) to act as receivers, one in each sub-division, with a numerous staff of other ladies who can devote time and energy to collecting funds, and in seeking out necessitous cases suitable for admission ; careful division of your area into a northern and a southern district, each containing different sub-divisions, such as parishes or parliamentary boundaries ; stated times for annual and other meetings, and for the collections ; and finally, a few simple rules : such is the organisation of a Ladies' Association in support of the Royal Albert Asylum.

The objects are two-fold : 1st, funds ; 2nd, personal influence. The funds will come, there can be no doubt of that, in one of the wealthiest and most generous of cities. The new Ladies' Association here will simply add another triumph to those already scored, and another sum to the £43,000 which has been raised by their sole efforts in the seven counties. The second object is as important as the first, for you must remember that no child can be taken to an asylum without its parents' consent (except under special circumstances). Remember, too, that these parents are absolutely ignorant of the methods and the home-life of our Institution. Consequently, they are very unwilling to let their children go. Besides this, they often are criminally blind or indifferent to the evils of their home-staying. They overlook the pernicious habits and the degrading examples with which their half-witted child infects others of the family ; they don't seem to interfere when it is made an object of mocking and even cruelty—some (as we have all seen) are employed in begging, their poor earnings being taken from them without scruple. Others (and these some of the extreme cases) are hidden away from all chance of improvement—doomed, at best, to a blank dreary life of more or less physical suffering. Therefore it must be remembered that your task in finding these children, and in persuading their parents to send them to this great training school, is as important a part of your undertaking as providing the funds for their maintenance. (Applause.) May I suggest to you how invaluable will be the co-operation of the medical men of your city, and how important it is that you should enlist it. (Applause.) None of us can know as they know the evils of this, man's greatest affliction—none of us can appreciate as they do the dangers of leaving these unprotected creatures to the mercy of the unscrupulous, or to the risks, and the hideous consequences, which day by day they see but are powerless to avert.

At the Albert Asylum the defenceless and the dangerous ones are equally safe. (Applause.) All are watched over and guarded from evil. All have the chance given them of improvement, all are under the influence of experienced trained teachers ; and last, but certainly not least in value, there is the new Storey Home, of which the Commissioners in Lunacy say :—"With respect to individual institutions we understand that an extension of the Albert Asylum is contemplated, and we are glad to record the fact that Sir Thomas Storey has generously offered to build on the Asylum estate a home for 40 of the more intelligent girls who have completed their period of training in the Institution, or are entering upon their last year of residence prior to their discharge. It is suggested that the services of these girls shall be utilised, not only in doing the work of the Home itself, but also in assisting in the nursing and domestic service of the Asylum. This new departure has our warm approval." I feel sure that some of you have considered this question as bearing upon the future and are awake to its great importance. I only wish I had presented it more convincingly to those who have yet to learn its urgency. To them I can only say, ask your medical men and those whose experience makes their opinions so valuable ; and so I appeal confidently to you for the necessary funds, and for the organisation which shall safeguard this world's most afflicted and unprotected children. (Applause.)

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, June 8th, 1899.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT, in moving the first resolution, said: The history of the Institution referred to in that resolution had been a most successful one. An offer of £2,000 was made by Mr. James Brunton, of Lancaster, in 1864. Mr. Brunton's idea was to rent a house and take in some half-dozen idiot children, but at a meeting presided over by Dr. de Vitré, the first chairman of the Central Committee, it was decided to extend the scope of the Institution, and to erect a building for the care and training of imbeciles from all parts of the Northern Counties. That offer and the meeting to which he had alluded were really the sowing of the seed which had resulted in such a splendid harvest. The formal institutory meeting was held in the Shire Hall, Lancaster, on the 21st of December, 1864, and it was in the following month that the Liverpool meeting was held. Liverpool had done well in its donations to the building fund of the Institution, for it had contributed to that object no less a sum than £11,459, and of that a lady (Mrs. Charles Turner) had given as much as £1,500. Before he passed on to refer to the growth of the Institution, he would like to say a few words upon the objects which they had in view. It was only since the commencement of the Queen's reign that any notice was taken of the fact that imbeciles could be trained in any way so as to render them more useful or less hurtful to the families in which they lived. In the year 1837, a French doctor (M. Seguin) began to instruct one single imbecile at the Hospital for Incurables at Paris, and from his success in the treatment of that one imbecile had grown the great effort on the part of this country, and on the part of America and every country in Europe, for the treatment of the poor unfortunate class of idiots and imbeciles. His great success led to his being requested to undertake the education of the imbeciles at a certain large lunatic asylum (the Bicêtre) in Paris, and his successful labours attracted attention in this and other countries. There was nothing connected with the Queen's reign which struck him so forcibly as the great change that had taken place with respect to the treatment of the imbecile and the lunatic in this country, and not only in this but in every country. He would like to urge upon them the great difference there was between

THE IMBECILE AND THE LUNATIC,

because the lunatic, as they knew, was provided for by the State; every county had its lunatic asylum for the treatment of lunacy. Lunacy was not born with people. They might have a certain inclination to lunacy, but it was a thing that came upon the people who unfortunately suffered from it as the result of various causes—causes which, of course, it would be wise, if the nation could undertake it, to try to prevent. A very considerable proportion became lunatic from drink, some from hereditary predisposition to it, and others from over-work or exciting work in the course of their lives. He had sat for many years as visiting magistrate of a lunatic asylum, and he must say there was nothing more satisfactory than to sit on the day on which lunatics were to be discharged. These people would be brought forward, and he would ask how they felt and whether they were anxious to go out. He would receive affirmative replies; but none liked to state the causes which had brought them into the asylum—they were very silent upon that point. But when

they came to deal with the question of imbecility it was quite a different one. This unfortunate class of imbeciles was, generally speaking, born with weak minds; their brains were not developed, they were in many cases not able to articulate, they were not able to join in conversation, and sometimes not able to stand. Therefore they had to deal with these imbeciles even at considerable ages, 13, 14, 15 or 16, almost as children; and the Royal Albert Asylum had been established for the purpose of giving a seven years' training to this unfortunate class. A great many hundreds had gone through the Institution since it was established, and a very large percentage of these patients had been very much improved. Some of them had become able to earn their own living, and those who had not been made able to do that had been made much more cleanly in their habits. Some were sufficiently trained to be a comfort to their families, and were sent back, having been taught probably to read and to write, and to do a great many of the household duties of the home. In his opinion, nothing brought so much light into the home as to educate and train and make a decent member of society of the poor imbecile who came under their care from a working man's family. An imbecile required very great care; he always needed to be looked after, whether in the house or out of it, and it therefore took a mother's whole time almost to attend to her imbecile child; but, when she handed the child over to the care of the Institution, light was let into that dwelling, and for seven years a great relief was given from what was otherwise a great trouble and incubus. That was the chief difference between the treatment of lunacy and of imbecility: the lunatic was taken care of by the State, the imbecile was provided for by voluntary institutions all over the country.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

He was happy to think that since the establishment of the Institution the liberality of the seven Northern Counties had been almost unexampled. They had at Lancaster at the present moment a magnificent Institution capable of accommodating 600 patients, they had all necessary hospital arrangements, and last year there had been presented to them, by the liberality of Sir Thomas Storey, a Home for 40 trained imbeciles, which, of course, increased the number to 640. In addition, they were now carrying out the work of extending the Institution, so as to give a hundred more beds for special classes of imbeciles—the epileptic, the crippled, and those who were weakly in their habit; and owing to this extension they of course appealed to those present to assist in raising a larger maintenance fund. It was expected that the cost of the enlargement of the Institution would be about £15,000. They had received about £4,000 in donations, and an increased subscription list would be required for the maintenance of the additional 100 patients. He felt sure that Liverpool, with all its wealth and its importance as one of the great cities of the Northern Counties, would do its share in the work. Except for the extension to which he had alluded, the Institution was entirely free from debt. They had an estate of 185 acres, and therefore ample space for the erection of any number of homes for trained imbeciles, if only the other counties would provide them in due time. They had everything that was necessary for a great and successful Institution. For a moment he would advert to what they had to provide for. At the census of 1881, it was estimated that there were 41,940 idiots and imbeciles in England and Wales, of whom 18,400 were under 20 years of age, and of that number about 5,000 were in the seven Northern Counties of England. When the extension was completed, the Royal Albert Asylum would have accommodation for only 740 out of the 5,000 who might come within their walls to be trained. That was a very sad fact, and he might add that at the election which had just taken place, while they had elected patients to fill 40 vacancies, there

were no fewer than 83 candidates, or a little over double the number of those for whom they could provide. Let them consider for a moment the keen disappointment in those families from which candidates had been unsuccessful at the election, and he was sure that if they could in any degree realise the hardship to a family of having one of these unfortunate members nothing would move their sympathies more with respect to the objects of the Institution than the fact that they had just double the number of candidates seeking to enter that they were able to admit. Coming to

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS,

their annual maintenance cost something about £20,000 a year, but half of that, as the Deputy Lord Mayor had stated, came from payments for patients, the other half coming from subscriptions and from the dividends or interest upon legacies which had been left to the Institution. The annual subscriptions amounted to something like £4,239 a year, and he hoped that when this matter was considered, both by Liverpool and by other parts of the Northern Counties, there would be no difficulty in raising the additional £3,000 annually which would be needed.

THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

To complete such work as that of the Royal Albert Asylum, and it was that the different counties should provide some kind of custodial establishment in which, after the inmates of the Institution had gone through their course of training, they should be received and maintained—more particularly the young women. There was no doubt that the greatly improved cases would be able to do useful work in these various Homes, and could assist in the care of those who had not been so much benefited. In that way, he believed, the whole system might be placed upon a satisfactory footing. Let there be Training Institutions, the Royal Albert Asylum for the seven Northern Counties, and others in other parts of the country, but let the different counties by their County Councils provide some kind of custodial Homes for this unfortunate class. Do not send them back to the workhouse, do not send them back even to their homes, though of course in many cases they might be of comfort to their families from their improved habits; but the great thing was to work their Institution as a great Training Institution.

DR. F. F. GERMAN

At a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, June 8th, 1899.

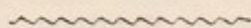
Dr. F. F. GERMAN (Liverpool) stated that in supporting, as he did with great pleasure, the resolution, he would like to express his conviction that the interesting expositions to which they had listened upon the work of the Asylum and its requirements would bring home to every hearer, and through the Press to many hundreds and thousands beyond, the urgency of the claim which the Institution had upon the assistance and support of the seven Northern Counties for which it has been founded and for which it worked. He need not enlarge upon the necessity for an institution of that kind, as they would all admit that, though he feared that the public at large, in so far as they comprehended the reasons and methods and work of institutions of the kind, did so only in a very general and hazy way. They realised that some effort was being made to treat mental diseases in the young; they had an idea that, for the well-to-do,

private enterprise had founded and kept open asylums where they could be detained; they knew perfectly well that the State had provided asylums in all the counties of England for the detention of insane people; but they had not yet been educated to the point of appreciating the difference between imbecility and insanity, and they failed to realise the vast gulf that lay between. To that point he was pleased to hear Sir John Hibbert draw such strong attention, and it could not be too often repeated that the facts concerning imbecility and insanity were so widely different, that the success of treatment was so much greater, that the outlook was so much brighter and the treatment requisite so entirely different from that of insanity; and he was sure that if people could once be brought to realise all these facts they would redouble their efforts for the benefit of that and kindred institutions. For a moment or two he would follow the case of the poor idiot or imbecile child, and he would commence by asking them to consider what it was in its home. Amongst the really poverty-stricken of the people, it was, to put it mildly, a trouble to its parents, a nuisance to its neighbours, the butt for the jokes and jeers and gibes of its companions of the streets. It was allowed to wander about, improperly and irregularly fed, and its parents were perhaps only too thankful if it would not trouble or show itself too much or too often. Add to this the reflection that these children were generally of stunted development physically, and they would at once see what an enormous advantage must accrue to them if they were placed in one of these healthy homes, trained to cleanly habits, to conform to discipline, and to regularity of life, where mental and physical exercises were suitably combined, and where all their surroundings were such as to make their lives happy and contented. Nor was the benefit of this change felt by the child himself alone; it extended to other children of the family, to his playmates, and to his friends in the streets. They were all acquainted with the imitative faculties of children and with their proneness to imitate that which was bad for them rather than that which was good, and it could not be doubted for a moment that the removal of a child of mental deficiency, whose language might not be of the choicest, and whose habits might not be of the cleanest, must be of immense advantage to those children with whom it was associated, and that it was undesirable to allow them to see much of such an example. It was strange that in the last days of the nineteenth century, when our civilisation was of the highest type known in the world's history, so little had been done to effect the rescue and improvement of these unhappy children, and it was stranger still and sad to say that in many cases what had been done tended not so much to lessen their deficiency, but rather to drive their weakened intellects deeper down into the complete oblivion of insanity; for it must not be forgotten that in many places in England to-day, when parents were unable to support these children, or when they became mischievous or troublesome, their only refuge was the workhouse or the asylum. These were most unsuitable places indeed to which to send them, for there they saw but little that was good for them, their imitative faculties were exercised upon much that was bad for them, and the poor children found themselves surrounded by the evils from which they themselves suffered, only terribly intensified and exaggerated. Thirty years ago and more the Commissioners in Lunacy, reporting upon the treatment of these children, wrote that it was extremely undesirable that idiot children should be associated with lunatics in the wards, and that such association was very objectionable and injurious to the children. In a report in 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." They knew from their experience the vast improvement that could be wrought in these mentally-

deficient children if they were separately classified, and treated and educated upon the distinct lines which their experience had taught them would be beneficial. Referring to the improvement that had been wrought in these children, Dr. Langdon Down, himself the superintendent of a large imbecile asylum, stated that 10 per cent. of their inmates became self-supporting, 40 per cent. were so far improved as to become contributors to the common stock, and of the remainder all but 6 per cent. were invariably improved in their habits and became greatly lessened burdens to their families and society; whilst another worker in this direction wrote that "more than 40 per cent. had become capable of the ordinary transactions of life under friendly control, and of working like two-thirds of a man, whilst 25 to 50 per cent. came nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, until some of them would defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and young women." He had referred to the advantage not only to the children themselves but also to their families and to their friends and neighbours; might he not go a step further and say that the removal and treatment of those children was an advantage to the State. The State was not only spared the cost of their care and control and education, but it also gained largely by the reclamation of these unhappy children from the ranks of imbecility, who had they been left alone would in very many cases have deteriorated and gone on to swell and increase the great roll of the insane. It had been urged that the State should do more than it had done in this direction, for the reason, and a very excellent reason too, that if Great Britain was to maintain her place amongst the foremost commercial nations of the world it was essential that she should utilise to the fullest extent the whole of the intellect and intelligence of her people. She could not rely alone upon the bulk of her trade, nor upon an invincible navy, nor upon her strong army, nor upon extending her interests about the earth. To all this wrought by strong hands she must unite strong intellects, and if she would utilise the whole she must nurture and foster the weak, and not merely ignore them for the sake of the strong. The Royal Albert Asylum was doing this work for the Northern Counties of England; it was endeavouring to train the weak intelligence and make it useful, so that these afflicted ones might become, as they had been told more than 40 per cent. had become, contributors to the common stock; and surely it was incumbent upon the great industrial centres of the North of England to see that it was supplied with such funds as it might require for this purpose, so that the hope expressed by Sir John Hibbert might some day be realised, that, instead of 740 inmates with whom they would shortly be enabled to deal, they might in time be able to cope with the whole of the cases that these Northern Counties offered them. A great statesman laid down as the ideal policy for a nation *mens sana in sano corpore*, and surely in the work in which this Asylum was engaged it found its nearest approach to ideality and perfection. He hoped all who knew of this work would endeavour to forward its interest, and he took that opportunity of supporting the motion with every pleasure. It is said that charity began at home, and he would add that there was a splendid opportunity for it to commence at home in that city, and for the poor weak-minded children of Liverpool and district to find that fostering care they needed in the Home at Lancaster.

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 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. the Dean of York (Dr. Purey-Cust), at the Parish Church Lancaster; Rev. Canon Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (the late Dean of Llandaff), at the Parish Church, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Atlay (the late), 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), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses
- Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw (the late), Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. H. Barnacle (the late), Parish Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.
- Rev. P. Bartlett (the late), Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.
- Rev. W. Mardon Beeby (the late), Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellet, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Bonsey, Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.

- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury (the late), 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 (the late), 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. W. E. Chapman, (Bath), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, the late (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. John W. Cundey, Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, at St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (the late), 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), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church, Middleton, Manchester.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Greatorex, Croxdale Church, Durham.
- 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, at 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. C. F. Husband, St. Cuthbert's Church, Kirkby Ireleth.
- 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. Rees Keene, St. Mary's Church, Gosforth.
- 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, Leigh, Lancashire.
- 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.
- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Perth, Western Australia), at St. Mary's 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 (the late), 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. George W. Smith, St. Paul's Church, Waterhouses, Durham.
- 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, (Patcham, Brighton), St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Lancashire.
- Rev. H. A. Starkie, Pendleton, (Clitheroe), Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
- Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, at St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
- Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.
- Rev. Geo. Stale, Giggleswick, Settle.
- Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. the late, (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 Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.
- Rev. John Wordsworth (Carlisle), Gosforth Church, Gosforth, Cumberland.
- Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.



PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- A well-wisher, Dress Materials, Picture Books, &c.
 Anonymous, Blackpool, Knitted Woollen Tam o'Shanter Caps and Undergarments for Christmas Tree.
 Arensberg, Mrs., Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Ashburner, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Toys, Dolls, Balls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s for Christmas Tree.
 Barnes, Mrs., Carlisle, Scrap Book (the work of an old lady over 80) for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs Thomas, Baldrand, Lancaster, 100 Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. Wm., Dalton Square, Lancaster. 5s. for Christmas Tree,
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Bell, Ald. W. (The Mayor of Lancaster), 10s 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Bingham, Misses, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, Sweets, Knitted Woollen Articles, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree ; also £1 1s. additional for Staff Library.
 Bond, Miss, Oakbank, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Briggs, Wm., Lancaster, Bottle of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Brodrick, Mrs., Farnley, Leeds, Books, Dolls, Purses, Sweets, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Chaine, Miss, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Clayton, Miss A. E , Townhead, Settle, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
 Codd, Mrs., Brighton, £1 for Christmas Tree
 Combe, John, Grantham, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Cousins, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Craven, Joseph, Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Curwin, Mrs., Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.
 Dickson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 4,500 Bulbs of various kinds.
 Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. 6d. and 36 pairs of Woollen Cuffs for Christmas Tree ; also 10s. 6d. additional for Staff Library.
 Elliott, Mrs., Apple River, Illinois, U.S.A., 8s. for Christmas Tree.
 Elliott, Wm., Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Fisher, R., Lancaster, Musical and other Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Foster, Colonel, M.P., and Mrs. Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys and Parcel of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Gibson, Thomas, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Gill, T., and Mrs. Gill, Lancaster, 5s for Christmas Tree.
 Girls' Friendly Society Candidates, per Miss Ashburner, Kirkby-in-Furness, Scrap Books and Knitted Cuffs for Christmas Tree.
 Godden, Isaac L. (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Sheffield, Photograph Frames for Christmas Tree.
 Greenwood and Whitehead, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster. £1 for Christmas Tree
 Hargreaves, J. R., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.
 Helme Mr. and Mrs. N. W., Case of Oranges and Bag of Nuts for Christmas Tree.
 Hetherington, George, Scotforth, Woollen Scarves for Christmas Tree.
 Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £2 for Christmas Tree.
 Hibbert, The Right Hon. Sir John T., and Lady Hibbert, Grange-over-Sands, £2 for Christmas Tree.

- Hill, Albert, Halifax, Drawing Slates, Balls, Musical and other Toys, for Christmas Tree.
- Hind, Mrs., Bacup, Toys, Dolls and Balls for Christmas Tree.
- Holland, Mr. and Mrs., R.A.A., 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Huntington, Mrs and Miss, Ashford House, Scotforth, Toys, Balls, Purses, and Necklaces for Christmas Tree.
- Hutchence, John, Catterall, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Hutchence, W. G. & Co., Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Irvin, Miss, and Master Irvin, Lancaster, Scrap Book and Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Jackson, G. W., Jarrow-on-Tyne, 7s 6d for Christmas Tree.
- Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, £1 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Johnson, Mrs. A., Hull, Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree.
- Judge, Mrs., New Brighton, Large Box of Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Keir, Mrs., Lancaster, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Kitchen, Mrs., 35 lbs. of Currants.
- Kelly and Co., Limited, London, "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes," for 1899.
- Kilgour, Miss F., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Kilgour, Master H., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Killey, G. D., Waterloo, Liverpool, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Lawrence, Miss, Saffron Walden College, Beautifully Dressed Doll with Doll's Luggage for Christmas Tree
- Lee, A. O., Luddenden Foot,, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Leighton, Samuel, Lancaster, 107 Jubilee Medals for Christmas Tree.
- Macdonald, Mrs., Fern Bank, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Mc.Raith, A., Lancaster, Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree.
- Maudsley, Mrs. Lancaster, Woollen Scarves and Cuffs for Christmas Tree.
- Millington, G., Lancaster, Games, Writing Cases, Work Baskets, Pictures, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Milner, E. and J. L., Lancaster, Scrap Albums, Books of Views of Ingleton, Morecambe, and Lancaster, for Christmas Tree.
- Norton, Mrs., Leeds, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Paget-Tomlinson, W. S., M.D., Kirkby Lonsdale, 30 Rabbits.
- Paley, Miss, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Paley, Miss, Lancaster, Parcel of Coloured Wool for Knitting.
- Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of "Graphics," &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Pidgeon, J., Southport, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Pilkington, J. R. B., Lancaster, Knitted Cuffs and Boxes of Chocolate for Christmas Tree.
- Powell, W. K., Preston, 154 Fancy Boxes of Biscuits for Christmas Tree.
- Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s for Christmas Tree.
- Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Radcliffe, Herbert, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Ramsbotham, Dr., and Mrs Ramsbotham, Leeds, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, £1 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, Cards, Pictures, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Robson, W., Harrogate, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rotherford, R., Ravensworth, Gateshead, 10s for Christmas Tree.
- Satterthwaite, John, and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Seward, Miss Mary and Miss Dorothy, Lancaster, Scrap Books, &c., for Christmas Tree
- Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.
- Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Box of Handkerchiefs for Christmas Tree.
- Sherson, The Misses, Yealand Conyers, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shuttleworth, Mrs., Richmond, Surrey, Dolls and Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.
- Smith, Miss, London, 12 pairs of Woollen Cuffs for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, Miss, County Asylum, Lancaster, Balls and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree
- Starkie, Mrs. J. P. C., Scarthwaite, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree,

- Stephenson, Mrs. W. K., Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Storey, Lady, Westfield House, 3 Orchestrines.
 Storey, Miss, Westfield House, Lancaster, Evening Dress for Entertainment.
 Storey, Mrs E., Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster, £2 2s. for Christmas Tree.
 Sutcliffe, Mrs. E. M., Lancaster, Scrap Books and Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Sutcliffe, Mrs. A., Lancaster, 2s 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Telford-Smith, Mrs., R.A.A., Toys, Dolls, and Picture Books for Christmas Tree.
 Tennant, Miss, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, and Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
 Todd, Mrs. and The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Knitted Woollen Articles for Christmas Tree.
 Turner, Joseph, Halifax, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Welch, W. G., Hampson, Ellet, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Whitley, John, West House, Halifax, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Wigley, J. M., Market Street, 15s., Picture Books and Toys, &c, for Christmas Tree.
 Wild, Mrs., Oldham, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Wilson, C., Leeds, Hamper of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Wingate-Saul, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Worthington, J., Walkden, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Worthington, Mrs., Lancaster, a very Large Doll, other Dolls, and Woollen Scarves for Christmas Tree.
 Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Wright, W. R., Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Wrigley, Mrs., and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Case of Toys, Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 "X.Y.Z.," Lancaster, Reins and Pocket Books 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 Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Ashton-under-Lyne...	3	Lytham ...	1
Atherton ...	1	Manchester and Salford...	82
Bamford, Rochdale...	1	Middleton, Manchester ...	1
Barrow-in-Furness ...	2	Milnrow, Rochdale...	1
Bedford-Leigh ...	3	Oldham ...	20
Blackburn ...	10	Ormskirk ...	3
Bolton-le-Moors ...	15	Penwortham, Preston ...	1
Burnley ...	3	Prescot, Liverpool ...	5
Bury ...	6	Preston ...	8
Caton, Lancaster ...	2	Radcliffe ...	2
Clitheroe ...	1	Ribchester, Preston ...	1
Darwen ...	1	Warrington ...	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors...	2	Rochdale ...	10
Garston, Liverpool ...	2	Seaforth, Liverpool...	1
Grange-over-Sands ...	3	St. Anne's-on-Sea ...	1
Heaton Norris ...	1	Southport ...	3
Helmshore... ..	1	Todmorden, Rochdale ...	1
Inskip, Preston ...	1	Ulverston ...	3
Kirkby-in-Furness ...	1	Werneth, Oldham ...	1
Kirkham, Preston ...	1	Wigan... ..	2
Lancaster ...	9	Wyresdale, Lancaster ...	1
Liverpool ...	49		

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CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge ...	1	Liscard ...	1
Alsager ...	1	Lymm... ..	1
Birkenhead ...	5	Macclesfield ...	5
Chester ...	10	Sale ...	2
Congleton ...	1	Sandbach ...	1
Crewe ...	2	Spurstow ...	1
Disley ...	1	Stalybridge ...	1
Hoylelake ...	3	Stockport ...	6
Hyde ...	2	Tranmere ...	1
Knutsford ...	1	Winsford ...	2
Latchford ...	1		

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YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Allerton, Bradford	1	Meltham	1
Barkisland, Halifax... ..	1	Mexborough	1
Barnsley	2	Middlesbrough	3
Batley Carr, Dewsbury... ..	1	Morley, Leeds	2
Bentham	1	Mytholmroyd	1
Bingley, Bradford	1	Northallerton	1
Boroughbridge	1	North Bierley	1
Bradford	7	Ovenden, Halifax	1
Campsall, Doncaster	1	Pickering	1
Carlton, Snaith	1	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Cleckheaton	1	Rastrick, Halifax	3
Dewsbury	5	Redcar	1
Doncaster	4	Riccall, York	1
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Richmond	1
Goole	2	Ripon	1
Guisborough	1	Rossington, Doncaster	1
Halifax	13	Rotherham	10
Harrogate	2	Saddleworth	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	1	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Hipperholme	1	Salterhebble, Halifax	1
Horsforth, Leeds	1	Scarborough	1
Huddersfield	8	Sharlston, Wakefield	1
Hull	4	Sheffield	7
Keighley	2	Shipley, Bradford	1
Knaresborough... ..	1	Skipton	3
Leeds	26	Stanningley, Leeds... ..	1
Long Preston	1	Stocksbridge, Sheffield	1
Low Moor, Bradford	2	Wakefield	8
Luddenden, Halifax	2	York	8
Malton... ..	1		
Marske-by-the-Sea	2		

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DURHAM.

Bishop Auckland	5	Jarrow... ..	1
Catchgate	1	Lanchester	1
Coundon	1	Langley Moor	1
Coxhoe	1	Ravensworth	1
Darlington... ..	4	Seaham Harbour	1
Durham	3	Shincliffe	1
Easington	2	South Shields	4
Felling	1	Spennymoor	1
Fence Houses	1	Stockton	2
Gateshead	9	Sunderland	6
Hartlepool... ..	2	Waterhouses	1
Haswell	1		

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CUMBERLAND.

Aspatria	1	Lamplugh	1
Carlisle	7	Wigton	2
Cockermouth	3	Whitehaven	1
Crosby-on-Eden	1	Workington	1
Eskdale Green	1		
Gosforth	2		
Keswick	2		

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NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick	2	North Shields	1
Ashington	1	Tynemouth	3
Berwick	1		
Howdon-on-Tyne	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne... ..	7		
			<hr/> 16

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside	1	Lowther Village	1
Appleby	1	Milburn	1
Bowness	1	Winton, Kirkby Stephen	1
Kendal	6		
Kirkby Lonsdale	2		
Kirkby Stephen	1		
			<hr/> 15

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	267
YORKSHIRE	163
DURHAM	51
CHESHIRE... ..	49
CUMBERLAND... ..	22
NORTHUMBERLAND	16
WESTMORLAND	15
	<hr/> 583
OTHER COUNTIES	5
	<hr/> 588
TOTAL... ..	<hr/> <hr/> 588

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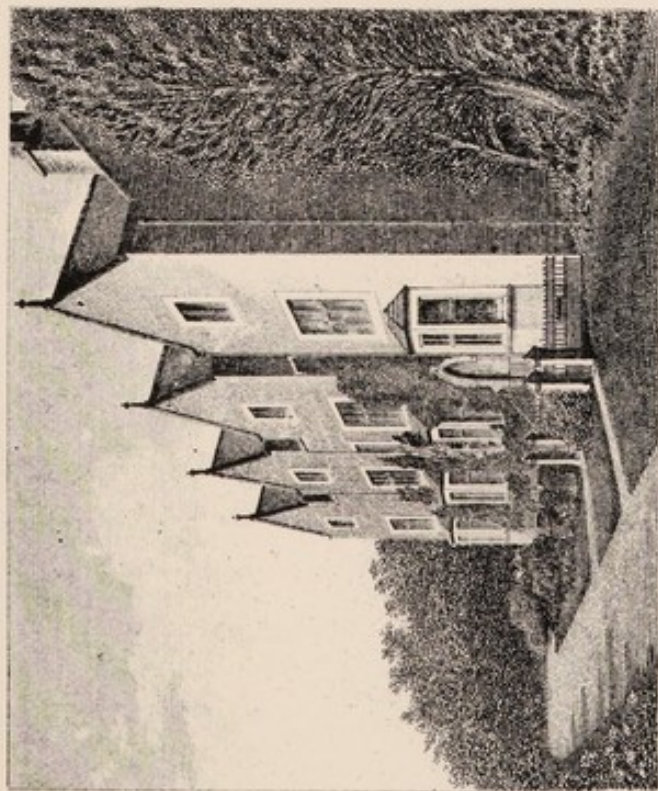
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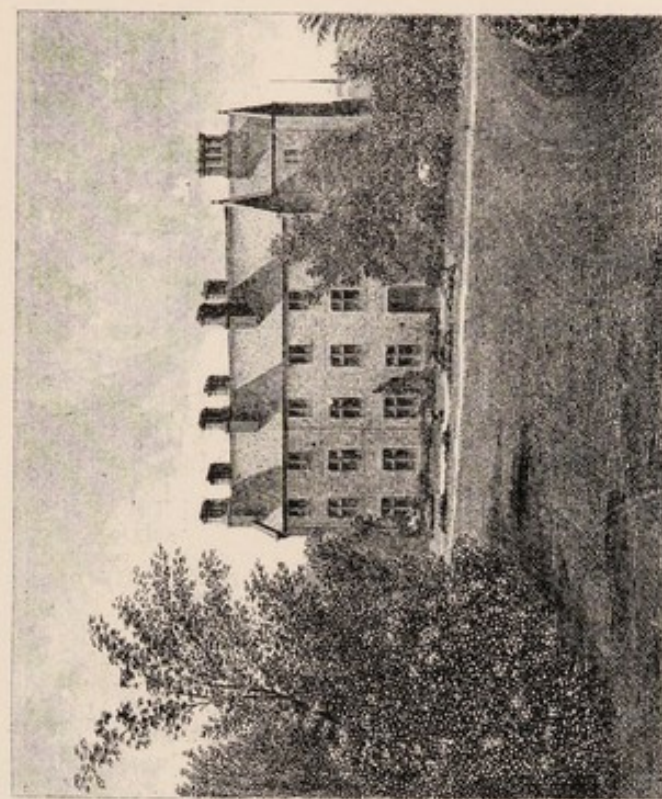
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