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

Contributors

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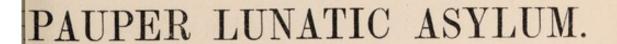
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER



WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY HOLL & DARKE, HERALD-OFFICE.

1868.

Committee of Visitors for 1867.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport. THOS. GALE CURTLER, ESQ., (Chairman), Bevere House, Worcester. REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley Rectory, Worcester. REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester. R. P. AMPHLETT, ESQ., Wychbold Hall, Droitwich COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn. SIR HENRY LAMBERT, BART., Great Malvern. EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury. JOSEPH KITELEY, ESQ., Kidderminster. REV. W. S. VALE, Mathon Lodge, Malvern.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

JOHN STALLARD, ESQ., (Mayor), Worcester.
THOS. SOUTHALL, ESQ., Worcester.
WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ., Rainbow Hill, Worcester.
J W. LEA, ESQ., Upper Wick, Worcester.

THE HON. C. G. LYTTELTON, Hagley Park, Stourbridge.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.
G. J. HEARDER, M.D.

Chaplain.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Trensurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Anditor.

MR. T. H. WHEELER.

Asplum Clerk.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS, 1868, AND TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1867, PURSUANT TO THE 62ND SECTION OF "THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

Your Committee have much pleasure in again reporting their entire confidence in Dr. Sherlock, and they are glad to observe that the Commissioners in Lunacy (in their Report given below) have, as on previous occasions, referred in warm terms to the satisfactory condition of the Asylum, which we need hardly say is mainly due to his able and judicious management.

The conduct of the subordinate officers and servants of the Establishment has been good during the year.

The conversion of the Superintendent's late Residence into Dormitories for male Patients was completed early in the year; but we regret to state, as was intimated in our last annual Report, that there is a probability of further accommodation for male Patients being required at no very distant period. The number of males in the Asylum on the 31st December,

1866, was 238, it is now (December 17) 243, with only 27 vacant beds, and the Day-room accommodation is considered inadequate.

The Superintendent's new Residence is nearly finished. Dr. Hearder, the Assistant Medical Officer, has obtained the situation of Medical Superintendent of the Joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen, and we have authorized Dr. Sherlock to engage a successor at a salary for the first year of £80.

The revised Rules of the Asylum have been approved by the Secretary of State, and are now in use, as also the Regulations, which we have ourselves carefully considered.

The contract with the Visitors of the Littlemore Asylum (Oxford) has been renewed for 45 female Patients instead of 30, subject, as before, to six months' notice; but owing to the increasing numbers of our own female Patients we have given notice to the Abergavenny Asylum to remove their 10 Patients in April next.

Having found that several Patients, in a position in life somewhat above the Pauper class, had been sent to the Asylum as Paupers under arrangements with the Unions to repay the weekly cost of maintenance, we obtained from the several Unions a list of all Patients whose Friends wholly or in part reimbursed them, and subsequently gave notice to the Friends in many cases where the entire cost was so reimbursed that the Patients would be discharged unless they consented to pay for them as Private Patients at a higher rate than the ordinary weekly charge; one Patient who had ample means for his maintenance was discharged as an unsuitable case for this Asylum, and several availed themselves of the latter alternative. We have now in the Asylum under this arrangement 6 male and 4 female Patients paying sums varying from 10s. to 15s. per week.

This arrangement is a source of some profit, which we apply towards the Repair account.

In our last Report we stated that if the high price of provisions continued the weekly pay would have to be raised, and we found ourselves obliged to raise it accordingly from the 1st of April last from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 2d., and we are gratified to state that there is no immediate necessity for a further increase. Our present rate is considerably below the average now charged by other Asylums, while from the complete Returns of the several Asylums furnished to the Commissioners in Lunacy for the preceding year we observe that the weekly rate for Patients' maintenance was only lower in one, and their actual cost in three Asylums than that of Worcester.

We have again to notice the great inconvenience of sending Criminal Lunatics to ordinary Asylums, and regret that no adequate legislation has taken place on the subject.

A Criminal Lunatic, named Adam Cooper, a very violent and dangerous man, convicted at the Easter Sessions, 1866, of stealing a gun, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, was sent to the Asylum as a Criminal Lunatic on the 9th April, 1866. On the 6th January following he made his escape from the Asylum in company with another Criminal Lunatic. Cooper returned of his own accord after a week's absence, and in April last was reported to the Secretary of State as recovered. On the night the certifiates of his recovery was signed, Cooper, having been told that he would be removed back to the County Gaol, again escaped from the Asylum by picking the doorlocks, and while absent committed several serious crimes. Police were in pursuit of him for several weeks, and as they were about to apprehend him when attempting to commit a burglary, Cooper, seeing that escape was impossible, drew a knife and cut his throat, but not fatally. He was taken back to the Gaol under the Secretary of State's warrant, but was in the course of a fortnight again removed to the Asylum from the Gaol. Dr. Sherlock, however, believing him to be sane was again compelled to certify the fact, and the Secretary of State

again issued a warrant for his return to the Gaol, whence he was subsequently removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Fisherton.

We have mentioned the details of this case in order to show how unfit are County Lunatic Asylums for the reception of Criminal Patients.

We could instance another case (that of Robert Ray) which was productive of very similar results.

A Statute was passed in the last Session of Parliament under which Criminal Lunatics whose sentences have expired are thenceforth to be treated as ordinary Pauper Lunatics, and 6 Criminal Lunatics have been transferred in pursuance of this power to the ordinary Pauper list; but it is obvious that this legislation does not cure the evil complained of, and indeed only apparently reduces the number of Criminal Lunatics, as they are still in the Asylum, although in another class. The only remedy, as we consider, is the establishment of Asylums such as Broadmoor and Fisherton sufficient to accommodate all Criminal Lunatics.

We have raised the salary of the Matron from £60 to £70 on account of increased duties and long service.

The apparatus for conveying water to every part of the building to provide against fire has been completed and works very well.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 15th and 16th of November, and reported as follows: —

(COPY REPORT.)

"Worcester County Asylum,
"16th November, 1867.

"Yesterday we visited all the wards of this Asylum, seeing all the Patients in both divisions; and to-day we have gone over the workshops and offices. Everything was in good order, and the impression derived from our visit has been very satisfactory.

"Since the visit of the 16th and 17th April, 1866, the

"number of admissions of Pauper Patients has been 253,129
"males and 124 females, besides which 13 Patients discharged
"from the pauper list have been readmitted as Private Patients.
"This number, including an increase of 15 among those
belonging to Littlemore, was rendered possible by the ap"propriation of Dr. Sherlock's late residence within the
"Asylum to the accommodation of 54 male Patients; a house
having been rented since Michelmas in Powick for the
"Superintendent's use pending the completion of his new
detached residence near the Asylum gate, which has been
delayed by strikes of the masons, and will be yet a few
months before it is ready for occupation.

"The discharges in the same interval have been 129, including two private Patients recovered, and 74 other recoveries
(33 males and 41 females), those entered as relieved being
38 (15 males and 23 females), and the not improved being
15, four males and 11 females.

"In these discharges are comprised 20 female Patients "belonging to Abergavenny, removed to the Dorset Asylum at "the end of last year, the renewed contract with Abergavenny "leaving here only 10, whom we understand it to be the "intention to remove very shortly; among those discharged " also were two criminal males, one sent to Broadmoor and the "other an escaped Patient (removed from the books by "authority of the recent statute), leaving now only two "Patients of the criminal class (both females) in the Asylum, "six others having under the late statute been transferred to "the ordinary pauper list. The deaths in the same interval "of 18 months have been 86-48 males and 38 females, of "which one was a suicide by hanging, the particulars of which "were transmitted to us at the time, and the only other "instances calling for remark being that of a male epiliptic "found dead from a fit, and that of a female who died of "typhoid fever with mania a few hours after admission, in " neither of which an inquest was held to be necessary. The "rest of the deaths were from ordinary causes, of which the "principal were from general and ordinary paralysis, brain "disease, epilepsy, and disorders of the heart and lungs. This "is not a high rate of mortality, but we were struck by the "number of serious cases under treatment as we passed through the Hospital, especially on the male side. As many as 54 males and 78 females are entered as taking medicine for bodily disease, and in each division we saw upwards of 20 in bed, a majority being grave cases; unfortunately many continue to be brought here in a very bad state indeed.

"The numbers on the books to-day are 599 (in the male "division 249 and in the female division 350), of whom two " males and three females we found to be absent on leave, "besides the Abergavenny patients. There are comprised in "these 45 female Patients belonging to Littlemore, making " altogether 55 out county inmates, and there are ten of the The result is, that with the whole of the " private class. "Superintendent's late residence appropriated as pauper ac-"commodation on the male side, there are now about 18 vacant "beds in that division, the vacant female beds being six; and "supposing the out county Patients to be all removed (as "upon very brief notice they can be) there would be space in "the Asylum, under existing arrangements, for 61 more "females and 18 more males. According to the steady rate of "annual increase since the Asylum was opened this would "necessitate, in considerably less than two years, an increase " of accommodation in the male division, and it seems to us "in the highest degree desirable that consideration in what "manner the want would be best supplied should not be " delayed by the Committee.

"A circumstance which renders the matter still more urgent is the present condition of the male division in regard to dayroom space. This is decidedly inadequate, even to the present numbers, the dormitories having at the same time to the full as many beds as it is proper and safe to put in them, and this inadequate day-room accommodation constitutes the only grave drawback from the favourable impression produced upon us by the present visit. The male day rooms were so crowded as in a great measure to render of small avail the otherwise liberal arrangements for the comfort and proper treatment of the Patients, and to give an aspect of disorder to this division, presenting a marked contrast to that of the female portion of the Asylum. In both however the Patients

"themselves are generally very quiet and well behaved, and it would be difficult to praise too highly the greater part of the female accommodation, especially in the new building, or the amplitude of the provision made in it for comfort and cheerfulness. Everywhere indeed the supply of means for occupation and amusement in the wards appears to be sufficient in both divisions, but for the reasons stated the beneficial effect is more observable among the women than among the men, and unusual as the proportion of epileptic and otherwise feeble cases are, we found more than the average number even in the worst wards able to employ themselves in some way.

"The returns of the regularly employed in both divisions continue to be much as formerly reported, 232 women and 161 men: and we were glad to observe that the number of the latter in the workshops are well kept up, all but four of the 11 tailors, all but three or four of the 13 shoemakers, two of the carpenters, and several of the painters, having been taught these respective occupations since they came to the Asylum. Of farm and garden labourers there are 51, and the want of additional land even for the present male inmates is already felt.

"As to other matters of statutory enquiry, we find that "164 of each sex attend the Sunday services in chapel, and "very nearly the same numbers are at the associated enter-"tainments given regularly once a week, while 180 males " and 233 females have opportunities of exercise beyond the "Asylum grounds at stated times, 69 males and 117 females " never going beyond their airing courts. In the new build-"ings we saw a very good dinner served to 110 female "Patients. The clothing generally we thought very good, "and the bedding throughout (though we have still to regret "the use for the worst cases of the uncomfortable material "remarked upon at the last visit) was clean and well "attended to. The care which is given to the troublesome "cases here is indicated by the comparatively small number "(17 males and 30 females) returned as wet or dirty out of "an unusually large number of epileptic and feeble cases, "and we notice with satisfaction the continued good results

"attending the employment of female nurses in three male "wards. The records of seclusion show 255 instances during the last year and a half applicable to 46 Patients.

"As to matters done since the last visit, we observe that improvements have been made to the means of supplying water in case of fire in any part of the buildings, that a sun-shade has been erected in No. 5 male airing court, that printed regulations are now hung up in all the bath-rooms, and that sundry additions to the cheerfulness of the ward furniture have been made, particularly on the female side, to which we hope that a piano, the want of which is much felt by the Patients and nurses in the new building, may soon be supplied.

"No complaint was made to us by any inmate as we passed through the wards, and of the zeal and ability everywhere noticeable in the superintendence of the Asylum there can be no doubt.

"It will be matter of regret to Dr. Sherlock to lose the services of his Assistant Officer Dr. Hearder, lately chosen Superintendent of the Carmarthen Asylum, and considering that the Assistant Medical Officer alone will in future be actually resident in the building, we think it of the highest importance that Dr. Hearder's successor should be selected with the greatest care. We feel assured that the Committee of Visitors will offer such a salary as will be most likely to secure the services of a gentleman to whom so great a responsibility may safely be entrusted.

"Signed, "JOHN FORSTER, COMMISSIONERS IN "JAMES WILKES, LUNACY."

We took this Report into consideration at our monthly meeting held on the 2nd instant, and entered the following Minutes on the books:—

"The Committee do not see any present necessity for increasing the accommodation on the male side; when the necessity arises the question will be fully considered.

"The crowding in the day-rooms only occurs during a

"portion of the day, and the health of the establishment sufficiently shows that this in no way interferes with the

"salutary condition of the Institution.

"A piano to be provided as recommended by the Com-"missioners at a cost not exceeding £25."

Your Committee have visited the Asylum 12 times and the House Committee six times during the year.

At the last visit of the House Committee in 1865, 1866, and 1867 the number of Patients was as follows:—

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
11th December, 1	1865	 212	 322	 534
30th November,	1866	 235	 331	 566
30th November,	1867	 247	 352	 599

The difference in the numbers of female Patients under contract with other Asylums (1867 against 1866) is a decrease of five.

We append a Statement of the Repair Account, showing a balance in hand of £146. 14s. 2d., and believe that the profit on the private Patients and Patients under contract for the coming year will again be sufficient to meet the cost of repairs.

We hope that the £3,000 placed by the county and city at the disposal of the Committee to convert the late Superintendent's residence into dormitories, and for building the Superintendent's house, will leave a margin sufficient to pay for new furniture, boundary fence, and all other incidental requirements.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. G. CURTLER, Chairman.

17th December, 1867.

REPAIR ACCOUNT, 1867.

1867.	RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	D.
	Balance from last year (14th Ann page 14)				817	6	9
Feb. 4.	To Profit on Abergavenny)						
	Patients, Michaelmas to Christmas, 1866	33	0	0			
	Ditto, ditto, Oxford	98	0	0	191	0	0
35 0	T. 1. 1. T. 1. 1.			_	131	0	0
May 6.	Ditto, Abergavenny, Lady-	27	17	2			
	Ditto, Oxford ditto	91	9	3			
	Ditto, Private Patients	4	6	10			
			_		123	13	3
Aug. 5.	Ditto, Abergavenny, Midsum-	28	3	4			
	Ditto, Oxford ditto	126	15	0			
	Ditto, Private Patients ditto			4			
	2100,211,000 2000000 000000			100	202	16	8
Nov. 4.	Ditto, Abergavenny, Michael-	28	9	6			
	mas, 1867						
		108	0	10			
	Ditto, Oxford ditto	128		10			
		128 46		10 9	202	17	1
	Ditto, Oxford ditto				-	-	
	Ditto, Oxford ditto				202 £1477	-	1 9
1867.	Ditto, Oxford ditto	46			-	-	
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE Paid General Repairs for	46			-	-	
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE A. Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter, 1866, as	46	4	9	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter, 1866, as under:—	46 4.	4 s.	9 	£1477	-	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto	46 	s. 2	9 	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto	46 	s. 2 10	9 	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto	£. 3 4	s. 2 10 12	D. 10 4 0	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto	£. 3 4 7	s. 2 10 12 13	D. 10 4 0 1	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter, 1866, as under:— Perks, paints Hardy & Co., castings Arden, Geo., taps Hall, J. & F., iron Short & Son, timber	£. 3 4 7 26	s. 2 10 12 13 6	D. 10 4 0 1 7	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter, 1866, as under:— Perks, paints Hardy & Co., castings Arden, Geo., taps Hall, J. & F., iron Short & Son, timber. Rowlands & Son, bricks	46 	s. 2 10 12 13 6 0	D. 10 4 0 1 7 5	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto	46 	s. 2 10 12 13 6 0 10	D. 10 4 0 1 7 5 3	£1477	13	9
_	Ditto, Oxford ditto Ditto, Private Patients ditto EXPENDITURE Paid General Repairs for Christmas Quarter, 1866, as under:— Perks, paints Hardy & Co., castings Arden, Geo., taps Hall, J. & F., iron Short & Son, timber. Rowlands & Son, bricks	46 	s. 2 10 12 13 6 0 10	D. 10 4 0 1 7 5	£1477	13	9

		£.	0	n	£.		-
	Prought forward	102	8.	D. 4	æ.	5.	D.
	Brought forward		î	8			
	Mason, J., paper-hangings Bromhall, J., files	1	8	4			
	Dodge, G. P., washers	77.0	11	7			
	Webb, H. C., oil	100	1	8			
	Marris, Geo., bedsteads	55	17	6			
	Wood, J. S., sand	00	9	0			
	Norman, E., lime		3	0			
	Bailey, Pegg, & Co., retorts	7	1	9			
	Worcester Saw Mills, elm boards	4		9		*	
			12	3			
	Maintenance Account (wages)	00	1~	0	222	10	10
April 1.	Charity Trustees, half-year's rent of house to Lady-day	25	0	0	~~~	10	10
	Less fixtures and whitewashing, } £10. Is.; Land-tax, 19s. 2d.	11	0	2			
			-		13	19	10
	Paid General Repairs for Lady- day Quarter as under:—						
	Whiting, H., vulcanised rubber	1	6	10			
	Hall, J. & F., iron		16				
	Perks & Co., glass, &c		9	5			
	Webb, H. C., Russian tallow		12				
	Mason, J., paper-hangings		3				
	Short & Son, timber	30	8	9			
	Jones & Rowe, files		10	0			
	Rowlands & Son, bricks, &c	2	8	7			
	Lloyd, R., tools and taps		15	2 2			
	Yates J., lift-pump		3				
	Arden, G., lead		15				
	Wood, J. & R., timber		19				
	Monk, Geo., locks, tubing, &c	44	0	11			
	Worcester City Saw Mills, timber	3	6	4			
	Eades & Son, chuck		10	0			
	Hardy & Padmore, castings	1	12	0			
	Maintenance Account (wages)	33	2	2			
	(8) ***		410	-	184	1	4
May 6.	Savory and Son, for pumping appa	aratu	s, &c)			
	for provision against fire a	s cer	rtifie	d }	305	17	8
	by Mr. Williams E. L. Williams, commision on al				16	16	0
	and the state of t						
	Carried forward				£743	5	8

					£.	s.	D.
	Brought forward				743	5	8
July.	Paid General Repairs for Mid-						
	summer as under:-	£.	s.	D.			
	Perks, W. & Co, paints, glass, &c.	21	7	10			
	Arden, G., union joints		11	6			
	Hall, J. & F., iron	17	4	4			
	Norman, M., lime		17	0			
	Rowlands & Son, drain pipes, &c.	5	1	2			
	Savory & Son, fire bars, &c	7	1	9			
	Webb & Son, horsehair	46		0			
	Russell & Son, gas-fittings	70	3 5	8			
	Woodward & Co., blankets	70	1	1			
	Wood, J. & R., timber Stephens, J., Bath stone	4	2	6			
	Hardy & Padmore, castings	1	7	0			
	Williams, H. F., gravel	3	0	0			
	Milne & Co., sheeting	69	0	8			
	Monk, Geo., gas-fittings	9	4	6			
	Wood, J. S., sand		6	0			
	Chambers, J. G., lime	1	7	0			
	Maintenance Account (wages)	30	9	4			
				_	288	14	10
October	. Paid General Repairs for Michael-						
	mas Quarter as under :						
	Hall, J. & F., iron, &c	15	4	10			
	Whiting, H., wheelband	2	17	0			
	Perks, W., & Co., paints, glass, &c.	26	6	1			
	Rowlands & Son, bricks, cement, \	9	19	7			
	&c	0	10				
	Webb, H. C., oil	21	5	11			
	Russell & Son, tubing	4	17	7			
	Wood, J. & R., timber	55	11	3			
	Angelinetta & Bregazzi, mould-	16	1	8			
	Names M lime		G	0			
	Norman, M., lime	9	6 19	5			
	Collins, J., brass-fittings	28	8	6			
	Mason, J., paper-hanging	3	0	5			
	Piggott & Son, boiler	19	0	0			
	Cooper, John, gravel	11	4	0			
	Chambers, J., lime	4	13	11			
	Worcester Engine Works Com-	14	0	1			
	pany, repairs	14	2	1			
				_			
	Carried forward £	242	18	3	1032	0	6

		£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
	Brought forward	242	18	3	1032	0	6
	Monk, G., tubing, &c						
	Maintenance Account (wages)		9	4			
	() /			_	274	18	3
Nov. 4.	Charity Trustees, half-year's rent of house at Powick	25	0	0			
	Less two quarters' land-tax		19	2			
		_		-	24	0	10
					1330	19	7
	Balance				146	14	2
	Total			. £	31477	13	9

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

١		FOR THE	Cour	NTY.	FOR T	HE CI	TY.	Тотя		
	The total aggregate	£.	S.	D.	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
-	originally borowed amounted to	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
	Borrowed since	13,049	19	8	883	7	0	13,933	6	8
i		69,938	17	4	7,994	9	4	77,933	6	8
	Aggregate sum paid off	32,234	19	0	3,813	19	8	36,048	18	8
	Balance now due	37,703	18	4	4,180	9	8	41,884	8	0

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER.

856 11

Surplus available

Private Patients

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

							_				18												
	D.			00	0		0		0	9		S.C.		0			D	11		0			00
	ó	13	14	10	20		-	,	16	4	,	16		7			ò	7		4			18
	48	26 13	628	151 10	360		0 4 099		2,475 16	9,700 4		1,450 16 2		£15,454 7 8			£.	25 7 11		1,987 4 8			199 18 3
PAYMENTS.	1st Jan., 1867.	By Balance due to Clerk brought forward	By Petty Cash Payments	By Rent of Land	By Farm Stock purchased	By Repair Account, excess of charge on)	Patients under Contract, and Private	Patients	By Salaries and Wages	By Tradesmen's Bills	Treasurer's Balance in hand, 31st.)	Dec. 1867		T	,	Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Asylum on the 1st day of January 1868.	lst. Jan., 1868.	By Balance due to Clerk	Amount due to Tradesmen this day,	on account of Patients' Mainte-	nance, &c	Repair Account, excess of charge,	on Patients under Contract and
	D.		cv			-		11					1	œ	1 .	the	D.	cs		11			
	si.	20	17	4		13		-					1	~		of	ŝ	16		5			
	સં	2,071 5	12,687	543		126 13		25 7 11					1	£15,454 7 8		Affairs	સં	1,450 16 2		1,618 5 11			
RECEIPTS.	1st Jan., 1867.	's Balance brought forward	To Cash from Unions, &c	To Sales from Farm and Stores	To Cash, Repayment Wages, &c., on)	Account of Repairs to the Build-	ing, &c.	Balance due to Clerk 31st, Dec. 1867						F	1	Statement of the Financial	lst Jan., 1868	To Balance in Treasurer's hands	Amount due from Unions, &c., this)	day, for Maintenance and care of	Patients)		

COST AND CHARGE OF MAINTENANCE, 1867.

The average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and care of Patients during the year 1867 was, as nearly as can be estimated, 8s. 9½d. per head.

Daily average number of Patients resident 582.

Table I.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number of each year's remaining on the 31st Dec., 1867.

g of		Total.	63 16 15 15 16 26 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	595
Remaining of each Year's	31st Decem ber, 1867.	Ei	88 9 4 0 8 21 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	351
Rem	31st D ber,	M.	001 011 47 48 74 11 12 13 15 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	244
		Total.	88488488488848888888888888888888888888	949
ear's	Died.	F.	881188119191919191919191919191919191919	308
each Year's st, 1867.		M.	143 12 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	367
of eacl	red.	Total.	22 22 24 13 17 3 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	63
	Not Improved.	E.	110000000001801	18
and Died December	Im	M.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	45
-	·ed.	Total.	22 26 26 27 38 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	135
rged ns t	Relieved	E.	70044L4L60001146001	63
scha	B	M.	44041741070000000	72
Total Discharged Admissions to	red.	Total.	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	594
Tot	Recovered	표.	41123116232333116444 222323333344	331
	Re	M.	111 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	263
p	-1	Total.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	64
, an	Died	7	040000000000000000000000000000000000000	82
rged		M.	21000200011022	36
Discharged, and	t ved.	Total.	00000000000	4
1 1	Not Improved	Ei	ооооооооооо	-
sion in 18	H	M.	000000000000	60
Of each Year's Admissions, Died, in 186	ved.	TetoT	00000000000000	16
r's A	Relieved.	표.	0000000000000000	1
Yea	H	X	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	6
each	Recovered.	Total.	26 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20
jo	Aooa	124	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	25
	점	K.	0000000000000000	25
		Total	192 88 88 101 80 130 130 130 130 130 140 140 155 155 155	79,101,2063
	Re- lapsed Cases.	Fi	0988847888772444401	101
d.	Lap	M.	018923333427106	
Admitted.	New Cases.	124	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	2 971
Adr	45		91 92 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	912
	ı,	Aug.		ils
	Year.	From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31.	1852 1853 1854 1855 1855 1856 1860 1861 1861 1863 1865 1866 1866	Totals
1				

Summary of the Total Admissions from August 11th, 1852, to December 31st, 1867.

Per-centage of Cases Recovered 26.54 30.88 28.79 Relieved 7.26 5.88 6.55 Not Improved 4.54 1.68 3.06 Remaining 24.62 32.74 28.82				Males.	Females.	Total.
28.82 32.74	Per-centage	of Case	ss Recovered	26.54	30.88	28.79
1.68 28.82 32.74	0		Relieved	7.26	5.88	6.55
28.82			Not Improved	4.54	1.68	3.06
32.74	"		Dead	37.04	28.85	32.76
	: :	: :	Remaining	24.62	32.74	28.84

Table II.—General Results of each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

				-
age	ns.	Total.	825.7.7 825.8.8 825.8.8 825.8.8 825.8 85.8 8	31.4
Per centage	admissions.	Eemsles.	235.0 235.0 235.0 255.0	34.5
Per	adm	Males.	117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.5.5 117.	28.5
ge of on	dent.	Total.	23.6.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	12.6
entag ths c	****	Females.	22.13 22.13 22.13 22.13 22.13 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10	10.4
Per centage deaths on	average ber res	Males.	2.122 2.122 2.121 2.122 2.123 2.123 2.123 2.133	15.5
		Total.	152 1194 1194 216 2216 223 330 330 362 374 417 435 435 512 558	
Average	sident	Females.	83 104 1112 1121 1121 1130 1149 1171 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185	
A	Re	Males.	69 104 1110 1110 1114 1124 1159 1159 1181 1181 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187 118	-
at	year.	Total.	178 2211 2218 2230 2230 2251 318 334 446 461 5603 5603	
Remained at	of y	Females.	97 1114 1114 1115 1116 11179 1179	1
Rem	close of	Males.	81 102 104 104 116 1172 1172 1173 1184 1184 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185	
		Total.	425474504888888888888888888888888888888888	929
Died	- Constant	Females.	2223522352232323232323232323232332323323	309
		Males.	200 2 4 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	367
	ved.	Total.		63
	mproved.	Females.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	18
	Unin	Males.		45
Jd.	d.	Total	2728211286217138249	135
Discharged.	Relieved.	Females.	08880008477448187	63
Disc	Re	Males.	3977-13475487731-0	7.5
	ed.	Total.	7.338.3328.334.44.44.45.44.45.44.45.44.44.44.44.44.44	594
	Recovered.	Females.	2 3 4 2 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	331
_	Re	Males.	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	263
	ed.	Total.	192 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193	1072 2063 263
	Admitted.	Females.	101 457 478 488 339 525 526 539 549 7103 688 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739 739	1072
	A	Males.	91 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	166
	Dates.	From Aug. 11th	to Dec. 31st., 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 (a) 1858 (a) 1860 (a) 1861 1862 1862 1863 (b) 1864 (b c) 1865 (b c) 1865 (b c)	Totals and averages of 15 years
-	-			

a. During the years so marked there were resident 30 Male Patients belonging to the Bedford Asylum.
b. During the years so marked there were resident 30 Female Patients belonging to the Abergavenny Asylum.
c. During the years so marked there were resident 30 Female Patients belonging to the Oxford Asylum.
d. During the years so marked there were resident 45 Female Patients from Oxford and 10 from Abergavenny.

Table III.—General Rules of the Year.

Number of Inmates at close of 1866	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year Re-admitted during the year	70 9	70 10	140
Total number under treatment	317	412	729
Of whom were Cured 25 25-50 ,, ,, Relieved 9 7-16 ,, ,, Unimproved 3 1-4 Died 36 28-64 Total discharged and died during the year 36	73	61	134
Number of Inmates at close of 1867	244 242 250 234	351 345 355 328	595 587 605 562

Table IV.—Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31st, 1867.

	Females.	Total.
912 79	971 101	1,883 180
991	1,072	2,063
7.47	701	1 400
	-	1,468
	79	79 101 991 1,072 747 721

Table V.—Showing the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each Month of the Year.

	ADI	Admissions.			CHAR	GES.	D	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	5 6 8 6 11 4 11 11 5 4 3 5	3 2 21 6 4 8 3 7 9 5 5 7	8 8 29 12 15 12 14 18 14 9 8 12	1 3 4 5 2 6 3 4 1 3 3	2 0 2 6 3 1 3 4 2 2 4 4	3 3 6 11 5 3 9 7 6 3 7	6 2 3 2 4 1 5 2 0 4 2 5	2 1 4 3 0 1 0 3 3 4 4 3 4	8 3 7 5 4 2 5 5 3 8 5 9	
Totals	79	80	159	37	33	70	36	28	64	

Table VI.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted, Discharged, and Deceased during the Year.

	AD	MITT	ED.	Disc	CHAR	GED.	DE	CEAS	ED.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ,, Chronic ,, à Potu ,, Hysteric ,, Puerperal ,, with Epilepsy ,, Chorea ,, Paralysis ,, General Paralysis . Dementia ,, Senile ,, with Epilepsy ,, Paralysis ,, General Paralysis. Melancholia ,, With Epilepsy ,, Paralysis Monomania of Unseen Agency ,, Pride ,, Suspicion ,, Superstition Amentia (Imbecility) ,, with Epilepsy ,, Paralysis ,, (Idiotcy) ,, with Epilepsy ,, Paralysis ,, (Idiotcy) ,, with Epilepsy .	18 5 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 7 0 3 5 7 8 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	11 14 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 8 1 4 3 3 1 8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	29 19 2 1 5 2 2 7 15 1 7 8 10 26 2 1 2 0 3 1 0 1 1 6 4 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 1 2 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13 4 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	25 5 3 2 0 5 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	11 5 1 0 0 2 0 1 5 7 1 1 8 7 7 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total	79	80	159	37	33	70	36	28	64

Table VII.—Showing the Duration of Mental Disease previous to Admission in those Admitted, Discharged, and Deceased.

	ADMITTED.			REG	OVER	RED.	RELIEVED OR UNIMPROVED.			DECEASED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ,, 3 months ,, 6 ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, 12 ,, Above 1 year ,, 2 years ,, 3 ,, From 5 to 10 years ,, 10 to 15 ,, ,, 15 to 20 ,, ,, 20 to 25 ,, ,, 25 to 30 ,, ,, 30 to 35 ,, For months ,, years Congenital Unknown	23 6 12 5 3 6 3 1 0 3 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 3 8 2 7 7 9	21 5 7 4 1 9 10 1 4 4 2 1 1 0 0 3 2 4 1 1	44 11 19 9 4 15 13 2 4 7 2 1 2 1 0 5 5 12 3 159	16 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	12 2 1 2 1 0 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	28 6 2 2 2 2 0 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 1	1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1 1 12	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1 20	6 7 4 5 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 3 6	7 2 0 3 2 0 3 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1 1 2 8	13 9 4 8 2 1 5 5 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 6 2

Table VIII.—Showing the class to which the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the year are referred.

	Dur	uration, &c., of Mental Diseases on Admission in four Classes.												
Class.					Тне	Dis	CHAR	GES.						
	AD	MITT	ED.	REC	OVEI	RED.	REL	MOVI IEVEI IERW	o, or	1	DEAD.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
First Class.—Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	19	21	40	12	9	21	3	1	4	10	8	18		
months on admission Third Class.—Cases not of the first attack, and within	14	9	23	4	3	7	0	0	0	10	5	15		
12 months on admission	14	11	25	9	6	15	3	4	7	3	2	5		
admission	26 6	38	64 7	0	7 0	7 0	6 0	3 0	9	12 1	13 0	25 1		
Total	79	80	159	25	25	50	12	8	20	36	28	64		

Table IX.—Showing the number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack	50	53	103
,, ,, second ,,	8 3	6	14
,, ,, third ,,	1	1 1	10 2
,, ,, fifth ,,	1	0	1
Have had several attacks	2 8	8	10
Congenital	6	1	12 7
Total	79	80	159

Table X.—Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year. Total. The Deaths. Males. Total. Removed, Relieved, or otherwise. Females. The Discharges. Males. Total. Recovered. Females. Males. The Admissions. Total. Males. Injury to the Head by blows or falls " " and Intemperance Intemperance Disease of the Brain and Reverses Epilepsy and Hereditary Attacks Physical Causes. Previous Attacks Paralysis ... hereutary ... and Poverty Apoplexy and Hereditary Hereditary

00000000000000000000000000000000000000	38
-00000000000000000000000	14
*нооооооооооооооооооо	24
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	14
> m = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 M	70
DOHOOOOOOOOOOOO	6
	28
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	12
+80010001001000000000000000000000000000	
	16
-400100HHHHHUMH0HHH000H0H	106
, 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	52
***************************************	54
"" and Previous Attacks "" "" "" "" Domestic Troubles "" "" " " Poverty "" "" " Preditary "" "" " Preverty "" "" "" " Hereditary "" "" "" " Hereditary "" "" "" " " Hereditary "" "" "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Total Physical

Table X. (Continued.)—Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

		timao T	01000000000000000000000000000000000000
	ths.	Total,	
	The Deaths.	Females.	пооомооомоооноо
	E E	Males.	ннооооооооооо
	d, or e.	Total.	00000000000000000
	Renoved, o Relieved, o otherwise.	Females.	ооооооооооооо
harges	Be B	Males.	00000ноноооооо
The Discharges.	d.	Total.	номноомонинооноо
Th	Recovered	Females.	000000000000000
	Re	Males.	нооооооонооноооо
	sions.	Total.	O
	Males. Females. Total.		001011100110100401
	The /	Males.	0
		Moral Causes.	Grief and Paralysis and Paralysis Hereditary Hereditary and Hereditary and Hereditary and Previous Attacks and Hereditary Hereditary Epilepsy and Hereditary and Hereditary and Losses and Losses Love Love Love

000000	16 38 10	64	7.0
ооооонноо	9 14 5	28	01
000000000	7 42	36	60
00000000	146	20	61
000000000	820	00	0
00000000	800	12	61
0000000000	02 82 03	20	00
,000000000	227	25	60
000000000	16	25	10
онооонном	40 106 13	159	38
оооооооо	55 55 rd	80	50
00000000	17 54 8	79	18
Punishment Drill Imprisonment and Epilepsy Illtreatment and Hereditary Dissolute Mode of Life """, "" and Hereditary """, """, "" and Hereditary """, """, """, """, """, """, """, """	Total Moral ", Physical Unknown		Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in the cases of

Table XI.—Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those admitted.

	Males.	Females	Total
Have attempted Suicide	26	12	38
" meditated "	11	24	35
Total	37	36	73
Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—			
Mania, Acute	7	3	10
Chronic	1 0	0	1
", Puerperal with General Paralysis	1	ô	1
Dementia	2 2	1 1	3 3
,, General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	5	5 0	10
Paralysis	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility) with Paralysis	0 2	1 0	1 2
Monomania of Unseen Agency	2	0	2 2
Feigned Insanity	1	0	1
Total	26	12	38
Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—			1130
Mania, Acute	1	4	5 3
" Chronic	2 0	1 2	2
with Chorea	0	1 1	1
", ", Paralysis	1	0	1
" " Epilepsy	1	0	1 2
Dementia	1	0	1
", General Paralysis	3 0	0 11	3
" with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	0	1 0	1
Amentia (Idiotcy) with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Total	11	24	35
Means used in attempts made—		ome si	voile
Abstaining from Food	5	3	8
Abstaining from Food	0 4	0	1 4
and Shooting	1 0	0	1 1
Hanging	2	0	2
,, and Abstinence		0	1 2
Strangulation	2	0	1
Lying down on Railway Drowning	1 2	0 2	1 4
Burning	1	0	1
,, and Drowning	0 2	2 3	2 5
,, and Abstinence	2	0	1
Unknown	1 2	0	1 2
	-	-	-

Table XII.—Occupations of those admitted.

days an franchis of authority days	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baker	1	0	1
Blacksmith	î	0	1
Boatbuilder	î	0	1
Bootmaker	î	0	1
Brewer	î	0	î
	î	0	1
Bricklayer	î	0	1
Brushmaker	1	0	î
Butcher	1	0	î
Cab-driver	1	0	1
Carpenter	7	0	1
Cattle-dealer	1	0	1
Charwoman	0	0	1
Clerk	1	0	1
Clergyman	1	0	1
Draper	1	0	1
Dressmaker	0	1	1
Druggist	1	0	1
Farmers	2 2	0	2
Fruiterers		0	2
Gardener	1	0	1
Glass-blowers	2	0	2
Glass-cutter	1	0	1
Glass-maker	1	0	1
Gloveresses	0	2	2
Governesses	0	2	2
Grocer	1	0	1
Grinder	î	0	i
	1	0	Î
Hair-dresser Household Duties	0	32	32
	1	0	1
Iron-moulder	15	9	24
Labourers, and wives and daughters of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	1
Lace-maker	0		1
Lawyer	1	0	1
Laundresses	0	3	3
Milliner	0	1	1
Merchant	1	0	1
Miner	1	0	1
Nailers	4	4	8
Painters	2	0	2 2
Porters	2	0	2
Publican	1	0	1
Puddler	1	0	1.
Relieving Officer	1	0	1 5
Seamstresses	0	5	
Servants	0	9	9
Shoebinder	0	1	1
Soldier	1	0	1
Spade-makers	3	0	3
Spinner	0	1	1
Stonemason	1	0	1
Tailors	i	2	3
Ticket Collector	1	0	1
Trunk-maker	0	1	i
	1	0	î
	1	0	1
Watch-cleaner	0	1	1
Weaver	1		1
Waterman	1	0	2
Unknown	1	1	
None	11	3	14
		-	-

Table XIII.—Showing the condition of those admitted in reference to Education.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education	6	2	8
Can Read and Write	38 18	35 27	73 45
Can neither Read nor Write	16	15	31
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	79	80	159

Table XIV.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead.

Condition in reference	The Admissions.			Re		The Discharges. Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					The Deaths.		
to Marriage.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tolal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Single	36 34 9 0	26 41 13 0	62 75 22 0	10 13 2 0	8 14 3 0	18 27 5 0	6 5 1 0	4 1 3 0	10 6 4 0	12 19 4 1	10 12 6 0	22 31 10 1	
Total	79	80	159	25	25	50	12	8	20	36	28	64	

Table XV.—Showing the Religious Persuasion of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Church of England	56	69	125
Weslevan Methodists	5	1	6
Primitive Methodists	2	0	2
Independents	1	5	6
Unitarians	1	0	1
Plymouth Brethren	0	1	1
Dissenters	1	1	2
Jews	1	0	1
Church of Rome	3	1	4
None	8	2	10
Unknown	1	0	1
Total	79	80	159

'ABLE XVI.—Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

		The		The Discharges.				Died.				
Ages.	Admissions.		Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 10 to 15 yrs. , 15 ,, 20 ,, , 20 ,, 30 ,, , 30 ,, 40 ,, , 40 ,, 50 ,, , 50 ,, 60 ,, , 60 ,, 70 ,, , 70 ,, 80 ,, ,, 80 ,, 90 ,,	4 6 12 23 14 8 9 3 0	1 1 15 17 16 15 10 5 0	5 7 27 40 30 23 19 8 0	0 4 7 4 5 3 2 0 0	0 1 5 1 9 6 3 0	0 5 12 5 14 9 5 0 0	0 1 5 1 3 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 2 1 2 0 0 0	1 2 6 3 4 3 1 0	0 2 2 9 8 6 7 2 0	0 1 3 6 4 4 4 4 2	0 3 5 15 12 10 11 6 2
Total	79	80	159	25	25	50	12	8	20	36	28	64

Table XVII.—Showing the period of Residence of those Discharged, Recovered, and of those who have Died during the year.

	В	RECOVERE	D.		DIED.	
Length of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 1 week ,, 3 weeks ,, 1 month ,, 2 months ,, 3 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, 1 year ,, 1 ,, and 6 months ,, 2 years ,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 11 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 14 ,, ,, 15 ,,	0 0 0 1 4 8 7 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 4 7 4 5 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 4 12 14 6 6 6 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 3 1 4 1 3 6 2 1 4 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 2	1 2 0 2 1 5 0 0 3 2 3 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 5 1 6 2 8 6 2 4 6 4 3 1 1 0 3 2 2 1 2 3
Total	25	25	50	36	28	64

Table XVIII.—Of the 159 Patients admitted in 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
There have been discharged Recovered	12 0 1	4 2 1	16 2 2 2 22
Died	13 53	9 64	22 117
Total	79	80	159

Table XIX.—Showing the state of Bodily Health and Condition of those admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.

			0-110 321	
	ACTURE RECOVERAGE AND DEED	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st.		15	14	29
2nd.	In Indifferent Health and reduced Condition	42	52	94
ard.	In bad Health and exhausted Condition	22	14	36
	Total	79	80	159
2nd.	Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of :—			7.10
Man	ia, Cerebral and General Functional Derange-	7	7	14
,,	,, and Chorea	0	1	1
,,	,, and Anasarca	i	0	1
,,	,, and Tritis	0	1	î
"	and Cerebral Irritation	4	2	6
"	,, and Hysteria	0	1	1
,,	,, and Erysipelas	0	1	1
,,,	and Asthma ,, Disease of Heart	1	1	2
,,	and Epilepsy	0	2	2
"	,, and Leucorrhœa, and Anœmia	0	1	1
"	and General Paralysis	1	2	3 5 1
"	and Paralysis and Syphilis	0	1	5
"	" and Hysteria	0	2	
,,	and Anœmia	0	2	2 2 1
,,,	and Dyspepsia	1	0	1
"	,, and Bronchitis	1	0	1
,,	and Disease of Heart H	0	2	2
"	and Disease of Heart, Hernia	1	0	1
Mela	ncholia, Abstinence and Paralysis	1	0	1
	,, and Fracture	1	0	1
	,, and Epilepsy	1	0	1
	,, and Anœmia	2	5	7
	,, and Disease of Knee Joint	0	1	1
	, and Hysteria	0	2	2
	,, and Dyspepsia	0	1	1
	,, Epilepsy and Dyspepsia	0	1	1
	,, and Pulmonary Emphysema, and Cerebral Irritation	0 0	1	1
	,, and General Functional Inactivity	9	4	6
Dem	entia and General Paralysis	4	2	6
,	Danalusia and Data Di	î	ĩ	2
,	, ,, and Hernia	1	0	1
,	, and Epilepsy	2	1	3
,	, and Diarrhea	1 1	0	
Idiot,	, and General Functional Inactivity		1	1 2 3
	ey and Epilepsy	2 0	1	3
,,	Derangement of Digestive Organs	- 2	1	1 3
,,	2 damigorated of Digestive Organs	4	1	3
	Total	42	52	94

Table XIX. (Continued.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
3rd. Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of:— Mania and General Paralysis , Paralysis and Disease of Brain , and Sloughing of feet , and Disease of Heart , and Bronchitis , and Morbus Coxarius , and Morbus Coxarius , bisease of Brain and Anæmia , and Cardiac Anasarca , and Cardiac Anasarca , and Cardiac Anasarca , proceedings of Heart and Broncho-Pneument, Typhoid Condition, and Ulcers of lower extremities , proceedings of Heart and Bronchitis , proceedings of Heart and B	1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	Females. 0 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
,, Abstinence, and Fractured Maxilla, Pregnancy and Phthisis	1 0 2 0 1 1 1 3	0 1 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 2 1 1 1 4
,, ,, and Diarrhea ,, Paralysis and Brain Disease ,, and Diarrhea Idiotcy, Abstinence, Scabies, and Phthisis Acute Maniacal Delirium and Pleuro-Pneumonia	1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1
Total	22	14	36

Table XX.—Causes of Death.

General Paralysis ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	3 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	14 1 1 3 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
nand Pulmonary Congestion nand Disease of the Heart nand Disease of the Brain nand Pulmonary Congestion nand Pulmonary Congestion nand Pulmonary Congestion nand Bronchitis. nand Broncho-Pneumonia nand Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver nand Epilepsy nand Bedsores Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys nand Broncho-Pneumonia nand Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy nand Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy nand Phthisis nand Phthisis nand Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania nand Bronchitis and Diarrhea nand Bronchitis and Diarrhea nand Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age nand Gangrene of Leg nand Bronchitis nand Bronchitis nand Gangrene of Leg nand Bronchitis	1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	1 3 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Paralysis and Disease of the Brain ,, and Pulmonary Congestion ,, and Bronchitis. ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia ,, and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ,, and Bedsores Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys ,, and Bedsores ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ,, and Gaphyxia) ,, and Phthisis ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Bronchitis Broncho-Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1 2 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	2 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1
", and Pulmonary Congestion ", and Bronchitis ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ", and Epilepsy ", and Bedsores Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys ", and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ", and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ", and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ", and Oisease of the Brain ", and Phthisis ", and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ", and Disease of the Brain ", and Bronchitis ", and Bronchiti	2 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1
,, and Disease of the Heart. ,, and Bronchitis. ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia. ,, and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ,, and Epilepsy. ,, and Bedsores. Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys. ,, and Bedsores. ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia. Epilepsy. ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia. Epilepsy. ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Bronchitis. ,, and Bronchitis. Pheumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis. Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis.	2 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1
", and Pulmonary Congestion ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ", and Epilepsy ", and Bedsores Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys ", and Bedsores ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Phthisis ", and Phthisis ", and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ", and Disease of the Brain. ", and Diarrhœa ", and Bronchitis	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
", and Pulmonary Congestion ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ", and Epilepsy ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Phthisis ", and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ", and Disease of the Brain. ", and Diarrhea ", and Bronchitis ", and	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
", and Bronchitis, and Disease of the Liver ", and Epilepsy ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Bedsores ", and Broncho-Pneumonia ", and Phthisis ", and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ", and Disease of the Brain. ", and Diarrhea ", and Bronchitis ", and Bronc	1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 3 1
", and Epilepsy	1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 3 1 1
Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys , and Bedsores , and Bedsores , and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy , and (Asphyxia) , and Phthisis , and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania , and Disease of the Brain. , and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania , and Bronchitis , and Bronchitis Preumonia and Diarrhea , and Bronchitis Preumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age , and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 3 1 1
Disease of the Brain, Heart, and Kidneys ,, and Bedsores ,, and Broncho-Pneumonia Epilepsy ,, and (Asphyxia) ,, and Phthisis ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Diarrhœa ,, and Bronchitis ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 1 3 1 1
mand Bedsores mand Broncho-Pneumonia pilepsy mand (Asphyxia) mand Phthisis mand Bronchitis mand Bronchitis mand Bronchitis mand Disease of the Brain mand Disease of the Brain mand Bronchitis mand Gangrene of Leg mand Gangrene of Leg mand Bronchitis plisease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	0 2 1 1 0 0 1	1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1 3 1
Epilepsy , and (Asphyxia) ,, and Phthisis ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania , and Disease of the Brain. , and Diarrhea ,, and Bronchitis. , Melancholia and Diarrhea ,, & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	2 1 1 0 0 1 1	1 0 0 1 1 1 0	1
,, and (Asphyxia) ,, and Phthisis ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Diarrhæa ,, and Bronchitis. ,, Melancholia and Diarrhæa ,, & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1 1 0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1 0 0	1
,, and Phthisis ,, and Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Diarrhea ,, and Bronchitis. ,, and Bronchitis. ,, Melancholia and Diarrhea ,, & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis. Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1 0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0 0	1
mand Bronchitis Exhaustion from Mania mand Disease of the Brain. mand Diarrhea mand Bronchitis mand Bronchitis mand Bronchitis melancholia and Diarrhea mand Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia mand Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age mand Gangrene of Leg mand Gangrene of Leg mand Bronchitis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	0 0 1 1	1 0 0	1 1 1 1
Exhaustion from Mania ,, and Disease of the Brain. ,, and Diarrhea ,, and Bronchitis. ,, Melancholia and Diarrhea ,, & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis. Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1	0	1 1 1
,, and Diarrhea ,, and Bronchitis ,, Melancholia and Diarrhea ,, & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis		0	1
", and Bronchitis			
", Melancholia and Diarrhœa ", & Pulmonary Congestion Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ", and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis			1
Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age , and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	1	0	1
Pneumonia Broncho-Pneumonia Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age ,, and Gangrene of Leg. Phthisis Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	î	0	1
Bronchitis and Decay of Old Age	. 0	1	1
Phthisis	1	2	3
Phthisis	0	1 1	1
Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Bronchitis	0	3	3 1 1 4 1
	0	i	î
,, and Bronchitis	0	1	1
Peritonitis and Strangulated Hernia	1	0	1
Disease of Liver and Diarrhea	0	1	1 1
Malignant Sore Throat and Gangrene Leg	0	1	
General Debility	0	i	1
Ziotaniai Zami (conomi zamijan)	· U		- 400
Total			

Table XXI.—Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1867.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, A	cute	7	4	11
CI	ronic	20	47	67
" Do	ecurrent	29	42	71
,, D.	nerperal	0	2	2
TI,	ysteric	0	11	11
6	Potu	1	0	1
77	ith Epilepsy	29	28	57
	Danalyzaia	3	9	12
	Change	0	1	1
	Conoral Danalysis	2	7	9
		20	23	43
Dementia	Advanced	16	34	50
"	~ "	2	5	7
>>	Senile	12	11	23
, ,,	with Epilepsy	11	11	
,,	" Paralysis	10	1 22	22
75 111	,,, General Paralysis		0	10
Melancho		15	36	51
",	with Epilepsy	0	2	2
Monomai	nia of Suspicion	14	17	31
"	,, Pride	3	14	17
"	,, Unseen Agencies	6	6	12
,,,	,, ,, and Paralysis	1	1	2 7
,,	,, Superstition	4	3	7
. "	,, Fear	0	2	5
Amentia	(Imbecility)	3	2	1
,,	,, with Epilepsy	5	1	6
33	(Idiotcy)	16	17	33
,,	,, with Epilepsy	14	14	28
"	,, ,, and Paralysis	1	1	2
	Total	244	351	595

Table XXII.—Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	2	3	-
e	5	10	5 15
,, ,	12		
,, 12 ,,	3	9 3	21
77			6
0	23	23	46
,, 5 ,,	16	31	47
), 4),	9	16	25
7,, 5, ,,	12	18	30
From 5 to 10 years	34	65	99
,, 10 to 15 ,,	19	50	69
,, 15 to 20 ,,	15	21	36
,, 20 to 25 ,,	12	26	38
,, 25 to 30 ,,	9	5	14
,, 30 to 35 ,,	5	1	6
,, 35 to 40 ,,	0	1	
,, 40 to 45 ,,	0	2	1 2 1
,, 45 to 50 ,,	i	o l	ī
For years (undefined)	24	30	54
Congenital	39	35	74
Unknown	4	2	
	4	2	6
Total	244	351	595

Table XXIII.—Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1867.

								Males.	Females.	Total
From	10	to 1	5 years	of	age			3	1	4
		to 20		,,		 		14	1 3	17
11		to 2		"				12	14	26
		to 30		"				25	28	53
		to 3						27	43	70
"		to 4		**		 		27	52	79
"		to 4		"				31	37	68
"		to 50		"				27	29	56
"				,,		 		17	25	42
"		to 5		"		 	•••••			
"		to 6		"				24	43	67
"		to 6		,,		 		11	34	45
,,		to 7		,,		 		8	17	25
"		to 7		,,		 		6	17	23
,,		to 80		,,		 		8	7	15
,,	80	to 8	5	,,		 		1	1	2
"	85	to 9)	,,		 		3	0	3
		Tota	1			 		244	351	595

Table XXIV.—Showing the number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable Incurable	20 224	32 319	52 543
Total	244	351	595

APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1867.

- OF THE 64 DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR, POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE IN 50 CASES, AND THE PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES CAREFULLY RECORDED.
- The calvarium was increased in density in 1 case of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 3 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of melancholia, 1 of dementia, 5 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, and 1 of imbecility.
- The calvarium was increased in thickness in 1 case of melancholia, 1 of dementia, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and 1 of imbecility with epilepsy.
- The calvarium was increased in thickness and density in 2 cases of acute mania, 2 of chronic mania, 2 of mania with general paralysis, 2 of melancholia, 1 of dementia, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 1 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, and 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy.
- The calvarium was thinner than usual in 1 case of acute mania and in 2 of mania with general paralysis.
- The dura mater was adherent in 1 case of mania chronic, 2 of mania with general paralysis, and 2 of dementia with paralysis.
- The membranes were thickened and opaque in 1 case of mania chronic, 3 of mania acute, 5 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 5 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- The membranes were adherent to the cortical grey substance in 3 cases of mania acute, 1 of mania chronic, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with paralysis, 5 of dementia with general paralysis, 2 of imbecility with epilepsy, 2 of idiotcy with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, and in 1 case of mania and paralysis.

- The lining membrane of the ventricles presented a granular appearance in 1 case of mania chronic, 2 of mania acute, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 1 of melancholia, 1 of dementia, 4 of dementia with paralysis, 7 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- There were cysts in the choroid plexus in 4 cases of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 1 of dementia, 1 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of idiotcy, and in 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis.
- There was effusion into the sac of the arachnoid in 2 cases of mania acute, 2 of mania chronic, 4 of mania with general paralysis, 4 of melancholia, 5 of dementia with paralysis, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- There was effusion into the ventricles in 3 cases of mania acute, 2 of mania chronic, 6 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 5 of dementia with paralysis, 7 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebral disease with paralysis, and in 1 case of mania acute and paralysis.
- There was a deposit of atheroma in the arteries in 2 cases of mania acute, 2 of mania chronic, 4 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 2 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of mania with general paralysis, and in 1 case of mania acute and paralysis.
- The convolutions were shrunk and wasted in 1 case of mania acute, 1 of mania chronic, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 6 of mania with general paralysis, 6 of melancholia, 2 of dementia with paralysis, 4 of dementia with general paralysis, 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebal disease with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility, and in 1 case of mania acute with paralysis.
- The brain was congested in 1 case of dementia with general paralysis, and in 1 case of imbecility with epilepsy.
- The grey matter was softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania chronic, 7 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 8 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of idiotcy, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, 1 of imbecility, and in 1 case of mania acute and paralysis.
- The white matter was softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania

- chronic, 6 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 8 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- The central ganglia were softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania chronic, 7 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 3 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 9 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- The pons varolii was softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania chronic, 7 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 3 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 9 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- The cerebellum was softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania chronic, 6 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 9 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- The medulla oblongata was softened in 3 cases of mania acute, 5 of mania chronic, 1 of mania with epilepsy, 7 of mania with general paralysis, 3 of melancholia, 2 of dementia, 3 of dementia with paralysis, 9 of dementia with general paralysis, 3 of imbecility with epilepsy, 1 of dementia with epilepsy, 1 of mania with epilepsy and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease and paralysis, 1 of cerebral disease with epilepsy, and in 1 case of imbecility.
- In 1 case of dementia cum paralysis, on the left side of the middle cerebral lobe, was a depression of about the size of a walnut, extending into the lateral ventricles, the brain substance being in that part entirely absorbed.
- In 1 case of mania with epilepsy and paralysis the inferior portion of the anterior cerebral lobe was in a state of ramollissement.
- In 1 case of dementia and paralysis the greater half of the optic thalami of the right side was in a state of ramollissement, the the whole of the encephalic mass was extremely soft and of a pulpy consistence.
- In 1 case of mania acute on the upper surface of the pons varolii was an agglomeration of small crystalline particles.

- In 1 case of dementia there was a cavity in the corpus striatum of the right side capable of containing about a dram of fluid.
- In 1 case of idiotcy the left side of the cerebellum was in a state of acute ramollissement; on the right side the corpus dentatum had been absorbed, forming a cavity.
- In 1 case of cerebral disease and paralysis in the corpus striatum on the left side was a small cavity of the size of a pea, surrounded by ramollissement.
- In 1 case of dementia and general paralysis there were patches of sanguineous effusion into the meshes of the pia mater.
- In 1 case of mania chronic there were small tumours of the size of a pea in the central ganglia. These contained hydatids.
- In 1 case of mania chronic there was in the lower portion of the left middle lobe the remains of a sanguineous effusion, of the size of a hazel nut, of firm consistence, which presented, on section, numerous concentric rings; the whole was surrounded by an adventitious membrane. Deeper in the substance of the same lobe, and extending into the central ganglia, was a second sanguineous effusion, in quantity about half an ounce, of more recent date, of the consistence of clotted blood, and very little altered in colour. The whole effusion was surrounded by extensive ramollissement.
- In 1 case of cerebral disease and paralysis in the middle right cerebral lobe were the remains of an old sanguineous effusion, extending into the central ganglia, and of the size of about a natmeg.

Matron's Return of Female Patients employed during the Year ending December 31st, 1867.

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Sewing, &c.	31,908
Assisting the Attendants ,, Housemaids	17,604 10,034 782
,, in the Kitchen	4,303
Total number of days	64,631
Weekly Average Daily Average	1,243 207
Employed 60 per cent. of the average number of Patients resident throughout the year.	

Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients employed during the Year ending December 31st, 1867.

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors Shoemakers Carpenters Assisting Engineer, Smith, and Stoker ,, Painter, Glazier, and Plumber. ,, Masons and Bricklayers ,, Baker and Brewer ,, Clerk and Storekeeper Upholsterers and Hair Pickers Assisting Attendants	3,110 3,134 2,237 2,075 2,003 888 1,734 968 2,732 13,508
,, on Farm and Garden	13,924
Weekly Average	891 148

Unions, &c., Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1867.

Chargeable to	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester Union	3	8	11
Bromsgrove ditto	18	19	37
Bromyard drtto	1	0	1
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	3	3	6
Droitwich ditto	17	25	42
Dudley ditto	24	33	57
Evesham ditto	7	5	12
Kidderminster ditto	27	35	62
Kingsnorton ditto	15	9	24
Ledbury ditto	2	2	4
Martley ditto	11	15	26
Newent ditto	1	0	1
Pershore ditto	13	15	28
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	5	7	12
Solihull ditto	1	1	2
Stourbridge ditto	29	26	55
Stratford-upon-Avon ditto	0	1	1
Tenbury ditto	3	3	6
Tewkesbury ditto	0	3	3
Upton-on-Ševern ditto	12	21	33
West Bromwich ditto	8	18	26
Worcester ditto	29	41	70
,, City of		2	4
County of	2 7	ī	8
*The Visiting Justices of Abergavenny Asylum	0	10	10
*The Visiting Justices of Oxford Asylum	0	44	44
Private Patients	6	4	10
	244	351	595
*Under Contract.	1000000		

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, up to 1st January, 1868.

		-	lum.	Asyl	ther ums.		Work- uses.	Frie	ith ends.		Total	ls.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
24 25	Alcester Bromsgrove Bromyard Cleobury Mortimer Droitwich Dudley Evesham Kidderminster Kingsnorton Ledbury Martley Newent Pershore Shipston-on-Stour Solihull Stourbridge Stow-on-the-Wold Stratford-on-Avon Tenbury Tewkesbury Upton-on-Severn Westbromwich Worcester City of Worcester County of Wor- cester Total The numbers for \ 1866 were	1 3 17 24 7 27 15 2 11 1 13 5 1 29 0 0 0 3 0 12 8 29 2 7	8 19 0 3 25 33 5 35 9 2 15 0 15 7 1 26 0 1 3 3 21 18 41 2 1 293 290	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 2 7 2 4 4 0 4 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 7 11 3 9 5 0 0 7 2 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 7 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 4 0 1 3 4 2 3 0 0 5 7 0 13 0 0 1 2 6 1 5 0 0 64 50	5 6 1 5 5 1 4 5 4 1 3 0 3 2 0 12 0 0 1 1 5 1 7 0 0 72 68	5 28 1 4 22 36 12 34 19 2 20 1 22 17 1 44 0 0 4 2 20 9 35 2 7 347 331	13 31 1 8 37 45 12 49 18 3 23 0 25 11 1 46 0 1 5 4 35 19 51 2 1	18 59 2 12 59 81 24 83 37 5 43 1 47 28 2 90 0 1 9 6 55 28 86 4 8 788 763

Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

		Made.	Repaired.
Tailor's and Upholsterer's Shop.	Cloth Coats Cloth Trousers Cloth Vests Fustian Jackets Fustian Trousers Fustian Vests Canvas Dresses Canvas Jackets Canvas Trousers Canvas Vests Flannel Drawers (pairs) Braces (pairs) Caps Hair Beds Seaweed Mattresses Pillows Bed Ticks Pillow Ticks Waterproof Bed Cases Cushion Covers Carpets Cork Beds Cushions Sofa Pillows	98 146 117 148 143 177 65 4 7 5 79 125 196 64 77 68 137 69 70 13 17 0 0	0 0 422 633 273 35 3 2 2 0 0 0 30 115 68 100 0 0 0 4 33 4
Shoemaker's Shop.	Boots (pairs) Slippers (ditto) Boot Laces (gross) Lock Straps Straps for Engine Ends for Braces	478 156 $32\frac{1}{2}$ 36 1 114	978 0 0 0 1

Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1867.

Serious - Market - Ma	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	754	4,800
Ditto (Flannel)	400	460
Drawers (pairs)	110	564
Trowsers (ditto)	248	0
Hose (ditto)	6	18,120
vests	285	0
Coats	250	0
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs	460	260
Handkerchiefs	640	200
Diesses	486	6,800
Ditto (Night)	128	1,000
Petticoats	460	4,200
Chemises	724	5,200
Ditto (Flannel)	184	860
The state of the s	150	4,620
Pinafores	346	3,580
Aprons	840	4,520
Stays	112	1,836
Bonnets (Cotton)	80	36
Directo	1,136	3,400
Pillow-cases	800	3,260
Rugs	0	220
Ditto strong	40	140
Table Cloths	24	250
I duding ditto	50	36
TOWERS	656	436
Mattress-cases	176	12
Diamkets	0	360
Cushions	100	6
Dillius	28	48
Shrouds	61	0
Boots and Shoes, Bound (pairs)	200	0

County and City of Morcester Lunatic Asylum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1867 (as prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum pursuant to the Act 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 97, sec. 58.)

RECEIPTS.

				113			
				7 162	By C		
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.	100	1	-	1. 18	- 2 -	1	ı
From Unions Contributing to the Free		1	1	1000	1		
From Unions Contributing to the Erec- tion and Repairs of the Asylum for	1		1	The Ball	115	1	ı
Lunatics, viz. :—							
Lunaucs, viz—	£.	s.	D.	£.	S.	D.	-
Alcester Union	197	19	11	æ.	3.	D.	1
Bromsgrove ditto	867	15	0		1.	1	ı
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	101	1	11		1 30	1-0	1
Droitwich ditto	804	111	10	The second	4 64	1	ı
Dudley ditto	1,085	9	9	100	-	1	4
Evesham ditto	252	10	2	Land of	1000		1
Kidderminster ditto	1,173	2	0	-	133		ı
Kingsnorton ditto	489	17	0	1.5.	1 - 4		1
Ledbury ditto	70	6	10	Water-	-	- sec	1
Martley ditto	530	10	9	1			1
Newent ditto	26	14	0		1	130	1
Pershore ditto	510	19	6	-			ı
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	235	7	5			No.	ı
Solihull ditto	26	18	1	-	- 11		ı
Stourbridge ditto	1,026	13	1			100	ı
Stratford ditto	25	2	0	- Control of			ı
Tenbury ditto	152	3	2	-0			1
Tewkesbury ditto	52	11	11			30	l,
Upton-on-Severn ditto	660	0	2				F
Winchcomb ditto	592	5 8	8		1		ı
Worcester ditto	1,597	10	1		500	470	J
Worcester ditto	1,587	10	1	10,507	18	9	l
From Treasurer of the County of Worces-	12			10,507	10	9	I
ter for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	156	9	8	1 3	122	12	-
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester	100	0	0	- was did	1	AL DE	-
for ditto	61	11	5	1.8	to no	1111	1
				218	1	1	1
From Places not contributing to the			1		1	1	1
Erection, &c., of Asylum, viz. :-	-		1	1			1
Aylsham Union	11	15	8			100	1
Birmingham ditto	4	11	1	-	100	# 5	1
Bourn ditto	10	15	3			127	1
Leominster ditto	9	11	1		1.00	-5	1
Sudbury ditto	10	4	6	4-	2	1 7 3	1
Welshpool ditto	8	12	5		16	1	1
				55	10	0	1
Carried forward	10 701	0	10	10 501	0	10	1
Carried forward	10,781	9	10	10,781	9	10	
		!		25	-	7.00	1

Brought forward	£. 10,781	s. 9	D. 10	£. 10,781	8.	D. 10
From the Committee of Visitors of Abergavenny Asylum, for Patients under Contract From ditto, Oxford Asylum, for ditto	355 1,250	14 8	5 3			
From Private Patients	300	4	8	1,606	2	8
Sales from Farm and Stores	543	4	2	543	4	2
Refunded to Maintenance Account by County and City Treasurers on Ac- count of Repairs to Buildings	126	13	1	126	13	1
Total Receipts				13,357	14	5

PAYMENTS.

Provisions. £. s. d. £. s. d. D.						1	T
Meat and Bacon 2,133 18 4 Flour 1,520 15 0 Malt 606 3 4 Butter 214 10 9 Sugar 241 16 5 Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 <td>Provisions.</td> <td>e.</td> <td>8.</td> <td>D.</td> <td>e.</td> <td>S.</td> <td>D.</td>	Provisions.	e.	8.	D.	e.	S.	D.
Flour 1,520 15 0 Malt 606 3 4 Butter 214 10 9 Sugar 241 16 5 Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 7 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 0 0 Candied Peel 5 10 8 Eggram 9 Eggram 9 10 8 Eggram 9 10 Eggram 9 10 Eggram 9 Eggram	Meat and Bacon					1	1.
Malt 606 3 4 Butter 214 10 9 Sugar 241 16 5 Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td>							1
Butter 214 10 9 Sugar 241 16 5 Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8	3 - 1						1
Sugar 241 16 5 Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8			1				
Tea 191 15 4 Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 2		The second secon	1000			100	
Cheese 128 3 0 Hops 86 0 6 Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2	m	1000000		1 200		100	18
Hops			1	0	1 6		
Currants and Raisins 52 4 6 Coffee 67 12 8 Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6				6		100	
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Eggs 56 13 8 Milk 28 17 8 Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 5 16 0			100000			1	
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Potatoes 193 16 0 Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 5,670 18 9	-00				The same of the sa		
Fish 17 5 5 Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9							
Split Peas 13 13 0 Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 5,670 18 9	77: 1						
Arrow Root 17 5 2 Oatmeal 1 1 0 Mustard 8 17 4 Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9						100	
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Pepper 2 16 0 Salt 5 0 0 Chicory 12 18 6 Lemons and Oranges 0 11 4 Barm 9 10 8 Vinegar 2 18 6 Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9	2.6		-		in talls	1	
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Molasses 8 8 2 Rice 21 13 2 Apples 19 6 0 Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9	Vinegar						
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Apples	Rice						
Candied Peel 0 12 10 Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9				1000			
Saltpetre 0 16 6 Tapioca 0 2 0 Geese 5 16 0 Carried forward 5,670 18 9				0		1	
Tapioca		-		7.00	(Section)		
Geese		-			58-11	25711	
Carried forward	0	-			1 100		
Carried forward		-			5.670	18	9
		1				20	0
	Carried forward						
0,010 10 0	Constant for items of the constant of the cons				5,670	18	9
		accord.	100		5,010	-0	

SALARIES AND WAGES. 1,378 8 6 1,142 13 11 2,521 2 5
CLOTHING. 1,378 8 6 1,142 13 11 2,521 2 5 CLOTHING. Jean
CLOTHING. 1,378 8 6 1,142 13 11 2,521 2 5 CLOTHING. Jean
Clothing. 1,142 13 11 2,521 2 5
CLOTHING.
CLOTHING. Jean
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Calico 122 12 3 Leather 68 3 9 Boot Laces 3 6 2 Buttons and Tapes 11 4 11 Worsted 2 4 0 Tweed 57 11 1 Welsh Flannel 67 10 9 Livery for Porter 4 11 9 Shoemakers' Wages 36 8 0 Derry 62 17 9 Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check Gr Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin
Calico 122 12 3 Leather 68 3 9 Boot Laces 3 6 2 Buttons and Tapes 11 4 11 Worsted 2 4 0 Tweed 57 11 1 Welsh Flannel 67 10 9 Livery for Porter 4 11 9 Shoemakers' Wages 36 8 0 Derry 62 17 9 Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Hose
Boot Laces
Buttons and Tapes
Worsted 2 4 0 Tweed 57 11 1 Welsh Flannel 67 10 9 Livery for Porter 4 11 9 Shoemakers' Wages 36 8 0 Derry 62 17 9 Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Welsh Flannel 67 10 9 Livery for Porter 4 11 9 Shoemakers' Wages 36 8 0 Derry 62 17 9 Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Livery for Porter
Shoemakers' Wages 36 8 0
Derry 62 17 9 Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Corduroy 36 16 5 Check Muslin 2 17 0 Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Check for Aprons 57 16 5 Shawls 10 8 0 Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Shawls
Knitting and Mending Cotton 8 5 1 Pocket Handkerchiefs 17 3 6 Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins 37 1 7 Serge 2 17 0 Linsey 107 15 11 Dowlas 83 12 7 Moleskin 31 5 0
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Serge
Linsey
Dowlas
Moleskin 31 5 0
Repairing Umbrellas
Blue Pilot
Bonnets
Print 29 7 6
Gingham 6 0 3 12 11 3
Grey Cloth
Glaze Calico 2 6 1
1,188 1 1
NECESSARIES.
House Coal
Engine Slack
Gas Coal
Soda 18 15 0
Starch
Blue
Candles 17 5 0
Trouge Figure
Blacking
Matches
Carried forward

Brought forward	£. 1,098	s. 12	D. 8	£. 9,380	s. 2	D. 3
Brushes, Brooms, Combs, Door Mats, &c. Earthenware and Glass Bath Bricks Baskets Firewood Gutta Percha Utensils Clothes Pegs	59 73 0 8 6 5 0	18 12 12 2 9 0 12	1 8 2 0 6 0 6	1,252	19	7
Surgery and Dispensary. Drugs and Surgical Instruments Extract of Meat	136 33	9 9	8 7	169	19	3
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.				109	19	3
Wine Spirits Porter	132 216 23	18 6 12	10 6 0	372	17	4
FURNITURE AND BEDDING. Linoleum Counterpanes Carpeting Air Beds Sea Grass Green Cloth Sheeting Table Cover Sash Cord Window Holland Horse Hair Rugs Macintosh Paste Bedstead Flocks Table Cloths Waterproof Sheeting Dowlas Chair Binding and Webbing	26 0 47 16 33 0 162 2 1 10 125 32 2 0 1 14 27 46 7	18 14 18 4 10 9 18 1 11 10 6 8 2 16 8 3 13 15 14	8 9 7 10 2 9 9 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 3 5 —	561	4	11
Bran Cowman's Wages Baskets Vitriol Tolls Killing Pigs and Cows Rates, Taxes, and Tithes	18 31 0 0 8 9 49	14 4 17 5 5 16 8	0 0 0 0 9 6 8			
Carried forward	118	10	11	11,737	3	4

,						
	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
Brought forward	118	10	11	11,737	3	4
Hire of Threshing Machine	7	6	6			
Lime Hire of Sacks	6 0	13 12	0 4			
Shoeing	2	10	9	- SOR		
Besoms	0	6	0			
Rent	151	10	8			
Cows	132	3	3 9		1000	
Pigs Horses	191 27	6	0			
Seeds	38	19	10			
Guano	18	3	3			1 3
Flower Pots Grinding Bones	1 0	12 15	6 2			118
Powder and Shot	0	11	0		1111	18
Heatherings	Ů Ů	2	0			
Waggon Rope	1	0	0			
Saddlery	1 0	18	3 6			132
Wheelwright	7	11	0			
Waggon	13	10	0			
			-	722	17	8
Funerals, Removals, & Allowances.						
Repaid in Maintenance Account	53	7	7			
MISCELLANEOUS.		_	_	53	7	7
Stationery, printing, advertising, pictures, postages, books, and periodicals	285	0	5			
Ironmongery and kitchen requisites	120	0	9	-		
Tobacco and snuff	75	16	11	The shoot		
Pipes Gutta percha tubing	3	10	5	1	1000	
Cooperage	14	9 7	8		1	
Workmen's wages	112	17	6			
Carriage of goods, &c.	24	5	0		100	
Killing rats Escapes.	2 22	11	6 7			
Music and instruments	31	9	9		1000	
Birds for wards	1	10	6			
Travelling expenses	5	3	0	minut	Paid	
Amusements	9	13	4			
Sweep	1 6	19	0			
Bird seed	5	3	0			
Oil for engine	22	1	8			
Gratuity to attendants, &c. Fish for aquaria	15	0	0			
Comn boards	9	13 12	0			
Croquet	3	7	0			
Patients to see friends		12	4			
Slides for magic lantern	10	11	11		SVIG	
Bird cages	10	19	6	The state of		
Supernumerary attendant	4	17	6			
Tuning and repairing piano	0	14	0			
Postmaster—private bag	1	1	0	803	2	5
				803		0
Total payments				13,316	11	0

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients during the Year 1867.

Provisions Clothing Salaries and Wages Necessaries (e.g. Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) Surgery and Dispensary Wine, Spirits, and Porter Furniture and Bedding	s. 3 0 1 0 0 0	D. 83 94 8 10 14 3
Furniture and Bedding Garden and Farm Miscellaneous	0 0 8	45 54 54 73
Less received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) Total average Weekly Cost per Head	8	4 ¹ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₂
Daily average Number of Patients Resident Weekly Charge for Patients from Unions within the County of first quarter, 7s. 6d.; remainder of year, 8s. 2d. Ditto from other Counties Ditto for Private Patients	12s	6d.

Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Consumption for the Year 1867.

Names.	Lady-Day	Midsummer	Michaelmas	Christmas
	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack 280lbs. Ditto (Thirds). Beef and Mutton, per lb. Butter (Salt), per cwt Cheese, per cwt. Tea, per lb. Coffee (Roasted), per cwt. Sugar (Raw) Malt (per Bushel) Coal (Households), perton Slack (Engine), per ton Gas Coal(Durham)per ton Soap (Yellow), per cwt Soap (Soft), per 60lbs. or 64lbs. Soda, per cwt. Candles (Dips), per 12lbs. ,, (Comp.) ,, Bacon, per cwt.	46s. 44s. b. 7d. & m. 6¾d. 116s. 65s. 4d. 1s. 9d. 121s. 4d. 37s. 9s. 4d. 14s. 12s. 20s. 6d. 33s. 6d. & 24s. 15s. 7s. 6d. 5s. 8d. 8s. 65s. 4d.	46s. 6d. 44s. 6d. 6 ³ d. 102s. 8d. 74s. 8d. 1s. 10d. 126s. 37s. 9s. 3d. 14s. 11s. 9d. 20s. 6d. 34s. 6d. 28s. 9d. 7s. 6d. 5s. 5d. 8s. 9d. 63s.	49s. 46s. 6d. 6\frac{2}{4}d. 102s. 8d. 70s. 1s. 9d. 120s. 36s. 8s. 10d. 14s. 11s. 9d. 20s. 3d. 34s. 3d. and [28s. 9d. 14s. 9d. 7s. 3d. 5s. 5d. 8s. 9d. 56s.	49s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 6§d. & 6d. 102s. 8d. 51s. 4d. 1s. 9d. 120s. 35s. 8s. 6d. 14s. 12s. 20s. 4d. 32s. & 28s. 14s. 6s. 9d. 5s. 8d. 7s. 6d. 5s. 8d.

BALANCE

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

RECEIPTS. 1st January, 1867. To Treasurer's balance	£. 2,071 543 10,507 156 61 1,606 55 300 1,330	s. 5 4 18 9 11 2 10 4 19	D. 4 2 9 8 5 8 0 8 7
31st December, 1867. To Balance due to Clerk			
	25	7	11

Audited and examined,

THOS. H. WHEELER,

AUDITOR.

SHEET.

of the County and City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from 31st day of December, 1867.

PAYMENTS. 1st January, 1867. By Balance due to Clerk , Salaries and Wages , Provisions , Wine, Spirits, and Poter , Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Washing, &c. , Surgery and Dispensary , Clothing , Furniture and Bedding , Funerals, Removals, and Allowances (Repaid in Maintenance Account) , Repairs to Building, Furnishing, &c. , Farm and Garden , Rent of Land, Rates, Taxes, and Tithes , Miscellaneous, viz., Printing, Advertising, Books, Ironmongery, Workmen's Wages, &c. £803 2 5 Less refunded by Repair Account for Workmen's Wages, &c. £126 13 1 By Amount Transferred to Building and Repair Account, being excess of charge on Patients under Contract	£. 26 2,521 5,670 372 1,252 169 1,188 561 53 1,330 521 200 676	s. 13 2 18 17 19 19 1 4 7 19 18 19 9 7	D. 6 5 9 4 7 3 1 11 7 7 4 4 4 0
By Amount Transferred to Building and Repair Account, being excess of charge on Patients under Contract	hen es	150	
31st December, 1867. By Balance due from the Treasurer	1,450	16	2
2081	16,658	14	2

GEO. JENKINS,
ASYLUM CLERK.

BALANCE

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the

INCOME.		1			la la	
To Supplied Asylum :	£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
206½ Gallons New Milk	6	17	8	1000	Total I	
6,102 ,, Skim ditto	101	14	0			
105 Quarts Cream	6	11	3	I THE REAL PROPERTY.	1	
1,055lbs. Fresh Butter	65	18	9			
16,662lbs. Pork	416	11	0			
761lbs. Beef	22	3	11			
1 Cow's Offal	0	10	0			
450 Gallons Cider and Perry	11	5	0			
6 Bushels Peas	2	2	0		The second	
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruit, &c	274	0	4	000	70	
				907	13	11
To Sold :—						
281 Gallons New Milk	9	77				
20 Quarts Cream	1	7 5	0			
244lbs. Fresh Butter	15	5	0	- 11		
5 Cows	71	9	0	TO COMPANY		
12 Calves	31	14	0	AT melest		
1 Horse	2	17	0			
1 Pig	ī	0	0	E Edward	12 34	
526 Bushels Wheat	205	5	0	MARIE		
192 ,, Beans	57	6	0			
50 ,, Oats	10	0	0	AL THE	113	
Cow Hides and Fat	2	10	6	25 716		
2cwt. Bran	0	14	0	orter lan		
7cwt. Onions	1	11	6			
Cabbage Plants	0	9	8	the second		
				410	14	0
Hauling and other Work for Asylum		1		67	15	6
31st December, 1867.						
Value of Stock this day				821	4	0
The state of the s				2,207	7	5
				-,		

Audited and examined,

THOS. H. WHEELER,

AUDITOR.

SHEET.

Farm and Garden for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

					-	
January 1st, 1867. By Stock	£.	s.	D.	£. 822	s. 18	D. 6
Lady-Day Quarter—Seeds, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c	236	11	2			
Midsummer Quarter	166	3	5			
Michaelmas Quarter	144	0	0			
Christmas Quarter	176	3	1	722	17	8
Wages, Lodging, Board, &c., not included above, viz. :—						
Farm Bailiff	73 160	0 4	0	233	4	0
			-	200	4	
Balance in favour				428	7	3
				2,207	7	5

GEO. JENKINS,
ASYLUM CLERK.

DIETARY, 1867.

I		10 4n				1			
6 P.M.	Females.	1 pint tea, oz. bread, oz. butter.	2				"	n n	
ZR, (3 1							
SUPPER, 6 P.M.	Males.	1 pint tea, oz. bread, oz. butter.		"	"	£		00	0 o'clock.
		1 1	2	"	2	2	2	2	at 1
DINNER, 1 P.M.	Females.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked with- out bone; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	12oz. beefsteak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, ½ pint beer.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vege- tables (varied same as Males.)	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	Luncheon and Extra Allowance for Patients working in the 4 oz. bread, \frac{1}{2} oz. cheese, \frac{1}{2} pint beer, at 10 o'clock. Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, Farm, or Garden:— \frac{1}{2} pint eider or beer, at 4 o'clock.
DINNE	Males.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone: 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	16oz. beefsteak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, ½ pint beer.	5 oz. boiledmeat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vege- tables (varied by substituting fish and puddings of fruit and rhubarb when in season.)	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	e for Patients working in the \ 4 orkshops, Farm, or Garden : \ \ \frac{1}{2}
7 A.M.	Females.	1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, 3 oz. butter.	ii.	"	"	"		2	tra Allowanc
AST,			**	,	2	•	2	2	d E
BREAKFAST, 7 A.M.	Males.	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, 3 oz. butter.	"	"	"	66	:	4	Wards, Kit
		1 1 0	î		a	• ,	î.	*	Н
		SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Per Year.
+Superintendent	£.
Assistant Medical Officer	600 80
"Unaplain	200
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80
*Auditor	54
Clerk of Asylum	105
Matron	70
+Bailiff Standagara	52
Storekeeper +Engineer and Gatekeeper	40
Head Attendant	72 40
3 Male Attendants	30 each.
1 Ditto ditto	28
4 Ditto ditto	26 each.
1 Dibto ditto	25
1 Night Attendant	29
	20
1 Ditto ditto	16
1 Groom	14 14
1 Mason Attendant	31 4s.
1 Painter and Glazier ditto	31 4s.
1 Carpenter ditto	36 8s.
1 Band Instructor	6
1 Stoker	30
1 Porter	10
1 Gardener	31 4s.
1 Ditto	36 8s. 30
1 Baker and Brewer	36 8s.
1 Female Head Attendant	30
4 Ditto Attendants	20 each.
2 Ditto ditto	19 each.
3 Ditto ditto	16 each.
2 Ditto ditto 5 Ditto ditto	15 each.
5 Ditto ditto	14 each.
3 Ditto ditto	13 each. 12 each.
1 Cook	20
1 Night Nurse	18
1 Dressmaker	19
1 Housemaid	12
1 Laundress	20
1 Laundry Maid 1 Ditto ditto	16
2 Ditto ditto	14 19 anah
2 Kitchen Maids	12 each. 12 each.
	Per Week.
1 Cabinet Maker	15s.
1 Carpenter	15s.
*1 Cowman	12s.
1 Shoemaker	14s.
*1 Excavator	15s.
Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.	
* Non-resident.	
† Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.	

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Your Superintendent begs to submit his annual Report for the past year, to which are annexed the usual statistical and financial statements, furnishing the information which is generally given on those subjects by the various Asylums of the country; and as a more uniform system has of late been for the most part adopted in their preparation, a comparison can now be more readily instituted from a perusal of such Reports regarding many points relative to the state of the Patients on their admission, their rate of recovery and mortality, and the cost at which the different Asylums are maintained in their several departments.

A Report from the Chaplain is also presented.

At the beginning of the year there remained under treatment 570 Patients, 238 males and 332 females; 159 Patients were admitted, 79 of whom were males and 80 females, so that the number who passed under treatment during the year was 729; 50 Patients, an equal number of either sex, were discharged as recovered; 16 Patients, of whom 9 were males and 7 females, were removed, relieved; 4 Patients, of whom 3 were males and 1 female, were removed, unimproved; and 64 Patients, of

whom 36 were males and 28 females, died, which left in the Asylum at the close of the year 595 Patients, of whom 244 were males and 351 were females.

The average number of Patients resident has been 587, 242 males and 345 females, which is, compared with the previous year, an increase of 29, of which the men numbered 21 and the women 8. This rate of annual increase closely approximates to the average which has resulted since the opening of the Asylum. It is double the usual average for the males, whilst for the females it is much lower than has generally been recorded heretofore.

The admissions of the past year are considerably above the average of the former years since the opening of the Asylum. The yearly average till the end of 1866 was 122; for the men 58, and for the women 64; while this year they have been 159-79 for the men and 80 for the women. Early in the year 16 female Patients suffering from chronic insanity were received under contract with the Visitors of the Oxford and Berks County Asylum, which accounts for the increase in the admissions as regards that sex; but no male Patients belonging to other counties have been admitted. A much larger number than usual of idiotic male children have been sent here from several Union Workhouses in the county, in consequence of their having manifested various unnatural propensities and impulses, and some others were received direct from the homes of their parents, where they were found to be a source of danger to themselves or the rest of the family. A few had been in the first instance removed for care to their Union Workhouse, whence, on the continuance or aggravation of their prominent propensities, they were, to avoid danger, transferred here. Several of such cases, who had been neglected by their friends, rendered themselves liable to criminal prosecutions, in which cases the Magistrates, on ascertaining their state of mind, made orders for their reception

into your Asylum in accordance with the intention of the Legislature.

A large number of Patients were admitted who had been for various periods of time resident in Workhouses and suffering from dementia or mania, complicated with epilepsy or paralysis. These were invariably in an incurable and hopeless state, owing both to the length of time during which they had been insane, and also to the absence and neglect of all treatment of a curative character. Several such cases were sent at the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy, who, finding them detained in Workhouses, seeing their deplorable condition, and knowing their requirements, at once pointed out that steps should be taken for their removal to the Asylum, as they were deprived of that care, supervision, nursing, and the many special arrangements which are found in all County Asylums, to be absolutely essential for the comfort, tranquillity, and protection of this class of the insane poor. The impropriety of detaining such Patients in an ordinary Union Workhouse, wherein no provision has been made for the care of the insane or imbecile, was prominently brought before the public during the inquiries which were instituted into their management, and in many instances the parochial authorities, knowing that they had not at their command the means of treating and managing cases of this class, and being cognizant of their state, preferred to transfer them for care to the Asylums, rather than incur the responsibility of having an inquiry into the circumstances in the event of an accident occurring to the Patients themselves or to other inmates through their acts. They were conscious that they did not possess the services of paid attendants, nor of responsible officers appointed to direct their care and mode of treatment, nor a properly constructed building suited for their accommodation, nor any of the many means of occupation, exercise, and recreation which abound in all the Asylums of the country. It is not, however, satisfactory to confess that

these cases, in the absence of such a contingency, would have been allowed to live and die without the benefit of that special provision for their care which, probably, if applied in an earlier stage of their malady, might have resulted in their recovery, and certainly in their relief, and which would have prevented their lapsing in the course of their mental disease into those abnormal states of conduct and language to which the insane are prone, unless constantly and zealously stimulated, encouraged, and pressed to adopt the usages of their sane fellow creatures, as regards their mode of life, their occupation, their habits, dress, and their attention to all the duties devolving upon them in respect of themselves and others.

During the year it has constantly been remarked that the type of the insanity of the Patients admitted has been much changed, and that they do not afford an equal prospect of recovery. We have seldom had an acute case of mania without complication, such as was formerly of common occurrence. Patients with violence and agitation of conduct and manner, hyperactivity of their thoughts and feelings, never-ceasing restlessness and constant motility, accompanied with derangement of the functions of the brain and of other organs of the body, were frequently sent to the Asylum, and in a large proportion such cases were within a few months of their admission reported to you as having recovered, and were discharged; but latterly we have sent for admission persons broken down in health, feeble and emaciated in their condition, and often they are found to be suffering from various chronic forms of organic disease, during the course of which mental unsoundness or delirium of a more or less permanent character has manifested itself as a consequence of their physical condition. Many of such cases had reached advanced periods of life; others in great measure by their own course of life and imprudent excesses laid the foundation of, and induced their own mental aberration; and some

owing to the nature of their daily avocations were exposed to accidental injuries and sources of general disease, under which their bodily and mental stamina succumbed. importance of stating these conditions will not be considered to be overestimated when it is known that in only 56 of the admissions of the year, 27 males and 29 females, did there exist at the date of their reception any reasonable probability of recovery. The cases probably curable formed 35 per cent. of the admissions, and out of them alone with the Patients of the same class left in the Asylum from preceding years could recoveries be expected to take place. These together numbered 123, and the persons recovered and who were discharged in the course of the year averaged 41 per cent. on that number. Amongst the incurable cases were 28 Patients suffering from general and ordinary paralysis, 11 were subject to epilepsy and presented various forms of mental derangement, 12 had been idiotic from birth, 5 were far advanced in life and suffering from the decay of mind and body incident thereto, 24 were so reduced, exhausted, and presented such symptoms of bodily disease of an acute or organic nature as left no reasonable hope of prolonging life for any length of time, and 23 had been insane for many years prior to their being sent to the Asylum. The recoveries calculated on the total admissions were at the rate of 31.4 per cent., the ratio being almost the same for both sexes, and if the cases certainly incurable at the date of their admission were excluded the rate of recovery for the year would be rather above 89 per cent. It has been shown above that a certain number of Patients, in whom recovery might be expected, remained over from former years; and, adding them, the rate of recovery was found to reach 41 per cent. Nearly 29 per cent. of the curable cases admitted during the year were discharged recovered before its close, and the remainder are carried forward, and the result of their treatment will appear in subsequent Reports.

103 of the Patients admitted were suffering from a first attack of insanity; 14 had been once, 10 twice, 2 three times, 1 four times, and 10 had been several times previously insane. In 7 cases the information on this point was unknown. There were 12 Patients received whose mental organisation had been defective from the date of their birth.

The readmissions numbered 19, of whom 9 were males and 10 females. One of these was a male criminal Patient, who on being transferred to gaol to complete the term of his sentence was very soon returned to our care, but was believed to be feigning insanity. Two more had been removed from the Asylum on undertakings given by their friends that they should be properly taken care of, maintained, and prevented from injuring themselves or others; but in the course of a few months their relatives were obliged, owing to the dangerous character of their insanity, to apply to the Union authorities for their re-admission. Two Patients were re-admitted in consequence of the original orders upon which they had been sent to the Asylum being invalid. The orders had been signed by Justices of the Peace for a borough within the county who had no jurisdiction given them to act under the Lunatic Asylum Two were returned to our care within three months from lapsing into habits of intemperance, which had brought on their insanity in the first instance. Three on returning home had been subjected to influences (trouble and anxiety) inimical to their recovery, and were sent back within six months of their discharge. Two had continued of sound mind nearly two years, one nearly three years, and six had been absent and free from mental disturbance for periods varying from four to ten years.

It will be evident from this statement that after the apparent recovery of Patients from an attack of insanity great care should be exercised by the individuals themselves in respect of their habits and mode of life, and that for some months subsequently to their discharge, in cases not possessing sufficient means for their livelihood, some temporary assistance should, under the control of the parochial officials, be afforded them, so that persons in such a critical state should not be at once compelled to undertake the full amount of bodily and mental labour and fatigue which had been habitual before their illness, and for which they are almost always unfitted in the first instance.

From the inquiries which were made regarding the antecedents of the Patients admitted it would appear that physical causes were productive of the insanity in 106 of the cases, while in 40 others moral influences were believed to be concerned in exciting their insanity. Many of the community suppose that insanity must arise from one great cause, and that were it possible to isolate and define it carefully, and ascertain its mode of action, some tangible means might ultimately be devised whereby society might free itself from such a prolific source of misery and suffering by the adoption of some counteracting agency which would render it innocuous, or at least to a great extent inoperative. When we consider, however, that insanity has been recognised from the remotest antiquity by the best authorities, and has been found to occur among all nations and races of mankind, it appears more reasonable to assume that many various conditions should be concerned in bringing about this derangement of our intellectual and moral faculties from the ordinary standard of our health. The stock from which a nation springs, the climate and conformation of the country a people inhabits, the quality and range of a nation's mental endowments and the impressibility of its passions and feelings, the vigour or effeminacy of the physical constitution of its members, the character of the diseases to which they are liable, the form of government under which a people live, the religion which a community profess, the degree and quality of its education, the nature of

a nation's pursuits and pleasures, the general mode of its daily life, and its social institutions and habits, and the character of the food and drink habitually in use, will all exercise an undoubted influence on the mental health of the members composing it, and under many of these categories we find that insanity, owing to some prominent defect or error in contempt of the laws of health, has prevailed to an unusual extent. It may be stated generally that any departure from the laws which regulate our sanatary well-being cannot be adopted with impunity without endangering the continued possession of our mental faculties in their entirety. In certain countries and districts, and at different epochs, various causes have for a time prominently appeared as giving rise to insanity at such place or time, but it would be erroneous to suppose from such limited observations that we had arrived at the solution of the question for every case, and to refer all insanity to such temporary or local influences.

Among the chief causes of a physical character presented during the year intemperance as usual holds a leading position, and was found to have conduced to this result in 17 instances. Injury to the brain and nervous centres by accident, or the result of such diseases as paralysis, apoplexy, and epilepsy, was discovered in 32 instances. In some persons strong hereditary predisposition appeared to have culminated in active mental unsoundness. In 20 cases the proclivity of insanity to reproduce itself on very slight causes after the occurrence of former attacks was observed. The puerperal condition and its deranging effects on the nervous system and brain was productive of insanity in four of the Patients, and in 12 other cases their insanity appeared to have been developed during the course of various bodily diseases, or it was observed as a sequela after some acute or specific disease had been present.

The less frequent occurrence of insanity from moral causes among such Patients as are sent to a County Asylum is again remarked this year. In a higher rank of society, and more especially as regards the female sex, this class of agents is a more fertile source of mental disease than amongst the poor. The chief agencies recorded during the year were grief, anxiety, domestic troubles and difficulties, fright, disappointment, reverses of fortune, and continued over exertion of the mind in one direction.

One woman was admitted who was at the time far advanced in pregnancy and suffering from tubercular disease of the lungs. Owing to the wild character of the maniacal delirium under which she suffered her husband had found it impossible to retain her under his care at home. She died in less than two weeks after the birth of her child from the pulmonary disease.

An active or concealed suicidal impulse was known to have existed in the cases of 73 of the Patients admitted. most frequently observed in cases of mania and melancholia. Refusal of all food and nourishment under various morbid impressions was the most common mode in which this impulse manifested itself, and in several of the cases it continued for a considerable time after their reception into the Asylum, and contributed to render their care and protection more arduous, and their recovery more uncertain. In many instances the impulse had existed for such a length of time prior to their admission in a more or less aggravated or remittent form, that their powers of life and strength had given way, and they were found to be suffering from exhaustion, passive congestion of organs or a typhoid state, under which several rapidly sunk and died, and in others their general health had been so much reduced that on the subsidence of this perverted feeling the Patients were found to have passed into chronic insanity with impaired health, and presented no hopeful prospect of recovery. Some other Patients had endeavoured to destroy themselves by drowning, suspension, precipitation, or mutilation.

The result of the year's treatment in respect of the admissions is given in Table 18. Sixteen Patients have been discharged recovered, two relieved, and two unimproved. Twenty-two have died, and 117 remain under care in the Asylum.

Of the whole number of admissions 29 Patients only were found on examination to be in good bodily health and condition. In 94 cases their health was indifferent and their condition reduced. In 36 cases their health was bad and their bodily condition broken down and exhausted. Of the second class, the health of many was impaired from the severity of their mental disturbance, and in the acute cases there was functional derangement of the various organs of the body as well as perversion of those actions more immediately connected with the brain and nervous centres. In many cases low states of health and an enfeebled condition of the system had existed for considerable periods of time, and insanity manifested itself during their continuance and progress. Many also of the same class were suffering from organic or structural diseases of the nervous centres in their less advanced stages, and would in the course of time undoubtedly become aggravated, and ultimately terminate in death. Many were found to be the subjects of disease connected with the nutrition of the system, or suffered from chronic disease of the lungs, heart, or liver in greatest numbers, and of some other organs less frequently. Some in this division, who it has been stated were afflicted with organic disease in its earlier stages, could be at once pronounced as incurable, but in many others their condition admitted of relief by careful nursing and the use of proper remedial treatment, and in them gradual improvement was possible, and in others recovery might ultimately be hoped for. The third division contains all those Patients who at the date of their admission were considered to be in a state indicating more or less immediate danger to their lives, and whose disease, whether of a functional or organic nature, was attended with such well-

marked symptoms of urgency as must unless speedily relieved very soon prove fatal. Many of this class were found to be in the last stage of prostration from organic disease, and could only have been sent here to die. Such cases were often ascertained to have worn out the patient affection of their relatives and taxed their pecuniary resources to such an extent that they were forced to consign their charge to the Asylum, from their means not admitting of their supplying them with such necessary comforts as their state required, and from recognizing the fact that their longer retention at home was inconsistent with the preservation of their own health, and with that attention to the duties of life which was necessary for their livelihood. Several of this class also were sent from Union Workhouses who from their history appeared gradually to have fallen into this state in the course of their illness; they however were chronic cases suffering from organic disease. In several cases the removal of the Patient whose symptoms were acute had been delayed so long that remedies were of little avail; their vital powers had become so exhausted that benefit could not arise from their removal, nor death be averted. Some of them had sustained bodily injury, probably by their own violence and acts, their condition had become typhoid from the severity and continuance of their bodily and mental derangement; they had refused to eat their food or take any nourishment for many days, or taken it in only sufficient quantity to prolong their sufferings and not support their system; they were dying, in fact, from the combined effects of starvation and bodily exhaustion, consequent upon the excessive action and waste of their muscular and nervous systems. In such acute cases as the above this state of danger is not of slow growth; a few days only is often sufficient to determine whether the Patient will have any chance of recovery, or of sinking rapidly soon after removal to the Asylum, and in these especially does it become the duty of every medical man

who sees an acute case with symptoms pointing towards danger to their life from their extreme excitement and rest-lessness, or from inordinate depression, and presenting difficulties to their proper care at home, at once to insist on their immediate removal. Indecision for a day or so is often fatal, and while friends are making up their minds as to the necessity or desirableness of the procedure the Patient may be rapidly passing into a state from which recovery is hopeless and death almost immediately certain.

Thirty-six men and 28 women died in the Asylum during the year; the ratio of mortality on the average number of Patients of each sex resident being 14.8 and 8.1 respectively, and for both sexes the average was 10.9. The per centage of deaths on the whole number of Patients under treatment was 8.7 per cent. This death rate approaches very closely to the average of the whole of the county Asylums of this country for a series of years. It is however nearly one and a half per cent. above what has been recorded during the two preceding years, when a lower rate occurred than generally prevails. The average age at the time of death was above 47 for the men and over 50 for the women. In 11 persons deceased their ages ranged from 60 to 70 years, in six from 70 to 80, and two women had reached to their 84th and 85th year. Amongst those who have died are included 22 of the admissions of the year, which is rather more than a third of the entire mortality. Two Patients died within one week of their admission, five more within three weeks, and one under one month's residence; six had been in the Asylum less than two months, two less than three, and eight less than six months; altogether 32 died before they had been one year in the Asylum.

From the large number reported as having died within such short periods after their admission some conjecture of the state of their health at that time may be formed. 41 of the

deaths were ascribed to disease of the brain and nervous system, alone or with complications. Of this number 28 were males and 13 females, showing the greater immunity which the latter sex enjoys in respect of grave diseases of this character, and which mainly explains the different ratio of mortality which prevails amongst the insane of the two sexes. Of the above, 16 deaths were ascribed to the general paralysis of the insane; 16 to paralysis, in many of whom, however, was found disease of their organs; 3 to other forms of disease of the brain; and 6 to epilepsy. Along with these deaths referable to the nervous centres may be enumerated that of 6 persons who died from exhaustion consequent on acute attacks of insanity. It therefore happens that above 73 per cent. of the entire mortality was caused by disease implicating the cerebral ganglia of the nervous system with which the manifestations of our minds are believed to be directly connected. 12 deaths were ascribed to diseases affecting the thoracic viscera, of which inflammation of some portions of the pulmonary textures and the deposit of tubercular matter into its substance were the most numerous. Two deaths were ascribed to abdominal disease and 3 to other causes. An inquest was held in the case of one woman who was accidentally burnt while sinking under the last stages of general paralysis. clothing had caught fire, probably from a spark through the fireguard, as she was physically unable to reach over it, and before her dress could be removed and the burning portion extinguished she was severely burnt. From the enquiries made by the Coroner it appeared that every reasonable precaution had been adopted to avoid the occurrence of such an accident.

With some exceptions the general health of the chronic Patients has been good during the greater part of the year. The Hospital ward on both sides of the Asylum has been more than usually occupied with cases of grave disease, many

of whose deaths have been recorded above, but many still remain under care, and whose lives cannot be long prolonged. During the year several idiotic and demented Patients were received who at the time were suffering from inveterate scabioid eruptions, apparently of long standing. Although the usual precautions regarding their clothing and bedding were adopted, and the Patients so affected were isolated, a similar skin disease appeared subsequently in several others of the older inmates of the Asylum presenting the same mental characteristics. During the earlier months of the winter there were several cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, a few of which terminated fatally, and numerous cases of bronchitis passed under treatment in the latter months of the year. It is worthy of remark, as showing the low type of disease which has been observed, that more Patients have died from tuberculous disease of the lungs than has been recorded heretofore, and in several others still in the Asylum, and in some who have died from other disease the same condition of the system was known by examination after death to have existed, and had been recognised as being present before their decease.

Table 24 shows the character of the Patients left in the Asylum at the close of the year with regard to the prospect of their recovery. Only 52 of them were considered as probably curable, and the remainder were suffering from the many forms of mental disease which are found in all large Asylums. There are 113 Patients left under treatment over 60 years of age and 43 are over 70 years. There are 74 Patients who from the the time of their birth, owing to congenital defects and malformation, are idiotic or imbecile, and of this number 34 are also epileptic. 82 other Patients suffer from epilepsy, amongst whom are the most dangerously disposed inmates of the Asylum, both as regards themselves and others. Their charge and protection in an especial degree entails on every

one having any responsibility in their management neverceasing vigilance and anxiety, and the exercise of much forethought which a knowledge of their individual peculiarities enables us to direct for their advantage. 52 are suffering from general or ordinary paralysis. The prospect of longevity in these Patients, who constitute considerably more than a third of our entire population, is very much below that of the other chronic inmates of the Asylum, and very many of them are always in a state of great debility and prostration, if not in actual danger. As these cases succumb under the influence of their disease we find that others succeed, and latterly the number of such cases received into the Asylum has been unusually large.

During the year, whenever an opportunity occurred, the friends and relatives or the Union authorities have been advised to remove such cases of partial recovery or of improvement as presented no immediately dangerous propensities. Advantage of this was taken in 9 cases, but already in several of these the success has not been such as was anticipated, and from reports which have reached us regarding them their return to the Asylum is probable. The number of such cases in your Asylum at any given time is always very limited, and from the difficulty experienced in providing them with care and maintenance suitable for their bodily and mental condition by their friends or others, no great amount of relief to the numbers in the Asylum appears probable. The Union Workhouses, as at present constituted, even if the legislative difficulties were cleared away, are not adapted for the reception of such cases, which if ever removed there almost invariably recede and become worse, and have to be brought back to the Asylum in a state of mind much more actively deranged than at the date of their removal.

In the Tenth Annual Report to the Committee of Visitors some remarks were presented by me for their consideration on

the 101 and 102 pages, and the views therein expressed are applicable up to the present time. The Lunatic Asylums Amendment Act had recently been passed, and the clause giving power to the Committee of Visitors of any Asylum, and the Board of Guardians of any Union, to make arrangements for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic Patients into their Workhouse under the certificate of the Superintendent of the Asylum, and with the sanction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the President of the Poor-law Board, was included in this Act. Since that date the Commissioners in Lunacy have decided that they will entertain no application under this section of the Act unless originated in the first instance by the Committee of Visitors concerned, and before acceding to the request that they will require a certain fixed provision of accommodation, arrangements, and a scale of dietary similar to those adopted by Asylums, and proper supervision by experienced Attendants; in fact, such provision as is afforded for the protection, and thought to be necessary for this class of the insane poor. Certain legal difficulties have also presented themselves, and it appears from the opinion given by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General that so much doubt exists as to the true effect of the Acts that they thought further legislation was needed to define more clearly the real position of chronic Lunatics removed to workhouses, and of the Visitors, Guardians, and others with respect to such Patients. It appears, however, that the Lunatics so removed should still be retained on the books of the Asylum, that they should for all the purposes of the Act be considered as still in the Asylum, and under the control and direction of the Committee of Visitors, and that the cost of their maintenance should be defrayed by the same bodies or persons as formerly supported them in the Asylum. Bearing in consideration the provisions which exist for the care of this class of the community, and the essentially similar treatment which

must be provided for them if removed to a workhouse, and the limited number contemplated for removal under this section, it appears impossible not to conclude that very little if any reduction could be effected in the cost of their permanent charge. If the provisions contemplated by this clause could be carried out, further enlargements of the existing Asylums might be to some extent avoided. The tendency however at present appears to be to concentrate such cases in subsidiary buildings attached to Asylums, to which course no legal difficulties pertain, and where a governing body and officers experienced in the duties required for their care already exist. It should also be borne in mind that if Asylums received only acute and curable cases of insanity, and retained no cases on their becoming chronic, the cost to the authorities who maintain them would be much larger than it is at present. The aid which chronic cases can usefully contribute to the benefit and service of the Asylum in which they are placed is considerable, and the expenses attendant upon their supervision is much less; for the most part their habits are less destructive, and their care, occupation, and supervision can be more readily and safely modified and classified, so as to form groups, while for acute cases each individual requires separate provision to be made for their treatment in the first instance, and which it may be necessary to continue to exercise for some considerable period of time.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that your Asylum is still perfectly competent to meet all probable demands for accommodation likely to be made on it in respect of Female Patients. The accommodation on that side available at present beyond the requirements of your own county and city is temporarily taken advantage of by adjoining counties, who for the care of their Female Patients resident here contribute annual payments sufficient to return a considerable profit beyond the cost of their maintenance. On the male

side of the Asylum, although there are still vacant beds for the reception of the Patients of this sex to a considerable extent, consequent on the completion and furnishing of the new dormitories, which were formerly occupied by the Superintendent and his family, and the conversion of some storerooms to a similar purpose, yet further provision will very probably be requisite to meet the demands for the accommodation of the men. The limit has certainly been reached (if not exceeded) under which additional beds could be placed in the several buildings now at your disposal, and when it is remembered that the several increases of accommodation on the male side have always taken place by adding to the number of the dormitories, it is not to be wondered at that the corridors and day-rooms appropriated for their use are much more crowded than they were when the resident Male Patients were so much less numerous. The out-door character of the bulk of the men's employments relieves the pressure in their wards during the day, but at meal hours, and in the evenings, it appears impossible to attempt to increase the number occupying them without in a great measure reducing their efficiency, and in time producing an injurious influence on their general health, and rendering their mental condition more excitable and less favourably circumstanced in respect of their recovery and tranquillity.

The medical and moral treatment of the Patients has been conducted on the same general principles as have been hitherto in use, and described in former Reports. Such deviations as time and experience have shown to be desirable and necessary were adopted. Owing to the great extension which the Asylum has undergone of late years, various modifications, and a more complete organization of the many moral remedial agents, considered as tending to the recovery of the Patients and the alleviation of their mental disturbance, have been practicable, and are now more systematically carried out. The

employment of the inmates has been closely attended to for several hours daily in all those cases in which it could be pursued with any prospect of benefit, and during the year about 60 per cent. of the average number resident have been daily occupied in various callings conducive to the interest of the Asylum and benefiting the Patients themselves. In the rank of life from which our admissions are derived, some sort of occupation had been habitual to all of them as the means of their subsistence, and in a curative point of view it is always desirable to continue the same practice of useful industry in every case where their health and mental condition offer no contra-indication. Very many, however, owing to the reduced state of their health, some owing to their congenital, bodily, and mental deficiences, are always incapable of employment, and many epileptic Patients who are physically robust enough cannot, owing to the sudden and frequent accession of their fits, be safely trusted for employment beyond their wards. There is also a tolerably numerous class of persons suffering from advanced mental disease, whose minds are so much impaired and prostrated, and whose bodily condition is so low, feeble, and reduced, that it is found very difficult to provide them with suitable employment, or to engage their attention in any way. The recreation and amusements of the Patients have not been overlooked, and almost every evening of the week is turned to some account. In fine weather walking parties, outdoor games, dancing and promenading in the grounds, are much resorted to. In the winter evenings we have, in addition to our weekly meetings for dancing, occasional lectures, exhibitions of dissolving views, concerts, readings, and dramatic representations. Even in such an Asylum as that of this county and city it is found advantageous to vary, as much as possible, the kind of relaxation provided for the Patients, as some are attracted and delighted by what to others is distasteful; and from the diversity afforded we find that the mass of

the inmates are able to derive benefit and appreciate one form or another. Our band, which has made much progress during the year, and the choir, which has attained considerable proficiency both in sacred and secular music, have both contributed much to the rational enjoyment of the Patients, and the cultivation of the musical talents of the performers has had a favourable influence on their tastes and character, as well as afforded relaxation from responsible duties.

Dr. Hearder, who for nearly five years zealously and actively discharged the duties of Assistant Medical Officer and Superintendent, and had thus acquired much experience for the performance of similar duties on his own responsibility, was appointed to the office of Superintendent by the Committee of Visitors of the Joint Counties Asylum at Carmarthen. Dr. George Stanley Elliot, who presented excellent testimonials regarding his professional and general ability, and undoubted high character, was appointed to succeed him, and from having directed his attention to the study of Psychology during his medical curriculum, and subsequently attended the practice of a large County Asylum, he appeared peculiarly well qualified to undertake the duties at this Asylum.

It is again with much pleasure and gratitude that I have to acknowledge the continued confidence of the Committee of Visitors in my exertions for the benefit, comfort, and care of the Patients entrusted to my charge; but it is also my duty to add that I have been supported in my labour by the ready obedience and willing aid of the several Officers who act under me, and that a similar testimony can be given in reference to the management and direction of the general concerns of the Asylum, for the success of which the heads of the several departments have materially contributed by the active and regular performance of their duties.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR 1867.

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

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure that I once more present to you a favourable report of matters in my department during the past year.

The attendance at Church and at the Reading Classes (when they could be held) has been full and satisfactory. I have had repeated proofs of the benefits derived from my ministrations to the sick, and have received gratifying assurances that my visits to the Wards have been cheering and consoling to many. This, in fact, has made my work at the Asylum for the most part a labour of love.

The Church Choir have so well profited by the instructions of the Diocesan Choir Master, backed by the energetic exertions of Dr. Hearder, that they are now really an excellent Choir, when they can be collected together; but this, unfortunately, can very seldom be the case at Church, owing to the majority being Attendants, who are frequently absent on duty, or their reasonable recreation. Notwithstanding this drawback, any stranger who knew what our Church music was a year ago, and paid us a visit now, would be struck by the great improvement in this part of our service.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

EDWD. HORTON.

CHAPLAIN.

WORCESTER:

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