

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

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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COUNTY AND CITY

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER :

PRINTED BY CHALK AND HOLL, HERALD-OFFICE, HIGH-STREET.

1854.

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WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER

PRINTED BY CHASE AND BROWN, NEWBOLD-STREET, LONDON.

1864

Committee of Visitors.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

PRESENTED AT THE

EPIPHANY ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS, FEBRUARY, 1854.

YOUR Committee think it desirable, in presenting this their first Annual Report, to make a statement of the progress and costs of the building and works connected with it, and also to deliver with it a Report of the Medical Superintendent of the number of Patients admitted since the opening of the Asylum, their employment, diet, recreation, &c., the names, duties, and salaries of the Officers, and the sanitary condition of the Establishment.

It is proper to observe that, by the Act 8 and 9 Vic., c. 126, the commencement of the erection of Pauper Lunatic Asylums was made compulsory within three years on every County in England, with power for two or more Counties to unite in the erection of one Asylum for their joint use. The Act was passed on the 8th of August, 1845.

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of that year, held for the County, a Committee was appointed to consider and report

on the subject to the then next Sessions. That Committee, in a Report which set forth their reasons at length, recommended that an Asylum should be built for the County of Worcester alone, and such Report was received and adopted by the Court, but the appointment of a Committee to carry the Act into operation was postponed until Michaelmas Sessions, 1846, when one was appointed, with full powers; at the same time instructions were specially given to them to inquire further on the subject, and to report to the next Sessions how far the result of such inquiry would induce them to recommend the Court to rescind the resolution of the last Epiphany Sessions "not to join any other County," and to take such steps prior to the next Sessions as might be desirable to ascertain upon what terms it was likely that a junction with some other County might be effected.

A very full Report was presented to the Epiphany Sessions of 1847, recommending that application should be made to the City of Worcester to unite with the County, and that an Asylum should be erected for 200 Pauper Lunatics; which Report was received and adopted.

Such application having been made to the City, and acceded to, several conferences took place between a Committee of the Town Council and the Committee appointed by the County, and ultimately the terms were agreed upon for uniting the City with the County; and at a Meeting of both Bodies, held on the 23rd January, 1847, it was ordered that Advertisements should be published for tenders of land for the building.

On the 10th April, 1847, the Agreement between the County and City was signed, by which it was concluded that there should be a Committee of 15 Visitors, 11 to be elected by the County and 4 by the City. At the same time it was resolved that the most eligible site offered for the building was the White Chimneys Farm, at Powick, for the purchase of which negotiations were entered upon, and ultimately that and other lands adjacent, containing together 45 acres, 3 roods, and 3 perches, were purchased. This situation was at once the best offered, and, as the Committee considered, the very best that could be selected, not only on account of its proximity to Worcester, and a good turnpike road from thence to Malvern, but for its extreme cheerfulness and beauty, being also free from footpaths, in a retired position, and not in view of any residence to which such a building could be objectionable.

On the 24th July, 1847, plans were advertised for, with the offer of premiums of fifty pounds, thirty pounds, and twenty pounds, for the first, second, and third best designs, such designs to be delivered by the 1st October following.

Twenty-seven designs were sent in, and after carefully arranging them for inspection and holding several meetings your Committee considered that of Messrs. Hamilton and Medland, of Gloucester, entitled to the premium of fifty pounds; that of Mr. F. J. Francis, 2, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, London, to the premium of thirty pounds; and that of Mr. Markham, of 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, to the premium of twenty pounds, and which premiums were

accordingly awarded and paid. Your Committee, however, postponed the selection of the plan to be adopted until the gentlemen to whom the premiums were awarded had been communicated with on some points of importance, and until the Committee could receive advice and assistance from some competent person, for which purpose they employed Mr. John Stewart, of Liverpool, a gentleman of great skill and experience, with whose sanction they finally selected (on the 2nd February, 1848) the plans of Messrs. Hamilton and Medland for adoption, and also agreed with those gentlemen for their superintendence in carrying such plans into execution, who were accordingly directed to make out detailed drawings for the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Such plans and detailed drawings were ready by 1st April, 1848, and at Easter Quarter Sessions of that year were reported to be before the Commissioners of Lunacy for approval, but the Commissioners having from time to time suggested alterations, much delay took place in complying with their requisitions, and it was not until October, 1849, that your Committee procured tenders for the works, and then ten were received, varying in amount from £23,500 to £31,761, the lowest being that of Mr. Thomas Haines, of Cheltenham, which was accepted. This estimate did not include anything for warming and ventilating the buildings, steam engine, supply of water, gas works, farm buildings, brewery, roads, or entrance lodge, and other necessary works, for which obviously a large additional sum would be required.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary expenditure your

Committee first applied to the Government for a loan of money, without success; then (having failed to procure tenders by advertising) to several Insurance Companies, and ultimately contracted with the London Life Association for the loan of £30,000, at £4. 10s. per cent. per annum, the principal to be repaid by equal annual instalments in thirty years, £26,666. 13s. 4d. by the County, and £3,333. 6s. 8d. by the City of Worcester; such £30,000 to be advanced as required in sums of not less than £5,000 each, these being the best terms offered for the loan.

Much delay took place in arranging all necessary particulars and making out the contract, and it was not until Easter Sessions, 1850, that the Clerk certified that the same had been approved by the Secretary of State and (on the 9th April) signed by the contractor and his sureties.

Although your Committee have from time to time reported all the proceedings in reference to the progress of this building, they have thought it necessary in this their first Annual Report to give this short statement of the causes of the delay from Michaelmas, 1847, when the erection of the Asylum was determined upon, to Easter, 1850, when the contract for the principal works was signed. In October, 1851, the works had proceeded far enough to authorise your Committee to advertise for a Medical Superintendent, and by the 6th of December following they received the testimonials of 57 gentlemen, candidates for the appointment. Much investigation and inquiry took place in regard to their qualifications, &c., and ultimately Dr. Grahamsley, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum,

was unanimously elected. Your Committee are happy now to report that subsequent experience has fully justified the selection; they also think it due to Dr. Grahamsley to state that his skill, humanity, constant attention, and devotedness to his duties, have entitled him to entire confidence and respect.

The Asylum was opened on the 11th August, 1852, and at the Monthly Committee Meeting, held on the 1st of November following, it was reported that 175 Patients were then in the Asylum. The admissions kept constantly increasing, and on the 7th November, the date of the last Committee Meeting in 1853, the number of Patients in the Asylum amounted to 201, which number seems still likely to be considerably augmented. It appears by returns made from all the Unions within the County in 1852, that the total number of Pauper Lunatics then in confinement in Asylums was only 149 (64 males and 85 females), and that in addition there were then in workhouses and with their friends 164, making a total of 313, from which facts your Committee are disposed to attribute the increase of the numbers admitted into the Asylum in excess of those formerly in actual confinement rather to the comfort and care which is now provided, and the consequent disposition of relatives to send their afflicted friends to the Asylum, than to an actual increase of the malady itself, but this must be received as a mere opinion, which can only be tested by the next correct return from all the Unions.

During the progress of the works, and to meet all costs incurred, two further sums of £10,000 each and one of

£8,000 have (with the proper legal sanction) been borrowed at £4 per cent., repayable in 30 years, the same period agreed upon with respect to the first sum of £30,000, and in part discharge of the aggregate principal sum of £58,000, the sum of £4,000 on account of the first loan of £30,000, a sum of £333. 6s. 8d. on account of the second loan of £10,000 has been repaid, and a further sum of £333. 6s. 8d. will shortly become due on the said second loan of £10,000, for which there are in hand sufficient funds, so that £4,666. 13s. 4d. of the principal may be considered as discharged.

Your Committee now proceed to state the various items of expenditure already incurred, and paid as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Haines's amount of original estimate for			
Building	£23,500		
Less amount deducted for using Fox and			
Barrett's Fire-proof construction, in lieu of			
Iron Arches.....	350	23,150	0 0
Extras for Alterations according to amended			
Plans for Centre Buildings, Wash-house,			
and Laundry, extra Foundations, Fire-			
proofing, Superintendent's House, &c.,			
extra external Cornices, and other Works,			
as certified by Mr. Medland		5,442	12 10
For Fittings to Superintendent's House,			
Laundry, Wash-house, and Wards.....		1,284	9 7
Extra Work in Wards, Roads, Water-well,			
&c.		2,034	17 3
Building Workshops and Brewhouse, Yards,			
&c.		2,123	19 8
Carried forward	£13,035	19	4

Brought forward.....	£13,035	19	4
Ditto Gas Works.....	958	0	8
Ditto Store Yard	127	0	4
Ditto Soil Tank	749	19	10
Sundry Day Works	723	16	4
Fittings in Brewery	292	7	0
Contract for substituting Wood Floors throughout the Building.....	550	0	0
	37,437	3	6
Interest on unpaid Balance.....	71	13	1
Total Sum paid to Mr. Haines and his Executors.....	37,508	16	7
Rogers and Meysey, for Gas Fittings	697	17	3
Messrs. Haden, for Steam Engine, Heating and Ventilating, Fittings to Wash-house, Cooking Apparatus, Gas Works, &c.....	2,900	0	0
Mr. Medland, Architect	1,306	0	0
For Well Sinking	121	18	6
For Road Making and Materials	399	8	8
Furniture, Bedding, Clothing, and Fixtures	4,093	11	7
Law Charges	443	4	3
Sundry incidental payments for Premiums, Printing, Mr. Stewart's Bills, small pay- ments by Mr. Helm and Dr. Grahamsley, Insurance, Coals, Books, &c., prior to and necessary for opening the Asylum	1,366	9	6
	48,837	6	4
Land purchased	5,837	14	8
	54,675	1	0
Banker's Balance.....	3,390	6	8
	£58,065	7	8

This £65. 7s. 8d., beyond the £58,000 borrowed, arose from rents of land after the purchase and prior to the occupation

thereof, for the use of Asylum, and this statement is made up to Midsummer last to correspond with the accounts then presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Town Council. The balance (as reported at the time) will be exhausted by farm buildings, lodge, and outstanding liabilities.

Your Committee feel bound, in justice to the Ratepayers of the County and City of Worcester, to notice the fact that the raising of the large sums of money to meet the expenditure above set forth has taken place without the slightest opposition or disposition to complain, which seems to afford evidence of a general concurrence in the opinion that the measures on this subject have been necessary and wise; but at the same time your Committee desire to express their belief that it would have been more equitable if these funds had been raised from national instead of local sources. It is obvious, from what has been here reported, that the Asylum will require immediate enlargement. Your Committee think that a Chapel and Burial Ground are absolutely necessary appendages to this Establishment, and that the present room now used as a Chapel within the building should be converted into a recreation room for the Patients. The charge for maintenance at the opening of the Asylum, and to 1st April last, was twelve shillings per week, since that period it has been ten shillings per week, which, with the present high price of provisions, cannot be reduced—though your Committee hope that when the price of provisions becomes lower, and the number of Patients increases (which seems certain), some further reduction may take place.

Your Committee have to express their opinion that the

business of the Asylum and care of the Patients could not have been more ably conducted than it has been by the officers and servants under the orders and management of Dr. Grahamsley, of whom we have before spoken. The general conduct of all the officers (with slight exceptions) has had our entire approbation.

Signed by order of the Committee of Visitors,

T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN,—The eleventh day of August, 1852, was finally fixed for the opening of the Institution under your charge. In order to prevent unnecessary confusion by the too rapid influx of Patients, arrangements had been previously proposed to, and accepted by, most of the Boards of Guardians, by which the greater part of the Pauper Lunatics then in confinement at various Asylums were removed under the immediate care of the officers and attendants of this Asylum.

On the above day, 47 Patients were removed from Droitwich to Powick; on the thirteenth, 11 more; and again on the twenty-first, the remaining 9 were removed. On the twenty-fourth, 11 were removed from Duddeston Hall Asylum, near Birmingham, which, with other admissions from workhouses and private residences, made a total of 84 Patients at the end of the month, 34 being males and 50 females. On the third and fourth of September following, 44 Patients were removed from the private establishment of Messrs. Illes & Son, Fairford Retreat, Gloucestershire, making together, at the end of the month, with 2 from Borough Asylum, Birmingham, 3 from Hooknorton, 4 from Hunningham, 6 from Duddeston Hall,

1 from Bow Asylum, Middlesex, 1 from Belle Vue Asylum, Devizes, 1 from Sandfield, 1 from Lancaster County Asylum, 2 Criminal Lunatics from Droitwich, and other Patients from various sources, upwards of 150 inmates—69 males and 83 females.

The whole were conveyed by omnibus, with few exceptions, without the slightest accident of any kind. No. I. of the Statistical Tables, appended to this Report, illustrates the sources from whence all the Patients have been received since the opening of the Asylum to the 31st of December, 1853.

The Patients, on their first entrance into the Asylum, generally appeared highly delighted with their new abode; admired the surrounding scenery from the windows and airing-grounds, examined minutely into every part of their wards, and made particular enquiries as to the extent of accommodation the house would afford. Those who had been confined many years in the Asylums of the neighbouring counties were especially gratified at being once more brought back to Worcestershire, saying that it “cheered their hearts to return to their own county,” and strengthened and revived their almost abandoned but long cherished hope of being again restored to their homes, friends, and liberty.

Table II. shows the general result of the admissions, removals, and deaths, since the opening of the Asylum, extending over a period of one year, four months, and twenty-one days. During the first four months and twenty-one days, there were admitted 192 Patients—91 males and 101 females. Ten have been discharged, 7 as cured; 2 much improved at the request of their relatives; 1 escaped; and 4 have died. Two of those removed cured were admitted from Asylums after a period of three months' and 1 of two years' residence: they were in a state of convalescence on their admission, and, on that being confirmed, were discharged. Two of the remaining four were admitted from Worcester Infirmary, the other 2 from

workhouses, where they had been under treatment from one to three months. One young man, on being discharged, at his own urgent request, and apparently from a sincere desire to show his gratitude for the benefits received during his residence in the Asylum, applied for and, with your approval, obtained the situation of assistant farm-servant, which office he still continues to hold with much pleasure to himself and advantage to the Institution. One male effected his escape from the farm six days after admission: search was immediately made in the neighbourhood on the discovery of his escape, information was conveyed to his friends, and a description forwarded to the County and City Police. As no clue could be obtained to his residence, and his case being considered harmless, his name was finally struck off the books. Three of the cases who died were admitted in a sinking state, and of the respective ages of 60, 67, and 33 years. The first died of senile gangrene before the expiration of the first week, the second from exhaustion within two weeks, the third from paralysis before the end of the month after admission. The fourth death was that of an old beggarwoman, upwards of 88 years of age, from chronic bronchitis, after a residence of three months and ten days. The average weekly number of admissions was about 26.

At the commencement of the year 1853, there were in the Asylum 178 Patients, viz., 81 males and 97 females. During the year 97 Patients (52 males and 45 females) have been admitted. The total number under treatment being 275 Patients (133 males and 142 females.) The average number daily resident being 194.

Thirty-three Patients have been discharged: of this number 25 were removed as cured, 9 males and 16 females; 5 improved, 2 males and 3 females; 3 not improved, 1 male and 2 females; 31 have died, 19 males and 12 females; leaving at the end of December, 1853, 211 Patients, 102 males and 109 females.

The per centage of cures being a little more than 25 on the admissions, a result truly gratifying considering the confirmed character of the cases admitted and remaining at the commencement of the year just closed. This per centage, however, falls short of what we may anticipate in future, when friends of Lunatics and the Parochial Authorities become aware of the great importance of placing those recently affected much earlier under treatment in the County and City Asylum. The detention of the Insane in workhouses is not only highly reprehensible, but illegal, and on every ground to be condemned as unwise and unjustifiable. Too frequently this practice is the cause of aggravating and confirming the attack in curable cases, after which the Patient is sent to the Asylum, where he may possibly remain all his future existence, a burden to the parish, and perhaps be the means of pauperising those dependant on him for support, thereby greatly increasing the expenses of the Ratepayers.

Table III. shows the form of disease in those admitted. Seventy-three Patients were affected with mania, 31 cases being acute, 19 chronic, 5 periodic, 2 puerperal, 5 with epilepsy, 1 with palsy, and 10 with general paralysis: 169 Patients suffered from dementia, 117 cases being uncomplicated, a very large proportion of whom were, however, in a state of fatuity; 26 were complicated with epilepsy, 3 with palsy, and 12 with general paralysis in an advanced stage of the disease. Nineteen were melancholics, 25 were subject to various forms of monomania, 13 were idiots, 7 of whom were subject to epilepsy.

It will be seen by Table IV. that 166 Patients admitted had been under treatment in various Asylums previous to their removal to this Asylum: 27 had been in confinement less than 1 year, 20 under 2 years, 32 under 5, 29 under 10, 22 under 15, 12 under 20, 6 under 30, 1 under 32, 1 under 33, and 1 under 43 years. In 17 cases the exact period of confinement could not be obtained, but three-fourths were stated to have been confined many years.

Table V. shows that of the 289 Patients admitted, the mental disorder had existed in 80 Patients less than 1 year, 36 under 2 years, 44 under 5, 39 under 10, 15 under 15, 15 under 20, 5 under 30, 1 under 33, and 2 under 43 years; 13 were Idiots, and in 33 the precise period of disease could not be ascertained; however, many were stated to have been ill very many years.

A very large proportion of these Patients on admission were in the last stage of the disease, many much debilitated and exhausted, several very far advanced in years as also in disease. Some bedridden, whose backs and extremities were covered with bedsores. Many were and had been very violent and bore the marks of ulcerations and excoriations from the long continued abuse of mechanical instruments of restraint. Very few presented themselves in a condition to afford a hope of recovery.

Of those discharged cured the duration of their malady in 27 Patients was under 12 months previous to admission. This result alone affords a very strong argument in favour of early treatment in a well-regulated Asylum. In one case the disease was under 2 years, one under 6 years, and one under 7 years standing. In two not ascertained.

Of those who died, general paralysis was the cause of death in 11 Patients—10 males and 1 female; 4 died of epilepsy; 3 of apoplexy; 3 of pulmonary consumption; 3 of exhaustion, after mania; 3 of exhaustion, from old age; 1 of dysentery; 1 of senile gangrene; 1 of marasmus, and 1 by suicide.

Inquests have necessarily been held upon two of the deaths. The suicide by fire was that of an unmarried female, admitted on the 4th of October, 1853, from home, in a state of mild imbecility, with a suicidal tendency. Up to the day of her death she gradually improved so much as to be occasionally allowed to assist the attendant in household duties. On the 24th of December last, about twelve o'clock in the day, she

went to fetch some coals from the cellar, on the road to which place she was obliged to pass the fire of the heating apparatus, and in doing so she is supposed to have taken a light therefrom and communicated it to some shavings in a cellar close by, which caused her death by suffocation. The particulars were fully detailed in the periodicals at the time, and I have no doubt will be familiar to you all. The verdict was, "That the deceased was burnt to death, and that she set herself on fire, being a person of unsound mind." Distressing as suicides always are, under any circumstances, this event was especially painful to me, from my having past so long a period of intense anxiety and care, under the greatest difficulties incident to the management of so large a number of new Patients, under the charge of strange attendants, and the very unfinished state of the Asylum, without any previous accident. The other death on which an inquest was held was that of an epileptic Patient. He had retired to bed the night previous in his usual state of health; next morning he was found dead in bed, with every appearance of having died during an epileptic fit. Verdict: "Died from natural causes."

The general health of the Patients has been very good during the past year,—only one case of dysentery having occurred. No case of diarrhoea has proved fatal, although shortly after opening the Asylum many cases occurred, owing to the then state of the well-water, which was strongly impregnated with the purgative salts of soda and magnesia. General paralysis has carried off the greatest proportion. One of those who died from exhaustion after mania ought more properly to have been classed with the cures, as sanity was fully established for some time previous to her death. Six had reached the advanced age of seventy years and upwards, 5 above sixty, 6 above fifty, and 18 were under fifty years of age; among whom occurred all the deaths from general paralysis, with the exception of 2, who were upwards of sixty years.

From Table XVII. it will be seen that several died very shortly after admission; nine within the 1st month, eight within 3 months, five within 6 months, ten within 12 months, and three within 16 months.

The mean annual mortality being at the rate of 31·3 on the admissions for the year, 8·8 on the total number under treatment, and 8·20 on the whole admissions since the opening of the Asylum. The per centage of deaths on the admissions of the past year is high, but experience has shown that the mortality on the opening of Asylums devoted exclusively to Pauper Lunatics has averaged much more than that of subsequent years.

The general plan of treatment pursued in the Asylum is that of the industrial and non-restraint. The arrangements adopted are those which experience has shown to be most conducive to the care and cure of the insane. They combine every practicable feature calculated to make the Institution resemble, as near as possible, that of a cheerful, industrious, and well-regulated home. Mechanical restraint has never been resorted to in a single instance, although many violent and dangerous Patients have been admitted handcuffed, leglocked, and bound with cords and chains. Many who had been under mechanical restraint for several years previous to admission now enjoy their liberty unfettered, and have become under their new treatment cheerful, happy, contented, and industrious inmates. One old Patient, who was said by her attendant to be a very violent and dangerous lunatic, and whose contracted limbs and general deformity gave ample evidence of the long-continued abuse of mechanical restraint, sat days and weeks crouching in the corners of her ward with her head covered over with her dress: she uniformly repelled with curses and blows repeated attempts to induce her to remain in her day-room and associate with the other patients. By kindness, attention, and example, she was cured of her habits of uncleanness, became

more social, and is now, and has been for several months, one of the most cheerful and industrious occupants of the third female ward. She generally amuses her friends, when they visit her, with a dance, showing her own conviction that she is no longer under restraint. She refuses to go home, but is very anxious to learn from the matron if her sons could not be accommodated on the premises. This case is only one of many instances which could be enumerated amongst those which have come under my observation. Almost all the old chronic cases have improved much in bodily condition; some mentally, and a few, whose habits were formerly unclean, have become less so; and others, who were idle, mischievous, and destructive, have become industrious. In one case, a shoemaker, who had been confined upwards of seventeen years, has been induced to follow his trade, and is now daily employed. Many years ago, he was promised his liberty if he would only make one pair of shoes. Another, a carpenter, who was, when admitted, and had been for some time, confined to bed with imaginary diseases, is now working at his trade,—his improvement having been induced simply by being allowed to indulge a fancy he had to make a baby's carriage, which he had designed in his mind when confined at Fairford Asylum. He has since made several bookcases with drawers, tables for the wards and attendants' rooms, and many other useful articles. This employment has been the means of rendering him a happy and contented inmate, as well as having restored his mental condition in so great a measure, as to render his final discharge from the Asylum, at no distant period, a subject of no doubt.

Seclusion is now rarely ever resorted to as a curative means, especially amongst the males; the excitement consequent on mania appears to be sooner subdued by active occupation, cheerful society, and amusements. It has been found, in several acute and very obstinate chronic cases, that seclusion

only aggravated their mental state and enfeebled the bodily health of those of this class, who, on being regularly and usefully employed, speedily recovered, and have been since discharged cured. The same treatment has not been so successful with the females, although many have recovered. This want of success has chiefly arisen from the great difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of efficient, active, and courageous attendants. In most of the cases discharged cured convalescence was first noticed after active occupation in the wash-house, laundry, and kitchen.

The padded-rooms, of which there are one for each sex, have not yet been used, a case requiring such treatment not having occurred since the opening of the Asylum.

It is worthy of remark that of those who have died, 31 Patients were incapable of being employed, either from bodily infirmity or mental condition, and never worked in the Asylum. The other four were occasionally employed; one at straw bonnet making, another at dress making, one at household duties, and the male at spade husbandry.

The industrial system may be abused, and requires the exercise of great discretion, much perseverance, and attention. The Patients are not forced to labour, but are encouraged to occupy themselves usefully. All are taught to understand that by their industry they are benefiting themselves as well as all connected with the Institution. At the same time, whilst the lazy and indolent are encouraged, the willing are not over taxed. It is not an unusual occurrence in going through their wards to hear Patients complain at not being taken out to their usual employments; even those who were with much difficulty induced to work just after admission now consider it a great punishment to be deprived of it. One old man, upwards of 70 years of age, during the past winter has taken to darn stockings as an amusement, not being able to engage in out-door operations.

On the completion of the Asylum buildings, the earth-work remaining to be done, for which contracts had not been entered into by the builders, was, with your approval, set about by employing the Patients, who have removed large quantities, and that remaining will afford an abundance of useful employment for them when not better employed. All the male and female airing grounds have been levelled and laid down in grass, the roads formed and ballasted. The first and third female airing grounds have been cultivated, and not laid down in grass, on account of the shifting of the soil, the earth having been forced; the roads have been formed and ballasted. The bowling-green in the Magistrates' court is progressing towards completion. The laundry court has been the scene of a gigantic undertaking, that of excavating and removing upwards of 600 yards of soil a distance of 450 yards, the principal part of which was done by the refractory Patients with wheelbarrows. A border 30 feet wide and 1,500 in length has been made up, levelled, and planted with trees and shrubs, to screen the male refractory and third male airing grounds, which are overlooked from the avenue leading to the Asylum. The slope at the north of the laundry has been levelled and turfed. The carriage road round to the front of the Asylum is progressing steadily, and will be completed to the centre in the course of the approaching spring. The whole of the garden, about three acres in extent, has been levelled, drained, trenched three feet deep, and laid out and cultivated, and has already afforded an abundant supply of vegetables to the Institution. The old fence and trees dividing the garden from the field lately in the occupation of Mr. Hughes have been removed, and the land trenched, levelled, and added to the garden. The gardens in front of the workshops have also been laid out, and the roads made and ballasted. A border of trees and shrubs has been planted along both sides of the road leading to the Asylum, and the sides sloped and turfed. The cultivation of

the farm has afforded cheerful and healthy occupation to many of the inmates, as also the formation of several large heaps of compost, the cutting of fences, and herding of cattle, &c. &c.

The workshops have now been open since last June. Much inconvenience arose from their non-completion at the opening of the Asylum. With the exception of 6 dozen of men's caps, and 6 dozen of men's and women's slippers, the whole of the clothing, bedding, and furnishings of the Asylum, have been made by the Patients. A list of the work done will accompany this Report. In the tailor's and shoemaker's shops, several Patients have been employed who never worked at these trades, but are now becoming very useful; and others of the trade, who had not worked for many years, are now usefully employed. The work done in the engineer's shop has been somewhat considerable, and has included the making of a plough, 20 wrought-iron bedsteads, a large screen for screening ashes and gravel, 49 three-pronged forks, the fitting-up of a lathe and coffee-mill to go by steam power, the whole of the iron-work for the farm buildings, as also the gas-fitting and supply to the same; the making and fitting-up of 3 water closets, 28 iron door scrapers, and about 4 cwt. of nails, all of which has been done as extra by the engineer, stoker, and occasional assistant, and the patients, none of whom ever worked at the trade before.

All the walls of the 5th male ward have been scraped, pointed, and painted, in imitation of Peterhead granite. The doors have been painted and grained oak by the Patients, none of whom are professionals. The execution of the work would do credit to the most fastidious. The steward's office and head attendant's room have been painted and grained, as also several chests of drawers and wash-stands. The whole of the iron bedsteads on the male side and part of those used by the females have received two coats of plain paint.

Most of the attendants are artizans, who work with the

Patients, do all repairs, and any particular work required. The shoemaker takes the chief charge of the first male convalescent ward, and superintends the shoemaking department. The mason, who is also glazier, painter, and slater, has the chief charge of the second male convalescent ward. The tailor assists in the fourth or epileptic ward, in the mornings, evenings, and at meal times. The fifth, or refractory ward, has two attendants: the junior takes charge of the barrow-men, and assists in all excavations and wheeling of earth. The hospital attendant has charge of the sick and infirm, and devotes all his time and attention to their wants. The head attendant acts as Chapel Clerk, and conducts the psalmody. It is only by such arrangements that any Asylum can be conducted efficiently and economically.

The females' wards have each one attendant, with the exception of the fifth, or refractory ward, where there are two: the junior attends occasionally the Patients at work in the laundry, garden, or farm. In addition to the clothing and bedding required for the Asylum, a large stock of men's linen, cotton, and flannel shirts, women's petticoats, &c. &c., are accumulating in the steward's store, which will be sold at a small profit, provided a demand is obtained. A very large number are always regularly employed assisting the attendants in ward duties, in the wash-house, laundry, and kitchen. Much difficulty has been experienced in providing suitable employment for the imbeciles who are incapable of engaging in needlework or household duties.

The amusements and recreations of the Patients have been attended to with much enthusiasm. During the summer months weekly excursions have been made to various places of interest in the neighbourhood. Many Patients have been allowed to visit Worcester, Malvern, Malvern Hills, and their friends. A large party of males was present at the review of the Queen's Own Regiment of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry,

on Kempsey Ham, and the review of the Worcestershire Militia, Worcester races, regatta, &c. &c. Games at cards, bagatelle, draughts, tivolì, or Chinese billiards, dominoes, &c. &c., are amongst the in-door amusements. Occasional balls and concerts are held in the wards on both sides of the house. The Patients are also permitted and encouraged to join in Psalm singing in the Chapel, accompanied by the harmonium, clarionet, violin, and concertina. The library, although small, and a limited supply of monthly and weekly periodicals, have also afforded amusement and instruction to many. I feel assured the suggestion only requires to be made mention of to the benevolent and those interested in the welfare of the Insane, that much good may be done by forwarding for the use of the Patients newspapers, magazines, and spare volumes which may be found in their libraries. I should not have ventured to have made this appeal to the benevolent, had I not been induced to do so by the receipt of some numbers of the *Times* and other newspapers from some unknown benefactor, for which kindness I offer many thanks. One grand ball and concert was given on the 28th of October last, on the occasion of the marriage of the head male attendant. The laundry was gaily and tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens, and cloth, for the occasion. Upwards of 150 Patients of both sexes attended and were regaled with plum cake, gin punch, and fruit. Many engaged in the various dances. The visitors joined in the amusements with the Patients, gave several songs, and assisted the orchestra on the piano-forte. Dancing commenced at seven o'clock, and the patients retired at half-past eleven, highly delighted with their entertainment. No increase of excitement was observed either in the ball-room or afterwards—all conducted themselves with perfect propriety. This being the first time that the sexes were mixed in such an entertainment in this Institution, much anxiety was felt, and every precautionary measure used to insure good behaviour.

About 60 males and 70 female Patients regularly attend morning prayers in the Chapel. Their general behaviour during the services has been satisfactory. The Chaplain's Report, which will be appended to this, renders it unnecessary for me to make any further remarks than that I have much satisfaction in testifying to the great interest which he has displayed in the welfare and happiness of the Patients, and to the benefits derived by them from his ministrations. A large number of Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books have been purchased for the use of the Patients in Chapel and in their wards.

In my preliminary Report I respectfully called your attention to the expediency of erecting a Chapel upon the grounds, and the adoption of the apartment now used as a Chapel as a recreation hall. To this you so far assented by having the fittings-up of the Chapel altered with that view. In the same Report I stated that I considered a burial ground on the Asylum estate unnecessary; the experience of the past year has altered my views; first, I find the present place of interment inconvenient as to distance, with such a small staff of attendants and servants; and secondly, I believe the parochial authorities of the parish of Powick rather fear the overcrowding of their burial ground. As a Chapel is so desirable, and will, I trust, be ultimately erected, instead of the site selected formerly I should respectfully recommend its erection on the elevated spot behind and to the north-west of the Asylum, where the burial ground could be attached to the westward, sufficiently secluded from the view of the Asylum. The Chapel would form an interesting object in the view from the garden and avenue approaching the Asylum.

The experience of the past year has sufficiently shown the urgent necessity for increased accommodation for Patients in the Asylum. Within twelve months after the opening of the

Asylum 199 Patients were resident; since that period much inconvenience has been produced for want of room, especially in the female department. On the 31st December last 211 Patients, 102 males and 109 females, are registered as being in the Asylum. The Asylum was built to afford accommodation for only 100 of each sex; the consequence has been the overcrowding of dormitories and the conversion of store-rooms into sleeping apartments, which is rather a dangerous proceeding when cholera is almost at the door. I should, therefore, respectfully recommend that additional accommodation should be immediately procured by raising the wards, 5 on both sides, an additional story for sleeping-rooms alone, and the erection of 15 single rooms for male refractory Patients at the end and to the east of the present male refractory ward, and also 17 single rooms for females at the end and to the west of the present refractory ward. These buildings will afford increased accommodation for upwards of 114 Patients, 56 males and 58 females—a number by no means too large considering the number of Lunatics still confined in workhouses and with their friends, as appears from the returns received from the clerks of the various Unions belonging to Worcestershire.

In connection with the plain necessity of increasing the accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, I beg respectfully to suggest for your consideration whether it will not be advantageous to embrace the opportunity that will present itself in the construction of the required additions to the buildings to provide accommodation for private Patients. The combination of private and pauper treatment presents no difficulties; a certain amount of profit would be derived therefrom, and the numerous applications made to me by persons desirous of placing relatives in this Institution as private Patients convinces me that a substantial benefit would be derived from this source to the funds of the Asylum.

The present proposed buildings were duly considered in the selection of the plan of the Asylum, so that no architectural deformity will result to the present building. I may mention that the present wards only afford sleeping accommodation for from 16 to 21 Patients—a very inconvenient number as regards attendance. Two attendants ought, at least, to be attached to each ward, to insure the attendance of one in the absence of the other. This will be obtained by the increased sleeping accommodation as proposed, as the present wards and day rooms are sufficiently commodious for their disposal during the day. In building over No. 5 wards, a serious objection arises to the present seclusion or separate rooms being used for noisy patients at night. This, however, will be remedied by the erection of the single rooms as proposed. With your sanction, it will afford me much pleasure, as also a source of amusement to the inmates, to have the charge of the execution of the fittings and furnishings of the wards proposed to be erected. From what little we have already been able to accomplish, we consider that the making of the iron bedsteads, bedding, clothing, the fitting up of the gas and its supply pipes, also the water supply, baths, water closets and lavatories, tables, benches, and wardrobes, may be safely and economically done by the inmates.

I would respectfully draw your attention to another important addition much required—that of a clock and bell, with turret. I need scarcely mention that the want of both causes not only daily but hourly inconvenience and confusion. The want of these has been attempted to be remedied in various ways, hitherto unsuccessfully. A clock which can be seen, and a bell which can be heard in every part of the Institution, are absolutely essential for insuring regularity and punctuality in every department. I believe I am correct in saying that a clock and bell, with turret, may be erected at a trifling cost compared with the advantages to be obtained.

The supply of water to the Institution at the opening of the Asylum assumed a very serious complexion, owing to that obtained by boring proving to be unfit for domestic purposes. With your approval, the bore-hole was stopped, and a series of wells, about 70 feet deep, were sunk and connected together, and with the deep well by means of a headway, which have hitherto yielded an abundant supply. However, even this water has proved injurious to the boilers for steam engine and cooking apparatus. This, it is hoped, will be remedied by a large supply of rain water obtained from the new tank in course of erection in the laundry-court, which will contain above 50,000 gallons.

The farm offices in course of erection will shortly be completed and fit for occupation. They are well arranged and sufficiently commodious for the present extent of the farm, and I trust will prove a large source of revenue to the Institution, by the supply of milk and butter, and the feeding of pigs, poultry, &c., besides affording occupation and amusement to the inmates.

The proposed Rules, Regulations, and Orders for the government of the Asylum, have been drawn out and printed. The Rules are now before the Secretary of State, for his approval. The Regulations and Orders are before you, awaiting your approval and adoption.

The satisfactory result of the financial department—a statement of which will be found appended to this Report—fully justifies me in recommending that no increase of charge per week will be necessary at present owing to the increased price of provisions and necessaries. The balance at the close of the year is small, and a loss was sustained in the quarter just closed; this has been caused, in a great measure, by the stocking of the farm, and the furnishing of the Asylum for 50 extra Patients, the original outfit only being made for 150 Patients.

It is with much pleasure that I bear testimony to the general steadiness and efficiency of the whole staff of officers, attendants, and servants. All appear to be animated with a common ambition to further the interests of the Establishment. All have been anxious to carry out any improvements suggested, and to their alacrity and actual co-operation the success of the past is chiefly to be attributed. I believe that the utmost economy has been exercised in every department consistent with the welfare of the Inmates. And I can also report most favourably of the efficient execution of all the operations which have been carried out on the premises.

Although one lamentable accident has occurred since the opening of the Asylum, and in so far has clouded our exertions, nevertheless, on the whole, under the Divine blessing, our progress has been hitherto one of success; and we are going on, devoutly relying on the same aid to crown our future endeavours. Under such auspices, if we may not always effect a cure, we are at least hopeful of ameliorating the sufferings of those afflicted beings so truly deserving your kind and benevolent consideration.

The Asylum has been twice officially visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy. The following are their Official Reports:—

“Worcester County Asylum,

“November 1st, 1852.

“Since this Asylum was opened on the 11th August last, 175 Patients have been admitted, of whom one has escaped, and two have died—one dying from senile gangrene, and the other from exhaustion.

“There are now 172 Patients in the Asylum (81 being males and 91 females.) Eleven of these appear to be under medical treatment, and three are secluded.

"We learn on enquiry that prayers are read daily, and that the Church service is read on Sundays, and is attended by about 130 Patients; that about 40 or 50 Patients of each sex are employed in various ways,—the males out of doors, in excavating and making drains, and in-doors in cleaning the wards; the females, in needlework, washing, and ironing, in the kitchen, and in household work.

"In regard to amusements, we are informed that cards have been provided, and that a bagatelle board is to be purchased, and a bowling-green made. A large stock of books, almost exclusively of a religious nature, have been obtained. We have suggested the expediency of procuring books and small weekly publications (some of which we have specified) of a secular character.

"The diet table is not yet settled. We were glad to observe that knives and forks, and very neat mugs and basins, for the meals of the Patients, have been purchased.

"The Establishment is at present incomplete, and there is a great deal of confusion necessarily attendant on the progress of the works which are now going on about the Asylum.

"Lavatories and baths are provided, and the Patients wash themselves or are washed every day, and are bathed once a week.

(Signed)

"B. W. PROCTOR,	} <i>Commissioners</i>
"S. GASKILL,	
} <i>in Lunacy."</i>	

"Worcestershire Asylum,

"October 25th, 1853.

"There are 200 Patients in this Asylum, of whom 93 are males and 107 are females. Six are registered as being under

medical treatment, and one as having been secluded during last week. And we observe that for some weeks past only one Patient has been generally placed in seclusion.

“Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 1st of November last, 94 Patients have been admitted, 37 have been discharged, and 29 have died; 9 dying from general paralysis, 8 from exhaustion, 3 from senile gangrene, 2 from phthisis, 1 from dysentery, 2 from epilepsy, and the rest from various other causes. We find from enquiry that the amount of mortality is sufficiently accounted for by the bad condition of a considerable number of Patients on admission.

“We have this day seen all the Patients, and have inspected the wards appropriated to their use. The Patients were generally tranquil at the time of our visit, and the wards clean and in good order.

“Since the Commissioners last visited this Establishment the works then in progress have been for the most part completed. The grounds have been laid out and the wards have been painted, and fitted up by the labour of the Patients, who also make the beds and mattresses, and all the clothing used in the Asylum. About 60 males and 50 females are employed (upon an average) in various ways.

“The Chapel has been fitted up, and the Church service is attended by 160 Patients of both sexes.

“Some weekly publications have been purchased for the amusement of the Patients; and parties, of about 40 or 50, are allowed to take walks into the neighbourhood, under the care of attendants. Upon the whole, the Asylum appears to be in a very creditable state.

(Signed)

“B. W. PROCTOR, } *Commissioners*
“J. R. HUME, } *in Lunacy.*”

In conclusion, permit me to tender you my best thanks for your kind support and able assistance in all matters connected with the management and superintendence of this important Establishment. I can only and sincerely assure you, that no effort shall be wanting on my part to discharge my duties to your satisfaction and the advantage to the Institution.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAMSLEY.

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

The Chaplain of the Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum, in presenting his first Annual Report to the Committee of Visitors, has much pleasure in stating, that, since his appointment in November, 1852, he has had good reason to be satisfied that the ordinances of religion have not been thrown away upon the unfortunate inmates ; but, on the contrary, judging from the large attendance at Chapel, the general good behaviour of the congregation, and the remarks occasionally made to him after service, that their effect has been in no small degree soothing and salutary.

The stated services, which, with very rare exceptions, have been regularly performed during the past year, are a full service on Sundays, alternately morning and afternoon, and prayers on Wednesday mornings : after each of these services the Patients have been visited in the wards, and the sick in the hospitals. The average attendance at Chapel on Sundays is about 160 out of 210, or nearly four-fifths of the whole number of Patients. On Wednesdays the congregations are

much smaller, owing to the able-bodied inmates being employed in the workshops and on the farm.

The attention of your Chaplain has for some time been directed to the importance of making an impression upon the recovered Patients on the occasion of their leaving the Asylum, and, as it were, beginning life again. To this end, with your sanction, he has procured from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a grant of Bibles and Prayer-books to be given to such of these persons as may desire them. He has also caused to be printed notices, to be given to the officiating Ministers of their parishes by those who have received a cure at the Asylum, expressive of their wish to return thanks for so great a blessing. By these means, in connexion with a private interview with each Patient previous to his discharge, he hopes that, under God's blessing, some good may be effected.

Much, however, remains to be done before the condition of the inmates with regard to religion can be considered satisfactory. The great want is a proper building for a Chapel. The room now used as such is evidently unfit for the purpose. In the first place, it is not large enough to accommodate even the present number of worshippers; then it is so badly ventilated that, even in winter, the closeness of the air is quite oppressive; and lastly, to say nothing of the utter absence of ecclesiastical character, there is no provision whatever in it for the administration of the most solemn rite of our Church, the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Chaplain begs, therefore, most strongly to recommend to the Committee of Visitors, in the present crowded state of the Asylum, and in the prospect of its enlargement, to carry out at once their original plan of erecting a Chapel suitable to the wants of the Institution, where all who wish to attend may find room, where the Minister may officiate with more ease to himself, and where those who are capable and desirous of receiving "the

TABLE I.—*Showing from whence the Patients have been Received.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Home	42	36	78
„ Workhouses	20	21	41
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.			
From Droitwich Asylum	36	38	74
„ Fairford Asylum	25	17	42
„ Duddeston Hall Asylum	2	15	17
„ Sandfield Asylum	1	8	9
„ Hunningham Asylum	3	1	4
„ Hooknorton	3	0	3
„ Belle Vue, Devizes	0	1	1
„ Grove Hall, Bow, Middlesex	1	1	2
PUBLIC ASYLUMS.			
From St. Luke's Hospital, Middlesex	0	1	1
„ Birmingham Borough Asylum...	5	5	10
„ Lancaster County Asylum	0	1	1
„ Hanwell, Middlesex	1	0	1
„ Warwick County Asylum	1	0	1
„ County Gaol	3	0	3
„ City Gaol	0	1	1
Total	143	146	289

TABLE II.—*General Result since the opening of the Asylum,
11th August, 1852, to 31st December, 1853.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted to 31st December, 1852 ...	91	101	192
Discharged ... M. F. T. 8 2 — 10			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 5 2 — 7			
Improved ... 2 0 — 2			
Escaped ... 1 0 — 1			
Died ... 2 2 — 4	10	4	14
Number of Inmates at the close of 1852	81	97	178
Admitted since ...	52	45	97
Total number under treatment ...	133	142	275
Discharged ... M. F. T. 12 21 — 33			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 9 16 — 25			
Improved ... 2 3 — 5			
Not improved. 1 2 — 3			
Died ... 19 12 — 31	31	33	64
Number of Inmates at close of 1853 ...	102	109	211
Average number resident during 4 months and 21 days ...	69	83	152
Average number resident during 1853	90	104	194

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	...	16	15	31
„ Chronic	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
„ Periodic	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
„ Puerperal	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	5	0	5
„ „ Paralysis	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Dementia	...	...	...	...	44	73	117
„ Senile	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	13	13	26
„ „ Paralysis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ „ General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Monomania of Suspicion	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
„ Poison	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ Mesmerism	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ Superstition	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ Pride	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Amentia	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Total	...	...	...	...	143	146	289

TABLE IV.—*Duration of Confinements in Asylums of those admitted.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 6 "	...	...	...	7	1	8
" 1 year	...	...	...	7	8	15
" 2 "	...	...	...	11	9	20
" 3 "	...	...	...	4	4	8
" 4 "	...	...	...	5	8	13
" 5 "	...	...	...	2	9	11
" 6 "	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 7 "	...	...	...	4	6	10
" 8 "	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 9 "	...	...	...	2	3	5
" 10 "	...	...	...	0	4	4
" 11 "	...	...	...	3	4	7
" 12 "	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 13 "	...	...	...	2	4	6
" 14 "	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 15 "	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 16 "	...	...	...	4	1	5
" 17 "	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 18 "	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 20 "	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 24 "	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 27 "	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 30 "	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 32 "	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 33 "	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 43 "	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	9	8	17
Total	...	...	...	78	88	166

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	16	10	26
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
" 1 year	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
" 2 "	...	...	...	...	17	15	32
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
" 11 "	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	5	0	5
" 13 "	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
" 14 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 15 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 16 "	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
" 17 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 18 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 19 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 20 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 24 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 27 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 30 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 33 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 42 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 43 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Idiots ...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Unknown	...	...	...	...	13	20	33
Total	...	...	...	...	143	146	289

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety	4	1	5
Terror	0	1	1
Grief	0	3	3
Chagrin	2	2	4
Disappointment in Love	4	2	6
Reverses of Fortune	3	1	4
Promotion to Foreman of Works	1	0	1
Domestic Troubles	1	4	5
Mental Excitement	1	0	1
Religious "	1	1	2
Intemperance	11	6	17
Paralysis	3	3	6
Injury of Head	6	0	6
" of Radial Nerve	1	0	1
Rupture of Blood-vessel	1	0	1
Cancerous Tumour	0	1	1
Healing of Old Sore	0	2	2
Fever	1	1	2
" of Brain	1	1	2
Bad Health	4	3	7
Child Bearing	0	3	3
Nursing	0	4	4
Law Suit	1	0	1
Living alone	0	1	1
Ill-treatment of Friends	0	1	1
" Husband	0	8	8
Transportation of Husband	0	1	1
Daughter having an Illegitimate Child	0	1	1
Son going to Australia	1	0	1
Death of Father	0	1	1
" Mother	1	1	2
" Daughter	1	1	2
" Son (killed)	0	1	1
" Daughter (drowned)	0	1	1
" Infant	0	1	1
Idiocy	8	5	13
Unknown	86	84	170
Total	143	146	289
Hereditary predisposition existed in ...	17	22	39

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted	...	...	...	18	15	33
Have meditated	...	...	...	11	15	26
Total	...	...	...	29	30	59
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>						
Acute Mania	...	...	...	2	2	4
Chronic "	...	...	...	2	1	3
" with General Paralysis	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia	...	...	...	5	4	9
Monomania of Suspicion	...	...	...	4	0	4
Dementia	...	...	...	3	7	10
" Senile	...	...	...	1	0	1
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>						
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	1	1	2
" Chronic	...	...	...	0	2	2
" Periodic	...	...	...	0	1	1
" with Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	0	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	3	3	6
Monomania of Suspicion	...	...	...	2	1	3
Dementia	...	...	...	1	6	7
" with Epilepsy	...	...	...	3	1	4
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>						
Hanging	...	...	...	4	0	4
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	6	5	11
Drowning	...	...	...	3	4	7
Strangulation	...	...	...	0	2	2
Suffocation	...	...	...	0	1	1
Precipitation	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	...	...	...	4	1	5

TABLE VIII.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Miner	3	0	3
Iron Puddler	1	0	1
Chain-maker, and Wife of	2	1	3
Clerks	7	0	7
Butcher	6	0	6
Carpenter	4	0	4
Tailor	5	0	5
Weaver, and Wife of	4	1	5
Shoemaker, and Wives of	4	4	8
Labourer, and Wives of	44	22	66
Stonemason	1	0	1
Soldier	3	0	3
Domestic Servants	3	42	45
Shopkeeper	0	2	2
Dress-makers and Stay-makers	0	11	11
Straw Bonnet-makers	0	1	1
Washerwomen	0	5	5
Nail-makers	3	5	8
Schoolmistresses	0	7	7
Blacksmith, and Wives of	1	2	3
Glove-cutter and Gloveresses	2	4	6
Watermen	2	0	2
Innkeepers, and Wives of	1	2	3
Carmen	2	0	2
Surveyors	3	0	3
Miller	1	0	1
Painter... ..	2	0	2
Shoebinder	0	1	1
Basket-maker	0	1	1
Engineers	4	0	4
Saddler	1	0	1
Fellmonger	2	0	2
Needle-maker	1	3	4
China-painter	1	1	2
Chair-maker	1	0	1
Iron Founder	1	0	1
Anvil-maker	1	0	1
Skinner	1	0	1
Boiler-maker	1	0	1
Fender-maker	1	0	1
Coal Merchant, Wife of	0	1	1
Bricklayer	2	0	2
Guard of Mail Coach	1	0	1
Gardener	2	0	2
Music Master	1	0	1
Cooper	1	0	1
No Employment	4	16	20
Unknown	13	14	27
Total	143	146	289

TABLE IX.—*Showing under whose authority the Patients have been admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under orders of			
Visiting Justices	48	64	112
Justices of Peace, or Officiating Clergyman, and Relieving Officer	87	81	168
Two Justices of Peace (Wandering Lunatics)	3	1	4
Secretary of State (Criminal Lunatics)	5	0	5
Total	143	146	289

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education	10	8	18
Fair "	9	6	15
Can Read and Write	41	31	72
Can Read	28	44	72
Can neither Read nor Write	19	29	48
Unknown	36	28	64
Total	143	146	289

TABLE XI.—*Duration of Disease previous to Admission in those Discharged Cured.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 8 days ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 1 month	...	...	...	4	2	6
„ 3 „	...	...	...	4	4	8
„ 6 „	...	...	...	3	3	6
„ 1 year ...	...	...	...	1	4	5
„ 2 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 6 „ ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ 7 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown ...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Total	...	...	...	14	18	32

TABLE XII.—*Ages of those Admitted and Discharged Cured.*

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years...	3	6	9	0	1	1
„ 20 to 30 „ ...	18	19	37	2	4	6
„ 30 to 40 „ ...	46	32	78	6	2	8
„ 40 to 50 „ ...	34	42	76	1	4	5
„ 50 to 60 „ ...	20	24	44	3	4	7
„ 60 to 70 „ ...	12	16	28	1	3	4
„ 70 to 80 „ ...	9	4	13	1	0	1
„ 80 to 90 „ ...	1	3	4	0	0	0
Total ...	143	146	289	14	18	32

TABLE XIII.—*Period of Residence of those Discharged Cured and Improved.*

				CURED.			IMPROVED.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...			0	1	1	0	0	0
" 2 "	...			1	0	1	0	0	0
" 3 "	...			3	1	4	2	1	3
" 4 "	...			5	6	11	0	0	0
" 5 "	...			1	2	3	1	0	1
" 6 "	...			1	2	3	0	0	0
" 7 "	...			2	2	4	0	0	0
" 8 "	...			1	0	1	1	0	1
" 9 "	...			0	1	1	0	0	0
" 12 "	...			0	1	1	0	0	0
" 13 "	...			0	1	1	0	0	0
" 17 "	...			0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	...	...		14	18	32	4	1	5

TABLE XIV.—*Form of Disease in those Discharged Cured.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
" Chronic	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" Puerperal	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Monomania of Suspicion to Poison	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" Pride	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Dementia	...	...	...	...	0	6	6
" with Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	14	18	32

TABLE XV.—*Causes of Death.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
Maniacal Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Old Age	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Suicide by Fire	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	21	14	35

TABLE XVI.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 20 to 30	"	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 30 to 40	"	...	...	...	5	3	8
" 40 to 50	"	...	...	...	5	2	7
" 50 to 60	"	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 60 to 70	"	...	...	...	4	1	5
" 70 to 80	"	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 80 to 90	"	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	21	14	35

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

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 days ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 11 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 13 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 16 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 2 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 13 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 16 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	35

TABLE XVIII.—*Duration of Disease previous to Admission in those Deceased.*

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 14 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 32 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 47 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	35

*Matron's Return of Patients Employed since 11th August,
1852, to 31st December, 1853.*

Employed.							Days.
In Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,958
„ Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,441
„ Household and Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,725
„ Knitting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443
„ Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
„ Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	531
„ Bonnet-Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Total number of Days							23,903
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Daily ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.6

*Head Attendant's Return of Patients Employed since 11th
August, 1852, to 31st December, 1853.*

Employed.							Days.
In Garden and Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,339
Assisting in the Wards	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,432
Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Hair-pickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	596
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Painter and Glazier	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Mason and Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Total number of Days							17,979
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Daily ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

*Matron's Return of Work by Females, from 11th August,
1852, to 31st December, 1853.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	309	1,300
Flannel Shirts	86	18
Flannel Drawers	88 Pairs.	28
Stockings	73 "	2,873 Pairs.
Handkerchiefs	160	6
Female Dresses	129	425
Petticoats	91	207
Chemises	208	635
Caps	134	145
Stays	0	26
Bonnets	50	13
Babies' Dresses	8	0
Aprons	153	52
Sheets	185 Pairs.	20
Pillow Cases	108	23
Table Cloths	46	0
Table Napkins	42	0
Tray Cloths	4	0
Toilet Covers	3	0
Towels	203	0
Glass Cloths	59	0
Dusters	44	0
Quilted Blankets	20	0
Bed Ticks	109	0
Clothes Bags	17	0
Window Blinds	36	0
Stocks	112	0
Pinafores	36	13
Boots and Shoes Bound	60	0

*Return of Work done by Engineer and Patients, from
11th August to 31st December, 1853.*

Made—	£.	s.	d.
Twenty Iron Bedsteads	25	0	0
Iron-work for Well	1	15	0
Iron Plough for Farm	4	0	0
Twenty-eight Scrapers for Doors ...	2	2	6
Iron Barrows for Gasworks	1	12	0
Screen for Ashes	1	15	0
Forty-nine Forks for Grounds, Stables, &c.	9	16	0
Fitting up Bread-knife	0	15	0
Fitting up Coffee-mill (steam-power) ...	0	10	0
Iron-work for 2 Sets of Trees for Plough	0	12	0
Feeding-pipe and Gland for Boiler ...	0	6	6
Hedge Bills for Farm	0	7	6
Iron-work for Grindstone (Carpenter's Shop)	0	10	0
Iron-work for Hot-bed	0	7	6
Axes for Farm	0	7	0
Iron-work for Gates	0	15	6
Hop-strainer for Brewery	0	10	0
Iron-work for mounting Bell	0	10	0
New Gas-Brackets for Male Ward No. 3	1	5	0
Fifteen Hammers	0	17	6
Sundries	7	9	6
	£61	3	6
Less Material supplied	40	8	0
Value of Labour	£20	15	6
Repairs—			
Baths, Windows, Locks, Keys, Gates, &c.	13	13	4
Total value of Labour	£34	8	10

*Return of Painter's Work, from 11th August to 31st
December, 1853.*

	£.	s.	d.
Walls, Lavatories, and Bath Room (granite), 163 square yards, @ 2s. 6d. p yard	20	7	6
Rooms (9), 250 " " @ 1s. 6d. p yard	18	15	0
Rooms (9), 68 " " @ 1s. 0d. p yard	3	8	0
Oak Graining Doors, &c., 140 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards, @ 2s. 6d. p yard	17	11	8
Head Attendant's Room, Painting and Graining, 23 square yards, @ 2s. 6d. p yard	2	17	6
Steward's Office, 18 yards, @ 2s. 6d. p yard	2	5	0
Sundries—			
Bedsteads	4	5	4
Garden Chairs	0	4	2
Ward Steps	0	11	8
Fire Guards	1	1	0
Bath and Window Frames	0	4	2
Gates and Hot-bed Frames	0	12	10
Doors	1	6	8
	£73	10	6
Deduct Material	32	1	6
Value of Labour	£41	9	0
Glazing—			
Windows	2	11	4
Garden Frames	0	8	0
Total value of Labour	£44	8	4

*Return of Work from Shoemaker's Shop, from June to
end of December, 1853.*

Made—	
Men and Women's Boots	17 Pairs.
" " Shoes	27 "
" " Slippers	62 "
" " Laces for ditto	162 "
Razor Cases	5
Garden Gloves	6
Straps for Keys	9
Repaired—	
Men and Women's Boots	26 Pairs.
" " Shoes	60 "
" " Slippers	14 "

Return of Work from Tailor's Shop, from June to end of December, 1853.

Made—							
Coats	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Vests	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 Pairs.
Drawers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 "
Repaired—							
Coats	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Vests	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	...	337 Pairs.
Canvas Dresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 "
Horse Rugs, Bound and Lettered	...	..					5

Mason Work, from June to end of December, 1853.

	£.	s.	d.
Dressing Stones and fixing Scrapers (doors)	0	4	4
Grip in Cowhouse	0	6	8
Fixing Coffee-mill	0	7	6
Fixing Beer-engine	0	2	6
Making good Drains	1	7	6
Pointing Walls	3	15	0
Ventilators in Tailor's Shop	0	4	2
Brick Work, Cooking Boilers	1	5	0
Whitewashing	0	3	8
Fixing Kirbing and Sundry Repairs	1	3	4
Value of Labour	£8	19	8

Salaries and Wages.

								£
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
*Chaplain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
*Clerk to Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Attendant Male Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ditto ditto Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ditto ditto Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ditto ditto Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Two ditto Male Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Two ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Five ditto Female Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
One ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Head Laundress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
First Under Laundry-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Second ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kitchen-maid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gardener	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Farm Servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

* Non-resident.

Contract Price for Articles of Consumption, &c.

	1852.	1853.			
	From 11th Aug. to 31st Dec.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack	30s.	42s.	39s.	49s.	50s. & 58s.
" (Thirds), per sack	29s.	37s.	36s.	48s.	47s. & 53s.
Beef and Mutton (best), per lb.	4½d. & 4¾d.	4½d.	4¾d. & 5d.	5½d.	5½d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	9d.	9½d.	10d. & 10½d.	9½d. & 10d.	10½d.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. & 6d.	4d.	4d. & 5d.	5d.	5d.
Tea, per lb.	3s. 4d. & 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.	3s. 4d. & 4s.	3s.	3s. 2d.
Coffee, per lb.	1s. & 1s. 2d.	1s. 2d. & 1s. 4d.	1s. 2d.	1s.	1s.
Sugar (Moist), per lb.	4d. & 4½d.	4d. & 4½d.	4½d.	4d.	4d.
" (Lump), per lb. ....	.....	5½d.	5½d.	5½d.	5½d.
Rice, per cwt.	14s.	14s. 6d.	16s.	14s.	.....
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.	14s.	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Split Peas, per cwt. ....	.....	16s.	19s. 6d.	16s.	25s.
Barley, per cwt. ....	.....	16s.	16s.	16s.	.....
Malt, per bushel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coals (Brooch), per ton	20s.	19s. & 20s.	18s., 19s., & 20s.	17s. 6d. & 20s.	8s. 6d.
" (Slack) for Engine, per ton	9s.	12s.	14s.	10s. 6d.	11s.
Soap (White), per cwt.	56s.	58s.	57s.	.....	.....
" (Yellow), per cwt.	42s.	44s.	44s.	32s.	34s.
" (Soft), per firkin .....	.....	20s.	21s.	16s. 6d.	16s.
Soda, per cwt.	7s.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s.	6s. 6d.
Candles, per lb. ....	.....	5¾d. & 6½d.	5¾d. & 6½d.	5¾d.	7d.
Beer, per gallon .....	.....	8d.	8d.	6d. & 8d.	8d. & 10d.
Porter, per 36 gallons .....	.....	48s. & 50s.	48s. & 50s.	48s. & 50s.	48s. & 50s.

Average Number of Patients per Quarter and Weekly Cost per head.

Average Number of Patients from August to 31st December, 1852	152	Average Weekly Cost per head						s.	d.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7			
Lady-day Quarter, 1853	180	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	11			
Midsummer Quarter, "	190	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	2			
Michaelmas Quarter, "	200	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	9			
Christmas Quarter, "	202	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	4			
For the Year 1853	193	"	"	"	"	"	for 1853	10	0½			
		4 Months and 21 Days, 1852.	Lady-day Quarter.		Midsummer Quarter.		Michaelmas Quarter.		Christmas Quarter.		Total, 1853.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	d.
Management—Salaries and Wages	...	2	4½	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	0	11
Personal—Clothing ...	...	1	1	0	8½	0	1	0	3	0	0	4½
Household—Necessaries	...	1	4	2	6	1	4	2	2	2	0	10
Sustenance—Food, &c.	...	3	9	4	7½	5	3	5	2	6	1	0½
		8	6½	9	11	9	2	9	9	11	2	2

DR.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

CR.

1852. Christmas Qr.—Cash received ...	£.	683	s.	8	d.	10
1853. Lady-day Qr. " " ...	£.	2,106	s.	18	d.	8
Midsum. Qr. " " ...	£.	1,308	s.	4	d.	11
Michmas. Qr. " " ...	£.	1,206	s.	4	d.	6
Christmas Qr. " " ...	£.	1,296	s.	11	d.	3
	£6,601		8		2	
1854. Jan. 1st.—Balance brought down	£.	1,047	s.	5	d.	0
Outstanding Debts ...	£.	648	s.	3	d.	7
	£1,695		8		7	
1853. Lady-day Qr.—Cash paid ...	£.	1,203	s.	3	d.	9
Midsum. Qr. " " ...	£.	1,446	s.	13	d.	6
Michmas. Qr. " " ...	£.	1,397	s.	9	d.	1
Christmas Qr. " " ...	£.	1,506	s.	16	d.	10
Balance ...	£.	1,047	s.	5	d.	0
	£6,601		8		2	
1854. Jan. 1st.—Liabilities ...	£.	1,590	s.	11	d.	5
Balance available ...	£.	104	s.	17	d.	2
	£1,695		8		7	

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of the Receipts and Payments on account of the County and City of Worcester Asylum, commencing 11th August and ending 31st December, 1852.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
From Sales, Produce, &c. ...	17	17	10	Provisions ...	630	11	6
Cash received from Unions and County ...	692	12	0	Necessaries ...	248	12	6
Balance due from ditto ...	1,247	14	8	Clothing and Drapery ...	81	9	4
Advances from County and Superintendent ...	244	16	9	Miscellaneous ...	74	7	0
Stock on hand ...	143	18	9	Salaries and Wages ...	370	9	3
				Funeral Expense and Out-door Maintenance ...	10	4	6
				Removals from other Asylums ...	77	19	0
				Pigs ...	6	7	0
				Advances (see opposite) ...	224	16	9
				Balance ...	602	2	10
	£2,346	19	8		£2,346	19	8

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of the Receipts and Payments on account of the County and City of Worcester

DR.

CR.

Sales—Stores ...	£. 95	s. 18	d. 1	Stock on hand 1st January, 1853	£. 143	s. 18	d. 5
” Dipping ...	37	14	3	Provisions ...	2,651	16	8
” Per Centage, &c. ...	13	16	9	Necessaries ...	721	18	8
Allowed by the County ...	134	8	6	Clothing and Drapery ...	150	8	8
From Unions ...	4,677	18	8	Bedding ...	91	18	10
Due from ditto ...	648	3	7	Miscellaneous ...	535	3	10
Stock on hand, Maintenance Account ...	775	16	3	Funeral, Removals, and Allowances ...	39	2	1
				Farming Implements, Stock, and Provender ...	424	3	9
				Garden Implements, Seeds, Plants, &c. ...	30	5	4
				Surgery—Wines, &c. ...	79	1	11
				Stationery, Printing, Advertising, &c. ...	71	8	4
				Taxes, Rates, &c. ...	52	8	5
				Salaries and Wages ...	1,113	10	7
				Gain upon the year ...	278	10	7
	£6,383	16	1		£6,383	16	1

Statement showing the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to Parishes in the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, and showing whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, January, 1854.

Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Alcester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Bromsgrove	4	9	1	0	8	12	6	3	19	24	43
Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleobury Mortimer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Droitwich	11	11	0	0	2	3	4	7	17	21	38
Dudley	10	11	0	0	6	5	4	4	20	20	40
Evesham	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	6	9
Kidderminster	14	12	0	0	11	3	1	3	26	18	44
King's Norton	7	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	9	6	15
Ledbury	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Martley	6	4	0	1	0	2	4	7	10	14	24
Newent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Pershore	7	6	0	0	3	0	1	2	11	8	19
Shipston-on-Stour	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Solihull	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Stourbridge	5	3	0	0	4	7	3	1	12	11	23
Stow-on-the-Wold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stratford-on-Avon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Tenbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Tewkesbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Upton-on-Severn	4	16	0	0	0	0	6	7	10	23	33
West Bromwich	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	5	8
Winchcomb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	77	86	1	1	36	38	33	41	147	166	313
City of Worcester	19	23	0	0	6	10	1	3	26	36	62
County of Worcester ...	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
	99	111	1	1	42	48	34	44	176	204	380

D I E T A R Y .

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
MONDAY.....	1½ pint milk porridge and 6 oz. bread.	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	6 oz. meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, ½ pint beer.	4½ oz. meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, ½ pint beer.	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
TUESDAY			1½ pint soup thickened with vegetables, ½ lb. rice pudding, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	1 pint soup thickened with vegetables, ½ lb. rice pudding, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.		
WEDNESDAY			6 oz. beef steak pie, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, ½ lb. potatoes.	4 oz. beef steak pie, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, ½ lb. potatoes.		
THURSDAY			1½ pint stew, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint stew, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.		
FRIDAY			6 oz. meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, ½ pint beer.	4½ oz. meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.		
SATURDAY			1 pint soup, ½ lb. suet pudding, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	1 pint soup, 6 oz. suet pudding, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.		
SUNDAY	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	1½ pint rice and milk (thick), 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	1 pint rice and milk (thick), 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Feeble & Sick } Patient } Luncheon } Extra	Whatever is ordered by the Medical Superintendent..... } 4 oz. Bread, ½ oz. Cheese, ½ pint Beer, at 11 o'clock a.m. } ½ pint Beer 4 o'clock p.m. } { Chops, Steaks, Fowl, Beef Tea, Essence of Beef, Sago, Arrow Root, Rice and Milk, Custard Pudding, Eggs, Wine, Spirits, Porter. { For Patients working in Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, and on the Garden and Farm.					

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