

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

## **Contributors**

Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.  
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NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



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WORCESTER :

PRINTED BY PARRY & CO., JOURNAL OFFICE, THE CROSS.

1862.



Committee of Visitors for 1862.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER,  
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court,  
Worcester.  
THOMAS GALE CURTLER, ESQ., (Chairman,) Bevere House,  
Worcester.  
REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley Rectory, Worcester.  
REV. C. J. SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.  
WILLIAM CANDLER, ESQ., The Link, Great Malvern.  
COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn.  
SIR HENRY LAMBERT, BART., Great Malvern.  
REAR-ADMIRAL HASTINGS, Barbourne House, Worcester.  
CAPTAIN TRAFFORD, Wolverton.  
CHARLES PERROTT NOEL, ESQ., Bradford House, Stourbridge.  
FRANCIS WATT, ESQ., The Forelands, Bromsgrove.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

JOSEPH FIRKINS, ESQ., (Mayor,) Worcester.  
RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., M.P., Henwick Hall, Worcester.  
WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ., Rainbow Hill, Worcester.  
WILLIAM HAIGH, ESQ., Boughton Villa, Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

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

Chaplain.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk and House Steward.

MR. J. C. HUME.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

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# THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

*County & City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum,*

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY  
QUARTER SESSIONS, 1862, AND TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF  
WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER,  
1861, PURSUANT TO THE 62<sup>ND</sup> SECTION OF "THE LUNATIC  
ASYLUMS ACT 1853."

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YOUR COMMITTEE have in the first place to report their continued confidence in Dr. Sherlock; also that the conduct of all the other officers and servants of the establishment has been satisfactory, except in the instance of a very serious assault on a Patient named McKenna, reported to your Committee by Dr. Sherlock in February last, an inquiry into which took place, and resulted in the dismissal and prosecution of three male attendants, who were tried for the offence at the Worcestershire Lent Assizes last, when one, named Samuel Vick, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Infirmary Ward for forty female Patients has been completed, partly furnished, and occupied.

The two grants for these purposes, upon reports by your Committee to the Court and Town Council, amounted to £2,756. We have paid all demands on this account, except £10, which is left in hand until some small defects in the windows are remedied, and have now in hand a balance (including the £10) of £50. 3s. 3d., £40. 3s. 3d. of which will have to be transferred to the credit of the present new building account. We annex a cash account showing this expenditure in detail.

Your Committee have visited the Asylum twelve times during the past year, and the Sub-Committee have also visited the establishment six times. A record of the proceedings at each visit is duly entered in the several books kept for the purpose.

The number of Patients in the Asylum on the 21st November, 1860, was—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	161	212	373
The number in the Asylum on the } 22nd November last was ... }	172	237	409
Showing an increase of ...	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>36</u>

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in August last, and made the following report:—

(COPY REPORT.)

“ Worcester Asylum,

“ 14th August, 1861.

“ Since the Commissioners’ visit on the 26th October, 1860, 108 Patients have been admitted, 42 have been discharged, and 41 have died. Of those discharged, 33 are entered as recovered, 6 as relieved, and 3 as not improved.

“ The deaths have been chiefly from paralysis, epilepsy, maniacal exhaustion, heart disease, and old age. Considering the great number of epileptic, paralytic, and idiotic cases in this Asylum, forming about one-fourth of the total number of Patients, the health of the Establishment must be regarded as very good; 65 are registered as under medical treatment, but somewhat less than a third of these only are serious cases. All who are taking any kind of medicine are considered as under treatment.

“ There has been no restraint since the last visit, and the cases of seclusion have not been frequent, nor for any but short periods.

“ The number of Patients now on the Books of the Asylum are 401 of both sexes—165 men and 236 women. With the exception of two women who are out on trial, and another female Patient who is permitted to pass the day with her friends, we have to-day and yesterday seen them all, and found them in a comfortable state. In both divisions and in all the wards they were free from excitement. Excepting one case of acute mania, admitted last Saturday, we did not, in the course of

our visit on either day, meet with any noisy Patient; and among the praiseworthy arrangements to which this satisfactory result may be attributed, we are glad to observe the ready and free access which is at all times given to the airing courts in this Asylum.

"All the day rooms and bed rooms, and every part of the building, we found in a clean and orderly state; the galleries are cheerful and provided with means of amusement. The bedding is ample and comfortable, and the personal appearance of the Patients was good. When provided with proper dresses of their own they are permitted to wear them, and the clothing supplied by the Asylum is of various kinds. Our attention was drawn, as we passed through the principal female ward, to a Patient of evidently superior class, and upon inquiry we found, that although a Commission has been lately held upon her, and the amount of her property adjudged to be £200 a-year, no immediate removal is contemplated. The Patient's mental condition is at present so far improved that it may be found possible to discharge her altogether; but if this step should not very shortly be thought expedient, we do not think that she should continue to be treated as a pauper, but should be removed to some public Hospital.

"The employments continue as formerly reported; 128 men and 159 women are regularly employed. Of the men, in house work 17 are engaged; upon the farm and garden 57; as clerks in the office 2; and in handicraft trades 52. All the clothes and all the shoes, as well as all upholsterers', carpentering, smiths' work, plumbing, painting, and glazing, are done in the Asylum. Of the women, 74 are employed in sewing and knitting, 45 in washing and ironing, and 40 as assisting attendants and house servants.

"Referring to what was said in the last entry on the subject of the attendants in the female division, we have made inquiry as to the present staff, and we find that two additional Nurses had been engaged between the Commissioners' visits of 1859 and 1860, and that one Nurse has been added since. The existing staff gives an average of one Nurse to 17 Patients; and in the Hospital when completed, there will be two Nurses, with regular assistance from the Patients. Several of the more competent Patients, we were glad to observe, are thus actively engaged, and are encouraged to render to the other Patients such services as they are able and qualified to give. These services will doubtless receive the consideration and reward to which they seem to us fairly entitled. The very judicious practice has been lately adopted of engaging on the male side for the sick and infirm, two female Nurses, the wives of Attendants in the same wards.

"The summer amusements include frequent parties, excursions, and pic-nics in the adjoining country ; and in the male division such games as bowls, quoits, cricket, and Aunt Sally. Excellent bagatelle tables have been furnished to the various wards, and draughts, dominoes, and cards are frequently played. Music classes have also been formed, and we recommend that a good magic-lantern should be provided for next winter's amusement. 39 male Patients were at the field games yesterday evening.

"Two services are given in the Chapel on Sundays and on Wednesdays. The attendance last Sunday was 250 (111 men and 139 women), and on the previous Wednesday 104 (22 men and 82 women).

"The new Female Infirmary is now open, though as yet only partially furnished and occupied. It appears to be comfortable and adapted to its purpose. The associated dormitories and day rooms at the end of the block are spacious, cheerful, and well furnished, with a good view of the country. But, as this building does not provide more accommodation than is needed for the Patients who are now in the Asylum, and as the pressure for admission in the female division continues to be great, we strongly recommend that the proposed additional building be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The Committee have it in contemplation, we understand, to proceed very shortly with the enlargement of the Recreation Hall ; but we suggest that on the removal to the new Infirmary of the beds now temporarily placed in the hall, the latter be restored to its former state and again used, as long as may be practicable, for the weekly association, recreation, and school exercises of the Patients.

We regret that the supply of water continues to be insufficient, and that in the weekly bathings, the same water is obliged to be used for as many as ten Patients. We find also that in both divisions, two Patients are placed at a time in the same bath, and we have requested that this practice may be at once discontinued. We are informed that the works for provision of a better water supply, already in progress for sixteen months, are expected to take another ten or twelve months before completion ; and we recommend that, during this interval, arrangements should be made for substitution of the sponge bath for the ordinary immersion.

"The airing courts of this Asylum, which are very open and cheerfully situated, and in which some additional shelter from sun and rain has been lately provided as recommended in the last entry, appear to us to be still somewhat wanting in this respect ; and we recommend the transplanting of some trees, especially to the back courts, the

covering of the walls with creepers wherever possible, the substitution of thatch for slate in the roofs of the verandahs in the two front airing courts, and the erection of summer houses in the back courts.

"In addition to the foregoing, we have made some minor suggestions, to which Dr. Sherlock has promised his attention.

"The medical journals and statutory records are all very carefully kept, and the state of the Asylum generally, is most creditable to the Medical Superintendent, and to the several officers in both divisions who act under his directions.

"JOHN FORSTER, } *Commissioners in*  
 "S. GASKELL,     } *Lunacy."*

The case of the Patient alluded to by the Commissioners as being possessed of £200 a-year is no uncommon one. Patients are sent as paupers who are not so in fact, under arrangements between their friends and officers of Boards of Guardians or Parish Officers, by which the parishes get reimbursed the weekly charges made at the Asylum; and lunatics wandering at large, or not under proper care or control, are sometimes sent to the Asylum, (though possessed of considerable property,) at the same rate of pay as pauper lunatics. In the particular case remarked upon by the Commissioners, the Patient was sent as a Pauper; we are glad to say she was discharged from the Asylum perfectly cured shortly after the Commissioners' visit.

Finding that in the wards of the Asylum appropriated to male Patients there were 23 vacant beds, and that frequent applications were made for the admission of private Patients, we determined, after much consideration, to authorise the reception of ten private male Patients, at the rate of 15s. a week for their lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance, under certain defined regulations, such Patients to be residents of the county or city. Only four admissions have taken place, and those are included in the numbers above given.

In our Eighth Annual Report, we drew the attention of the Court and Council to the pressing necessity for large additional accommodation for female Patients, for new Store Rooms, and the enlargement of the Recreation Hall, and stated that a large

outlay would be required for such purposes. We subsequently instructed Mr. Rowe to draw the necessary plans for a building to accommodate 100 additional female Patients, for new Store Rooms, and Recreation Hall, which plans we considered and submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy. Our Chairman gave notice on the subject at the last Easter Quarter Sessions, and at Midsummer £7,000 was granted by the county and city for these purposes.

At the same time £600 was granted for the purchase of an additional piece of land, near and convenient, to be occupied by the establishment, which has since been paid for, and a conveyance thereof obtained.

At Michaelmas Quarter Sessions we reported to the Court and Town Council as follows :—

“Your Committee have to report that there is an error in the order of the last Sessions in respect of the £7,000 granted for buildings at the Asylum; the order limits the application of the money to the erection of a new ward for the reception of 100 additional female Patients, whereas the application for that sum was for such new ward and also for a new Recreation Hall.

“We have now to state to the Court and Town Council that we have contracted for the erection of the new ward, and also for a boundary wall which has become necessary in connection with such additions; also a covered way to the new Infirmary ward, to avoid the passage thereto through one of the corridors, at the sum of £4,845.

“Also that the Commissioners in Lunacy have objected to the erection of the new Recreation Hall, and suggested an alteration of the present one, which involves the erection of new Store Rooms adjoining, for which plans and estimates now laid before the Court and Council, have been made by Mr. Rowe. The contract and estimate amount together to £7,345. This may exceed by £350, the £7,000 granted, (the Store Rooms being necessary additions,) but we think the proposed plan will be better than the original intention of erecting a new Recreation Hall, and we apply to the Court to amend the former order, so as to include these alterations. We propose to apply for any additional sum in excess of the £7,000 in case and when the same may become necessary.”

This Report was received and adopted.



commission, and other charges for engineering. A debtor and creditor account of the receipts and payments on this account is appended to this Report.

Although we were made aware that Mr. Savory's men were employed, and necessarily so, in the working of the engines prior to the works of the new and old ones being connected, we were much surprised at our November meeting by the delivery of a long bill by Messrs. Savory, amounting to £446. 12s. 8½d. We called upon Mr. Williams to explain the same, and also to report on extras arising on Mr. Warmington's contracts. This Mr. Williams did in Reports No. 1 and 2, at our last meeting.

Copies of these Reports accompany this.

We collect from these two Reports that Mr. Williams considers that Messrs. Savory are entitled to payment of their demand in full, and that of Mr. Warmington's claim of £821. 8s., he is only entitled to £286. 5s. 10d.

Mr. Warmington demurs to this award of Mr. Williams, and has expressed to us his intention to take legal proceedings.

We have not had time for fully considering this subject, as Mr. Williams's Reports were delivered at our last meeting when other matters occupied our attention. We deem it prudent at present to refrain from the expression of any opinion, except that we think that litigation should, if possible, be avoided.

It may become the interest of the County and City to abide by Mr. Williams's decision, to refer the dispute to arbitration, or to come to a compromise; before, however, any course can be taken, further information is necessary, and deliberation will be required. Your Committee can therefore only recommend with respect to Mr. Warmington's demand, that he shall be paid the sum of £286. 5s. 10d., awarded by Mr. Williams, and that the Committee shall have full power to resist the further claim of £535. 2s. 2d., to submit the same to arbitration, or to compromise the matter in such a manner as may seem consistent with justice, and that Messrs. Savory's bill shall be paid.

The sums thus recommended to be paid amount together to £732. 18s. 6d.

In addition to this, the sum of £945 will be required for repairs for the ensuing year, according to Dr. Sherlock's estimate, so that £1,520 will be required from the County, and £190 from the City.

Three new members of the County Committee have to be appointed in the room of Mr. Foley, deceased, the Rev. Robert Sarjeant, and Mr. Pakington.

We annex to this Report a Debtor and Creditor Statement of the General Repair Account during the past year.

We also append a Statement of the Mortgage Debt.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. G. CURTLER,  
CHAIRMAN.

(COPY REPORTS.)

MR. WILLIAMS'S REPORTS ON WATER SUPPLY CONTRACTS.

No. 1.

*Re* SAVORY'S CONTRACT.

“TO THE VISITING MAGISTRATES.

“GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions I have now to report to you the causes which have operated in so long delaying the completion of the works for the efficient supply of water to the Asylum, and have so much increased the cost of these works.

“It will be in your recollection that the original plan which I submitted for your approval, and which received your unanimous assent, contained an arrangement for conveying the water from the reservoir at Cary's Brook, to the pump well at the main building, a distance of 359 yards, by means of pipes of 9 inches in internal diameter. These pipes were designed to have a fall of 4 feet from the reservoir to the pump well, which would have insured an abundant supply of water to the well, faster than it could be pumped up by the engine through the rising main of the pumps, which was but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The rapid rise of the ground between the reservoir and the Asylum buildings, involved the necessity of the 9-inch pipes being laid at a

depth of from 16 to 30 feet below the ground surface, for 150 yards, and at a depth of from 30 to 80 feet for the remainder of the distance. No difficulty was anticipated in executing this portion of the work, from the fact of the substratum being compact red marl, and from its having been so frequently bored for water without any strong spring being met with.

“Upon the plans being submitted to the Government Commissioners, various important alterations, involving the re-arrangement of the whole design, were suggested by their Engineer, and were consequently required by them. These requirements were, however, with one exception only, abandoned by that gentleman upon a personal conference with me, and it now remains for me to state that which has become patent to every member of your Committee, that the great delay of the work, and its consequently increased cost, has been mainly occasioned by the solitary alteration which was imperatively insisted upon.

The alteration in question was the substitution of a brick culvert of 3 feet in diameter, in lieu of that portion of the 9-inch pipe which was intended to be laid down between the line of 30 feet depth from the surface and the pump well, a distance of upwards of 200 yards. The object sought to be attained by the construction of a 3-foot brick culvert for the conveyance of water to supply a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rising main, was convenience of entry for the purpose of cleansing. It was urged by me that a fall of 4 feet in 359 yards would insure a velocity that would effectually prevent deposit, even should there be any silt in the water, which, however, was carefully guarded against by passing it through a filtering bank of gravel before it reached the pipes. My representations were, however, ineffectual, and the solitary alteration insisted upon.

“The heading driven through the marl for the construction of this 3-foot culvert was, of course, a much more extensive work than that which would have been required for the 9-inch pipes, and in this extended excavation a spring of water was tapped of such volume as to flood the work, and to become a constant and fertile source of difficulty, delay, and expense.

“The influx of water into the heading caused a delay of upwards of twelve months in the execution of this portion of the work, and the delay here, of necessity caused one of corresponding length in several of the other departments.

“The extras upon the contract for brickwork, masonry, and earth-work, includes the cost of doubling the thickness of the 3-foot culvert

throughout half its length, which extra thickness was required in consequence of the softening of the marl by the influx of the water; altering the course and reconstructing several main drains connected with the Asylum buildings, which were found to intersect the site of the foundation of the new boiler house and water tower; constructing a new coal cellar, and in the various minor contingencies enumerated in the accompanying account. These contingencies were much increased in number and cost by the length of time the work was in hand, from the causes already alluded to.

"The extras upon the engine work comprise the cost of new shafting and gearing required for connecting the new machinery with that which works the detailed operations of the whole establishment. This portion of the work was, of necessity, omitted from the original contract for new engine, boilers, tank, &c., as it was impossible to form an estimate of its cost, as several of the existing shafts, bearings, and miter wheels were fixed under ground, and their condition could not be ascertained until they were taken to pieces for re-arrangement with the new work. Upon this being done it was found that much repair and renewal was required.

"Another fertile source of expense was the necessity of, for several months, keeping both the new and the old engines at work at the same time. The old engine could not be dispensed with until the supply of water from the brook was perfected, and the new engine was kept at work to free the heading from water.

"Under this arrangement the extra cost in wages, &c., has been very great, yet it should be borne in mind that by its adoption the Asylum was supplied with water without Dr. Sherlock being obliged to have recourse to the heretofore annual heavy cost of carting water from the brook.

"The whole work being at length completed, after encountering obstacles of no ordinary character, I have now the satisfaction of reporting that a supply of water is secured to the Asylum amply sufficient to meet all the demands which are now, or which may in future years, ever be made upon it, and that it has been obtained without in any way interfering with the drainage outfalls of the adjoining property.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your obedient Servant,

"E. LEADER WILLIAMS.

"Worcester, Nov. 30th, 1861."

*Re* WARMINGTON'S CONTRACT.

"TO THE VISITING MAGISTRATES.

"GENTLEMEN,—The amount which Mr. Warmington has charged for work extra and beyond his contract is £821. 8s.

"By his contract he is bound to leave to my judgment the price to be added to or deducted from the amount of the contract, for any alteration, addition, or deduction which may be made under my instruction.

"I have very carefully gone over the items of his extraordinary bill, and I find that the total amount due to him for extra work of every description is £286. 5s. 6d.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"E. L. WILLIAMS.

"Worcester, Dec. 2nd, 1861."

# NEW BUILDING ACCOUNT.

1860.	Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Epip. Sess.—By County, 8-9ths of £2,000	... ..	1,777	15	6
„ „ City, 1-9th of ditto	... ..	222	4	6
1861.				
Epip. Sess.— „ County to meet deficiency on this	account as per 8th Annual Report, } page 7, 8-9ths ... ..	672	0	0
„ „ City ditto, 1-9th		84	0	0
		<u>£2,756</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

1860.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
JONES'S CONTRACT—							
Paid as per Contract	... ..	2,338	0	0			
„ Extras	... ..	314	16	6			
Less omissions deducted	... ..	270	12	8			
		<u>44</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>			
		2,382	3	10			
Deduct retained for setting right defects } in windows ... ..		10	0	0			
		<u>2,372</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>			
Sept. 2. Mr. H. Rowe's commission, &c....		98	3	0			
OTHER PAYMENTS—							
June 3. Mr. M. Curtler, law charges }	for contracts ... ..	9	4	10			
Short & Son, timber }		63	8	11			
for bedsteads ... }		24	11	7			
Ditto ... ..		<u>88</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>			
Chubb & Son, for locks ... ..		7	7	0			
Monk, for gas fittings ... ..		17	17	0			
Edwd. Webb, horsehair for beds		35	0	0			
Messrs. Harker, seagrass, ditto...		13	18	9			
Wilson, blankets ... ..		48	16	8			
Bensly & Co., bed ticking ...		15	5	2			
		<u>235</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>			
Balance ... ..		50	3	3			
		<u>£2,756</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			

## WATER SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

1859.	Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Mids. Sess.—By County, 8-9ths of £1,395	... ..	1,240	0	0
„ City, 1-9th of ditto	... ..	155	0	0
„ County, 8-9ths of £360	... ..	320	0	0
„ City, 1-9th of ditto	... ..	40	0	0
1861.				
Epip. Sess.—County, 8-9ths of £630	... ..	560	0	0
„ City, 1-9th of ditto	... ..	70	0	0
		<u>£2,385</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

1860.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SAVORYS' CONTRACT—							
Paid Savory their contract for engine }					715	0	0
boiler, &c. ... ..							
WARMINGTON'S CONTRACT—							
„ Amount of contract	... ..	1,085	13	0			
„ On account of extras	... ..	4	7	0			
		<u>1,090</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			
NEW SHAFT—							
„ Warmington, for new shaft	... ..				90	0	0
1861.							
INCIDENTALS—							
April 1. Paid for piping for connecting }		67	9	11			
water with new building ...							
Paid Mr. M. Curtler }							
law charges <i>re</i> Sa-	6 10 2						
vory's contract ...							
<i>Re</i> Warmington's do.	8 0 2						
<i>Re</i> Cary's Brook	13 10 10						
		<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			
Mr. Lakin <i>re</i> Cary's Brook	... ..	3	4	0			
Dec. 2. J. Russell & Sons, for additional }		33	8	11			
iron piping ... ..							
		<u>132</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>			
Balance	... ..	357	16	0			
		<u>£2,385</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			

## REPAIR ACCOUNT.

	Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from account, 1860...	...	24	11	1
By Cash of County Treasurer, as per order of Court at Epiphany Quarter Sessions, being the County's portion of £630, to defray expenses of repairs to building, &c., for current year	...	560	0	0
By Ditto of City Treasurer, the City of Worcester's portion of same sum	...	70	0	0
		<u>£654</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>

1861.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
April 1. Manlove, for wringing machine	...	36	9	0

## GENERAL REPAIRS TO CHRISTMAS, AS UNDER—

Rowlands and Son, timber	...	£18	6	4
Hardy and Padmore, ironwork	...	14	1	10
Perks, glass	...	16	17	2
Mason, paper	...	1	19	6
Hemming and Son, veneers	...	16	5	2
Williams and Son, lime	...	4	8	5
Bird, oils and paints	...	20	10	10
Asylum, carpenters' work, wages	...	21	7	6
Jones and Rowe, ironmongery	...	38	17	0
Pointon, sand	...	2	5	0
		<u>—</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>18</u> 9
June 3. Messrs. Monk, gas fittings	...	49	4	8
Eassie and Son, timber	...	36	11	10
Asylum, maintenance account, in repayment of workmen's wages for labour, in connection with repairs	...	20	0	0
		<u>—</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>16</u> 6
Oct. 7. Newall, lightning conductor	...	4	14	0
Bacon, felt covering, pipes	...	4	11	8
Jennings, water closets	...	12	11	0
Hardy and Padmore, iron castings	...	2	18	6
		<u>—</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u> 2
Carried forward	...	£421	19	5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	421	19	5
Mason, paper hangings ... ..	3	7	3
Arden, brass fittings... ..	1	5	0
Stephens, forest and Bath stones ...	12	8	1
Williams and Son, lime ... ..	6	5	6
Rowlands, timber ... ..	53	4	10
Bird, oils and paints ... ..	30	19	4
Workmen's wages, Asylum... ..	45	6	8
Perks, glass ... ..	12	13	0
Jones and Rowe, nails, &c. ... ..	22	15	3
	88	4	11
Oct. 18. Haden and Son, laundry fittings, new boilers, } and sundry repairs to cooking apparatus }	122	17	2
Dec. 2. Henry Hall, for iron, &c.... ..	17	7	0
Balance ... ..	4	2	7
	£654	11	1

## STATEMENT IN REGARD TO MORTGAGE DEBT.

	FOR THE COUNTY.			FOR THE 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
Received in 1861, in part } of the £7,600 above alluded to ... ..	1,000	0	0	„	„	„	1,000	0	0
Total ... ..	£57,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	65,000	0	0
Aggregate sum paid off...	18,903	15	8	2,355	11	11	21,259	7	7
Balance now due ... ..	£38,985	2	0	4,755	10	5	43,740	12	5

*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	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	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	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	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	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	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	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	5	30.0	36.5	33.2
1859 .....	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2	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	159	215	374	168	206	374	16.0	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
1861 .....	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	7	11	2	0	2	172	236	408	165	224	389	16.3	6.2	10.5	25.8	38.0	32.3
Totals .....	571	591	1162	134	167	301	45	31	76	31	3	34	189	154	343				16.1	11.5	13.7	26.9	33.7	30.4

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

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1860	...	159	215	374
Admitted during the year 1861	...	62	68	130
Total number under treatment	...	221	283	504
Discharged	M. 22 F. 33—55			
Of whom were Cured	...	16	26—42	
" " Relieved	...	4	7—11	
" " Unimproved	...	2	0—2	
Died	...	27	14—41	
		49	47	96
Number of Inmates at close of 1861	...	172	236	408
Average number resident throughout the } year	... ..	165	224	389

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	...	...	6	6	12	1	3	4	3	3	6
February	...	...	6	5	11	0	1	1	2	0	2
March	...	...	3	5	8	3	2	5	6	2	8
April	...	...	3	4	7	0	4	4	2	0	2
May	...	...	7	9	16	4	0	4	4	1	5
June	...	...	7	4	11	4	5	9	1	3	4
July	...	...	8	10	18	0	2	2	2	0	2
August	...	...	4	5	9	3	0	3	0	1	1
September	...	...	4	3	7	0	1	1	1	2	3
October	...	...	7	8	15	4	4	8	3	0	3
November	...	...	3	5	8	1	6	7	2	1	3
December	...	...	4	4	8	2	5	7	1	1	2
Total	...	...	62	68	130	22	33	55	27	14	41

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	21	14	35
„ Chronic ... ..	6	15	21
„ à Potu ... ..	1	0	1
„ Hysteric ... ..	0	1	1
„ Puerperal ... ..	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	6	1	7
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	2	2	4
„ „ General Paralysis... ..	2	2	4
Melancholia ... ..	10	10	20
Monomania of Suspicion ... ..	0	3	3
„ of Pride ... ..	1	1	2
„ of Fear ... ..	1	1	2
Dementia ... ..	7	5	12
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	2	5	7
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	0	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility) ... ..	1	0	1
„ (Idiotcy) ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	1	3	4
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	24	16	40
„ 3 months ... ..	8	13	21
„ 6 „ ... ..	8	2	10
„ 9 „ ... ..	0	3	3
„ 12 „ ... ..	2	2	4
Above 1 year ... ..	3	3	6
„ 2 years ... ..	2	7	9
„ 3 „ ... ..	0	4	4
„ 5 „ ... ..	2	1	3
„ 7 „ ... ..	1	0	1
„ 10 „ ... ..	0	3	3
„ 12 „ ... ..	0	2	2
„ 14 „ ... ..	1	0	1
For some months (undefined) ... ..	1	3	4
For years (undefined) ... ..	1	3	4
From birth (congenital) ... ..	2	4	6
Unknown ... ..	7	2	9
Total ... ..	62	68	130
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of the first attack; of not more than 3 months' duration ... ..	24	17	41
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of the first attack, and of more than 3 months' duration ... ..	8	3	11
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than 12 months' duration ... ..	9	17	26
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases, whether of the first attack or not, of more than 12 months' duration ... ..	14	29	43
Unknown ... ..	7	2	9
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack ... ..	43	41	84
„ second „ ... ..	7	13	20
„ third „ ... ..	2	1	3
„ fourth „ ... ..	1	1	2
„ sixth „ ... ..	1	0	1
„ seventh „ ... ..	0	1	1
Have had several attacks ... ..	5	10	15
Unknown ... ..	3	1	4
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
PHYSICAL.	{	Concussion ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Fall on Head and previous Illness	...	...	1	0	1
		" " Intemperance	...	...	1	0	1
		Brain Disease	...	...	1	1	2
		Spinal Disease and Hysteria	...	...	0	1	1
		Epilepsy	...	...	7	5	12
		Paralysis	...	...	1	2	3
		Intemperance	...	...	4	1	5
		" and Loss of Situation	...	...	1	0	1
		" " Disappointment	...	...	1	0	1
		" " Previous Attacks	...	...	2	2	4
		" " Bad Health	...	...	1	0	1
		" " Son's Enlistment	...	...	0	1	1
		Poverty and Want of Employment	...	...	1	2	3
		Hereditary	...	...	2	1	3
		" and previous Illness	...	...	1	1	2
		Previous Illness	...	...	3	4	7
		" " and Seduction	...	...	0	2	2
		Puerperal	...	...	0	3	3
		Change of Life	...	...	0	1	1
		General Bad Health and Hysteria	...	...	0	1	1
		" " " Syphilis	...	...	0	1	1
		" " " Prostitution...	...	...	0	1	1
		" " " Anxiety	...	...	1	1	2
		" " " Poverty	...	...	1	0	1
		Effects of Fever	...	...	2	0	2
		" Measles	...	...	1	0	1
		" Railway Accident	...	...	1	0	1
		Congenital	...	...	2	4	6
		Total Physical	...	...	36	35	71

(This Table Continued in next Page.)

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.		
MORAL.	{	Fright ... ..	...	0	1	1		
		Jealousy and previous Illness	...	1	0	1		
		Religious Fanaticism	...	3	5	8		
		" " and Debility	...	1	0	1		
		Desertion of Husband	...	0	3	3		
		Reverses and Poverty	...	2	0	2		
		" " Over-exertion (Mental)...	...	1	0	1		
		Grief at Death of Friends...	...	1	5	6		
		" " " and Anxiety	...	0	3	3		
		" " " " Illtreat- ment of Husband ...	...	0	1	1		
		" " " " previous Illness ...	...	0	1	1		
		" Infidelity of Wife	...	1	0	1		
		Disappointment in Love	...	1	3	4		
		" " and Hereditary	...	1	0	1		
		Sympathy for Insane Relative	...	1	0	1		
		Anxiety about Affairs	...	3	0	3		
		" and Trouble	...	1	2	3		
		" " Imprisonment	...	1	0	1		
		" " previous Illness	...	0	1	1		
		Domestic Troubles	...	1	1	2		
		Depression of Trade & want of Employ- ment ...	...	3	0	3		
		Mental Over-exertion and Anxiety	...	2	0	2		
		" " " Poverty	...	0	1	1		
				Total Moral	...	24	27	51
				Total Physical	...	36	35	71
				Unknown	...	2	6	8
		Total	...	62	68	130		
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in the cases of ... ..				15	9	24		

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	21	15	36
„ meditated „ ... ..	7	12	19
Total ... ..	28	27	55
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute ... ..	4	4	8
„ Chronic ... ..	2	2	4
„ Hysteric ... ..	0	1	1
„ Puerperal ... ..	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	3	0	3
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	7	4	11
Monomania of Fear ... ..	1	1	2
Dementia ... ..	2	0	2
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	2	1	3
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute ... ..	4	2	6
„ Chronic ... ..	1	3	4
„ Puerperal ... ..	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ and Paralysis ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	0	2	2
Monomania of Suspicion ... ..	0	1	1
Dementia ... ..	0	1	1
„ with Paralysis ... ..	0	1	1
Amentia (Imbecility) ... ..	1	0	1
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Abstinence ... ..	3	0	3
„ and Drowning ... ..	1	0	1
„ Strangulation, and Precipitation ... ..	0	1	1
Cutting Throat ... ..	3	2	5
„ „ and Poison ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ „ Precipitation ... ..	1	0	1
„ „ „ Strangulation ... ..	0	1	1
Precipitation ... ..	2	4	6
Drowning ... ..	6	5	11
„ Hanging, and Cutting Throat ... ..	1	0	1
Poison ... ..	1	1	2
Strangulation ... ..	0	1	1
Hanging ... ..	1	0	1
„ and Abstinence ... ..	1	0	1

TABLE VIII.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brewer ... ..	1	0	1
Blacksmiths ... ..	2	0	2
Bakers ... ..	2	0	2
Boatman, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Basket Maker, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Clerks ... ..	2	0	2
Coachman ... ..	1	0	1
Curriers ... ..	2	0	2
Collier ... ..	1	0	1
Coal Miner ... ..	1	0	1
Carpet Weaver and Wife of ... ..	2	1	3
Clown ... ..	1	0	1
Carpenter ... ..	1	0	1
Charwomen ... ..	0	2	2
Dressmakers ... ..	0	4	4
Domestic Duties ... ..	0	11	11
Farmers and Wife of ... ..	3	1	4
Factory Workers ... ..	0	2	2
Gloveresses ... ..	0	5	5
Glover and Wife of ... ..	1	1	2
Gardeners ... ..	4	0	4
Glassmaker ... ..	1	0	1
Green Grocer ... ..	1	0	1
Grocers ... ..	2	0	2
Huntsman, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Innkeepers ... ..	2	0	2
Labourers and Wives of ... ..	10	12	22
Lecturer on Phrenology ... ..	1	0	1
Nailers ... ..	1	4	5
Needlewoman ... ..	0	1	1
Needle Worker ... ..	0	1	1
Needle Maker ... ..	0	1	1
Printer ... ..	1	0	1
Plumber ... ..	1	0	1
Pedlar ... ..	1	0	1
Painter ... ..	1	0	1
Porter ... ..	1	0	1
Shoemakers ... ..	2	0	2
Shoebinders ... ..	0	1	1
Stonemason ... ..	1	0	1
Schoolboy ... ..	1	0	1
Spade Moulder ... ..	1	0	1
Servants ... ..	0	8	8
Schoolmaster, Wife of ... ..	0	1	1
Seamstress ... ..	0	1	1
Tailors ... ..	4	1	5
Weaver and Wife of ... ..	1	1	2
Waterman ... ..	1	0	1
Wire Drawer ... ..	1	0	1
None ... ..	3	5	8
Unknown ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education ... ..	5	6	11
Can Read and Write ... ..	42	32	74
Can Read only ... ..	5	16	21
Can neither Read nor Write ... ..	10	14	24
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married ... ..	29	34	63
Single ... ..	25	24	49
Widowers and Widows ... ..	8	10	18
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church ... ..	45	48	93
Roman Catholics ... ..	5	3	8
Wesleyans ... ..	6	7	13
Baptists ... ..	0	4	4
Dissenters ... ..	2	0	2
Plymouth Brethren ... ..	1	0	1
Unitarian ... ..	0	1	1
Mormonite ... ..	0	1	1
None ... ..	2	4	6
Unknown ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	5	11	16
„ 2 months	...	...	...	2	4	6
„ 3 „	...	...	...	1	3	4
„ 6 „	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ 9 „	...	...	...	1	2	3
„ 1 year	...	...	...	2	0	2
„ 1 „ and 6 months	...	...	...	0	2	2
„ 2 years	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 7 „	...	...	...	0	1	1
Some months	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	16	26	42

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	...	...	...	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 10 „ 20 „	...	...	...	6	4	10	4	5	9
„ 20 „ 30 „	...	...	...	15	10	25	5	7	12
„ 30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	13	16	29	2	5	7
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	11	16	27	1	5	6
„ 50 „ 60 „	...	...	...	7	11	18	3	3	6
„ 60 „ 70 „	...	...	...	5	8	13	1	1	2
„ 70 „ 80 „	...	...	...	5	2	7	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	62	68	130	16	26	42

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months ... ..	0	1	1
„ 3 „ ... ..	2	1	3
„ 6 „ ... ..	7	9	16
„ 9 „ ... ..	1	3	4
„ 1 year ... ..	2	6	8
„ 1 „ and 3 months ... ..	1	1	2
„ 1 „ „ 6 „ ... ..	0	1	1
„ 2 years ... ..	1	4	5
„ 6 „ ... ..	1	0	1
„ 7 „ ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	16	26	42

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	7	12	19
„ Chronic ... ..	0	3	3
„ Hysteria ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy... ..	0	1	1
„ Puerperal ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	6	5	11
Dementia ... ..	2	2	4
Monomania of Suspicion ... ..	1	0	1
„ of Fear ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	16	26	42

TABLE XVI.—*Of the 130 Patients admitted in 1861.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been discharged Cured ...	7	11	18
„ „ „ Improved ...	0	3	3
„ „ „ Unimproved ...	1	0	1
„ Died ... ..	8	4	12
Remaining under treatment ... ..	46	50	96
Total ... ..	62	68	130

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 Bodily Health and Condition ...	14	12	26
2nd. In indifferent Health and reduced Condition ...	29	34	63
3rd. In bad Health and exhausted Condition ...	19	22	41
Total ...	62	68	130
<i>2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the results of—</i>			
Mania, Acute, and Insomnium ...	2	2	4
„ „ Hysteria ...	0	1	1
„ „ Struma ...	1	0	1
„ „ Anæmia ...	0	3	3
„ „ Pervigilium and Dyspepsia ...	2	2	4
„ „ „ Refusal of Food ...	3	2	5
„ „ „ General functional derangement ...	5	3	8
Mania, Chronic, and Hemiplegia ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Pervigilium ...	3	5	8
Mania à Potu and Neuralgia ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Cerebral irritation ...	0	3	3
Melancholia and General nervous debility ...	2	0	2
„ „ „ „ and Dyspepsia ...	1	2	3
Epilepsy and Cerebral irritation ...	2	1	3
„ „ Mania, and Fistulæ ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Hysteria ...	0	2	2
„ „ „ Recurrent ...	3	2	5
Cerebral Congestion, Debility, and Morbus Cordis... ..	1	0	1
Nervous Debility and Spinal irritation ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ Hysteric Convulsions, and Neuralgia ...	0	1	1
Pervigilium, distress of mind, and anxiety ...	1	4	5
Total ...	29	34	63
<i>3rd. Bad Health and exhausted Condition, the results of—</i>			
Mania, Acute ...	0	1	1
„ „ and General Paralysis ...	2	2	4
„ „ „ Paralysis, Sloughing Ulcers, and Syphilis ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ Epilepsy ...	0	3	3
„ „ „ Paralysis ...	0	2	2
„ „ „ Dyspepsia and Anæmia ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ Morbus Cordis ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Typhoid condition ...	1	1	2
„ „ „ „ and Diarrhœa ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ „ and Disease of Kidneys ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ and Anasarca ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ and Pulmonary Congestion ...	1	1	2
Mania, Chronic, and General Debility ...	1	2	3
„ „ Puerperal and Pyæmia ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ Hæmorrhage ...	0	1	1
Melancholia and Uterine Disease ...	0	1	1
„ „ Catalepsy and Anæmia ...	0	1	1
„ „ „ and Refusal of Food ...	5	1	6
„ „ „ Cut Throat ...	1	0	1
„ „ „ Old Age ...	1	0	1
Epilepsy, Diarrhœa, and Prolapsus Recti ...	0	1	1
Brain Disease and Pervigilium ...	1	1	2
„ „ „ Paralysis ...	1	0	1
Disease of Liver and Kidneys ...	1	0	1
Total ...	19	22	41

TABLE XVIII.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
General Paralysis ...	4	3	7
" and Sloughing ...	1	0	1
" " Cerebral Congestion ...	2	1	3
" " Apoplexy ...	0	1	1
Paralysis and Bronchitis ...	1	0	1
" " Brain Disease ...	1	1	2
" " Sloughing ...	0	1	1
Brain Disease, with Hepatic Disease ...	1	0	1
" " Diarrhoea ...	0	1	1
Epilepsy ...	2	1	3
" (Asphyxia) ...	1	0	1
" and Brain Disease ...	1	1	2
" " Diarrhoea ...	1	0	1
Bronchitis ...	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis, Pulmonary Congestion, & Diarrhoea	1	0	1
" Emphysema, and Hydrothorax ...	1	0	1
" and Hepatic Disease ...	0	1	1
Pleuritis and Hepatic Disease ...	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Melancholia and Abstinence ...	1	0	1
" Mania and Diarrhoea ...	1	0	1
" " and Pleuro-Pneumonia ...	1	0	1
" " and Abscesses ...	0	1	1
Disease of Kidneys and Liver ...	1	0	1
" " and Bladder ...	1	0	1
" " and Heart ...	1	1	2
Decay of Old Age ...	1	0	1
" and Gangrena Senilis ...	0	1	1
Asphyxia (Drowning) ...	1	0	1
Total ...	27	14	41

TABLE XIX.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 20 to 25	"	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 25 to 30	"	...	...	...	3	2	5
" 30 to 35	"	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 35 to 40	"	...	...	...	3	1	4
" 40 to 45	"	...	...	...	3	2	5
" 45 to 50	"	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 50 to 55	"	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 55 to 60	"	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 60 to 65	"	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 65 to 70	"	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 70 to 75	"	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 75 to 80	"	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 80 to 85	"	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	27	14	41

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 days	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 20 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 23 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 2 months	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 11 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 1 year and 2 months	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" " 4 months	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" " 6 months	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" " 9 months	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 2 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	27	14	41

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	9	3	12
„ 3 months	...	...	...	5	4	9
„ 6 „	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ 9 „	...	...	...	3	0	3
„ 1 year	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 2 years	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 3 „	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 8 „	...	...	...	1	0	1
For many years	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congenital	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total	...	...	...	27	14	41

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	6	1	7
„ Hysteric	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ Puerperal	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ with General Paralysis	...	...	...	5	3	8
„ „ Epilepsy	...	...	...	3	0	3
Melancholia	...	...	...	3	0	3
Monomania of Unseen Agency	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ „ Suspicion	...	...	...	1	0	1
Dementia	...	...	...	1	3	4
„ with Paralysis	...	...	...	2	0	2
„ „ General Paralysis	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ „ Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ Senile	...	...	...	1	1	2
Amentia (Idiotcy) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	27	14	41

TABLE XXIII.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1861.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ... ..	13	9	22
„ Chronic ... ..	14	26	40
„ Recurrent ... ..	17	34	51
„ á Potu ... ..	1	0	1
„ Hysteric ... ..	0	10	10
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	14	14	28
„ „ Chorea ... ..	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis... ..	2	1	3
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	1	1	2
„ „ „ and Epilepsy ... ..	0	1	1
Dementia ... ..	11	20	31
„ Advanced ... ..	31	29	60
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	7	12	19
„ „ Paralysis ... ..	3	2	5
„ „ General Paralysis ... ..	2	2	4
„ „ Paralysis and Epilepsy ... ..	0	2	2
Melancholia ... ..	11	27	38
„ with Paralysis ... ..	0	1	1
Monomania of Pride ... ..	5	8	13
„ „ Suspicion ... ..	8	9	17
„ „ Unseen Agency ... ..	6	2	8
„ „ Superstition ... ..	3	3	6
„ „ Witchcraft ... ..	1	1	2
„ „ Fear ... ..	2	1	3
Amentia (Imbecility) ... ..	3	4	7
„ with Epilepsy ... ..	3	1	4
„ „ „ and Paralysis ... ..	1	0	1
„ (Idiotcy) ... ..	6	7	13
„ „ with Epilepsy ... ..	6	6	12
„ „ „ and Paralysis ... ..	1	2	3
Total ... ..	172	236	408

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1861.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months ...	3	4	7
„ 6 „ ...	6	6	12
„ 9 „ ...	10	7	17
„ 12 „ ...	4	4	8
„ 18 „ ...	10	15	25
„ 2 years ...	6	8	14
„ 3 „ ...	12	28	40
„ 4 „ ...	8	15	23
„ 5 „ ...	2	9	11
From 5 to 10 years ...	30	36	66
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	14	29	43
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	14	19	33
„ 20 to 25 „ ...	9	6	15
„ 25 to 30 „ ...	5	4	9
„ 30 to 35 „ ...	1	1	2
„ 35 to 40 „ ...	1	2	3
Under 53 years ...	0	1	1
For years (undefined) ...	12	20	32
Congenital ...	19	20	39
Unknown ...	6	2	8
Total ...	172	236	408

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1862.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From	5 to 10 years of age	...	...	...	0	1	1
"	10 to 15	"	...	...	6	3	9
"	15 to 20	"	...	...	3	3	6
"	20 to 25	"	...	...	10	12	22
"	25 to 30	"	...	...	12	24	36
"	30 to 35	"	...	...	18	26	44
"	35 to 40	"	...	...	23	25	48
"	40 to 45	"	...	...	26	25	51
"	45 to 50	"	...	...	16	32	48
"	50 to 55	"	...	...	20	22	42
"	55 to 60	"	...	...	9	28	37
"	60 to 65	"	...	...	5	14	19
"	65 to 70	"	...	...	11	13	24
"	70 to 75	"	...	...	7	5	12
"	75 to 80	"	...	...	4	3	7
"	80 to 85	"	...	...	2	0	2
Total					172	236	408

TABLE XXVI.—*Showing the number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1861.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	...	...	...	...	39	73	112
Incurable	...	...	...	...	133	163	296
Total					172	236	408

## APPENDIX.

### PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1861.

THE CALVARIUM WAS INCREASED IN DENSITY in 1 case of melancholia, and in 1 of dementia with epilepsy.

THE CALVARIUM WAS THINNER THAN USUAL in 2 cases of dementia, 1 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 4 of mania acute, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of senile dementia, and 1 of puerperal mania.

THE CALVARIUM WAS INCREASED IN THICKNESS AND DENSITY in 1 case of senile dementia, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of mania hysteric, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 2 of dementia, 1 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THE DURA MATER WAS ADHERENT in 1 case of senile dementia, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of mania chronic, 1 of mania acute, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 2 of dementia, 1 of puerperal mania, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THE MEMBRANES WERE THICKENED AND OPAQUE in 1 case of senile dementia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of mania acute, 3 of mania with general paralysis, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THE MEMBRANES WERE CONGESTED in 1 case of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of puerperal mania, and 1 of mania acute.

THERE WAS EFFUSION INTO THE SAC OF THE ARACHNOID in 2 cases of senile dementia, 6 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania hysteric, 2 of mania chronic, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 3 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of melancholia, 1 of puerperal mania, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THERE WAS EFFUSION INTO THE PIA MATER in 2 cases of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania hysteric, 2 of mania chronic, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 3 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of melancholia, 5 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of senile dementia, 1 of puerperal mania, 1 of monomania of suspicion, and 1 of dementia.

THERE WAS EFFUSION INTO THE VENTRICLES, in 2 cases of senile dementia, 3 of dementia, 2 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of mania chronic, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of melancholia, 3 of mania with general paralysis, and 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy.

THE BRAIN WAS CONGESTED in 1 case of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of puerperal mania, and 1 of mania with general paralysis.

THE MEMBRANES ADHERED TO THE CORTICAL GREY SUBSTANCE in 2 cases of dementia, and 1 of mania with epilepsy.

THE LINING MEMBRANE OF THE VENTRICLES PRESENTED A GRANULAR APPEARANCE in 1 case of senile dementia, 5 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of dementia, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of melancholia, and 1 of puerperal mania.

THE CONVOLUTIONS WERE SHRUNK AND WASTED in 1 case of senile dementia, 1 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of mania acute, and 1 of melancholia.

THE GREY MATTER WAS SOFTENED in 3 cases of mania with general paralysis, 3 of dementia, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania hysteric, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 3 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of senile dementia, 1 of puerperal mania, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THE WHITE MATTER WAS SOFTENED in 3 cases of mania with general paralysis, 4 of dementia, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of mania hysteric, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 2 of mania acute, 1 of senile dementia, 1 of puerperal mania, 1 of monomania of suspicion, and 1 of dementia with general paralysis.

THE BRAIN WAS IN A STATE OF RAMOLLISSEMENT in 1 case of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of mania with general paralysis, and 1 of dementia with general paralysis.

THERE WAS A DEPOSIT OF ATHEROMA IN THE ARTERIES in 2 cases of senile dementia, 1 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of mania acute, 2 of dementia, 1 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of monomania of suspicion, and 1 of dementia with general paralysis.

THERE WERE CYSTS IN THE CHOROID PLEXUS in 1 case of senile dementia, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania acute, and 1 of dementia.

THE CEREBELLUM WAS SOFTENED in 4 cases of mania with general paralysis, 2 of dementia, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 3 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 3 of mania acute, 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy, 1 of melancholia, 1 of mania chronic, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

THE PONS VAROLII WAS SOFTENED in 1 case of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania acute, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of monomania of suspicion, and 1 of mania recurrent with epilepsy.

THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA WAS SOFTENED in 1 case of dementia with epilepsy, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of mania with general paralysis, and 1 of monomania of suspicion.

IN 1 CASE OF DEMENTIA WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS a small bony plate was found in the falx cerebri.

IN 1 CASE OF DEMENTIA WITH EPILEPSY there was effusion of blood to the extent of several ounces beneath the membranes of the right hemisphere.

IN 2 CASES OF MANIA ACUTE there were some spiculæ of bone in the falx cerebri over vertex.

IN 1 CASE OF DEMENTIA there was an abscess, about the size of a nutmeg, between the layers of the dura mater over the superior portion of the left hemisphere, corresponding to which the inner table of the skull was in a diseased state.

IN 1 CASE OF MANIA WITH GENERAL PARALYSIS the dura mater contained numerous spiculæ of bone.

*Matron's Return of Female Patients employed during the year  
ending December 31st, 1861.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Sewing ... ..	21,884
Washing and Ironing ... ..	14,057
Assisting Attendants ... ..	8,138
„ In the Kitchen ... ..	2,518
„ Housemaid ... ..	961
Total number of days ... ..	47,558
Weekly Average ... ..	914
Daily „ ... ..	152
Employed 68 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients employed during the  
year ending December 31st, 1861.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors ... ..	3,311
Shoemakers ... ..	3,097
Carpenters ... ..	1,064
Smiths ... ..	1,896
Painters ... ..	1,831
Masons ... ..	629
Bakers and Brewers ... ..	1,180
Clerks ... ..	710
Hair-Pickers ... ..	1,063
Assisting Attendants ... ..	6,395
„ on Farm and Garden ... ..	13,886
Total number of days ... ..	35,062
Weekly Average ... ..	674
Daily „ ... ..	112
Employed 68 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

*Statement showing the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, and showing whether confined in Asylum or otherwise, up to 1st January, 1862.*

UNIONS.	In County and City Asylum		In other Asylums.		In Workhouse.		With Friends.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Alcester .....	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	12	15
2 Bromsgrove .....	11	13	...	...	7	9	5	3	23	25	48
3 Bromyard .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
4 Cleobury Mortimer	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	5
5 Droitwich .....	13	13	...	...	2	7	5	6	20	26	46
6 Dudley .....	13	23	...	...	4	8	4	2	21	33	54
7 Evesham .....	7	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	8	11	19
8 Kidderminster .....	21	29	...	...	7	6	5	8	33	43	76
9 Kingsnorton .....	11	8	...	...	3	1	1	2	15	11	26
10 Ledbury .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
11 Martley .....	4	10	...	...	7	6	4	7	15	23	38
12 Newent .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4
13 Pershore.....	7	14	...	...	...	2	2	1	9	17	26
14 Shipston-on-Stour...	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	4	12
15 Solihull .....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
16 Stourbridge .....	17	21	...	...	6	2	2	3	25	26	51
17 Stow-on-the-Wold...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Stratford-on-Avon...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
19 Tenbury .....	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	6	9
20 Tewkesbury .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
21 Upton-on-Severn ...	7	21	...	...	3	7	10	7	20	35	55
22 Westbromwich .....	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
23 Worcester .....	26	42	...	...	3	4	1	3	30	49	79
City of Worcester...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
County of Ditto ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Totals.....	166	231	...	1	45	55	44	59	255	346	601

# THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Annexed to this Report are the usual statistical Tables, giving information regarding the mental disease of the Patients under treatment, the character of the insanity in those admitted, the cause of their mental disease, the results and other particulars of their treatment, and the customary details regarding those who died. Taking advantage of the Census returns, which have been compiled during the current year, we have appended calculations showing the ratio of the insane poor to the population in the several districts of this county and city, and as far as the returns are available, have instituted a comparison between the insane poor of all England and Wales and those of this county.

374 Patients, 159 men and 215 women, were left under treatment from the preceding year. 130 Patients, 62 men and 68 women, were admitted, so that of both sexes 504 Patients have been treated in your Asylum in the course of the year. 55 Patients were discharged, of whom 42 were restored to

mental health; and 41 died while under care in the Asylum. The numbers at the close of the year were 408, 172 men and 236 women.

The average number resident throughout the year was 389, viz., 165 men and 224 women, which is an increase of 15 upon the return for the year 1860, while the numbers remaining at the close of this year are in excess of that of the preceding one by 34. These details will be more easily seen by referring to the Table of the general results of each year since the opening of the Asylum, printed at page 21.

The admissions are again above the average: those of the previous year were more numerous than in any former one since the opening of the Asylum, and on this occasion they are only lower by 2. We regret to be forced to report that insanity was of longer duration than twelve months in 43 of these cases; altogether in 59 of those who were sent to the Asylum, there was no reasonable prospect of recovery, for nearly one-half, or 45.4 per cent., were manifestly incurable. 20 of the cases were complicated with epilepsy, 6 inherited an impaired and defective mental organization, in some amounting to imbecility, in others to idiocy; 14 suffered from paralysis of varied type, whether that form common to, and most frequently seen, among the insane in Asylums (known as general paralysis), or local in its character, and depending on disease of a limited portion of the nervous centres; and in 7 other of the admissions there was bodily disease of various characters, and of such gravity as left no hope of mental recovery, for the Patients rapidly sunk and died within a few days or weeks of their reception. The propriety of sending such cases to an Asylum when they are of a chronic type, is very doubtful; the fatal termination is rather hastened by the process of removal, and in many such there is no more urgent necessity for removal to an Asylum at the time when it is carried out, than had existed for months previously. The possession of a certain amount of vital power and of stamina

are essential to enable Patients to bear a long journey, and to accustom and acclimatize them to the change of life which they experience on entering any Asylum ; if these be absent, it is very probable that, even with the greatest care, many of such cases will rapidly succumb within a few days of their removal to an Asylum, and such we find to be the case when this plan of procedure is adopted.

On referring to Table 4, it is seen that 43 of the Patients admitted had been insane upwards of one year : the exact duration ranging between one and fourteen years. After insanity has gained a hold on the mind of Patients, and remained unchecked and unattended to for a space of time extending over one or more years, there is so little hope of recovery that curable Hospitals refuse to receive such cases. Some few do certainly recover, but they are exceptional cases favourably circumstanced, and as a general rule all statistics prove how few recoveries occur from that class of Patients. Bearing in mind that this number of persons, with slight prospects of recovery, will remain for the rest of their lives objects of constant care to the rest of the community, and as regards themselves be the subjects of deep mental distress, and of a misfortune greater than any other, which a wise Providence inflicts on mankind, which separates them from all their former ties and associations, fills their minds with terror, gloom, despondency, suspicion, restless anxiety, wild, and unnatural ideas, and which completely obliterates or confounds those powers of mind which raise mankind above the brute creation and render them helpless and objects of the deepest sympathy—such considerations should impress upon every benevolent mind the urgent responsibility which the early attention to the developing symptoms of insanity demands, and every one connected with or meeting such a case, should at once endeavour to have the best possible advice and treatment applied to facilitate the removal of this distressing and perhaps

live-long misery. When cases are tampered with, receiving for a time no appropriate treatment, they assume generally a magnitude and gravity which in the end admit of no further delay on account of the danger which threatens their own or others' lives. This warning even is sometimes neglected till the unfortunate Patient commits an offence against the laws of his country, and is tried as a criminal for acts which are really the manifestation of a diseased mind. Many such cases at first commit offences which are fortunately light, but others, happening at frequent intervals, are of a character sufficiently horrible to alarm society, and fill every person with terror and distrust against the class to which they belong. The humanity and benevolent Legislature of our country have done much to provide care and a modicum of relief to persons suffering from insanity; they are not now treated as persons who, through their infirmity, have been lowered in the scale of society, but receive more consideration and attention on the ground of their deprivation of reason; they are protected against themselves, as well as prevented from disturbing the peace of society, and have means provided for rendering their Hospitals and Asylums comfortable, homelike, and useful as places of employment. In the cases of chronic insanity those measures are attended with a long-continued expenditure, and only afford relief and alleviation of suffering: if earlier treatment were the constant rule, temporary expense of some months' duration would, in the greater number of cases, be the means of restoring afflicted Patients to the enjoyment of mental health, which would be followed by the return of the individuals into their former pursuits, when a little care and assistance from neighbours, their clergymen, their employers, and the parish officers would suffice to establish them in their position, and promote immunity from a re-accession of their mental disease. Such precaution and facilities of treatment are always adopted as regards general bodily disease, surgical cases, and injuries. Hospitals in infinite variety afford relief to persons suffering

from all forms of disease, privation, and distress: they are widely supported, and the poor are habitually sent to them for relief of their sufferings and for treatment: no one thinks of allowing disease, in the first instance only attended with derangement of action in the various organs of our body, to progress till change of structure has altered, impaired, and destroyed their power of affording that benefit to the system which they by nature were intended to fulfil. This object is promoted and favoured by early attention and treatment, but in the cases of disordered mental manifestations no remedy is applied to the disturbed, excited, and irritated cerebral functions, while the functions of the cerebral and nervous systems are only engaged in the derangement, but, too often, delay is encouraged or allowed until changes of structure, incompatible with the delicate operations of the mental faculties, have been consummated, and it is then only permitted the psychologist and alienist physician to reduce by treatment, care, and discipline, the faculties of the deteriorated organs to an inferior and less perfect activity and usefulness, than are found to obtain in a state of health.

The admissions of the year include the cases of 4 male Patients, who were sent to the Asylum by their friends, and whose maintenance was paid out of their property. Their means did not enable them to secure their admission into a Private Asylum. Applications were received from the friends of many females under similar circumstances, but the crowded state of the Asylum in that department did not enable your Committee to entertain the proposals for their reception. There is no doubt, did your Asylum contain any accommodation for Patients beyond the actual and immediate requirements which the Lunacy Acts render compulsory on counties and boroughs, but that the friends of Patients of moderate but humble means would take advantage of the privilege of sending their relatives to this Asylum for treatment, and that considerable numbers would apply for admission. This arrange-

ment would probably in some measure reduce the number of Patients sent in by the various Unions, to whom friends often apply that their relatives may be sent here, while they bear the expense, reimbursing the Union for the charges incurred in respect of such Patients. Such an arrangement, where practicable, would be preferable, as it would remove the stigma of pauperism from a class of unfortunate persons, who would not otherwise have had any connection with their Unions as recipients of relief; and the knowledge of such a transaction embitters the mind of many a Patient during the progress of their recovery. One of the private Patients was soon discharged recovered; a second, much improved in his mental condition, was removed by his wife before recovery had been reached; a third is progressing favourably, and will probably be discharged recovered; the fourth is a case of chronic insanity, with fixed delusions and hallucinations, and his case is likely to be permanent.

One woman was admitted twice in the course of the year. She was first received as a Patient in January, suffering under an attack of melancholia, and was discharged as recovered in April. She was again admitted in July, suffering from acute mania. On her return home she had been subjected to the same influences as had originally induced her insanity, and was also considerably pressed to obtain the common necessities of life.

84 of the cases admitted were persons who were insane for the first time, and 42 had experienced relapses or subsequent attacks of their insanity on one or more previous occasions.

36 of the Patients were known to have attempted suicide, and 19 others had meditated such an act. The usual particulars are given in Table 7. Cutting their throats, drowning, attempts to precipitate themselves from heights or windows, and refusal of their nourishment and food, were the most frequently adopted modes. Several of the cases, prior to their admission, had

sustained much injury in their constitutions from prolonged fastings, and were, after their admission, sustained with difficulty for a time. Two had inflicted severe wounds on their throats, and one had taken a large quantity of a preparation of opium, which was fortunately discovered in time sufficient to prevent a fatal result.

The only casualty of the year was in a case of this description, which occurred in a man suffering from melancholia of less than the average intensity and violence. This Patient had not been reported as harbouring such a propensity in the statement which accompanied the order for his admission into the Asylum. Under treatment he improved very rapidly, and was considered sufficiently well to be employed in assisting the gardener in the propagation of plants in the greenhouse, and in attending to the plants for the wards. The arrangements had been made with his father for his discharge at the next meeting of your Committee. He appeared well, was quite cheerful, sensible, active, and free from delusions and despondency. While engaged as usual in the greenhouse, he effected his escape, and was not traced nor re-captured for some days, although diligent search was made for him within a very short time of his escape. A week afterwards he was found drowned in the river Teme. The usual inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in correspondence with the details given above. Such cases are occasionally found to occur under the greatest care and precaution which experience can suggest. It was not thought in this case that the man entertained any such propensity, nor had he exhibited any indication of it during the considerable time he was in the Asylum; besides, he was supposed to have recovered; he conducted himself rationally, spoke coherently and cheerfully, acted industriously, and had a bright and intelligent expression of countenance. In no class of the insane so much as that given to suicide, is it more difficult, if not impossible, to detect the lurking impulse to destroy their own existence; they neither give nor show any indication of what

is passing in their minds from the expression of their features, their conversation, or general mental condition, but in some of them, as in the present instance, they lead us to believe that they have a different character, or that, being recovered, they do not require that ever-present and watchful surveillance which alone can baulk such an impulse. It was ascertained that this Patient inherited a suicidal impulse, than which is known no other peculiarity of mental derangement so likely to be transmitted from generation to generation.

One Patient admitted during the year entertains a strong desire to set fire to the premises, and on several occasions he has made very praiseworthy endeavours to effect his purpose. He believes that he is acting under Divine inspiration, and exhorts every one to leave the house, as it is one day about to fall, on another to be pulled to pieces, and on other occasions to be burned. In his more genial moments the man entreats the doctors, after the usual preliminaries of the morning's conversation have been disposed of, to leave the place, and avoid the doom which is hanging over it.

More than the usual average of the cases have had their mental manifestations of unsoundness coloured by religious ideas, which are unfortunately for the most part of a gloomy, foreboding, and depressing character. They do not recover so rapidly as other cases, nor yield themselves so readily to the routine and sanitary customs of an Asylum life. They think they should be allowed to dwell on their hopes and fears, to give warning to others that the Deity requires the exercise of their undivided but clouded attention; they generally refuse food, medicine, advice, care and attention from every source. Such things for them are foolishness; they obtain no rest nor sleep, they become exhausted from watching and want, or they become furious by opposition, or under the influence of hallucinations directing them to commit some dreadful murder to appease an angry Creator, or as a sacrifice for their own and others' transgressions.

Thirteen Patients left the Asylum in various stages of relief and improvement. Eight of these were at once transferred to other Asylums, consequent on their places of settlement being found to be out of this district, from which they had in the first instance been sent here, and they were therefore transferred to the Asylums of their own counties. Five other cases, several of whom were much improved, were taken away by their relatives, who wished to have them under their own care and management, and for which purpose they gave the usual undertaking rendering themselves responsible for their proper care and treatment.

The recoveries of the year amount to 42, which is at the rate of 32.3 per cent. on the Patients of both sexes who were admitted. The ratio for the women was 38 per cent., considerably above the average, while for the men it only reached 25.8 per cent., excluding from the statistics of the year the cases of insanity manifestly incurable on their admission, the ratio would be 59 per cent., which, remembering that a number of the cases are still under treatment, must be regarded as a very favourable result of the labours of the year. It is very gratifying to be able to report to you that the Patients, who have been discharged, for the most part feel much gratitude for the care and attention bestowed on them while they were in the Asylum, and that they feel kindly disposed towards all who have ministered to their recovery. Many of them after leaving write very pleasing letters, expressing their thanks, and speaking well of the Asylum and their attendants. Many revisit the Asylum at intervals, and spend a part of a day with their former associates, bringing with them small presents as a remembrance for particular friends who may not have left. As much as is consistent with safety and the preservation of the discipline of the Asylum, those feelings and little acts of grateful kindness towards each other have been permitted and promoted, as such sympathy and such trains of thought are more likely to be beneficial in their results on the Patients rather than a more

stringent and less natural arrangement. Before any Patient is discharged from the Asylum, your Committee invariably call them before them and speak to them kindly regarding the care and attention which they have received while in the Asylum, and also advise them regarding their prospects and means. While fully appreciating these details as exhibiting the feelings of those who have recovered, and may be presumed are capable of judging as to the character of the treatment which is received while under your protection in the Asylum, it becomes our duty to state that one Patient was severely assaulted and injured during the course of the year by the violent conduct of one or more of the attendants. The man had been very restless under the influence of delusions, and persisted in removing portions of his apparel time after time. On this account he had been ill-treated, and sustained several severe injuries, for which the three attendants of his ward were tried, and one was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. The other two attendants were, of course, discharged from the Asylum, when the charge was laid against them. Such an occurrence casts a gloom and a feeling of dread and suspicion over Asylums, if viewed as the ordinary course of events, but following out the transaction it proves that Patients are more likely to receive protection from themselves and others in an Asylum than elsewhere. In the house of a friend, or in their own houses, such an occurrence under the charge of a hired assistant would not probably have attracted proper attention till the symptoms became so pressing as not to admit of relief and the necessary surgical appliances. All medical men, who see much of the insane, know how frequently they have received injuries both by their own acts, and possibly in being restrained by others, and how very rarely it happens that the injury is suspected or detected at the time, and often not until they reach the Asylum to which they may be sent for treatment. In the excited state of their minds, using wild and furious language, acting violently, making

no complaints, speaking incoherently, being extremely restless, with the customary landmarks of accident and disease masked by the above condition, and overshadowed by the more prominent characters of their mental disease, it is difficult for even the accustomed expert to detect, examine, and verify the exact condition in which such a Patient is. In infancy even disease gives its special physiognomy to the countenance of the child, which the careful observer recognizes and appreciates, but in cases of acute mental disease the psychological physician must not depend on, or rest contented with, the absence or presence of such criteria, they vary and are modified by each kind of insanity, and too much reliance cannot be placed on such phenomena. Symptoms, which are all but universally present and prominent in certain states of bodily disease and of accidents, when uncomplicated with mental alienation, are here completely absent, or are so much modified as to lead to no attention being paid them, and the Patient, often regardless of the pain and the consequences, indulges in conduct and gesticulations of a violent character, which appear to be almost impossible, considering the state of disease or the nature of the accident from which they are at the moment suffering.

The deaths were 41, viz., 27 men and 14 women, which is a mortality at the rate of 10.5 for both sexes on the average number of Patients resident in the Asylum. As is generally the case, the mortality was much higher amongst the male than the female Patients, being for the former sex at the rate of 16.3 per cent., while for the latter it was only 6.2 per cent. The deaths were at the rate of 8.13 on the total number of Patients under treatment. This ratio is rather lower than has obtained since 1858, when, as also in 1857, a much lower rate prevailed. On the female side, however, during the past year, considered by itself, there has been a lower mortality than has ever heretofore been present in this Asylum. Twelve deaths were ascribed to general paralysis and its complications, 4 to paralysis,

2 to various other forms of brain disease, and 7 were due to epilepsy. Thus 25 deaths were the result of disease of the brain or other nervous centres, and of this number 15 were those of men and 10 those of women. Five deaths, 4 of men and 1 of a woman, were owing to diseases of the organs of respiration and circulation; 4 deaths, 3 men and 1 woman, resulted from exhaustion and defective nutrition, consequent upon their mental condition; 4 deaths, 3 men and 1 woman, were occasioned by disease of the kidneys and the usual complications of a secondary character; 2, one of either sex, were the result of the wearing out of the system, which takes place in advanced life; and in 1 man death was caused by drowning. Twelve of the Patients deceased had attained to over 60 years of age; 3 of them ranged from 60 to 65 years, 3 more from 65 to 70 years, 2 from 70 to 75 years, 3 from 75 to 80 years, and 1, an old woman, was at the time of death in her 85th year.

No epidemic nor any general disease has prevailed amongst the Patients throughout the year; their general health has, as a rule, been quite up to the average of former years. There have been four admissions of persons in a moribund state. The mortality in any year will in a great measure depend on the state of health of those admitted, assuming the prevalence of no epidemic, for a considerable portion of our yearly mortality is always the result of acute attacks of insanity, or of the bodily complications which attend or induce such insanity. Thus, during the past year 8 persons died before they had been two months in the Asylum, one surviving admission only 3 days, a second 7, and a third 9 days, the other 5 at various periods under two months; 5 more died before they had resided six months in the Asylum, and 7 more before they had been twelve months under treatment, altogether 20 Patients, or almost one-half of the entire mortality of the year. From Table 16 it will be seen that 12 of those who were brought to the Asylum during the year have already died, a number much less, however, than that of the year preceding.

Table 17 gives various particulars regarding the bodily condition and the health of the Patients at the time of their reception into the Asylum. Only 26 of the 130 admissions were in good general health and fair bodily condition. In 63 cases their health was injured and their condition reduced, and in the remaining 41 their health was bad and their condition indicative of danger to life. In all of these cases their mental condition was aggravating their bodily lesions; in some this alone was connected in the derangement of their health, but there were various other diseases complicating many of the cases, as epilepsy, paralysis, catalepsy, hysteria, struma, anæmia, cerebral and spinal congestion and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine diseases, pyæmia, hæmorrhage, bronchitis, heart disease, affections of the kidneys and liver, and poisoning of the system from certain articles of food or diet, or by means of some morbid product generated within themselves in the course of disease, or transmitted from other persons. In many of such cases, when the insanity is dependent on organic disease, we are unable to do more than palliate the symptoms; we cannot hope for recovery. In some of them, however, there is found to occur sufficient improvement to enable them to recognize their friends and others, to appreciate the care of those who wait upon them, to understand their position and know their enfeebled state of mind. In such cases appropriate treatment generally retards the progress of their disease both mentally and bodily, and remissions of its severity generally occur, when the Patients may enjoy, for varying periods of time, comparative tranquillity of mind, and may even in certain cases be able to arrange their concerns, and give such advice and directions as they would before their illness have wished. When insanity is the result of changes in the blood, we endeavour to restore that fluid to its normal condition by the usual medicinal and dietetic measures, or we adopt means to eliminate whatever abnormal product we may recognise in it. The states of pervigilium, insomnium and extreme restlessness, and high mental activity,

are controlled as much as possible by suitable remedies in most cases, and often with the best results, whereby the Patient at once can obtain rest, promoting calmness of manner, clearing up wandering of the intelligence, and enabling the Patient to take nourishment and follow more readily the treatment which may be recommended, when the process of nutrition is restored, which is often in abeyance in such states of excitement. Also, in cases depending on shocks of the nervous system, which are productive of their insanity, there is attendant bodily derangement, which requires the aid of the physician to promote its removal. The change of the Patient to an Asylum certainly does much to promote the process of recovery, by withdrawing the individual from the scenes, trains of thought, and disordered feelings, to which the Patient had become habituated, but beyond this, in the majority of cases, something is necessary in the form of medical treatment. Of late years it is probable that many more cases of symptomatic insanity occurring amongst the poor are sent to our Asylum than was formerly done, owing to the special arrangements made for their care, both as respects the state of the health, and their mental condition. The type of such insanity is of very varied character, but generally it takes the form of acute maniacal delirium, or in more chronic cases, of mental incapacity, with extreme restlessness, irritability, and more or less unconsciousness of all external objects and impressions. Another class of persons, with broken constitutions, and with various chronic degenerations, whose mental faculties are completely destroyed, are often sent to end their days in Asylums, viz., those incapacitated by old age, the time of life at which this is reached varying with each individual. Others are sent who have inherited a low mental organization; they at an early period of life break down, becoming helpless and dependant on others for the performance of every office of daily life. Another larger class are those who are the subjects of epilepsy, which, in its progress, generally induces complete prostration of the mental faculties, (an acquired state of fatuity,)

or in others there is great irritability of the passions and excitement of the mind, which run into an attack of mania, attended with violent mental disturbance, the presence of delusions and hallucinations, which render the Patient at intervals furious, dangerous, and very difficult of control and management. Many cases which have suffered from apoplexy and paralytic attacks, terminate in mental aberration and impairment of the mind, and live for years a dreamy existence, incapable of any exertion, and unable to manage themselves or their concerns. The same remarks apply to other forms of brain disease. It is not uncommon to have Patients brought to the Asylum suffering from an attack of acute mania, in whom the lungs are in a state of active disease. Several cases have occurred when the Patients died a few days after their admission into the Asylum, in whom the lungs were found in a state of gangrene, in others in a state of extensive and deep congestion, or inflammation, or filled with recent tubercular deposits. Others have been sent, in whom a typhoid condition has been developed by long continued violent excitement, attended with general functional derangement of all the organs concerned in the processes essential to health and life. A large class of cases suffer from uterine derangements and various irregularities, which, by sympathy, induce cerebral irritation and mental disturbance. Rheumatic affections frequently complicate the cases admitted; in others, disease of the heart, leading to alterations in the force and regularity of the circulation in the brain; in others, disease of the kidneys, inducing various secondary diseased states; and so as regards the liver. Defective nutrition and various dyspeptic conditions are observed in many of those admitted, which probably induce insanity, by interfering with the healthy nutrition and renewal of the cells, which form the active part of the nervous centres, and in which are believed to reside the power of generating the nerve force, which regulates and controls the functions and processes of our organic life, and on the healthy condition of which cells the exercise of our intellectual powers are supposed to be dependant.

On referring to Table 8, which gives the occupations of those admitted, it will be seen from what a limited class of the community the bulk of our Patients are derived. Twenty-two belonged to the class of agricultural labourers, 10 of whom were men, while 12 females were their wives or daughters; 11 females were the wives of artizans, who were occupied in attending to their household concerns, 8 were female domestic servants; 5 were nailers, 4 of them women, and 1 a man; 5 were tailors, 4 men and one woman; 4 women were dressmakers; 7 men were farmers or gardeners; 7 were engaged in the glove trade, 6 women and 1 man; 3 were employed in carpet manufactories, 2 men and 1 woman, and various other trades are represented by one or two examples. The above enumeration is such as might be expected in this county, where a large proportion of the inhabitants is engaged in agricultural pursuits; female domestic servants occur in larger number than might be anticipated, probably owing to the exertions which many of the class are called upon to make for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood. The numbers returned as glovers, nailers, and carpet weavers, would seem to indicate that these trades had suffered more than the usual amount of hardship and distress to have induced attacks of insanity amongst them in so many instances, and it is known that these branches of industry have been more than usually depressed during the past year. Every occurrence which lowers the vital stamina of the population is certain to react on their mental health, and induce a lower amount of mental vigour, from which many will probably suffer from attacks of insanity. Of course, distress of mind, anxiety, and other depressing emotions, must enter into the combination of circumstances which produce this result, but in such cases they may all be referred to the depressed state of trade, as the prime mover of the calamity.

Table 6 gives the assigned causes of insanity for the admissions. These have been diligently inquired into, and the history of most of the cases ascertained with moderate certainty, either

at the time of their reaching the Asylum, or from correspondence and inquiries subsequently carried on with the persons best acquainted with the Patients. In a few cases, where the Patients were unknown in the district from which they were sent, no particulars could be learned concerning them. Cases of a physical character, and affecting the general health, were the agents which produced attacks of insanity, in 71 cases, or 54·6 per cent. of the Patients. Moral influences acting through the minds of the Patients were concerned in the attacks of 51 cases, or 39·2 per cent. of the admissions. As has been the case in former years, the physical agencies predominate over the moral to a very considerable extent, and such will probably continue to be the rule for Patients in the rank of life of those received into our County Asylum. Many of them are exposed to accidents and injury of the head in the course of their daily employments; many are under the necessity of subjecting themselves to the inclemency and changes of the season without adequate protection from their clothing, and so bring on bodily illness, which, interfering with their power of production, and leading to distress, often culminate in insanity, and, in other cases, irregular, dissolute, and intemperate habits are followed by a similar result.

On looking over the table, we find that various diseased conditions of the brain and nervous centres, as epilepsy, paralysis, spinal and brain disease, were the cause of their insanity in 18 of the cases admitted during the year. Concussion of the brain and falls on the head were known to have been followed by insanity in three other instances. Five attacks were ascribed to intemperance, and four others, who had been previously insane, had a re-accession of their malady from the same cause, while in 4 others, who indulged in the same intemperate habits, there was superadded the loss of a situation, a disappointment, failing health, and the enlisting of a much-loved child. Altogether, such habits contributed to attacks of insanity in 13 persons, 9 men, and 4 women. That tendency to insanity

which is transmitted from parent to child, and which is often called into activity by the occurrence of circumstances and causes which, in a healthy person, would be of no injury and ineffectual for such result, was present in 5 cases. Two girls who had formerly been Patients in the Asylum were seduced, and were afterwards returned to our care in a much worse condition. In four cases the change of life and the process of parturition induced insanity. 10 cases were owing to the derangement of the general health from various causes; they were consequent upon fevers, measles, the breaking up of the constitution by syphilis, prostitution, or the occurrence of poverty and want, while the Patient was in a feeble state of health. Six other of the cases were born defectively organized in their mental capacities. One case was ascribed to the fright and concussion received in the Brettel Lane Railway accident, where so many persons were injured.

As regards the moral causes, one woman was driven insane by a fright; one man became insane through jealousy of his wife, whom formerly he had treated with great cruelty, and probably the remembrance of this, and regret at his own misconduct, contributed to the same result. Nine cases of persons of various religious denominations are ascribed to misguided and fanatical zeal in matters of religion. This number is much in excess of that previously met with, and would indicate that revival influences have extended to this district. Most of the cases have come from some distance, and had followed close attendance on public religious services, or deep thinking and brooding on certain punishments which attend the commission of sin, to the exclusion of the ordinary duties of daily life. Their imagination and feelings were morbidly excited by contemplating their own and others sins and shortcomings; they were fearfully apprehensive of God's immediately impending wrath, they had no hope, and were forgetful of their Creator's mercy and promises of forgiveness through their Redeemer. In a few of the cases, the Patients believed they had received the gift of

Divine inspiration—that they had been allowed to partake of the blessings promised to the faithful in Paradise, and lived in a state of ecstasy and supreme happiness ; in both instances their minds had become warped and diseased from exclusively and fanatically dwelling on one series of the attributes of the Divine power and character. Three women became insane in consequence of the desertion of their husbands, which reduced them to distress and poverty, and left them helpless. Grief for the death of dear friends was the only causes assigned in six cases ; in 3 more, anxiety about the means of their subsistence was added to this depressing passion. Ill-treatment by a husband, and a former attack of insanity, were present, along with the foregoing cause, in two other cases. One man became insane in consequence of his wife's infidelity. Disappointments of the affections was the ostensible cause in 5 Patients. One young man became insane through sympathy ; after seeing a sister who was confined in an adjoining County Asylum for an attack of acute mania, he became so much affected and depressed in his feelings and spirits, and so overpowered, that he himself fell into a state of melancholia. Over exertion of mind, with want of rest and sleep, while endeavouring by reading and study to advance their position in life, occasioned the attacks of three persons. One case was induced by imprisonment, to which the painful feelings consequent on the remembrance of his offence contributed : this person was naturally of a weak mental development. Twelve other cases may be associated together, and ascribed to anxiety about their friends and their concerns, to domestic troubles and trials, and to the depression of trade and consequent difficulty experienced by them in sustaining a precarious existence with reduced means by reason of the want of employment. From an examination of this class of causes, it is seen that care, anxiety, distress of mind, grief, remorse, jealousy, violently enthusiastic emotions and feelings, fright, overtension of the mental faculties, disappointment of cherished hopes, and struggles for a livelihood in times of depression, with family

trials, are the most prevalent and active agents in the production of insanity.

Seeing how various are the causes of insanity, whether we examine the moral or physical ones, and observing that the ratio of their prevalence varies from year to year, and more especially so from one epoch to another, and knowing that the same results are found to vary in different countries, and in different districts of the same country, and it being a matter of history that convulsions of society, or strong popular passions and opinions, are productive of cases of insanity as regards the ideas then prevalent, we are forced to conclude that those varying mental operations are not of themselves more dangerous in their action upon the community than others, but rather that the prominence and undue exaltation of any class of opinions, ideas, or feelings, are prejudicial to the mental health of the people, and that such excesses should therefore not be encouraged lightly by those seeking to benefit society. The weak members of the community are the first to give way in any such crisis, and these are the persons most likely to be depressed by passing events, or excited to a dangerous extent by the current topics of the day. An improved education for the mass of the people, and reaching so low in the scale of society as to elevate and benefit the mental training of the children of the poor, and of the class immediately above them, may be expected to cause a reduction in the number of those attacked with insanity. From what has been already stated as regards the unequal exercise of the mental faculties, and the predominance of certain ideas and trains of thought as favourable to the progress of insanity, it will be evident that in the training of youth and childhood, that system should be pursued which both develops and strengthens the moral and intellectual faculties, while at the same time the intellectual powers of the mind are improved by exercise, and the individual is taught to control and keep in check the passions and the will, and direct the operations of the mind into those various channels essential for its health and well-being. The

perfection of education will consist in the even cultivation of all the mental and emotional faculties, and in proportion as this system has been carried out will the individuals be able to resist the inroads of disease, and escape uninjured from causes, where others less protected by judicious training would succumb. The mental powers of those who are in feeble health, and have impaired physical stamina, are for the most part inferior in force and vigour to those of persons of a more robust constitution. It is not therefore a matter of surprise that the number of persons of the poorer class of society who become insane should exceed in proportion those more favourably situated in these respects, and more strongly constituted in their minds.

The Annual Returns of lunatics show that the number of cases of insanity chargeable to their Unions remaining under treatment at the close of each year is much larger in this class of the community than amongst private Patients, and also that the yearly additions made to the former are much greater than those which are recorded for the latter. While the private insane of the country are almost stationary, the insane poor chargeable to the various Unions become each year much more numerous, and the returns given by the Commissioners in Lunacy, in their Annual Report to the Lord Chancellor, show that the insane poor are accumulating in the County and Borough Asylums, in Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, in a much greater proportionate ratio than the private Patients do in all the Asylums where they are located.

The returns of the Census, as given by the Registrar General in his Report presented to Parliament, states the population of the county and city, and also of the different Unions comprised entirely, or in part, in this district, and to these we have added the returns of lunatics presented to your Committee by the Clerks to the several Boards of Guardians, showing the dispositions of those lunatics and idiots which are chargeable to them, and the ratio which these insane poor bear to the general

population. To these have been added in the following Table a similar statement for all England and Wales :—

*Table showing the Population of the Unions in this County, and the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to them on the 31st December, 1861, and their ratio to the Population.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Population according to Census of 1861.	No. of Lunatics, Idiots, &c., in Asylum on the 31st December, 1861.	No. of Lunatics, Idiots, &c., with Friends or in Unions on the 31st December, 1861.	Total of Lunatics, Idiots, &c., chargeable to Unions on the 31st December, 1861.	Ratio of Lunatics, Idiots, &c., who are in the Asylum, to the Population of 1861.	Ratio of all Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., to the Population of 1861.
Stourbridge ...	68,717	38	13	51	1 in 2,147	1 in 1,347
Kidderminster ...	30,295	50	26	76	" 606	" 399
Tenbury ...	7,365	3	6	9	" 2,455	" 818
Martley ...	15,093	14	24	38	" 1,078	" 397
Worcester ...	30,970	68	11	79	" 455	" 397
Upton-on-Severn ...	21,010	28	27	55	" 750	" 382
Evesham ...	14,762	13	6	19	" 1,135	" 777
Pershore ...	13,864	21	5	26	" 660	" 533
Droitwich ...	19,244	26	20	46	" 740	" 418
Bromsgrove ...	26,207	24	24	48	" 1,092	" 546
King's Norton ...	47,347	19	7	26	" 2,492	" 1,821
Dudley ...	130,268	36	18	54	" 3,618	" 2,412
Alcester ...	16,877	10	5	15	" 1,688	" 1,125
Shipston-on-Stour ...	19,852	9	3	12	" 2,206	" 1,654
West Bromwich ...	92,488	17	0	17	" 5,440	" 5,440
Worcester County & City ...	307,601	397	204	601	1 in 774	1 in 512
England and Wales ...	20,061,725	20,950	14,800	35,750	" 957	" 561

From this Table it will be learned that there is 1 pauper lunatic or idiot in the county for every 512 of the population, while for all England and Wales the ratio would be 1 in every 561. Of their insane, Worcester had on the 1st January, 1862, 66.05 per cent. resident in its Asylum, while over the rest of the country the ratio was 65.87 per cent. In both instances the ratio here is very close to that which prevails elsewhere. Worcester, however, has a larger proportion of its insane poor in the Asylum to the general population than would be the average for the whole country; for the former it is 1 for 774 persons, and for the latter 1 for every 957. On looking over the returns from the Worcester Unions, we observe that Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, Martley, and Kidderminster, all approach very closely to each other in the proportion of their lunatics to the general population, the highest ratio in those Unions being 1 lunatic for every 382 of the population, and the lowest 1 for every 399. Droitwich comes next, and has a ratio of 1 for every 418, Pershore 1 for every 533, Bromsgrove 1 for every 546, and Evesham 1 for 777 inhabitants. In some of the other cases the population of the whole Unions is tabulated, while the number of lunatics only belonging to that portion of them which is situated within this county is given, so that the ratio shown in the Table is evidently too low, and should include (to be correct) the cases of those lunatics resident in the Asylums of the adjoining counties, or boarded with friends, or detained in Workhouses. As was observed in a former Report, it is remarkable that the returns of Patients should be more numerous in those Unions immediately around the Asylum, and that the proportion of lunacy becomes lower as we increase our distance from the place where it is situated. Dr. Arlidge, in a recent review of Lunacy Statistics, calculates that there is in round numbers 1 adult lunatic known to the authorities in every 300 grown-up individuals of the population of all England and Wales, and that, taking into account the cases of insanity not enumerated in the official documents, the rate would be one adult

lunatic to every 200 of the population who have reached to 20 years of age and upwards. From careful returns made by the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, it is found that this last ratio is what actually occurs in that part of the kingdom. On comparing those returns and calculations with those of this county and city, we are led to think that in the Unions around the Asylum, we have nearly, if not quite, drained the existing Lunatics into our calculations and returns, but in the more remote Unions there is still, it is to be feared, a tolerably wide field of lunacy unopened, and which will, in all likelihood, at last come under your supervision for care and treatment; and of this notice should be taken in making calculations for the probable requirements of the district. Nothing but differences in degrees of accuracy and defective returns can account for Stourbridge, with a population of 68,717, having only 51 lunatics and idiots chargeable to the rates, while Worcester, with not half that population, is known to have 79 insane poor.

On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in 647 unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians in receipt of relief from the rates 945,269 persons. This does not, however, include the poor relieved in a population of 247,741 persons, the Unions and parishes of which do not report to the Poor Law Board. Subtracting this part of the population, which is not included in the returns made to the Poor Law Board, from the gross population of England and Wales, we find that there is, according to the same return, one person in receipt of relief for rather less than every 21 of the general population; that from the numbers of insane persons and idiots returned to their Board, there was one such for every 601 of the population, and one of the same class for rather less than every 29 of those who are in receipt of relief. It is undoubtedly true that many persons become chargeable to their Unions and parishes on account of their insanity, but still the proportion of the insane which occurs amongst the poor is much larger than out of the general population, and arises in great measure from the causes

which have been alluded to in an earlier part of this Report. On comparing those statistics of the Poor Law Board Return with those of this county and city, it is seen on referring to the Table that this ratio is lower than that which obtains in this district, and it is lower than that supplied by the Commissioners in Lunacy in their Report to the Lord Chancellor, and which is founded on the numbers of the insane poor actually in Asylums at the end of the year 1861.

The recent Act of Parliament, which takes effect from the 25th of March next, and transfers the expense of the maintenance of all lunatics in Asylums from the individual parish in which their settlement is adjudged to be to the common fund of that Union in which the parish is comprised, will probably bring about considerable change in the frequency and early period at which Patients may be sent to Asylums for treatment. All rateable property will have to contribute to this fund, from which the charge for the maintenance of lunatics will be defrayed, and parishes having no patients in our Asylum will be forced to contribute their share towards the cost of the lunatics in their Union. The area is enlarged from which the payment for their care is derived. The effect of this change will probably render Overseers and Relieving Officers less desirous of keeping Patients out of an Asylum, and out of the returns those scattered cases of insanity, which, as long as possible, were formerly regarded as ordinary paupers, and boarded with friends or strangers on various terms. If such system be still continued, the change will continue to fall on the individual parish, but if the nature of their case be recognised, and the person be sent under orders to an Asylum, the cost of their charge will be defrayed out of the common fund of the Union. This Legislative enactment will remove a great burden from many small parishes which often have a family strongly contaminated with lunacy settled within their limits, and will, by transmitting the burden of the cost of their care over a larger area, reduce the oppression which was often experienced in that case, while at the same

time it will remove one great inducement to pass over and neglect such cases as were considered of no pressing emergency, and which were brought to the knowledge of the Guardians or of the Officials who acted under them.

The Infirmary Ward on the female side of the Asylum, built for the accommodation of 40 Patients, which was commenced during the preceding year, has been completed and brought into occupation. It is found to be well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, and has already contributed much relief to the other Wards, by allowing the removal of such Patients from them as were in a delicate and infirm state of health, and whose general condition and strength were so reduced as to render it inexpedient for them to follow the system of hours which are there practised, and to use the ordinary dietary of the Asylum. Patients so feeble as to be unable to move about by themselves, and those requiring much medical care and treatment, have, with decided benefit, been sent to the new Hospital Ward: being a ground floor ward, it admits of the easy access of all the feeble and paralytic Patients to the open air and the general airing courts, which are situated only a few yards from the day rooms and dormitories. The plateau on which the Asylum is built did not admit of the extension of the main front, for the ground suddenly makes an abrupt fall a short distance from that extremity of the frontage. It was therefore necessary to attach this ward at right angles to the old structure, one-half of the new ward extending to the front and the other to the rear. A short corridor connects it with the West Ward, and opens a communication with the rest of the Asylum. A covered way of access for the general traffic has been made along one of the airing courts, where it serves as a verandah, while it prevents any confusion in the wards intervening between it and the central offices by affording a route for the Patients and Attendants independent of them. The ward runs north and south; the day rooms having a westerly aspect, command a beautiful and extended view of the

Malvern range, and of the undulating intervening valley : they and the large dormitories are lighted on two sides. The ward is only one story, and does not interrupt the view or ventilation of the original portion of the Asylum. The extremities of the ward terminate in blocks, which contain each a large day room and dormitory 30ft. by 20ft. The ceilings are all 12ft. 6in. in height. Either of the day rooms can dine the whole of the patients comfortably, while these two dormitories contain 9 beds each. The two blocks are connected by a central corridor, lighted from the roof, with three cross passages leading to the old wards, the airing courts, and the covered way of approach. On each side of the corridor are situated the other dormitories, the single rooms, the attendants' rooms, and the various offices. Adjoining and opening into each of the large dormitories are the attendants' rooms, which are thus placed, one at either end of the gallery. There is a bath-room, with two baths, a scullery, a lavatory, two store rooms, a small room for mops, brooms, and cleaning materials, two water closets, one near each day room ; two dormitories with three beds, 15 ft. by 11 ft. ; two dormitories with four beds, 20 ft. by 12 ft. ; and eight single rooms, 12 ft. by 7 ft.

2	Dormitories for 9 Patients.	18	Beds.	833	cubic ft. per head.
2	„ „ 4 „	8	„	750	„
2	„ „ 3 „	6	„	687	„
8	„ „ 1 „	8	„	1050	„

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All the dormitories and day rooms have open fire places ; there is also a fire place in the central corridor, in two of the single rooms, and each of the attendants' rooms. At the back of each grate there is a cast-iron air chamber communicating with the external atmosphere through a channel in the brick-work ; the air from this is conducted by two flues at the side of the chimney piece into the day rooms, dormitories and corridor. A sliding valve regulates the quantity of air which is

admitted at both extremities of the flues. In each day room the whole of the Patients would have 190 cubic feet space at the same time, but this quantity may be doubled, as the Patients pass daily a portion of their time in two rooms ; besides, there are always several Patients confined to their beds, which increases still further the cubic allowance for each. The windows in all the day and sleeping rooms are sufficiently low to admit of the Patients having a view from them ; they are on the sash principle, and open at the top and bottom for a limited distance ; those of the single rooms have shutters, which can be secured at night, and also the dormitories, where they have a louver construction. The extraction is by means of flues, which commence near the ceilings of the different rooms and passages, and pass towards the extremities of the corridor, where are situated the chief chimney flues, distinct from, but adjoining which, these enter the upright shafts, which are carried to a considerable elevation. The ventilation and warming have been found successful during the past winter.

Owing to the abrupt fall of the ground along a part of the line where the new ward has been placed, it was found cheaper to make a basement under it than to fill up the space with earth. These rooms are well adapted for storing coals, roots, or farm produce, and are of easy access by means of the carriage drive which passes close alongside the new ward. The entire cost of the building, including the Architect's commission, was £2,430. 6s. 4d., being at the rate of £60. 15s. 2d. per head for each Patient.

Since the completion of the works undertaken some time ago there has been an abundant supply of water for all the purposes of the Asylum. The heading from the brook alone has produced more water than has been consumed on the premises, but our former supply is still drawn upon from day to day, and the new works are only called upon to make up the deficiency which existed when that was our only source of supply. It is satisfactory to know that the heading has made sufficient to

supply the Asylum, and that it has not as yet been necessary to abstract any water from the brook for our use, but in times of flood the water rises through the filtering bed and passes into and fills the whole length of the heading, which acts as a reservoir, and probably assists much in giving us a continuous supply. The old pumps, the cooking, the Laundry, machinery, the heating of the water used in the Laundry and Kitchen, the new pumps, the heating of the Store Rooms, Central Offices, and the new Recreation Room, are all supplied with steam from the new boiler, which also works the engine. There will also be steam to heat the water for the new ward for 100 female Patients from the same source. By this means a considerable saving of fuel is effected, for formerly two boilers were always at work, and in winter it was often necessary to have recourse to the third, and even then there was a deficiency of steam power, and the work was carried on with difficulty.

Various additions have been made in the course of the year to the comforts of the Patients, and the old wards have now for the most part a furnished and homelike appearance: this is especially so on the female side. Visitors are not now struck with the bare and bleak aspect of the Asylum, which led them to suppose that the Patients using the wards could not appreciate the presence or absence of the objects by which they were surrounded. Such adjuncts give a tone of contentment to the Patients, and render them less difficult of control and management, by presenting to their attention and care things calculated to arouse their minds from their deranged feelings and imaginations.

The necessary furniture and fittings for the new ward were all prepared in the Asylum by the Patients, with the assistance of their attendants and a hired journeyman. The county and city thus obtain suitable furniture adapted to the purposes of its Asylum at little more than the cost of the materials used in their construction.

Owing to the increasing numbers of the Patients on both sides of the Asylum, the necessity for a larger quantity of land had been for a considerable time experienced, both to afford them the means of employment and recreation, and also to enable the Asylum to produce sufficient vegetables and farm produce for its own consumption. An adjoining field to the south of the Asylum, containing over 9 acres of arable land, fortunately came into the market; this has been purchased by your Committee, and is now added to the estate already held for the purpose and benefit of the Patients. In most of the new County Asylums the land purchased is sufficient in extent to give an acre to every four Patients. The land now belonging to this county and city on account of the Asylum does not exceed 56 acres, which is exclusive of that rented from year to year.

By the kindness and assistance of your Committee, and of many friends in the county and city, we were enabled to purchase, for the benefit and amusement of the Patients, an Oxy-Calcium Dissolving View Apparatus, of superior construction, with an extensive and instructive assortment of slides. While taking this opportunity of thanking the many contributors for their generous support, it will be gratifying for them to learn that their contributions have assisted in relieving the tedium of life of many an afflicted Patient for the time, and has added another subject of interest to the inmates of our Asylum. Persons shut out from the world and society, as are the Patients in an Asylum, require all the means which can possibly be placed at our disposal, to prevent their falling, in the progress of their illness, into hopeless torpor, to rouse their dormant faculties, excite their attention, and recall their minds, even for a few hours, to some subject of pleasant but healthy interest. For this purpose nothing is better calculated for success than objects which are attractive to the eye. For many other acts of kindness and attention rendered to individual Patients, or parties of them, by our neighbours, or friends at a distance, we

take the same opportunity of returning our best thanks, assuring them that the services rendered excited grateful feelings in the midst of disordered faculties, and that the recollection of such attentions are often vividly treasured and remembered, as marks of the interest taken in them, while afflicted, by others who enjoy the blessings of Providence in a more extended sphere.

In presenting to your Committee this Ninth Annual Report, your Superintendent begs to acknowledge the continued confidence and consideration which he has received on all occasions at your hands, and the attention which has been bestowed to those matters which have necessarily frequently been brought forward for your decision and approval.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in assuring you that the attendance at Church has much increased during the past year, and that there appears to be a greater desire among the patients to attend the services. I have frequently received complaints from patients, who, for good reasons, have not been allowed to attend, and I do not remember a single instance of refusal from any person of any religious sect whom I have recommended to come.

My visits to the Wards generally seem to be welcome, and the sick almost invariably express themselves grateful for my ministrations.

I am also happy to say that the heating-apparatus, now in use in the Chapel, is a complete success.

There is only one improvement, indeed, in the Chapel which occurs to me as desirable, and as it is one of ornament rather than utility, I feel doubtful whether I ought to make this appeal to the Committee, or to the private benevolence of its members. It is to fill the three small windows in the chancel with stained glass. The great improvement it would be to the appearance of the Chapel, at a comparatively small expense, must be clear to every person of taste. I think too, that some degree of utility may easily be shown to belong to it. Insane persons, like children, may be taught something by pictures—a principle which has been very happily recognised lately in the purchase

of a magic lantern. It is an extension of this principle to the House of God, where, perhaps, it ought to have been first acted upon, that I now recommend, as I am decidedly of opinion, that three beautiful windows, where well-chosen and well-treated scriptural subjects were constantly before the eye, would not be without a beneficial effect upon many of my congregation.

Certainly those who approve of such aids to divine worship in Cathedral or ordinary parish Church, will not object to them in an Asylum Chapel. I have been told that the offer of three stained windows was made some time ago by a private individual, and that it was not thought seemingly to accept such a gift from a private hand. This gives me greater hope, Gentlemen, that it has always been your intention to supply the want by your own public act, and I trust that before another year, the order for this improvement may be given.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

E. HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

WORCESTER :

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