

# **Eighth annual report of the county and city of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.**

## **Contributors**

Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.  
Curtler, Thomas Gale.  
Sherlock, James.  
Horton, Edward.  
Lutwidge, R. W. S.  
Wilkes, James, 1932-

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183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

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E I G H T H

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

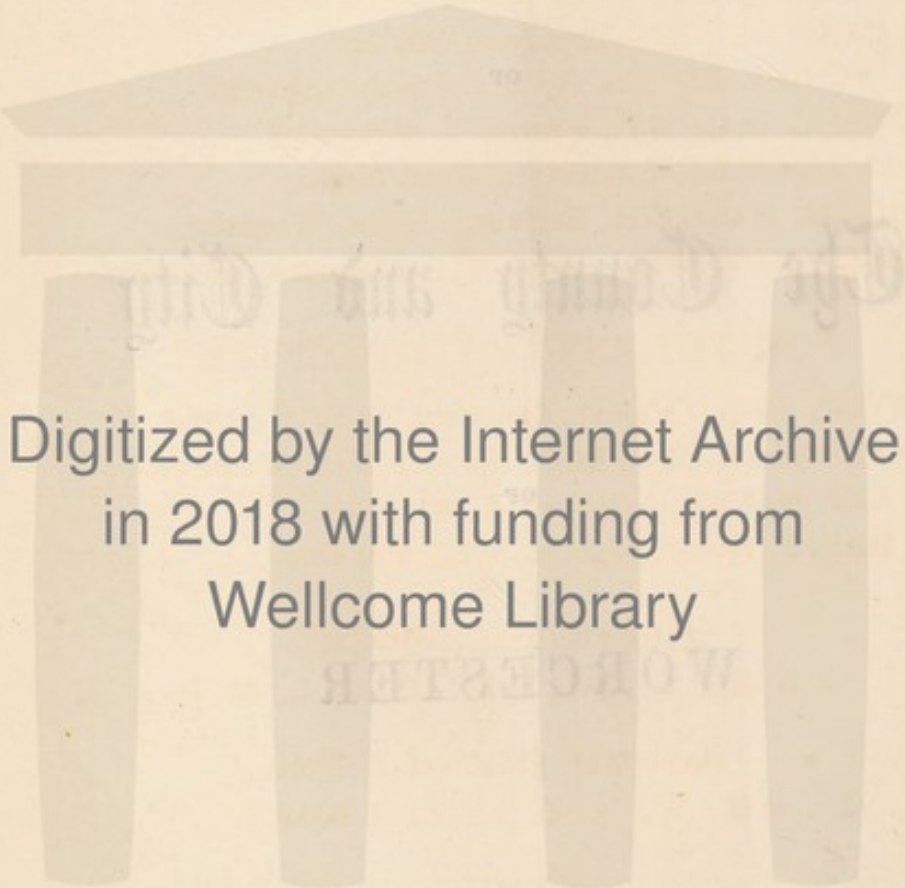
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1861.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT



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WORCESTER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM

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WORCESTER.

1881

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Committee of Visitors for 1861.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Worcester.

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REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley Rectory, Worcester.

REV. C. J. SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.

J. SLANEY PAKINGTON, ESQ., Kent's Green, Worcester.

CAPTAIN CANDLER, The Link, Great Malvern.

COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn.

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WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ., Rainbow-hill, Worcester.

WILLIAM HAIGH, ESQ., Boughton Villa, Worcester.

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JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

*Assistant Medical Officer.*

DR. W. J. HUNT, L.R.C.P.E.

*Chaplain.*

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

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*Treasurer.*

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

*Clerk and House Steward.*

MR. J. C. HUME.

*Matron.*

MISS GIDDINGS.



Committee of Visitors for 1881.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

- THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Whitley Court, Worcester.
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- REV. C. J. BALE, Elm Rectory, Worcester.
- J. BLANEY PARINGTON, Esq., Kest's Green, Worcester.
- CAPTAIN GARDNER, The Park, Great Malvern.
- COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upper-rye-avenue.
- J. R. H. POLLEY, Esq., M.P., Forewood, Stourbridge.
- SIR HERBERT LAMBERT, Baskley Rectory, Great Malvern.
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- WILLIAM HAIGH, Esq., Dogston Villa, Worcester.

Medical & Surgical.

JAMES SHEPLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

DR. W. J. HUNT, L.R.C.S.

Optician.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Chief to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CUTLER.

Chaplain.

JOHN WHITMORE BRAD, Esq.

Chief and House Surgeon.

MR. J. C. HUNN.

Optician.

MRS. GIDDINGS.

# THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER  
AT EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS, 1861, AND TO THE TOWN  
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY  
DAYS OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1860, PURSUANT TO THE  
62<sup>ND</sup> SECTION OF "THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

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YOUR COMMITTEE have to report their continued confidence in Dr. Sherlock, and admiration of his management of the Asylum and treatment of the Patients. Also that the general conduct of all the other officers and the servants of the establishment has been satisfactory during the past year.

Also that Dr. Hunt was engaged as Assistant Medical Officer in January last, at a salary of £60 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. That Dr. Sherlock is perfectly satisfied with the competency of Dr. Hunt, and his constant attention to the discharge of his duties.

Your Committee submitted the plans in reference to the Water Supply to the Commissioners in Lunacy, who sent down their engineer to make a personal inspection, and after much correspondence various alterations were made to meet his requirements, the result being that the estimates (including two items hereafter referred to) were raised as follows, viz. :—

That of Mr. Warmington for earthwork, brickwork, &c., from £720 to £1,085. 13s.; and that of Messrs. Savory and Co., for ironwork, from £625 to £715, making an addition of £415. 13s. in the cost. The Secretary of State approved of the plans thus altered, and contracts were entered into



accordingly. These additions to the estimates included the following items, viz., a boiler originally intended to be 15 feet only was considered not to be sufficiently powerful for all purposes, and therefore one of 20 feet was ordered, involving an additional outlay of £80. Instead of a cement cornice to the engine-house, as originally proposed, and which Mr. Williams considered would be dangerous, a cornice of stone was ordered at an additional cost of £54. 16s. These works will soon be completed, and we have pleasure in reporting that we are assured by Mr. Williams that there is no reason to fear any deficiency of water in future, that a strong spring which has been hit in forming the underground tunnel, will, in his opinion, at all times form an abundant supply without resort to the brook; but the works, notwithstanding, are formed, as originally intended, for making the water of the brook available. To meet this outlay two sums of £1,395 and £360 have been advanced by the County and City, but it will be seen that those amounts will be insufficient to complete the works, as shown by the following estimate:—

	£.	s.	d.
Contracts above set forth .....	1,835	13	0
Engineer's commission .....	100	0	0
Estimated extras .....	150	0	0
Add piping found necessary for connecting the water supply with different works not included in the contract, about .....	100	0	0
A new coal depôt in lieu of the late one which had to be taken down to afford space for the above works .....	180	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2,365	13	0
Cr.—Sums advanced by County and City as above stated .....	1,755	0	0
	<hr/>		
Deficiency .....	610	13	0
	<hr/>		



We recommend the advance of £630 to meet this deficiency, £560 by the County, and £70 by the City.

The number of female Patients having continued to increase, the Medical Superintendent has been compelled during the present year to fit up the Recreation-room as a temporary Bed-chamber for their occupation, but which is much crowded.

Soon after the last Epiphany Sessions your Committee gave directions to Dr. Sherlock, and Mr. Rowe to inspect different Asylums where additions had been made, in order to inform themselves of the best plans for the proposed Infirmary for 40 female Patients, for which a sum of £2,000, £1,777. 15s. 6d. by the County and £222. 4s. 6d. by the City, was then granted. Having done this, plans were prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for his approbation, which was obtained, and thereupon your Committee advertised for tenders.

In the month of July last five tenders were sent in, and a contract with Mr. Samuel Jones at the sum of £2,338 was entered into. Mr. Rowe, the Surveyor, reports that the Building is proceeding satisfactorily. The following estimate shews that the advance of an additional sum of £748 is required. £672 by the County, and £84 by the City, will meet this:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Jones's contract .....	2,338	0	0
Add Mr. Rowe's commission at 2½ per centum, say ...	60	0	0
Add for extras .....	150	0	0
Also for furniture and fittings .....	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2,748	0	0
Sum granted .....	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Deficiency .....	£748	0	0
	<hr/>		



Your Committee have to express their deep regret that notwithstanding this increase of accommodation for 40 female Patients, additional room is still required on that side of the Establishment. On this subject we beg to draw attention to the Report of the Commissioners on their last visit on the 26th of October last.

We find that in consequence of the increased number of Patients, there is insufficient room for stores. Dr. Sherlock reports that the Recreation-hall is now insufficient in extent for its purposes, and that it should be enlarged, or employed as a room for stores, in which latter case a new Recreation-room will be required. The addition for female Patients we think should be made on a large scale. Your Committee have taken the whole subject into their serious consideration and have come to the following Resolution:—

“Considering the large aggregate amount of money already expended in the erection of necessary buildings and works, it is desirable that a Committee, comprising the Visitors, with others from the County and City, should be appointed for the purpose of reporting specially on the subject of additional accommodation, before any conclusion is come to.”

Your Committee deem it necessary to notice the case of Maria Mumford, of the Pershore Union, who was allowed to go home on trial for five weeks on the 6th March last; her husband, as usual in such cases, being warned that he must bring her back to the Asylum for examination at the expiration of that period, or send a medical certificate of her recovery. Neither course was adopted, and several letters from Dr. Sherlock to the husband being disregarded, the Dr. reported the case to your Committee at their meeting in May, and also stated that Maria Mumford was a suicidal Patient, whereupon your Committee considered it their duty to make an order that Dr. Sherlock should give notice to the husband, that if the



Patient was not returned, or a medical certificate of her recovery received by him forthwith, she would be fetched back to the Asylum. This notice Dr. Sherlock gave, but no regard was paid to it, and on the 15th of May two female Attendants were sent to Pershore, and brought the Patient back, using only such force as was necessary. Strong remarks were made by a portion of the public press of Worcester on a one-sided statement of this case, the Secretary of State was applied to, the Commissioners in Lunacy were directed to make enquiries and report to him, the subject was mentioned in the House of Commons, and the result was that the Secretary of State and Commissioners satisfied themselves, and reported that nothing more was done than was necessary and proper in the case. We make this statement, first, because we have had no public opportunity of detailing the real facts, and next, in the hope that it will operate as a caution to the press not to act in future on *ex parte* statements in a matter of such serious importance; and we submit that if, by our neglect, the Patient had continued at large and committed suicide, or injured any other person, there would have been good reason for complaint and condemnation. We have to add that the Patient when brought back to the Asylum, was in such a neglected condition as to prove that little, if any, attention had been paid to her wants during her absence, and that her mental state was such as to render her a dangerous person to be at large.

The 30 male Patients placed under contract for three years in this Asylum by the county of Bedford, were removed back in June last, the term having expired.

Your Committee have during the year increased the salary of Mr. Hume, House Steward, from £110 to £150 per annum. We fully considered the matter, and found that in justice we were bound to make the increase. This salary includes the wages of Mrs. Hume for attending to the dairy. Mr. Hume is a most efficient, attentive, and industrious officer, and the



increase of Patients has thrown upon him a large amount of additional labour which he cheerfully and efficiently performs.

We venture to draw the serious attention of Magistrates and Boards of Guardians to the important remarks of Dr. Sherlock in the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st pages of the Seventh Annual Report; so important do we consider them, that we would recommend their being read in open Court by the Clerk of the Peace, and venture to express the opinion that the time of the Court cannot more profitably be occupied.

Your Committee have visited the Asylum twelve times during the past year, and the Sub-Committee has made six visits (eighteen visits in all), and records of the proceedings of each are entered in the minute books. By the last Annual Report the number of Patients in the Asylum at the last visit of the Sub-Committee on the 2nd of December 1859, was as under:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	179	.....	195	.....	374
At the last visit of the Sub-Committee, on the 21st November, 1860, the number of Patients was .....	161	.....	212	.....	373
	<u>18</u>		<u>17</u>		<u>1</u>
Decrease.....		Increase,		Total decrease,	

Showing a decrease of 18 males during the year; but when it is considered that 30 male Patients from Bedford (sent back) were included in the number, it will be seen that an increase of 12 County and City male Patients has taken place.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 26th day of October last, and made the following Report:—



## (COPY REPORT.)

“ Worcester Asylum,

“ 26th October, 1860.

“ The following tabular statement will show the changes as respects the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 19th March, 1859 :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Admitted .....	96	.....	112	.....	208
Discharged .....	70	.....	46	.....	116
,, of whom recovered	35	.....	41	.....	76
Died .....	36	.....	31	.....	67

“ Of the Patients discharged not recovered, about 30 were transferred to the Asylum for the united counties of Beds, Herts, and Hunts. The assigned causes of death were as follows :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Paralysis .....	11	.....	6	.....	17
Epilepsy.....	4	.....	4	.....	8
Exhaustion after mania.....	5	.....	3	.....	8
Old age and general decay.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Diarrhœa .....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Other ordinary causes .....	13	.....	16	.....	29

“ The Patients at present on the books are 376 in number, namely :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	161	.....	215	.....	376
Of whom are absent on trial .....	1	.....	6	.....	7

“ The Patients now resident in the Asylum, all of whom we have seen, were at the time of our visit generally tranquil and orderly, and otherwise personally in a satisfactory state; even in the wards appropriated to the worst class there was no excitement.

“ The clothing of the Patients of both sexes appeared to be good and substantial, and judiciously varied.



“The Patients under medical treatment for bodily ailments of all kinds are 62 in number, viz., 11 males and 51 females. All are so entered in the medical journal who are taking medicine of any kind.

“Mechanical restraint is not employed, except in extreme cases, for surgical reasons.

“The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been few.

“Ninety-six Patients of each sex attended Divine service in the Chapel on the Sunday, and 15 males and 66 females on the Wednesday, previous to our visit.

“According to the latest ward returns the numbers of Patients usefully employed were 95 in the male division, and 142 in the female. Of the male Patients, 37 were employed upon the farm, 6 in the garden, and 28 in handicraft trades; of the women, 67 were engaged in needleworks, 38 in the laundry department, and 7 in kitchen.

“The system of night attendance continues to work satisfactorily. A man has been engaged for that exclusive duty, thus in that respect assimilating the two divisions.

“The ordinary Attendants at present are 13 (including the Head Attendant and 2 females) on the male side, and 12 on the female. The number of Nurses, which at the time of the last visit appeared insufficient, has not as yet been increased, whilst that of the female Patients is now larger by 35. In Ward No. 1, containing 57 Patients, there are only 2 Nurses; and the Patients in the Infirmary, 23 in number, are under the charge of one Nurse, assisted by a Patient. It is, as we are informed, intended to increase the staff of Nurses upon the opening of the new Hospital. We suggest, for the consideration of the Visitors, the expediency of engaging a Head Attendant on the female side, to assist the Matron in her arduous duties.

“It might also, we think, be advisable to assign to one Nurse specially, the duty of supervising the female Patients in the large airing-ground.

“According to the returns of the Night Attendant, the Patients who soil or wet their beds are from 13 to 15 in each division.



“The weekly charge for Patients is now 8s. We found all the galleries and rooms and the beds and bedding throughout in the best order, and the atmosphere generally pure. The only exception as respects the latter was in the female Infirmary, in which, as in other associated dormitories, the beds are too many. This evil will be remedied when the new female Hospital is completed, which, it is hoped, will be the case about Christmas. In the meantime two beds at least should be removed from the Infirmary. As a temporary arrangement, 23 female Patients are at present placed (with a Nurse) to sleep in the Recreation-hall. When the new female Hospital shall have been brought into use and the number of beds in the various dormitories now crowded reduced within proper limits, there will still, as we find upon enquiry, not be vacant accommodation on the female side of the Asylum for more than 5 or 6 Patients; the vacant beds in the male division are only about 25 in number.

“In these circumstances, the question of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County and City of Worcester is one, the consideration of which becomes of pressing importance. Upon this subject it will be borne in mind that about 60 Patients belonged to the City, which, under the agreement for union, contributes one-ninth of the general Asylum rate, and that the total extent of land the property of the Asylum, exclusive of about 16 acres rented by the year, does not exceed 45 acres, or 1 acre to about 9 Patients. In the course of our inspection of the new female Hospital in progress of erection for 40 Patients, the builder explained to us the arrangements for warming and ventilating the building. The former will be effected by open fires and air chambers behind them communicating with the exterior, and connected with channels opening into the day rooms, corridors, and associated dormitories. As respects the ventilation, we think it at least doubtful whether the proposed openings over the doors of the rooms into the corridors will be found efficient for extraction of vitiated air. For some practical suggestions upon this subject we refer the Visitors to the description of the recent additions to the Chester Asylum, appended to the last (fourteenth) Report of our Board to the Lord Chancellor.



“The present drying ground is objectionably situate, and we are glad to learn that it is intended to remove it to a further distance from the main building.

“We are much pleased with the improved state and comfortable and cheerful aspect of the better wards on each side. We think that the inmates of the wards appropriated to the worst and most disorderly classes would be materially benefited by those wards being brought into the same satisfactory condition. We also recommend the planting of the airing courts of the classes referred to, and the erection therein of rustic thatched summer houses or sunshades. We further suggest the substitution of thatch for the slated roofs of the sunshades in the large airing-grounds.

“The attention of the Visitors has, as we were informed, been directed to the noxious effluvia from time to time arising from the manure tank, and which at the time of our visit much infected the air in the neighbourhood of the Chapel.

“It would, in our opinion, materially conduce to the comfort of the female Patients if they were enabled, especially in wet weather, to go to Chapel under cover.

“The dietary might, we think, with benefit be raised as respects the Monday dinner of rice or sago pudding, and the broth and pea-soup on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

“In Dr. Sherlock’s absence we were accompanied, during our visit, by Dr. Hunt, the assistant Medical Officer, and Miss Giddings, the Matron, who both appear active in the discharge of their duties. The general condition of the Asylum reflects much credit upon the Superintendent and other officers.

“R. W. S. LUTTWIDGE, } *Commissioners*  
 “JAMES WILKES, } *in Lunacy.*”

We append a statement of the £630 placed at our disposal last Epiphany Sessions for repairs, &c. The sum required for the like purpose for the year 1861, Dr. Sherlock estimates at £630—£560 to be raised by the County and £70 by the City of Worcester. We also append a statement of the Mortgage Debt.



## STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND FURNITURE ACCOUNT.

1860.	<b>Receipts.</b>	£. s. d.
Jan. 1.	By Balance brought forward from last account	15 7 10
Feb. 23.	By Cash of County Treasurer, as per order of Court at Epiphany Quarter Sessions, being the County of Worcester's portion of £630, to defray expenses of repairs to building, &c., for current year .....	} 560 0 0
July 10.	By Cash of City Treasurer, the City's proportion of £630 .....	} 70 0 0
		£645 7 10

1860.	<b>Expenditure.</b>	£. s. d.
Jan. 9.	Paid for general repairs as under:	
	„ Russell, iron tubing .....	£13 1 9
	„ Eassie and Sons, timber ...	30 4 3
	„ Richmond, washing machine	6 10 0
	„ Mason, paperhanging .....	2 0 6
	„ Overton, carpenters' tools...	2 19 8
	„ Bird, white lead .....	8 10 0
	„ Jennings, repairing closets	21 13 6
	„ Hall, iron .....	28 19 4
	„ For sundry labour and wages	27 5 6
		141 4 6
	Carried forward .....	141 4 6



		£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....		141	4	6
April 9.	Paid for general repairs as under:			
	„ Hardy & Co., iron castings	£5	10	1
	„ Rowlands, brick and cement	21	2	11
	„ Williams, lime .....	5	3	11
	„ Russell and Sons, iron piping	24	4	2
	„ Harrington, lead, &c. ....	5	15	4
	„ Walford, gravel .....	9	17	6
	„ Chubb, locks.....	1	5	6
	„ Jennings, urinals .....	3	9	0
	„ Bird, oils and paints .....	19	15	3
	„ Jones, ironmongery .....	27	7	9
	„ Clunes and Co., boiler repairs	18	18	11
	„ For Workmen's wages, } sundry repairs .....	29	8	0
		<hr/>		171 18 4
July 9.	Paid for new bedding, &c. :			
	„ Webb, horsehair .....	21	0	0
	„ Short and Son, birch timber	2	11	0
	„ Hemming and Son, timber	2	19	0
	„ Rowlands and Son, red pine	6	8	4
	„ Martineau and Smith, brass } fittings .....	1	15	0
	„ Mason, paperhangings .....	1	12	3
		<hr/>		36 5 7
Nov. 9.	Paid for general repairs as under:			
	„ Eassie, timber .....	31	15	6
	„ Russell and Co., iron tubing	36	0	10
		<hr/>		67 16 4
	Carried forward .....	<hr/>		417 4 9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	417	4	9
Nov. 9. Paid for general repairs continued:			
,, Bailey and Co., iron pots ...	£15	9	6
,, Harrington and Co., lead...	18	14	4
,, Jennings, water-closet fittings	3	11	0
,, Rowlands, slater .....	21	0	7
,, Chambers, gas fittings .....	5	4	6
	<hr/>		
	131	16	3
Paid for bedding:			
,, Short and Son, birch wood .....	12	18	5
Paid for general repairs as under:			
,, Bell and Hall, sundry fittings	16	12	8
,, Overton, new tools .....	2	10	0
,, Perks and Co., glass.....	30	11	10
,, Sundry wages and labour...	67	9	0
	<hr/>		
	117	3	6
Paid Haywood, for shrubs, &c.....	9	10	2
Balance in hand .....	24	11	1
	<hr/>		
Total.....	£645	7	10
	<hr/>		

### STATEMENT IN REGARD TO MORTGAGE DEBT.

	FOR THE COUNTY.			CITY.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The total aggregate debt originally amounted to.....	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Aggregate sums paid off.....	18,725	19	5	2,118	11	1	20,844	10	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Balance now due..	38,162	18	3	4,992	11	3	43,155	9	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER.



*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.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.														
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st, 1852.....	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	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	2	3	5	1	2	3	19	12	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.3	17.3	35.5	26.4
1854.....	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	0	26	25	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	24.6
1855.....	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	0	24	15	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	17.1	35.8	39.6	37.7
1856.....	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	0	1	2	0	2	17	13	116	135	251	114	130	244	14.9	10.0	12.4	29.3	35.9	32.6
1857.....	74	56	130	18	11	29	2	0	2	3	0	3	10	19	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.3	24.8	19.6	22.2
1858.....	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	1	15	13	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.5	33.2
1859.....	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2	22	18	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.4	40.6	35.9
1860.....	61	71	132	18	20	38	13	7	20	20	0	20	27	23	159	215	374	168	206	374	16.0	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
Totals .....	509	523	1032	118	141	259	41	24	65	29	3	32	162	140	302			131	147	278	16.0	12.1	14.0	27.1	33.2	30.2

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1859...	176	194	370
Admitted during the year 1860 ...	61	71	132
Total number under treatment ...	237	265	502
Discharged ...	M. 51	F. 27	T. 78
Of whom were Cured ...	M. 18	F. 20	T. 38
"    "    Relieved ..	13	7	20
"    "    Unimproved	20	0	20
Died ...	27	23	50
Number of Inmates at close of 1860...	159	215	374
Average number resident throughout } the year ...	168	206	374

TABLE II.—*Showing the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in each Month.*

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	5	5	10	2	2	4	5	2	7
February ...	6	4	10	1	3	4	2	2	4
March ...	6	5	11	1	0	1	1	0	1
April ...	7	13	20	2	2	4	1	0	1
May ...	7	4	11	2	3	5	2	1	3
June ...	3	7	10	32	1	33	3	3	6
July ...	10	5	15	2	0	2	2	3	5
August ...	5	8	13	3	1	4	0	4	4
September ...	1	5	6	4	4	8	4	3	7
October ...	4	3	7	1	3	4	0	0	0
November ...	4	4	8	1	5	6	4	3	7
December ...	3	8	11	0	3	3	3	2	5
Total ...	61	71	132	51	27	78	27	23	50



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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	23	24	47
" Chronic ... ..	3	4	7
" à Potu ... ..	1	0	1
" Recurrent ... ..	0	2	2
" Hysterical ... ..	0	1	1
" Puerperal ... ..	0	1	1
" with Epilepsy ... ..	5	4	9
" " General Paralysis ... ..	3	0	3
Delirium (Acute Maniacal) ... ..	0	3	3
Dementia ... ..	1	4	5
" Senile... ..	0	1	1
" " with Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
" with Paralysis ... ..	2	2	4
" " General Paralysis ... ..	4	1	5
" " Epilepsy ... ..	3	1	4
Melancholia ... ..	7	16	23
" with Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion ... ..	3	1	4
" of Fear ... ..	0	2	2
" of Unseen Agency ... ..	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility)... ..	0	1	1
" " with Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
" " " and Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
" (Idiotcy) ... ..	1	1	2
" " with Epilepsy ... ..	1	0	1
" " " and Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	61	71	132

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	22	22	44
" 3 months ... ..	13	14	27
" 6 " ... ..	5	5	10
" 9 " ... ..	3	2	5
" 12 " ... ..	0	2	2
Above 1 year ... ..	3	5	8
" 2 years ... ..	2	4	6
" 3 " ... ..	0	1	1
" 4 " ... ..	1	2	3
" 5 " ... ..	1	0	1
" 6 " ... ..	1	0	1
" 7 " ... ..	0	1	1
" 11 " ... ..	0	1	1
" 12 " ... ..	0	1	1
" 15 " ... ..	1	0	1
For some months (undefined) ... ..	1	3	4
For years (undefined) ... ..	1	4	5
From Infancy ... ..	1	0	1
From Birth (congenital) ... ..	4	3	7
Unknown ... ..	2	1	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>
<i>First Class</i> —Cases of the first attack, of not more than 3 months duration ... ..	24	23	47
<i>Second Class</i> .—Cases of the first attack, and of more than 3 months duration ... ..	11	12	23
<i>Third Class</i> .—Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than 12 months duration ... ..	11	15	26
<i>Fourth Class</i> .—Cases, whether of the first attack or not, of more than 12 months duration ... ..	15	21	36
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack ... ..	48	51	99
" second " ... ..	6	8	14
" third " ... ..	3	5	8
" fourth " ... ..	1	0	1
" fifth " ... ..	0	1	1
Have had several attacks ... ..	3	4	7
Unknown ... ..	0	2	2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>



TABLE VI.—Assigned Causes of Disease in those admitted.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Physical.	Epilepsy ... ..	4	1	5					
	" and Hereditary ... ..	2	3	5					
	Paralysis ... ..	1	1	2					
	" with Hysteria ... ..	0	1	1					
	" " Brain Disease ... ..	2	0	2					
	Coup de Soleil ... ..	1	0	1					
	Chorea and Illusage ... ..	0	1	1					
	Fall on Head ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " and Brain Disease ... ..	1	0	1					
	Intemperance ... ..	3	1	4					
	" and Brain Disease ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Smoking ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Reverses ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Domestic Affliction ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Hereditary ... ..	1	1	2					
	" " Dissipation ... ..	0	1	1					
	" " Fall on Head ... ..	1	0	1					
	Irregular Mode of Life ... ..	0	1	1					
	Previous Illness ... ..	2	1	3					
	" and Disease of Lungs and Bad Health ... ..	2	0	2					
	" " Epilepsy ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Domestic Difficulties ... ..	1	1	2					
	" " Hereditary ... ..	0	3	3					
	Poverty and Imbecility ... ..	0	1	1					
	" " Bad Health ... ..	0	1	1					
	" " Abuse of Opium and Tobacco... ..	0	1	1					
	Hereditary ... ..	0	1	1					
	" and Exhaustion from Nursing Sick Friends ... ..	0	2	2					
	" " Domestic Quarrels ... ..	0	1	1					
	" " Mental Excitement ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Healing of Old Ulcers ... ..	1	0	1					
	" " Desultory Habits ... ..	2	0	2					
	" " General Bad Health ... ..	1	1	2					
	" " Brain Fever ... ..	0	1	1					
	Superannuation of old age ... ..	1	1	2					
	Change of Life ... ..	0	1	1					
	Puerperal ... ..	0	2	2					
	Effects of Fevers ... ..	1	1	2					
	" Rheumatism ... ..	3	0	3					
	Morbus Cordis and Pneumonia ... ..	0	1	1					
" " Bright's Disease... ..	1	2	3						
" " Rheumatism ... ..	0	1	1						
Asthma ... ..	1	0	1						
General Bad Health ... ..	1	3	4						
Nursing Sick Husband ... ..	0	1	1						
Congenital ... ..	4	3	7						
	Total ... ..	44	41	85					

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

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral.	{	Fright ... ..					1	2	3
		" and Puerperal... ..					0	1	1
		Jealousy ... ..					0	1	1
		Remorse and Hereditary ... ..					1	0	1
		Religious Fanaticism and Hereditary ... ..					1	1	2
		Desertion of Husband ... ..					0	1	1
		" " and Inflammation of Lungs... ..					0	1	1
		" " " Hereditary ... ..					0	1	1
		Reverses ... ..					1	0	1
		" and Hereditary ... ..					3	0	3
		Grief at Death of Friends ... ..					0	3	3
		" " " and Bad Health ... ..					0	1	1
		" " " " Hereditary ... ..					0	1	1
		" " " " Previous Illness ... ..					1	0	1
		Disappointment in Love ... ..					1	2	3
		" " " Business ... ..					1	0	1
		" " and Anxiety ... ..					0	1	1
		" " Intemperance ... ..					0	1	1
		" " Struma ... ..					0	1	1
		Anxiety, Previous Illness, and Hereditary ... ..					0	1	1
		" about Family ... ..					1	0	1
		" " " and Hereditary ... ..					0	1	1
		" " " " Bad Health ... ..					1	0	1
		" " Law Suit ... ..					0	1	1
		" " Affairs ... ..					0	2	2
		" " " and Hereditary ... ..					1	0	1
		" " " " Previous Illness ... ..					0	1	1
		Total Moral... ..							13
" Physical ... ..							44	41	85
Unknown ... ..							4	6	10
Total ... ..							61	71	132
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in the cases of							14	18	32



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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	20	24	44
„ meditated „ ... ..	3	3	6
Total ... ..	23	27	50
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute ... ..	6	11	17
„ Chronic ... ..	1	0	1
„ à Potu ... ..	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Dementia ... ..	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Melancholia ... ..	7	10	17
Monomania of Unseen Agency ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ Suspicion ... ..	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility) Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute ... ..	2	1	3
Dementia with General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Melancholia ... ..	0	2	2
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Abstinence ... ..	7	5	12
„ and Precipitation ... ..	1	0	1
Cutting Throat ... ..	5	4	9
Strangulation and Burning ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ Drowning ... ..	0	1	1
Precipitation ... ..	1	2	3
„ and Drowning ... ..	0	1	1
Drowning ... ..	1	7	8
„ and Cutting Throat ... ..	1	2	3
„ „ Poison ... ..	1	0	1
Propulsion ... ..	1	0	1
Hanging ... ..	1	0	1
„ and Cutting Throat ... ..	0	2	2



TABLE VIII.—Occupations of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Alms Woman ... ..	0	1	1
Boatman, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Brick-burner ... ..	1	0	1
Bricklayer ... ..	1	0	1
Brickmaker, and Wife of ... ..	1	1	2
Butcher ... ..	1	0	1
Carpenter ... ..	1	0	1
Carpet-weaver ... ..	1	0	1
Chair-maker, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Charwoman ... ..	0	1	1
Clerks ... ..	2	0	2
Clock-maker ... ..	1	0	1
Coachman ... ..	1	0	1
Collier ... ..	1	0	1
Cook ... ..	0	1	1
Dressmakers ... ..	0	5	5
Druggists ... ..	2	0	2
Engineer ... ..	1	0	1
Excise Officer ... ..	1	0	1
Farmer, and Wife of ... ..	1	1	2
Field Workers ... ..	0	4	4
Gardeners ... ..	3	0	3
Gas-fitter ... ..	1	0	1
Glass-cutter ... ..	1	0	1
Glass-maker ... ..	1	0	1
Glass-wiper ... ..	0	1	1
Gloveresses ... ..	0	4	4
Groom ... ..	1	0	1
Hay-trusser ... ..	1	0	1
Hawker ... ..	1	1	2
Horse-hair Weaver ... ..	0	1	1
Household Duties ... ..	0	4	4
Housekeepers... ..	0	4	4
Iron Worker, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Labourers, wives and daughters of... ..	18	8	26
Lady's Maid ... ..	0	1	1
Land Surveyors ... ..	2	0	2
Lodging-house Keeper ... ..	1	0	1
Mason ... ..	1	0	1
Millworker ... ..	0	1	1
Miner ... ..	1	0	1
Nailers ... ..	0	3	3
Needle Driller ... ..	0	1	1
Ostler ... ..	1	0	1
Publican, and Wife of ... ..	1	1	2
Sawyer ... ..	1	0	1
Seamstresses ... ..	0	2	2
Servants ... ..	1	12	13
Shoebinders ... ..	0	2	2
Shoemaker ... ..	1	0	1
Skipper ... ..	1	0	1
Smith ... ..	1	0	1
Staymakers ... ..	0	2	2
Tailors ... ..	2	0	2
Weaver, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Wheelwright ... ..	1	0	1
Worsted Spinner ... ..	0	1	1
None ... ..	3	3	6
Unknown ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	61	71	132



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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education ... ..	8	5	13
Can Read and Write ... ..	28	31	59
Can Read only... ..	11	17	28
Can neither Read nor Write ... ..	14	17	31
Unknown ... ..	0	1	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married ... ..	30	30	60
Single ... ..	25	34	59
Widowers and Widows ... ..	6	7	13
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church ... ..	50	60	110
Roman Catholics ... ..	3	3	6
Wesleyans ... ..	1	5	6
Baptists ... ..	1	1	2
Independents ... ..	1	0	1
Church of Scotland ... ..	0	1	1
Unknown ... ..	5	1	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>132</b>

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	9	10	19
„ 2 months	...	...	...	4	3	7
„ 3 „	...	...	...	1	2	3
„ 6 „	...	...	...	0	3	3
„ 9 „	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 2 years	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ 7 „ ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ 14 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For several months	...	...	...	2	0	2
Total ...	...	...	...	18	20	38

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 „	4	7	11	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30 „	11	15	26	3	6	9
„ 30 „ 40 „	12	19	31	6	5	11
„ 40 „ 50 „	9	13	22	4	4	8
„ 50 „ 60 „	13	5	18	3	2	5
„ 60 „ 70 „	4	7	11	0	1	1
„ 70 „ 80 „	6	4	10	2	2	4
„ 80 „ 90 „	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total ...	61	71	132	18	20	38



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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months ... ..	1	0	1
" 3 " ... ..	5	1	6
" 6 " ... ..	3	6	9
" 9 " ... ..	4	7	11
" 1 year ... ..	1	4	5
" 1 " and 3 months ...	1	0	1
" 2 years ... ..	0	1	1
" 3 " ... ..	2	0	2
" 8 " ... ..	1	1	2
Total ... ..	18	20	38

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	10	8	18
" Chronic ... ..	0	1	1
" Puerperal ... ..	0	1	1
" Recurrent ... ..	1	1	2
" à Potu ... ..	1	1	2
Melancholia ... ..	2	6	8
" Feigned ... ..	1	0	1
Dementia ... ..	2	1	3
Monomania of Suspicion ... ..	1	0	1
" " Fear ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	18	20	38

TABLE XVI.—*Of the 132 Patients admitted in 1860,*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been Discharged Cured ...	11	10	21
" " " Improved ...	0	1	1
" " " Unimproved ...	0	0	0
" Died ... ..	12	7	19
Remaining under treatment ... ..	38	53	91
Total ... ..	61	71	132

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. In good health and condition ... ..	9	11	20
2nd. In indifferent health and feeble condition ... ..	31	36	67
3rd. In bad health and exhausted condition ... ..	21	24	45
Total ... ..	61	71	132
<i>2nd. Indifferent health and feeble condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State and Delirium Tremens ... ..	1	0	1
" " Pleuritis ... ..	1	0	1
" " Brain Disease ... ..	4	0	4
" " Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	1	2
" " Cerebral Irritation ... ..	1	1	2
" " " and Diarrhœa ... ..	0	1	1
" " Dyspepsia ... ..	0	4	4
" " " and Asthma ... ..	0	1	1
" " Anœmia ... ..	0	3	3
" " " and Uterine Irritation ... ..	0	2	2
" " Epilepsy ... ..	3	1	4
" " " and Maniacal excitement ... ..	2	2	4
" " " Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
" " Paralysis and Hysteria ... ..	0	1	1
" " General functional derangement ... ..	4	3	7
" " " and Abstinence ... ..	4	3	7
" " Excitement ... ..	3	7	10
" " Pervigilium and Hallucinations ... ..	4	6	10
" " Debility after excesses ... ..	2	0	2
Total... ..	31	36	67
<i>3rd. Bad health and exhausted condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State, Pervigilium, and Abstinence ... ..	0	1	1
" " Pleuritis and Phthisis ... ..	2	0	2
" " Excitement and Pulmonary Emphysema ... ..	1	1	2
" " " Inflammation of Lungs ... ..	0	1	1
" " " Epilepsy ... ..	1	1	2
" " " Ulcers of Legs & Rheumatism ... ..	1	0	1
" " " Anœmia ... ..	1	1	2
" " " Cerebral and febrile disorders ... ..	0	1	1
" " Abstinence and Typhoid condition ... ..	2	3	5
" " " Pleuritis ... ..	1	0	1
" " " Nervous exhaustion ... ..	3	6	9
" " " Disease of Liver ... ..	1	0	1
" " " Anœmia ... ..	0	1	1
" " Morbus Cordis and Pneumonia ... ..	0	1	1
" " " Syncope ... ..	0	1	1
" " " Bright's Disease ... ..	1	1	2
" " Struma and Anœmia ... ..	0	1	1
" " Diarrhœa and Exhaustion ... ..	0	2	2
" " Brain Disease ... ..	3	0	3
" " " and Debility of Old Age ... ..	3	0	3
" " " Dyspepsia ... ..	1	2	3
Total ... ..	21	24	45



TABLE XVIII.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis .. .. .	5	2	7
"  and Diarrhœa ... .. .	1	1	2
"  "  Sloughing .. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Meningitis ... .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Apoplexy .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Morbus Cordis, and Pulmonary Congestion	1	0	1
Paralysis and Brain Disease .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Diarrhœa ... .. .	1	0	1
"  "  "  and Pneumonia .. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Morbus Cordis, and Apoplexy .. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  "  Mania .. .. .	0	1	1
Epilepsy .. .. .	2	2	4
"  and Cerebral Congestion .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Mania ... .. .	1	0	1
Apoplexy .. .. .	0	1	1
Brain Disease, Sloughing, and General Paralysis...	1	0	1
Fleuritis, Brain Disease, and Morbus Cordis	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis and Disease of Liver .. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Pulmonary Congestion.. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Pneumonia ... .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Bronchitis .. .. .	1	1	2
"  "  Diarrhœa, and Abscesses .. .. .	1	0	1
Phthisis .. .. .	1	1	2
Chronic Peritonitis .. .. .	0	1	1
Nephritis and Acute Dropsy .. .. .	1	0	1
General Debility .. .. .	0	1	1
Gangrena Senilis .. .. .	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania .. .. .	1	0	1
Mania and Serous Apoplexy .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Abstinence and Diffuse Inflammation ... .. .	0	1	1
"  "  Bronchitis and Asthma ... .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Gangrena of Lungs .. .. .	0	1	1
"  "  "  Feet and Morbus Cordis .. .. .	1	0	1
Old Age and General Decay .. .. .	1	0	1
"  "  Pulmonary Congestion and Paralysis ... .. .	1	1	2
"  "  Mania .. .. .	0	1	1
Total .. .. .	27	23	50

TABLE XIX.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age ... ..	0	1	1
"  20 to 30   "  "  ... ..	3	1	4
"  30 to 40   "  "  ... ..	7	4	11
"  40 to 50   "  "  ... ..	2	4	6
"  50 to 60   "  "  ... ..	7	6	13
"  60 to 70   "  "  ... ..	3	2	5
"  70 to 80   "  "  ... ..	5	4	9
"  80 to 90   "  "  ... ..	0	1	1
Total           ... ..	27	23	50

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 12 hours ... ..	0	1	1
"  1 day           ... ..	1	0	1
"  2   "  ... ..	1	1	2
"  7   "  ... ..	0	1	1
"  11   "  ... ..	0	1	1
"  15   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  3 weeks       ... ..	1	0	1
"  4   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  6   "  ... ..	2	0	2
"  2 months     ... ..	4	0	4
"  3   "  ... ..	0	2	2
"  4   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  5   "  ... ..	1	1	2
"  8   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  11   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  15   "  ... ..	3	1	4
"  18   "  ... ..	1	3	4
"  2 years       ... ..	1	1	2
"  3   "  ... ..	3	2	5
"  4   "  ... ..	0	5	5
"  5   "  ... ..	1	0	1
"  6   "  ... ..	2	2	4
"  8   "  ... ..	1	2	3
Total..         ... ..	27	23	50



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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	3	3	6
" 2 months . . . . .	4	1	5
" 3 " ... ..	5	2	7
" 6 " ... ..	2	1	3
" 9 " ... ..	2	1	3
For some months ... ..	0	3	3
Under 1 year ... ..	3	2	5
" 2 years... ..	1	1	2
" 3 " ... ..	1	1	2
" 5 " ... ..	1	0	1
" 7 " ... ..	0	2	2
Many years ... ..	2	1	3
From Infancy ... ..	1	0	1
Congenital ... ..	0	3	3
Unknown ... ..	2	2	4
Total ... ..	27	23	50

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	5	4	9
" Chronic ... ..	2	5	7
" à Potu ... ..	1	0	1
" with Epilepsy ... ..	3	0	3
" " General Paralysis ... ..	5	2	7
Delirium (Acute Maniacal) ... ..	0	3	3
Dementia ... ..	0	2	2
" Senile ... ..	1	1	2
" with Epilepsy ... ..	2	0	2
" " Paralysis ... ..	3	1	4
" " General Paralysis ... ..	4	1	5
Monomania ... ..	1	1	2
Amentia (Imbecility) ... ..	0	1	1
" " Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
" (Idiotcy) " ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	27	23	50

TABLE XXIII.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1860.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	12	6	18
„ Chronic ... ..	9	25	34
„ Recurrent ... ..	11	30	41
„ Hysterical ... ..	0	9	9
„ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	0	2	2
„ with Chorea ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	4	0	4
„ „ Epilepsy ... ..	10	8	18
Dementia ... ..	12	25	37
„ Advanced ... ..	30	27	57
„ Senile ... ..	1	1	2
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	8	13	21
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	2	3	5
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	5	1	6
„ „ Paralysis & Epilepsy... ..	2	2	4
Melancholia ... ..	10	25	35
Monomania of Pride ... ..	4	5	9
„ „ Suspicion ... ..	11	7	18
„ „ Unseen Agency ... ..	5	1	6
„ „ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ Superstition ... ..	4	2	6
„ „ Witchcraft ... ..	1	1	2
„ „ Fear ... ..	1	3	4
Amentia (Imbecility)... ..	2	5	7
„ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	3	2	5
„ (Idiotcy) ... ..	5	4	9
„ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	5	6	11
„ „ „ and Paralysis ... ..	2	0	2
Total ... ..	159	215	374



TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1860.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
" 18 "	...	...	...	...	8	13	21
" 2 years...	...	...	...	...	7	18	25
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
" 4 " ...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
" 5 " ...	...	...	...	...	8	12	20
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	32	34	66
" 10 to 15 "	...	...	...	...	11	25	36
" 15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	14	17	31
" 20 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
" 25 to 30 "	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
" 30 to 35 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 35 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Under 52 years	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For years (undefined)	...	...	...	...	10	16	26
Congenital ...	...	...	...	...	17	17	34
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Total ...	...	...	...	...	159	215	374

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1860.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age ... ..	2	0	2
" 10 to 15       "       "       "       "	2	4	6
" 15 to 20       "       "       "       "	4	7	11
" 20 to 25       "       "       "       "	9	9	18
" 25 to 30       "       "       "       "	12	25	37
" 30 to 35       "       "       "       "	15	28	43
" 35 to 40       "       "       "       "	24	21	45
" 40 to 45       "       "       "       "	16	25	41
" 45 to 50       "       "       "       "	19	26	45
" 50 to 55       "       "       "       "	23	21	44
" 55 to 60       "       "       "       "	4	22	26
" 60 to 65       "       "       "       "	8	12	20
" 65 to 70       "       "       "       "	9	9	18
" 70 to 75       "       "       "       "	6	2	8
" 75 to 80       "       "       "       "	5	3	8
" 80 to 85       "       "       "       "	1	1	2
Total ... ..	159	215	374

TABLE XXVI.—*Showing the number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1860.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable ... ..	34	51	85
Incurable ... ..	125	164	289
Total ... ..	159	215	374



## A P P E N D I X .

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE  
BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1860.

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OF THE 50 DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR, POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE IN 45 CASES, AND THE PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES CAREFULLY RECORDED.

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*The calvarium was increased in density* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 7 of acute mania, 1 of dementia, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with paralysis, and 2 of dementia with general paralysis.

*The calvarium was thinner than usual* in 2 cases of acute mania, and 1 of mania à potu.

*The calvarium was increased in thickness* in 1 case of dementia, 1 of mania acute, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.

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

*The dura mater was adherent* in 4 cases of dementia, 2 of mania with epilepsy, 8 of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 3 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of monomania of pride, 1 of acute maniacal delirium, 4 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania à potu, and 1 of senile dementia.

*The membranes were thickened and opaque* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 3 of dementia, 3 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 6 of acute mania, 4 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.



- The membranes were congested* in 3 cases of dementia, 1 of monomania of pride, 4 of acute mania, 1 of acute maniacal delirium, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, and 1 of mania with general paralysis.
- There was effusion into the sac of the arachnoid* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 4 of acute mania, 5 of chronic mania, 3 of dementia, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of monomania of pride, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of acute maniacal delirium, and 1 of mania à potu.
- There was effusion into the pia mater* in 1 case of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of dementia, 1 of monomania of pride, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of acute mania, and 1 of chronic mania.
- There was effusion into the ventricles* in 4 cases of dementia, 6 of chronic mania, 4 of acute mania, 1 of acute maniacal delirium, 1 of monomania of pride, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy.
- The brain was congested* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 1 of senile dementia, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of acute mania, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.
- The membranes adhered to the cortical grey substance* in 1 case of dementia with brain disease, 2 of acute mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, and 2 of dementia with paralysis.
- The lining membrane of the ventricles presented a granular appearance* in 1 case of dementia with brain disease, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 4 of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with paralysis, and 4 of dementia with general paralysis.
- The grey matter was softened* in 5 cases of dementia, 3 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 3 of chronic mania, 6 of acute mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.
- The white matter was softened* in 4 cases of dementia, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, 4 of chronic mania, 6 of acute mania, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 3 of dementia with paralysis, and 1 of dementia with general paralysis.
- The convolutions were shrunk and wasted* in 2 cases of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 2 of mania with paralysis,



- 2 of dementia, 2 of chronic mania, 4 of acute mania, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania à potu, and 1 of idiocy with epilepsy.
- The central ganglia were softened* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 4 of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of mania with paralysis, 1 of idiocy with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.
- There was a deposit of atheroma in the arteries* in 6 cases of acute mania, 3 of chronic mania, 2 of senile dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, and 2 of dementia with general paralysis.
- There were cysts in the choroid plexus* in 1 case of dementia with epilepsy, 3 of acute mania, 1 of chronic mania, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 3 of dementia, 1 of monomania of pride, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of mania à potu.
- The cerebellum was softened* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 3 of acute mania, 4 of chronic mania, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of monomania of pride, 2 of mania with paralysis, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of acute maniacal delirium.
- The pons varolii was softened* in 1 case of mania with epilepsy, 3 of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of acute maniacal delirium, and 1 of dementia with epilepsy.
- In 1 case of imbecility with epilepsy* the right hemisphere was about 4 ozs. less in weight than the left one.
- In 1 case of mania with epilepsy* a large bony plate with spiculæ of an elongated form was found on either side of the falx cerebri over its middle centre.
- In 1 case of acute maniacal delirium* there were some spiculæ of bone in the falx over the vertex.
- In 1 case of acute mania with general paralysis* there were numerous spiculæ of bone in the falx cerebri over vertex.
- In 1 case of dementia with paralysis* the whole brain was in a state of ramollissement.
- In 1 case of dementia with general paralysis* there was found a false membrane organized and of some standing beneath the dura mater on the left side; on the opposite side there was another, but of more recent date.







*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the year ending December 31st, 1860.*

How Employed.							No. of Days.
Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,452
Knitting	...	...	...	...	...	...	394
Washing and Ironing	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,596
Assisting Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,522
"    In Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,992
"    Housemaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Total number of Days...							44,318
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	852
Daily	"	...	...	...	...	...	142
Employed 69 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.							

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the year ending December 31st, 1860.*

How Employed.							No. of Days.
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,542
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Smiths and assisting Engineer and Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629
Painters and Glaziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662
Masons, Bricklayers, and Plasterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
Bakers and Brewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	907
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
Hair and Cocoa-fibre Pickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
Assisting Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,747
"    in Farm and Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,100
Total number of Days...							30,162
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
Daily	"	...	...	...	...	...	97
Employed 58 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.							

*Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the  
Asylum on the 31st of December, 1860.*

Chargeable to	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Worcester Union ... ..	24	46	70
Kidderminster ditto ... ..	16	22	38
Stourbridge ditto ... ..	15	19	34
Dudley ditto ... ..	10	18	28
Upton-on-Severn ditto ... ..	8	18	26
Pershore ditto ... ..	10	15	25
Droitwich ditto ... ..	11	11	22
Bromsgrove ditto ... ..	9	13	22
Westbromwich ditto ... ..	8	10	18
Martley ditto ... ..	8	10	18
King's Norton ditto ... ..	10	7	17
Evesham ditto ... ..	5	5	10
Alcester ditto ... ..	3	7	10
Shipston-on-Stour ditto ... ..	5	2	7
Tenbury ditto ... ..	1	4	5
County of Worcester ... ..	3	0	3
City of Worcester ... ..	3	1	4
Cleobury Mortimer Union ... ..	3	1	4
Tewkesbury ditto ... ..	0	2	2
Ledbury ditto ... ..	2	0	2
Solihull ditto ... ..	1	1	2
Newent ditto ... ..	1	0	1
Dursley ditto ... ..	0	1	1
Shrewsbury ditto ... ..	1	0	1
Warwick ditto... ..	1	0	1
Stratford-on-Avon ditto ... ..	1	0	1
Winchcomb ditto ... ..	0	1	1
Birmingham Borough... ..	0	1	1
	159	215	374



*Statement showing the Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, up to 1st January, 1861.*

	Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	Alcester .....	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
2	Bromsgrove ...	9	13	0	1	8	12	5	4	22	30	52
3	Bromyard .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
4	Cleobury Mor- } timer .....	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	4	7
5	Droitwich .....	11	11	0	0	4	7	5	5	20	23	43
6	Dudley .....	10	18	0	0	2	8	7	1	19	27	46
7	Evesham .....	5	5	0	0	1	3	1	3	7	11	18
8	Kidderminster ..	16	22	2	0	8	7	3	9	29	38	67
9	King's Norton...	10	7	0	0	1	0	1	2	12	9	21
10	Ledbury .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
11	Martley .....	8	10	0	0	6	4	3	8	17	22	39
12	Newent .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3
13	Pershore .....	10	15	0	0	0	2	2	2	12	19	31
14	Shipston - on - } Stour .....	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3	11
15	Solihull .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
16	Stourbridge .....	15	19	0	0	2	5	2	4	19	28	47
17	Stow - on - the - } Wold .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Stratford - on - } Avon .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
19	Tenbury .....	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	5	4	12	16
20	Tewkesbury ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3
21	Upton-on-Severn	8	18	0	0	3	7	9	7	20	32	52
22	Westbromwich ..	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	18
23	Worcester .....	24	46	0	0	2	4	1	4	27	54	81
	City of Wor- } cester .....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	County of } Worcester .. }	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Totals .....	157	212	2	2	41	62	42	62	242	338	580

*Work Made and Repaired by Female Patients, from 1st  
January to 31st December, 1860.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts ... ..	484	840
Flannel ditto ... ..	158	100
Trowsers, Pairs ... ..	50	0
Drawers, Ditto ... ..	61	94
Hose, Ditto ... ..	28	6,820
Men's Coats ... ..	17	0
"  Vests .. ..	80	0
"  Caps ... ..	60	0
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs ... ..	324	20
Handkerchiefs ... ..	404	29
Dresses ... ..	300	900
Night ditto ... ..	70	24
Petticoats ... ..	100	140
Chemises ... ..	238	760
Flannel ditto ... ..	84	52
Caps (Linen) ... ..	174	620
Pinafores ... ..	184	240
Aprons ... ..	309	300
Stays ... ..	60	20
Bonnets (Cotton) ... ..	40	16
Jerseys ... ..	32	40
Sheets ... ..	569	649
Pillow-cases ... ..	254	400
Rugs, bound ... ..	0	120
Strong ditto ... ..	20	12
Table Cloths ... ..	24	8
Towels ... ..	254	16
Dusters ... ..	100	0
Pudding-cloths ... ..	54	0
Mattress-cases ... ..	58	60
Blankets ... ..	0	49
Cushions ... ..	30	0
Sets of Window Curtains ... ..	104	0
Slippers, Boots, and Shoes, Bound (pairs) ...	138	0



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
from 1st January to 31st December, 1860.*

	Made.	Repaired.	
<i>Tailor's and Upholsterer's Shops.</i>	Cloth Coats .....	45	296 Coats and Jackets.
	Cloth Vests .....	64	374 Vests.
	Trousers .....	41 Pairs.	304 Pairs of Trousers.
	Caps, Cloth .....	30	0
	Fustian Jackets .....	52	0
	Fustian Vests .....	132	0
	Corduroy Trousers .....	153 Pairs	0
	Caps, Fustian .....	42	0
	Canvas Suit .....	1	4
	Strong Dresses .....	10	5
	Waterproof Sheets .....	22	7
	Cushions .....	20	6
	Waterproof ditto .....	4	0
	Carpets (bound) .....	15	3
	Hair Mattresses .....	41	33
	Sea Grass ditto .....	93	37
	Hair Bolsters .....	47	41
	Padded Frames, Re-stuffed .....	16	0
Pictures backed with Calico .....	63	0	
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	Boots .....	123 Pairs	685 Pairs
	Shoes .....	21 „	39 ditto
	Slippers .....	14 „	31 ditto
	Boot Laces .....	141 Doz.	Engine, Machine Belts, Saddlery, Gearing, &c.
	Belts for Attendants' Keys .....	20	



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.*

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's and Smith's Shops.</i>	Fixing 120 ft. of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Hot-water Pipe and 40 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. ditto in Male Wards Nos. 5 and 7.	Taking out and re-fixing Water-closet with new Taps and Pipes for water supply.
	Fitting up Bath in No. 5 Males with new Taps, Wrenches, Index Plates, Waste Pipe, and Tap-drip Dishes, &c.	Repairing 5 cast-iron Plates and Girder belonging to Sewage Filter.
	Fitting up Pipes, Taps, and Waste Pipe, lining with sheet-lead Shower-bath in No. 5 Males.	Taking out and re-fixing Lead Cisterns and Soil Pipes in Nos. 1 and 2 Male Wards.
	Fixing 200 ft. of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. hot-water Pipe and 40 ft. of $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. ditto in Female Wards Nos. 5 and 7.	Fixing 4 ft. of lead flashing with brass plates to each in ditto.
	New Taps and Pipes to Lavatory, new hot and cold Water-supply Pipes to Bath, new Taps, Pipes, Wrenches, and Index Plates to Bath in ditto.	Re-casing with sheet-iron Wheelbarrow at Gas Works.
	Fitting up Pipes, Taps, and Waste Pipe, lining with sheet-lead Shower-bath in No. 5 Females.	Repairs to Steam Engine and Pumps, viz., new brasses to Cranks, Guide-rod, and Link; new Cross-head and Pins for motion-working Pumps and Slide-valves; boring out and fitting new Pin to Boiler Pump; making 2 Side Rods, Cross-bar, and Valve Spindle for Slide-valves of Engine; taking out guides and link of Main Pumps, boring out Holes, turning new Pins, fitting in Guide Brasses, &c.
	Taking out old 3-in. cast-iron Steam-pipe to Cooking Vessels in Kitchen and fixing new Pipe.	Making Iron Hoops, Bands and Pins for Water-cart, repaired.
	Making new Lead Cistern, 4-in. Waste Pipe, and fixing 4 ft. of Lead Flashing with Brass Plates, &c., to Ward No. 5 Females.	Repairing Seed Drill for Farm.
	Fitting up and fixing new galvanised-iron Pipes to Lavatories of Nos. 1 and 2 Male Wards.	
	Fixing 2 new Urinals in ditto.	
	Covering the top of 5 lead Cisterns with sheet brass belonging to Wards Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Males, and 1 and 5 Females.	
	Fixing 40 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Pipe to Pantry of Ward No. 5 Females.	
Fixing 20 ft. of 1-in. Pipe, and 10 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. ditto to Bath and Lavatory of No. 7 Ward Females.		



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.*

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's and Smith's Shops continued.</i>	Fixing 2 patent Water-closets, making new 4-in. Soil Pipes, Water Supply, &c., complete in ditto.	Taking out 2 lengths of sheet lead belonging to Machinery in Laundry.
	Fitting up and fixing 7 new Gas-pendants in Workshops.	Fitting the same again including new Tongue and Keys to Coupling-boxes.
	Fixing 30 ft. of 1½-in. Iron Pipe in Ward No. 6 Males.	Taking out old Rain-water Gutters and refixing new.
	Making 5 new Keys for Male division	Making Cramps and Repairing Ironing-stoves in Laundry.
	Making 42 Curtain-rods and 289 Stay-nails for Male and Female Wards.	Repairing rain-water Spouting at Farm-buildings.
	Making Ironwork for 2 new Whee'barrows.	Repairing Lead Flashing to the whole Roofs of the Asylum.
	Fitting new Patent Water-closet in No. 1 Female Ward.	Taking out and refixing 30 ft. of ¾-in. hot-water Pipe in Pantry No. 5 Females.
	Made 6 Iron Brackets for Shelving in Steward's Store-rooms.	Taking out and relaying Gas Main to Laundry, a new course, on account of new Engine and Boiler-house.
	Fixing 100ft. of 1¼-in. Hot-water Pipe over No. 2 Male Ward, fixing in connection with the same 50 ft. of ¾-in. ditto, with Taps to Nos. 1 and 2 Male Wards; also Branch of 1-in. Pipe to No. 6 Male Ward.	Repairing Cistern and Lead Traps to Water-closet in No. 5 Female Ward.
	Making 18 Bolts, 2 ft. 4 in. each long, for large oak Dining Tables.	Repairing Pump at Farm Buildings.
	Fixing new Overflow Pipes to Expansion Cisterns in Ventilating Shafts on Male and Female divisions.	Repairing Hinges of large Entrance Doors to ditto.
	Making 120 Italian-irons for the Laundry.	Repairing Gas Chandelier in Committee-room.
	Making 1 set of Cast-steel Rymers for Engineer's Shop.	Cleaning out Gas-metre, and making new flange to outlet.
	Making Ironwork for Dove-cot in Female Airing-court.	
	Fitting up 1 pair of Mitre Wheels and Spindle; also Foot Brass and Brackets to governor of Steam Engine.	



Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.

Made.	Repaired.
<p>Fixing 160ft. of 1¼-in. galvanized-iron Tubing, drilling Cistern, and fixing Stop-cock, for supplying water to new Infirmary Ward.</p> <p>Laying on 160ft. of 1½-in. Piping, with Branches to Nos. 3 and 4 Wards, for hot-water supply to Infirmary Ward.</p> <p>24 Large Coal-scuttles made.</p> <p>Fitting up Stained Glass Lamp in Entrance-hall.</p> <p>Making 16 Pins and Nuts for Billiard Tables, 13in. by ½in.</p> <p>Making Ironwork for Sluices to flush Main Drains to the general Sewage Tank.</p> <p>12 Fire Shovels made.</p> <p>Making Damper and Frame for new Greenhouse.</p> <p>Fitting up new Gas Main for lighting range of Store-rooms in basement, with branches to Beer Cellars, Passages, Engineer's Store-rooms, New Boiler, and Engine-house.</p> <p>Making and fixing strong Iron Bracket and Lamp over Entrance-door, laying on Gas, and fitting Reflector to ditto.</p> <p>12 3-ft. Meat Hooks made for beef store.</p> <p>Fixing 140 ft. square of lead flashing in Washing-house.</p> <p>Fixing 3 large Steam Boiling Pots in Washing-house; fixing new 2-in. wrought-iron Steam Main; 3 1½-in. Stop-cocks and 1½-in. Pipes for steam supply to ditto; fixing 1¼-in. Main for water supply, with 1-in. Stop-cock, and 1-in. branch to each; 3 new Waste Pipes and Cocks, with 9 new Wrenches to ditto.</p> <p>Fitting on 2 new wrought-iron Grate Fronts in Nos. 1 and 3 Male Wards.</p> <p>Ironwork for Ventilators in new Greenhouse.</p> <p>Taking out Gas Main, cleansing and refixing the same in connexion with Steward's Office, Store-rooms, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>Making 3 dozen Angle Plates for Seats in Airing-courts.</p>	<p>Taking out Steam Coil Pipes, refixing the same in Scullery Cistern; also the whole of the hot-water supply Pipes to Kitchen and Bakehouse.</p> <p>Fitting up Flue contractors to Heating Apparatus in Laundry.</p> <p>Repairing Locks and Keys to Presses in Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>Repairing Malt-mill.</p> <p>Fitting new Waste Pipe to Washing Machine.</p> <p>Taking down Gas-lights and Branch Pipes, cleansing and refixing the same, in Male division.</p> <p>Fitting up 2 new Pulleys to Steam Coffee-mill.</p> <p>Making and repairing tools for Stonemason's and Bricklayer's Shops.</p> <p>Lavatories, Water-closets, Urinals, Baths, &amp;c., overhauled and kept in good working order throughout Asylum.</p> <p>Engineers' Tools, Stoking-rods, &amp; Gas Apparatus repaired and kept in order.</p> <p>Sundry Ironwork repaired to Farm and Garden Implements.</p> <p>Tin-ware, &amp;c., repaired for Kitchen and Steward's Stores.</p> <p>The general Plumber Work and Gas Fittings throughout the Asylum, &amp;c., done for the year.</p>

Engineer's and Smith's Shops continued.



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.*

	New Work.	Repaired.
<i>Painter's Shop.</i>	<p>Painting, graining, and whitewashing done in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Female Wards, viz. :            Preparing and cementing Brick Walls previous to painting, &amp;c. 4 coats of pink colour in Nos. 1 and 2 Wards. 4 coats of green colour in Nos. 3 and 4 Wards. Painting in light green the Lavatories, Bath-rooms, Water-closets, Attendants' Rooms, and Staircases, with borders. Total of painting in the 4 Wards, 1,340 yards square. Preparing, painting, and graining in oak the Doors, Jambs, Wardrobes, Casings in Bath-rooms, Water-closets, Lavatories, &amp;c. Also varnishing the same. Total of graining and varnishing in the 4 Wards, 3,408 yards square. The 4 Wards, including Bed-rooms, &amp;c., white-washed; total, 4,040 yards square.            65 Picture Frames French-polished and glazed. Fixing the same in Male and Female Wards.            1,295 Squares of Glass glazed in the year throughout the Asylum, &amp;c.            25 American Birch Bedsteads oiled, and 3 coats of varnish given to each, for the Wards.            Preparing and French-polishing 2 large Bagnette-boards.            50 Iron Bedsteads painted light drab, 2 coats each.            Preparing and painting Walls of No. 3 Male Ward, viz., 1 coat of drab, with border, 204 yards total. Preparing, painting, and graining in oak, Door-jambs, Wardrobes, Casings in Bath-room, Lavatories, and Water-closets; varnishing the same; total, 234 yards square.            Preparing and painting Walls of No. 4 Male Ward, viz., 1 coat of drab, with border, 235 yards total.            152 yards square of glazing and painting, also whitewashing and cementing, at new Greenhouse.            Preparing, graining in oak, and varnishing 9 large Seats for Male and Female Wards.            4 Washhand Stands painted, grained in oak, and varnished, for Female Wards.            6 Large Ottomans for Wards painted in mahogany.            19 Ward Buckets painted and numbered.            Preparing, graining in oak, and varnishing the two Entrance Doors to Chapel.</p>	<p>Repairing and soldering Verandas in Male and Female Airing Courts.</p> <p>Whitewashing, cleaning, and varnishing paper in Matron's Sitting-room.</p> <p>Singing &amp; varnishing paper in Head Attendant's Room. Painting &amp; varnishing Skirting-boards in the same.</p> <p>Scraping off and repairing paint on Walls where fretted or broken.</p> <p>Overhauling and painting the rain-water Spouting on the Asylum, Laundry, Workshops, Farm Buildings, &amp;c.</p> <p>Cleaning out Gutters on Roofs, repairing Lead Flashing, &amp;c.</p>



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.*

	New Work.	Repaired.
<i>Painter's Shop continued.</i>	16 Fire-guards painted green.	Assisting Engineer, Mason, and Carpenter in jobs where Painter's services are required.
	10 Coal-hods painted and numbered.	
	Preparing and painting in pink 3 sets of Shelving in the Surgery.	
	Preparing and painting in green with border the Lavatories in Male Wards Nos. 1 and 2.	
	Preparing and painting the Bath-rooms, Water-closets, and Lavatories in Wards Nos. 5 and 7 Females.	
	Painting 6 sets of Pads, 4 coats each, for Male and Female divisions.	
	4 Watering-cans painted green.	
	Preparing and painting in drab, 3 coats each, the Seclusion-room in Male and Female divisions.	
	Painting the entire range of Windows belonging to the Superintendent's House, Recreation-hall, Steward's Office, and Store Rooms, Kitchen, Bakehouse, Matron's Rooms, and Servants' Hall.	
	Painting 2 Bed-rooms in the Superintendent's House, 2 coats each.	
<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	20 Table Legs turned, 6 Seat Legs ditto, 36 Chair Legs ditto, 337 Basin-stand Legs ditto, 96 Bedstead Posts ditto, 9 Bagatelle-board Legs ditto.	8 Easy Chairs
	12 Easy Chairs for Wards.	40 Chairs.
	12 Large Tables.	8 Tables.
	25 Bedsteads.	3 Bedsteads.
	22 Chairs.	3 Bedside Boards.
	6 Large Presses	9 Benches and Seats.
	13 Bedstead Boards.	16 Wheelbarrows.
	6 Large Seats.	2 Boxes in Wards.
	6 Ottomans.	1 Work Table.
	17 Basin-stands.	3 Sofas.
	2 Bagatelle-tables.	2 Stretchers.
	1 Large Pigeon-box and Stand.	Flooring and Casing in No. 4 Female Ward.
	3 Large Packing-cases.	Water-closet in No. 2 Female Ward repaired.
	2 Small Work Tables.	1 Bagatelle-table fixed
	400 Elm Plugs for wall.	Closet repaired in No. 2 Female Ward.
	23 Coffins.	Fitting Plate-rack in Scullery.
	59 Picture Frames.	Night-commode in Female Hospital.
	6 Stretchers for Canvas.	
	4 doz. Clothes Pegs.	
	11 Hay Rakes.	
91 Broom, &c., Handles.		



*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.*

	New Work.	Repaired.
<i>Carpenter's Shop continued.</i>	116 Frames for Curtains, made and fitted up in Wards.	Windows in Superintendent's House repaired.
	13 Locks fixed in doors.	Casing Windows in Laundry.
	1 Wooden Mallet for Grocery Store.	Shutters in No. 5 Male Ward repaired.
	1 Case of Shelves for the Surgery.	2 Dress-boards belonging to Laundry.
	New Flooring and Casing in Bath-room, No. 5 Male Ward.	Casing in Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Male Wards.
	Bucket for Pumps in Brewery.	1 Sash-frame at Steward's House.
	Fixing and fitting Bath in No. 3 Male Ward.	1 Box Bedstead repaired.
	4 Windows cased in Laundry.	1 Barrel for Surgery.
	Putting up 65 ft. of Shelving at Farm.	Fixing Water-closet in No. 5 Female Ward.
	1 Table for Laundry.	Taking down and casing Slate Slabs in No. 7 Female Ward.
	6 Knee-boards for Shoe-shop.	Re-fixing 5 Curtains in No. 1 Female Ward.
	3 Spittoons for Wards.	Taking down and fixing Curtains.
	1 Shelf for Matron's Pantry.	1 Work-bench in Carpenter's Shop.
	1 Frame for Labels in Surgery.	1 Carriage-jack for the Superintendent's Stable.
	18 ft. of Shelving in Stores.	Laundry Mangle repaired.
	1 Square for Tailor's Shop.	1 Pair of Steps repaired.
	3 Gauges for Carpenter's Shop.	General Repairs in the Lavatories, and Water-closets.
	1 Flat Ladder for Laundry.	Fitting Locks and easing Doors throughout the Asylum, Laundry, Farm Buildings, &c. &c.
	Making and fixing 3 Window-sills in Superintendent's House.	The Farm and Garden Implements repaired during the year.
	Making and fixing new Shelf in Porter's Lodge.	
	Preparing and fixing 60 ft. of Skirting in No. 3 Female Ward.	
	Preparing and fixing 50 ft. of Skirting in No. 2 Female Ward.	
	2 Splinter-boards for Surgery.	
	1 Peel for Bakehouse.	
	4 Music-stands for Practice-room.	
	2 Pasteboards for Kitchen.	
	1 Pattern for cast-iron Plates in Filter-house.	
	1 Ladder for Entrance-door Lamp.	
	Shoe-rack made and fixed in No. 2 Male Ward.	
	The entire Woodwork of large Greenhouse made and fixed.	

Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,  
&c., Continued.

	New Work.	Repaired.
<i>Mason's and Bricklayer's Shops.</i>	Laying Paving at Farm-house.	Stone Floor in Chapel repaired.
	Re-building Gate Pier at Farm Entrance.	Opening Drains and repairing ditto in No. 5 Female Pantry.
	Cleaning and whitewashing Medical Assistant's Room.	Water-closet in No. 7 Female Ward repaired.
	Cleaning and whitewashing Matron's Room.	Repairing Grate in No. 2 Female Ward.
	Taking up Drains and relaying same in No. 5 Male Airing Court.	Repairing, Plastering, and Whitewashing, at Entrance Lodge.
	Taking down and relaying Fireplace under Retorts at Gas-house.	Repairing Ironing-stove in Laundry.
	Repairing Slabs for Bagatelle Tables, fixing Cups in same.	Repairing round Gas and Water Pipes after repairs by Engineer.
	Fixing Lamp over Entrance Door.	Repairing Walls previous to painting.
	Taking down Boilers and fixing the old and 2 new ones in Laundry.	Slating, Chimneys, Hot-air Flues, &c. &c., repaired.
	Building new brick Greenhouse, with Potting-house attached.	Roofing, Gutters, Traps, Drains, &c. &c., repaired during the year.



## Salaries and Wages.

							Per Year.
Staff.	†Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	£410
	Assistant Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	60
	*Chaplain	...	...	...	...	...	60
	*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	80
	†Clerk and Steward of the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	60
	†Engineer and Gatekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Attendant Male Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Ditto Mason and Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Ditto Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Ditto Painter and Glazier	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Ditto Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Ditto Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Two Male Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	30
	One „ „	...	...	...	...	...	28
	Two „ „	...	...	...	...	...	25
	One Night Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	25
	One Female Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	16
	One ditto	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Five ditto	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Four ditto	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Three ditto	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Night Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Cook	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Housemaid	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Laundress	...	...	...	...	...	20
	First Laundrymaid	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Second „	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gardener	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Farm Servant	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Ditto Labourer	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Groom	...	...	...	...	...	10	
							Per Week.
Workmen.	Cabinet Maker	...	...	...	...	...	15s.
	*Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	20s.
	*Cowman	...	...	...	...	...	12s.

Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.

\*Non-resident.

†Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.

# 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, 1860. (As prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 58.)*

### RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions and Parishes contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz.:						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Worcester Union .....	1,256	11	11			
Kidderminster .....	821	3	2			
Dudley .....	585	5	2			
Upton-on-Severn .....	486	7	5			
Droitwich .....	426	10	0			
Stourbridge .....	573	13	8			
Pershore .....	506	6	1			
Martley .....	363	10	5			
Bromsgrove .....	480	7	6			
Evesham .....	217	14	0			
West Bromwich .....	340	16	7			
Ledbury .....	37	9	9			
Tenbury .....	121	2	1			
Shipston-on-Stour .....	119	17	2			
Alcester .....	219	7	11			
King's Norton .....	291	10	2			
Cleobury Mortimer .....	83	13	4			
Tewkesbury .....	43	4	8			
Solihull .....	23	10	11			
Newent .....	26	3	6			
Stratford-on-Avon .....	7	0	7			
				7,031	6	0
Carried forward.....				7,031	6	0





	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	2,188	5	3			
Barley (pearl) .....	24	5	0			
Malt .....	492	6	0			
Hops .....	71	4	7			
Butter .....	208	12	11			
Cheese .....	147	1	0			
Tea .....	166	7	3			
Coffee .....	53	1	11			
Sugar .....	186	17	6			
Mustard .....	8	6	4			
Pepper .....	5	3	10			
Arrowroot .....	33	19	1			
Rice .....	26	15	2			
Sago .....	2	8	0			
Potatoes .....	34	15	6			
Fish .....	31	10	2			
Eggs .....	18	19	4			
Raisins and Currants .....	51	10	0			
Salt .....	10	0	0			
Cider .....	23	10	2			
Vinegar .....	1	10	4			
Barm .....	0	11	6			
Chicory .....	6	1	10			
Fowls .....	2	5	0			
Beer .....	64	16	0			
Carbonate of Soda .....	0	14	0			
Spices .....	4	2	10			
Maccaroni .....	0	13	4			
Tapioca .....	0	18	8			
Cocoa .....	0	12	8			
Milk .....	0	10	0			
				4,167	15	2
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers .....	817	9	2			
Attendants and Servants ..	803	14	0			
				1,621	3	2
CLOTHING.						
Moleskin and corduroy ...	41	17	11			
Tweed cloth .....	67	5	8			
Carried forward .....	109	3	7	5,788	18	4



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	109	3	7	5,788	18	4
Dreadnought .....	5	7	7			
Vestings .....	6	14	0			
Coat canvass .....	2	13	4			
Drill .....	3	5	7			
Braces .....	2	8	0			
Dowlas .....	1	9	3			
Neckerchiefs (tartan) .....	19	13	6			
Linsey woolsey .....	24	2	5			
Print for dresses.....	39	17	3			
Apron check .....	37	7	10			
Regattas .....	7	16	3			
Welsh flannel .....	32	14	6			
Pocketchiefs .....	9	6	10			
Calicoes .....	74	11	0			
Leather .....	134	18	6			
Grey and drab jean .....	8	12	8			
Men's and women's hose...	28	1	2			
Women's Tartan shawls...	19	5	0			
Worsted .....	7	15	0			
Women's bonnets .....	13	7	9			
Strong blue linen .....	12	6	1			
Women's gloves .....	4	13	4			
Tartan plaid .....	1	16	11			
Woollen drawers .....	0	10	0			
Threads and needles .....	23	17	8			
Tapes and buttons .....	14	17	10			
Hooks and eyes .....	1	0	6			
Pins .....	0	12	6			
Boot laces .....	1	5	0			
Netting .....	0	5	2			
Women's stays .....	2	9	0			
				652	5	0
NECESSARIES.						
House coal .....	312	18	6			
Engine slack .....	209	8	8			
Gas coal .....	163	9	1			
Soaps .....	135	9	0			
Soda .....	20	13	7			
Starch .....	9	19	8			
Carried forward .....	851	18	6	6,441	3	4



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	851	18	6	6,441	3	4
Blue .....	2	11	0			
Candles .....	17	6	7			
Brushes, combs, sponge, &c. ....	47	10	11			
Crockery and glass.....	75	14	4			
House flannel.....	34	4	0			
Black lead .....	3	10	0			
Gutta-percha utensils.....	10	0	0			
Sundries .....	2	2	6			
				1,044	17	10
<b>SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.</b>						
Medicines and surgical in- struments .....	148	12	6			
Essence of beef .....	12	7	9			
				161	0	3
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, AND PORTER.</b>						
Wines .....	141	12	6			
Spirits .....	39	9	0			
Porter.....	41	6	10			
				222	8	4
<b>FURNISHING AND BEDDING.</b>						
Forfar sheeting and towel- ling.....	69	5	0			
Linen sheeting .....	19	15	1			
Calico ditto (twilled)...	21	11	4			
Waterproof ditto.....	11	7	5			
Blankets .....	2	0	6			
Bed rugs.....	30	19	6			
Table linen.....	19	3	7			
Carpets and binding .....	48	15	4			
Chintz.....	25	0	9			
Coir .....	4	10	6			
Cocoa-nut matting .....	32	11	3			
Door mats .....	5	2	2			
Flock .....	2	0	8			
Cambric .....	5	15	4			
Carried forward.....	297	18	5	7,869	9	9



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	297	18	5	7,869	9	9
Oilcloth .....	1	7	7			
Billiard cloth .....	1	12	6			
Crumb cloth .....	1	14	1			
Float lace .....	1	14	6			
Bed lace .....	0	12	3			
Blind and picture cord ...	1	16	1			
Berlin wool.....	1	1	11			
Knitting cotton for curtains	2	2	0			
Dimity .....	0	11	8			
Hearth rugs .....	1	7	6			
Curtain tassels	1	3	9			
Venetian blind .....	0	14	7			
Gimp .....	0	5	4			
				314	2	2
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Rent of land .....	25	11	4			
Tithes, rates, and taxes ...	47	8	8			
Cows and calves .....	72	19	6			
Pigs .....	113	16	6			
Cowman's wages.....	31	4	0			
Grains for cows .....	5	16	1			
Seed barley.....	6	0	0			
Hay .....	70	8	11			
Straw .....	75	19	6			
Seeds, &c., for farm and garden .....	23	0	5			
Seed potatoes for ditto ...	35	7	3			
Gearing .....	11	1	3			
Repairs to farm carts .....	12	11	0			
Farriery and smithwork...	4	19	7			
Oats .....	56	13	0			
Beans .....	17	8	4			
Bran .....	13	9	6			
Garden tools .....	8	4	0			
Spades, shovels, &c. ....	7	13	6			
Mowing grass .....	2	0	0			
Use of thrashing machine	1	15	0			
Thatching hay-rick .....	0	5	0			
Garden mats .....	0	12	0			
Ditto baskets .....	0	8	0			
Besoms .....	0	17	7			
Carried forward.....	645	9	11	8,183	11	11



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	645	9	11	8,183	11	11
Guano.....	25	18	8			
Killing calves.....	0	2	0			
Sundries, drenches, &c. &c.	1	13	6			
				673	4	1
<b>FUNERALS, REMOVALS, AND ALLOWANCES.</b>						
(Repaid in Maintenance Account).....	32	14	7			
				32	14	7
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Printing, stationery, post-ages, advertising, periodicals and books for library	151	2	2			
Ironmongery and kitchen requisites .....	72	16	4			
Cooperage for the year.....	10	12	4			
Water hauling for use of Asylum .....	6	10	0			
Aquariums and fish for the wards .....	7	19	3			
Billiard cups and balls ...	6	0	0			
Engravings for wards.....	7	5	0			
Tobacco and snuff .....	86	3	0			
Oil for machinery .....	13	15	9			
Coffin boards .....	4	12	0			
Carriages .....	7	15	1			
Bird-cages for wards .....	2	8	6			
Chimney-sweep for the year	3	15	0			
Extra brewer .....	8	2	3			
Patients escaping .....	2	13	8			
Music and musical instruments .....	11	17	0			
Waste paper (for wards)...	12	15	8			
Making cider and perry ...	1	7	6			
Travelling expenses .....	34	6	11			
Gas fittings.....	6	14	0			
Tolls, &c. ....	6	16	10			
Matches .....	4	4	0			
Carried forward .....	469	12	3	8,889	10	7



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	469	12	3	8,889	10	7
Pipe clay .....	3	16	0			
Rottenstone .....	0	11	8			
Patients to see their friends	3	8	5			
Ditto to amusements .....	0	14	0			
Bees'-wax .....	0	13	0			
Razor-strops .....	1	4	0			
Spectacles .....	1	0	0			
Bread baskets.....	1	8	6			
Medical certificates .....	2	2	0			
New post-bag .....	0	13	0			
Messages .....	0	13	0			
Repairs to ward clocks ...	0	13	0			
Leather belts to machinery	3	9	8			
Furniture repaired .....	1	5	4			
Carpenter's tools.....	1	7	2			
Clothes lines and pegs ...	1	17	6			
Corks .....	0	14	6			
Scaffold poles .....	0	10	0			
Marking ink .....	0	10	0			
Sundries .....	6	5	8			
Workmen's wages .....	88	16	6			
				591	5	2
Total payments ...				£9,480	15	9



*Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing,  
and Care of Patients during the year 1860.*

	s.	D.
Provisions ... ..	4	3 13151
Clothing ... ..	0	7 136549
Salaries and Wages ... ..	1	7 119919
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) ... ..	1	0 111022
Surgery and Dispensary ... ..	0	1 133468
Wines, Spirits, and Porter ... ..	0	2 99594
Furniture and Bedding ... ..	0	3 116603
Garden and Farm ... ..	0	8 34719
Miscellaneous ... ..	0	5 99619
	9	6 42446
Less Received, Sales from Stores, Produce of Labour, &c. &c. ... ..	0	4 128705
Net Average Weekly Cost per head ... ..	9	1 50774 137033

Daily Average Number of Patients Resident.....	374	$\frac{149}{306}$
Weekly charge for Patients from) Parishes and Unions within the } 8s. 0d. County .....		
Ditto from Out-Counties & Boroughs..		11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.
Private Patients—None.		

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

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack of 280 lbs. ...	34s.	39s.	47s.	50s.
„ (Thirds), „	32s.	37s.	44s.	47s.
Beef and Mutton, per lb....	$5\frac{1}{2}d.$	$5\frac{3}{4}d.$	6d.	$5\frac{3}{4}d.$
Butter (Salt), per lb. ...	1s.	1s. & 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	1s.	1s.
Cheese, per lb. ... ..	...	50s. per cwt	5d.	50s. per cwt.
Tea, per lb. ... ..	3s. 1d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 2d.
Coffee (raw), per cwt. ...	105s.	76s.	105s.	105s.
Sugar (raw), per cwt. ...	43s.	42s.	39s. 8d. & 42s.	42s.
Rice, per cwt. ... ..	14s.	14s.	15s.	15s.
Peas (Split), per cwt. ...	16s.	15s.	16s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Barley (Pearl), per cwt. ...	18s.	19s.	16s. 6d.	16s.
Malt, per bushel ... ..	8s.	8s. 3d.	8s. 4d.	9s.
Coals (Household), per ton	14s.	14s.	13s. 6d.	14s.
Slack (Engine), per ton ...	11s. 6d.	10s. 9d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Gas Coal (Durham), per ton	25s.	25s.	24s. 6d.	25s.
Soap (White), per cwt. ...	...	...	45s. 6d.	...
„ (Yellow), per cwt. ...	37s. 6d.	39s.	36s. 6d.	36s.
„ (Soft), per firkin of 64 lbs. ... ..	...	...	14s.	14s.
Soda, per cwt. ... ..	7s.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Candles (Dips), per doz. lbs.	6s. 8d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
„ (Com.), per doz. lbs.	...	8s. 9d.	8s. 4d.	8s. 2d.



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

DR.

				Receipts.	£.	s.
1st Jan., 1860:						
Balance in Treasurer's hands	...	...	...	£992 19 0		
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	0 10 6		
					993	9
<i>Receipts under the following heads:</i>						
From Sales, Produce of Labour, &c.	...	...	...	...	402	17
<i>Maintenance Account, viz.:</i>						
From Unions and Parishes within the County	...	...	...	...	7,031	6
„ County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics					81	11
„ City of Worcester for ditto...	...	...	...	...	83	13
„ Out Counties and Boroughs (not contributing)	...	...	...	...	806	7
„ County and City Treasurers, for Repairs to Building, Furnishing, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	645	7
Total	...	...	...	...	£10,044	13

*Statement of the Financial Affairs of*

				£.	s.
1st Jan., 1861:					
Balance in Treasurers' hands	...	...	...	£30 13 4	
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	11 19 2	
Ditto on Repairs Account	...	...	...	24 11 1	
					67 3
Amount due from Unions and Parishes this day for Maintenance and Care of Patients	...	...	...	...	2,154 11
Total	...	...	...	...	£2,221 14



H E E T .

County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from  
1st December, 1860.

CR.

1st Jan., 1860:		Payments.	£.	s.	D.
Balance due to Treasurer	...	...	0	0	0
<i>Payments under the following heads :</i>					
Salaries and Wages	...	...	1,621	3	2
Provisions	...	...	4,167	15	2
Fines, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	222	8	4
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	...	...	1,044	17	10
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	161	0	3
Clothing	...	...	652	5	0
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	...	...	314	2	2
Funerals, Removals, and Allowances, (Repaid in Maintenance Account)	...	...	32	14	7
Repairs to Building, Furnishing, &c.	...	...	620	16	9
Park and Garden	...	...	600	4	1
Rent of Land, Tithes, Rates and Taxes	...	...	73	0	0
Miscellaneous, Printing, Advertising, Periodicals, Iron- mongery, Water Hauling, Workmen's Wages, &c.	...	£591 5 2			
Less Refunded by County and City Treasurers	...	124 2 6	467	2	8
<b>31st Dec., 1860:</b>					
Balance in Treasurers' hands	...	£30 13 4	9,977	10	0
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	11 19 2			
Ditto on Repairs' Account	...	24 11 1	67	3	7
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>£10,044</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>

*Institution on the 1st January, 1861.*

1st Jan., 1861:		£.	s.	D.
Amount due to Tradesmen this day on account of Patients' } Maintenance, &c.	...	1,781	9	10
Surplus available, Maintenance Account	...	415	13	9
Ditto ,, Repairs' Account	...	24	11	1
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>£2,221</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>



1860.

## D I E T A R Y .

Days of Week,	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.	6 oz. roast meat without bone, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	5 oz. roast meat 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 .....	" "	" "	12 oz. rice or sago pudding, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	8 oz. rice or sago pudding, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
TUESDAY .....	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat without bone, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	5 oz. boiled meat without bone, 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY .....	" "	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint barley broth, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables; Irish stew each alternate week.	1 pint barley broth, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
THURSDAY .....	" "	" "	12 oz. suet pudding, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables; varied by substituting fish, and puddings of fruit and rhubarb when in season.	8 oz. suet pudding, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer; varied same as males.	" "	" "
FRIDAY .....	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat without bone, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	5 oz. boiled meat without bone, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "
SATURDAY .....	" "	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint pea-soup, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint pea-soup, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	" "	" "

WEAK & SICK PATIENTS . . . . . }  
 LUNCHEON AND }  
 EXTRA AL- }  
 LOW & SICE }

Whatever is ordered by the Medical Superintendent ..

{ Chops, Steaks, Fowls, Beef Tea, Essence of Beef, Arrow-root, Rice and Milk, Custard,  
 Bread Pudding, Jellies, Wines, Spirits, Porter, Extra Tea, Sugar, &c.  
 For Patients working in the Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, { 4 oz. Bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Cheese, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Beer. at 10 o'clock  
 Workshops. Farm. or Garden.



BALANCE SHEET.  
*General Statement of the Income and Expenditure on Account of the Farm and Garden  
for the year ending 31st December, 1860.*

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
<b>To Supplied Asylum:—</b>				<b>By Stock on hand beginning</b>			
3,363 Gallons New Milk & Cream	140	19	11	of the year .....	650	5	0
3,351 " Skimmed ditto	83	16	0				
1,137½ lbs. Fresh Butter	80	11	5	" Lady-day Quarter—Seeds,			
738 lbs. Veal	19	15	9	Stock, Tithes, Rates and			
100 lbs. Pork	2	10	0	Taxes, Provender, Rent			
1,100 Gallons Cider and Perry	34	7	6	of Land, Wages, &c., of			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs,				Farm Men and Gardener	109	17	1
Fruits, &c. &c.	250	0	0				
<b>To Sold:—</b>							
248 Gallons New Milk	8	0	1	" Midsummer Quarter—ditto	257	12	0
397 lbs. Fresh Butter	16	17	2				
Cream	0	17	4	" Michaelmas Quarter—ditto	146	1	5
3 Cows	38	10	0				
1 Calf	2	7	6	" Christmas Quarter—ditto ...	175	13	1
74 Pigs	174	6	9				
192 Bushels Barley	38	4	0	" Balance (in favour) .....	399	18	1
14 Cwt. Onions	4	18	0				
Cabbage Plants	0	5	3				
<b>Estimated Value of Live and Dead Stock on hand end of the year ...</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
	<b>£1,739</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>£1,739</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>



# THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—It will be found in the preceding annual Report that 370 Patients, 176 males and 194 females, were left under care and treatment at the commencement of the year; 132 Patients, 61 males and 71 females, were admitted during the year; making a total of 502 persons who received the benefit of treatment in your Asylum. 38 Patients, 18 males and 20 females, have been discharged “recovered,” and thereby enabled to resume their position amongst their friends and their ordinary avocations; 20 have been removed when improved in their mental condition, 13 males and 7 females; 20 male Patients have been transferred to other Asylums, in the cases of whom no material improvement had taken place; 50 Patients, of whom 27 were males and 23 females, died during the course of the year while resident in the Asylum. There were therefore left remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December 374 Patients, 159 males and 215 females, an increase of 4 on the numbers remaining at the close of the previous year. The male Patients showed a decrease of 17, but in the female department



there was an increase of 21, as compared with a similar return of the previous year. The discharges included the transfer of the 30 male Patients to the new Asylum at Baldock for the counties of Hertford, Huntingdon, and Bedford, whose term of residence at Powick expired under the contract at last Midsummer. On viewing the results of the year in reference to the Patients of your own county and city, there is an increase of 13 for this sex as compared with the preceding Report, and of 34 for both sexes. The average number resident was 374, 168 males and 206 females, which is an advance of 12 upon that of the previous year.

A table of general results has been for a few years added to our Reports, which shows the movements and progressive increase of the Asylum population, but it is still more clearly to illustrate the advance of numbers in the resident Patients that the accompanying statement of the Patients remaining at the end of each year, since the opening of the Asylum, is here subjoined in a separate form, which has been heretofore done on some occasions :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
There remained under treat- ment at the close of .....	1852	81	97	178	152
"    "    "	1853	102	109	211	194
"    "    "	1854	104	114	218	216
"    "    "	1855	107	123	230	231
"    "    "	1856	116	135	251	244
"    "    "	1857 <sup>a</sup>	157	161	318	273
"    "    "	1858	165	179	344	330
"    "    "	1859	176	194	370	362
"    "    "	1860 <sup>b</sup>	159	215	374	374

<sup>a</sup> Inclusive of the 30 men from Bedford.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of the 30 men from Bedford.

On examining this table it will be seen that the Asylum now contains at least 10 more female Patients than the whole



Institution was originally intended to accommodate. Both the male and female divisions are as yet of equal extent, and the pressure for room on the female side has therefore been very great, and the reception of cases, which is of the utmost importance at the date of their application, has been carried out with the greatest difficulty, and only by making available for that purpose space intended for other uses, and by overcrowding to a certain extent beyond what is desirable in a sanatory point of view. The female exceed at present the male Patients by 56, more than one-fourth of their entire number, and each year has hitherto added slightly to the same result. It has generally been asserted that more men are attacked with insanity than women, but the statistics of this Asylum would lead to an opposite conclusion. Female Patients have been admitted in excess of the males during the time your Asylum has been in operation to the extent of 50. More women have recovered, and more men have died, so as almost exactly to balance each other, leaving the excess of the admissions as regards the females still resident.

The overcrowded state of the Asylum on the female side would have been remedied had it been possible to have had the additional ward, commenced during the year, finished for occupation; now, owing to the progressive increase of the resident Patients, that ward, as soon as completed, will be filled, and a similar process of packing can only enable us to keep open the Asylum for that sex till some measures be taken for a further and more comprehensive enlargement of the buildings as regards this department. The new ward was urged upon your notice, not so much with the view of providing additional accommodation for the Patients of that sex, but for the purpose of meeting a want long felt in directing the care of inmates of feeble, delicate, and impaired health, of whom large numbers are constantly received, and remain as residents, even more



than in most other Asylums of the country. The infirmary-ward when opened will meet this requirement, and will add much to facilitate their treatment, to promote their comfort and well-being, and will allow the separation of such persons as cannot safely be lodged amongst the robust and active inmates without the risk of injury or accident; besides that the medical comforts and articles of extra diet required by the sick and feeble can be concentrated in that one ward, but when the Patients were scattered over the whole Asylum there was much greater probability of the misapplication of these resources. Distinct nursing and greater proficiency in details will thus be secured for the Patients; their medical, as distinguished from their moral, treatment will then receive a prominent position, which might escape notice amongst the various employments, duties, and other cares necessary for a different class of inmates.

The new ward is of course an enlargement of the Asylum to the extent of its accommodation, but it was never intended in that light exclusively, and was adopted to complete the resources necessary for the most favourable treatment and care of the Patients. It now becomes a subject of serious consideration to select such a plan of enlargement as may meet the probable requirements of the county and city for some years at least. This fortunately is only absolutely necessary in the case of the female Patients, for there are yet 20 vacant beds on the male side, so that at present there is not the same necessity for action as regards the former sex.

The opinion of most Physicians of Asylums, of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and of your own Superintendent, as has been referred to in former Reports incidentally, give the preference, when an Asylum has attained some age, and accumulated the chronic insane of the district, and moulded them into habits of order, industry, and comparative calmness of demeanour, to such forms of enlargement as increase the



freedom of movement and action of that class of Patients within certain limits; and hence buildings less exclusively arranged and constructed after the model of an Asylum, but possessing more of the domestic character, are recommended. They are built near the parent Asylum, but detached from it to a greater or less distance. The Patients partake in common with those of the original Asylum in its various employments and amusements: they attend the same religious services, and are generally in a great measure provided from it with food, clothing, and other necessaries. By this means they are not brought into contact with the more recent, excited and dangerous cases, and are so encouraged still further to self-control, and to the adoption of more rational trains of thought and propriety of conduct. A greater amount of liberty can be granted to such Patients, when so situated, beyond what is possible when they are placed to live among others requiring constant and momentary observation and care. The impropriety of inflicting unnecessary restraint on the many for the benefit of the few is thus avoided. It may be said that such an Asylum, or portion of one, those being the reasons of its detachment, would be still better situated, and command more success, if it were further removed, and placed perfectly distinct from the parent one. If such cases as would occupy it were generally or permanently in that satisfactory state, such a procedure would clearly be the proper one, although more expensive. The population however would not be permanent, but would be daily interchanging members with the parent Institution; cases with so-called lucid intervals might be there at one time, and in the parent at another; cases with recurrent attacks of mania would require to be returned for care on the appearance of each successive attack; the same would apply to some cases of melancholia alternating with mania; even cases of advanced dementia are often subject to attacks of acute mania, and would



require all the resources and appliances of an Asylum receiving acute cases; some cases of imbecility are similarly attacked, and would require removal during the continuance of the paroxysm; many cases of epilepsy, at intervals calm and rational, become suddenly violent and dangerous for short periods, and would then be more properly treated in the present establishment; many cases with fixed delusions and impulses of various kinds often improve, and show only slight traces of their existence, while they remain under surveillance; these Patients might then be located in such a building, but they also, after the characteristic features of their insanity have long lain dormant, and become apparently healed over, are not unfrequently attacked with a return of their malady in all its violence, and would then require, for their safety, the utmost care, watchfulness, and the renewal of active medical treatment, which could only be properly applied in the old Asylum. The residents who fell into bad health, or were seized with any intercurrent bodily illness beyond that of a temporary or trivial character, would be transferred to the hospital-ward of the old Asylum. Any such cases left in this sort of building, and unremoved during the occurrence of paroxysms of their insanity, would render it an indifferent Asylum, and badly adapted for its requirements. It would soon assume in reality the aspect and character of an ill-regulated and badly-constructed Asylum. The other Patients, not similarly affected, would be injured and rendered irritable by the confusion, disturbance, and restriction of liberty imposed during the attacks, and they would in all probability soon become equally restless and dissatisfied. The removal of such cases at once insures quiet and repose, and allows the healing process to progress in tranquillity. The non-connection of the two buildings admits of it; their distant separation would destroy its utility, or render it difficult and ineffectual.

In all Asylums classification is adopted, and similar elements,



mentally considered, are placed together as the general rule. There are deviations from this rule for special purposes, recognized by all engaged in this branch of medicine—especially when from habit or perversity of disposition individuals indulge in conversation or conduct which, by the exercise of some self-control, they can avoid and overcome. No treatment is more serviceable than the placing them in a situation where conduct and habits of the nature we wish adopted by them are practised by others: they follow the cue by example, though previously failing to do so from precept or admonition.

Such being the form now thought most judicious by those conversant with the insane and their requirements for the extension of the Asylum, it only remains to determine the extent to which the addition should be carried. It should be borne in mind that the annual returns of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions of this county and city, and furnished to your Committee up to the 31st of last December, contain the only information on this subject which can assist you in arriving at an approximate opinion on this question. From that return it appears that there were chargeable, at the above-named date, 126 lunatic and idiotic female Patients, and not resident in your Asylum. Many of such cases have hitherto been yearly draughted into the Asylum on account of changes in their mental state of a violent character manifesting themselves, and rendering it dangerous, if not impossible, to retain them in their present circumstances. The same may be expected to occur in future years; and as the numbers now known to be chargeable to the Unions are larger than heretofore, they may be reckoned on in larger proportions. In addition to those now chargeable and reported to your Committee it is known to all who interest themselves in this department of social science that there is a moderately large number of cases of undoubted mental disease under the custody and guardian-



ship of relatives : these are often unwilling as long as possible to consign their friends to treatment in an Asylum, but an increasing severity of their illness, the exhaustion of their patience, disappointment in their recovery, or pecuniary embarrassments, at last compel them to do so. How often does it happen that friends struggle against all advice in such cases, hoping for an improvement, and delaying the removal of their relatives till too late for recovery, and till the mind of the Patient has become a complete wreck. The harass and anxiety of an insane friend in a family can hardly be realised by any but those accustomed to these trials. The friends are subjected to constant anxiety and care; they must be continually on their guard, while often they are obliged to conceal their intentions to avoid irritation; there are frequent outbreaks of a violent and dangerous character both as regards their language and conduct; there is often a complete lock of the daily routine of domestic life; friends are exhausted mentally and physically, and are rendered unfit for society or for attending to their business; there is great expense attendant upon such provision, while daily, for persons in humble circumstances, there are less available resources; embarrassments, poverty, and ruin stare them in the face, and at last force them either to relinquish their guardianship, or the family sink into poverty and want, their health and spirits broken and exhausted. Looking at these causes, and remembering the steady progress of the numbers yearly resident in your Asylum, and in all others over the country, we cannot doubt that a similar increase may be expected for some years to come. In the year 1852, 97 females were resident; in the year 1860, 215. Undoubtedly many of the chronic cases are now disposed of and in the Asylum: but bearing in mind what has been urged above, an enlargement for less than 100 Patients would not be judicious. Frequent enlargements are more expensive and occasion much



inconvenience ; it is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid errors of construction, or to obtain out of many parts a building well arranged and adapted for its intended purposes, and proportioned through all its departments for the reception of the increased number of inmates. An enlargement of this magnitude would not be immediately and at once filled up by the Patients of this county and city, but would leave at the disposal of your Committee for some years sufficient accommodation to enable them to receive Patients sent for treatment and paid for by their relatives at a moderately low rate of board. When the space they occupied was required for the wants of the Union Patients, it would only be necessary to give notice to their friends and have them removed, a clause for that purpose being always inserted in the agreement entered into before their reception into the Asylum. The rate of board charged for such Patients might be fixed at such an amount as would defray the interest, and assist in liquidating the principal of the money expended in the erection of the building, besides covering the cost of their actual maintenance. The rate formerly charged for such Patients, when received into your Asylum, was fixed at the same amount as the Unions were paying, which enabled several persons to send friends here on their own account, who would otherwise have become chargeable to their Unions.

On the completion of the building, if such an arrangement were carried out, it would temporarily supply the great want now much experienced of an Asylum for the use of Patients of the middle, and upper part of the artizan classes of society. Patients of a rank in life beyond this will probably still continue to be treated privately in Asylums, or in houses taken separately for their use by their friends. At the time when the space occupied by private Patients of this rank in your Asylum was required for the Unions some accumulation of their



numbers would have taken place, and would form the nucleus for an Asylum of that kind, separate from or in connection with that of the county and city, as might then be determined upon. If a nucleus of Patients obtained by this system were formed, and ready to be transferred to such an Asylum on its erection, there would be a greater certainty of its being self-supporting, and in a position to pay off the interest and cost of its erection, as the numbers resident from the first would be considerable, and the probability of excess of income over the expenditure more certain. The support of the necessary staff of officers and servants would press less heavily on an Asylum opened with some considerable number of Patients, as such heavy items of expenditure would be spread over a larger area, and would diminish for each individual their proportion of charge, thus rendering a lower rate of board remunerative than would be possible in any Asylum commencing with only a few Patients. Various plans have been proposed in reference to the construction of this class of Asylum by the Commissioners in Lunacy and Asylum Physicians, but it appears to your Superintendent that the system of amalgamating them, till they obtain a certain capacity and extension, is the most economical and effectual. When that necessary limit of expansion has been attained, it is preferable to separate the classes, so relieving the county Asylum, and giving to the Unions the benefit of the space so occupied, while the proposed new Institution would be started under the most favourable auspices.

Judging from the numerous applications which have been heretofore made by friends of Patients for their admission into the Asylum, it is extremely probable that advantage would to a large extent be taken of this humane provision, which is allowed by the Lunatic Asylums' Act, if sanctioned by the Committee of Visitors. It entails no loss upon the county or city, and extends relief to a class of the ratepayers whose means do not



enable them, without much straitening of their circumstances, to send their relatives for treatment to Asylums exclusively devoted for private Patients, and where larger rates of payment are required for their care and maintenance. Besides there has been of late a feeling in the mind of the community that greater security is guaranteed to the inmates of public Asylums, both from the action of the Visitors, who are a perfectly independent body, and that the Officers of such Asylums have no direct interest, either in receiving or in detaining cases: if anything, their own credit would rather induce them to part with all Patients as soon as is consistent with their own and others safety.

It would thus appear that the requirements of the insane poor of this district would be best met by adopting the proposed plan of arranging the building, and by adhering to an enlargement of the above-mentioned extent. It is not in excess of the demands which will probably be made upon it: it will enable your Committee, if they so determine, to provide a remedy and give relief, with no loss or unnecessary outlay to the county rates, to the insane of the upper part of the working classes, and to those of the middle classes, whose circumstances are not affluent. The consideration regarding a middle-class Asylum could, when the space occupied by the paying Patients was exhausted, be resumed, and such an Institution could then be proceeded with in the most favourable manner; as the data for the calculations would to a great extent be before the public, and its character and extent could more clearly be defined, besides that, were such an Asylum then determined upon, there would exist the means of at once opening it under the most favourable circumstances, by the transfer of the private Patients from the county to the new Asylum.

In the history of the Asylum as many as 132 Patients have never previously been admitted during any one year: they



exceed by 12 those of the preceding year, which was also unusually heavy, and they surpass the average of the last seven years by 31. Probably the rate of maintenance charged during the year, viz., 8s., which was considerably below the actual cost, induced the Unions to send their cases more freely than heretofore. Of the admissions, 7 males and 12 females had previously been under treatment in this Asylum, their periods of mental health varying from a few months to five years. Two men were admitted twice during the year; one of them at the time of his discharge suffered from chronic disease of the lungs; his relatives, who appeared anxious for his removal, were unable to receive him on his leaving the Asylum, and he was taken to the Workhouse of his Union within a few weeks; violent maniacal delirium supervened, and the chest affection became aggravated; he was sent back to the Asylum, and died in the course of a few weeks. The other, an agricultural labourer, was attacked with insanity after a severe cold, caught while at his employment; he recovered and returned home to his family, when probably from over-exerting himself for the support of his wife and children he was again reduced in health and sustained the second attack, from which he is now slowly recovering.

Ninety-nine of the Patients when admitted were said to be suffering from a first attack of mental disease; 14 had been ill once previously, 8 twice, 1 three times, and 1 four times previously; 7 were known to have had several attacks, and in 2 cases this information could not be ascertained with precision. These particulars are recorded in Table V., and show that 75 at least out of every 100 of the admissions were cases attacked for the first time with insanity.

Seven of the admissions were idiots, 4 of whom were also epileptic; 14 suffered from epilepsy, with various forms of mental disease and impairment; 8 presented the well-marked



features of general paralysis; and 5 others of paralysis of various forms; 19 had been insane from periods above one to a great number of years; and 16 were in such a state of bad health, and of immediate danger, as left no hope of recovery, either as regards their mental or bodily health. In the above enumeration the cases are classified, so that although many of them would fall under more than one of these heads, they are only reckoned in one of them. In 69 of the Patients there was from those varied causes not the least prospect of recovery of their mental health, and in only 63, or 47 per cent., was there a reasonable hope of their mental disease terminating in recovery.

On referring to Table IV. it will be seen that 36 Patients had been insane for periods beyond twelve months at the time of their admission. This statement still exhibits much scope for improvement when we consider the length of time those persons had been insane, deprived of treatment, and rendered hopelessly incurable from the delay.

The state of the bodily health of many is most unsatisfactory at the time of their admission, and in several instances their death has resulted within a few hours or days, or has been protracted for a few weeks by a system of nursing and by the free use of stimulants and concentrated nutriments. When such cases are brought to the Asylum from the houses of their friends there is less reason to complain than when sent from Union Workhouses, where it may be presumed that the various Officers have frequent opportunities of seeing their condition and attending to their wants before they appear to have attracted their observation. If the officials determine to treat such cases in the Workhouse for some weeks or months, when their minds are enfeebled and in a state of disease, let them at least continue to do so till their decease, and not remove them to the Asylum a few days or weeks before their death may be reasonably



expected. It is not pretended that the Asylum should not be open for and admit persons in a feeble state of health, and suffering from various diseases, whose minds have become affected during their progress and in their latter stages ; but it is objected that persons insane for long periods of time, and under the legal and responsible care of the Officers of Unions, should be kept there till near their dissolution, and then removed to the Asylum. This step, we submit, should have been taken before that crisis had occurred. It is then useless as regards the sufferer ; in fact it is manifestly cruel, to say nothing of unjustly raising the apparent mortality of the Asylum. The admissions of the past year have almost all been characterized by debility, languor, prostration of strength, and many of them have presented a typhoid condition on their arrival at the Asylum. On looking to Table XVII. it will be apparent in what a small number there was a good state of health and a fair bodily condition on their arrival at the Asylum.

With a view of directing attention to the above facts it has been our custom for some years to report from time to time when cases of the above description have been sent to the Asylum. Thereupon your Committee have invariably represented the matter to the Board of Guardians from whence the Patients were brought, and have asked for an explanation of the circumstances, as also directed their attention to the delay which had occurred. It is hoped that by this system of representing the occurrence of such cases the evil complained of will be removed, and that the legal enactments for the benefit and relief of the insane poor will be more perfectly and promptly carried out.

The diffusion of truer notions about your Asylum amongst the public will also in time remove the prejudices of friends, and cause earlier application to be made for their admission, on the discovery and detection of mental disease in any member of the community. It is observed that most cases of this



description are now brought from some distance, and that the area around the Asylum, comprising the Worcester Union, has made rapid strides, and is in strong contrast as regards other Unions more remote from the Asylum. The city of Worcester now has 70 Patients resident in the Asylum out of a total of 81 insane persons, chargeable to that Union; Stourbridge has 34 out of 47; Pershore, 25 out of 31; Martley, 18 out of 39; Bromsgrove, 22 out of 52; Droitwich, 22 out of 43; Dudley, 28 out of 46; Kidderminster, 38 out of 67; and Upton-on-Severn, 26 out of 52.

Consequent on the recovery of Patients, and their return home, much is every year effected in extending a knowledge of Asylums. During the year several persons, formerly Patients, feeling themselves unfit for their employment, have besought their friends to bring them back for treatment, and others have come to the Asylum personally, and asked advice for their relief, while many in a state of perfect health have come long distances to see their friends in affliction, to bring them small tokens of their kind remembrance, and to express their gratitude for their care and present health. Such occurrences benefit much those that remain in the Asylum, tending to disarm their suspicions, presenting proper views of the offices of the Asylum to the Patients, and promoting their contentment with their condition and its trials, inasmuch as the persons, offering them advice, cannot be accused either of ignorance, or of speaking from selfish and interested motives, as might be laid to the account of those connected with the Asylum who spoke to the same effect.

Considerable difficulty has been several times experienced with the relatives of Patients in respect to their visits to them. In some recent and acute cases they have insisted, protested, and used every means to enforce personal interviews with them while they remain in an acutely-excited and irritable state of



mind. From ignorance of their real condition their statements are received as facts, and their appeals for their instant removal are rashly promised compliance with; owing to their mental condition they are unable to obtain their friends discharge, and much unnecessary irritation and confusion result. Relatives, not living in the house with the Patients before their removal to the Asylum, on hearing of the occurrence, often post off as early as possible to see and judge for themselves; they exhibit the utmost annoyance if not permitted to have personal interviews with their relatives; they suspect every one of having acted improperly, and assert that the Patient is quite well; they think that others have acted with rash haste and injudiciously, and hesitate not to tell their views to the Patients, so increasing their irritability, discontent, and excitement. Those of the family living with or near the Patient come over to make matters straight, to explain their motives, to remove the false impressions under which their friends laboured, to tell them how sorely they were tried and harassed, and that they will take them away as soon as they can obtain the sanction of the Doctor and the authorities. In such cases, while the excitement is present and the symptoms are acute, the visits of friends and others are positively pernicious, and retard the recovery of the Patient. Relatives should rest contented with receiving reports of their condition from the Medical Officer during the time their excitement continues, and readily yield compliance with his opinion and advice, and not indulge in revilings and persistent annoyance of every one connected with the Asylum, when, from motives of protecting their friend from injury, compliance with their request is refused and deferred.

In another class of cases, those suffering from chronic insanity, the opposite extreme is often to be deplored. Patients, with friends in comfortable circumstances, are allowed to remain here from month to month, and are never visited or written to



by them a single word of hope, kindly sympathy, or comfort. Only those long resident in an Asylum can know and appreciate how much many Patients long for a sight of well-remembered faces, how anxious they are to know something of their own and their friends circumstances and prospects. They become dispirited, listless, and hopeless, or they are rendered irritable. Their recovery is retarded, and for those who may look upon the Asylum as their only refuge and home, this trifling show of regard and indulgence on the part of their friends would render their condition more contented and happy. Letter after letter has been sent to the friends of Patients, and no attention has been paid to them or their contents. Some come grudgingly and at long intervals, and others write such communications as cannot, from their containing remarks of a cold and injudicious character, be openly read to their afflicted relatives. They think you suppress some trial or loss of a friend by withholding their letters, while you are forced to do so to save their feelings and prevent them from seeing their utter loneliness and deserted condition. Those most anxious and pressing for interviews in the first instance, when they are pernicious, often in the course of a few months become careless and indifferent at the time when their visits would have a beneficial tendency, and promote the progress of their relatives' recovery, and be duly appreciated by the Patient.

Thirty-eight Patients, 18 males and 20 females, were discharged recovered during the year. The per centage of recoveries, calculated on the total admissions of the year, was 28.8. Under the head of admissions it has been already shown that when the Patients were sent to the Asylum there was a hope of recovery in only 63 of their entire number. The ratio of recoveries on the probably curable cases was therefore 63.3, more than twice the proportion which prevailed as regards the whole number, which leads us to anticipate equally favourable



results when every case of mental disease is at once placed under treatment in circumstances conducive to their proper care and recovery. This appears to be the only rational method by which the increase of chronic insanity amongst the community may be prevented. From our experience of last year we know that nearly 16 per cent. of the admissions have recovered already; some more will also be added to this list, and be included in the recoveries of the succeeding year. 14.4 per cent. of them have already died, and several others remain with little hope of a prolonged existence; nearly 69 per cent. of them still remain in the Asylum. Were the line of action adopted which has been pointed out, the proportion of those remaining at the close of each year would be diminished by nearly 40 per cent. The data of these facts are gathered from Table XVI.

Fifty persons have died during the year—27 males and 23 females. The mortality, calculated on the average number of Patients resident in the Asylum, was at the rate of 13.3 per cent., which is 2.5 per cent. higher than that of the previous year, and nearly 5 per cent. above that of the year 1858: various causes have contributed to exalt the death-rate to such an extent; besides that in all Asylums we observe the mortality fluctuates very much from year to year, independently of the occurrence of any epidemic or other general sickness. Nineteen Patients received during the year have already died; they alone form 38 per cent. of the entire mortality. The ages of 5 varied from 60 to 70, of 9 others from 70 to 80, and 1 woman had exceeded 80 years of age. Five persons died within one week of their admission, their period of residence varying from twelve hours to the seventh day; 6 others died within four weeks of their admission, 6 more within three months, and 5 others within eleven months of the time of their entering the Asylum, in all 22 persons. Thirteen deaths were the result of general



paralysis and its usual complications, 5 others were occasioned by paralysis of different forms with various concurrent diseased conditions, 6 resulted from epilepsy, 1 from apoplexy, and 2 from other forms of brain disease; 27 deaths thus resulted from disease affecting the cerebro-spinal nervous system. Disease of the heart, with various complications, caused death in 7 instances, 2 were due to consumption, 4 were ascribed to the decay of old age, 5 to exhaustion from the severity of their mental disease, accelerated often by intercurrent disease, 1 to disease of the kidneys, 1 to gangrene of old age, 1 to general debility, and 1 to chronic inflammation of the bowels.

An inquest was held in the case of a Patient who was found dead in his bed by the Night-attendant. The Patient was under treatment in the hospital for a chest affection, and appeared to be improving in his health and condition. The body presented the dark colour of a person suffocated, or dying from asphyxia. It was found that the man had advanced disease of a portion of the brain substance, which probably resulted in a convulsive or epileptiform seizure, during which he had expired, thus explaining the lividity of the countenance and body. A verdict was returned in conformity with that evidence.

Table XVII. shows the state of health and the bodily condition of the Patients at the time of their admission. Of the 132 Patients, 20 only were then in good general health, and as regards their bodily condition free from debility and wasting, or disease of the tissues. In 67 persons, from the various causes tabulated, whether the result of bodily or mental disease, or of both combined, their health was impaired, and their condition deteriorated and reduced from the ordinary healthy standard. Many of this class were the subjects of chronic disease of long standing, which had broken up their health, and had been accessory in the production, if not the



chief agency, in the origin of their impaired and diseased minds. Careful treatment and nursing, the use of a good dietary with stimulants, and other medical comforts, were of service in many cases, while in others these means were only beneficial in palliating the symptoms, and affording to the sufferers for a time some mental and bodily relief; their ultimate recovery, from the nature and gravity of their diseases, could not be anticipated, and their decease must be expected (if it has not already occurred) within a reasonable distance of time. In the remaining 45 their health was bad, and their condition often exhausted, and always attended with danger to their lives; several were almost moribund; some were in a state of collapse, exhaustion, and extreme debility; many were emaciated by the severity of their bodily and mental disease; some were in a typhoid state; and others had been reduced by long-continued severe excitement, or by the equally depressing influences of terror and despair, to which often were added the refusal to take food of any kind for days or longer periods of time. In many of this class there was present at the time of their admission acute disease affecting the organs of the chest, abdomen, or the nervous centres; in others diseased conditions of the blood, or poisoning of the same from the retention therein of products, which should have been eliminated from it by organs in the due performance of their natural functions. Several were owing to the general decay and the breaking up of the health and bodily powers consequent on advanced life, in whom there was generally incapacity of mind and often extreme restlessness, and delirium of an active character. In not a few of these cases their insanity was found to have the characters of delirium of a wild and maniacal aspect; there was constant restlessness, marked wakefulness, twitchings of the muscular system, constant incoherent muttering, with various delusions or hallucinations, great prostration of strength,



and febrile disturbance of a typhoid type. In some this mental state had occurred simultaneously with the appearance of their bodily diseases, as in one case suffering from gangrene of the lungs, in another with inflammation of the lungs and disease of the heart, in a third, who had however on enquiry been learned to be failing in her mental powers for some months, with pericarditis and rheumatic fever. In some of such cases it appears doubtful whether a general Infirmary should not more properly have been selected for their treatment; but in one case this year, and several of former years, that plan had been adopted, and their removal from thence to the Asylum was subsequently undertaken in consequence of the activity, violence, and unmanageableness of their conduct and thoughts. Occasionally, as such cases occur, it has been observed that in the subsidence of their bodily disease their minds do not at once recover tranquillity, and the power of acting naturally; they remain irritable, liable to paroxysms of excitement and violence, and have degraded, dangerous, or unnatural propensities and habits. On these grounds, and as the result of our observation, it has never been urged that these cases are improperly sent to the Asylum, but they appear to occupy a debateable ground; they are fit cases for an Asylum as regards their mental condition, when established, although primarily they are only suited for a general hospital, and continue so as far as regards their concurrent bodily diseases, of which their insanity appears to be the result. Some well-marked cases of this description have been called acute maniacal delirium in the tables accompanying this Report. Many of such cases were formerly not regarded as subjects for an Asylum; they were treated at home or in hospitals, and their admission into the numerous Asylums, now located in almost every district of the country, raises the proportion of the insane, as also the mortality, to a considerable extent. But a very small



proportion remain permanently insane; if they recover their bodily health completely, restoration of their mental faculties generally follows in a short time.

Of the 38 Patients discharged recovered 29 had been insane prior to their reception into the Asylum for periods less than three months; 4 had been insane less than twelve months; these two classes forming together nearly 87 per cent of the entire recoveries, and showing clearly the intimate relation which subsists between early treatment and prospects of recovery. Only 13 per cent. of the recoveries were observed to occur in those cases, where their mental disease had been of longer standing than twelve months, prior to their admission.

Fifty Patients altogether were reported as having a suicidal tendency; 44 had made some attempt to carry out their intention, while 6 others had talked about, and thought they must do so. Cases of acute mania and melancholia furnished each 17 instances of this description, but of the former class there were admitted 47 Patients, and of the latter only 24. It therefore results that almost all the cases of melancholia manifested this impulse, while only one in three of the cases of acute mania, had this complication. 13 persons hoped to destroy themselves by refusing their food, 9 made attempts to cut their throats, while 8 sought to drown themselves, 3 made attempts at hanging, and a few others endeavoured to terminate their existence by adopting several of the above means in succession.

Of the occupation of the female Patients admitted in greatest numbers 12 were domestic servants, 8 the wives or daughters of labourers, 5 dressmakers, 4 housekeepers, 4 gloveresses, 4 wives of tradesmen engaged in household duties, 3 nailers, 2 seamstresses, 2 staymakers, 2 shoebinders, and single examples of other trades. Of the male Patients 18 were agricultural labourers, 3 were gardeners, 2 land surveyors, 2



druggists, 2 clerks in offices, 2 tailors, and many other trades are represented by single individuals.

Table VI., giving the causes of insanity, has been compiled with much care, and every possible source of information has been exhausted in collecting the particulars necessary to complete the history of the cases, and to enable an opinion to be formed as to the origin of their mental illness. The particulars of each case, even when they varied slightly from another, have been tabulated separately, so as to preserve their proper value, while causes acting in common have been arranged in their conjoint forms. In many cases, however, it has been impossible to ascertain with certainty from the history of the case, to which of the causes the mental disease was immediately due: for instance, it will be observed in the table that one case was caused by intemperance and reverses of fortune, but it could not be established whether the individual had been unfortunate in his dealings, and subsequently acquired habits of drinking when the mind was overpowered and giving way, in which case the habit was probably due to the incipient stage of mental disease; or whether the man, being of intemperate habits, neglected, and thus allowed his affairs to fall into confusion, and continuing his habits of drunkenness, the case culminated in an attack of insanity. In the latter supposition of the case intemperance only could be regarded as the origin of the change in the mental state of the individual, while in the former, reverses clearly led to the same result, and the drunkenness might only be regarded as one of the early indications of disease. And so as regards other cases. It is often extremely difficult to determine the proper value of the facts acquired, but by giving them, as discovered, the errors of generalization are avoided. In 85 of the cases, 44 men and 41 women, physical causes were assigned; and in 37, 13 men and 24 women, moral causes were supposed to be the active



agents. In 10 of the cases no particulars of their antecedents could be obtained. 65 per cent. of the admissions were thus induced by physical and 28 by moral causes. In 32 persons hereditary predisposition was known to exist, rendering the person more easily affected by the changes and difficulties of life, or a constitution was transmitted to them of such a quality, as rendered bodily illness, fatigue, or excitement, able to overpower them, which in a person of more perfect development might have been followed by no such results. In 14 cases previous attacks of insanity were thought to have contributed in giving a predisposition to their present seizures, but in all except 3 of these individuals other causes were found co-operating towards the same result. In 31 instances altogether had previous attacks occurred, but in the remainder of these sufficient grounds for their present seizure were ascertained independently of this, although probably it rendered the attack more easy of aggression. In the list of the physical causes 12 were ascribed to intemperance, acting alone or in combination with other means, as smoking, dissipation, falls on the head, and reverses. It was thus an active agent in nearly 10 per cent. of the entire known number of attacks. Epilepsy induced mental disturbance or incapacity in 11 cases. Paralysis was followed by mental incapacity in 5, superannuation of old age appeared the cause in 2, the puerperal state, and change of life, was the ostensible reason in the instances of 3 women, 5 were the effects of rheumatic and other forms of fever, 5 of disease of the heart, with complications affecting the lungs and kidneys, 7 were ascribed to general bad health, 3 to the fatigue and anxiety consequent on nursing sick friends, and 7 to malformations which existed from the time of birth. Of the chief moral influences, anxiety, induced by various circumstances, appeared in 9 cases, disappointments of various kinds had been sustained by 7 persons, grief for the loss of



friends was observed in 6 cases, of which it is remarkable to notice that 5 of them were women; probably anxiety about the means of subsistence, and the loss of their usual means of support, were superadded to the breaking of the natural ties of affection. Reverses were found to have occasioned the attacks in 4 cases, desertion of wives by their husbands induced insanity in 3 women, fright produced illness in 4 cases, 3 women and 1 boy, the latter as a child was almost drowned, which was followed by convulsions, terminating in confirmed epilepsy and imbecility. One case was ascribed to jealousy, 1 to remorse at cruel treatment and abandonment of his wife, and 2 to religious fanaticism.

Throughout the year the general health of the Patients has been good. No general sickness nor epidemic has prevailed. The Patients, with few exceptions, have been unusually free from excitement and restlessness, and but few attempts at escape have been made. No accident, terminating fatally, has occurred, and none beyond such falls as are common amongst the epileptic and palsied Patients, or those feeble from general disease, or unsteady from old age. There has however been an unusually large number of cases under treatment suffering from organic disease of the brain, general paralysis, paralysis and epilepsy. Patients in the latter stages of heart disease, and with disease of the lungs, and affections of the kidneys, and suffering from other forms of chronic disease, and the exhaustion and debility of old age, and of mental disease in its last stages, have been present in rather more than their usual proportion. A considerable number of those afflicted with these organic diseased conditions were received into the Asylum during the year, but several were of those remaining under care at the beginning of this year, and whose disease probably made more rapid progress, owing to the unusual severity of the season. A large number of such cases still remain under care



with no prospect of recovery as regards their bodily health, and who require all the resources of a well-organised general hospital, with careful nursing and the various comforts necessary for the feeble and sick.

During the year your Committee adopted the recommendation suggested to them of employing female Attendants in the galleries of the men, where the sick, feeble, and epileptic Patients are treated, and your Superintendent is already able to report favourably of the plan. The Patients perhaps receive no greater care than formerly, but when attentions and kindly services are offered by a female hand, they are often taken advantage of, and received more readily than when presented by an Attendant of their own sex. Women are in the habit of looking more closely into many minor details, which enter largely into the comforts and cheerfulness of a home; besides that such an arrangement appears to have a soothing influence on many that are restless, distressed in mind, and turbulent, and uncertain in their habits, and careless of the observances of life, often inducing in the latter class tranquillity and submission, and leading to their exercising more control over their conduct and speech.

Owing to the increase of the Patients, it has been deemed prudent to engage an Attendant on the male side specially for night duties. The Patients are thus never left unvisited for any considerable time either by day or night; the sick and those of degraded habits are waited upon by the same person from night to night. This arrangement admits of the Attendant becoming more perfectly acquainted with the round of duties necessary to be attended to, and those most in need of careful superintendence and watching are better impressed on his attention. The Day-attendants are thus left free to devote themselves to the performance of their ordinary duties, which are sufficiently onerous and fatiguing, and are never called



upon at night, except in cases of unusual difficulty. When the Day-attendants in rotation took night duty there was the risk of omissions, which are now more unlikely of occurrence, besides that any unusual noise, disturbance, or accident, is much more likely to attract attention and be detected when one person is exclusively occupied with such duties, and is responsible for their due performance.

In the early part of the year a female Attendant was added to the staff, in consequence of the increasing number of Patients of that sex. Exclusive of the Night-attendant there is one Attendant to rather less than every 18 Patients, but as some of these require much closer attendance and supervision than others, the number of Patients under the charge of a couple of Attendants varies very much in the different wards. In some wards they are as 1 to 8, in others as 1 to 12, in a third as 1 to 17, and in the gallery containing the selected Patients of the whole Asylum each Attendant has the charge of as many as 28 Patients. It will however be observed that in this latter department the Patients are for the most part capable of performing for themselves the daily routine offices of life, and generally require only regulation and direction of their movements; besides that in such a ward the number of Patients capable of giving assistance, and approaching convalescence, enables many to give valuable assistance to their Attendants, which is both beneficial to the Patient, and renders an equally large proportion of Nurses unnecessary. During many hours of the day large numbers of such Patients are draughted to the kitchen, laundry, and other departments, where they are under the charge of other servants, and so relieve their Attendants of their care.

The system of ventilation adopted in the new Infirmary-ward, although shown in the plans submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy before the contract for the building was



entered into, was not explained to the members of that Board on their visiting the works during their progress. In addition to the windows all opening, and freely admitting air both at the top and bottom, when so desired, there is a circulation of the atmosphere in the ward provided for. Along the whole external aspect of the new ward, gratings open externally, have channels wrought in the brickwork, which admit and convey pure air into every room, dormitory, and passage; while similar gratings placed near the ceilings of the same conduct the rarefied and impure air by distinct flues into the chimneys, when the air being heated to some extent becomes further rarefied, and a draught or suction is established for the removal of that which has served its purpose. The gratings alluded to by the Commissioners are only intended to allow of the communication of the air in the corridors with that of the bed-rooms, thus affording to each Patient a larger cubical measurement of space, from which to derive their supply of air during the night.

In the early part of the year Dr. Hunt entered upon his duties as assistant Medical Officer, and by his attention, industry, kindness of demeanour, activity, and general usefulness, has already made himself an acceptable friend to most of the Patients, and has been particularly diligent and successful in promoting the means of instruction and amusement, both for the staff of Attendants and the Patients.

It still continues to be an object to render the wards of the Asylum attractive and comfortable for the Patients. By such means claims are established, through the surrounding objects, on their thoughts and attention; propriety of conduct is encouraged, and the lost power of self-control over their minds is sought to be re-established by such agencies, as recal them to little acts of usefulness and care. Contentment and tranquillity of mind, states favouring their recovery, are



promoted; they consider themselves to be more cared for, and they appear less degraded and shut out from the usages of life, than they had been led to anticipate would be the case. With these views your Committee have coincided, and have enabled me during the year to add considerably to the furniture and fittings by the labour of the Patients, assisted by a few Attendants and Tradesmen. The walls of most of the wards are now painted, and the doors and wood-work grained in oak: curtains have been placed over the windows in several of the departments. Easy chairs have been distributed for the use of the sick and feeble, and ordinary chairs, dressing-tables, and washstands placed in the dormitories of the clean and quiet female Patients. Strips of carpet have been laid down in many of the dormitories, and matting has been provided for five of the wards. Two handsome bagatelle-tables have been made for the use of the male Patients. A few dozens of prints and engravings have been framed and glazed. The above enumeration includes most of our new works, but in addition much time has been consumed in keeping in order the fabric and furniture of the Asylum, which, as well as the making of the clothing and bedding, fully occupy the hands of all those capable of following any in-door pursuit. The tables of work from the different departments, which precede this Report, show the precise details.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the average number of men resident in the Asylum, and 69 per cent. of the women, have been daily engaged in some form of employment. The large number of feeble, aged, palsied, idiotic, and epileptic Patients, always resident in your Asylum, render it impossible to increase with advantage or benefit, to any considerable extent, the numbers of those already employed. All able to work are encouraged to do so, and very few, who are able, long resist doing so, when their views and wishes are consulted. The amount of the



work, and its value, are not in an Asylum of equal importance with its beneficial results in a curative point of view, and it is therefore always regarded only as a means towards the recovery of the mental and bodily health of the Inmates. With the class of Patients usually to be found in our county Asylums it is of special importance, as previously to their insanity they have almost all been accustomed to gain their livelihood by their own exertions, and when capable of employment they feel the tedium of their life, and the sufferings induced by their insanity, less acutely; they are more perfectly distracted from their diseased trains of thought, and becoming interested in their labour their improvement is encouraged; besides, as a class, they take much honest pride in the progress of their occupations, and they feel themselves more independent, and more closely connected with the mode of life usual to them. Even Idiots and others of very low mental capacity are by patience taught to take an interest in such things, improving their health by the muscular exercise, and thus indirectly promoting the development and the exercise of their mental faculties by use.

Owing to the conversion of the recreation-room into a temporary dormitory for the female Patients, it has been impossible to continue the weekly amusements for the Inmates of both sexes, as had been the custom for many years past. The Patients were deeply sensible of the loss they had sustained, and it has been impossible, with the means at our disposal, to remedy the evil, by assembling them elsewhere. Small parties of the Patients have been frequently formed in some of the galleries, but owing to the deficiency of space, it is impossible to bring the sexes together, besides that such an arrangement would be incompatible with the care of the Inmates who reside there, some of whom may require to be at rest while the amusements are in progress. Many small assemblages of the



Patients have taken place to see the acting of popular farces, or to hear concerts given by the Attendants, but the stimulus of numbers and their regular occurrence have been wanting to give them effect. Their general usefulness is done away with, and it seems a hard matter to exclude persons, who have every wish to be present, and to whom no real reason for their absence can be assigned, but want of space and accommodation. Till some provision has been made by your Committee for this purpose, the Asylum, with its present number of Patients, cannot receive that benefit from this source of amusement, which it has heretofore possessed. The severity and inclemency of the past summer prevented us from availing ourselves to any extent of the benefit to be derived from open-air parties, as was often the case in former summers, and thus the loss was the more keenly felt. A room of sufficient size is in daily request during the winter months for purposes of instruction in music, dancing, and for every occasion when it is necessary to bring the Patients of opposite sexes into contact. No part of the Asylum can be adapted for this purpose, but a room is absolutely necessary, which has been specially constructed with this object, and admits at one view of the supervision of all those assembled, while the sexes have distinct approaches, and only are brought together, while in the body of the room, and under the observation of the Officers and Attendants. This cannot be arranged extempore in any of the galleries, and, were it possible, it occasions much disarrangement of the place where it occurs, and puts those resident there to much personal inconvenience. Were our former room available for this purpose it would be much too limited in extent, and the persons who are able, and wish to be spectators, or take a part in the amusements, cannot all be admitted, and selections have constantly to be made, provoking unnecessary ill-feeling and resentment; besides, such a proceeding is not calculated to produce the greatest amount of benefit, for if such



means of recreation, and of relieving the tedium of their life, are desirable, and tend to promote their recovery, then all in a fit state, who wish to attend, should have a hall with sufficient capacity provided for their accommodation.

The various Officers, Attendants, and Servants, have, with very few exceptions, performed their duties faithfully and efficiently, and merit my approval for their ready compliance and aid in carrying out the views of treatment and management which are in force. Many of them deserve my warmest commendation for their zeal and persevering efforts in the discharge of their varied and often trying duties.

In conclusion, your Superintendent, on his part, begs to thank your Committee for their continued confidence in his care of the Patients and management of the Asylum, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude for their support and advice, both individually and collectively, in respect of all matters which have been brought under their consideration, tending to promote the efficiency of the Asylum over which they preside.

JAMES SHERLOCK.



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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Much as every one must regret the necessity of enlarging the Asylum, we cannot be too thankful that there is such an Institution in the county so well situated, so admirably arranged and conducted, and so efficient for its purpose. When we consider what would be the wretched condition of the three or four hundred Patients now in the Institution without such a refuge—to say nothing of the insecurity of society were so many Lunatics at large—we must regard the Asylum as a great blessing to the county and city of Worcester, and consequently its enlargement as the enlargement of a blessing.

The question of the increase of insanity—whether or not in due ratio to the increase of the population—is one which well deserves the attention of metaphysicians and political economists; but the great question for the philanthropist, the good citizen, and the practical Christian, is, how the evil may be best met and its victims most effectually relieved. As far as regards this county the enlargement of the existing building seems the most obvious, as it would doubtless be the most economical plan; and it would have this special advantage, that it would imply the extension of the present superintendence and system of management, which I consider of greater importance than the mere enlargement of the building; while a separate establishment might involve changes for the worse, and would be of the nature of an experiment, where there is no call for one.

But to confine myself to matters more within my own province, I have always regarded the religious element as an



essential item in the successful treatment of insanity, and in this opinion I know Dr. Sherlock will bear me out. The crowded congregations on Sundays, composed of persons of various shades of religious belief, whose attendance is not compulsory, prove that the services of our Church satisfy the religious wants of at least the insane portion of our population. With those who have never been much among the insane or read much about them there is a notion that their minds are all alike useless, incapable of reasoning, or of receiving and retaining correct impressions on any subject. Some would even go so far as to doubt their possessing souls, assigning them an intermediate position between men and brutes. But any one familiar with insanity and its treatment would rather incline to the opinion that the souls of insane persons are as perfect as those of other men, but that the delicate organs or tools they have to work with, stored in that wondrous laboratory, the brain, are more or less imperfect or out of order, so that while in the body they are under a disadvantage compared with their fellows, which disadvantage we have good reason to believe will be removed at their dissolution, and the immortal spirit recover its elasticity and freedom. How to reach this immortal spirit thus immured and hampered, and to make known to it the Gospel of Salvation intended for all mankind, is the business of the Asylum Chaplain. There it is, if he can reach it. And the avenues of the senses are generally open too, the ear and the eye, to convey saving truth into that inner chamber where the soul has to deal with it by means of the organs before mentioned. And he finds that in some of these inner chambers the truth is taken up and assimilated, and comes back to him in the tone of the voice and in the glance of the eye, convincing him that some of the delicate instruments are still bright, and that the seed has found its way to a congenial soil. Indeed it may be safely affirmed that in the majority of



instances there is a sufficient number of faculties in working order to make the religious instruction of the insane profitable ; and that it is only in cases of idiocy, dementia, and general paralysis where no admission for the Divine Word can be gained.

There is one subject connected with my duties in which I have always found a difficulty ; it is the administration of the Holy Communion to the insane. My practice hitherto has been not to give notice of the administration publicly the previous Sunday, as prescribed in the Prayer Book, for fear of exciting the Patients, and particularly of causing pain and disappointment to any who may have been in the habit of receiving in happier days ; but to give private notice to those whom the Medical Superintendent should consider in a sufficiently sane state. On the day of ministration, from similar motives, the white cloth has not been put on the Holy table till the rest of the congregation have left the Chapel. In my sermons, however, I have occasionally explained the nature of the Sacrament and spoken of the duty of receiving it. Now I cannot say that I am satisfied with this arrangement, though it is my own. A longer experience convinces me that admission to this Divine ordinance ought to be made more open, because there appear to be more persons capable of receiving it than do receive it. For some time past the number of communicants has rarely amounted to 12, including Officers of the Asylum ; and on the last few occasions there has not been a single male Patient. Of course there is always the danger of desecrating the Sacrament by allowing persons to receive it during lucid intervals who are liable to violent outbreaks and to the use of fearful language when their attacks return ; but on the other hand it seems scarcely charitable to deny so great a means of grace to those who evidently derive benefit from the more ordinary means. Perhaps it would be



advisable for me to make enquiries of other Asylum Chaplains as to their practice, or it might be proper to refer the question to the Bishop.

The Committee are fully aware of the importance of providing a good class of Attendants for the Asylum; but I would respectfully suggest that in the enquiries into character great stress should be laid on the religious principles of the candidates as far as is possible to ascertain them by testimony. Great power for good or evil must be in those who have the immediate charge of the Patients; and although a kind disposition, natural firmness, and a sense of duty, may go a great way towards qualification for so responsible an office, the greatest security for the proper treatment of the insane undoubtedly must be sound Christian principle.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

E. HORTON,

Chaplain.



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Yours truly, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

E. BORTON.

Chaplain