1875.

MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND

CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Committee of Visitors

(APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1876).

*GEORGE CHARLES CHERRY, Esq. (Chairman),
Denford House, Hungerford.

*JOHN SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq. (Vice-Chairman),
Milton Hill, near Abingdon.

*DANIEL BENNETT, Esq.,
Faringdon House, Faringdon.

RICHARD BENYON, Esq., M.P.,
Englefield House, near Reading.

*THOMAS LEINSTER GOODLAKE, Esq.,
Kitemore House, near Faringdon.

*JOHN KIRBY HEDGES, Esq.,
The Castle, Wallingford.

THOMAS JOSEPH HERCY, Esq.,
Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

WILLIAM CHARLES KING, Esq.,
Warfield Hall, Bracknell.

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.,
Lockinge House, near Wantage.

WILLIAM GEORGE MOUNT, Esq.,
Wasing Place, near Reading.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.,
Bear Wood, near Wokingham.

Visitors for the County of Berks.

CHARLES JAMES ANDREWES, Esq.,
Reading.

*WILLIAM SILVER DARTER, Esq.,
Reading.

Visitors for the Borough of Reading.

*JAMES PORTEOUS JACKSON, Esq.,
Newbury.

Visitor for the Borough of Newbury.

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

* Members of the Finance and Repairs Sub-Committee.

OFFICERS.

Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

CHARLES WILLIAM HARVEY, M.B. Lond.

Chaplain.

REV. CHARLES FAUNCE THORNDIKE, M.A.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

JOHN THORNHILL MORLAND.

Steward, and Clerk of the Asylum.

EDWIN STOTT.

Housekeeper.

MRS. HORTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

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

THE COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the MOULSFORD ASYLUM

REPORT

As to the state and condition of the Asylum, that they are satisfactory, and that it is sufficient for the proper accommodation of the number of Patients for whom it is now requisite to provide accommodation. The Committee are, however, aware that it is in contemplation to sever entirely the connection between Berkshire and the other parties to the Littlemore Union by the sale of the interest of Berkshire in the Littlemore Asylum. Should this severance take place, accommodation must, it is assumed, be found for all Berkshire Pauper Lunatics at Moulsford. Thus, additional room will be required there for at least 83 Berkshire Patients. It will, probably, be thought expedient to provide for a much larger number: and since the numbers of the Reading and Newbury Patients have been for some years in

excess of the room allotted to them respectively by the agreement of Union, it would seem necessary that they, too, should obtain further accommodation.

There were in the Asylum:—

	From Berkshire.	Reading.	Newbury.	Total.
On the 29th December, 1871	173	51	24	248
„ 20th „ 1872	192	50	23	265
„ 19th „ 1873	196	49	25	270
„ 18th „ 1874	191	57	23	271

The time, therefore, is at hand for considering the enlargement of the Asylum, which has been, from even before the laying of its first stone, kept in view of the Committees and of those whom they represent, and which shall consist principally of Ward-room, the present offices having been planned to serve such enlargement. It will be well, then, if Visitors for the coming year are chosen with the view of their reporting at an early day on this subject, and so putting the Justices and Council in a position to deliberate and decide on the proper course to be adopted (16 & 17 Vic., c. 97, s. 30).

The principal additions and improvements during the year ending 30th September, 1875, have been—the completion of the works for increasing and re-arranging the Water Supply—Increase of Warm Air Supply—Fencing and Planting and making Roads—Utilising Exhaust Steam—Cocoa Matting for Wards and Corridors — New Clocks—Bagatelle Boards — Enlarging Store for Gas Coals commenced.

The cost of these works was 259*l.* 12s. 4d.

The principal works of Repairs during the same period were—Three new Retorts for Gas Works—Whitewashing and Limewhiting throughout the Wards—Painting Day Rooms on female side, Bedrooms, Sculleries, Kitchen, Steward's Office and Store.

The cost of these Repairs was 607*l.* 16s. 0d.

Towards the payment of these items of Expenditure, there has been earned for Lodging-money from the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury the sum of 186*l.* 13s. 0d.

The Committee have been well satisfied with the management of the Asylum and with the conduct of its Officers. The Servants and Attendants have been generally efficient and attentive, and the care of the Patients good.

During the year a female committed suicide, facilities for the act having been afforded by inattention to rules on the part of two Attendants, who have left.

The Rev. D. B. Binney resigned the Chaplaincy, on his being presented to the Vicarage of Culham, and in his place, the Rev. C. F. Thorndike, Rector of St. Mary-le-More, Wallingford, has been appointed. It has been arranged that this gentleman may have the help, in the performance of the Chaplain's duties, of one of his Curates, an additional and effective one being engaged for the purpose.

Dr. A. R. Urquhart has resigned his office of

Assistant Medical Officer; he had served efficiently from April, 1874. The vacancy will be supplied as soon as possible.

There are this day in the Asylum:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients of Unions in Berkshire	88	106	194
„ „ the County of Berks	2	0	2
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Reading	25	39	64
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Newbury	14	11	25
„ „ other Counties	0	1	1
TOTAL	129	157	286

Since the 18th December, 1874, the date of the last Report, there have been admitted 31 Males and 42 Females; Total, 73. The discharges have been:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Recovered	8	16	24
Relieved	0	2	2
Not Improved	2	3	5
TOTAL	10	21	31

Of these, 2 Males and 3 Females were removed to Littlemore.

There have died, 18 Males and 11 Females.

So the Asylum has received 73 and been relieved of 60.

In their last Report the Visitors had to note the prevalence of erysipelas, to some degree, in the Asylum. No case of that disease has appeared since the end of May.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 14th instant, and have made several suggestions, which will be considered by the Visitors.

The Establishment consists of:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
† A Medical Superintendent A Chaplain * An Assistant Medical Officer A Clerk to the Visitors A Steward and Clerk of the Asylum * A Housekeeper	5	1	6
† A Bailiff † An Engineer A Carpenter † A Gardener A Baker † A Gasman A Stoker	7	0	7
* Attendants	14	13	27
* In-door Servants	1	6	7
Out-door ditto	6	0	6
TOTAL	33	20	53

* Resident,' with board and lodging (except one Night Attendant).

† Resident only.

The number of Patients usually employed is 96 Males and 108 Females; Total, 204.

The weekly charge for Paupers has been—

	£	s.	d.
For Quarter ending March, 1875	0	11	3
" " June, 1875	0	11	2
" " September, 1875 ...	0	10	6
" " December, 1875 ...	0	10	3
	£2	3	3
Average	0	10	9¾

GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN OF VISITORS.

December 17*th*, 1875.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the regulations, the Medical Superintendent submits the Annual Report upon the condition and progress of the asylum during the past twelve months, which will also comprise some remarks upon the class of patients admitted, with an account of the various changes that have occurred amongst the inmates during the year 1875.

On the 31st December, 1874, the asylum contained 272 patients, of whom 127 were males, and 145 females; and in the course of the succeeding year, 71 patients were admitted, 6 of whom had been previously under treatment in this asylum, 24 were discharged recovered, 3 relieved, 7 not improved, and 29 died; so that there remained in the asylum on the 31st of December, 1875, 280 patients, of whom 130 were males, and 150 females. From this statement it will be seen that the numerical result of the year's proceedings has been an increase of 8 in the number resident at its close. The average number resident during the year was 283, which is an increase of 15 upon the average number for the previous year.

The highest number resident was recorded on the 11th of September, when the asylum contained 291 patients, of whom 133 were males, and 158 females. As a curious coincidence it may be mentioned, that the same maximum of 291 was reached during 1874, and that this number was noted at nearly the same date, viz., on the 16th of September. The asylum having been constructed to accommodate 134 male, and 151 female patients, it will be observed that at the time the asylum was fullest there were 7 female patients in excess of the number of beds originally provided; and on the 11th of October, when 159 females were resident, this number was increased to 8. For the requirements of the prospective admissions of the ensuing year, there is only the inadequate number of 5 vacant beds in this asylum, and none at Littlemore, so that the available accommodation for fresh patients will chiefly depend upon the number of vacancies occurring in these two asylums, the result of either discharge or death. Such being the facts of the case, the necessity which exists for the speedy provision of additional accommodation is so obvious as not to require further comment.

With regard to the admissions, which, including six readmissions, amount to 71 in number, the most striking fact to be noticed is that they are fewer by 30 than those admitted during 1874, and that this decrease has been most marked in the number of females admitted, which is 20 less than that of last year. If this remarkable diminution were really due to a decrease in the amount of lunacy occurring throughout the county, it would certainly be a subject for congratulation, but it is more probable that the number admitted in 1874 was exceptionally high, and that this was in a great measure the effect of the Government subsidy of four shillings per

week in aid of the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, which held out a greater inducement to remove insane patients to the County Asylum, instead of retaining them in the Union Workhouses. From those establishments a great many patients continue to be received, the number during the year amounting to 31, or 43 per cent. of the whole admissions. Of these, 11 had resided in the workhouse for various periods not exceeding one week, 8 for a month, 3 for three months, 2 for six months, 1 for a year, and 4 for two, five, seven, and twenty-two years respectively, while in regard to 2 the duration of residence was not ascertained. In addition to those patients received from workhouses, 6 were transferred from other asylums through becoming chargeable to Unions in the County of Berks.

A comparison of the general characteristics of the admissions with those of the previous year shows that, with few exceptions, the patients admitted were, upon the whole, a more favourable class than those received during 1874. In confirmation of this opinion, the relative number of those considered curable amongst the admissions of the year would alone be sufficient evidence. Thus, of those admitted, 9 males and 15 females were reckoned curable, being in the proportion of 33 per cent. of the total admissions as compared with 18 per cent. for the previous year, but only about one-half of those regarding whom a favourable prognosis had been formed have as yet been discharged recovered. The prospects of recovery in many of those admitted were very materially and prejudicially affected by the length of time that had been allowed to elapse from the commencement of the attack until the patient was placed under asylum treatment. In the case of only 30, or less than one-half of the admissions, the duration of insanity, prior to

admission, was found to be under three months, while 17, or nearly one-fourth, had been insane for various periods exceeding twelve months. As the experience of every asylum shows that the sooner a patient is put under treatment after the occurrence of an attack of insanity, the greater is the prospect of recovery; the importance of early removal of the patient to the asylum becomes obviously manifest, and cannot be too strongly impressed upon both patients' relatives and the Union authorities, and there can be little doubt that if immediate removal to the asylum after the development of mental disease was the invariable practice, the number of recoveries would be much increased, and the number of chronic lunatics who become permanent burdens upon the rates would be considerably reduced.

The age, state of bodily health, and the kind of physical disease present on admission having an important influence upon the result of treatment terminating in either death or recovery, may now be considered. On comparing the ages of the admissions with those of the previous year it is satisfactory to observe that there has been a marked diminution in the number of very old people admitted. Thus, out of the 71 admissions, there were only 12 recorded as upwards of 60 years of age, comprising 8 between 60 and 70, and 4 between 70 and 80; whereas, last year, nearly one-fourth were beyond 60, and of these 10 were between 70 and 80, and 3 between 80 and 90. Another remarkable difference observable on comparison is the relatively large number of 10 admitted whose age did not exceed 20; the corresponding number for 1874 being only 3. As regards the state of health on admission, only 16 were in good bodily health and condition; in the case of 27, health was indifferent, 18 were in feeble health, 9 in very feeble health, and,

in two cases, health was very bad and the chance of death imminent. One of the latter was a male attendant, who became insane, and died of acute brain disease on the same day he was entered as a patient upon the register. The other was a male patient, admitted with erysipelatous inflammation of the leg, and phlebitis affecting the principal vein of the right thigh, who continued long in a precarious state, but was ultimately discharged recovered. Regarding those admitted in very feeble health, one was a male admitted in a very exhausted, emaciated state, with several bed-sores and affected with paralysis, who only survived seven days. Another male was a young man of 19, whose insanity had been coming on for four months, and, during the last month prior to his admission, had obstinately refused food, except what little his relatives supposed he took by stealth. Being in an extremely feeble state, he was immediately fed by the usual apparatus, an operation that continued to be regularly performed three times daily while he survived, but this treatment came too late to save his life, as he never rallied from the state of exhaustion present on admission, and died nine days afterwards. It is more satisfactory to observe, regarding other three of these very feeble cases that required also to be fed in a similar manner, that they, after a prolonged convalescence, were discharged recovered. Allusion having been made to the subject of artificial alimentation, it may be as well to remark here, that the cases requiring that operation were unusually numerous during the past year, no less than 15 —nearly equally divided as regards sex, and, with two exceptions, admissions of the year—having been fed by means of the feeding apparatus. In general, this process had only to be continued during a few days, but, in the case of two males, the period was much longer, as one

had to be fed in this manner for twenty-five and the other for thirty-one days. Although it must be acknowledged that many cases of this kind terminate fatally, yet, in a certain number, life is preserved, followed by mental recovery, and, in answer to the doubts that have sometimes been expressed regarding the propriety or humanity of administering food by this method in cases of persistent refusal, it may be remarked that, out of the whole number treated in this way, five were ultimately discharged recovered, and several became much improved both in their mental state and bodily health. The relative number admitted affected with those common forms of cerebro-spinal disease so frequently associated with insanity, which tend so much to obscure, if they do not altogether obliterate, the prospect of recovery, was considerably less than that of the preceding year. Thus, 7 were affected with General Paralysis, 4 with ordinary Paralysis, and 7 with Epilepsy, while last year the number of epileptics admitted was more than double. Only one of those affected with General Paralysis belonged to the female sex, and there was one female admitted the subject of hereditary Chorea, her father, who suffered from this disease in a very aggravated form, having died in the asylum in the early part of the year.

In regard to the form of insanity manifested on admission, 18 were affected with Mania, 26 with Melancholia, 2 with Monomania, 4 with Idiocy or Imbecility, and 21 with Dementia. The relative proportion of those admitted labouring under the incurable form of dementia has been rather less than that experienced in previous years, but still amounts to nearly one-third of the entire admissions. For the first time in the experience of this asylum the most frequent form of insanity present on admission has been melancholia. This fact still further

corroborates the opinion formerly expressed that the proportion of cases affected with melancholia brought to this asylum is unusually large, but it may also be remarked, as the result of comparative observation, that the symptoms of this form of mental disease generally displayed by the Berkshire lunatics are not of such an acute type as those manifested by patients chiefly extracted from an urban population. Amongst so many cases of melancholia, it was but natural to expect that the suicidal tendency, which is so common and alarming a symptom of this form of insanity, had been exhibited by numerous patients prior to admission. It was accordingly found that 23 patients, of whom 14 were males and 9 females, were noted as having either contemplated or attempted death by suicide. Of the methods adopted in the attempts made, one man tried to strangle himself and to induce death by starvation, two men by cutting their throats, and one female by strangulation and attempting to swallow the contents of a bottle of benzoline. The two self-inflicted wounds of the throat were both present when the patients were admitted, the one being but trivial in character, but the other, inflicted with a razor a week previously, was a large, gaping wound, extending across the front of the throat and exposing the thyroid cartilage, which presented a sloughy appearance. The condition of the wound rendered an immediate operation necessary, which was performed with the result of the wound healing slowly, but in a satisfactory manner.

The tabulated list of the assigned or probable causes of insanity in the admissions does not present any unusual feature. It shows that in only three cases the commencement of the disease was attributed to moral causes, and that, with the exception of 20 in regard to

which the cause could not be ascertained, the remainder were ascribed to ordinary physical causes. Taken in order of frequency, hereditary predisposition is assigned as the cause in 18 cases, predisposition from previous attack in five, intemperance 5, epilepsy 4, and the puerperal state 3. The remaining causes need not be particularised, but it may be added that hereditary predisposition was found to exist altogether in 22 cases, 24 were stated by friends to have no hereditary predisposition to insanity, and, in regard to 25, the fact could not be ascertained.

In bringing the preceding observations upon the admissions to a close, it may be stated as showing the results of treatment that, out of 71 patients admitted during 1875, 13 were discharged recovered, 1 relieved, and 9 died before the end of the year. The proportion of those discharged recovered, though not large, is greater than that obtained last year, while the number of deaths is less by 13, which indicates a marked decrease in the mortality amongst the recently admitted patients.

The aggregate number of recoveries recorded during the year amounting to 24, although 7 less than that of last year, yields a percentage of 33·8, upon the admissions, or an increase of 3 per cent., which is due more to the marked diminution in the number of admissions than to any increase in the relative proportion of recoveries. This proportion of cases recovered is not much under the average obtained in other County Asylums throughout the country, which, according to the table compiled by the authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy, was 37·9 for the year 1874. As already stated, 13 of the recoveries were derived from admissions of the year, 9 from those of 1874, and only 2 from patients admitted during 1873, while of those that entered the asylum, during previous years, none were

included amongst the recoveries. From this statement it will be apparent how slight the chance of recovery is for patients who have resided in the asylum for a period of two years or upwards. In illustration of the important influence that the duration of insanity, prior to admission, has upon recovery, and of the benefit likely to accrue from patients being placed under asylum treatment at an early stage of their malady, it may be mentioned that nearly three-fourths of those discharged as recovered had not been insane for more than a month previous to their admission, and in the case of one-half of this number symptoms of insanity had not existed for more than a week. The two patients who recovered, that had been admitted in 1873, were both very interesting cases. One was a married woman, 28 years of age, and the mother of four children, affected with primary dementia, and with a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity. When admitted, and for a considerable time afterwards, she was dull, apathetic, taciturn, and exhibited complete loss of memory, could not recollect whether she had ever been married or had children, and did not even recognise her husband or her own sister, who happened to be a patient in the asylum. After continuing in this condition for a time, she emerged from her state of mental torpor, regained the faculty of memory, but became affected with delusions of a painful character, regarding the destruction of her children, of whose existence she had recently been utterly oblivious. Under medical and other treatment, her mind gradually improved, and she was finally discharged, recovered, one year and nine months after admission. The other was a young man, aged 20, an organist by profession, who had been about a year previously an inmate of another asylum, from which he was discharged on probation, but

his friends stated that he had never been quite well mentally since the commencement of his attack. On admission here, and for months after, he remained in a state of melancholia with stupor, would not speak nor do anything for himself, and required to be fed, dressed, and undressed, to which operations he opposed a strenuous resistance. His health was feeble, and his bodily condition emaciated. In the ward he would sit, unless moved, constantly in one position, with his eyes half-closed, and his head hanging down over the chest; while the saliva trickled from his mouth. To rouse him from this pitiable and apparently hopeless condition, all efforts were, for a time, futile, until it was discovered that he was still amenable to the seductive influence of tobacco. On being presented with a pipe, he would display some slight animation, but immediately he finished smoking, would relapse into his former state of apathy. For some months, he exhibited little or no sign of mental improvement, until it occurred to the Assistant Medical Officer to try and induce him to play the harmonium, but on first being set down before the instrument he seemed at a loss to know how to begin. From this time forward his mental state gradually improved, and during the progress of convalescence, he was in the habit of playing the harmonium at the Sunday services, and rendered very efficient assistance in connection with the periodical entertainments by transcribing music and playing on the piano, solos, accompaniments, and dance music, all of which he executed in a masterly manner, so that after his departure, the loss of his valuable services was much felt.

In regard to those patients discharged, relieved, or not improved, of the three belonging to the former class, one was a boy about 9 years of age, whose peculiar mental

state was ascribed to chorea, with which he was affected, and who improved so much that it was considered expedient to send him home, in order that he might not be debarred from the advantages of education. The remaining two were females, one of whom was discharged by an order signed by three Visitors, as not being a suitable person for detention in the asylum, and the other was transferred to the asylum at Wandsworth, through becoming chargeable to an Union in the county of Surrey. The 7 patients discharged not improved were chronic cases transferred to fill up vacancies that had occurred for Berkshire patients in the asylum at Littlemore.

With reference to the deaths that happened during the year, it is satisfactory to observe that, as compared with the previous year, there has been a remarkable decrease both in the actual number of deaths and in the rate of mortality that prevailed. In the course of the year 29 patients died, of whom 18 were males and 11 females; and as the number for the preceding year amounted to 48, there has been a reduction of no less than 19 in the number of deaths. The rate of mortality, calculated upon the daily average number resident, gives a percentage of 10·2, and upon the total number under treatment, 8·4; the corresponding percentages for 1874 being upon the average number resident, 17·9, and upon the total number under treatment, 13 per cent., so that in the former case there has been a diminution of over 7, and in the latter of nearly 3 per cent. That the rate of mortality in this asylum during the past year has not exceeded the general average of similar institutions is evident from the fact that the above-mentioned percentages are almost identical with those given in the tables relative to this subject, contained in the last Report issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy, which show the average rate of mortality

amongst the different English County Asylums during the last sixteen years. Among the deaths was included that of the last private patient in the asylum, a hale old man, upwards of 80, one of the surviving veterans of Waterloo, where he lost his left hand, and who up to the day of his death maintained that he had been the means of bringing that memorable conflict to a successful termination. On reference to the tabulated list of the causes of death, it will be seen that 19, or about two-thirds, of those who died, succumbed to some form of cerebro-spinal disease, of which paralysis was of most frequent occurrence, 5 deaths being ascribed to ordinary paralysis, and the same number to general paralysis. The next in order of frequency, to which 4 deaths were ascribed, was exhaustion from melancholia, accelerated in each case by persistent refusal of food. In 6 cases death resulted from various common forms of thoracic disease, including two from phthisis pulmonalis, and in regard to one of the latter it may be mentioned that the disease was in an advanced state at the date of admission. Of the remaining four, two deaths were due to senile decay, one to erysipelas, and one was the result of suicide by hanging.

A short account may now be given of the circumstances connected with the latter fatal case, which was the only one that became the subject of an inquest by the coroner. The patient was a married woman, aged 50, the exciting cause of whose insanity was somewhat obscure, but supposed to be associated with some degree of hereditary predisposition. The principal characteristics of her symptoms of insanity were great depression, restlessness, suicidal tendencies, and poignant remorse for imaginary offences. For example, she frequently accused herself with having perpetrated numerous robberies, murders,

and other flagrant crimes; also as being the cause of the Shipton railway catastrophe. Her suicidal propensities had been revealed by several threats to jump into a canal. On admission, the customary instructions relative to the surveillance of suicidal patients were given to those under whose care she was placed. After being under medical treatment for some weeks her mental state greatly improved, and she seemed apparently well, so that she was transferred to another ward, chiefly occupied by working patients, where she was in the habit of assisting the attendants with their household and needle-work. Though usually cheerful and rational in conversation, she was observed to be always more or less depressed before and after the fortnightly visits of her husband; and on one occasion this depression was so marked as to partake almost of the character of a relapse, from which, however, she completely emerged, so that at the date of the fatal occurrence her conversation and deportment were those of a sane person. On the 1st of July, which happened to be one of the days set apart for the visits of patients' relatives, she seemed as cheerful as usual, and was engaged during the morning in the dormitories connected with the ward. Shortly before ten o'clock, after having finished scrubbing, she came downstairs to the scullery for her lunch of bread, cheese, and beer, and, strange to relate, asked the charge attendant to give her an extra piece of bread, which she received. After this she was never seen alive by any of the attendants; for, instead of passing into the day-room, to partake of her lunch, she must have slipped upstairs through the door at the foot of the staircase, which, contrary to the regulations, had been inadvertently left open. At a quarter-past ten o'clock, the Female Head Attendant came to the ward to fetch the patient to see her husband, who had arrived.

On her name being called without any response, and as, contrary to expectation, she was not found in the day-room, an immediate search was instituted, which resulted in the unfortunate woman being found by the attendant, who went upstairs, suspended by a round towel to a gas-bracket over a doorway at the entrance to the furthest dormitory on the third floor. She was taken down at once, and the Medical Superintendent, who had been summoned, went immediately, but on his arrival life was found to be quite extinct. The body being warm, and suspension evidently recent, attempts were made to restore animation by artificial respiration and the application of the electro-magnetic current, but, as had been anticipated, without avail. The round towel, by means of which suicide had been accomplished, had, no doubt, been secretly abstracted by the patient from the lavatory on the ground floor, and, in order to facilitate the carrying out of her fatal purpose, she had also brought one of the commode chairs from the adjoining dormitory, and placed it under the gas-bracket. The articles of food, with which she had been supplied, were found close by upon the floor, apparently untasted. At the inquest held upon the following day, the coroner's jury confined themselves to returning a verdict of suicide by hanging. The facts of this case, which have just been narrated, show with what craft and determination a suicidal patient will succeed in extinguishing life, and by simulating the aspect of sanity, both in conversation and deportment, contrive to lull the vigilance of experienced attendants until the fatal opportunity arrives.

As might be expected amongst a community comprising such a large proportion of aged and infirm people, many of those who died had reached an advanced period of life. Twelve out of twenty-nine were at death upwards

of 60 years of age, and of these 6 were between 60 and 70, 4 from 70 to 80, and 2 between 80 and 90. The ages of those that died give an average of 52, which is 3 under that of the previous year. It may also be added that in 17 instances the cause of death was investigated by post-mortem examination.

The general health of the patients, which during 1874 had not been so good as in previous years, became much improved, and generally throughout the past year was in a very satisfactory state. The occasional occurrence of erysipelas, adverted to in last Report, continued during the first quarter, but from the end of May until Christmas the asylum was completely free from this disorder. It is likewise gratifying to remark that the inmates have enjoyed entire immunity from every other species of infectious disease. Amongst the means adopted in the course of the year, with a view to promote the health of the inmates, and to which the marked improvement may be fairly attributed, reference may be made to the increase in the daily allowance of bread. The Committee will recollect that at the meeting, held in March, their sanction was given to a recommendation from the Medical Superintendent, that the quantity of bread daily issued to the patients should be increased by four ounces for the males and by two for the females, and that the proposed extra allowance be given in equal portions at breakfast and supper, so that every male patient would have half-a-pound of bread at each of those meals. That this change in the diet-scale has proved highly beneficial is evident from the decided improvement that has taken place in the general health, as well as a notable diminution observable in the prevalence of irritability or excitement, and also from the fact that the bread issued is entirely consumed, especially by the male patients, but in

the case of the females, after a time, when the weather became warmer, their smaller additional allowance did not seem to be so much required.

In striking contrast to the health of the patients the past year has been characterised by the occurrence of an extraordinary amount of severe illness amongst the attendants and others connected with the asylum, which, in several instances, threatened to destroy life, and, in two cases, terminated fatally. One of the latter was the male attendant, whose case has already been alluded to, who died after a short attack of acute brain disease. He was a very good attendant, and universally esteemed by both patients and officials, a large party of whom followed him to the grave, and by them as a mark of respect, a handsome stone in memory of the deceased has been erected in Cholsey Churchyard.

In connection with the medical and general treatment of the patients, there has not been any notable variation in the means employed, either medicinal or moral. The greater number of those admitted being in feeble health, and in reduced bodily condition, required generous alimentation in combination with various medicinal remedies, either tonic or sedative in action, to improve nutrition, replenish the wasted tissues, and reinvigorate the system. Consequently the consumption of extra articles of diet and of alcoholic stimulants was materially increased during the year. The associated amusements, comprising occasional theatricals and the fortnightly entertainments of dancing, and vocal music were regularly held until near the end of the year, when they had to be suspended on account of the serious illness of the two officials, in principal charge of the female department.

An increased number of patients have been employed

at the various industrial occupations which have been detailed in previous reports. Those engaged in the workshops have, with the aid of one tailor and one shoemaker attendant, been sufficiently numerous to make and repair the entire male clothing, and all boots and shoes required by the patients in the establishment. The out-door workers, in addition to their ordinary farm and garden occupations, have afforded valuable assistance towards effecting the following improvements. First, an excavation of considerable magnitude on the garden side of the lower female airing-court wall to enable a fruit border to be formed: the formation of a new roadway along the south front of the asylum, and on each side of the upper garden, and trenching the ground in preparation for planting the gap between the lodge and farm, and in the airing-courts. The latter improvement of planting the south male and female airing-courts with rows of trees and groups of shrubs had long been a great desideratum, and will soon impart a more cheerful aspect to those daily resorts of the worst class of patients, who are unable to be employed out of the wards or on the farm and garden.

A concise statement may now be given of the principal alterations or additions that have been effected in the course of the year with a view to improve the general condition of the asylum. The increased water-supply from the new well has now been made available by a connection with the two soft-water pumps, and it has been arranged that those two pumps which before only supplied the laundry cisterns with rain water can now either supply the large tanks in both towers with soft water, or with water derived from the additional well. The supply of hot water for bathing purposes which on certain days, when numerous patients were bathed, had

frequently been found deficient in quantity, has been much increased by the introduction of larger pipes to convey the cold water into the hot cisterns, where the heating process is effected, and is now ample for all requirements. By a simple arrangement the exhaust-steam from the engine is now conveyed into the cistern from which the large boilers are fed, raising the temperature of the water to near the boiling point before it enters the boilers, with the result, according to the Clerk of the Works, of effecting a reduction of at least 40 per cent. in the amount of fuel consumed. The ventilation, as well as the heating of the male infirmary dormitory, which is occupied by sick patients both during the day and night, has been greatly improved by a communication made with an extension of one of the hot-air flues in connection with Haden's apparatus and the introduction of an Arnott's ventilator near the ceiling over the fire-place. In addition to the performance of the annual lime-whiting of the various dormitories and other apartments used by patients throughout the asylum, a great deal of painting has been done. The walls of three of the female wards above the dado have been painted, and the adjoining bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets, and sculleries have also been painted to the height of five feet above the floor. Several new clocks have been placed in the wards, and one in the dining-hall; two full-sized bagatelle tables have been introduced into the male wards occupied by the working and convalescent patients, and strips of carpet have been laid down in the dormitories and single rooms of the male and female infirmary wards.

The annual inspection of the asylum by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy was not made until the middle of December. In their Report, written in the Visitors'

Book, they state, *inter alia,* that the patients in both divisions were quiet in their behaviour, and that good care seemed to be given in keeping them clean and tidy in person and dress; that the bedding was throughout excellent and carefully looked after; that they saw an excellent dinner served in the dining-hall to 205 patients of both sexes, and that the diet generally appeared to give satisfaction, judging from the absence of complaints and the expressions of content made by many; and that they were glad to recognise the improvements effected or in progress, and to bear testimony to the kindness with which the patients appear to be treated.

Two changes in the staff have occurred in the course of the year; the first by the resignation of the Rev. D. B. Binney, Chaplain of the Institution, on his presentation to the Vicarage of Culham; and the second by the resignation in December of the Assistant Medical Officer, Alexander Reid Urquhart, M.B., the result of his receiving a valuable appointment to travel abroad with a young gentleman. To fill up the vacancies thus produced, the Rev. C. F. Thorndike has been appointed as Chaplain, and Charles W. Harvey, M.B., of the London University, as Assistant Medical Officer.

It now only remains for the Medical Superintendent to express his respectful thanks to the Committee of Visitors, and to acknowledge the efficient services which have been rendered by the various officials connected with the asylum.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM,
21*st January*, 1876.

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1875.

	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on December 31st, 1874				127	145	272
Admitted for the first time during the year	29	36	65			
Re-admitted during the year	3	3	6	32	39	71
Total under care during the year				159	184	343
Discharged and Died:						
Recovered	8	16	24			
Relieved	1	2	3			
Not Improved	2	5	7			
Died	18	11	29			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				29	34	63
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1875				130	150	280
Average numbers resident during the year				128	155	283

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, *till December* 31*st*, 1875.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the Period of five years and three months				282	309	591
Re-admissions				9	20	29
Total of Cases admitted				291	329	620
Discharged and Died:						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	51	77	128			
Relieved	9	9	18			
Not Improved	18	19	37			
Died	83	74	157			
Total Discharged and Died during the Period of five years and three months				161	179	340
Numbers remaining December 31st, 1875				130	150	280
Average numbers resident during the five years and three months				127	147	274

TABLE III.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on December 31st of each year.			Average numbers resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Three Months of 1870 ...	50	62	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	49	62	111	42	53	95	...	...	...	2.3	...	1
1871 ...	85	85	170	4	7	11	...	1	1	1	...	1	13	7	20	116	132	248	80	95	175	4.7	8.2	6.4	16.2	7.3	11.4
1872 ...	47	42	89	19	17	36	3	1	4	3	...	3	14	17	31	124	139	263	120	138	258	40.4	40.4	40.4	11.6	12.3	12.0
1873 ...	35	42	77	13	13	26	1	2	3	8	7	15	14	14	28	123	145	268	129	143	272	37.2	30.9	33.7	10.8	9.0	10.2
1874 ...	42	59	101	7	24	31	4	3	7	4	7	11	23	25	48	127	145	272	122	146	268	16.6	40.6	30.6	18.8	17.1	17.9
1875 ...	32	39	71	8	16	24	1	2	3	2	5	7	18	11	29	130	150	280	128	155	283	25.0	41.0	33.8	14.0	7.0	10.2
Total	291	329	620	51	77	128	9	9	18	18	19	37	83	74	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

TABLE IV.

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on December 31st, 1875.

Year.	Admitted.					Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1875.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1875.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions on Dec. 31, 1875.		
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1870	50	62	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	8	10	15	14	29	31	38	69
1871	85	84	...	1	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	3	12	14	26	1	2	3	11	6	17	21	23	44	40	40	80
1872	44	38	3	4	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	15	20	35	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	13	23	17	7	24
1873	35	40	...	2	77	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	24	2	5	7	2	3	5	13	7	20	7	14	21
1874	39	49	3	10	101	2	7	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	5	10	6	20	26	3	...	3	1	1	2	17	15	32	15	23	38
1875	29	36	3	3	71	5	8	13	...	1	1	..	...	...	7	2	9	5	8	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	2	9	20	28	48
Total...	282	309	9	20	620	8	16	24	1	2	3	2	5	7	18	11	29	51	77	128	9	9	18	18	19	37	83	74	157	130	150	280

Summary of the Total Admissions from September 30th, 1870, to December 31st, 1875.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Percentage of Cases Recovered	17.52	23.41	20.65
,, ,, Relieved	3.08	2.73	2.90
,, ,, Not Improved	6.19	5.78	5.97
,, ,, Dead	28.53	22.49	25.32
,, ,, Remaining	44.68	45.59	45.16
	100.	100.	100.

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1875.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease :			
Apoplexy	2	0	2
Epilepsy, Exhaustion from	0	1	1
Disease of Brain	1	0	1
General Paralysis	4	1	5
Mania, Exhaustion from	0	1	1
Melancholia, Exhaustion from ...	3	1	4
Paralysis	2	3	5
Thoracic Disease :			
Bronchitis and Heart Disease ...	1	1	2
Heart Disease	1	0	1
Phthisis	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	0	1
Erysipelas	1	0	1
Hanging, Suicidal	0	1	1
Senile Decay	1	1	2
Total	18	11	29

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1875.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	...	1	2	2	4
From 1 to 3 months	...	1	1	3	0	3
„ 3 to 6 „	2	2	4	4	3	7
„ 6 to 9 „	1	7	8	1	0	1
„ 9 to 12 „	3	5	8	1	1	2
„ 1 to 2 years	1	1	2	1	1	2
„ 2 to 3 „	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 3 to 4 „	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ 4 to 5 „	...	...	...	2	1	3
Over 5 years	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	8	16	24	18	11	29

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1875.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class: First attack, and within three months on admission	15	15	30	6	12	18	1	1	2	9	5	14
Second Class: First attack, and above three, and within twelve months on admission ...	8	6	14	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	2	3
Third Class: Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth Class: First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission	4	13	17	...	...	...	2	6	8	8	4	12
Total...	32	39	71	8	16	24	3	7	10	18	11	29

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

Ages.	The Admissions.			Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ 10 to 20 „	4	7	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
„ 20 to 30 „	2	13	15	3	6	9	...	2	2	1	1	2
„ 30 to 40 „	11	5	16	2	4	6	2	2	4	3	1	4
„ 40 to 50 „	4	3	7	...	4	4	...	2	2	4	3	7
„ 50 to 60 „	4	7	11	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2
„ 60 to 70 „	5	3	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	6
„ 70 to 80 „	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ 80 to 90 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	32	39	71	8	16	24	3	7	10	18	11	29

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	9	21	30	4	6	10	3	3	6	5	3	8
Married	18	11	29	3	7	10	...	2	2	9	5	14
Widowed	5	7	12	1	3	4	...	1	1	3	2	5
Not Ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Total	32	39	71	8	16	24	3	7	10	18	11	29

TABLE X.

Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year 1875.

Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges. Recovered.			The Discharges. Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL:												
Fright	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss of Situation...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Religious Excitement	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide of Father...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL:												
Amenorrhœa ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brain Disease ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Concussion of Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hereditary ...	5	13	18	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	2	5
Hyperlactation ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Head ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Intemperance ...	5	...	5	4	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	1
Liver Disease ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Predisposition from Previous Attack	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal State ...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun-stroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unascertained ...	10	10	20	2	3	5	...	4	4	8	6	14
Total ..	32	39	71	8	16	24	3	7	10	18	11	29

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Form of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

Form of Insanity.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	8	10	18	2	5	7	1	...	1	2	3	5
Melancholia	13	13	26	5	7	12	...	2	2	6	2	8
Monomania	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dementia	10	11	21	1	2	3	2	3	5	10	4	14
Amentia ... Idiocy	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Amentia ... Congenital Imbecility ...	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	32	39	71	8	16	24	3	7	10	18	11	29

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted during the Year 1875.

Religious Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptist	1	4	5
Church of England	25	28	53
Independent	2	1	3
Primitive Methodist	...	2	2
Roman Catholic	1	2	3
Wesleyan	3	...	3
Unknown	...	2	2
Total	32	39	71

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients admitted in 1875.

Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.
Attendant on Lunatics	1	Charwoman	1
Basketmaker	1	Domestic Servant ...	12
Biscuitmaker	1	Fieldworker	2
Carter	1	Householder	1
Coachmaker's Labourer	1	Housekeeper	1
Coal Factor	1	Housewife	8
Confectioner	1	Labourer's Daughter ...	1
Farmer	1	Labourer's Wife ...	3
Grocer's Porter ...	1	Laundress	1
Labourer	16	Seamstress	2
Milkseller	1	Shoemaker's Wife ...	1
Railway Clerk	1	Unknown, or of no Occupation	6
Rakemaker	1		
Sawyer	1		
Shoemaker	1		
Unknown, or of no Occupation	2		
Total	32	Total	39

TABLE No. 4.

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

1875. Months.	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	3	8	...	...	3	3	127	148	275
February	6	2	1	1	2	...	128	150	278
March	1	4	...	1	4	...	129	151	280
April	4	7	2	3	1	2	126	155	281
May	3	3	1	3	2	2	128	156	284
June	3	2	1	...	...	...	127	154	281
July	1	4	3	3	...	1	127	155	282
August	6	3	...	1	1	1	129	156	285
September ...	1	3	2	2	...	...	131	158	289
October	2	1	...	2	3	...	130	158	288
November... ...	...	2	1	2	1	...	129	157	286
December... ...	2	...	...	5	...	2	129	155	284
Total ...	32	39	11	23	17	11	128	155	283

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moulsford and Littlemore, on Dec. 31st, 1875.

	On Dec. 31st, 1874.		Admitted in 1875.		Discharged or Removed in 1875.		Died in 1875.		Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1875.			Remaining at Littlemore, Dec. 31st, 1875.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Abingdon	7	7	1	1	1	1	...	1	7	6	13	6	3	9
Bradfield	12	10	2	3	...	2	2	1	13	10	23	2	5	7
Cookham	7	11	1	2	1	3	...	2	7	8	15	2	4	6
Easthampstead ...	5	3	2	2	1	3	...	...	6	2	8	...	2	2
Faringdon	7	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	12	18	2	3	5
Hungerford	3	10	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	11	14	3	4	7
Newbury	9	15	3	2	...	4	1	..	11	13	24	2	14	16
,, Borough ...	13	10	3	2	1	...	1	1	14	11	25	...	...	...
Reading	25	31	4	13	1	4	4	2	24	38	62	...	...	...
Wallingford ...	7	13	1	1	...	2	3	...	5	12	17	2	2	4
Wantage	8	6	5	2	2	1	2	1	9	6	15	6	5	11
Windsor	7	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...
Wokingham ...	14	15	6	2	2	...	2	2	16	15	31	9	4	13
County	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Out County Unions. Henley	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Brentford	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Croydon	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbott ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	126	145	31	39	11	23	17	11	130	150	280	37	46	83

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1875, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, Chorea, General Paralysis, or other forms of Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital Imbecility	8	4	12
Idiocy	13	5	18
Idiocy with Epilepsy	2	5	7
Idiocy with Paralysis and Chorea ...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	16	13	29
Epilepsy with Paralysis	2	...	2
General Paralysis	5	2	7
Paralysis	8	3	11
Chorea and Congenital Imbecility ..	...	1	1
Total	55	33	88

TABLE No. 7.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Employed	96	108	204
" at Chapel	89	96	185
" at Morning Prayers ...	92	95	187
" at Associated Amusements	65	76	141
" Walk beyond Grounds ...	49	32	81
" " " " On Parole	3	...	3

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Moulsford Lunatic Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

My appointment as Chaplain to this Asylum being comparatively so recent, my Report for the year will be necessarily brief.

The hours of Divine Service on Sundays, as appointed by the Committee, have been adhered to, and the attendance of the patients at these Services of the Church has been good. I have ventured to make a change in the hour of Daily Matins, from 9 a.m. to 8.20 a.m.; this change was strongly recommended by the Medical Superintendent, and I trust will have the approval of the Committee. The number of patients attending Matins averages about 160 males and 100 females.

There has been a monthly celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Chapel, and the sick and infirm have had the benefit of this Holy Ordinance as occasion required. The number of Communicants at present in the establishment, including the Matron and Attendants, is 34.

The great interest shown by the patients in the Church Service, and the hearty way in which they join in the musical portions of the Service, have led me to conclude that something of a Choral Service would be beneficial and highly appreciated by them. The want of a proper instrument is a great drawback. The Harmonium at present in use, being paltry and imperfect, is utterly unworthy of the use to which it is put in the Chapel, and I am sure that all who attend the Chapel Services would

rejoice to see the Harmonium replaced by a small Organ, or at least a better instrument of its kind. Meanwhile, I hope soon to recommence the Choir practices, which have been interrupted by the unfortunate illness of the Matron and Chief Attendant of the female patients. My thanks are due to the Committee for their liberality in presenting the Ferial Psalter for the use of the Choir.

The books of the Library have been re-catalogued, and I should esteem it an especial advantage if some new and well-chosen works were added each year to the present collection of books.

In conclusion, I must take this opportunity of saying how easy my labour has been made to me by the hearty way in which I have been met by those in authority at the Asylum, and how greatly my work has been rewarded by seeing instances among the patients of a readiness to learn and to profit by my ministrations. I can only hope that such pleasant relations may continue, and that these poor afflicted ones may feel through the darkness of mental disease the wonderful power of the Light and Love of the Saviour; that there may arise in these minds, now so far astray, the hope that vanquishes the grave, and, at length, that they may be admitted into the presence of the Great High Priest, where all will be made manifest that is obscure now, and in whose light they shall see light.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. THORNDIKE,

MOULSFORD ASYLUM, WALLINGFORD,

January 20*th*, 1876.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1875.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

An Account of Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1875.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with the Treasurer, 1874	1,797	14	3			
" Do. with House Steward ...	36	13	6			
				1,834	7	9
1. MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions in the County.						
Abingdon	367	1	11			
Bradfield	634	1	7			
Cookham	488	10	8			
Easthampstead	264	19	5			
Faringdon	525	17	11			
Hungerford	417	2	6			
Newbury	1,372	11	7			
Reading	1,742	17	3			
Wallingford	493	3	5			
Wantage	401	14	10			
Windsor	273	1	5			
Wokingham	852	7	4			
County of Berks	65	1	11			
				7,898	11	9
From other Counties.						
Henley	25	12	10			
Croydon	20	8	0			
Newton Abbott	36	8	0			
Brentford	3	2	0			
				85	10	10
				9,818	10	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,818	10	4
2. Extra Charges.						
Abingdon	1	4	6			
Bradfield	2	16	6			
Cookham	1	4	6			
Faringdon	3	4	0			
Hungerford	2	6	0			
Newbury	6	15	0			
Reading	6	2	6			
Wallingford	1	4	6			
Wantage	4	1	0			
Wokingham	3	3	10			
County of Berks	1	2	10			
				33	5	2
3. Farm.						
Sale of Wheat	71	12	6			
,, Stock	7	15	0			
				79	7	6
4. Old Stores.						
Sale of Tar	8	3	5			
,, Old Stores	12	0	1			
				20	3	6
Sundry Receipts				3	9	9
5. Lodging Account.						
Reading	154	8	0			
Newbury	40	2	6			
				194	10	6
6. Repairs Account.						
Reading...	68	9	4			
Newbury	30	8	7			
County	334	14	8			
				433	12	7
Carried forward ...				10,582	19	4

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				10,582	19	4
7. Additions and Improvements Account.						
Reading...	34	3	11			
Newbury	15	3	11			
County	167	3	5			
				216	11	3
8. Private Patients Account.				6	10	3
Total Receipts				10,806	0	10

Farm Supplies to House, 1875.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk, 2,547 gals.	127	7	0			
,, Skimmed, 2,402 gals. ...	80	1	5			
Butter, 582 lbs.	45	16	10			
Beef, 785 lbs.	24	10	8			
Veal, 815 lbs.	23	13	8			
Pork, 3,947 lbs.	115	2	5			
Fowls, 25	3	2	6			
Eggs, 756	2	18	0			
Potatoes, 471 sacks	182	16	6			
Vegetables	133	1	1			
				738	10	1
	Total . . .			£738	10	1

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.
1. Salaries and Wages.	
Officers:	£ s. d.
Medical Superintendent	92 10 0
Chaplain	50 0 0
Clerk to the Visitors	27 10 0
Assistant Medical Officer	20 0 0
Clerk and Steward	35 0 0
Housekeeper	12 10 0
Attendants:	
Head Attendant (Male)	10 0 0
Attendants ,,	70 3 8
Head Attendant (Female)	7 10 0
Attendants ,,	46 10 2
Servants:	
In-door:	
Hall Porter	6 0 0
Cook	5 0 0
Housemaid	3 10 0
Kitchenmaid	3 10 0
Laundress	5 0 0
Laundrymaids	7 19 2
Out-door:	
Engineer	11 1 0
Baker	15 4 0
Gasman	13 0 0
Stoker	4 16 5
Totals	446 14 5

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
92 10 0	92 10 0	95 0 0	
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	
22 10 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
71 14 5	85 6 4	80 1 0	
7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	
45 0 6	50 1 4	50 4 2	
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	
3 10 0	3 11 8	3 15 0	
3 15 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	
5 0 0	4 8 4	5 0 0	
7 15 0	9 1 8	7 2 2	
11 18 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	
16 16 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	
12 14 0	11 16 0	13 0 0	
5 5 0	4 17 6	5 12 6	
452 17 11	467 15 10	466 17 10	1,834 6 0
		Carried forward ...	... £1,834 6 0

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.			
		£	s.	
Brought forward	... ...	...		
2. Provisions:				
Ale	24 brls.	42	10	
Beer	94 „	103	8	
Bacon	563 lbs.	18	9	
Butter	1,054 „	62	2	
Cheese	1,475 „	48	0	1
Coffee	28 „	1	19	
Currants	... ...	...		
Eggs	4,066	17	5	
Fish	... ...	2	1	
Flour	70 sks.	117	5	
Beef	5,030 lbs.	162	8	
Mutton	2,194 „	66	5	
Prime Joints	560 „	21	5	
New Zealand Mutton	1782 „	38	10	
Pickled Pork	... ...	...		...
Extract of Beef	42 „	14	5	1
Plums	108 lbs.	1	16	7
Sugar (moist)	1,916 lbs.	22	10	0
Ditto (loaf)	160 „	2	12	6
Tea (No. 1)	104 lbs.	13	0	0
Ditto (No. 2)	526 „	46	0	6
Barley, Pease, Rice, Sago, &c.	... ...	7	17	6
Salt and Spices	... ...	6	12	5
Totals		816	6	9

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,834 6 0
31 brls.	54 8 0	25 brls.	39 10 0	22 brls.	33 7 4	
90 ,,	99 0 0	97 ,,	106 12 0	72 ,,	79 4 0	
642 lbs.	20 0 9	979 lbs.	31 1 1	986 lbs.	31 14 3	
910 ,,	47 2 6	1,057 ,,	63 9 4	1,221 ,,	73 1 7	
2,352 ,,	75 14 10	1,121 ,,	33 13 0	2,708 ,,	82 1 4	
28 ,,	1 19 8	56 ,,	3 14 8	... ...	... ...	
256 ,,	3 17 9	... ...	... ...	257 lbs.	4 7 2	
3,240	10 13 6	1895	11 18 3	3,464	22 1 2	
... ...	2 4 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 3 8	
88 sks.	136 8 0	90 sks.	141 18 0	86 sks.	165 18 8	
5,554 lbs.	173 11 3	5,869 lbs.	183 8 1	5,673 lbs.	186 3 10	
2,018 ,,	58 16 10	2,347 ,,	78 4 8	2,761 ,,	92 0 8	
864 ,,	32 8 5	571 ,,	21 8 3	691 ,,	25 5 7	
876 ,,	18 14 2	882 ,,	18 16 8	828 ,,	19 8 2	
440 ,,	12 0 6	434 ,,	12 2 2	600 ,,	18 11 0	
28 ,,	9 13 8	14 ,,	4 6 4	28 ,,	8 12 8	
128 lbs.	2 2 4	... ...	... ...	110 lbs.	2 1 3	
2,016 lbs.	22 5 0	2,352 lbs.	25 3 0	2,576 lbs.	27 4 6	
... ...	... ...	229 ,,	3 11 7	112 ,,	1 13 0	
40 lbs.	4 13 4	50 lbs.	5 16 8	50 lbs.	5 16 8	
300 ,,	26 5 0	375 ,,	32 16 3	500 ,,	43 15 0	
... ...	5 7 0	... ...	13 0 8	... ...	2 16 0	
... ...	8 1 11	... ...	10 6 4	... ...	9 17 7	
	825 9 2		840 17 0		937 5 1	3,419 18 0
				Carried forward	... ...	£5,254 4 0

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.	
		£ s.
Brought forward - - - - - - -	... ...	...
3. Necessaries.		
Blue - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...
Black Lead - - - - - - -	... ...	...
Blacking - - - - - - - -	... ...	...
Hearth Stones - - - - - - -	... ...	...
House Flannel - - - - - - -	504 yds.	12 1
Soap - - - - - - - - -	2,800 lbs.	32 10
Ditto (soft and carbolic) - - - -	6 frks.	4 1
Soda - - - - - - - - -	1,117 lbs.	3 14 1
Starch - - - - - - - -	112 lbs.	1 19
Candles - - - - - - - -	... ...	...
Coal (Silkstone) - - - - - -	249 tons	279 19
Ditto (Gas) - - - - - - -	30 tons	38 1 1
Lime - - - - - - - - -	19 qrs.	4 7
Matches - - - - - - - -	2 gross.	1 0 0
Oil - - - - - - - - -	... ...	... 15 0
Wood - - - - - - - - -	... ...	6 15 0
		385 5 6

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarser.		Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,254 4 0
14 lbs.	... 10 6	28 lbs.	1 1 0	... ...	... ...	
56 lbs.	1 1 0	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	
½ gross	... 11 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
35 yds.	24 8 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
800 lbs.	32 10 0	2,800 lbs.	31 19 0	2,800 lbs.	32 10 0	
. ...	13 11 0	8 frks.	5 8 0	8 frks.	5 8 0	
547 lbs.	4 13 3	912 lbs.	2 14 10	578 lbs.	1 14 10	
56 lbs.	... 18 0	167 lbs.	2 12 0	112 lbs.	1 16 0	
4 doz.	... 19 0	12 doz.	2 17 0	... ...	... ...	
23 tons	138 12 0	138 tons	159 4 11	143 tons	160 9 7	
20 tons	24 8 0	17 tons	16 17 6	41 tons	49 6 0	
9 qrs	2 5 0	9 qrs.	2 7 6	25 qrs.	6 2 6	
2 gross	1 0 0	2 gross	1 0 0	3 gross	1 10 0	
.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
.. ...	... ...	... ...	7 0 6	... ...	... ...	
	245 7 9		233 2 3		258 16 11	1,122 12 5

Carried forward £6,376 16 5

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
4. Miscellaneous:			
Printing and Advertising - - - - - - - -	39	18	8
Stationery - - - - - - - - - -	1	3	6
Books and Periodicals - - - - - - - -	7	17	4
Postages - - - - - - - - - - -	4	12	4
Travelling Expenses of Officers - - - - - -	...	8	3
Tobacco - - - - - - - - - - -	13	2	9
Musicians and Music - - - - - - - -	4	15	9
Theatrical Expenses - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Brushes, Mops, &c. - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Earthenware - - - - - - - - - -	15	13	4
Ironmongery and Tin Ware - - - - - - -	6	15	11
Baskets - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Rope and Twine - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Carriage of Goods - - - - - - - - -	2	3	8
Attendance at Funerals - - - - - - - -	1	10	0
Sweeping Chimneys - - - - - - - - -	4	1	6
Paper - - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	10
Sundries - - - - - - - - - - -	1	14	2
Totals - - - - - - -	103	19	0

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	6,376 16 5
12 18 8	38 7 8	... 17 4	
1 6 0	... 11 6	13 16 1	
1 2 2	1 2 2	7 0 0	
4 18 1	3 19 0	4 18 1	
3 11 3	4 0 11	4 3 0	
13 2 4	14 1 9	14 1 3	
2 13 0	3 4 0	5 17 0	
2 17 3	... 14 0	3 1 3	
10 15 6	8 4 0	12 13 11	
1 7 0	12 5 8	... 15 6	
3 0 10	5 6 4	22 13 8	
3 11 6	... ...	3 16 6	
... ...	2 6 0	... ...	
3 12 0	3 7 4	3 7 0	
... 17 6	... 7 6	... 15 0	
2 10 0	2 1 6	2 12 6	
... ...	6 17 5	... ...	
1 7 6	5 5 0	2 8 8	
69 10 7	112 1 9	102 16 9	388 8 1

Carried forward £6,765 4 6

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
5. Taxes and Insurance:			
House Duty - - - - - - - - - -	1	9	9
Poor Rate - - - - - - - - - -	3	0	9
Church Rate - - - - - - - - - -	...	10	2
Totals - - - - - - -	5	0	8
6. Surgery and Dispensary:			
Drugs - - - - - - - - - - -	40	8	6
Wines and Spirits - - - - - - - - -	20	6	0
Surgical Instruments - - - - - - - -	2	13	6
	63	8	0
7. Funerals and Removals:			
Coffins and Fees - - - - - - - - -	8	11	6
Removal Expenses - - - - - - - - -	...		...
	8	11	6

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	2rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	6,765 4 6
... ...	... ...	... ...	
4 1 0	2 0 6	4 1 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
4 1 0	2 0 6	4 1 0	15 3 2
49 1 2	20 11 4	61 11 10	
8 16 0	16 8 0	14 16 0	
2 6 11	... 1 9	3 11 0	
60 4 1	37 1 1	79 18 10	240 12 0
7 7 0	2 9 0	6 2 6	
3 15 6	3 1 10	1 17 10	
11 2 6	5 10 10	8 0 4	33 5 2
		Carried forward ...	... £7,054 4 10

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.			
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	... ...	...		...
8. Clothing:				
Linen Sheeting	... ...	...		...
Linen Shirting	... ...	...		...
Cotton ditto	... ...	...		...
Print	... ...	...		...
Muslin	... ...	...		...
Jean	... ...	...		...
Forfar	... ...	...		...
Calico	252 yds.	5	3	8
Blue Check	... ...	...		...
Ticken	... ...	...		...
Gingham	... ...	...		...
Corduroy	261 yds.	21	10	5
Flannel	100 „	6	1	10
Bonnets	... ...	...		...
Hats	... ...	...		...
Handkerchiefs	... ...	...		...
Stays	... ...	...		...
Stockings	... ...	...		...
Alpaca	... ...	...		...
Brown Holland	... ...	...		...
Porter's Uniform	... ...	...		...
Haberdashery	... ...	1	18	0
Leather	... ...	7	0	3
Shoemaker's Wages	... ...	7	0	0
Tailor's „		15	2	6
Total		63	16	8

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7,054 4 10
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50 yds.	7 0 8	
520 yds.	22 1 10					
1010 ,,	24 8 5					
924 ,,	21 3 3					
120 ,,	3 5 0					
316 ,,	7 17 9					
414 ,,	10 7 0					
1027 ,,	16 1 0					
204 ,,	7 12 7					
215 ,,	9 12 7					
306 ,,	9 13 5					
514 ,,	37 14 6					
435 ,,	24 18 5	... ...	... ...	498 ,,	36 15 5	
50	4 11 8					
146	5 15 2					
10 doz.	1 9 7					
9 ,,	6 19 6					
18 ,,	11 3 6					
60 yds.	2 8 9					
50 ,,	1 11 3					
... ...	4 9 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2 0	
... ...	25 19 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 12 8	
... ...	28 17 4	... ...	12 0 10	... ...	5 0 11	
... ...	7 0 0	... ...	7 0 0	.. ...	7 10 0	
... ...	15 13 11	... ...	5 3 9	... ...	6 3 6	
	310 14 9		24 4 7		74 5 2	473 1 2

Carried forward £7,527 6 0

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...		...
9. Farm and Garden:			
Wages, Bailiff	13	13	0
,, Gardener	13	0	0
,, Carter	9	2	0
,, Labourers	36	15	0
Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.	26	15	0
Seeds	15	2	9
Straw	...		...
Potatoes	29	14	1
Oil Cake	12	10	0
Manure	...		...
Tools	9	1	6
Shrubs	3	18	9
Cows	70	19	0
Grinding	...		...
Threshing	...		...
Farriery	...		...
Rectorial Tithe	...		...
Vicarial Tithe	...		...
Carriage of Goods	0	18	3
Tar Twine	...		...
Harness	2	0	5
Sundries	2	15	6
Total	246	5	3

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	7,527 6 0
14 14 0	15 3 0	13 13 0	
15 4 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	
9 19 0	11 15 0	9 2 0	
38 6 8	37 2 1	35 12 0	
7 10 0	15 17 0	12 10 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	14 11 4	... ...	
68 5 11	... ...	... ...	
... ...	10 1 3	... 13 6	
11 6 1	... ...	9 13 6	
7 8 2	1 2 9	3 19 5	
... 16 4	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	43 8 0	
... 14 0	... ...	2 6 0	
2 4 0	... ...	3 14 0	
1 17 7	... ...	2 9 0	
10 11 10	... ...	10 11 10	
2 18 10	... ...	2 18 10	
1 1 8	... 15 10	... ...	
... ...	2 5 10	... ...	
... ...	... ...	2 11 0	
... 7 1	... 17 6	... 5 0	
193 5 2	123 17 7	167 13 1	731 1 1

Carried forward £8,258 7 1

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...		...
10. Repairs:			
Wages—Engineer	11	1	0
,, Carpenter	15	13	5
,, Stoker	4	16	5
,, Painters	...		...
,, Bricklayers	3	16	1
,, Labourers	...		...
Clerk of the Works	27	6	0
Oils, Colours, White Lead, Turps, &c.	1	4	0
Timber	22	12	9
Glass	4	1	4
Glue and Size	...		...
Ironwork Castings and Fittings	2	17	7
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.	4	12	0
Lime and Cement	...		...
Bricks, &c.	6	5	0
New Retorts	...		...
Tools	...		...
Driving Bands	...		...
Drain Pipes	1	3	6
Insurance	...		...
Carriage by Rail	...	10	2
Postages	...		...
Total	105	19	3

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... .	... ...	... ...	8,258 7 1
11 18 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	
16 1 2	16 9 11	15 11 2	
5 5 0	4 17 6	5 12 6	
... ...	31 0 9	26 5 6	
... ...	55 2 4	8 19 0	
... ...	... ...	4 6 10	
27 6 0	27 6 0	47 15 6	
2 13 0	24 16 5	39 16 8	
21 17 11	5 1 7	3 6 10	
14 6 6	... 12 7	... ...	
3 8 8	2 10 2	2 13 8	
25 2 11	... ...	13 17 5	
3 14 9	5 17 4	3 12 11	
... ...	... 15 0	5 6 6	
7 8 0	7 12 9	... ...	
46 18 10	... ...	... ...	
13 17 2	3 6 3	... ...	
... ...	4 8 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	4 10 0	28 16 6	
11 19 11	... 19 3	1 18 11	
... ...	... 6 6	... ...	
211 17 10	206 13 4	219 0 11	743 11 4
	Carried forward		£9,001 18 5

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.
	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	... ...
11. Additions and Improvements:	
Bagatelle Boards - - - - - - - - -	... ...
Carpeting - - - - - - - - - -	.. ...
Clocks - - - - - - - - - - -	... ...
Trees and Shrubs - - - - - - - - -	... ...
Gravel, Road-making - - - - - - - -	... ...
Alteration of Pumps - - - - - - - -	... ...
Locks - - - - - - - - - - -	... ...
Total - - - - - - -	... ...

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ..	... ...	9,001 18 5
23 18 0	... ...	... ...	
20 18 0	26 18 2	7 3 6	
12 14 6	... ...	... ...	
19 0 0	... ...	... ...	
... ...	6 5 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	47 2 4	
... ...	... ...	2 12 0	
76 10 6	33 3 2	56 17 10	166 11 6

Total Expenditure £9,168 9 11

BALANCE

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance with Treasurer, 1874 -	1797 14 3	
,, ,, House Steward -	36 13 6	1834 7 9
,, Sale of Farm Produce - -	79 7 6	
,, ,, Old Stores - -	23 13 3	103 0 9
,, From Unions for Maintenance of Patients - - -	7984 2 7	
,, Extra Charges - - -	33 5 2	
,, Lodging Account - - -	194 10 6	
,, Repairs Account - - -	433 12 7	
,, Additions and Improvements Account - - - -	216 11 3	
,, Non-Pauper Patients Account -	6 10 3	8868 12 4
		£10806 0 10

SHEET.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

PAYMENTS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.			
By Salaries and Wages - -	1834	6	0			
,, Provisions - - - -	3419	18	0			
,, Necessaries - - - -	1122	12	5			
,, Miscellaneous - - - -	388	8	1			
,, Taxes and Insurance - -	15	3	2			
,, Surgery and Dispensary - -	240	12	0			
,, Funerals and Removals - -	33	5	2			
,, Clothing - - - -	473	1	2			
,, Farm and Garden - - -	731	1	1			
,, Repairs - - - - -	743	11	4			
,, Additions and Improvements -	166	11	6			
				9168	9	11
,, Balance with Treasurer - -	1607	10	8			
,, Ditto ,, House Steward -	30	0	3			
				1637	10	11
				£10806	0	10

(Signed) EDWIN STOTT,
Clerk and Steward.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

	1874.	1875.				1876.
	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.
Bacon, per cwt. - - - - -	74/-	70/-	70/-	70/-	72/-	72/-
Beer, per barrel - - - - -	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	130/-	132/-	116/-	132/-	134/-	150/-
Cheese, per „ - - - - -	69/- & 80/-	74/-	70/- & 79/-	66/- & 74/-	66/- & 74/-	63/- & 79/-
Flour, per sack - - - - -	36/-	33/6	31/-	31/6	38/6	38/-
Meat, per lb. - - - - -	7½d.	7⅜d.	7¼d.	7¼d.	8d.	7¾d.
Sugar, per cwt. - - - - -	24/- & 26/6	24/6 & 29/-	24/- & 27/3	23/- & 27/-	23/3 & 25/-	23/- & 25/-
Tea, per lb. - - - - - -	1/9 & 2/6	1/9 & 2/6	1/9 & 2/4	1/9 & 2/4	1/9 & 2/4	1/9 & 2/4
Coal, per ton - - - - -	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6
Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	26/-	26/-	26/-	25/-	26/-	26/-

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		For the Year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2	6·	2	5·63	2	5·92	2	5·77	2	5.83
Provisions	4	6·82	4	6·	4	5·79	4	11.76	4	7·61
Necessaries	2	1·87	1	4·05	1	2·91	1	4·5	1	6·33
Miscellaneous	...	6·98	...	4·55	...	7·17	...	6·56	...	6·31
Taxes and Insurance	...	0·34	...	0·27	...	0·13	...	0·26	...	0·25
Dispensary	...	4·25	...	3·94	...	2.37	...	5·1	...	3·91
Clothing	...	4·29	1	8·32	...	1·55	...	4·73	...	7.69
Farm and Garden	1	4·54	1	0·62	...	7.92	...	10·69	...	11·88
Weekly cost	11	11·09	11	9·38	9	9·76	11	1·73	11	1·81
Less Farm and other Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·67
Cost per head per week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0·14
Average number of Patients daily	278		282		287		286		283	
Days of Residence	25017		25680		26266		26347		103310	

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

	Breakfast.						Dinner.																Supper.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.								Females.								Males.			Females		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt
Sunday - -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Monday - -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	3	6	½	...	1½	...	...	...	3	5	½	...	1	...	...	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Tuesday - -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Wednesday -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	4	...	½	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	½	...	...	12	...	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Thursday -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Friday - -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	4	4	½	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	½	...	...	...	1	...	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
Saturday - -	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1	4	...	½	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	½	8	...	...	...	7	8	⅓	1	6	⅓	1
	56	2⅓	7	42	2⅓	7	36	22	3½	44	1½	12	1	8	36	21	3½	44	1	12	1	7	56	2⅓	7	42	2⅓	7

N.B.—Scale per gall. for Tea,—1 oz. Tea, 4 oz. Sugar, 1 pt Milk.
,, lb. for Plum Pudding,—8 oz. Flour. 1 oz. Raisins, 1 oz. Treacle, 1 oz. Suet.
The Soup is made from Legs of Beef, Fresh Beef Bones, New Zealand Mutton, Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Onions, &c.
Patients employed on the land, in Workshops and Laundry, have 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, and ½ pt. of Beer, at 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.
Other Patients employed in the Wards, the same at 10 a.m., only.
Bacon is occasionally substituted for fresh Meat for Dinner.
The Sick are dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

ARTICLES MADE UP, REPAIRED OR MARKED, AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE ASYLUM, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER, DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Articles.	Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Check and Print - -	224	...	264	390
,, Harden - - -	113	...	78	240
,, Black - - - -	73	...	61	20
Bedgowns - - - - -	...	...	24	95
Bonnets (re-trimmed) - - -	116	...	51	...
Caps. Day - - - - -	...	...	51	232
,, Night - - - -	...	...	19	40
Chemises. Linen - - -	135	...	172	378
,, Flannel - - -	50	...	45	327
,, Ticken - - -	...	...	1	45
Counterpanes - - - -	...	...	25	136
Covers. Chair, Cushion, and Couch	7	...	...	7
Carpets - - - - - -	20	...	...	1
Drawers. Flannel - - -	125	...	116	149
,, Ticken - - -	...	...	1	9
Dresses. Prints and Ginghams -	173	...	185	1225
,, Check - - - -	15	...	13	70
,, Linsey Turned - -	121	...	49	93
Dusters and Cloths - - -	230	...	215	23
Handkerchiefs - - - -	...	120	39	190
Hoods - - - - - - -	36	...	12	40
House Flannels - - - -	...	2517	...	...
Ironing Cloths - - - -	...	3	10	16
Iron-holders - - - -	166	...	...	...
Jackets. Cord - - - -	...	...	44	...
Mangle Cloths - - - -	...	...	2	8
Mattress Cases and Ticks - -	19	...	25	26
Petticoats, Jean - - - -	3	...	25	239
,, Flannel and Linsey -	21	...	63	262
Pillow Cases - - - -	...	...	43	430
Pudding Cloths - - - -	24	...	...	10
Pinafores - - - - -	...	...	9	180
Sheets - - - - - -	...	...	340	359
Shirts - - - - - -	317	...	220	825
,, Ticken - - - -	...	...	7	16
Stays. Jean - - - -	...	...	89	160
Shrouds - - - - -	45	...	...	...
Stockings and Socks (pairs) - -	...	...	348	18118
Table Cloths - - - -	16	...	36	181
Tea, Bath, Hand, & Round Towels	72	...	182	328
Trousers. Cord - - - -	...	...	83	...
Vests. Flannel - - - -	47	...	54	223
Window Curtains and Blinds -	16	...	...	142
Waistcoats. Cord - - -	...	...	70	...
Total - - - -	2184	2640	3071	25233

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT, 1875.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Value of Produce in Store, December 31, 1874 -				285	13	0
,, Labour - - - - -	301	12	9			
,, Tithes - - - - -	27	1	4			
,, Implements, Harness, Tools, &c. - - - - -	36	5	8			
,, Cereals, Seeds, Manure, &c.	142	10	5			
,, Stock - - - - -	114	7	0			
,, Potatoes - - - - -	98	0	0			
,, Sundries - - - - -	11	3	11			
,, Estimated Rent of Land, 57 acres at 40s. - -	114	0	0	845	1	1
,, Balance Cr. - - -				40	18	6
				1171	12	7

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Wheat - - -	71	12	6			
,, ,, Stock - - -	7	15	0			
,, Supplies to House - -	738	10	1			
,, Value of Produce in Store, December 31, 1875 -	286	14	0			
,, Cartage not connected with Farm - - - -	67	1	0	1171	12	7
				1171	12	7

EDWIN STOTT,

Clerk and Steward.