

Thirteenth annual report of the county and city of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

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THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

County and City of Worcester


PAUPER

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER:

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1866.



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Committee of Visitors for 1865.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport.
THOS. GALE CURTLER, ESQ., (Chairman,) Bevere House, Worcester.
REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley Rectory, Worcester.
REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.
WILLIAM CANDLER, ESQ., The Link, Great Malvern.
COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn.
SIR HENRY LAMBERT, BART., Great Malvern.
EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury.
WILLIAM HANCOCKS, ESQ., Blakeshall, Kidderminster.
W. E. DOWDESWELL, ESQ., M.P., Pull Court, Tewkesbury.
J. SLANEY PAKINGTON, ESQ., King's End, Worcester.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

JAMES D. PERRINS, ESQ., (Mayor,) Worcester.
A. C. SHERRIFF, ESQ., M.P., Perdiswell Hall, Worcester.
RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., M.P., Henwick Hall, Worcester.
JOHN WHEELEY, LEA, ESQ., Wick, Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

G. J. HEARDER, M.D.

Chaplain.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Auditor.

MR. T. H. WHEELER.

Asylum Clerk.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.



THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS, 1866, AND TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE CITY WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1865, PURSUANT TO THE 62ND SECTION OF "THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

THE confidence in Dr. Sherlock which your Committee have always expressed still continues. His care of the patients, and general management of all the affairs of the Asylum, demands our acknowledgments; and, in addition, we refer to the conclusion of the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy (copied in this report) on that head.

Although no application on the subject was made by Dr. Sherlock, your Committee felt that the services rendered by him were not properly paid for by a salary of £500 per annum—that it was only justice to him that such salary should be increased; and therefore, on the 10th of April last, we made the following order:—

“The question of Dr. Sherlock’s salary was discussed.

“Returns of salaries and privileges paid and given to
“Superintendents of other Asylums were produced; and, it
“being clear that Dr. Sherlock is not paid a salary equal in

“ amount to other Superintendents, as compared with the
 “ number of patients, and on the ground also of length of
 “ service, this Committee is unanimously of opinion that his
 “ salary should be increased ; and it is resolved that, from
 “ Lady-day last, the salary shall be six hundred pounds per
 “ annum, being an increase of one hundred pounds per annum.”

In this the Visitors of the County and City then present (eight in number) were unanimous, and it is believed that every Visitor concurs in the propriety of the order.

It having become necessary that a Chaplain should be engaged who could attend at the Asylum every day, and employ the whole of his time, or so much as might be necessary, to the spiritual wants of the patients, your Committee made arrangements to this effect with the Chaplain, the Rev. E. Horton, who has given up his house at Wick and hired one at a convenient distance from the Asylum. The salary to be £200 per annum, with the privilege of having household necessities from the Asylum at the contract prices. The arrangement commenced at Midsummer last. The former salary was £100.

The subordinate officers and servants of the establishment have attended to their duties during the past year to the entire satisfaction of your Committee.

In the month of February last we ordered a reduction of the weekly pay from 8s. to 7s. 6d. It is proper, however, to state that this reduction was not made because 7s. 6d. per week was the actual cost of maintenance, &c., but because a balance had accumulated which it was proper to exhaust, beyond that necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the Asylum. The actual average cost of each patient, for the year ending Michaelmas last, was 7s. 10½d., or 4½d. in excess of the reduced charge. If there is no great rise in the price of provisions, a further reduction may be necessary to exhaust the balance alluded to, and your Committee will not fail to attend to the subject. The 4½d. per head per week amounts to £512 per year on the present number of patients (534), and our balance to the 31st December, in excess of what is required to carry on the business of the Asylum, is estimated to be £1,164; so that, if the present rate

of cost is found to be sufficient, it will be necessary to reduce the weekly pay to 7s.; but until the Lady-day quarter your Committee will not be able to judge of this. Much, of course, will depend upon the cost of maintenance between Christmas and Lady-day.

On the 24th July last, two Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum, and entered the following report on our books:—

“ Worcester County Asylum,

“ 24th July, 1865.

“ The following changes have taken place in this Asylum
“ since our visit on the 12th of last November:—

“ Males. Females. Total.

“ Patients admitted ...	50	...	45	...	95
“ Discharged	14	...	24	...	38
“ Died.....	17	...	25	...	42

“ Of the patients discharged 32 were recovered.

“ No special or epidemic disease has prevailed, but the
“ mortality seems to have been somewhat large. The causes
“ of death call for no particular remark, except in the case of a
“ man who died on the 19th of the present month, and five
“ of whose ribs were discovered to have been broken. The man
“ had been admitted on the 27th of May, suffering from disease
“ of the brain and liver, and was in very feeble health; but no
“ serious symptoms were observed until the day preceding his
“ death, when it was noticed that his breathing was affected.
“ Early on the following morning, the patient was examined by
“ Dr. Sherlock, when he discovered the injuries, and the patient
“ died on the same day.

“ An inquest has been held upon the body, and the following
“ verdict returned, viz., ‘Died of disease of the brain, heart, and
“ ‘liver, accelerated by fractured ribs; but how the fractures
“ ‘were occasioned there was no satisfactory evidence for the
“ ‘Jury.’

“ We have ourselves endeavoured to investigate the matter,
“ and have examined the attendants of the ward, and patients
“ capable of giving evidence, but without result. No struggle
“ or violence seems to have been observed, and it appears that
“ the deceased was so feeble that no force was ever necessary
“ with him. He was restless, however, and often got out of bed
“ during the night, and, from his great feebleness, was very
“ liable to fall.

“ The condition of the fractured ribs, as observed at the
 “ *post mortem* examination, was such as to show that the injuries
 “ had been inflicted for some considerable time before death, and
 “ it seems not impossible that they were received before the
 “ patient’s admission. But the enquiry has, on the whole, been
 “ unsatisfactory and unconvulsive; and we think that, in future,
 “ more careful examinations of the patients’ persons should be
 “ made at the time of their admission, and that full records
 “ of their state be entered in the Case Book.

“ The patients in the building this day are 511 in number,
 “ viz., 200 men and 311 women, and there are also 1 male and
 “ 2 female patients absent on trial.

“ For the men the accommodation is insufficient, and the
 “ subject of enlargement of the male wards is one which will,
 “ we hope, be at once brought under the special consideration
 “ of the Committee of Visitors. Dr. Sherlock has pointed out
 “ to us a dormitory belonging to No. 9 Ward, on the women’s
 “ side, which he thinks might, as a temporary measure, be cut
 “ off from the rest of the ward, and serve as a sleeping room
 “ for 10 or 11 men.

“ This might no doubt be done, but the additional room
 “ thus obtained would only serve for a very short time, and
 “ the arrangement would to some extent be detrimental to the
 “ best and most complete ward in the institution.

“ On the whole, the patients were very quiet and orderly
 “ when seen, and their personal condition satisfactory. One
 “ male and one female were secluded, but neither of them had
 “ been long separated from the rest.

“ The instances of seclusion reported since the last visit
 “ are not numerous.

“ A somewhat large proportion of the patients were in bed,
 “ but the cause was more usually general feebleness than any
 “ special bodily disorder. A very considerable number of
 “ patients are reported to be under medical treatment.

“ We have made all usual statutory enquiries. The same
 “ arrangements as before are observed with respect to the
 “ occupations and amusements of the inmates.

“ Of the men 115, and of the women 170, are stated to be
 “ constantly and usefully employed; 67 men and 179 women
 “ take exercise beyond the precincts of their airing courts; and
 “ 86 men and 139 women are present at the balls and dramatic
 “ entertainments,

“ The service is performed in the Chapel on Sunday and
 “ Wednesday, and the Chaplain now reads prayers daily in the
 “ Hall. At the Sunday services about 113 men and 162 women
 “ are usually present.

“ We found the wards to-day in a very clean state, and they
 “ were well supplied with furniture and means of amusement.

“ There were flowers, birds, &c., in every department.

“ Measures are in progress for improving the ventilation in
 “ the rooms and galleries; and immediate attention should be
 “ given to the state of the workshops, the air in which is most
 “ close and oppressive. Windows should at once be broken out
 “ in the north wall, in each of these rooms.

“ In the airing court belonging to Male Ward No. 5, we
 “ have suggested the removal of the posts and wires, and the
 “ introduction of more walks.

“ We think also that rows of trees should be planted in all
 “ the airing courts, for the purpose of affording shade during
 “ the hot months.

“ A shoe room is much needed near the entrance used by
 “ the working male patients.

“ With regard to the suggestions offered at the last visit,
 “ we find that a shed for the cleansing of foul linen has been
 “ erected, and is found to answer well.

“ In respect to the bedding, we have to remark that our
 “ opinion is unchanged, and we think that Mackintosh covers
 “ should not be used without a blanket being placed between
 “ them and the body of the patient.

“ We have to call attention to a practice which should, in
 “ our opinion, be at once discontinued :

“ It appears that, for patients who habitually or frequently
 “ wet and soil their beds, brown or unbleached sheets are used ;
 “ but these sheets are only put on the beds at night, and during
 “ the daytime perfectly white sheets occupy their place. This
 “ custom is objectionable in every way. It gives an untrue idea
 “ of the bedding actually allowed, and it prevents that regular
 “ inspection which should be made of the beds after they have
 “ been made up for the night.

“ We desire to call attention to the state of the Dead
 “ House, and suggest that a portion of it should be partitioned
 “ off, so as to form a decent room where the friends of patients
 “ may have an opportunity of seeing the bodies of their relatives.

“ We had no complaints from the patients of harsh or
 “ rough usage by the attendants ; and we are glad again to be
 “ able to report very favourably of the general condition of the
 “ Asylum, which is creditable to the skill and assiduity of the
 “ Medical Superintendent.

“ W. G. CAMPBELL, } COMMISSIONERS IN
 “ ROBERT NAIRNE, } LUNACY.”

At our meeting in August, we took this report into our consideration, and in reference thereto entered the following on our Minutes, and caused a copy to be forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy :—

“ The Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made at
 “ their visit on the 24th ultimo, was read.

“ We considered the case of the patient on whom an
 “ inquest was held, referred to in such report, and came to the
 “ conclusion that any further inquiry by this Committee would
 “ be useless.

“ With regard to the additional building recommended by
 “ the Commissioners, for male patients, the Committee are
 “ unwilling to begin further buildings, but, in case of absolute
 “ necessity, will be willing to do so. That necessity does not
 “ appear to the Committee to exist. It is clear that on the
 “ female side, in the new ward, there will admit of dormitories
 “ for 26 male patients, and we think that ought to be resorted to
 “ before any new buildings are erected ; and when we consider
 “ that, for some few months past, the average admissions are more
 “ than usual and the average deaths less than usual, and that
 “ there are a number of old patients in the Asylum in a bad
 “ state of health, and therefore that the number of males may
 “ probably be shortly reduced, we think that Dr. Sherlock should
 “ make the best arrangement he can until the next meeting,
 “ and then be prepared with a list of male patients over 60 years
 “ of age, shewing their state of health, after receiving which
 “ the Committee will further consider the subject.

“ A window to be put in the north wall of the Tailors’
 “ and Shoemakers’ Shops, for the purpose of ventilation, as
 “ recommended by the Commissioners.

“ The Committee are sorry to disagree with the Com-
 “ missioners as to planting rows of trees in the airing courts.
 “ We think that they would interrupt the free circulation of air,

“ and the beautiful view of the hills surrounding the Asylum,
 “ and when grown up might be dangerous to the patients, in
 “ case they should—as is probable—climb up them.

“ We agree to the removal of the posts and wires in No. 5
 “ Airing Court, but think a skittle alley there for the patients
 “ will be preferable to making more walks.

“ As a shoe room does not appear to us to be absolutely
 “ required, we postpone the consideration of that subject.

“ We have already deliberately considered the subject
 “ of Mackintosh covers without a blanket being placed between
 “ them and the patient’s body, and adhere to our opinion already
 “ expressed, and refer the Commissioners to Dr. Sherlock’s
 “ report on that subject, dated the 9th January last, which was
 “ forwarded to the Commissioners on the following day by our
 “ Clerk.

“ The Commissioners’ suggestions as to brown or unbleached
 “ sheets to be adopted, at present ; the Committee, however,
 “ think that the subject is not material. It is clear to us that
 “ no untrue idea has been intended to be given.

“ The Committee think that a division of the Dead House,
 “ except by a curtain, would destroy it ; that a curtain should
 “ be furnished, and some articles of furniture should be put
 “ there.”

At our September meeting, Dr. Sherlock made his report as to old and other patients, upon which we entered the following minute upon our book :—

“ Dr. Sherlock has made a return of male patients above 60
 “ years of age, and shown that of that number 18 are not likely
 “ to survive long ; and a list of patients under 60 years of age,
 “ who also are in such a state as not to be likely to live long,
 “ amounting to 28, making together 46 males ; the Committee
 “ are of opinion that the consideration of new building may be
 “ properly postponed, more especially as there is a reduction of
 “ male patients, to the extent of 6, since the last meeting.”

Thus it will be seen that your Committee have been anxious to delay, and, if possible, altogether avoid, the erection of new buildings for male patients, and they thought it probable that by this time they might have been enabled to report the same to be unnecessary ; but they much regret that the urgency of the case seems to increase.

At the last visit of the Sub-Committee, in 1864, the number of male patients was 183, and at their last visit, in 1865, the number was 212, being an increase of 29. It appears that in the three years ending 1864 there was (as to male patients) an average admission of 64, of deaths $28\frac{1}{2}$, of discharges $31\frac{1}{4}$; and that in the year ending December 16th last past, the admissions were 70, the deaths 23, and the discharges 20, which sufficiently accounts for the increase. We are sorry to add that the Sub-Committee, at their visit on the 11th December last, reported that the patients on the male side were much crowded, and that in three of the galleries mattresses had to be laid on the floor every night and used as beds; that the number of such cases amounted to 16. It must be obvious that this state of things cannot be permitted to continue, however desirable it may be to avoid building; but, nevertheless, your Committee think that every reasonable expedient should be resorted to with that view for a reasonable time, fully intending, in case the old patients and those reported as not likely to survive long, should continue in the Asylum at the close of the winter, or if the number of males should further increase, to take such action as the necessity of the case may require.

Between the October and November meetings, a Committee of the Kidderminster Board of Guardians visited the Asylum, and afterwards sent a copy of their report, expressing their entire satisfaction of the treatment of their patients, and all the arrangements of the establishment. They suggested the propriety of a fire engine being provided. The subject is no doubt one of great importance, and we have given to it much consideration; we find that in order to distribute an ample supply of water to every part of the building, should a fire happen, large expense will have to be incurred, and it is by no means certain that that can be accomplished, also that engineering questions are involved, and therefore we have taken means to procure the report of a person well skilled in such matters before we proceed to take any step. We expect that report at our next meeting.

We are sorry to say that, owing to the high state of the temperature in the cellars during the past year, considerable

quantities of beer have been spoiled. We do not find that blame is attributable to the brewer on this account. In the hope of avoiding this in future, we have had 'open air gratings' fixed over some of the doors leading into the central basement passage, by which a cross draught of air will be established; and we have also made other alterations for the admission of fresh air.

Your Committee have visited the Asylum twelve times, and the Sub-Committee six times, during the past year.

Three new Members for the County will have to be added at these Sessions.

We append to this report a Statement of the 'New Buildings and Furniture Account,' continued from page 14 of the Twelfth Annual Report. This account shows a balance in hand of £90. 4s. 5d., which we propose to add to the General Repair Account.

We also append a Statement of the General Repair Account to Michaelmas of the past year, showing a balance in hand of £494. 16s. 10d. We have the pleasure of reporting for the third time that no call will have to be made on the County and City for repairs for the ensuing year; this state of things arises from the profit in respect of the Oxford and Abergavenny Patients.

We also append a Statement of the Mortgage Debt.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee),

T. G. CURTLER, CHAIRMAN.

REPAIR ACCOUNT, 1865.

1865.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
	Balance from last Account (12th Report, page 18)	338	4	4
Feb. 6.	By Profit on Abergavenny Patients, } Michaelmas to Christmas	£78	0	0
	Ditto, ditto, Oxford	78	0	0
		<hr/>	156	0 0
May 1.	Ditto, ditto, Abergavenny Patients to } Lady Day	90	2	2
	Ditto, ditto, Oxford ditto	90	2	2
		<hr/>	180	4 4
Aug. 7.	Ditto, ditto, Abergavenny Patients to } Midsummer	97	10	0
	Ditto, ditto, Oxford ditto	97	10	0
		<hr/>	195	0 0
Nov. 6.	Ditto, ditto, Abergavenny Patients to } Michaelmas	98	10	0
	Ditto, ditto, Oxford ditto	98	10	0
		<hr/>	197	0 0
		<hr/>	£1,066	8 8

1865.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 9.	Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter as under :—			
	Angelinetta and Bregazzi, Wood } Mouldings	37	14	10
	Jones and Rowe, Nails and Tacks	3	6	5
	Wood, J. and R., Timber	15	7	8
	Rowland and Son, Bricks and Slates ...	6	14	9
	Arden, G., Lead, &c.	4	3	3
	Whiting, H., Gutta Percha Bands	1	15	0
	Hardy and Padmore, Spouting	2	17	3
	Hall, J. and F., Iron	4	17	7
	Stock Bros. and Taylor, Glass	29	0	10
	Pointon, Mrs., Sand	9	0	
	Perks, W., and Co., Paint, &c.....	1	1	8
	Norman, J., Lime	4	0	
	Pemberton, A., Gaskins.....	14	6	
	Webb, H. C., Oil	26	17	0
	Stephens, J., Forest Stone	3	15	6
		<hr/>		
	Carried forward.....	£138	19	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	138	19	3			
Monk, G., Gas Fittings.....	2	8	0			
Hill and Smith, Hurdles	6	15	0			
Edwards, J., Black Poles	4	4	0			
Walford, C., Gravel	8	15	0			
Maintenance Account in repayment of } Wages, &c.....	59	4	10			
	<hr/>			220	6	1

1865.

April 15. Paid General Repairs for Lady Day

Quarter as under :—	£	s.	d.			
Perks and Co., Paints, &c.....	8	5	2			
Hall, J. and F., Iron	7	8	4			
Stock Bros. and Taylor, Glass	31	14	6			
Hardy and Padmore, Castings.....	3	4	7			
Pemberton, A., Glue, &c.	1	1	6			
Hall, G., Screws and Rings	1	12	6			
Wood, J. and R., Timber	4	5	8			
Arden, G., Lead	2	3	9			
Norman, J., Lime		2	0			
Maintenance Account, Wages, &c.	38	19	0			
	<hr/>			98	17	0

July 22. Paid General Repairs for Midsummer

Quarter as under :—	£	s.	d.			
Perks and Co., Glass, &c.	8	6	1			
Wood, J. and R., Timber	25	9	7			
Hall, J. and F., Iron	2	3	0			
Arden, G., Water Taps.....	2	12	6			
Bailey, Pegg, and Co., Gas Retorts ...	20	7	4			
Norman, J., Lime	16	0				
Worcester Gas Company, Bricks.....	2	0				
Wood and Son, Stone	5	0	0			
Lingham, F. H., Locks, &c.	5	9	10			
Hardy and Padmore, Castings.....	2	14	0			
Pemberton, A., Gaskins.....	13	9				
Monk, G., Window Casements.....	13	1	9			
Jones and Rowe, Boiler.....	1	16	0			
Walford, C., Gravel	2	12	6			
Maintenance Account, Wages, &c.....	41	0	2			
	<hr/>			132	4	6
Carried forward				£451	7	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				451	7	7
Oct. 21. Paid General Repairs for Michaelmas Quarter as under :—						
Perks, W. and Co., Glass, &c.	13	11	8			
Hall, J. and F., Iron.....	5	15	4			
Jones and Rowe, Locks.....	2	11	9			
Mason, J., Paper Hangings	1	2	8			
Wood, J. and R., Timber.....	3	16	7			
Hardy and Padmore, Castings.....	2	5	0			
Webb, H. C., Oil	13	15	0			
Norman, J., Lime		4	0			
Pemberton, A., Paint Brushes.....		19	0			
Rowlands and Son, Cement		3	9			
Whiting, H., Mill Bands	6	9	10			
Short and Son, Timber	22	5	11			
Bailey, Pegg, and Co., Retort	7	0	8			
Savory, W., and Son, Engine	3	18	6			
Broomhall, J., Files	1	6	1			
Maintenance Account, Wages, &c.	34	18	6			
				120	4	3
				571	11	10
Balance.....				494	16	10
				£1,066	8	8

STATEMENT

Showing the application of Balance on new Buildings and Furniture Account, as per Estimate, see Twelfth Annual Report, page 18.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from page 14, Twelfth Annual Report	373	13	7
<hr/>			
Water Closets and Urinals for the Male Airing Courts, and Shed for covering Tanks for Washing soiled Clothing and Bedding :—			
Wood and Son, as per Contract	£103	3	10
H. Rowe, Commission, Travelling Expenses, &c.	6	14	0
	<hr/>		
		109	17 10
Gates and Pillars for Entrance of Farm Yard :—			
Wood, J. and R., Drain Pipes, Timber, and Bricks	28	3	3
Rowlands and Son, Cement	1	4	0
Pointon, Sand	9	0	
Hall, J. and F., Iron	19	0	
	<hr/>		
		30	15 3
Tanks for Washing soiled Clothing and Bedding :—			
Wood, J. and R., Timber	6	9	5
Hall, J. and F., Iron, Zinc, and Nails	3	12	10
	<hr/>		
		10	2 3
Shed at Gas Works for covering Coal and Tools, and protecting Charcoal used for Filtering Sewage :—			
Hardy and Padmore, Pillars and Spouting	9	7	2
Wood, J. and R., Timber and Bricks	23	11	4
Pointon, Sand	9	0	
Rowland and Son, Drain Pipes	2	12	0
H. Rowe, Commission preparing Plans, Copies for Contractors, &c., for above Shed, Boundary Fence (1864), and other works	14	19	6
	<hr/>		
		50	19 0
Additional Sashes for Ventilating Galleries and Dormitories :—			
Monk, as per Estimate		51	10 0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward	£253	4	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				253	4	4
Legal and other Expenses remaining unpaid connected with the Enlargement of Powick Churchyard:—						
M. Curtler, Solicitor, Bill of Costs	26	8	4			
H. Rowe, preparing Specifications, &c.	3	16	6			
				30	4	10
				283	9	2
Balance.....				90	4	5
				£373	13	7

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	FOR THE COUNTY.			FOR THE CITY.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Total Aggregate ori- ginally amounted to ... }	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since	10,383	6	4	883	7	0	11,266	13	4
Total	67,272	4	0	7,994	9	4	75,266	13	4
Aggregate Sum paid off ...	27,750	2	4	3,891	2	3	31,641	4	7
Balance now due	39,522	1	8	4,103	7	1	£43,625	8	9

BALANCE SHEET, 1865.

A Statement showing the Receipts and Payments on account of the County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1st, 1865.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	3272	8	7
To Cash from Unions, &c.	11035	18	2
To Sales from Farm and Stores.....	449	9	0
To Cash, Repayment Wages, &c.....	174	2	6
To Error, amount overdrawn Wages	3	0	0

£14,934 18 3

PAYMENTS.

£	s.	d.
By Petty Cash	460	0 0
By Rents	68	0 0
By Farm Stock purchased	249	16 7
By Repair Account, excess of charge on } Patients under Contract	728	4 4
By Salaries and Wages	2282	14 1
By Tradesmen's Bills	8226	11 1
Treasurer's Balance, 31st Dec., 1865...	2919	12 2

£14,934 18 3

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Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Institution on the 1st January, 1866.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	2919	12 2
Amount due from Unions, &c., this day, } for Maintenance and care of Patients }	1290	16 9

£4210 8 11

Jan. 1st, 1866.

£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Clerk.....	15	10 11
Amount due to Tradesmen this day, on } account of Patients' Maintenance, &c. }	1857	15 6
Repair Account, excess of charge on } Abergavenny and Oxford Patients... }	197	0 0
Surplus available	2140	2 6

£4210 8 11

General Results of each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

Dates.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remained at close of year.			Average number Resident.			Per centage of deaths on average number resident.			Per centage of recoveries on admissions.		
	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st, 1852	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	81	97	178	69	83	152	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.7
1853	52	45	97	9	16	25	5	3	5	1	2	19	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.0	17.3	35.5	25.7
1854	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	26	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	25.0
1855	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	24	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	16.9	35.8	39.6	37.6
1856	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	0	1	2	3	17	116	135	251	114	130	244	14.9	10.0	12.3	29.3	35.9	32.5
1857	74	56	130	18	11	29	2	0	2	0	1	10	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.6	24.3	19.6	22.3
1858	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	15	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.5	33.7
1859	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	22	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.3	40.6	35.8
1860	61	71	132	18	20	38	13	7	20	20	0	27	159	215	374	168	206	374	16.0	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
1861	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	7	11	2	0	27	172	236	408	165	224	389	16.3	6.2	10.5	25.8	38.2	32.3
1862	64	54	118	22	24	46	3	4	7	3	0	24	184	241	425	181	236	417	13.2	8.9	10.8	34.3	44.4	39.0
1863	62	97	159	23	31	54	7	4	11	4	0	28	184	277	461	187	248	435	14.9	10.4	12.4	37.1	32.0	34.0
1864	67	103	170	26	22	48	5	3	8	1	1	34	185	318	503	187	312	499	18.1	11.5	14.0	38.8	21.3	28.2
1865	72	68	140	15	34	49	2	1	3	3	1	26	211	329	540	196	316	512	13.2	6.6	9.1	20.8	50.0	35.0
Totals and averages of 13 years	836	913	1749	220	278	498	62	43	105	42	5	47	301	258	559				15.7	10.8	13.0	28.7	34.7	31.5

SECOND TABLE: Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each year's remaining on the 31st December, 1865.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died, in 1865.				Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st Dec., 1864.				Remaining of each year's Admissions Dec. 31, 1865.	
Year.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.	Total.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not improved.		Died.	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31,													
1852.....	91	101	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	38	47
1853.....	51	43	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15
1854.....	38	44	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
1855.....	47	45	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18
1856.....	36	36	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16
1857.....	72	55	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24
1858.....	38	47	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
1859.....	50	61	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17
1860.....	59	63	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16
1861.....	56	63	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16
1862.....	60	47	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12
1863.....	57	85	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15
1864.....	60	89	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
1865.....	61	57	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	776	836	60	77	1749	15	34	49	2	1	3	275	237
												512	
												211	329
												540	

Summary of the total Admissions from 1852 to 1865.

Percentage of Cases		Males.		Females.		Total.	
Recovered		26.32		30.45		28.47	
Relieved		7.42		4.71		6.00	
Unimproved		5.02		0.55		2.69	
Dead		36.00		28.26		31.96	
Remaining		25.24		36.03		30.88	
		100.00		100.00		100.00	

TABLE I.—*General Results of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1864.....	185	318	503
Admitted for the first time during the year	61	57	118
Re-admitted during the year	11	11	22
Total number under treatment.....	257	386	643
Discharged.....			
M. F. T.			
20 36—56			
Of whom were Cured.....			
M. F. T.			
15 34—49			
" " Relieved	2	1	3
" " Unimproved...	3	1	4
Died	26	21	47
Total discharged and died during the year	46	57	103
Number of Inmates at close of 1865.....	211	329	540
Average number resident throughout }	196	316	512
the year			

TABLE II.—*Shewing the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each month.*

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	4	6	10	3	5	8	3	4	7
February	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	5	6
March	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	5	9
April	11	7	18	3	2	5	4	1	5
May	6	6	12	1	4	5	0	1	1
June	9	7	16	2	4	6	0	1	1
July	11	5	16	2	7	9	1	1	2
August	1	5	6	2	1	3	2	0	2
September	10	5	15	1	3	4	1	1	2
October	4	4	8	4	2	6	2	0	2
November	7	7	14	0	2	2	3	2	5
December	4	9	13	0	4	4	5	0	5
Total.....	72	68	140	20	36	56	26	21	47

TABLE III.—*Form of Mental Disease in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	17	17	34
„ Chronic	0	6	6
„ à Potu.....	3	0	3
„ Hysteric	0	1	1
„ Puerperal	0	4	4
„ with Epilepsy.....	5	0	5
„ „ Chorea	0	1	1
„ „ Paralysis.....	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis.....	4	1	5
„ Suicidal	1	0	1
Dementia.....	3	13	16
„ Senile	1	1	2
„ with Paralysis.....	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis.....	8	1	9
„ „ Epilepsy	4	2	6
Melancholia	7	12	19
„ with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Monomania of Pride	2	0	2
„ of Suspicion	3	1	4
„ of Fear	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	1	1	2
„ with Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
„ (Idiotcy)	2	3	5
„ with Epilepsy.....	4	2	6
Delirium	2	1	3
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE IV.—*Duration of Mental Disease in those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	31	26	57
„ 3 months.....	7	8	15
„ 6 „	7	7	14
„ 9 „	0	2	2
„ 12 „	2	3	5
Above 1 year	1	0	1
„ 2 years.....	3	3	6
„ 3 „	1	2	3
From 5 to 10 years	0	4	4
„ 10 „ 15 „	2	1	3
„ 15 „ 20 „	0	1	1
For some months	1	0	1
„ „ years	5	2	7
Congenital	8	7	15
Unknown.....	4	2	6
Total.....	72	68	140
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of the first attack, of not more than 3 months' duration	22	17	39
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of the first attack, and of more than 3 months' duration...	8	10	18
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than 12 months' duration	19	21	40
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases, whether of the first attack or not, of more than 12 months' duration	21	20	41
Unknown.....	2	0	2
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE V.—*Shewing the Number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of the first attack	40	38	78
„ second „	12	13	25
„ third „	0	2	2
„ fourth „	0	1	1
„ fifth „	1	1	2
Have had several attacks.....	6	4	10
Unknown	5	2	7
Congenital	8	7	15
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE VI.—*Assigned Causes of Disease in those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Physical.</i>	Blows on the Head	1	0	1
	„ „ and Intemperance.....	1	0	1
	Disease of the Brain and Previous Attacks	1	0	1
	Sunstroke	1	0	1
	Epilepsy	4	1	5
	„ and Previous Attacks	2	0	2
	„ „ Hereditary	2	1	3
	„ „ Dissipation	1	0	1
	Puerperal	0	1	1
	„ and Previous Attacks	0	1	1
	„ „ „ „ and Hereditary	0	2	2
	„ „ Domestic Troubles.....	0	1	1
	„ „ Hereditary	0	2	2
	Hereditary	4	0	4
	„ and Excessive Study	1	0	1
	„ „ Superannuation of Old Age	0	1	1
	„ „ Fever.....	0	1	1
	„ „ Bad Health	0	1	1
	Previous Attacks	6	7	13
	„ „ and Hereditary.....	1	2	3
	„ „ „ Poverty	0	1	1
	„ „ „ Bad Health	0	1	1
	Intemperance	5	0	5
	„ and Previous Attacks.....	5	2	7
	„ „ Sunstroke	1	0	1
	„ „ Hereditary	2	0	2
	„ „ Superannuation of Old Age	1	0	1
	„ „ Dissolute Mode of Life	0	1	1
	Decay of Old Age and Feeble Health.....	2	1	3
	General Bad Health	0	1	1
	„ „ „ and Disease of Knee Joint	0	1	1
	„ „ „ „ Poverty	0	4	4
	„ „ „ „ Disease of Liver	2	0	2
	Phthisis and Hereditary	1	0	1
	Erysipelas	0	1	1
	Scarlatina	0	1	1
	Pneumonia	1	0	1
	Typhoid Fever	1	0	1
	Masturbation	1	0	1
	Congenital	8	7	15
	Total Physical.....	55	42	97

TABLE VI. (Continued.)—Assigned Causes of Disease in those Admitted.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>	Grief at Death of Friends.....	3	0	3
	" " and Previous } Attacks ... }	1	2	3
	" " and Domestic } Troubles ... }	0	2	2
	" " Hereditary	0	1	1
	Reverses and Previous Attacks	1	0	1
	Frights	1	1	2
	Domestic Troubles.....	0	6	6
	" " and Fever	1	0	1
	" " " Pregnancy	0	1	1
	" " " Hereditary	0	3	3
	Anxiety about Affairs.....	3	1	4
	" " and Previous Attacks	1	1	2
	" " " Hereditary	1	0	1
	Seduction and Desertion	0	2	2
	Disappointment in Love	0	2	2
	Bad Treatment by Friends and Previous } Attack	0	1	1
	Dissolute Habits.....	0	1	1
	" " and Hereditary	0	1	1
	Total Moral.....	12	25	37
	" Physical	55	42	97
	Unknown.....	5	1	6
		72	68	140
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist } in the cases of..... }		15	13	28

TABLE VII.—*Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted suicide	23	29	52
„ meditated „	5	7	12
Total.....	28	36	64
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted.</i>			
Mania, Acute	2	8	10
„ Chronic	1	4	5
„ Puerperal	0	2	2
„ à Potu.....	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy.....	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis	2	1	3
Dementia.....	0	6	6
„ with Epilepsy.....	2	0	2
„ „ General Paralysis.....	4	0	4
Melancholia.....	5	8	13
„ with Epilepsy.....	1	0	1
Monomania of Fear	1	0	1
„ „ Pride	1	0	1
Amentia (Idiotcy)	1	0	1
„ (Imbecility)	1	0	1
Total.....	23	29	52
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated.</i>			
Mania, Acute	1	1	2
„ à Potu	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy.....	2	0	2
Dementia.....	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	0	2	2
Monomania of Suspicion	0	1	1
Amentia (Idiotcy) with Epilepsy.....	0	1	1
<i>Means used in attempts made.</i>			
Abstinence	4	15	19
Cutting Throat	2	2	4
„ „ and Hanging	1	0	1
„ „ „ Drowning.....	0	2	2
Drowning	2	1	3
„ and Hanging.....	1	0	1
„ „ Poisoning	0	1	1
Fire	1	1	2
Hanging	2	0	2
Lying on Railway	2	0	2
Precipitation	5	5	10
Strangulation	2	1	3
„ and Precipitation.....	1	0	1
„ „ Stabbing	0	1	1
Total.....	23	29	52

TABLE VIII.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bakers.....	2	0	2
Blacksmiths	2	0	2
Boilermaker	1	0	1
Builder	1	0	1
Butcher	1	0	1
Carpenter	1	0	1
Carter	1	0	1
Chaffcutter.....	1	0	1
Chainmaker	1	0	1
Charwoman	0	1	1
Clerk	1	0	1
Coachbuilder.....	1	0	1
Collier.....	1	0	1
Doctor of Medicine.....	1	0	1
Dressmakers	0	2	2
Farmer	1	0	1
Gardener.....	1	0	1
Glass Engraver	1	0	1
Gloveress	0	1	1
Grocer.....	1	0	1
Hallier.....	1	0	1
Haytrusser.....	1	0	1
Household Duties.....	0	32	32
Iron Puddler	1	0	1
Labourers.....	12	2	14
Laundress.....	0	4	4
Mason	1	0	1
Millwright	1	0	1
Nailers	4	3	7
Needle-finishers.....	2	0	2
None	7	11	18
Ostler	1	0	1
Paperhanger	1	0	1
Peripatetic Lecturer.....	1	0	1
Piano forte Tuner.....	1	0	1
Porters	2	0	2
Publican	1	1	2
Sawyer	1	0	1
Schoolmasters.....	2	0	2
Seamstress.....	0	4	4
Servants	1	6	7
Shoemakers.....	5	0	5
Shopkeeper	0	1	1
Soldier.....	1	0	1
Tailor	1	0	1
Tree-turner.....	1	0	1
Watch-hand Maker	1	0	1
Watchmaker	1	0	1
Wheelwright	1	0	1
Whitesmith	1	0	1
	72	68	140

TABLE IX.—*Showing the Condition of those admitted in reference to Education.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education	3	3	6
Can Read and Write	41	38	79
Can Read only	10	11	21
Can neither Read nor Write.....	12	10	22
Unknown	6	6	12
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE X.—*Showing the Social Condition in those admitted.*

	Male.	Females.	Total.
Married	32	37	69
Single	33	22	55
Widowed	7	9	16
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Religious Persuasion of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church	51	46	97
Methodist	1	2	3
Wesleyan.....	4	5	9
Church of Rome.....	3	3	6
Baptist.....	2	0	2
Independent.....	0	2	2
Presbyterian.....	0	1	1
Society of Friends	0	1	1
Lady Huntingdon's Persuasion	2	0	2
New Connexion	2	0	2
None	5	6	11
Unknown	2	2	4
Total.....	72	68	140

TABLE XII.—*Duration of Disease previous to admission
in those discharged Cured.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	21	27
„ 2 months	2	7	9
„ 3 „	1	1	2
„ 6 „	1	3	4
„ 9 „	3	0	3
„ 1 year	0	1	1
„ 1 year and 6 months	1	0	1
„ 2 years	0	1	1
Unknown	1	0	1
Total	15	34	49

TABLE XIII.—*Ages of those admitted and discharged Cured
during the year.*

	Admitted.			Discharged Cured.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 10 „ 20 „	3	5	8	0	2	2
„ 20 „ 30 „	12	14	26	3	8	11
„ 30 „ 40 „	20	18	38	5	11	16
„ 40 „ 50 „	17	9	26	4	8	12
„ 50 „ 60 „	8	10	18	2	3	5
„ 60 „ 70 „	4	5	9	0	1	1
„ 70 „ 80 „	5	6	11	1	1	2
„ 80 „ 90 „	2	1	3	0	0	0
Total	72	68	140	15	34	49

TABLE XIV.—*Period of Residence of those discharged Cured.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months	1	0	1
„ 3 „	1	1	2
„ 6 „	6	10	16
„ 9 „	2	4	6
„ 1 year	1	8	9
„ 1 year and 6 months	3	5	8
„ 2 years	0	2	2
„ 3 „	1	3	4
„ 4 „	0	1	1
Total	15	34	49

TABLE XV.—*Form of Disease in those discharged Cured.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	9	14	23
„ Chronic	0	4	4
„ Recurrent	0	1	1
„ Puerperal	0	5	5
„ Hysteric	0	1	1
„ à Potu	1	0	1
„ with Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ Imbecility	1	0	1
Dementia	1	0	1
Melancholia	2	9	11
Total	15	34	49

TABLE XVI.—*Of the 140 Patients admitted in 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been discharged Cured	7	11	18
„ „ „ Improved ...	0	0	0
„ „ „ Unimproved	1	1	2
Died	12	2	14
Remain under Treatment	52	54	106
Total	72	68	140

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the State of Bodily Health and Condition of those admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
1st. In good Bodily Health and Condition.....	18	7	25
2nd. In indifferent Health and reduced Condition	35	49	84
3rd. In bad Health and exhausted Condition.....	19	12	31
Total.....	72	68	140
<i>2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of—</i>			
Mania and Epilepsy.....	4	2	6
„ „ and Anæmia	3	0	3
„ Chorea, Cerebral, and General Functional } Derangement	0	1	1
„ and Cerebral Irritation	1	0	1
„ „ „ and Decay of Old Age	0	3	3
„ „ „ and Anæmia	3	4	7
„ Cerebral and General Functional Derange- } ment	6	8	14
„ „ „ „ and Cut Throat	0	1	1
„ and Anæmia.....	0	2	2
„ „ and General Functional De- } rangement.....	2	0	2
„ „ and Disease of Knee Joint.....	0	1	1
„ and General Functional Inactivity	1	1	2
„ Bronchitis and Fractured Ribs	1	0	1
„ „ and Dropsy	0	1	1
„ „ and Asthma	2	1	3
„ Puerperal	0	3	3
„ „ and Anæmia	0	2	2
Melancholia and Anæmia	2	5	7
„ „ and Epilepsy.....	1	0	1
„ „ and Abstinence.....	0	1	1
„ „ and Asthma	0	1	1
„ „ and Uterine Irritation ...	0	1	1
„ „ and Cut Throat.....	0	1	1
Dementia and Paralysis	1	0	1
„ Anæmia and Abstinence	0	2	2
„ and General Functional Inactivity	1	3	4
Idiotcy and Anæmia	1	1	2
„ „ and Chorea	0	1	1
„ „ and Epilepsy	1	2	3
General Paralysis.....	2	1	3
„ „ and Cerebral Irritation.....	2	0	2
Disease of Brain	1	0	1
Total.....	35	49	84

TABLE XVII.—(Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
<i>3rd. Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of:—</i>			
Mania, Epilepsy, and Cerebral Derangement	2	0	2
„ Paralysis, and Carbuncles	0	1	1
„ „ and Bruises.....	1	0	1
„ and Abstinence	0	2	2
„ „ and Bronchitis	0	1	1
„ Cardiac Disease, and Fractured Ribs	1	0	1
„ „ „ Diarrhœa, and Bronchitis	1	0	1
„ „ „ Ulcers of Leg, & Cut Throat	1	0	1
„ „ „ and Renal Disease	1	0	1
„ and General Functional Derangement.....	0	1	1
Dementia, Phthisis, and Hectic Fever	1	0	1
„ and General Functional Inactivity.....	0	1	1
Melancholia and Abstinence	0	1	1
„ „ and Bronchitis	0	1	1
„ „ and Hepatic Disease	2	0	2
Idiotcy and Epilepsy	1	1	2
„ „ Paralysis, and Phthisis	0	1	1
Delirium, Concussion of Brain, and Collapse	1	0	1
„ Bed Sores, and Collapse	0	1	1
„ Pericarditis, and Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	0	1
„ and Typhoid Fever.....	1	0	1
General Paralysis.....	5	1	6
Total	19	12	31

TABLE XIX.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years	0	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	0	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	5	1	6
" 40 " 45 "	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	2	0	2
" 50 " 55 "	3	1	4
" 55 " 60 "	3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	5	6	11
" 75 " 80 "	0	0	0
" 80 " 85 "	1	0	1
Total	26	21	47

TABLE XX.—*Period of Residence of those Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 days	1	0	1
" 9 "	1	0	1
" 2 weeks	1	1	2
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 6 "	2	0	2
" 2 months	2	0	2
" 5 "	4	1	5
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	2	3	5
" 10 "	2	0	2
" 1 year	1	0	1
" 1 year and 3 months	1	1	2
" 1 " 6 "	1	1	2
" 2 years	0	1	1
" 3 "	4	4	8
" 4 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 7 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	1	0	1
" 10 "	1	1	2
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 12 "	0	1	1
" 13 "	0	1	1
Total	26	21	47

TABLE XXI.—*Duration of Disease previous to admission in those Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	9	4	13
„ 3 months	6	4	10
„ 6 „	2	3	5
„ 1 year	3	0	3
„ 3 years.....	1	1	2
„ 6 „	0	1	1
„ 8 „	0	1	1
„ 11 „	0	1	1
„ 15 „	0	1	1
„ 17 „	1	0	1
For months	2	1	3
For years	0	2	2
Unknown.....	2	2	4
Total.....	26	21	47

TABLE XXII.—*Form of Mental Disease in those Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	1	3	4
„ Chronic	4	2	6
„ with General Paralysis.....	6	1	7
„ „ Epilepsy.....	1	3	4
„ „ Paralysis	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	3	2	5
Dementia.....	3	8	11
„ with General Paralysis	2	1	3
Monomania of Pride	2	0	2
Delirium	3	0	3
Total	26	21	47

TABLE XXIII.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	8	5	13
„ Chronic	7	40	47
„ Recurrent	28	49	77
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
„ Hysterical	0	10	10
„ à Potu	2	0	2
„ with Chorea	0	1	1
„ „ Epilepsy.....	25	27	52
„ „ Paralysis	0	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis.....	3	5	8
Dementia	16	48	64
„ Advanced	25	17	42
„ Senile	1	6	7
„ with Epilepsy	15	13	28
„ „ Paralysis	5	4	9
„ „ General Paralysis	6	3	9
Melancholia.....	12	28	40
„ with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Monomania of Pride	3	10	13
„ „ Suspicion	13	15	28
„ „ Unseen Agencies	5	5	10
„ „ Superstition	2	3	5
„ „ Fear	0	2	2
Amentia (Imbecility)	4	3	7
„ „ with Epilepsy	3	0	3
„ (Idiotcy)	13	21	34
„ „ with Epilepsy	13	7	20
„ „ „ „ and } Paralysis.....	1	3	4
Delirium, Maniacal.....	0	1	1
Total.....	211	329	540

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	5	11	16
„ 6 „	7	3	10
„ 9 „	12	10	22
„ 12 „	7	4	11
„ 2 years	12	22	34
„ 3 „	13	22	35
„ 4 „	10	9	19
„ 5 „	9	14	23
From 5 to 10 years	25	80	105
„ 10 „ 15 „	26	31	57
„ 15 „ 20 „	8	26	34
„ 20 „ 25 „	12	16	28
„ 25 „ 30 „	10	3	13
„ 30 „ 35 „	0	1	1
„ 35 „ 40 „	0	1	1
„ 40 „ 45 „	1	2	3
For years (undefined)	20	38	58
Congenital	34	34	68
Unknown.....	0	2	2
Total	211	329	540

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years of age	3	3	6
„ 15 „ 20 „	8	7	15
„ 20 „ 25 „	11	13	24
„ 25 „ 30 „	27	29	56
„ 30 „ 35 „	22	39	61
„ 35 „ 40 „	23	48	71
„ 40 „ 45 „	28	35	63
„ 45 „ 50 „	25	21	46
„ 50 „ 55 „	19	43	62
„ 55 „ 60 „	18	30	48
„ 60 „ 65 „	9	26	35
„ 65 „ 70 „	4	14	18
„ 70 „ 75 „	7	11	18
„ 75 „ 80 „	2	6	8
„ 80 „ 85 „	4	3	7
„ 85 „ 90 „	1	1	2
Total	211	329	540

TABLE XXVI.—*Showing the number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1865.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	31	46	77
Incurable	180	283	463
Total	211	329	540

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1865.

OF THE 47 DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR, POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE IN 41 CASES, AND THE PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES CAREFULLY RECORDED.

The calvarium was increased in density in 1 case of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of melancholia.

The calvarium was increased in thickness in 1 case of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, and 2 of dementia.

The calvarium was increased in thickness and density in 2 cases of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 4 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of delirium.

The calvarium was thinner than usual in 2 cases of chronic mania, 1 of mania with paralysis, and 1 of dementia.

The dura mater was adherent in 2 cases of acute mania, and 1 of mania with general paralysis.

The membranes were thickened and opaque in 1 case of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, and 2 of delirium.

The membranes were congested in 1 case of acute mania, 1 of chronic mania, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia, and 1 of melancholia.

The membranes adhered to the cortical grey substance in 1 case of chronic mania, 1 of dementia, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of melancholia.

The lining membrane of the ventricles presented a granular appearance in 1 case of acute mania, 1 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of melancholia.

There were cysts in the choroid plexus in 2 cases of mania with general paralysis, and 1 of dementia.

There was effusion into the sac of the arachnoid in 2 cases of acute mania, 5 of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 4 of dementia, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, 1 of monomania of pride, and 2 of delirium.

There was effusion into the ventricles in 1 case of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 1 of dementia, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of delirium.

There was a deposit of atheroma in the arteries in 3 cases of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 5 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of melancholia, and 1 of monomania of pride.

The convolutions were shrunk and wasted in 2 cases of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania with paralysis, 2 of dementia, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of melancholia, and 1 of general paralysis.

The brain was congested in 1 case of acute mania, and 1 of mania with epilepsy.

The grey matter was softened in 2 cases of acute mania, 4 of chronic mania, 5 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of mania with paralysis, 3 of mania with epilepsy, 7 of dementia, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of delirium.

The white matter was softened in 2 cases of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of mania with paralysis, 4 of mania with epilepsy, 5 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of monomania of pride, and 1 of delirium.

The central ganglia were softened in 2 cases of acute mania, 5 of chronic mania, 5 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of mania with paralysis, 4 of mania with epilepsy, 8 of dementia, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of monomania of pride, 1 of general paralysis, and 3 of delirium.

The pons varolii was softened in 2 cases of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of mania with paralysis 3 of mania with epilepsy, 5 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of monomania of pride, and 1 of delirium.

The cerebellum was softened in 2 cases of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of mania with paralysis, 3 of mania with epilepsy, 5 of dementia, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 1 of monomania of pride, and 1 of delirium.

The medulla oblongata was softened in 1 case of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of mania with epilepsy, 3 of dementia, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 3 of melancholia.

In 1 case of mania with paralysis the middle third of the right cerebral hemisphere was considerably atrophied, and its normal structure completely obliterated; on section it presented a glistening surface, of the colour of articular cartilage, and of semi-cartilaginous consistence.

In 1 case of mania with general paralysis between the dura mater and the arachnoid was developed a false membrane, in parts as much as a quarter of an inch in thickness, which extended entirely over both cerebral hemispheres; between this membrane and the arachnoid was eight or ten ounces of sanguineous effusion.

In 1 case of mania with epilepsy on the under side of the left posterior cerebral lobe were the remains of an old sanguineous effusion: the substance of the cerebellum was split up, and a large sanguineous clot occupied the centre of each lobe.

In 1 case of dementia at the under surface of the central lobe of the right cerebral hemisphere, several convolutions were softened, broken up, and contained large cavities in their substance.

In 1 case of melancholia several medullary cancerous masses, varying in size from a pea to a pigeon's egg, were found in both cerebral hemispheres.

In 1 case of delirium (following small pox) large portions of both cerebral hemispheres were in a fluid state, resembling whey with numerous flakes of curd in it.

*Matron's Return of Female Patients employed during the Year
ending December 31st, 1865.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Sewing, &c.	21,497
Washing, &c.	17,899
Assisting the Attendants	12,156
" in the Kitchen	3,408
" Housemaids	305
Total number of days	55,265
Weekly Average	1,063
Daily Average	177
Employed 56 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients employed during
the Year ending December 31st, 1865.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors	2,546
Shoemakers	2,583
Carpenters	1,144
Smiths	1,722
Painters	981
Masons	577
Bakers	1,598
Clerks	1,089
Upholsterers	1,391
Assisting Attendants	9,763
" on Farm	10,933
Total number of days	34,327
Weekly Average	660
Daily Average	110
Employed 56 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

*Unions, &c., chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum
on the 31st December, 1865.*

Chargeable to	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alcester Union	2	8	10
Bromsgrove ditto	18	22	40
Bromyard ditto	0	1	1
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	2	1	3
Droitwich ditto	12	17	29
Dudley ditto	14	26	40
Evesham ditto	7	6	13
Kidderminster ditto	26	35	61
Kingsnorton ditto	16	9	25
Ledbury ditto	2	1	3
Leominster ditto	1	0	1
Martley ditto	12	11	23
Newent ditto	1	0	1
Pershore ditto	8	16	24
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	6	5	11
Stourbridge ditto	18	27	45
Stratford-on-Avon ditto	1	0	1
Tenbury ditto	1	4	5
Tewkesbury ditto	0	1	1
Upton-on-Severn ditto	14	20	34
Welshpool ditto	0	1	1
West Bromwich ditto	7	14	21
Winchcomb ditto	1	1	2
Worcester, ditto	34	40	74
" City of	2	2	4
" County of	6	1	7
* The Visiting Justices of Abergavenny } Asylum	0	30	30
* The Visiting Justices of Oxford Asylum	0	30	30
	211	329	540
* Under contract for three years.			

*Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the
1st January to the 31st of December, 1865.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	300	3,700
Ditto (Flannel).....	76	650
Drawers (Pairs)	48	680
Hose (ditto)	10	15,140
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs.....	236	270
Handkerchiefs	296	100
Dresses	356	3,820
Ditto (Night)	50	900
Petticoats	160	4,400
Chemises	436	2,500
Ditto (Flannel).....	110	600
Caps	320	3,626
Pinafores	180	3,420
Aprons	227	800
Stays	112	956
Bonnets (Cotton).....	28	56
Sheets.....	457	2,856
Pillow Cases	400	3,000
Rugs (Bound)	0	126
Ditto (Strong)	12	80
Table Cloths	80	220
Pudding ditto	50	40
Towels	150	624
Mattress Cases	66	196
Blankets.....	0	156
Cushions	16	20
Window Curtains (Sets of)	24	16
Blinds	100	26
Shrouds	50	0
Boots and Shoes, Bound (Pairs)	148	0

*Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st January to 31st
December, 1865.*

		Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailors' and Upholsterers' Shop.</i>	Cloth Coats	129	0
	„ Trousers	38	0
	„ Vests	40	0
	Fustian Jackets.....	0	458
	„ Vests	18	322
	Corduroy Trousers	126	702
	Canvass Dresses	8	30
	„ Jackets	2	0
	„ Trousers	7	0
	„ Vests	3	0
	Tick Frocks	0	31
	Braces (pairs)	44	0
	Bed Ticks	10	0
	Pillow „	27	0
	Caps	185	10
	Hair Beds	54	25
<i>Shoemakers' Shop.</i>	„ Bolsters.....	30	23
	Seaweed Mattresses	27	18
	Boots (pairs).....	318	752
	Shoes „	0	34
	Slippers „	54	58
	Boot Laces .....gross	13	0
	Lock Straps	6	0

County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1865, (as prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum pursuant to the Act 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 97, sec. 58.)

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asy- lum for Lunatics, viz. :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alcester Union	202	6	0			
Bromsgrove ditto	734	9	5			
Bromyard ditto	27	19	11			
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	63	12	11			
Droitwich ditto	588	10	6			
Dudley ditto	724	13	6			
Evesham ditto	216	18	1			
Kidderminster ditto	1196	17	3			
Kingsnorton ditto	445	2	3			
Ledbury ditto	83	8	11			
Martley ditto	446	15	3			
Newent ditto	18	7	10			
Pershore ditto.....	542	16	9			
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	210	7	11			
Stourbridge ditto	859	0	3			
Stratford-on-Avon ditto	20	0	0			
Tenbury ditto	100	0	0			
Tewkesbury ditto	24	4	6			
Upton-on-Severn ditto	618	1	9			
West Bromwich ditto	388	8	10			
Worcester ditto	1326	12	6			
				8838	14	4
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	124	17	7			
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	80	0	0			
				204	17	7
Carried forward				9,043	11	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,043	11	11
From Places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of Asylum, viz. :—						
Birmingham Union	5	6	4			
Leighton Buzzard ditto.....	2	12	6			
Stroud ditto	4	12	7			
Welshpool ditto	18	7	10			
Winchcomb ditto	4	18	8			
				35	17	11
From the Committee of Visitors of Abergavenny Asylum for 30 Fe- male Patients	977	10	0			
From ditto, Oxford Asylum, for ditto	978	18	6			
				1,956	8	6
Sales from Farm and Stores.....	449	8	10	449	8	10
Refunded to Maintenance Account by County and City Treasurers on account of Repairs to Build- ings	174	2	6			
				174	2	6
Total Receipts				11,659	9	8

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PROVISIONS.						
Meat and Bacon	1,974	5	1			
Flour	962	2	6			
Malt	457	16	8			
Hops.....	97	13	1			
Eggs	37	11	3			
Fish	12	19	8			
Butter	314	0	0			
Rice	1	11	0			
Sugar	227	12	3			
Mustard	8	15	6			
Pepper	6	0	9			
Currants and Rasins	31	18	2			
Vinegar	6	10	4			
Tea	215	12	3			
Carried forward	4,354	8	6			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	4,354	8	6			
Peas (Split).....	13	4	0			
Molasses	9	1	11			
Lemons	0	2	6			
Oatmeal	0	16	3			
Tapioca	0	5	6			
Spices	1	2	0			
Arrowroot	17	3	8			
Sago.....	1	14	3			
Cheese	105	9	5			
Coffee	64	8	0			
Chicory	10	14	8			
Potatoes	132	7	10			
Apples	5	17	0			
Barm	6	13	4			
Saltpetre	0	9	10			
Salt	4	3	4			
Honey	0	9	9			
Gelatine	0	5	0			
Geese	5	15	0			
Milk	0	4	5			
				4,734	16	2
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	1,186	0	0			
Attendants and Servants	1,124	5	11			
				2,310	5	11
CLOTHING.						
Hose	38	14	0			
Serge	5	8	4			
Linsey	117	11	5			
Calico	134	3	10			
Gingham	12	15	0			
Welsh Flannel.....	58	5	4			
Piping Cord	4	14	10			
Leather	108	17	10			
Darning Cotton	7	5	5			
Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins	27	19	8			
Buttons and Tapes.....	13	19	0			
Wadding	0	5	4			
Dowlas	26	7	7			
Regatta	11	11	3			
Thimbles	0	9	9			
Boot and Stay Laces.....	6	19	11			
Derry	72	10	6			
Carried forward	647	19	0	7,045	2	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	647	19	0	7,045	2	1
Handkerchiefs	9	6	9			
Moleskin	18	9	11			
Check for Aprons	15	11	0			
Hats	1	1	0			
Corduroy	45	10	2			
Jean	19	2	1			
Worsted	2	6	1			
Tweed	23	2	3			
Alpaca	0	2	6			
Tailor	3	19	4			
Pipe Clay	0	3	0			
Chalè Plaid	3	12	1			
Bonnets	10	13	0			
Shawls	13	4	0			
Print for Dresses	10	0	11			
Jaconet Muslin	2	19	6			
Shoemaker	15	5	8			
Glazed Calico	2	18	4			
Webbing for Braces	2	7	3			
Pilot Cloth	17	3	11			
Porter's Clothes	4	13	3			
Sewing Machine.....	17	0	0			
Canvas.....	22	7	6			
Moreen.....	1	2	0			
Sundries	0	7	5			
				910	7	11
NECESSARIES.						
House Coal	451	18	9			
Engine Slack	264	14	0			
Gas Coal	207	3	2			
Soaps	211	19	4			
Soda	12	10	4			
Starch	9	6	2			
Blue	3	9	2			
Candles	10	13	0			
House Flannel	43	14	2			
Check for Dusters	3	11	6			
Blacking	1	8	0			
Black Lead	1	6	10			
Matches	2	11	0			
Bath Bricks	0	10	0			
Brushes	39	10	6			
Earthenware and Glass.....	47	18	2			
Gutta Percha Utensils	4	14	0			
Clothes Lines	1	2	0			
Clothes Pegs	0	7	6			
Carried forward	1,318	7	7	7,955	10	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,318	7	7	7,955	10	0
Fire Wood	8	5	0			
Washing Powder	0	8	3			
Ironing Blanket	3	3	9			
				1,330	4	7
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs and Surgical Instruments...	127	13	11			
Essence of Beef	44	13	6			
				172	7	5
WINES, SPIRITS, &C.						
Wine	85	3	0			
Spirits	160	15	6			
Porter	11	11	0			
				257	9	6
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Stuffing Pads for Strong Room ...	5	17	0			
Oil Floor Cloth	0	16	0			
Window Curtains	3	6	9			
Holland	13	7	6			
Window Blinds	5	0	10			
Chair Webbing	0	13	6			
Glue	3	15	0			
Looking Glasses.....	6	10	0			
Curtain Binding	0	19	7			
Counterpane	0	15	6			
Float Lace	0	3	6			
Mounting Pictures.....	10	15	0			
Blankets	100	10	4			
Carpeting	10	10	0			
Huckaback	11	9	7			
Dowlas.....	29	13	3			
Picture Cord	3	5	4			
Mackintosh Sheeting.....	17	6	0			
Linen Sheeting	119	19	6			
Seating Chairs	0	3	0			
Rug	0	6	6			
Matting	3	6	8			
Horse Hair	35	0	0			
Cleaning Window Curtains	0	16	1			
Diaper for Table Cloths	9	7	6			
Dressing Beds and Dyeing Furni- ture	4	1	1			
Mattress Binding	1	13	3			
Carried forward	399	8	3	9,715	11	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	399	8	3	9,715	11	6
Green Baize	0	2	4			
Repairing Water Beds	0	12	0			
Mattress Twine	0	11	3			
				400	13	10
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Bran.....	16	10	0			
Vitriol	0	5	0			
Seeds	57	5	7			
Wagon Rope	0	9	6			
Grinding Beans	0	18	0			
Saddlery	3	10	9			
Killing Pigs.....	3	14	0			
Besoms.....	0	19	6			
Hire of Sacks.....	1	2	0			
Rates and Taxes.....	52	19	6			
Farriery	4	8	6			
Rent of Land	78	0	0			
Cows	60	12	6			
Pigs	165	1	0			
Guano	33	0	5			
Broad Salt	0	10	0			
Lime.....	5	12	5			
Hetherings	1	0	0			
Tolls.....	5	16	10			
Cowman	31	4	0			
Peat and Sand	0	11	3			
Powder and Shot	0	4	3			
Repairing Carts	0	10	6			
Straw	6	8	4			
Sharps	2	8	0			
Plants	0	7	6			
Horse	24	3	0			
Sundries	1	1	6			
				558	13	10
FUNERALS, REMOVALS, & ALLOWANCES.						
Repaid in Maintenance Account ...	23	11	6			
				23	11	6
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Printing, Stationery, Pictures, Post- ages, Advertising, Books, and Periodicals	178	12	5			
Tobacco and Snuff.....	74	11	11			
Carried forward	253	4	4	10,698	10	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	253	4	4	10,698	10	8
Ironmongery	74	2	5			
Cooperage	9	10	6			
Bird Seed	6	5	0			
Coffin Boards	13	14	9			
Croquet	4	15	3			
Pipes	1	6	0			
Baskets	2	11	0			
Workmen's Wages.....	151	5	11			
Musical Instruments	6	8	9			
Re-captures.....	2	11	2			
Corks	1	14	0			
Sweep	6	0	0			
Ornaments for Christmas	5	0	0			
Patients to see Friends	1	10	4			
Amusements	5	5	1			
Tubing & Slides for Magic Lantern	11	12	3			
Killing Rats	0	5	9			
Supernumerary Attendant	4	0	0			
Carriage of Parcels, &c.	12	3	4			
Canaries	3	19	0			
Travelling Expenses	6	1	6			
Waste Paper	4	13	0			
Parrots.....	1	16	0			
Fish for Aquariums	0	6	0			
Cricket Balls	0	15	0			
Bird Cages	3	2	0			
Shrubs for Airing Courts	6	0	0			
Marking Ink	0	10	0			
				600	8	4
Total of Payments.....				11,298	19	0

BALANCE

General Statement of the Receipts and Payments on Account of
DR. *1st January to*

RECEIPTS.			
1st Jan., 1865.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	3,272	8	7
To Cash from Sales, Produce of Labour, &c.	449	8	10
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.			
To Cash from Unions within the County of Worcester	8,838	14	4
To ditto Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	124	17	7
To ditto City of Worcester for ditto.....	80	0	0
To ditto Abergavenny and Oxford Asylums, for Patients under Contract	1,956	8	6
To ditto County & City Treasurers, for Repairs to Buildings, Furnishing, &c.	855	1	0
To ditto Out Counties and Boroughs not con- tributing.....	35	17	11
To amount overdrawn for Wages	3	0	0
31st December, 1865.			
To Balance due to Asylum Clerk	15	10	11
Total.....	15,631	7	8

Statement of the Financial Affairs of

1st January, 1866.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands	2,919	12	2
Amount due from Unions, &c., this day, for Mainte- nance and care of Patients	1,290	16	9
	4,210	8	11

Audited and examined,

THOMAS H. WHEELER, Auditor.

SHEET.

*the County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from
31st December, 1865.*

CR.

PAYMENTS.			
1st January, 1865.	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Asylum Clerk	3	13	8
By Salaries and Wages	2,310	5	11
By Provisions	4,734	16	2
By Wine, Spirits, and Porter	257	9	6
By Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.	1,330	4	7
By Surgery and Dispensary	172	7	5
By Clothing	910	7	11
By Furniture, Bedding, &c.	400	13	10
By Funerals, Removals, and Allowances (Repaid in Maintenance Account)	23	11	6
By Repairs to Building, Furnishing, &c.	855	1	0
By Farm and Garden	427	14	4
By Rent of Land, Rates, Taxes, and Tithes.....	130	19	6
By Miscellaneous, viz.: Printing, Adver- tising, Periodicals, Ironmongery, Workmen's Wages, &c. 600 8 4			
Less Refunded by County and City Treasurers	174	2	6
	426	5	10
By Amount transferred to Building and Repairs Account, being excess of charge on Patients under Contract (25 and 26 Vic., cap. 111, sec. 6)	728	4	4
31st December, 1865. Balance due from Treasurer	2,919	12	2
Total.....	15,631	7	8

the Asylum on the 1st January, 1866.

1st January, 1866.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Asylum Clerk	15	10	11
Amount due to Tradesmen this day on account of Patients' Maintenance	1,857	15	6
Repair Account, excess of charge on Abergavenny and Oxford Patients	197	0	0
Surplus Balance	2,140	2	6
	4,210	8	11

GEORGE JENKINS,

Asylum Clerk.

BALANCE

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the

INCOME.						
To Supplied Asylum :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
371 Gallons New Milk.....	12	7	4			
5566 „ Skim ditto.....	139	3	0			
86 Quarts Cream	5	7	6			
679 lbs. Fresh Butter	42	8	9			
5956 lbs. Pork	161	6	2			
1751 lbs. Bacon	47	8	5			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruit, &c.	233	0	3			
				641	1	5
To Sold :—						
267 Gallons New Milk.....	8	18	0			
26 Quarts Cream	1	12	6			
269 lbs. Fresh Butter	16	16	3			
3 Cows	38	14	0			
8 Calves	18	18	0			
11 Pigs.....	27	19	6			
236 Bags Wheat	187	3	0			
20 Bags Beans	14	9	0			
Pickling Cabbage	0	9	0			
3 cwt. Onions	1	7	0			
2 Bushels Seed Peas	0	18	0			
35 Bags Pig Potatoes.....	2	10	0			
4 cwt. Bran	1	2	0			
Hauling Malt	0	12	0			
Cow Skin and Fat	0	10	1			
				321	18	4
Hauling and other Work for the Asylum				80	3	0
31st December, 1865.						
Value of Stock this day				885	4	7
				1,928	7	4

Audited and examined,

THOMAS H. WHEELER, Auditor.

SHEET.

Farm and Garden, for the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1st, 1865.						
By Stock				647	6	0
Lady-day Quarter—Seeds, Stock, Wages, Taxes, Rent of Land, Provender, &c.	153	12	11			
Midsummer Quarter	191	3	10			
Michaelmas Quarter	88	2	4			
Christmas Quarter	125	14	9			
				558	13	10
Wages, Lodging, Board, &c., not included above, viz. :—						
Farm Bailiff	73	0	0			
Gardener and three Farm Servants	161	4	0			
				234	4	0
Balance in favour				488	3	6
				1,928	7	4

GEORGE JENKINS,

Asylum Clerk.

*Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and
Care of Patients during the year 1865.*

	s.	d.
Provisions	3	7
Clothing	0	8½
Salaries and Wages	1	9
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	1	0
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1½
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	2¼
Furniture and Bedding.....	0	3½
Farm and Garden	0	5
Miscellaneous	0	3½
	8	4½
Less Received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum.....)	0	4
Total average Weekly Cost per head	8	0½
Daily average Number of Patients Resident	508	
Weekly Charge for Patients from Unions within the County of Worcester	7s. 6d.	
Ditto from other Counties	12s. 6d.	

*Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Consumption for
the Year 1865.*

Names.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack 280lbs.	30s.	29s.	30s.	32s.
Ditto, Thirds	27s. 6d.	26s. 9d.	27s.	29s. 6d.
Beef and Mutton, per lb.	b. 6½d. m. 6¼d.	6½d.	6½d.	6¾d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	1s.	1s. 1d.
Cheese, per lb.	5½d.	7d.	5d.	7d.
Tea, per lb.	2s. 6d.	2s. 4d.	2s.	2s.
Coffee (Roasted) per lb.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Sugar (Raw) per 112lbs.	36s.	35s.	35s.	37s. 6d.
Malt, per bushel	7s. 3d.	6s. 11d.	7s.	7s. 9d.
Coal (Household), per ton	15s.	15s.	14s. 3d.	14s. 6d.
Slack (Engine) per ton ...	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 9d.	11s. 6d.
Gas Coal (Durham) per ton	20s.	20s.	19s. 6d.	20s.
Soap (Yellow) per 112 lbs	27s. 6d., 31s. 6d.	26s., 32s. 6d.	28s., 31s.	28s., 34s.
„ (Soft) per 60lbs. or 64 lbs.		14s.	14s. 6d.	14s.
Soda, per 112lbs.	6s.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6s.
Candles (Dips) per 12lbs.	5s. 4d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	6s.
„ (Comp.) per 12lb.	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.	7s.	7s. 6d.

DIETARY, 1865.

	BREAKFAST, 7 A.M.		DINNER, 1 P.M.		SUPPER, 6 P.M.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY	" "	" "	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
TUESDAY	" "	" "	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY	" "	" "	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
THURSDAY ...	" "	" "	16 oz. beef-steak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. beef-steak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
FRIDAY	" "	" "	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables, (varied by substituting fish and puddings of fruit and rhubarb when in season.)	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables, (varied same as Males.)	" "	" "
SATURDAY ...	" "	" "	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "

Luncheon and Extra Allowance for Patients working in the { 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, at 10 o'clock.
Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, Farm, or Garden :— } $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cider or beer at 4 o'clock.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Per Year.
†Medical Superintendent	£600
Assistant Medical Officer	100
*Chaplain	200
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80
*Auditor	54
*Clerk of Asylum	105
Matron	60
†Bailiff	52
Storekeeper	35
†Engineer and Gatekeeper	72
Head Attendant	40
3 Male Attendants	30 each.
1 Ditto ditto	29
1 Ditto ditto	28
1 Ditto ditto	26
2 Ditto ditto	25 each.
1 Night Attendant	27
1 Farm Servant	20
1 Ditto ditto	17
1 Ditto ditto	15
1 Groom	14
1 Mason Attendant	30
1 Carpenter ditto	36 8s.
1 Band Instructor	6
1 Painter and Plumber	29
1 Stoker	28
1 Porter	10
1 Gardener	31 4s.
1 Tailor	36 8s.
1 Baker and Brewer	36 8s.
1 Shoemaker	28
1 Female Head Attendant	25
1 Ditto Attendant	20
2 Female Attendants	19 each.
3 Ditto ditto	18 each.
1 Ditto ditto	16
1 Ditto ditto	15
3 Ditto ditto	14 each.
4 Ditto ditto	13 each.
3 Ditto ditto	12 each.
1 Cook	20
1 Night Nurse	16
1 Dressmaker	17
1 Housemaid	12
1 Laundress	20
1 Laundry Maid	16
2 Ditto ditto	12 each.
1 Kitchen Maid	10
1 Cabinet Maker	Per Week.
1 Carpenter	15s.
*1 Cowman	15s.
1 Shoemaker	12s.
*2 Excavators	14s.
	15s. each.
Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.	
* Non-resident.	
† Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.	

THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the Worcester County and
City Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting to you the usual Annual Report of this Asylum, accompanied by Statistical Tables, giving various information regarding the Patients who have been under our care during the year, and a Statement of the Finances shewing the receipts and payments made on account of their maintenance.

The Statistical Tables have been enlarged by adding to them one which shews the movements and ultimate disposal of each year's admissions in a separate form, up to the close of the year. It gives the number of each year's admissions left on hand on the 31st December, 1865 ; and it also shews the number of recoveries, removals, and deaths which have occurred during the preceding twelve months, and places each against the year in which they were admitted. This plan formerly was carried out only in respect of the current year, but now similar particulars are given respecting each year's Patients up to the present time. By means of such a table facilities are afforded for comparison with other Asylums of the country, which will now generally furnish a corresponding statement of their results of treatment. To this table is annexed a calculation of the percentage of Patients discharged recovered, relieved, and unimproved, and of

those deceased and remaining from the opening of the Asylum to the date of this Report.

503 Patients were left under treatment from last year, of whom 185 were males and 318 females. 140 Patients, 72 males and 68 females, have been since admitted, making a total of 643 (257 males and 386 females), who have been under treatment. 57 Patients have been discharged, 49 of whom had recovered, 3 were relieved, and 4 were unimproved. This left at the end of the year 540 patients, 211 males and 329 females; being an increase of 37 for both sexes on the numbers remaining in the Asylum at the termination of the preceding year.

The average number of Patients resident in the Asylum throughout the year was 512 (196 males, and 316 females). It is evident from these figures that the increase in the number of Patients has been greatest towards the close of the year. The average number resident is only 13 higher than that of the previous year.

The 140 Patients admitted were all sent into the Asylum by the Unions of this County and City. In no former year has this number been received. As regards the men 72 is the highest number recorded. In the year 1857, 74 males were admitted, but 30 of these were received under a contract with the Committee of Visitors of the Bedford Asylum. During the first seven years after the opening of the Asylum the number of male Patients admitted annually ranged from 40 to 56; in the next five years they increased and varied from 61 to 67; and during the past year they have exceeded our highest number by 5. The number of the female admissions, 68, has been exceeded in several previous years. The average number of Patients admitted annually during the preceding 12 years is 111: 54 males and 57 females. This, during the past year, has been exceeded by 29, viz., 18 males and 11 females. We have included in this enumeration only the Patients belonging to our own district.

Of the Patients admitted only 58 (24 males and 34 females), presented on examination a reasonable prospect of recovery;

those curable forming only about 41 per cent. of the total admissions of the year. The others, as regards their mental condition, were presumed to be incurable. 15 of them suffered from congenital idiocy, and had been born with defective cerebral organization ; 12 suffered from epilepsy of a confirmed character ; 14 from the fatal general paralysis seen among the insane ; 2 from maniacal delirium accompanied by bodily disease of an acute character, under which they sank a few days after admission ; 24 had been insane for periods of time longer than two years and reaching as high as 20 years ; 2 suffered from senile dementia ; and the health of 13 others was so undermined by disease, and their condition was so shattered that they survived their admission only for a few weeks or months. Altogether 58.5 per cent. of the admissions of the year did not admit of recovery at the time they were sent to the Asylum. The number of Patients at advanced periods of life sent to the Asylum continues very large, and constitutes this year about one-sixth of the gross admissions. The ages in 9 cases ranged from 60 to 70 years, in 11 others from 70 to 80, and in 2 others from 80 to 84. In the vast majority of these cases there is not much prospect of treatment terminating in recovery ; they are generally found to be suffering from various forms of chronic disease of an organic character, or from decrepitude and decay, to which, from their exposure to hard labour and the numerous perplexities of life consequent on the exigencies of their social position, they are liable at an earlier age than we find obtains amongst others in more comfortable circumstances.

The nervous system is not exempt from such changes and decay at this period of life more than other organs ; and, in addition, it is often affected subsequently to the appearance of disease elsewhere by changes of function and structure in other organs, inducing conditions incompatible with the continuance of normal cerebral action. In certain cases the brain and its operations are more distinctly affected from the first, and we see in them the senile dementia of advanced life. It has been assumed by some observers that these cases are not fit objects

for Asylum care and treatment, and that they should be detained in Workhouses ; their recovery cannot be looked forward to, nor calculated upon, and from the first it is evident that they are broken down in health, and can never regain the healthy use of their mental faculties so as to be able to take care of themselves and be safe at large. A consideration of the character of the mental disease in such cases sent here renders it impossible for me to agree with this proposition, for, as a rule, these cases require more constant and unremitting care, and more perfect supervision to ensure their safety and afford them relief, than some acute cases. Their restlessness is often unbounded ; the frequency with which, in their feeble and helpless state, they fall and bruise themselves and suffer from various accidents is distressing ; the tendency they often display to put themselves in positions of great danger, regardless and ignorant of the consequences of their acts, the degradation of their habits, the complete ruin and perversion of their senses, and the difficulty of managing and controlling Patients in such a state lead me to conclude that the resources of an Asylum are quite as necessary for their care and protection as in cases of acute and curable insanity. Many cases of this kind are subject to hallucinations and delusions of the most painful and distressing character, which are more than usually persistent in the hold they obtain on the minds of the sufferers, and occasion intense excitement of their feelings and the greatest agitation in their thoughts and habits. To refuse the care and protection of an Asylum to persons in such a state, and not to attempt to relieve them because they do not present a reasonable hope of restoration to a sane state of mind, appears to be neither humane nor politic. The irritation arising from such a course, and the scandal to Society from neglecting its duties to such a helpless, though hopeless class of sufferers, would not long be endured, and we might expect, if the existing Asylums did not receive such applicants, that a second series of Institutions would have to be provided for the especial care and treatment of this class of incurable. So far as my experience warrants me in giving an opinion, this

is not the class for whom such provision, if ever made, would be suitable. It rather has reference to those cases of insanity which have been long under treatment, have become quiet in their demeanour, are more or less orderly and industrious in their habits, who are still feeble and confused in their minds, and have some fixed delusions, but unaccompanied with paroxysms of restlessness, excitement, or violence.

It might have been anticipated and argued that after your Asylum had been in operation for some years, and the mass of chronic and incurable cases existing beforehand had been disposed of within its walls, or had died, such an accumulation of incurable cases as had been received for the first time this year would have been impossible, and could not have existed to the extent we find obtaining at the present time. The cases of idiots and imbeciles, born with defective mental and bodily development, never reach an Asylum in their earlier years. It is only as they increase in strength and acquire some dangerous or perverted habits that they are sent to an Asylum for care, to ensure their own safety, or to protect the community from their actions, which are often of a dangerous and malignant character. Until some other provision is made for their care and supervision by the Legislature, we must expect to receive each year a certain number of this class. Epileptics may also be expected to be sent to Asylums in an incurable state, and this must probably always be the case. In its earlier stages, epilepsy is not incompatible with the liberty of the subject, and the enjoyment of, and possession of mental health; but in a large proportion of cases in the process of time the mind becomes diseased, perverted, and impaired, and at intervals such cases are the most dangerous and violent of the insane. The epilepsy often arises during the course of some infantile disease, and continues during life. It may follow some fall or injury to the head happening accidentally to the child. It may arise from various bodily irritations at most advanced periods of life, and is often in adults the result of injury or violence to which they are exposed by the nature of their avocations and habits.

Patients suffering from the general paralysis of the insane, the most fatal and incurable form of mental disease, which in a few years as its limit results in death, may also be expected to be received here annually. This disease, as far as we know, even in its early stages, exists in an incurable form. It sometimes supervenes, or is recognised only during the course of some other form of mental disorder. It appears to me of more frequent occurrence, in Asylums and elsewhere, than formerly; but probably it was not always diagnosed so carefully as is done latterly since greater attention has been displayed regarding it.

There is a probability that each year there may be sent to the Asylum some few cases of maniacal delirium of an acute and urgent type, dependant on diseases of other organs than the brain. In a former Report such cases were alluded to, and were represented to occupy a debatable ground between Asylums for the Insane and General Hospitals for the treatment of disease. The existence of the maniacal delirium renders their care at home and in most Hospitals impossible and dangerous, without the use of restraint and other means of repression, which are prejudicial to the welfare and recovery of the patients. No reasonable objection can be urged against the reception of such cases into our Asylum, for at the time they are perfectly incompetent to act for themselves, and are often highly dangerous, both as regards themselves and others. There is a division of this class, however, who should not under any circumstances be sent to our Asylums, unless they have special and separate wards for their care and accommodation. The cases referred to are such as are suffering from, or have only recently recovered from highly infectious and contagious diseases, such as fevers and small-pox. The danger to a community like that massed in an Asylum, by the introduction of persons capable of extending and propagating such disorders cannot be over estimated. It is much better to deal hardly with one or a few such cases, and deny them admission, as the Legislature permits us to do, than endanger the health and lives of the whole of an Asylum population, who, it should be remembered, are not voluntary

residents, and cannot protect themselves or remove from any sources of danger to which they may be exposed, and from which they should be protected by the action of those who have their legal care and treatment under their direction. Of such cases as these, where mental disturbance and insanity arise in the course of some disease, or in consequence of diseased conditions of a chronic character, we may still expect many to be sent to us from year to year. We also find that they reach the Asylum in a very unsatisfactory state, from the fact of their removal having been delayed, either till death from exhaustion was imminent, or until they had become maniacal and violent in their conduct and actions, and their friends had found themselves incapable of retaining them longer under their management at home.

The last class of the incurable, whose mental disease had existed for extended periods of time, consisted of 11 males and 13 females. Some of these were transfers from other Asylums, consequent on their settlement devolving upon Unions in this County. Some few were wandering vagrants, and were well known to the police and parochial authorities as frequent disturbers of the public peace, and who were found not to be answerable to the ordinary regulations for their own and the public's protection. Many others had years ago broken down in life from various causes, and found their way into the Workhouses of their districts, whence their removal was rendered imperative, owing to changes in the character of their insanity requiring greater care and more extended means of treatment than such institutions have at their command. The rest were cases whose friends had for years retained them in their homes, and for various reasons were finally forced to commit their charge to the authorities of the Asylum. A few of these were sent by the constituted legal authorities in opposition to the wishes of their relatives, who were found to be retaining their insane friends at home in a very neglected state, devoid of all personal care and comfort, with but few of the decencies or necessities of life, and with an utter absence of all such

appliances as persons so afflicted imperatively demand. It is a source of regret that in some of those cases this procedure did not arise from poverty and ignorance, but rather appeared to be due to a parsimonious and miserly disposition on the part of their relatives, coupled with a total disregard for all other considerations.

Twenty-two of the admissions had been previously under care in this Asylum, the number in each sex being equal. One female patient had been admitted twice in the course of the year, first for an attack of puerperal mania, from which she recovered in the course of five months, but was subsequently attacked by acute mania, caused by domestic troubles and the idle and drunken habits of her husband. One man, who has been the subject of many attacks, was absent from the Asylum only about six weeks. He was dependant on his Union for support, although formerly in good circumstances, and none of his friends would receive him into their houses while he was looking for or obtaining employment. One female was absent only two months; she returned home to find her place in her husband's affections occupied by another person, and her children indifferent to her. After various disturbances she went to her own friends, but soon became so excited and violent that it was found necessary to apply for her re-admission. Two relapsed cases were re-admitted after five months' absence from the Asylum. One man, advanced in life, who had been sent to the Union Workhouse, was returned in a dying state after the period of six months. Two men who had incipient disease of the brain, and were likely to become paralysed, were absent ten months; 3 were at home for more than one year and less than two; 5 had been away upwards of two years; 2 above three years; 2 upwards of four years; 1 more than five years; and the last over six years. Of the above cases, 2 had been removed from your Asylum on the usual undertaking given by the friends; and 2 others, in the absence of other provision, had been sent to their Unions, where they had remained up to the date of their re-admission.

Only one criminal lunatic was received into the Asylum during the year, and that case was transferred from an adjoining County consequent on the charge for his maintenance falling on an Union within this County.

Seventy-eight of those admitted were cases of persons suffering from a first attack of insanity; 25 from the second; 10 were reported to have had several attacks; 2 were said to have sustained three; 1 to have had four; and 2 five attacks of the same disease.

In 97 cases the origin of the insanity was assigned to causes of a physical character, which are enumerated as far as possible in Table 6. Disease of various character and duration, injuries affecting the head, the puerperal condition, the decay of old age, the increased proclivity to the disease derived from former attacks or transmitted by hereditary descent, and intemperance, are amongst the active agents found in operation, and these in a marked degree in the male sex. Intemperate habits appear to have been recognised in about 12 per cent. of the admissions. Moral causes were recognised in 37 patients as having the proximate influence in inducing their insanity, and these also may be presumed to have acted prejudicially on the health, and induced some change in, or arrest of, the functional activity of the system, rather than have operated directly on the mind of the person affected. Grief, anxiety, reverses, domestic troubles, disappointments, and frights are the principal causes tabulated during the year; these indicate how much suffering was either primarily or secondarily induced by these depressing passions, and show how varied are the agencies at work capable of conducing to insanity, and from which but few of the community are exempt. Improvement in the social position of our population, and an education which inculcates and leads the way to self-control, and thus gives power to the individual to direct the mind which has been long occupied by the contemplation of its own cares, anxieties, and troubles, to other channels from the one which has sustained the shock, may be expected to do much in reducing the number of persons attacked by insanity. It is

however to be remembered, that the science of sanitary medicine must in its progress be looked forward to as the great agent likely to arrest the current of general disease from which insanity in the vast majority of cases arises. For many years past the Medical Profession has noticed the increased prevalence of disease affecting the brain and other nervous centres, more than was recorded by our predecessors, and it is not to be wondered at that the mind becomes affected in a certain number of these cases, more so than where other organs only are diseased. Yet the cause of insanity, as we have before remarked, is not confined to disease affecting the nervous centres, but often results from affection of other organs which induce change in the quality of the blood, or affect its mechanical distribution, and thus interfere with that necessary supply of a nutritious pabulum upon which the life and healthy action of all animal organs are intimately dependant.

Forty-nine patients (15 males and 34 females) were discharged recovered in the course of the year. 18 of these (7 males and 11 females) had been admitted during the year, and the rest of the recoveries, in a rapidly decreasing ratio, resulted from the admissions of the four preceding years. The recoveries calculated on the year's admissions, which is the method usually adopted, was for both sexes 35 per cent.; for the males only 20.8 per cent., and for the females 50 per cent. The ratio for the females is higher than has heretofore been attained, while in the case of the men such a low proportion of recoveries, 10 per cent. below the average, has not been observed since 1854. This fact to some extent accounts for the increase in the number of male patients resident in the Asylum at the close of the year; and the diminished number of recoveries is altogether due to the character of the cases received for treatment during the past and preceding years. Of the total number of male patients received into the Asylum since it was opened, 26.32 per cent. have been already discharged recovered. This year the ratio has been far below that average; the causes from which it results have been to some extent discussed under the head of Incurable Patients.

Your attention should be drawn to the fact that in 46 of the discharges of the year, insanity had not existed for twelve months when they were sent here, and that the number of those recovered, as set forth in the 12th Table, conclusively exhibits the extreme importance of sending the insane to an Asylum as soon as the nature of their malady is recognised. In the following Table, 13, it is shewn that recoveries very rarely take place in those who have reached advanced periods of life; only 3 cases are recorded this year whose age exceeded 60. Table 16 gives the results which have already followed the treatment of the past year's admissions: 18 have been discharged recovered, 2 have been discharged unimproved on undertakings being given by their friends, 14 have died, 12 of whom were males, and 106 remain under treatment.

Forty-seven patients, 26 males and 21 females, have died during the year. The mortality calculated on the average number resident is 9.1 per cent., being 13.2 for the males and only 6.6 for the females. The mortality on the total number under treatment is at the rate of 7.3 per cent. : a lower rate in the aggregate has only been obtained in one former year, 1858; but in respect of the males taken by themselves, a lower rate has frequently resulted. The death ratio this year is 4 per cent. lower than the average which has obtained since the opening of the Asylum. This result, also, explains in part the increase of patients resident which has occurred during the year. 17 men and 7 women died of diseases implicating the brain and other nervous centres; 4 from disease of the heart, 2 of either sex; 10 from disease affecting the organs of respiration, 3 males and 7 females; 2 women from exhaustion consequent on their mental condition; 1 male and 2 females from erysipelas; 1 male from each of the following:—small pox, typhoid fever, and decay of old age; and 1 woman from disease of the hip joint. The deaths from small pox and typhoid fever resulted in patients who were admitted when suffering from these diseases. As has always been the case, the mortality amongst the men has been much larger than in the other sex, and this is owing to the

greater prevalence of fatal disease affecting the nervous system.

Six of the cases which resulted in death had been in the Asylum from a few days up to one month; 4 had been less than two months resident; 6 were less than six months under treatment; 5 less than nine months; and 3 others under one year. Altogether, 24 cases of death occurred from disease under which the persons were suffering at the date of their admission into your Asylum.

Disease affecting the brain and other nervous centres was the cause of death in 51 per cent. of the whole number of patients who died during the year: for the male sex this class of disease was the cause of 65.4 per cent. of the mortality. Many at the time of their decease had reached advanced ages; 4 were from 60 to 65 years of age, 3 from 65 to 70, 11 from 70 to 75, and 1 at the time of death was 83 years old. The average age at the time of death was 53 for the males and 55 for the females.

An inquest was held in the case of a male patient in whom some fractured ribs were discovered on the day of his decease. The Commissioners in Lunacy and your own Committee have both alluded to this case in their several Reports, and it only remains for me to add a few further particulars in elucidation of the same circumstances. The man was admitted in very feeble and shattered health, and from the symptoms presented it was diagnosed that he was suffering from disease of the brain and liver, which would probably terminate fatally. He had been insane twelve months, had made frequent determined attempts at self-destruction in a variety of ways, had often refused his food, was averse to being controlled and interfered with in any way, and was suffering from profound melancholia, with a variety of diseased and perverted habits. From the time of his admission until the day preceding his death he had presented no affection of the respiratory organs which could lead us to suspect disease in those organs, or injury to the thoracic parietes. When such symptoms occurred, an examination was made, and the injuries disclosed. It would have been impossible to have

discovered the injuries, subsequently found to exist, by an examination of this case at the time of his admission, without using such an amount of force as would not have been justified, considering the state of his health at the time, the absence of symptoms leading us to presume such injuries, and the presence of disease of other organs of a well-marked and recognised character, such as we supposed would end in death, and were of themselves sufficient to account for the state in which the man was received. Probably the diseased condition of the brain induced a torpor and degree of anæsthesia of the nervous system, which masked and rendered less prominent the symptoms we know would result from injury affecting the walls of the chest. It should also be borne in mind that, assuming the injuries were inflicted prior to his admission, we might have failed in detecting them if some partial union had taken place, as would probably occur in the course of a week or two; and the same injuries might again become prominent, and be capable of detection, if the person declined in health and the system became incapable of affording a proper supply of nutrition to the callus for the union of the broken bones.

Table 17 gives the bodily condition and state of health of the Patients at the time of their being received into the Asylum, and from its contents it will appear manifest that many of the cases were likely to terminate fatally, and of many others that, though the immediately dangerous symptoms may have yielded to treatment, yet an impaired state of health will continue.

No epidemic or contagious disease has been present in the Asylum, and if we except many cases of organic disease of an incurable character and a still larger number of feeble and aged cases, the general health has been satisfactory as is evidenced by the low rate of mortality.

In the female department the Asylum is sufficient for the requirements of that sex, including those under your care and control belonging to Oxford and Abergavenny. In the male division the Patients are overcrowded, and there is a great deficiency of dormitory accommodation. During many preceding

years the accommodation has been only sufficient for the number of Patients then in the Asylum, and as the average number resident did not increase, it was hoped that the same state of circumstances might have been permanent. This year, owing to the large number of Patients admitted, their incurable character, and the low rates of departure by death and discharge, the number of this sex has been largely increased, especially during the latter months, and it will probably be found impossible to continue their treatment with advantage unless more space be afforded for their accommodation by night.

It is my pleasing duty to return your Committee my grateful thanks for their kind consideration of my services, and also to acknowledge the invariably kind and uniform support and confidence with which they have favoured me in the discharge of my responsible duties.

It is also right that I should acknowledge the ready assistance, support, and self-denying exertions which the several Officers, Attendants, and Servants have manifested in the discharge of their duties.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the County and City of
Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Since my last Report another change has taken place in the duties of your Chaplain, which cannot fail, under God's blessing, to produce, in time, a marked improvement in the Institution under your charge.

Until Midsummer last my duties were to give two services, with sermons, on the Sunday, and on the same day to hold a reading class, and to visit the wards, which was rather too much for one day. Then I did not again visit the Asylum, unless specially summoned, till the following Wednesday. In short I only paid two visits in the week. But, now that I spend some hours at the Asylum every day, and can consequently dispense with the reading class and visiting the wards, except in special cases, on a Sunday, I am enabled to conduct the services of the Church with far more pleasure to myself, and, I fancy, also with greater benefit to the congregation. Then on the week days there is now ample time for my other duties. After morning prayers at eight, I visit the wards leisurely, and put in a few words as occasions arise; I have prayers in the male and female hospitals for those who were unable to attend morning family prayer; and I visit the sick that may be in separate rooms. On Wednesday there is the usual service in the Chapel, and there are reading classes for males and females. For all this there is plenty of time—nothing need be hurried over—and the consequence is that not only is there more work done, but it is better done than it could be formerly.

I have great satisfaction in adding that my own conviction of the superiority of the new arrangement is confirmed by the improved attendance and behaviour of the Patients at Chapel, and by the steadily increasing number of communicants.

I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

EDWARD HORTON,

Chaplain.

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