## R E P ORT <br> OF THE <br> COMMITTEE OF VISITORS <br> OF THE <br> LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE
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AS

PRESENTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL,

BEING THEIR

## ELEVENIII ANNUAL REPORT;

## TOGETHER WITH TIE

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN;

```
ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF THE
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RECEIPTS \& PAYMENTS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1861.

## BIRMINGHAM:

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1862 .
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## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

henry Manton, Esq., Mayor.
Aldervan CHARLES STURGE, Chatrman.
Alderman HENRY HAWKES.
Alderman T. R. T. HODGSON.
Alderian T. LLOYD.
Alderman Sir JOHN RaFCLIFF.
Councillor ${ }^{\text {and }}$ G. BRADBURN.
Councillor F. DEE.
Councillor T. LEES.
Councillor T. NAISH.
Councillor E. PEYTON.
Councillor J. TAYLOR (Hampton Ward).
Councillor J. W. WaLSH.

## OFFICERS.

T. GREEN, M.R.S.C., Medical Superintendent.

Rev. C. BRITTAIN, Chaplatn.
N. KIMBERLEY, Treasurer.
W. F. Knight, Clerk and Steward, and Clerk to Visttors. Mrs. Knight, Matron.
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## REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1861, PRESENTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 18th, 1862.

As required by the Lunatic Asylum Act of 1853, the Committee of Visitors of the Birmingham Borough Lunatic Asylum present their annual Report for the year 1861 to the Town Council.

On the 1 st of January, 1861, the number of Patients in the Asylum was . . . . . . . . 344

Admitted in the year . . . . . . 142
Total . 486
Discharged in the year . . . . 80
Died . . . . . . . 30
Total discharged and died . . . . . 110
Leaving in the Asylum on the 81st December, 1861376
They were chargeable as follows:-
Birmingham Parish . . .. . . 293
Birmingham Borough . . . . . 8
Aston Union . . . . . . 48
King's Norton Union . . . . . 6
Bridgnorth Borough . . . . . 6
Warwick County. . . . . . 2
Patients not Paupers . . . . . 13
Total . 376

The daily average number of Patients resident through the year was 360 .

Twenty-five of the cases admitted had been previously in this Asylum.

Ten of the Patients discharged were taken away by their friends, the same being sanctioned by the Committee.

Six Patients were removed to the Workhouse for want of room in the Asylum. Fourteen were removed to other Asylums, being cases not chargeable to the Parish or Borough of Birmingham ; and six Patients absconded, which were not recaptured.


The charge per week for Maintenance, \&c., through the year has been as follows :-


These charges are sixpence per week in advance of the year 1860 (with the exception of Bridgnorth) ; this advance was deemed advisable by your Committee from the high price of provisions and other things required for the maintenance of the Institution.

From January 1st to December 31st, 6663 relations and friends visited the patients at the Asylum, and many patients have been permitted to visit their homes, leaving the Asylum in the morning and returning in the evening. There was on an average 242 patients attending Chapel ; and 235 daily employed.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 31 st of October, and again on the 1 st of November ; the following passages are from their Report :-
"During our visits the Patients were generally free from excitement, and no one was restrained or secluded.
"Very few of the Patients were in bed, and their bodily health is generally good. The last entry in the Medical Journal shews that 4 men and 5 women are under medical treatment.
"Of the whole body of Patients, 233 are habitually employed in various ways, and all the clothing, shoes, \&c., are made on the premises.
"All the wards were very clean, and quite free from any offensive odour. The bedding was also in excellent order; we noticed with satisfaction the comfortable and cheerful appearance of several of the Galleries, which have lately been papered, decorated, and furnished; and we are glad to hear that the other Galleries will gradually be made to resemble them.
"We have inspected the Land, consisting of about eighteen acres, which has recently been added to the Asylum property ; a pathway runs along the western boundary of it, and we think it very desirable that this should be closed, if powers can be obtained for so doing."

The Asylum has been regularly visited by Members of the Committee, at uncertain periods, and their reports show the good condition of all connected with its cleanliness, order, and management; also the tranquility and general satisfaction of the patients.

The ventilation continues to work well, there is a good supply of water; the warming of the galleries is satisfactory, and the drainage (with one exception) has been effective through the year. The alterations made in the front Galleries answer well their intended purposes, -the open fire-places in these galleries have a very cheerful appearance, and the galleries themselves form a comfortable sitting room, affording ample space for all the patients to group themselves round the fire, or otherwise. These galleries have been papered and painted, entirely dispensing with whitewash.

On the Male side, the floors both of the bed-rooms and galleries are dry polished, therefore free from all damp and unhealthiness caused by scouring them, while for cleanliness, this method of polishing floors and painting walls and ceilings, is preferable to scouring and whitewashing.

The alterations in the Laundry, forming part of the plan for enlarging the Asylum, were completed previous to commencing the additions to the general building. This alteration consisted in making day-room and sleeping accommodation for thirty patients and their attendants, with bath-room, scullery, \&c., for the same. The work was done by J. Hardwick and Son, at a cost of £563. 10 s ., and the whole was finished and furnished by the end of May last; since that time twenty-eight patients have been located there, and employed in doing the washing of the Establishment. Alterations have also been made in the Kitchen apartments, giving accommodation to five female patients who are employed there. These arrangements made room for the increased number of female patients, and although the Asylum through the year has been so overcrowded, the health of the inmates has been remarkably good.

The occupation of the patients continues to afford not only one of the best means towards their restoration to health, but the Institution is benefited thereby. The value of their labour for the year, estimated at a very low rate, amounts to £810. 10 s. 7 d .

The purchase of the eighteen acres of Land for the use of the Asylum is completed, and the Committee of Visitors proposed to the

Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Birmingham a mutual exchange of the land belonging to the said Guardians adjoining the Asylum Estate, for a portion of the land purchased adjoining the Workhouse. Your Committee have to report that so advantageous an exchange to both parties was not agreed to by the Guardians.

The plans for enlarging the Asylum, prepared by Mr. Martin, the architect, and sanctioned by the Council, were submitted by advertisement to contractors in the month of May last, when ten tenders were received, from which the Committee selected that of Messrs. Chambers and Hilton, their tender being $£ 8339$-the highest tender was $£ 13,175.14 \mathrm{~s} .3 d$.-the work was commenced on the 14 th day of June, and was to have been completed by the end of October, which probably would have been the case, but from the difficulty experienced by the Contractors in procuring stone, \&c., in the quantity and of the quality required. The works however have progressed so far, that the front blocks will be finished ready for furnishing by the end of the present month, when the house will be relieved from its now overcrowded state.

Your Committee hope when the extension of the Asylum is completed, to afford some accommodation to a class of persons in the Borough who by their means are shut out from private Asylums, or by paying the rates charged therein are soon reduced to poverty, and ultimately find their way through the Parish into your Asylum.

In no town in England is Lunatic Asylum accommodation for the middle class of its inhabitants more required than in Birmingham, as this class of persons under the affiction of insanity are entirely unprovided for, and in this respect are worse off than the pauper. This question, it is hoped, will shortly receive the consideration it requires from the Legistature, and arrangements will be made by which the insane of the middle class of society will be admitted into the Public Asylums.
(Signed,)
CHARLES STURGE,
Chairman.

# BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH 

## MALE DIETARY.

## BREAKFAST.

1 pint of Coffee, 6 oz . Bread, and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. of Butter.

DINNER.
Sunday $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}9 \mathrm{oz} . \text { undressed Meat, free from Bone (roasted). } \\ 16 \mathrm{oz} . \text { Potatoes, or other Vegetables. } \\ 3 \mathrm{oz} . \text { Bread, and } \frac{1}{2} \text { pint of Beer. }\end{array}\right.$
Monday (Meat and Potatoe Pie (crust 12 oz., Meat 4 oz .) and and
Thursday . raisins and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer.
Eatra diet these days of Meat and Vegetables.
Tuesday ( 8 oz . of undressed Meat, free from bone (boiled).
and $\quad 16 \mathrm{oz}$. of Potatoes or other Vegetables.
Friday - and 3 oz . of Bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer.
What $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. of Trish Stew (of 4 oz . Meat and 16 oz . Vege-
Wednesday $\left\{\right.$ tables), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer, with 3 oz . of Bread.
Extra diet this day of Meat and Vegetables.
Saturday $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \frac{1}{2} \text { pint Pea Soup (Meat same as Stew) \& } 6 \text { oz. Bread, } \\ \text { or } 16 \text { oz. of Rice or other Pudding, \& } \frac{1}{2} \text { pint of Beer. } \\ \text { Extra diet this day of Meat and Vegetables. }\end{array}\right.$

TEA.
1 pint of Tea, 6 oz . of Bread, and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. of Butter.

Extra diet as per Medical order.

## to Patients employed.

At 11 o'clock a.m. 4 oz . of Bread, 1 oz . of Cheese, \& $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer; at 4 o'clock p.m. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer, from Lady-day to Michaelmas.
W. F. KNIGHT, Clerk, \&c.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1861.

## FEMALE DIETARY.

## BREAKFAST.

1 pint of Coffee, 6 oz . of Bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.

## DINNER.

$(8 \mathrm{oz}$. of undressed Meat, free from bone (roasted).
Sunday . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}12 \mathrm{oz} \text {. of Potatoes, or other Vegetables. } \\ 3 \mathrm{oz} \text {. of Bread, and } \frac{1}{2} \text { pint of Beer. }\end{array}\right.$
Monday $\quad$ Meat and Vegetable Pie (crust 9 oz . Meat 3 oz .), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer ; or Suet Pudding 12 oz., with raisins, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of̂ Beer.
Thursday . Extra diet these days of Meat and Vegetables.
Tuesday (7 oz. of undressed Meat, free from bone (boiled).
and $\quad 12 \mathrm{oz}$. of Potatoes, or other Vegetables.
Friday . 3 oz . of Bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer.
Wednesday $\left\{\begin{array}{c}1 \mathrm{lb} \text {. of Irish Stew ( } 4 \mathrm{oz} \text {. Meat, \& } 12 \mathrm{oz} \text {. Vegetables) }) ~ \\ 3\end{array}\right.$
Extra diet this day of Meat and Vegetables.
Saturday $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{c}1 \text { pint of Pea Soup (Meat same quantity as Stew), and } \\ 6 \mathrm{oz} \text {. of Bread, or } 12 \mathrm{oz} \text {. of Rice or other Pudding, } \\ \text { and } \frac{1}{2} \text { pint of Beer. } \\ \text { Extra diet this day of Meat and Vegetables. }\end{array}\right.$

TEA.
1 pint of Tea, 6 oz . of Bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.

Extra diet as per Medical order.

To Laundry Workers, Kitchen Patients, and House Cleaners, at 11 o'clock am., 4 oz . of Bread, 1 oz . of Cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer.
W. F. KNIGHT, Clerir, \&c.

## BIRIMINGHAIV BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

| O.fficers, Attendants, and Servants. | To what Account charged. | Amount per Annum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + Medical Superintendent | To Necessaries Acct. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{L}^{\prime} & s . & d . \\ 350 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Chaplain | ditto | 10000 |
| * Clerk of Asylum, of Visitors, and Steward | ditto | $160 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| * Matron | ditto | $60 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| * Assistant Clerk | ditto | $30-0$ |
| Baker and Brewer | Maintenance Acct. | 6500 |
| Stoker and Assistant Brewer | ditto | $5810 \quad 0$ |
| * Ten In-door Male Attendants | ditto | 22500 |
| * One Male Night ditto | ditto | 2500 |
| * Ten Female ditto | ditto | 18100 |
| * One Female night ditto | ditto | $20 \quad 0$ |
| * Two Laundry ditto | ditto | 40 0 |
| * Two Kitchen ditto | ditto | $29 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| * Two House Maids | ditto | 180 |
| $\dagger$ One Gardener (Wife Front Lodge Keeper) | Farm \& Garden acct. | 71100 |
| Three Out-donr Attendants | ditto | 15600 |
| $\dagger$ One Farm Man (Wife Dairy Woman) | ditto | $52 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| $\dagger$ One Engineer (Wife Side Gate Kecper) | Building Rep. Acct. | $78 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| One Carpenter | ditto | 72160 |
| One Painter, Bricklayer, \&c. | ditto | 69129 |
| One Tailor | Clothing Account | $65 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| One Shoemaker | ditto | $65 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
|  |  | $£ 199189$ |
| Marked thus * have Maintenance, \&c. <br> Marked thus + Apartments, Fuel, and Gas. |  |  |

W. F. KNIGHT, Clerk, de.
MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR.
articles made.
Coats ..... 30
Jackets ..... 65
Vests ..... 88
Trousers ..... 85
Frocks for Working Men ..... 14
Caps for Men ..... 98
Drawers for Men (pairs) ..... 2
Braces (pairs) ..... 96
Belts ..... 53
Quilted Sheets ..... 4
Mattress Cases ..... 169
Boots (pairs) ..... 128
Shoes (pairs) ..... i
Slippers (pairs) ..... 52
Shirts ..... 309
Chemises ..... 291
Night Jackets ..... 94
Petticoats ..... 198
Flannel Vests ..... 33
Dresses ..... 227
Aprons ..... 221
Day and Night Caps ..... 398
Scarfs ..... 24
Neck \& Pocket Handker- chiefs ..... 504
Bolster Cases, Tick ..... 56
Shrouds ..... 12
Carpets ..... 63
Stockings Knitted (pairs) ..... 54
Stockings re-footed (pairs) ..... 187
Shaving Cloths ..... 28
Table Cloths ..... 66
Window Blinds ..... 31
Window Valances ..... 18
Bed Furniture ..... 3
Sheets ..... 265
Pillow Cases ..... 303
Towels ..... 310
Cushions for Boxes \& Chairs ..... 15
Dusters ..... 590
Iron Holders ..... 60
Kneelers for Scourers ..... 25
Rubbers for Polishing Floors ..... 27
BIRMINGHAII BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUMM.
ARIICLES OF CLOTHING, AND DRAPERY FURNITURE, MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE YEAR.

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

| Coats | . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Jackets | 1030 |
| Vests | 1030 |
| Trousers | . |
| Boots | - |
| Shoes | - (pairs) 945 |
| Slippers | .) |

Blankets ..... 298
Bolster and Pillow Cases ..... 1896
Counterpanes ..... 231
Mattress Cases ..... 26
Carpets ..... 240
Window Blinds ..... 75
Window Curtains ..... 17
Table Cloths ..... 402
Towels ..... 588
Shirts ..... 1450
Chemises ..... 3073
Under Vests ..... 638
Petticoats ..... 1509
Skirts ..... 1393
Dresses ..... 2774
Drawers (pairs) ..... 450
Night Gowns ..... 1504
Caps ..... 2356
Aprons ..... 1614
Neck and Pocket Hand- kerchiefs ..... 1055
Bonnets ..... 1202
Men's Frocks ..... 120
Men's Scarfs ..... 25
Men's Stockings (pairs) ..... 8457
Women's Stockings (pairs)
120
Shawls534
W. F. KNIGHT, Clerk, \&e.

## BIRIMINGHAM BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND DRAPERY FURNITURE DELIVERED OUT OF STORE IN THE YEAR.


Waistcoats ..... 100
Flannel Drawers . ..... 4
Bead Nets, for the hair ..... 72
Worsted ..... (lbs.) 90

NUMBER OF PATTENTS ADMITTED EACH YEAR FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

|  | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham Parish | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 91 & 79 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { M. } \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 59 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 28 & 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 31 & 41 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{Mr} & \mathrm{~F} \\ 21 & 36 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 18 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 35 & 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 63 & 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { M. } \\ 59 \\ 59 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { M. } \\ 37 \\ \hline 7 \\ 46 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 52 & 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { M. } & \text { F. } \\ 57 & 65 \end{array}$ |
| Birmingham Borough | 10 | 10 | 12 | 21 | 11 | $7 \quad 4$ | 41 | 13 | 31 | 1.0 | 31 | $0 \quad 0$ |
| Aston Union | 33 | 50 | $7 \quad 4$ | $6 \quad 6$ | 56 | $5 \quad 10$ | 35 | $9 \quad 6$ | 78 | 86 | $9 \quad 5$ | $9 \quad 7$ |
| King's Norton Union | 63 | $7 \quad 7$ | 10 | 23 | 30 | $0 \quad 1$ | $0 \quad 0$ | 40 | 21 | $0 \quad 0$ | $0 \quad 1$ | 1 |
| Outlying Parishes | $11 \quad 10$ | $28 \quad 15$ | $6 \quad 7$ | 22 | 12 | $3 \quad 4$ | 34 | 0 | $0 \quad 1$ | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Private Patients | 00 | $4 \quad 2$ | $15 \quad 16$ | $43: 35$ | $41 \quad 23$ | $23 \quad 16$ |  | 211 | 218 | 108 | 10 | 1 |
| Total | 11295 | $93 \quad 83$ | 5863 | 8788 | $72 \quad 68$ | $56 \quad 65$ | $78 \quad 48$ | $98 \quad 56$ | $92 \quad 74$ | $58 \quad 60$ | $67 \quad 61$ | $68 \quad 74$ |
| Total admitted each year | 207 | 176 | 121 | 175 | 140 | 121 | 126 | 154 | 166 | 118 | 128 | 142 |

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED \& DIED EACH YEAR FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

PARISHES, UNIONS, \&c., TO WHICH PATIENTS HAVE BEEN CHARGEABLE IN THE YEAR,

| Parishes, Unions, County, and Private Patients. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In the } \\ \text { Asylum } \\ \text { Jan. Ist, } 1861 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | Admitted in the Year | Total. | Transferred from. | Transferred to. | Discharged. | Died. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { discharged, } \\ & \text { died, \&c. } \end{aligned}$ | Remaining in the Asylum Jan. Ist, 1862. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham Parish | 258 | 122 | 380 | 8 | - . | 56 | 23 | 87 | 293 |
| Birmingham Borough | 8 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Aston Union . | 42 | 16 | 58 | 1 | . . | 5 | 4 | 10 | 48 |
| King's Norton Union | 6 | 2 | 8 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Bridgnorth Union | 5 | 1 | 6 |  | . . |  | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Atherstone Union | 1 |  | 1 | . . | . . | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Bromsgrove Union | 1 |  | 1 | . . | . . | 1 | . . | 1 | . . |
| Bristol Union . |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| Cambridge Union | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Warwick County | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 8 | . . | 8 | 2 |
| Prestwich Union | . . |  | - . |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Westbromwich Union | - |  | - |  | 1 | , | - |  | 1 |
| Newton Abbott Union | 1 |  | 1 | . . |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Brighton Union | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Private Patients | 15 | 1 | 16 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| Total | 344 | 142 | 486 | 9 | 9 | 80 | 30 | 119 | 376 |


| TOTAL FOR <br> THE Year． |
| :---: |
| $50,020 \mathrm{lbs}$. |

$50,020 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．
9115 stones．
146,891 lbs．
1043 bushels £114／9／7
4508 lbs． 8231 lbs ． $\qquad$ 812
1025 lbs ．
1171 galls．
Stioq ㄱd 888
31 bottles．
suoteci LLIE
846 lbs．
6630 lbs．
2110 lbs.
1162 lbs.
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December．
4969


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## KNIGHT，












Pepper
Salt
Vinegar
Chicory
Drugs
Tobacco
Soap
Soda
Blue
Starch
Candles
Firewood
Gas
Matches
Blacking
Bath Bricks Hair Brushes \＆Combs Beeswax ．． Books，Printing，Post－ age，\＆c．
INCOME FOR THE YEAR, FROM WHENCE DERIVED.

| Parishes, Unions. Private Patients, \&c. | March Quarter, | June Quarter. | September Quarter. | December Quaiter. | Total <br> for the Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham Parish | $$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & s . & d . \\ 1559 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L} & s . & d . \\ 1563 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L} & s . & d . \\ 6213 & 2 & 10 \end{array}$ |
| Birmingham Borough | $4314 \quad 0$ | $44 \quad 4 \quad 0$ | $4413 \quad 9$ | 44139 | $177 \quad 5 \quad 6$ |
| Aston Union . | 2461110 | 270194 | 26109 | 257123 | 1036 4 2 |
| King's Norton Union | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 6 & 6\end{array}$ | 27126 | 2718 | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 14 & 9\end{array}$ | 120126 |
| Bridgnorth Union | $35 \quad 71$ | $35 \quad 150$ | $36 \quad 210$ | $3714 \quad 2$ | 144191 |
| Atherstone Union | $0 \quad 910$ | . . | . . | . . | $0 \quad 910$ |
| Bromsgrove Union | 066 | - . | . . | - - | 066 |
| Bristol Union . | $9 \quad 40$ | . . | . . | . $\mathrm{B}^{\text {. }}$ | $9 \quad 4 \quad 0$ |
| Cambridge Union | $7 \quad 710$ | $7 \quad 96$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 12 & 4\end{array}$ |  | $18 \quad 9 \quad 8$ |
| Warwick County | $3 \quad 5 \quad 8$ | $10 \quad 6 \quad 4$ | $10 \quad 5 \quad 5$ | 91310 | 331113 |
| Prestwich Union | $\cdots$ | . . | 536 |  | $5 \quad 3 \quad 6$ |
| Westbromwich Union |  | . . |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Newton Abbott Union | $2 \quad 710$ | . - | . . | . 8 | $2 \quad 710$ |
| Brighton Union . | $4 \quad 8 \quad 2$ |  |  |  | $4 \quad 8 \quad 2$ |
| Private Patients | 102140 | $89 \quad 9 \quad 1$ | $94 \quad 5 \quad 2$ | 931810 | $380 \quad 7 \quad 1$ |
|  | $1960 \quad 12$ | $2045 \quad 0 \quad 9$ | $204110 \quad 2$ | 20951711 | 8147100 |

## BIRMINGYAM BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST OF PATIENTS FOR EACH QUARTER;

ALSO AVERAGE COST AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR.
Daily Average Number of Patients for the Quarter ending March 31 ..... 350
Charge per Week for the same: Paupers $8 / 6,11 / . \& 11 / 6$; Private $8 / 6 \& 12 / 6$ Cost per Week per Patient for the same period ..... $7 / 8 \frac{\mathrm{I}}{2}$
Daily Average Number of Patients for the Quarter ending June 30 ..... 362
Charge per Week for the same: Paupers $8 / 6,11$. \& $11 / 6$; Private $8 / 6 \& 12 / 6$ Cost per Week per Patient for the same period ..... $8 / 2$ 편
Daily Average Number of Patients for the Quarter ending Sept. 30 ..... 359
Charge per Week for the same: Paupers $8 / 6,11 /$. \& 11/6; Private $8 / 6$ \& 12/6 Cost per Week per Patient for the same period ..... $8 / 0 \frac{x}{2}$
Daily Average Number of Patients for the Quarter ending Dec. 31 ..... 369
Charge per Week for the same: Paupers $8 / 6,11 / . \& 11 / 6$; Private $8 / 6$ \& $12 / 6$ Cost per Week per Patient for the same period ..... $8 / 10 \frac{3}{4}$
Total Number of Patients under treatment in the Year ..... 486
Daily Average Number of Patients resident. ..... 360
Arerage Weekly Cost per Patient for the Year ..... $8 / 2 \frac{\pi}{2}$
SUMMARY OF THE COST PER PATIENT PER WEEK FOR THE YEAR.
Provisions (including that of Officers, Attendants and Servants) ..... s. $\quad d$.
Medicine, Wine, Spirits, and Porter ..... 0 0펼
Necessaries (as Soap, Coal, Gas, Brushes, \&c.) ..... $010 \frac{3}{4}$
Clothing and Repairs of same (including Shoemaker's \& Tailor's Wages) ..... $0 \quad 6 \frac{1}{4}$
Salaries of Officers, Attendants, and Servants ..... 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cabinet, Earthenware, Ironmongery, and Drapery Furniture ..... $0 \quad 4 \frac{1}{4}$
Building, and Repairs of same, with Wages of Engineer, Carpenter, Painter, Mason, \&c.; also Taxes and Insurance, Bank Charges, \&c. ..... $0 \quad 7 \frac{1}{4}$
Total per Week ..... $8 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$
Less for Goods sold from the House, and Profit on Farm and Garden . ..... $3 \frac{1}{4}$
Actual Cost per Patient per Week for the Year ..... $711 \frac{1}{4}$
W. F. KNIGHT, Cleri, \&c.

# BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH 

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, FROM Income.


## UNATIC ASYLUM.

ANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER, 1861.
3xpenaiture.


## FARM, GARDEN, AND STOCK ACCOUNT.



|  |  | $s$. | $\chi$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| . | 683 | 12 | 4 |
| . | 329 | 0 | 7 |
| . | 257 | 7 | 0 |
| . | 22 | 13 | 8 |
| . | 119 | 4 | 8 |
| . | 105 | 5 | 8 |
| . | 22 | 3 | 6 |
| . | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| . | 176 | 19 | 0 |
| . | 3 | 19 | 0 |
| . | 41 | 12 | 0 |
| . | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| . | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| . | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| . | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| . | 114 | 8 | 2 |
| . | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| . | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| . | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| . | 115 | 8 | 8 |
| . | 570 | 19 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |

W.

## BIRIMINGHAM BOROUGH IUNATIC ASYLUM.

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In this my eleventh Annual Report I am again able to speak satisfactorily of the condition of the Asylum during the year which has just expired. The general health of the inmates has been uninteruptedly good, and they have enjoyed a singular immunity from accidents, as well as from epidemic disease; though much annoyance was temporarily occasioned by the admission of a patient suffering from an inveterate form of itch, which spread to other patients and caused much trouble for a time.

Another circumstance in the history of the year-in this Asylum an extraordinary one, and therefore not to be passed over in silencewas the use of mechanical restraint, which was resorted to on two occasions, and which had never before been used, except once in a bad surgical case nearly seven years ago. The first patient to whom it was applied was a young Irishwoman of unusual strength and determination, who was resolved upon inflicting some bodily injury upon herself-to gouge, strangle, or choke herself-and made such efforts to do so, that it took the united strength of four nurses to hold her. At the end of two hours, finding no abatement in her fury, nor any diminution in her strength, and the services of the nurses being required elsewhere, I placed around her waist a leathern belt, to which the wrists were secured by padded straps. The effect of this was, that finding resistance useless she instantly became tranquil, and never afterwards gave us a moment's trouble. The restraint was continued between two and three hours.

The other was a patient who was admitted with a large wound in her throat, made just before she came, which, after it had united, she tore open. The restraint in this case was continued for one night only.

The admissions during the year were 142 , just the average of the previous ten years, but 14 more than in 1860 . Twenty-five were re-admissions, after absences ranging from three months to ten years ; but one patient, who was taken away by his friends contrary to my advice, was brought back at the end of ten days. The average daily number of patients in the House was 360 , the lowest number 342 , the highest 377.

There were 45 recoveries, being 31 per cent. upon the year's admissions, the same as 1860. The average of the previous ten years was 41 per cent.

The rate of mortality was lower than in any former year. The number of deaths was 30 , which is 20 per cent. upon the year's admissions, but only 6 per cent. upon the total number under treatment. It will be scen by Table XI. that one-third of the deaths arose from general paralysis, and nine, nearly another third, from other forms of cerebral disease; seven were from pulmonary affections.

In two cases of sudden death inquests were held : the verdict in each case was "Died by the visitation of God."

Having regard to the bodily condition of the patients recently admitted, among others three helplessly bedridden patients admitted at the same time, and also to the great number of paralytics whose cases are fast verging towards their inevitable termination, it is to be expected that the mortality during the present quarter will be far beyond the average.

Owing to the exposed state of the premises during the progress of the new buildings, an unusual number of patients have been tompted to escape, and six of the absconders (five men and one woman) were not again heard of in time to be reinstated as patients.

All the others were either fetched back or returned voluntarily, after' short absences, except one who returned on the fourteenth day.

A few years ago an article appeared in a medical periodical condemnatory of the practice pursued in this and many other Asylums with regard to the uncleanly patients. As it was written by one of our most distinguished Medical Superintendents, I felt that the opinions therein enunciated were entitled to the gravest consideration, and, therefore, instituted the following experiment in order to satisfy my own mind upon the subject. I directed the night attendant, for a time on alternate weeks, not to interfere at all with that class of patients, and carefully noted the result, which, though I have mislaid the memoranda made at the time, I well recollect did not in any way bear out the views of the author of the paper alluded to.

Lately my attention having again been called to the subject, and wishing for exact data to replace those mislaid or lost, I repeated the trial for a single week. The result, then, was as follows. On the male side, during the trial week, there were 75 wet beds and two dirty, against an average of 38 wet and not one dirty during the previous three weeks. One the female side, setting aside one exceptional case, the trial week produced 32 wet and 18 dirty, the average previously having been 12 wet and only one dirty in three weeks. This statement fully disposes of one of the two objections made to our practice, viz., that it does not materially lessen the amount of uncleanness. The other objection is, that to disturb persons from their sleep by taking them out of their bed two or three times every night, must have an injurious effect upon their general condition, -an objection plausible enough in theory, but not borne out by experience. Long and close observation has convinced me that the patients do not suffer in any way by being taken out of bed, for in a few minutes all are again as fast asleep as though they had not been disturbed, a few are scarcely awakened by it, and it is worthy of notice that some from habit got out of themselves, thus lessening the number of wet beds which would otherwise have
occurred. Were the practice to be discontinued, one of two things must happen, either many more of the patients would often have to pass a great part of the night in wet beds, or they would be kept shivering in the cold while the clothes were being changed. It is hardly necessary to say that the practice is limited to chronic cases; for in recent and acute attacks unbroken sleep is of too great importance to admit of such interference.

The ornamentation of the wards is proceeding as rapidly as the means at our command admit of ; whitewash is giving way to paper and paint, and benches to chairs, tables, couches, book-cases, curtains, pictures and other ornaments are being gradually introduced into the different apartments. When the whole is completed, which, however, must be a work of time, the interior of the Asylum will have as much the appearance of an ordinary dwelling-house as so large a place can be made to assume.

It has been remarked that the style in which these things are being done is too good for the class of persons (Paupers) for whose reception the building was erected, and calculated to make them dissatisfied with their own homes. To this it may be replied, that the character of the furniture, \&c., is not superior to what is frequently met with in the houses of that class of artizans from which many of our patients are drawn; some it is true come from a lower station, but not a few also from a higher. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the inmates of this Asylum, I think fully one-half, are persons whose pauperism is solely the consequence of their mental malady, and who would not have been reduced to that condition by any other cause. It appears to me that such persons no more deserve to be called paupers than do the inmates of any large Hospital, both being equally, and for similar reasons, the recipients of public bounty. But the question must be looked at from another point of view : What effect does all this elaborate preparation have upon the minds of patients? Does it make them more contented, more tranquil? Especially does it tend in any way to promote their recovery? -a consideration paramount to all others.

That a well-ordered, well-furnished house has a tranquillizing effect, and thereby a curative influence upon the minds of insane persons, is seen in the fact that in such a house there is less destruction of property than in one meagrely furnished. I say this, not from any preconceived notions upon the subject, for they were just the contrary; but from a conviction which has been gradually forced upon me by the experience of the last ten years.

Our Library is the only valuable property which has suffered any material injury; not, however, from wanton mischief, so much as from the wear and tear of ordinary use. From this cause, conjoined with our increasing numbers, and the proposed subdivision of the Library into sections in order to provide each gallery with a Library of its own which will be always accessible to the patients, our present stock of books has become altogether insufficient for our wants ; I therefore unhesitatingly appeal to the liberality of generous and sympathizing friends for contributions of surplus books from their private collections towards supplying our deficiencies.

THOMAS GREEN, Medical Superintendent.

January 10th, 1862.

## MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

## TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.

| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Patients in the House, } \\ \text { January } 1,1861 .\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {per }}^{\text {p. }}$ | m. | ${ }^{\text {r. }}$ | Tota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 | 8 | 154 | 175 | 161 | 183 | 344 |
| Admitted during that year | 1 | 0 | 67 | 74 | 68 | 74 | 142 |
|  | 8 | 8 | 221 | 249 | 229 | 257 | 486 |
| Discharged Recovered . " Improved ", Unimproved . ", by Death . |  | 1 1 0 | 21 7 6 20 | $\left.\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 4 \\ 16 \\ 9\end{array}\right\}$ | 55 | 55 | 110 |
| Remain, 1st January, 1862 | 7 | 6 | 167 | 196 | 174 | 202 | 376 |

Average Daily Number, Males 169, Females 191.

Highest number 377, lowest 342.
TOTAL ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, AND DISCHARGES.


## TABLE III.

Showing how the Patients remaining on the 1st of January, 1861, from each Year's Admissions, have been disposed of during that year.

| Number of Patients remaining from the Admissions of | Cured. | Improved. | Unim. proved | Died. | Remain. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850 . . 62 |  | . | 1 | 4 | 57 |
| 1851 . . 22 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 1852 . . 17 | . | - . | 3 |  | 14 |
| 1853 .. 12 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 12 |
| 1854 . . 15 | . | - . | 1 |  | 14 |
| 1855 . . 22 | . . | . | . |  | 22 |
| 1856 . . 14 |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| 1857 . . 31 | 1 | . . |  | 1 | 29 |
| 1858 . . 40 | 2 |  | 2 | , | 35 |
| 1859 . . 41 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| 1860 . . 68 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 41 |
| 344 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 289 |

TABLE IV.
STATE OF PATIENTS IN THE ASYLUM ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1862.



TABLE VII.
AGES OF THE 142 PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.


TABLE VIII.

## CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.



## TABLE IX.

## ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DISORDER.



## TABLE X.

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1861.

|  | M. |  | Total. |  | M. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanics | 26 | 5 | 31 | Printer | 1 | , | 1 |
| Wives of ditto | 0 | 27 | 27 | Baker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wife of a Surgeon | 0 | 1 | 1 | Servants | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Shopkeepers | 3 | 1 | 4 | Scripture Reader. | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Maltster | 1 | 0 | 1 | Cab Driver | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gardeners | 2 | 0 | 2 | Needle Workers | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Labourers | 7 | 0 | 7 | Laundresses | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Clerks | 6 | 0 | 6 | Vocalist | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Carpenters | 3 | 0 |  | Brothel Keeper | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Shoemakers | 4 | 0 | 4 | Prostitute | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Tailors | 2 | 0 | 2 | Governess | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Horse Dealer | 1 | 0 | 1 | Bottle Washer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Coal Dealer | 1 | 0 | 1 | Rag Gatherer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Publicans | 1 | 1 | 2 | No Employment | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Brewer | 1 | 0 | 1. |  | 68 | 74 |  |

TABLE XI.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE 30 FATAL CASES.


Average age at death: Males 49, Females $51 \frac{1}{2}$.

## BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM, BIRMINGHAM.

Gentlemen,
In presenting my fourth annual report as Chaplain to your excellent Institution, I have great pleasure in stating that the affairs of the Asylum have been conducted upon the same uniformly excellent rules and regulations which have in former years characterized the Institution.

In the discharge of my ministerial duties, I have with sincere thankfulness to report that during the past year I have continued to receive the warm support and co-operation of the superior Officers, and the respectful regard of the Attendants, in carrying out my plans for the moral and spiritual welfare of those committed to my care and oversight.

The order of Divine Service in the Chapel, and the private ministrations in other parts of the Institution, have been of a similar character to those pursued by me in former years, and may be thus particularized :-

On Sunday the service consists of the Morning Prayer to the end of the Litany, the singing of a Hymn, and the preaching of a Sermon adapted as far as possible to the capacities and requirements of my congregation.

On Wednesday morning at half-past eight, a service is held in the Chapel, consisting of the Litany, the singing of a Hymn, and the delivery of an expository Bible Lecture, a mode of instruction
which experience during the past four years has, in an especial manner, commended itself to my judgment, as not only interesting in its character, but calculated to engage the attention and stimulate the minds of the hearers to healthy action and mental vigour.

On Thursday morning at half-past eight, I read Prayers in the Chapel, afterward visit the Courts and Galleries of the Institution for the purpose of conversation and religious instruction and consolation to the various portions of my charge. I am happy to report that the instruction given is warmly appreciated and affectionately received by the inmates.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has, with one exception, been regularly and duly administered during the year. The omission alluded to was necessitated by the closing of the Chapel for alterations and enlargement, and the great inconvenience of administering it in the Hall, which, in the interim, had been used for Divine worship.

In consequence of the Hall being required for religious services, the usual Monday evening amusements and recreations were postponed until Christmas; but in order in some measure to supply a source of entertainment to the inmates, your Chaplain delivered a series of popular Lectures on the following subjects: the first being "Biographical Sketches of some of the more Distinguished Men of Modern Times;" the second on "Robert Bloomfield and his Poetry;" the concluding lecture was upon "The Life and Poetry of Cowper." The whole of the lectures, I am happy to report, were listened to with much interest and attention by large audiences.

It is with much satisfaction that I report upon the success which has attended the enlargement and alterations of the Chapel, just completed, whereby a large amount of additional accommodation has been provided for the use of the inmates.

I consider the Chapel in consequence of its recent alterations to be admirably adapted for Divine worship, in every particular, and for the comfort and convenience of both minister and people, the
recently erected Gallery being excellently arranged both for seeing and hearing.

I have also pleasure in mentioning that the Library for the use of the Asylum, consisting of a large number of valuable and instructive volumes, continues to form an important auxiliary to the other means employed for the moral and spiritual welfare of the afflicted inmates.

I have found from long experience that the distribution of religious tracts has proved to be a ready and excellent means of doing good, they are eagerly sought, and for the greater part carefully read by the patients ; and I may mention, that they are the more valued by them. from the fact that they are given to them and not merely lent. As an instance of the value set upon the tracts by the inmates, after having diligently perused them, they carefully lay them aside for presentation to their relatives and friends, who from time to time visit them; and thus an affectionate feeling is cherished toward their friends outside, which, if it does not largely contribute toward the recovery of the patients, certainly will not fail to enhance their happiness and promote their comfort during their seclusion.

After a careful review of the events and duties of the past year as regards your Institution, I can with confidence assure you, that no means liave been left unemployed for the moral and spiritual welfare of the inmates.

> I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, CHARLES BRITTAIN, Chaplain.
January 24th, 1862, Winson Green.

