

Twenty-seventh annual report of the county and city of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Pearson, John.
Sherlock, James.
Bond, Alfred.
Bagot, C. S.
Williams, W. Rhys.

Publication/Creation

Worcester : printed by Knight & Porter, Chronicle Office, 1880.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/c6qvxx7p>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



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

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

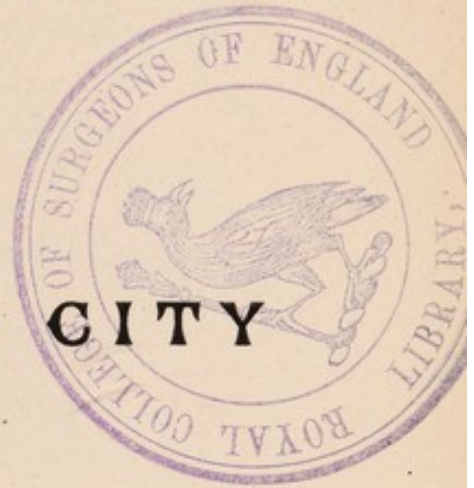
OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.




WORCESTER:

PRINTED BY KNIGHT & PORTER, CHRONICLE OFFICE, CRO

1880.

36



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30304167>

Committee of Visitors for 1879.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport.
REV. JOHN PEARSON (Chairman), Suckley Rectory, Worcester.
G. W. HASTINGS, ESQ., Barnard's Green, Great Malvern.
SIR R. HARINGTON, BART., Whitbourne Court, Worcester.
REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.
EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury.
R. BOURNE, ESQ., Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove.
C. M. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern Court, Malvern.
JOHN BRINTON, ESQ., Moor Hall, Stourport.
REV. J. P. HASTINGS, Martley Rectory, Worcester.
FERDINANDO DUDLEY LEA SMITH, The Grange, Halesowen.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

W. HOLLAND, ESQ. (Mayor), London Road, Worcester.
H. WILLIS, ESQ., Pitmaston, Worcester.
R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., The Mall, Worcester.
F. WOODWARD, ESQ., Lark Hill, Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy-Superintendent.

MR. F. H. CRADDOCK, M.R.C.S.E.

Second Assistant Medical Officer.

DR. J. DE BURGH GRIFFITH, M.D.

Chaplain.

REV. A. BOND, B.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Auditor.

MR. F. A. WHEELER.

Asylum Clerk.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD

TO THE

PRESENT

BY

JOHN

W. FOSTER

OF

THE

UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

THE
 TWENTY-SEVENTH 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, 1880, and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester, within twenty days of the 22nd December, 1879, pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

In presenting this the twenty-seventh Annual Report to the Quarter Sessions and Town Council, your Committee beg to refer to the favourable condition of the Asylum under the admirable management of Dr. Sherlock, as noticed in the Commissioners' Report contained in Schedule No. 1.

The weekly charge was raised on 1st June last from 8/2 to 8/8. For the year 1878 our rate of cost was the third lowest in the Kingdom, and we have reason to believe that this position will be found to have been maintained in the present year. This state of things is highly satisfactory when it is considered that the economy which it indicates is not obtained at the expense of inefficiency in any department.

The following Table shows the number of patients of the County and City in the Asylum on the dates of the last visits of the House Committee in each of the following years :—

	M.		F.		Total.
1874	322	.....	378	.....	700
1875	323	.....	390	.....	713
1876	324	.....	395	.....	719
1877	315	.....	409	.....	724
1878	314	.....	422	.....	736
1879	336	.....	434	.....	770

These numbers include Private patients ; there are now no patients under Contract from other Counties.

The totals of 1879 show an increase over 1878 of 22 males and 12 females of the County and City of Worcester.

At the present time we are sorry to say that the Asylum is much overcrowded, especially on the Female side, and the provision of additional accommodation on a large scale will very shortly become an absolute necessity.

The Commissioners are again, as will be seen from their Report, pressing this subject on the consideration of the Committee, and our attention has frequently been directed thereto at our meetings.

The Mortuary has, at the suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, been considerably enlarged at an expense of £302. 7s. 7d., but this amount includes the cost of extension of the Store yard. This matter was specially reported on to the Court and Council at Easter.

Mr. Craddock's salary has been increased from £125 to £140 per year, and is to be raised next year to £150 ; and Dr. Griffiths' salary from £100 to £110, to be raised next year to £120.

Additional land has been taken to afford employment for the largely increased number of patients, as under :—

From Lord Hampton	81 acres.
„ Lord Coventry	2 „

The Asylum now occupies altogether 327a. 2r. 25p. of land, including sites of buildings, &c. The total area is in detail as under :—

	A.	R.	P.
Its own property	55	1	37
Rented from Lord Coventry	180	0	14
Ditto „ Lord Beauchamp	10	3	12
Ditto „ Lord Hampton	81	0	2
Ditto „ Mr. Hastings		1	0

Deputations from various Boards of Guardians have as usual paid visits to the Asylum during the year, and in every case have expressed great satisfaction with the treatment of patients from their Unions.

The Committee have held 12 meetings during the year, and the House Committee 9 meetings. The following Table shows the attendance of the Committee during the year :—

	No. of Attendances.
The Earl of Dudley	0
Rev. John Pearson (Chairman)	8
Rev. C. J. Sale	12
G. W. Hastings, Esq.....	4
F. D. Lea Smith, Esq.	8
Robert Bourne, Esq.	10
Sir Richard Harington, Bart.....	4
C. M. Berington, Esq.	12
Rev. J. P. Hastings	12
E. V. Wheeler, Esq.	11
John Brinton, Esq.....	10
Walter Holland, Esq. (Mayor)	2
Henry Willis, Esq.	5
Francis Woodward, Esq.....	6
R. E. Barnett, Esq.	11

The two retiring members acting for the County are the Chairman and Mr. F. D. Lea Smith, but the Court is requested to reappoint the Chairman, the restoration of whose health will be a matter of very great satisfaction to the Court and Council, as it has been to the Committee.

The sum required for repairs, for the year 1880, is estimated at from £1,000 to £1,100, exclusive of a large amount which will be necessary in connection with the pumps and machinery belonging to them. These pumps have been in use ever since the Asylum was opened in 1852. We have not to ask for any grant on this head, as the balance in hand (£445. 15s. 6d.) and the profit which may be expected from Private patients will make a total of upwards of £1,000.

We append to this Report—1, A Copy of the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy ; 2, The Repair Account for the year ; 3, A Statement of the Mortgage Debt ; and 4, The Chaplain's Report.

On behalf of the Committte,

(Signed) JOHN PEARSON,

Suckley Rectory, Worcester,

CHAIRMAN.

30th Dec., 1879.

(COPY.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ Worcester County Asylum,

“ November 17, 1879.

“ The patients now on the books of this Asylum are 767 in number, 333 being males and 434 females. They are thus classified :—

	M.	...	F.	.....	Total.
Private	16	...	25	.....	41
Pauper	317	...	409	.....	726
					<hr/>
					767
					<hr/>

“ Only one patient of each sex does not belong to the Unions or County, the 39 patients belonging to Stafford, who were received here under contract, having been returned to their County Asylum.

“ The present weekly charges are, for patients belonging to Worcestershire Unions and County, 8/8 ; for out-County patients, 14/- ; and for private patients, 8/8 to 15/-.

“ Three male, and 4 female, patients out of the above total, are absent on trial ; all the other patients have been seen by us during the course of our Inspection.

“ We are able to report favourably of their condition. There was a remarkable absence of excitement in the Wards, and a very general air of contentment prevailed. The dress of both sexes was quite satisfactory, clean and good, and there is evidence of proper care on the part of the Attendants. No serious complaints were made to us by the patients, though we gave to all who desired it the opportunity of speaking freely to us.

“ We can also report favourably of the state of the Wards. Both day-rooms and dormitories were clean and bright ; and the ventilation was good. Following the suggestions made last year, the walls of several of the sleeping rooms have been coloured, and pictures

have been introduced, with the result of making the rooms look much more comfortable. The beds and bedding continue to be well attended, and the latter is all that can be desired both in quality and amount. Some box beds still remain in use.

“ We give the usual statistics of change since the Commissioners’ visit of Nov. 9, 1878 :—

	M.	...	F.	.....	Total.
Admitted for first time	83	...	64	.....	147
Re-admitted	7	...	13	.....	20
Total Admissions					167
Discharged :					
Recovered	25	...	34	.....	59
Relieved	23	...	6	.....	29
Not improved	25	...	1	.....	26
Total Discharges					114
Died	41	...	24	.....	65

“ The assigned causes of these deaths are of the ordinary character, except in one case, where an old woman died from the effects of a fracture of the femur, resulting from a fall. This was caused by a piece of carpet being thrown at her by another patient. An Inquest was held in this, the only case, and a verdict returned to the above effect. This was the sole casualty which has occurred since the last visit.

“ *Post mortem* examinations of 63 bodies have been made.

“ The Asylum has been free from epidemic or contagious diseases since the last visit ; and the above number of deaths shews a rate of mortality considerably under the average, being only slightly over $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the average daily number of resident patients.

“ As we proceeded through the Wards we observed 18 males and 15 females confined to their beds ; and there are, according to the Medical Journal, 63 males and 112 females at present under medical treatment. These numbers are large, but the general appearance of the patients does not indicate by any means a low state of bodily health. One woman was secluded yesterday, and the recorded instances of the use of seclusion since Nov. 9, 1878, are these : Fifteen males have been secluded on 35 occasions for 221 hours, and fifteen females on 44 occasions for 269 hours. There has been no mechanical restraint used in the interval.

“ The male patients usefully employed are stated to be 220 ; 69 working on the land, the others at trades or in domestic work ; and the females so employed are 283, of whom 68 are engaged in the laundry, 21 in the kitchen and offices, and 120 in needlework, the remainder assisting in the care of the Wards.

“ The patients attending chapel, and the associated amusements, and walking beyond the grounds, vary little in numbers from those given in the last entry.

“ Since last visit the staff of Attendants has been strengthened by an additional Nurse for No. 2 Ward in the female division ; and remains the same on the male side. For this division there are a Head Attendant, 20 Day and 3 Night Attendants, and for the female divisional Head Attendant, 24 Day and 3 Night Nurses. The rates of wages remain unaltered. Of the present staff, 3 males and 7 females have less than 12 months' service ; and 4 males and 5 females have been here between 1 and 2 years. The present Attendants of both sexes appear to be persons of respectability, and fitted for their duties.

“ The structural alterations and improvements have not been extensive, but we must not omit to record with satisfaction that a new and convenient Mortuary with *Post mortem* room has been built. It would be a further improvement if a road were constructed to lead direct to the entrance gate, so as to obviate the necessity of bringing funerals round in view of the Wards.

“ The appropriation of a Ward (No. 1) on the male side as a dormitory for female patients, which was mentioned in the last entry as being intended, has been carried out, and has to some extent relieved the overcrowding of the female division. It has not however afforded any relief to the pressure on the day space.

“ The Male Infirmary accommodation has been improved by the substitution of a larger dormitory, better ventilated and warmed, for the room previously used.

“ The filtering tanks for filtering the brook water are complete and in successful operation. In addition to the foregoing works, repairs of various kinds have been done, and, we already mentioned, a considerable amount of painting and decoration has been executed in the Wards.

[SCHEDULE 2.]

REPAIRS ACCOUNT, 1879.

1879.		RECEIPTS.		
	Balance last year (see 26th Annual Report, page 12).....		£429	8 3
Feb. 3.	By Profit on Dudley Patients to 31st			
	December	3	16	8
	,, Ditto Lichfield	3	8	4
	,, Ditto Stafford	81	5	0
	,, Ditto Warwick	2	10	10
	,, Ditto Private Patients	157	6	8
			248	7 6
May 23.	,, City Treasurer, 1-9th of £550 ordered by Quarter Session at Easter.....	61	2	0
June 12.	,, County's portion, 8-9ths	488	18	0
			550	0 0
June 4.	,, Profit on Birmingham Patients to 31st March	2	9	2
	,, Ditto Dudley	3	15	0
	,, Ditto Warwick		7	6
	,, Ditto Private Patients	160	12	7
			167	4 3
July 26.	,, Lord Coventry, for repairs at Five Pear Trees Farm		12	3 0
Aug. 10.	,, Profit on Birmingham Patients to 30th June	1	17	6
	,, Ditto Bridgnorth	1	4	2
	,, Ditto Dudley	3	13	8
	,, Ditto Private Patients	168	9	9
			175	5 1
Nov. 7.	,, Ditto Aston to 30th September....	1	2	10
	,, Ditto Dudley	3	10	0
	,, Ditto Stroud	1	2	10
	,, Ditto Wolverhampton		14	5
	,, Ditto Private Patients	164	16	3
			171	6 4
			£1,753	14 5

1879.		EXPENDITURE.		
Jan. 4.	Everill & Day, Fire Insurance	41	1	10
Feb. 5.	Dixon Bros., balance of contract for filtering beds	156	1	7
Feb. 3.	Paid General Repairs, for Christmas Quarter, 1878, as per Repair Account	107	9	10
May 5.	Paid General Repairs, for Lady-day Quarter, 1879, as per Repair Account	114	6	9
June 2.	S. G. Purchas, on account of commission for filter- ing beds	80	0	0
July 7.	Beard, H., on account of contract for mortuary, &c.	220	0	0
	Purchas, S. G., balance of commission for filtering beds	34	13	6
Aug. 4.	Paid General Repairs, for Midsummer Quarter, 1879, as per Repair Account	232	2	7
Nov. 3.	Paid General Repairs, for Michaelmas Quarter, 1879, as per Repair Account	160	15	10
	J. H. Beard, balance of contract for mortuary, &c.	82	7	7
	Ditto, fixing two Galton stoves in dormitory	50	0	0
	Ditto, repairs to boiler shaft and ventilating shaft	28	19	5
	Balance	445	15	6
		<hr/>		
		£1,753 14 5		
		<hr/>		

[SCHEDULE 3.]

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	For the County.			For the City.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total aggregate originally borrowed amounted to	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since	25,827	16	4	2,083	7	0	27,911	3	4
	82,716	14	0	9,194	9	4	91,911	3	4
Paid off	70,243	19	0	7,370	13	10	77,614	12	10
Balance now due	12,472	15	0	1,823	15	6	14,296	10	6

(Signed) J. PEARSON.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In this, my Annual Report, the eighth it has been my privilege to write, I have nothing unusual to communicate. Though an Asylum Chaplaincy is a speciality and quite a distinct phase of the general care which the Legislature has provided for the patients and for those officials whose duties all but sever them from other religious influences, yet the work, steered as it must be in relation to the Rules of the House, and with due regard to the mental condition of patients, offers but few opportunities of enkindling a periodical fervour such as may advantageously be stirred up in a parochial cure, and may form the basis not only of comment, but also of a greater and more comforting hope of good accomplished. It seems to me that Asylum Chaplains have more need than other clergymen of the virtue of patience in sowing the Seed of Truth and waiting to see whether at the Great Harvest Day they are likely to bring any "sheaves with them." Nevertheless, I still think that the Rules framed for my guidance are sufficient to secure all the good that can reasonably be expected at the best, and possess enough elasticity for the exercise of discretion in suiting my ministrations to the varying aspect of time and circumstance, in promoting peace and harmony, and in so demeaning myself as to render my services as acceptable as possible when they may be most needed, either by the more intelligent patients or the officials of the establishment.

Descending to details, I can report that our two Chapel Services on Sundays are always attended by as many as can be accommodated, and as many as can be spared from work are allowed to attend Chapel on Wednesdays; also there is a satisfactory attendance at

8 o'clock Prayers in the Assembly Room, including, I suppose, as many epileptics as may with safety be brought up.

I have the happiness to think that my visits in the Wards three times a week and in the Hospitals daily, in which latter I minister to the sick on most days by Reading and Prayer, are both welcome and beneficial.

My Sunday Bible Class has attracted an average of 20 males and 20 females, who manifest a lively interest in the subjects and earnest attention to my teaching.

On the six occasions I have administered Holy Communion since my last report, there has been an average of 16 male and 15 female communicants.

The Library continues to furnish amusement; the volumes issued numbering about 200, which, as they pass from hand to hand, represent a fair amount of reading.

I beg to conclude by recording my thanks to the Medical Staff for their kind help and manifest interest in my work; to the Choir, aided, as they have been, by the instrumental skill of our Engineer's daughter; and to the Household generally for the ready cheerfulness in seconding my efforts for the welfare of our common charge.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Faithfully your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND, B.A.,

CHAPLAIN.

Holly Lodge, Powick, December 11th, 1879.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*General Statement of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of
January to the 31st day of December, 1879.*

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alcester	264	2	10			
Bromsgrove	1,144	10	3			
Bromyard	6	13	0			
Cleobury Mortimer	48	1	2			
Droitwich	1,354	14	2			
Dudley	1,607	13	0			
Evesham	443	11	11			
Kidderminster	1,899	15	7			
Kingsnorton	1,367	6	11			
Ledbury	33	18	6			
Martley	671	14	11			
Newent	48	8	6			
Pershore	629	18	0			
Shipston-on-Stour	183	16	3			
Solihull	246	14	11			
Stourbridge	1,443	19	5			
Stratford-on-Avon	43	9	4			
Tenbury	224	9	2			
Tewkesbury	35	11	4			
Upton-on-Severn	1,023	10	6			
West Bromwich	496	3	11			
Worcester	2,037	5	7			
				15,255	9	2
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics ...	175	12	8			
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	21	14	8			
				197	7	4
From places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of the Asylum, viz. :—						
Aston	5	0	0			
Birmingham	11	5	6			
Bridgnorth	2	18	0			
Stroud	9	2	0			
Warwick	8	10	0			
Wolverhampton	1	18	0	38	13	6
Carried forward				15,491	10	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				15,491	10	0
From Private Patients.....	1,623	0	6	1,623	0	6
Sales from Farm and Stores	716	14	7	716	14	7
Refunded to Maintenance Account, by County and City Treasurers, on Account of Repairs to Buildings	219	17	2	219	17	2
Total Receipts.....				18,051	2	3

PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale.....	122	9	9			
Apples	0	14	0			
Arrow Root	19	14	6			
Bacon	167	15	1			
Barm	13	0	0			
Butter	250	5	4			
Cheese	111	10	6			
Chicory	10	8	1			
Coffee	83	10	8			
Currants and Raisins	81	4	7			
Eggs	209	16	5			
Fish	418	7	7			
Flour.....	1,411	15	0			
Geese, &c.	23	7	1			
Hops	9	18	6			
Lard	35	2	0			
Lemons and Oranges	6	12	3			
Mustard	10	10	0			
Molasses	4	1	4			
Milk	53	10	11			
Malt	649	16	0			
Meat, Australian Beef, and Mutton	346	9	9			
„ Fat Stock	1,747	7	1			
„ Pork	209	3	11			
Maccaroni.....	0	7	8			
Oatmeal.....	0	6	0			
Pepper	3	5	4			
Potatoes	361	17	4			
Rice	19	10	3			
Salt	4	0	0			
Salt Petre	0	11	8			
Sauces	1	13	6			
Spices	0	17	6			
Split Peas	12	11	6			
Sugar.....	312	7	10			
Tapioca	0	2	11			
Tea.....	183	13	7			
Vinegar	11	5	8	6,909	1	1
Carried forward.....				6,909	1	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				6,909	1	1
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	2,340	9	3			
Attendants, &c.....	1,642	16	7			
				3,983	5	10
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs.....	249	17	7			
Extract of Meat	16	7	2			
				266	4	9
WINES AND SPIRITS.						
Wines	217	6	0			
Spirits	486	10	10			
				703	16	10
CLOTHING.						
Alpaca	2	2	0			
Boot and Stay Laces	8	1	7			
Boots and Shoes	93	3	0			
Buttons and Tapes	22	13	1			
Calico.....	88	14	8			
Canvas	39	7	2			
Chalè Plaid	5	6	6			
Check for Aprons.....	7	19	8			
„ Muslin	0	17	3			
Corduroy	33	4	0			
Derry.....	5	17	3			
Dowlas	83	17	0			
Flannel	51	9	1			
Gingham	1	3	2			
Hats, Felt	5	18	11			
Hose	61	16	6			
Jaconet	0	18	9			
Jean	25	6	1			
Knitting and Mending Cotton	7	19	3			
Leather	162	10	0			
Linen.....	8	4	0			
Livery for Porter.....	5	0	0			
Moleskin	18	0	0			
Pocket Handkerchiefs	4	15	4			
Print	57	7	11			
Piping Cord	0	15	1			
Ribbon	0	6	0			
Serge	30	1	9			
Shawls	8	10	9			
Shoemaker's Wages	51	18	0			
Stays	2	17	10			
Threads, Needles, &c.	35	8	3			
Umbrellas Repairs	0	11	3			
Winsey	25	1	4			
Worsted	2	13	4			
				959	15	11
NECESSARIES.						
Baskets	14	0	3			
Bath Bricks	1	4	0			
Carried forward.....	15	4	3	12,822	4	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	15	4	3	12,822	4	5
Blacking	1	15	3			
Black Lead	3	5	4			
Blue	4	0	5			
Brushes, &c.	60	12	4			
Candles	2	16	0			
Clothes Lines	0	16	8			
Coals, Deeps	80	1	5			
„ Gas	272	19	1			
„ Kibbles	218	4	5			
„ Lumps.....	658	12	8			
„ Kilburn	38	15	11			
„ Smith's Breeze	3	11	2			
Earthenware and Glass	52	19	8			
Gas Stoker's Wages	30	2	0			
Gutta Percha Chambers	16	4	0			
House Flannel	57	6	6			
Ironmongery	67	15	1			
Lime for Gas	6	2	6			
Matches.....	2	7	6			
Soap	196	0	9			
Soda	19	8	8			
Starch	7	9	0			
Water Supply, Man's Wages	31	4	0			
				1,847	14	7
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Baize	1	10	2			
Bed Ticking	42	11	6			
Blankets	61	9	1			
Binding.....	3	19	3			
Carpeting	80	4	6			
Covers, Cleaning	0	12	6			
Chintz	3	19	6			
Cretonne and Binding.....	8	6	10			
Curtains	13	12	11			
Carpets, Making	1	18	6			
Cushions, Air	3	6	6			
Dusters	0	16	6			
Flocks	17	8	8			
Forfar	36	15	3			
Floor Cloth	0	16	7			
Holland.....	7	10	0			
Huckaback	2	12	7			
Linoleum	23	16	7			
Looking Glasses	3	0	0			
Mats, Door	2	7	0			
Pillows	3	3	0			
Rugs	6	18	9			
Sheeting	86	0	6			
„ Waterproof	32	15	7			
Sash Line	2	8	0			
Sea Grass	4	14	6			
Upholsterer's Wages	39	0	0			
Varnish, Waterproof	1	12	0			
Webbing	0	6	9	493	13	6
Carried forward.....				15,163	12	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				15,163	12	6
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Baskets	1	4	0			
Besoms	0	11	6			
Blacksmith	9	1	2			
Bran	37	13	9			
Butcher.....	10	1	9			
Commission Purchasing Stock	5	4	0			
Coir Yarn	0	5	0			
Cowman and Labourers' Wages	169	11	4			
Cows	254	10	6			
Cheese Cloth.....	0	6	9			
Disinfecting Powder	3	2	6			
Dead Stock taken at Valuation from Mr. Herbert.....	55	10	0			
Forks, Digging.....	2	5	0			
Grains	5	3	0			
Grinding Beans	6	8	6			
Grease for Carts	0	15	0			
Halters	0	18	0			
Hooks, Reaping, &c.	1	4	9			
Horses	86	5	0			
Implements	25	11	0			
License for Servants	3	15	0			
Manure	38	11	10			
Maize	13	2	6			
Oats	6	10	0			
Oil Cake	29	15	5			
Oil Sheet	2	5	0			
Pigs	44	15	3			
Plants	0	10	6			
Ploughs, Repairs of.....	2	18	8			
Rates and Taxes	117	14	2			
Rent	333	10	3			
Ropes	0	16	0			
Rick Sheet Repairs	0	16	6			
Seeds	99	11	0			
Sharps	25	17	3			
Shearing Sheep.....	0	12	6			
Sheep.....	91	1	3			
Sacks, Hire of	0	16	8			
„ Repairing	0	3	6			
Threshing Machine, Hire of	17	7	6			
Thorns	0	15	0			
Waggons and Repairs	2	14	0			
Wheelwright.....	6	19	0			
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amusements.....	7	18	6			
Advertising	32	2	9			
Bird Seed	12	6	0			
Books, Periodicals, &c.	31	0	10			
Boiler Insurance	4	0	0			
Birds	2	18	6			
Bird Cages	9	7	6			
Carried forward.....	99	14	1	1,516	11	3
				16,680	3	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	99	14	1	16,680	3	9
Cricket Balls.....	0	14	3			
Coffin Boards	31	14	1			
Corks.....	1	6	6			
Carriage Goods	108	16	9			
Cooperage	13	1	10			
Coloured Paper	1	19	2			
Clocks, Repairing.....	1	11	6			
Cord, Picture	3	0	0			
Difference in charge Patient at Fisherton Asylum	17	15	10			
Escapes	2	16	8			
Flower Seed	2	15	6			
Fish for Aquaria	2	14	0			
Flower Pots	4	3	0			
Gratuities	21	0	0			
Hauling Stone	2	6	3			
Killing Rats	2	10	6			
Ladder	3	2	0			
Licence for Porter	0	15	0			
Letter Bag	1	6	0			
Music, Instruments, and Repairs	45	19	11			
Mowers, Lawn Repairing	1	16	0			
Moulding for Pictures.....	44	9	2			
Nuts for Squirrels, &c.....	0	2	0			
Ornaments	0	12	0			
Olive Oil	11	16	2			
Pipes	0	9	9			
Printing	22	1	0			
Postage and Receipt Stamps	39	0	5			
Printing Report	54	10	0			
Pictures, and Glass for ditto	8	2	0			
Pitch	0	19	0			
Roller	10	0	0			
Slides for Magic Lantern	10	12	9			
Stationery	75	13	3			
Sweep	10	2	6			
Subscription to Powick School	5	0	0			
" " Churchyard	3	0	0			
Tobacco and Snuff	103	6	2			
Travelling	12	11	5			
Telegrams	2	12	4			
Waste Paper.....	10	19	6			
Workmen's Wages	197	11	0	994	9	3
Total Payments.....				17,674	13	0

*Abstract of the Receipts and Payments on account of the County and
the 31st day of December, 1879, as prepared by the Clerk of the*

DR.	RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
	1st January, 1879		£	s.	d.
To	Treasurer's Balance	2,095	13	8	
„	Clerk's ditto	85	12	2	
„	Repairs' ditto	429	8	3	
					2,610 14 1
„	Cash from Sale of Goods from Stores, Farm, &c.				716 14 7
„	Ditto from Unions within the County of Worcester	15,255	9	2	
„	Ditto from Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Criminal and Wan- dering Lunatics	175	12	8	
„	Ditto from Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	21	14	8	
					15,452 16 6
„	Ditto for Out Counties and Boroughs for Patients not under Contract....				38 13 6
„	Ditto for Maintenance, &c. of Private Patience				1,623 0 6
„	Ditto for Repairs				1,324 6 2
					21,766 5 4
Audited, 28th February, 1880, FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.					

City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st day of January to Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 58.

CR.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By	Salaries and Wages	3,983	5	10			
„	Provisions	6,909	1	1			
„	Wines and Spirits	703	16	10			
„	Necessaries (Fuel, &c.)	1,847	14	7			
„	Surgery and Dispensary	266	4	9			
„	Clothing	959	15	11			
„	Furniture and Bedding	493	13	6			
„	Farm and Garden	1,065	6	10			
„	Rent of Land, Rates, &c	451	4	5			
„	Miscellaneous, viz:—Print- ing, Stationery, Work- men's Wages, Tobacco, &c. 994 9 3						
	Less refunded by Repairs Account for Workmen's Wages, &c. 284 15 9						
		709	13	6			
„	Gross Payments on Account of Main- tenance, (see page 27)				17,389	17	3
„	Funerals, Removals, & Allowances— (repaid in Maintenance Account) ..				121	13	6
„	Amount transferred to Building and Repairs Account, being profit on Out County and Private Patients..				762	3	2
„	Fisherton Asylum, per Stourbridge Union, for Maintenance of a Patient				21	14	8
„	New Building and Repairs				1,307	18	11
„	Amount refunded on account of board of Private Patients received in ex- cess				5	19	5
	31st December, 1879.						
By	Treasurer's Balance	1,638	4	0			
„	Clerk's ditto	72	18	11			
„	Repairs' ditto	445	15	6			
					2,156	18	5
					21,766	5	4

*Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the
Net Expenditure.*

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.			Average	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions	6,834	1	1	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing	1,011	15	11	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages	3,996	2	11	2	0
Necessaries	1,827	14	7	0	11
Surgery and Dispensary	266	4	9	0	1
Wines and Spirits	695	16	10	0	4
Furniture and Bedding	515	13	6	0	3
Farm and Garden	1,332	12	1	0	8
Miscellaneous	709	13	6	0	4
	17,189	15	2	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less received for Goods Sold from Farm and Stores	716	14	7	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Net Expenditure	16,473	0	7	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aggregate number of days of Residence 270,800					
Daily Average..... 742					

BALANCE SHEET,

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
To Amount due this day to Tradesmen on account of Patients' Maintenance		892	0	0
„ Repairs Account; Profit on Out Counties and Private Patients		157	18	10
„ Salaries and Wages		705	4	4
„ Private Patients' board received in excess			3	19
Surplus Balance		1,810	1	6
		3,569	3	11

Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross payments on Account of Maintenance (see page 23)		17,389 17 3
<i>Add</i>		
Increase in Amount owing to sundry persons	148 19 7	
Increase in Amount owing for Salaries and Wages	12 17 1	
Decrease in amount owing by sundry persons	54 13 6	
		216 10 2
<i>Deduct</i>		
Increase in Stock	416 12 3	17,606 7 5
Sales	716 14 7	
		1,133 6 10
Balance being Net Expenditure		16,473 0 7
Equal to an Average Weekly Cost of 8s. 6½d.		

1st JANUARY, 1880.

ASSETS.		£ s. d.
By Treasurer's Balance in hand		1,638 4 0
„ Clerk's ditto		72 18 11
„ Amounts due this day from Unions, &c., for Main- tenance and Care of Patients		1,724 2 7
„ Amount owing by Sundry Persons for Goods Sold		133 18 5
		3,569 3 11

Audited.

28th February, 1880,

FRED A. WHEELER,

Auditor.

Dr. Profit and Loss Account of the Farm and Garden

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Stock, 1st January, 1879		2,154 11 0
„ Seeds, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c., viz. :—		
„ Lady Day Quarter	339 11 9	
„ Midsummer „	204 6 8	
„ Michaelmas „	397 10 2	
„ Christmas „	525 2 11	
	<hr/>	1,466 11 6
„ Presumed Rent of Freehold		52 10 0
„ Wash and Grains		90 0 0
„ Wages of Farm Bailiff, two Gardeners, and two Farm Servants		310 0 0
„ Balance, being Profit on the Year ..		362 18 3
		<hr/>
		4,436 10 9

for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By supplied to Asylum :—						
379 Gallons New Milk	18	19	0			
10,579 „ „ Seconds „	352	12	8			
194 Quarts Cream	12	18	8			
922½ lbs. Butter	61	10	0			
13,863 „ „ Pork	390	4	5			
1,803 „ „ Veal	50	13	1			
4,990 „ „ Mutton	138	15	4			
4,447 „ „ Beef	128	5	1			
500 Gallons Cider	12	10	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits, &c.	299	7	8			
By Sales, &c.—				1,465	15	11
1,227 Pints New Milk	7	14	3			
Cream	4	16	11			
335 lbs. Butter	22	6	8			
9 Calves	17	15	0			
536 Bushels Wheat	147	14	8			
1 „ „ Beans	0	5	0			
106 „ „ Barley	23	16	0			
40 „ „ Oats	8	0	0			
16 „ „ Peas	4	16	0			
7 Pots Pears	2	2	0			
4 „ „ Damsons	1	6	0			
36 cwt. Hay	5	16	0			
9 „ „ Bran	2	3	0			
Hides, Skins, and Fat	21	15	10			
Use of Boar	0	5	0			
Rent of Cottage	18	19	0			
				289	11	4
By Keep of Fat Stock				16	9	6
„ „ Hauling and other Horse Work for Asylum				146	17	0
„ „ Stock, 31st December, 1879				2,517	17	0
				4,436	10	9

Audited,
28th February,, 1880.

FRED. A. WHEELER,
Auditor.

SALARIES AND WAGES.—1879.

	Per Year. £1000				Per Year. £41 12s. 44 4s.
†Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..
†First Assistant Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	..
Second ditto	140	..	..	..	..
ditto	110	..	..	..	..
*Chaplain	250	..	..	..	..
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80	..	..	..	..
*Auditor	54	..	..	..	..
*Clerk of the Asylum	200	..	..	..	..
Matron	70	..	..	..	..
†Farm Bailiff	62	..	..	..	..
Storekeeper	60	..	..	..	..
†Engineer and Gatekeeper	90	..	..	..	..
*Superintendent's Clerk..	46 16s.	..	..	..	..
1 Male Head Attendant	60	..	..	..	..
1 Female ditto	55	..	..	..	..
4 Male Attendants	33	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	31	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	30	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	29	..	..	..	..
2 Ditto	28	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto	26	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	24	..	..	..	..
1 Night Attendant	34	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	30	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	28	..	..	..	..
1 Farm Servant	19	..	..	..	..
1 Carter	20	..	..	..	..
1 Groom	16	..	..	..	..
1 Brewer and Assistant Storekeeper	39	..	..	..	..
1 Painter Attendant	46 16s.	..	..	..	..
1 Plumber ditto	44 4s.	..	..	..	..
1 Carpenter ditto	40	..	..	..	..
1 Band Instructor	10	..	..	..	..
1 Stoker Attendant	32	..	..	..	..
1 Porter ditto	26	..	..	..	..
1 Gardener ditto	39	..	..	..	..
1 Assistant ditto	16	..	..	..	..
1 Baker Attendant	..	..	..	..	..
1 Tailor ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Female ditto	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
7 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
4 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Cook	..	..	..	..	..
2 Night Attendants	..	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Dressmaker ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Housemaid	..	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	..	..	..	..	..
2 Laundry Maids	..	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
1 Kitchenmaid	..	..	..	..	..
1 Ditto	..	..	..	..	..
3 Supernumerary Attendants	..	..	..	..	..
1 Cabinet Maker	..	..	..	..	..
1 Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..
a1 Cowman	..	..	..	..	..
1 Shoemaker	..	..	..	..	..
*1 Excavator	..	..	..	..	..
*1 Ditto	..	..	..	..	..
b1 Farm Servant	..	..	..	..	..
b1 Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..
*1 Mason	..	..	..	..	..
1 Gas Stoker	..	..	..	..	..
1 Upholsterer..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..
b1 Farm Servant	..	..	..	..	..
b1 Plough Boy..	..	..	..	..	..

*Non-resident.

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

a Non-resident, but Board. b Have Fire and Lodging.

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

D I E T A R Y, 1 8 7 9.

	BREAKFAST, 7 A.M.		DINNER, 1 P.M.		SUPPER, 6 P.M.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY	"	"	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"
TUESDAY	"	"	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	"	"
WEDNESDAY	"	"	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat without bone, or 4 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 12 oz. rice, varied by substituting puddings of fruit and rhubarb when in season; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 8 oz. rice, varied, same as Males; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"
THURSDAY	"	"	16 oz. beef-steak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. beef-steak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"
FRIDAY	"	"	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	"	"
SATURDAY	"	"	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"

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

*Unions, &c., Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum
on the 31st December, 1879.*

UNIONS, &c.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	5	7	12
Bromsgrove	23	27	50
Cleobury Mortimer	1	2	3
Droitwich... ..	26	37	63
Dudley	36	42	78
Evesham	6	14	20
Kidderminster	45	46	91
King's Norton	29	36	65
Ledbury	1	1	2
Martley	15	16	31
Newent	1	2	3
Pershore	15	17	32
Shipston-on-Stour	6	4	10
Solihull	7	4	11
Stourbridge	35	37	72
Stratford-on-Avon	2	..	2
Tenbury	2	7	9
Tewkesbury	1	1	2
Upton-on-Severn... ..	17	34	51
West Bromwich	5	17	22
Worcester... ..	39	55	94
" City of ... ..	..	1	1
" County of	6	2	8
Stroud (out County)	1	..	1
	324	409	733
Private Patients	16	23	39
Total	340	432	772

Annual 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, on 1st January, 1880.

Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcester	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	14	20
Bromsgrove	23	27	..	..	5	7	1	3	29	37	66
Bromyard .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Cleobury Mortimer	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	6
Droitwich	26	37	..	..	2	8	3	2	31	47	78
Dudley	36	42	..	..	..	..	7	3	43	45	88
Evesham	6	14	..	..	4	5	..	1	10	20	30
Kidderminster	45	46	..	..	3	7	2	9	50	62	112
Kingsnorton	29	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	36	65
Ledbury	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Martley	15	16	..	..	7	5	4	7	26	28	54
Newent	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Pershore.....	15	17	1	..	..	7	3	5	19	29	48
Shipston-on-Stour	6	4	..	..	7	5	1	3	14	12	26
Solihull	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
Stourbridge	35	37	2	..	7	13	10	16	54	66	120
Stow-on-the-Wold ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stratford-on-Avon	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tenbury	2	7	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	11	13
Tewkesbury	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5
Upton-on-Severn	17	34	..	..	1	7	1	4	19	45	64
West Bromwich	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	19	24
Worcester	39	55	..	..	3	5	1	1	43	61	104
" City of .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" County of ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Total.....	323	409	3	..	39	72	36	70	401	551	952
Totals for last year	295	395	3	..	36	72	33	70	367	537	904

*Head Attendant's Report of Male Patients Employed during the
Year ending 31st December, 1879.*

How Employed.	No. of Days
Tailors	4096
Shoemakers	2798
Carpenters	1629
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers	4901
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasmaker	2541
„ Painter, Glazier, Whitewashers, and Plumber	2135
„ Masons and Bricklayers... ..	311
„ Baker, Brewer, and Butcher	1866
„ Clerks	1324
„ Attendants	27721
„ On Farm and Garden	19429
Total number of days	68751
Weekly Average	1322
Daily Average	220.2
Employed over 68 per cent. of the average number of Male Patients resident throughout the year.	

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the Year
ending 31st December, 1879.*

How Employed.	No. of Days
In Sewing	27521
In the Laundry	22024
Assisting the Attendants... ..	14516
„ Housemaids	821
„ in the Kitchen	5356
„ in the Garden	185
Total number of days	70423
Weekly Average	1354
Daily Average	225.4
Employed over 53 per cent. of the average number of Female Patients resident throughout the Year.	

Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st January to 31st December,
1879.

							Made.	Repaired
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	{	Cloth Overcoats					1	38
		„ Jackets					39	144
		„ Trousers					76	246
		„ Vests					19	92
		Fustian Jackets					102	406
		„ Trousers					113	1061
		„ Vests					90	459
		Canvas Jackets					1	40
		„ Trousers					7	58
		„ Vests					8	35
		„ Dresses (Male)					48	130
		„ „ (Female)					48	
		„ Shirts						2
		„ Bed Covers				(bound)	6	
		Bed Ticks				(cut out)	114	
		Pillow Ticks				„	102	
		Cushion Covers				„	3	
		Mackintosh Bed Cases				„	38	6
		„ Sheets				„	43	
		„ Seat Covers					1	
Cloth Caps					156	12		
Braces ... ..				... (pairs)		34½		
Carpets					3	23		
Cocoa Nut Matting						1		
Coal Aprons					3			
Hearth Rugs					1			
<i>Upholsterer's Shop.</i>	{	Hair Beds					114	219
		Sea Grass						175
		Pillows					102	170
		Cushions					3	12
		Mackintosh Cases					38	6
		„ Sheets					43	
		Hassocks					6	
		Bedstead Rails Stuffed and Covered in Mackintosh					8	
		Repairing and Fitting Bedding in the whole of						
		Male Ward 8						
Putting Calico on Stretchers for 291 Pictures and								
Mounting same								
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	{	Boots					141	1518
		Slippers					129	
		Boot Laces ... ..				... (gross)	17	
		Lock Straps				(dozen)	11½	
		Belts					6	

*Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the
1st January to the 31st December, 1879.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	432	8000
Bonnets (Cotton)	48	300
Bed Cases	114	
Blankets		900
Blinds and Valances	90	48
Chemises	570	6400
Ditto (Flannel)	190	3200
Caps	191	3420
Cushions	36	24
Drawers (pairs)		900
Dresses	556	9000
Ditto (Canvas)	96	824
Ditto (Night)	72	3286
Hose (pairs)	18	31420
Handkerchiefs		340
Jackets, machined	142	
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs	300	220
Petticoats	198	7000
Pinafores	144	6146
Pillow Cases	326	5800
Pudding Cloths	60	36
Rugs		500
Ditto (Strong)	90	546
Shirts	908	6000
Ditto (Flannel)	177	1420
Slops	36	46
Shrouds	48	
Stays (Forfar)	46	700
Sheets	471	5400
Trousers, machined	196	
Table Cloths	86	520
Towels	510	1756
Vests, machined	117	

*Contract Prices for the several Articles of Consumption in the
Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum
for the Year 1879.*

ARTICLES.	Lady-day quarter.	Mid-summer quarter.	Michael-mas quarter.	Christ-mas quarter.	Average for the year.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0/6½	0/6	0/6	0/6½	0/6¼
Bacon " " " " " "	0/7½	0/7½	0/7½	0/7	0/7⅝
Bath Bricks, per 100	6/0	6/0	6/0	6/0	6/0
Blue, per lb.	0/9½	0/9¼	0/9¼	0/9¼	0/9¼
Black Lead, per lb.	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4
Blacking, per gross	3/0	2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11¼
Candles, dips, per doz. lbs.	4/8	4/7	4/0	4/4	4/4⅝
Do. Composite, per doz. lbs.	6/3	6/3	6/0	5/4	5/11½
Cheese, per cwt.	52/0	50/0	50/0	42/0	48/6
Chicory " " " " " "		36/0	36/0	36/0	36/0
Coal, lumps, per ton	13/0	12/0	11/9	12/0	12/2¼
" deep " " " " " "	18/0	18/0	13/0	13/0	15/6
" kibbles " " " " " "	12/6	11/6	11/3	11/3	11/7½
" Wigan " " " " " "	19/0		17/6	17/6	18/0
" Cannel " " " " " "	26/0		29/0	29/0	28/0
Coffee, per cwt.	124/0	130/8	118/0	104/0	119/2
Currants, per cwt.	23/6	24/0	25/6	28/0	25/3
Flour, seconds, per 280lbs.	32/3	32/0	33/0	40/3	34/4½
" thirds " " " " " "	29/9	30/0	30/9	37/9	32/0¼
Malt, per bushel... ..	8/6	8/6	8/6	9/0	8/7½
Molasses, per cwt.	14/0	14/0	13/6	13/6	13/9
Mustard, per lb.... ..	0/8½	0/9	0/9	0/9	0/8⅞
Pepper, per lb.	0/5	0/4½	0/4½	0/4½	0/4⅝
Potatoes, per ton	{ 100/0 110/0	120/0			110/0
Raisins, per cwt... ..				32/6	32/6
Rice, per cwt.	15/0	15/6	13/9	13/9	14/6
Salt, per ton	26/8	26/8	26/8	26/8	26/8
Soap, extract of, per gross...			6/6	6/3	6/4½
" soft, per 64 lbs.... ..	9/6	9/9	9/9	9/9	9/8¼
Soda per cwt.	4/9	4/9	4/8	4/8	4/8½
Split Peas, per cwt.	13/0	13/0	12/6	12/6	12/9
Starch, common, per cwt....	25/6	25/6	25/0	25/0	25/3
" Glenfield, " " " " " "	50/0	48/0	48/0	47/0	48/3
Sugar, lump " " " " " "	32/8	30/4	31/0	31/6	31/4½
" raw " " " " " "	30/0	26/6	26/0	26/0	27/1½
Snuff, per lb.	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
Tobacco, " " " " " "	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
Tea, " " " " " "	1/4	1/4½	1/4	1/4	1/4⅝
Vinegar, per gallon	0/11½	0/11½	0/11	0/11	0/11¼

TABLE III.—*General Results of the Year 1879.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of Inmates at close of 1878	...	...	...	309	422	731
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	90	67	157
Re-admitted during the year	...	...	...	8	16	24
Total number under treatment	...	...	...	407	505	912
Discharged	...	M. 35	F. 45	T. 80			
Of whom were Recovered	...	M. 27	F. 37	T. 64			
" " Relieved	...	M. 6	F. 7	T. 13			
" " Unimproved	..	M. 2	F. 1	T. 3			
Died	...	M. 32	F. 28	T. 60			
Total discharged and died during the year	...				67	73	140
Number of Patients at close of 1879	...	...	...	340	432	772
Average number resident throughout the year	...	...	...	323	424	747
Highest number in the Asylum during the year	...	...	...	339	436	775
Lowest " " " "	...	...	...	307	415	722

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1879.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Patients admitted during the period of 27 years and 4 months	...	...	...	1853	1765	3618
Patients re-admitted	..	...	...	182	273	455
Total number of cases admitted	...	...	...	2035	2038	4073
Discharged or Removed—		M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	...	559	747	1306			
Relieved	...	148	147	295			
Unimproved	...	110	77	187			
Died	...	878	635	1513			
Total discharged and died	...				1695	1606	3301
Remaining 31st December, 1879	...	...	...	340	432	772
Average number resident during the 27.39 years	...	...	...	228	284	512

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

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	6	4	10	2	8	10	2	...	2
February	6	3	9	2	2	4	5	4	9
March	8	8	16	1	4	5	5	5	10
April.....	10	5	15	2	...	2	7	4	11
May	12	12	24	1	2	3	1	3	4
June	10	6	16	3	3	6	2	2	4
July	9	9	18	3	4	7	2	...	2
August	8	8	16	11	8	19	1	1	2
September	2	8	10	...	1	1	1	1	2
October ..	7	5	12	4	3	7	1	...	1
November	12	7	19	3	5	8	1	1	2
December.....	8	8	16	3	5	8	4	7	11
Totals	98	83	181	35	45	80	32	28	60

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

Form of Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Deceased.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, Acute	33	36	69	22	20	42	4	9	13
„ Chronic	7	10	17	1	3	4	2	3	5
„ à Potu .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ Hysteric .. .. .	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
„ „ with Epilepsy..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Recurrent .. .. .	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
„ „ with Paralysis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Puerperal .. .. .	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
„ with Epilepsy ..	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	...	4
„ „ and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ Paralysis	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ General Paralysis ..	15	1	16	2	...	2	4	2	6
Dementia	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	4	4
„ Senile .. .. .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ with Paralysis..	7	1	8	2	1	3	7	...	7
„ with Epilepsy ..	5	1	6	...	...	...	3	1	4
„ „ and Paralysis	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ with Paralysis ..	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Melancholia	6	3	9	3	11	14	...	2	2
„ with Epilepsy ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monomania of Suspicion..	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
„ „ Superstition ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amentia (Imbecility) ..	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ with Paralysis ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (Idiotcy)	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1
„ „ with Epilepsy ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ „ Paralysis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	98	83	181	35	45	80	32	28	60

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

Duration.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.			Deceased.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ..	35	34	69	14	22	36	4	4	8	14	7	21
" 3 months ..	18	12	30	7	6	13	..	2	2	3	3	6
" 6 " ..	5	10	15	2	3	5	1	..	1	2	1	3
" 9 " ..	1	4	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	3
" 12 " ..	5	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
Above 1 year ..	7	4	11	1	2	3	..	1	1	2	3	5
" 2 years ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
" 3 " ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" 4 " ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 5 to 10 years ..	1	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
" 10 " 15 " ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 " 25 " ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For weeks (undefined)..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" months " ..	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
" years " ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital	11	3	14	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	5
Unknown	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Totals	98	83	181	27	37	64	8	8	16	32	28	60

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

Class.	Duration, &c., of Mental Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	37	22	59	12	9	21	3	4	7	12	6	18
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	12	13	25	2	3	5	1	1	2	6	5	11
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admission	15	27	42	12	22	34	1	2	3	6	5	11
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	28	17	45	1	3	4	2	1	3	8	11	19
Unknown	6	4	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Totals	98	83	181	27	37	64	8	8	16	32	28	60

TABLE IX.—Showing the Number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

No. of Attacks.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cases of first attack	64	46	110	14	12	26	..	6	10	23	16	39
" second "	14	12	26	9	8	17	..	2	2	3	3	6
" third "	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
" fourth "	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
" fifth "	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
" seventh "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" eighth "	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Have had several attacks	4	10	14	4	8	12	..	..	..	3	2	5
Congenital	11	3	14	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	5
Unknown	4	4	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Totals	98	83	181	27	37	64	8	8	16	32	28	60

TABLE X (continued).—Showing the assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

	49	42	91	16	20	36	3	3	6	15	13	28
Effects of Fever and Poverty	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
" and Previous Attacks	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Degeneration of Old Age	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
" and Paralysis	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
" " and Epilepsy	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Intemperance	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Poverty	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" and Previous Attacks	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Gout	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" and Poverty	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
ngenital..	6	1	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	3
" and Epilepsy	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Hereditary	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" and Hereditary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Intemperance	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Physical	69	51	120	17	21	38	5	4	9	24	20	44

TABLE X (continued).—Showing the assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

MORAL CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.			The Deaths.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Grief at Death of Friends .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Intemperance	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Hereditary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Poverty .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " at Loss of Situation and Intemperance	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " Hereditary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disappointment in Love .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domestic Troubles	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Intemperance, and Previous Attacks .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " and Hereditary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " and Poverty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " and Hereditary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Previous Attacks and Hereditary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " and Bad Health .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " and Poverty .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " and Desertion .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " and Hereditary .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excitement from Gambling and Hereditary	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anxiety and Worry .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Intemperance, and Previous Attacks .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " Hereditary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Over-study	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Pecuniary Losses, and Previous Attacks .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Employment	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Previous Attacks .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Poverty	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	18	13	31	7	6	13	4	3	7	4	3	7

TABLE XI.—*Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted during the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	20	16	36
„ meditated „	16	24	40
Total	36	40	76
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted:—</i>			
Mania, Acute	9	7	16
„ Chronic	1	3	4
„ Hysterical .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy .. .. .	..	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	..	1
„ „ Paralysis .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	2	..	2
Dementia with Epilepsy	1	..	1
„ „ Paralysis .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	1	..	1
„ Senile, with Paralysis	2	..	2
Melancholia	2	2	4
„ with Paralysis	1	..	1
Total	20	16	36
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated:—</i>			
Mania, Acute	5	12	17
„ Chronic	2	1	3
„ Puerperal .. .. .	..	2	2
„ with Epilepsy .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	2	1	3
Dementia .. .. .	..	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	2	..	2
„ „ General Paralysis	1	..	1
„ Senile, with Paralysis .. .. .	..	1	1
Melancholia	1	1	2
„ with Epilepsy .. .. .	..	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	1	..	1
„ „ Superstition .. .. .	..	1	1
Amentia (Imbecility) .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy	1	..	1
„ „ „ Paralysis	1	..	1
Total	16	24	40
<i>Means used in Attempts made:—</i>			
Cutting Throat	2	2	4
„ and Abstinence .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ and Strangulation	1	..	1
Hanging	2	..	2
„ and Cutting Throat	1	..	1
Drowning	2	2	4
„ and Abstinence	1	..	1
Burning	1	..	1
Strangulation	3	2	5
Precipitation	2	4	6
„ Drowning, and Cutting Throat	1	..	1
Poison .. .. .	..	2	2
Abstinence	1	1	2
Throwing Self on Railway	1	..	1
Gouging Eyes Out	1	..	1
Opening Veins	1	..	1
Cutting Arm .. .. .	..	1	1
Not described .. .. .	..	1	1
Total	20	16	36

TABLE XII.—Occupations of those Admitted during the Year.

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Anchorsmith	1	..	1	Brought forward	36	46	82
Baker	1	..	1	Inspector of Nuisances ..	1	..	1
Blacksmith	3	..	3	Labourers, Son, Wives, and	..	..	..
Boatman, and Wife of ..	1	1	2	Widows of	16	7	23
Boat Machinist	1	..	1	„ (Agricultural)	6	1	7
Bricklayers	3	..	3	Mason's Wife and Widow ..	..	2	2
Brickmaker .. ..	..	1	1	Metal Wire Drawer	1	..	1
Builder's Wife .. ..	..	1	1	Milk Seller	1	..	1
Butcher .. ..	..	1	1	Mill Hands .. ..	..	2	2
Butler's Wife .. ..	..	1	1	Millers	2	..	2
Cab Driver	1	..	1	Miners (in Coal and Clay) ..	4	..	4
Care Taker of Empty Houses	..	1	1	Moulder	1	..	1
Carpenter's, and Wives of	2	3	5	Nailers	4	3	7
Carpet Weavers	3	..	3	Needle Manufacturer	1	..	1
Carter	1	..	1	Needlemaker .. ..	..	1	1
Chainmakers	2	..	2	Nurse .. ..	..	1	1
Charwomen .. ..	..	4	4	Packer .. ..	..	1	1
Clerks, and Wives of ..	5	2	7	Retired Major	1	..	1
Coach Builder	1	..	1	Schoolmistress .. ..	..	1	1
Coachman's Wife .. ..	..	1	1	Scourer in Foundry .. ..	..	1	1
Cotton Weaver's Widow ..	..	1	1	Seamstresses .. ..	..	3	3
Curate	1	..	1	Shepherd	1	..	1
Domestic Servants .. ..	..	11	11	Shoemakers	2	..	2
Dressmakers .. ..	..	6	6	Spade Maker	1	..	1
Farmers, and Daughter of	2	1	3	Stone Breaker	1	..	1
Foundry Fitter	1	..	1	Surgeon	1	..	1
Glass Flattener	1	..	1	Tailors	4	..	4
„ Maker	1	..	1	Teacher of Languages .. ..	..	1	1
Grocers	1	1	2	Warehouseman	1	..	1
Hawkers	2	..	2	Wheelwrights	2	..	2
Housekeeper .. ..	..	1	1	Whitesmith	1	..	1
Housewives .. ..	..	9	9	None or Unknown	10	13	23
Innkeepers	2	..	2				
Carried forward	36	46	82	Total	98	83	181

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Condition of those Admitted in reference to Education.*

	Males.	Females.	Total
Good or Fair Education	14	10	24
Can Read and Write	55	46	101
Can Read only	8	12	20
Can neither Read nor Write	17	14	31
Unknown	4	1	5
Total	98	83	181

TABLE XIV.—*Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted, Discharged, and Died.*

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	43	35	78	13	12	25	4	4	8	11	10	21
Married ..	51	31	82	12	20	32	3	4	7	18	13	31
Widowed ..	4	17	21	2	5	7	1	0	1	3	5	8
Totals	98	83	181	27	37	64	8	8	16	32	28	60

TABLE XV.—*Showing the Religious Persuasion of those Admitted*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	73	62	135
Roman Catholics	5	1	
Wesleyans and Methodists (including various sects)	15	11	26
Independents	2	1	3
Congregationalists	1	4	5
Baptists	1	3	4
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	98	83	181

TABLE XVI.—*Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.*

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.					
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or Unimproved.			M.	F.	T.			
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
From 5 to 10 years	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 to 15 "	5	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 to 20 "	11	7	18	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 to 25 "	10	8	18	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 25 to 30 "	8	8	16	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 30 to 35 "	10	9	19	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 35 to 40 "	7	8	15	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 40 to 45 "	11	6	17	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 45 to 50 "	11	13	24	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 50 to 55 "	8	3	11	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 55 to 60 "	3	9	12	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 60 to 65 "	3	3	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 65 to 70 "	3	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 70 to 75 "	5	5	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 75 to 80 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 80 to 85 "	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	98	83	181	27	37	64	8	8	8	16	32	28	60		

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Period of Residence of those Discharged, Recovered, or otherwise, and of those who have Died during the Year.*

Period of Residence.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved, or Unimproved.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 day . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ 3 days . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ 1 week . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 3 weeks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
„ 2 months . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	7
„ 3 „	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	..	2
„ 6 „	13	6	19	2	1	3	7	2	9
„ 9 „	6	10	16	2	1	3	2	1	3
„ 1 year	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1 year and 6 month	3	2	5	1	..	1	1	2	3
„ 2 years . . . . .	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	3	6
„ 3 „	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	8	10
„ 4 „ . . . . .	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1
„ 5 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
„ 6 „ . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
„ 7 „ . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 9 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 12 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ 14 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
„ 16 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 18 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 19 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 28 „ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	27	37	64	8	8	16	32	28	60

TABLE XVIII.—*Of the 181 Patients Admitted in 1879,*

	M.	F.	T.
There have been Discharged Recovered	16	13	29
„ „ „ Relieved	4	2	6
„ „ „ Unimproved	2	1	3
„ Died	14	3	17
There remain under Treatment	62	64	126
Total	98	83	181

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

		M.	F.	T.
1st.	In good Bodily Health and Condition	2	1	3
2nd.	In indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	65	58	123
3rd.	In bad Health and Exhausted Condition	31	24	55
Total		98	83	181
2nd. <i>Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition, the result of—</i>				
Mania and Cerebral Irritation		1	1	2
" " " " and Insomnia		4	7	11
" " " " " and Anæmia		1	1	2
" " " " " " Cardiac Disease		1	..	1
" " " " " " Chorea		1	..	1
" " " " " " Anæmia		2	1	3
" " " " " " Hysteria .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Cardiac Derangement .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Reduced Vital Powers .. ..		..	1	1
" Cerebral and Gen. Functional Derangement		1	7	8
" " " " " " and Insomnia		1	2	3
" " " " " " " & Hernia		1	..	1
" " " " " " " Varix		1	..	1
" " " " " " " Hysteria .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " " Anæmia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " " Cardiac Derangt.		1	..	1
" Epilepsy, Cerebral Irritation and Insomnia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Anæmia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Hysteria and Insomnia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " and Anæmia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Cardiac Disease and Syncope .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " Bronchoccele and Struma		1	..	1
" " " " " " Hernia and Contusions		1	..	1
" " " " " " and Reduced Vital Powers		1	1	2
" Gen. Paralysis and Cerebral Irritation		1	..	1
" " " " " " and Insomnia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " " " " " & Anæmia		1	..	1
" " " " " " " Cerebral & General Functional Derangement and Insomnia)		2	..	2
" " " " " " " and Insomnia		1	..	1
" " " " " " " Cardiac Disease		1	..	1
" " " " " " " Derangement		1	..	1
" and Anæmia .. ..		..	2	2
" " " and Cardiac Derangement		1	..	1
" " " Struma and Varix		1	..	1
" " " and Reduced Vital Powers		2	6	8
" and Disease of Heart and Lungs		1	..	1
" " " " Albuminuria		1	..	1
" " " " " and Syphilis		1	..	1
" " " Brain and Vessels		1	..	1
" " " Liver and Cystitis		1	..	1
" Puerperal, Cerebral Irritation and Anæmia .. ..		..	1	1
" " " General Functional Derangement and Anæmia .. ..		..	1	1
" Pneumonia and Syphilis		1	..	1
" Dyspepsia and Reduced Vital Powers .. ..		..	1	1
Carried forward		35	42	77

TABLE XIX (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward	35	42	77
Mania, Rachitis and Cardiac Disease	1	..	1
„ Syphilis and Cystitis	1	..	1
„ and General Functional Derangement	1	..	1
„ „ „ „ and Insomnia .. .. .	..	1	1
„ Reduced Vital Powers .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ „ „ and Insomnia .. .. .	..	1	1
Melancholia, Cerebral Irritation, and Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ Functional Derangement and Insomnia	1	..	1
„ and Epilepsy, Anæmia, and Pregnancy .. .. .	..	1	1
„ and Anæmia .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ Cardiac Derangement and Insomnia	1	..	1
„ „ and Syncope .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ „ Uterine Derangement .. .. .	..	1	1
„ and Disease of Heart and Vessels	1	..	1
„ „ „ Brain and Vessels and Hernia	1	..	1
„ „ „ „ Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
„ Varix, Hernia, and Insomnia	1	..	1
„ Pulmonary Congestion, Atheroma, and Varicocele	1	..	1
Dementia, General Paralysis and Ulcers	1	..	1
„ Epilepsy and Anæmia	1	1	2
„ „ „ and Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
„ „ and Cardiac Derangement	1	..	1
„ „ „ Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
„ „ „ „ „ and Bronchocele	1	..	1
„ Senile, and Reduced Vital Powers .. .. .	..	1	1
„ Anæmia, and Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
„ and Cardiac Disease .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ „ and Psoriasis	1	..	1
„ and Bronchitis	1	..	1
„ Gen. Functional Derangt. and Reduced Vital Powers .. .. .	..	1	1
„ and Reduced Vital Powers .. .. .	..	1	1
Imbecility, Cerebral and Gen. Functional Derangt. and Insomnia	1	..	1
„ Epilepsy and Anæmia .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ „ and Hydrocephalus	1	..	1
„ „ and Varix .. .. .	..	1	1
„ Paralysis and Anæmia	1	..	1
„ „ Muscular Tremors	1	..	1
„ Anæmia and Corneal Ulcer .. .. .	..	1	1
„ Anæmia and Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
„ and Reduced Vital Powers	1	..	1
Idiotcy, Epilepsy, Anæmia, and Struma	1	..	1
„ Anæmia and Struma	1	..	1
„ „ „ Reduced Vital Powers	2	..	2
„ and Weak Circulation	1	..	1
Total	65	58	123
3rd. Bad <i>Bad Health and exhausted condition the result of—</i>			
Mania Cerebral Irritation, Anæmia, and Insomnia .. .. .	..	1	1
„ „ and General Functional Derangement	1	..	1
„ „ „ „ „ „ & Insomnia	1	1	2
Carried forward	2	2	4

TABLE XIX (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward ..	2	2	4
Mania, Cerebral, and General			
Functional Derangement, Insomnia, & Cardiac Disease } ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Varix ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Anæmia, and Contusions ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Disease of Liver and Heart ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Muscular Tremors ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Reduced Vital Powers ..	2	..	2
" " Gen. Paralysis, Cerebral Irritation, & Insomnia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " & Disease of Heart ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Disease of Heart and Reduced Vital Powers ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Lungs, Hydrocele, and Insomnia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Pulmonary Congestion, and Insomnia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Ulcers ..	1	..	1
" " Paralysis, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement ..	..	1	1
" " Hemiplegia and Reduced Vital Powers ..	..	1	1
" " Anæmia, Disease of Heart and Spine ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Reduced Vital Powers.. ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Atheroma ..	1	..	1
" " Disease of Heart and Liver ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Vessels, Hernia, and Insomnia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Spine ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Brain and Vessels and Paralysis ..	1	..	1
" " Puerperal, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement ..	..	2	2
" " Bronchitis, Asthma, and Reduced Vital Powers ..	1	..	1
" " Typhoid Condition, Cerebral Irritation, and Insomnia ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Insomnia and Pregnancy ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Varix ..	1	..	1
" " Reduced Vital Powers and Necrosis ..	..	1	1
Melancholia, Cerebral & Gen. Functional Derangt., & Pregnancy ..	..	1	1
" " Paralysis and Albuminuria ..	1	..	1
" " General Functional Derangement, Insomnia & Anæmia ..	1	..	1
Dementia, Epilepsy, Paralysis and Atheroma ..	..	1	1
" " Gen. Paralysis, Cerebral and Gen. Functional Derangt. ..	1	..	
" " " " " " " " " " " " Functional			1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Derangement & Contusions } ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Muscular Atrophy ..	1	..	1
" " Paralysis and Brain Disease ..	..	2	2
" " " " " " " " " " " " Anæmia and Bedsores ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Atheroma ..	..	1	1
" " Anæmia and Reduced Vital Powers ..	..	1	1
" " Disease of Heart and Reduced Vital Powers ..	..	1	1
" " Senile, Paralysis, and Brain Disease ..	..	1	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Disease of Heart and Vessels ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Anæmia, Varix, Hernia, & Insomnia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Atheroma and Albuminuria ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Gen. Functional Derangt. and Varix ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " and Degeneration of Organs ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Agitans and Atheroma ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Degeneration of Organs and ..			
" " " " " " " " " " " " Vessels and Hernia ..	1	..	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " Reduced Vital Powers and Contusions ..	..	1	1
Total ..	31	24	55

TABLE XX.—*Causes of Death.*

	M.	F.	T.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis	5	3	8
" " Apoplexy and Pneumonia.....	1	..	1
" " and Pulmonary Congestion	1	..	1
" " with Disease of Heart and Liver.....	1	..	1
Disease of Brain with Paralysis	2	2	4
" " " and Disease of Vessels.....	1	..	1
" " " " " and Heart.....	1	..	1
" " " " and Senile Degeneration.....	2	..	2
" " " " and Disease of Heart and Bronchitis.....	..	1	1
" " " " and Pleuritis and Hydrothorax.....	..	1	1
" " Heart, Vessels and Kidneys	1	..	1
" " and Vessels with Exhaustion from Mania .....	..	1	1
Atrophy of Brain, with Disease of Heart, Liver and Kidneys .....	..	1	1
Epilepsy.....	3	1	4
" and Phthisis.....	2	..	2
" and Paralysis and Phthisis .....	..	1	1
Apoplexy and Disease of Brain (Ramollissement).....	..	1	1
" " " " Heart and Vessels.....	1	..	1
" " " " and Heart and Paralysis.....	1	..	1
" " " " and Senile Degeneration of Organs.....	1	..	1
" " " " with Disease of Heart and Kidneys.....	..	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania	2	..	2
" " with Disease of Heart and Vessels	1	..	1
" " " " Brain, Kidneys and Lungs .....	..	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Disease of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys, with Ascites.....	..	1	1
Pneumonia, with Disease of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys.....	..	1	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia and Pericarditis	1	..	1
" " with Disease of Vessels and Kidneys .....	..	1	1
Pleuritis and Hydrothorax	1	..	1
Acute Tuberculosis	1	..	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	..	1
Phthisis and Exhaustion from Mania.....	..	1	1
" Tubercular Disease of other Organs .....	..	1	1
" Bronchitis and Emphysema .....	..	1	1
" Epilepsy and Idiocy.....	..	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Disease of Kidneys and Heart	1	..	1
" " and Bladder .....	..	1	1
Cancer of Uterus and Rectum, with Disease of Liver and Kidneys .....	..	1	1
Internal Strangulation of Intestine.....	..	1	1
<i>Special Disease.</i>			
Exhaustion from Senile Degeneration of Organs.....	1	1	2
" " " " with Fracture of Femur .....	..	1	1
" " " " with Paralysis .....	..	1	1
Cancer of Breast, Pneumonia, and Disease of Liver .....	..	1	1
Total.....	32	28	60

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1879.*

	M.	F.	T.
Mania, Acute	15	14	29
„ Chronic	43	72	115
„ Recurrent	29	52	81
„ „ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
„ „ „ „ and Paralysis..	1	..	1
„ „ „ Paralysis .....	..	2	2
„ Puerperal .....	..	1	1
„ Hysterie .....	..	12	12
„ „ with Epilepsy .....	..	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	33	46	79
„ „ „ and Paralysis	1	2	3
„ „ Paralysis	6	9	15
„ „ General Paralysis	14	5	19
„ „ Chorea .....	..	1	1
Dipsomania with Epilepsy .....	..	1	1
Kleptomania .....	..	1	1
Dementia	30	37	67
„ Advanced	10	13	23
„ Senile	1	4	5
„ „ and Paralysis	1	..	1
„ with Hysteria and Paralysis .....	..	1	1
„ „ Epilepsy	24	14	38
„ „ „ and Paralysis	5	1	6
„ „ Paralysis	12	9	21
„ „ General Paralysis	4	2	6
Melancholia	13	29	42
„ with Epilepsy	1	..	1
„ „ „ and Paralysis	1	..	1
„ „ Paralysis	2	2	4
Monomania of Pride	6	7	13
„ „ Superstition	5	3	8
„ „ „ with Paralysis	1	..	1
„ „ Unseen Agency	6	12	18
„ „ Suspicion	23	27	50
„ „ „ with Paralysis .....	..	1	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	10	5	15
„ „ with Epilepsy	3	8	11
„ „ „ and Paralysis .....	..	1	1
„ „ „ Paralysis	3	1	4
„ (Idiotcy)	21	21	42
„ „ with Epilepsy	11	10	21
„ „ „ and Paralysis	3	2	5
„ „ „ Paralysis	1	1	2
Total	340	432	772

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the Duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1879.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month	3	4	7
" 3 months	8	7	15
" 6 "	12	19	31
" 9 "	5	6	11
" 12 "	7	5	12
" 1 year and 6 months	9	13	22
" 2 years	10	11	21
" 3 "	19	19	38
" 4 "	14	16	30
" 5 "	10	18	28
From 5 to 10 years	46	70	116
" 10 " 15 "	40	43	83
" 15 " 20 "	26	34	60
" 20 " 25 "	11	38	49
" 25 " 30 "	14	13	27
" 30 " 35 "	11	18	29
" 35 " 40 "	7	5	12
" 40 " 45 "	3	2	5
For months (undefined) .....	..	1	1
" years "	30	37	67
Congenital	52	49	101
Unknown	3	4	7
Total	340	432	772

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1879.*

	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 years	2	2	4
" 10 " 15 "	5	4	9
" 15 " 20 "	17	10	27
" 20 " 25 "	26	27	53
" 25 " 30 "	29	30	59
" 30 " 35 "	31	39	70
" 35 " 40 "	51	49	100
" 40 " 45 "	39	52	91
" 45 " 50 "	33	49	82
" 50 " 55 "	35	43	78
" 55 " 60 "	14	34	48
" 60 " 65 "	21	25	46
" 65 " 70 "	19	35	54
" 70 " 75 "	12	19	31
" 75 " 80 "	4	8	12
" 80 " 85 "	2	3	5
" 85 " 90 " .....	..	3	3
Total.....	340	432	772

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the Number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1879.*

	M.	F.	T.
Curable	27	45	72
Incurable	313	387	700
Total.....	340	432	772

EXTRACTS FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL RECORDS
OF THE DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Sixty deaths occurred, and post-mortem examinations were made in fifty-eight cases. An account is subjoined of a few of the most interesting.

1.—C. H., male, æt. 42. This was a case of dementia with general paralysis. He had been in the Asylum about two years; during the latter part of his illness was absolutely helpless and fatuous, would sit grinding his teeth all day long, and required looking after like an infant. He was in a good position in life, and the supposed causes were a blow on the head, intemperance, and overwork.

Autopsy, 55 hours after death: body extremely emaciated, large foul bedsores on sacrum and both trochanters. The calvarium was very thick, dense, and indurated, diploë being present only in small patches. Dura mater closely adherent to bone over vertex. On removing the dura mater an organised false membrane of about the consistence of jelly was found covering both hemispheres, and extended down between the hemispheres to the level of the corpus callosum, being intimately connected throughout with the arachnoid: it likewise enveloped the greater part of the base of the brain; its average thickness was about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, though in one or two places it was as much as $\frac{1}{6}$. In the right middle fossa was a quantity of dark semi-fluid blood, evidently a recent effusion, but the most diligent search failed to reveal any fracture. A fair quantity of serous fluid both at the base and in the sac of the arachnoid; membranes thickened and opaque, but non-adherent to the brain; convolutions atrophied to a considerable extent; both white and grey matter abnormally softened, this being most remarkable in the central ganglia, the fornix and corpora striata being reduced to a creamy pulp. Lateral ventricles dilated, containing a large quantity of serosity. No frosting on their floor,

but a slight amount on the floor of the fourth ; cerebellum, pons, and medulla apparently healthy. Weight of encephalon (drained of fluid) $37\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Old adhesions between the heart and pericardium, large cartilaginous patches on lining membrane of aorta and on semilunar cusps ; mitral stenosed, barely admitting tips of two fingers. Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides posteriorly. Kidneys in advanced stage of granular disease, capsules closely adherent. Liver soft, congested, and in a condition of nutmeg degeneration.

- 2.—F. P., male, æt. 19. This was a case of profound dementia complicated with and said to have been caused by epilepsy. He had been in the Asylum six years, and was always weakly and delicate, constantly masturbated, and was otherwise extremely depraved in his habits ; was subject at intervals to attacks of epileptic convulsions, in one of which a few weeks before his death he had 70 fits in 24 hours : his death was materially hastened by phthisis and diarrhoea.

Autopsy, 43 hours after death : body in a state of extreme emaciation ; thorax much deformed (pigeon-breasted), the legs were so gnarled and twisted as to require considerable force to straighten them ; large fetid bedsores on sacrum and both trochanters. Calvarium unsymmetrically developed, right half being probably only about two-thirds the size of the left ; diploë was present everywhere in small proportions except in the temporal regions. The brain was singularly anæmic, hardly a drop of blood was seen in the superficial cerebral vessels, the arteries of the circle, or the sinuses at the base. No atheroma was observed in the vessels themselves, and there was no abnormal amount of serosity at the base, or in the sac of the arachnoid. The right hemisphere was perceptibly smaller than the left, probably not more than three-quarters the size. The cerebral substance was also very pale and anæmic, hardly a single punctum cruentum being visible on section. Lateral ventricles of normal capacity ; no frosting, either there or on the fourth. Right hemisphere of cerebellum perceptibly smaller than the left ; pons and medulla of fair consistence. Weight of encephalon, 39 ounces. Heart very small (idiotic), weighed $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces ; muscular substance pale and flabby ; mitral stenosis. The left lung was riddled with tubercle throughout ;

several vomicae at apex ; right was tubercular only in the upper part ; both were closely adherent to the costal parietes. Liver much enlarged, undergoing nutmeg degeneration ; kidneys both fatty.

3.—J. S., male, æt. 61. This was a case of senile dementia and paralysis. He had been in the Asylum about six months, and the assigned cause of his insanity was paralysis. During the whole period of his residence he was extremely feeble and paralysed, and required constant attention to prevent any injury accruing through his extreme weakness ; the termination of his illness was materially hastened by the formation of large sloughing bedsores.

Autopsy, 41 hours after death : body much emaciated ; bedsores on sacrum and both trochanters. On removing the calvarium several ounces of serous fluid escaped ; dura mater closely adherent to bone along course of superior longitudinal sinus. The brain appeared shrunken and too small for its envelope ; the skull-cap was dense and indurated, and there was little or no diploë. Arteries at the base extensively diseased. The left vertebral for at least three inches below its junction with its fellow was only a fibrous cord, while the right was as large in calibre as the subclavian ; its coats were much thickened and it gaped on section like a crow quill ; the basilar was joined at the lower border of the pons by two other arteries, the superior cerebellar, and one which corresponded in direction to the inferior cerebellar, except that it and the superior united before they joined the vertebral at the lower border of the pons. All the vessels of the circle, especially the two internal carotids and their terminal branches were extensively atheromatous. The sulci between the convolutions were deep, and the membranes quite free. Convolution flattened and atrophied, and cerebral substance, especially the white, doughy and inelastic. Lateral ventricles dilated ; contained a good deal of serosity. Central ganglia much softened, and their outlines blurred and unsymmetrical. Small cysts in both choroids. Small patch of ramollissement the size of a filbert at the posterior part of the right corpus striatum. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla fairly healthy. Heart large ; walls of left ventricle hypertrophied ; aorta dilated ; considerable deposit of atheroma on its lining

membrane. Attached edge of mitral thickened ; no stenosis. Lungs healthy. Liver pale and friable. Kidneys in a state of advanced granular disease ; capsules closely adherent.

- 4.—G. W., male, æt. 72. This was also a case of senile dementia and paralysis, but of a more advanced type than the last. The assigned cause of insanity was senility and paralysis. He was in bed during the whole period of his residence, under two months. His mental state was one of absolute fatuity ; he could hardly speak, and could do nothing for himself ; the sphincters of both the bladder and rectum were paralysed. About a week before death he had a hemiplegic seizure, which resulted in paralysis, both motor and sensory, of the right upper extremity, and motor paralysis with partially impaired sensation of the right lower extremity. The paralysis finally attacked the muscles of deglutition, and he died quite comatose.
- Autopsy 59 hours after death : rigor persistent, body emaciated ; deep bedsores on sacrum and both trochanters ; calvarium very thin and indurated, no diploë visible. Convolutions flattened and atrophied posteriorly ; membranes free and of normal thickness ; very little fluid at base or in sac of arachnoid. Arteries at the base much diseased and atheromatous. In the centre of the circle of Willis a large mass was observed about the size of a hen's egg, part of which was disorganised brain tissue, but in the centre was a firm hard body ; it lay exactly over the right half of the tuber cinereum and the right mammillary body, and pressed on the right optic tract, which was partially involved in it ; it had also pressed the right middle cerebral artery forwards. The left optic nerve was about one-third the size of the right, and it was of a dark gray, almost purple hue. The tumour, under the microscope, proved to be of a fibrous character, with some nerve fibres intermingled, and a few nerve-corpuscles filled with granular matter. When the tumour had been dissected off, a large patch of ramollissement was seen occupying the central portion of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, and the left crus cerebri : it was about the size of an orange, and of a yellow colour. Under the microscope it was found to consist of broken-down brain-corpuscles filled with swollen, cloudy granules, crystals of cholesterine, together with fragments of

epithelium, neurilemma, and oil globules. This patch extended far into the occipital lobe, and there was not more than three or four lines of gray matter external to it. The cerebral parenchyma was generally soft, doughy, and non-resilient. Lateral ventricles dilated, and contained upwards of six ounces of serosity. Weight of encephalon without tumour, 49 ounces. Cardiac muscular substance soft; aorta enormously dilated, devoid of elasticity, and mottled internally with large cartilaginous patches. Semilunar valves much thickened, mitral healthy. Slight hypostatic congestion of both lungs. Liver rough and "hobnailed" externally; resisted pressure; section had a grayish-red fleshy appearance. Kidneys both fatty; on the top of the left was a cyst as large as a hen's egg, containing clear fluid.

- 5.—T. H., male, æt. 74. This was a case very similar to the last, being one of senile dementia and paralysis. He only survived his admission 17 days; was extremely prostrate and reduced, unable to stand without assistance; he was in his second childhood, and his intellectual faculties were a blank; suffered from albuminuria, and disease of the heart and vessels. The assigned cause of his insanity was rheumatic gout and senility. Autopsy, 57 hours after death; body fairly nourished. No bed-sores. Calvarium dense and eburnated, and dura mater closely adherent thereto. The vessels of the circle of Willis were in the form of rigid tubes; on section their coats were thickened and patulous, and their walls infiltrated with atheroma. Membranes thickened, and opalescent; when removed they tore away large patches of subjacent grey matter. Convolutions atrophied and flattened, and the consistence of the hemispheres generally was soft and non-resilient; sulci deep. The posterior portion (occipital lobe) of the right hemisphere was in a condition of ramollissement, and was semi-fluid in extent to the size of an orange. Lateral ventricles dilated; contained three or four ounces of serosity. Cysts in both choroids; large quantity of sub-arachnoid fluid. Central ganglia softened, and presenting a worm-eaten appearance. Right lobe of cerebellum was in a condition of ramollissement, and a spot of similar disorganization the size of a pea was found in the centre of the pons Varolii. Weight of encephalon, 48 ounces. Heart very large

(weighed $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces), aortic valves incompetent, and calibre of aorta increased ; atheroma on aortic walls and semilunar cusps ; walls of left ventricle hypertrophied. Lungs generally oedematous. Liver very soft, breaking down readily under digital pressure. Kidneys much puckered and nodulated externally. Most of the pyramids had disappeared, and been replaced by morbid deposit, probably fatty. The pelves were full of fat, and the capsules closely adherent.

- 6.—J. G , male, æt. 65. Was a case of dementia with paralysis and probably epilepsy ; had been an inmate of the Asylum for upwards of a year, and was generally simple and almost imbecile in his demeanour and conversation. About two months after his admission he had one night nine fits, probably of an epileptiform or congestive character, but at no other time during residence. He died suddenly in an apoplectic seizure of about five minutes' duration. The assigned cause of the insanity was epilepsy and intemperance.

Autopsy, 50 hours after death : body well nourished ; an inch and a half of fat in the abdominal walls ; suggillations on back and legs ; rigor mortis disappeared. On removing the calvarium a quantity, (probably 10 fluid ounces,) of dark partially clotted blood escaped ; it was chiefly situated in the right occipitoparietal region, and was caused probably by a rupture of the middle meningeal artery, or one of its branches ; but careful examination of the vessel failed to reveal any solution of continuity. P. chionian glands were unusually large and numerous. Surface of brain much flattened. Arteries at the base diseased and atheromatous : the left vertebral and right internal carotid most marked. Substance of the hemispheres soft, and as the sections approached the lateral ventricles almost diffluent ; patch of ramollissement in the posterior part of the left occipital lobe, just below the descending cornu of the ventricle, consisted of creamy disorganised brain cells, and some plates of cholesterine ; optic thalamus on the same side soft and cribriform. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla all very soft. Weight of encephalon, $54\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Heart rather large ; deposit of atheroma at attachment of aortic valves ; both attached and free edges of mitral much thickened ; substance soft and flabby. Lungs engorged with blood, otherwise healthy. Kidneys and liver much congested.

7 —A. P., male, æt. 50. This was a case of dementia with general paralysis of an advanced type; he was in the Asylum only for three months. Was helpless and paralysed, utterly incapable of attending to his own wants, dirty in his habits, and unable as a rule to express himself intelligibly. A few days before death he had a sharp attack of diarrhoea, followed by pneumonia. The cause of his insanity was not known.

Autopsy, 54 hours after death. Body much emaciated; deep, excavating bedsores on sacrum and both trochanters, also smaller ones on heels and ankles. A moderate quantity of blood-stained serum escaped during the removal of the brain; calvarium thin and eburnated, no diploë visible. Superficial cerebral vessels much engorged, and much fine injection posteriorly. Membranes thick, tough, and closely adherent to cortical gray matter. Very little sub-arachnoid fluid. Convulsions flattened and wasted, and sulci deep. The whole surface of the middle and posterior fossæ (left) was covered with recently extravasated blood-clots, lying between the arachnoid and dura mater. Vessels of the circle extremely thickened in their coats and atheromatous. Substance of brain soft and doughy. Puncta cruenta numerous. Lateral ventricles dilated, and contained a moderate amount of serosity. Copious frosting (coarse) on the central ganglia, the floor of the fourth, and the iter a tertio. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla normal. Weight of encephalon, $42\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. All the cavities of the heart were full of ante mortem clots. Aorta much diseased; a ring of bony plates just above the attachment of its valves, which were thickened and cartilaginous. Mitral stenosed, and its curtain thickened. Right lung in a condition of grey hepatization and purulent infiltration. Liver in the first stage of cirrhosis. Kidneys normal.

8.—B. R., male, æt. 82. This was a case of senile dementia and paralysis. He was in a most prostrate, critical state on admission, and only survived about six weeks; but he was evidently the wreck of a finely-built and muscular man; he was said to have been a prize-fighter. A few days subsequent to his admission he nearly succumbed to a severe attack of angina pectoris. Was extremely restless both by day and night, tossing about the bed and hardly still for a moment. His

mind was an almost absolute blank, and he was unable to comprehend any but the most simple questions. The assigned causes of his insanity were pecuniary difficulties and paralytic seizure.

Autopsy, 47 hours after death : body moderately well nourished, small abrasions on left buttock and on sacrum ; calvarium thick and indurated ; diploë present only in parietal regions. Convolutions extremely atrophied, some being only about half the normal size ; sulci deep. In the left posterior fossa was a large recent blood clot, between the dura mater and the bone ; cerebral substance soft and doughy, the fornix being almost diffuent ; vessels of the circle moderately healthy. Lateral ventricles of normal capacity ; in the left occipital lobe was a patch of white softening (ramollissement) the size of a hen's egg ; it contained a quantity of milky fluid, and broken-down brain matter. No frosting anywhere. Other ganglia moderately healthy. Weight of encephalon, $44\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The heart was of enormous size, weighed $20\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Aorta at least twice its normal calibre ; concentric hypertrophy of walls of left ventricle ; aortic valves converted into cartilaginous and bony cusps, small osseous vegetations extending all round the free edge. Attached edge of mitral thickened, and contained bony plates. (Mitral regurgitation was diagnosed during life.) Liver rough and "hobnailed" externally ; very tough and fibrous. Gall-bladder tightly packed with stones. Kidneys in an advanced stage of cystic disease ; capsules adherent.

9.—M. A. D., female, æt. 26. This was a case of disease of the brain, with paralysis extending over a period of five years' residence in the Asylum. She had been subject to attacks of maniacal excitement, when she was very wild and agitated, but latterly owing to her extreme feebleness and paralysis had been confined to bed. Was utterly demented and helpless, and could not turn in bed. A sharp attack of pleurisy finally carried her off. The assigned cause of her insanity was religious excitement.

Autopsy, two days after death : body extremely thin, almost reduced to a skeleton ; no bedsores. On removing the calvarium a large quantity of clear serum escaped, and a fair amount was also seen in the sub-arachnoid spaces, and at the base of the brain. Calvarium very thick, nearly half-an-inch in frontal

region ; plenty of diploë present. Sanguineous effusion on the dura mater in the posterior fossa on either side below the tentorium cerebelli. Brain unsymmetrical, right hemisphere being nearly an inch shorter than the left in antero-posterior diameter. Arteries of the circle thickened and atheromatous. Membranes opaque and closely adherent to the cortical grey matter. Convolutions extremely small, and the whole brain was atrophied ; central ganglia less softened than the external parts ; slight frosting on the floor of the fourth ventricle, but none in the laterals. Weight of encephalon, 28 ounces. Heart soft and flabby ; atheroma on the aorta ; one or two patches of old pericarditis. Right pleura contained upwards of two quarts of serous fluid, with flakes of lymph suspended. Right lung covered with recent false membrane ; structure carnified. Vomica at apex the size of a walnut, lined by pyogenic membrane.

10.—S. A. R., female, æt. 40. This was a case of recurrent mania, she having been four times previously an inmate of the Asylum. This last time she had been resident five years. Formerly she was wild, agitated, and restless both by day and night, but lapsed into a state of dementia ; became very feeble and paralysed, dirty and perverted in her habits. For some time previous to her death she had incontinence of urine, which was referred to the paralysis, but might have been a result of the condition of her bladder. The assigned cause of the insanity was a hereditary predisposition.

Calvarium very thin and hard : diploë absent. The whole brain was shrunken and wasted, and there was a fair quantity of sub-arachnoid fluid. Superficial cerebral vessels were much engorged, and the substance of the hemispheres was soft and doughy. Weight of encephalon, $46\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. Heart very small (weight 6 ounces), and aorta much contracted. Liver soft, friable, and deeply congested. On removing the kidneys, the ureters were found enormously dilated, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and their walls were also much thickened. The calyces and infundibula were also dilated, and the secreting portion of the kidneys was almost entirely replaced by pale, mottled deposit. The bladder was about the size of a duck's egg, and was firmly contracted on a rough

calculus. The walls of the bladder were rugose, and their thickness in some places nearly an inch. The calculus, which was composed chiefly of phosphates of lime, was oval, and about twice the size of a pigeon's egg; it weighed 840 grains. On a section being made in order to determine its composition, an ordinary sewing needle was found in the centre: it had evidently been thrust up the urethra, and formed the nucleus of the stone.

11.—A. B., female, æt. 70. This was a case of dementia. The attack was said to have been of nearly two years' duration, and she had been resident upwards of one year. She was quiet and harmless, gave no trouble, but her mind was in a feeble, impaired, and deluded condition; she fancied that the Queen was possessed of some property that ought to have belonged to her, &c.; she had a sudden attack of right hemiplegia one morning, and never recovered consciousness. The assigned cause of the insanity was a hereditary predisposition.

Calvarium thick, plenty of diploë; much engorgement of superficial cerebral vessels, and venous sinuses. There was a recent effusion of dark blood extending along the lower border of the left hemisphere from the fissure of Sylvius to the end of the posterior lobe; in some places it was clotted and adherent to the arachnoid, in others it was loose between the arachnoid and the dura mater. The whole of the posterior lobe of the left hemisphere on section resembled a large abscess, the sac containing diffuent brain matter, decolorized, and a few recent blood clots; there was not more than one-third of an inch of cortical gray surrounding this patch of ramollissement. The right side of the cerebrum was moderately healthy and of fair consistence. Lateral ventricles normal; no frosting. In the left lobe of the cerebellum there was a small patch of ramollissement. Weight of encephalon $41\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Heart normal. Calcareous deposits at the apices of both lungs. Kidneys in an advanced stage of granular disease; capsules closely adherent. Liver rather soft and congested.

12.—S. H., female, æt. 68. This was a case of senile dementia, with right hemiplegia and aphasia. She had been previously for some years an inmate of the Workhouse, and had also been

under treatment in the Worcester Infirmary. She was utterly helpless, could not feed herself, or rise from her chair or bed unassisted. She succumbed to an attack of bronchitis after a residence of about four months. The assigned cause of the insanity was senile decay.

Body fairly well nourished ; rigor mortis disappeared ; no bedsores. Calvarium normal, diploë general ; large quantity of serosity at the base, in the sub-arachnoid spaces, and the meshes of the pia mater. Small recent sanguineous effusion on the upper surface of the tentorium cerebelli. Arteries at the base thickened and atheromatous ; membranes free and pellucid ; convolutions considerably atrophied. Patch of ramollissement the size of a pigeon's egg, in the left occipital lobe, the surrounding cerebral substance was softened and decolorized ; this patch of disease lay just external and superior to the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. A small patch of white softening was also observed at the junction of the right optic thalamus with the corpus striatum, immediately under the tænia semicircularis. Pons, medulla, and cerebellum moderately healthy. Heart rather large ($14\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.) Osseous deposits on lining of aorta and in semilunar cusps ; mitral curtain thickened, walls of left ventricle hypertrophied. Left pleura contained a pint and a half of serum ; pleuritic adhesions on costal parietes, and on the surface of the lung ; also general bronchitis. Liver large, soft, and friable.

13.—S. L., female, æt. 57. This was a case of melancholia, which passed into dementia. She had been in residence about two years, and had also been under treatment 18 years previously. Latterly she became extremely helpless and paralysed, dirty in her habits, and entirely incapable of taking any interest in anything that went on about her. About a month before death she had two attacks of an apoplectic or congestive character, and a similar one finally carried her off. The assigned cause of the insanity was previous attack and bad health.

Autopsy, two days after death : body well nourished, rigor persistent, no bedsores. Calvarium thin : diploë generally present. On raising the calvarium the dura mater was seen to be distended with a quantity of dark blood, some of which had

oozed through that membrane. The whole of the left hemisphere was covered with blood, and a large quantity was also found at the base both above and below the tentorium cerebelli. Arteries of the base atheromatous : membranes adherent in patches. Convolutions flattened but not wasted. Small piece of ramollissement in the centre of the right hemisphere, just above the roof of the lateral ventricle. Central ganglia, pons, medulla, and cerebellum all abnormally softened. Heart rather large : aorta atheromatous. Walls of left ventricle hypertrophied. Lungs slightly congested. Liver large and very soft. Kidneys in a state of granular disease : capsules adherent.

- 14.—E. R., female, *æt.* 29. This was a case of acute mania, which ran a rapid course to a fatal termination. She was under treatment in the Asylum for three months. During the whole time she was restless and agitated, feeble, and reduced in condition. She suffered from paralysis of the bladder, required frequent catheterization, and refused her food persistently. The assigned causes of insanity were bad health and a hereditary predisposition.

Autopsy, three days after death : rigor persistent (partially due to the severe weather) ; decomposition had commenced in the abdominal walls. Calvarium dense and indurated ; very little diploë present. Convolutions wasted ; small amount of sub-arachnoid fluid, membranes closely adherent, tearing off, when removed, patches of cortical gray. Arteries of the circle healthy ; parenchyma of hemispheres softened and anæmic. Some serosity in lateral ventricles, and fine frosting on the floor of the fourth ; pons and cerebellum normal. Heart covered with fat, valves competent ; large patch of cartilaginous deposit on aorta, and middle semilunar cusp. Mitral stenosed, and its free edge thickened and puckered ; muscular substance good. Both lungs adherent anteriorly, and in a condition of lobular pneumonia ; bronchial lining red and congested. Kidneys large, (weighed respectively $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces) and in an advanced state of tubercular disease. Capsules much thickened, and on the surface of both organs were numerous tubercles filled with semi-fluid caseous matter. A section showed the cortex to be infiltrated with tubercular deposit.

THE
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Superintendent presents his Annual Report, to which are annexed the usual Statistical Tables supplying information regarding the histories of the Patients Admitted, Discharged, and Deceased, and of those left under care at the end of the year. Financial Statements, with the Accounts of the several Departments, are given in detail. The Receipts for the Maintenance of the Patients are accompanied by Statements of the Disbursements on the same Account, under the several special headings adopted in the preparation of these Accounts by the various Asylums of the Country, by which means facilities are afforded for comparison.

There were left under care on the 1st January, 1879, in your Asylum, 309 male, and 422 female Patients—total, 731.

During the year 98 male and 83 female Patients were admitted—total, 181. Thus 912 Patients passed under treatment, viz :—407 males and 505 females.

The Discharges were 80, of whom 35 were males, and 45 females.

The Deaths were 60, of whom 32 were males and 28 females.

The numbers remaining at the close of the year were 772—340 males and 432 females.

The lowest number resident in the Asylum on any day was 722—307 males and 415 females.

The highest number resident at any time during the year was 775—339 males and 436 females.

The highest number of Patients ever resident in your Asylum was recorded in October 1878, prior to the removal of the contract Patients belonging to the County of Stafford, and was 786—363 males and 423 females.

The gross Admissions of the year were 181, and an equally large influx of Patients from your own district has never previously occurred. In two former years, 1874 and 1877, there were admitted 180 Patients, but in both of these were included out-County Patients, received into your Asylum under contract.

This year the Admissions were derived altogether from your own County and City, and are, therefore, much in excess of any former year in the history of your Asylum. The calculated average increase of resident Patients since the opening of your Asylum is rather over 24 per year, being 11.5 for the men and 12.5 for the women. This year the rate of increase has been 41 for both sexes, 31 for the men and 10 for the women.

The Admissions of the year include 13 private Patients, 8 males, and 5 females, who are maintained in the Asylum at the cost of their own estates or by their friends; 7 were transferred from other Asylums—4 males and 3 females, their settlements having been acknowledged by Unions of your own District; and 24 Patients were re-Admissions—8 males and 16 females.

The following Table shows the periods which had elapsed in the above-mentioned cases, between the date of discharge and their re-Admission. Two of these patients, who were returned for care under three months' absence, had been allowed to be absent on trial from the Asylum for four or more weeks prior to the removal of their names from the Registry Books, and had been examined by Medical Practitioners, who had forwarded certificates that the Patients were in a fit state of mind to be discharged. In the third case, which was that of a male private patient, the relatives were strongly urged not to remove him, and were told that although he had undergone much mental improvement, yet that a relapse would be more likely to occur than if he were left some time longer under the moral discipline prevailing in the Asylum.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Period which elapsed between the Discharge and Re-admission of this Class during the Year.*

						M.	F.	T.
Absent for less than 2 months	..	..				1	1	2
" " 3 "	..	..				1	..	1
" " 6 "	..	..				..	3	3
" " 9 "	..	..				2	3	5
" " 1 year	..	..				1	3	4
" " 3 years	..	..				..	3	3
" " 8 "	..	..				2	1	3
" " 13 "	..	..				1	1	2
" " 16 "	..	..				..	1	1
Total	..	..				8	16	24

It should be noted that the unusually large number of Admissions accounts to a certain extent for the increase of the patients left under care at the close of the year.

The following Table sets forth the Unions from which the patients admitted during the year were sent.

TABLE II.—*Showing the Unions to which Patients received during the year were chargeable.*

UNIONS.	M.	F.	T.
Alcester .. .. .	..	1	1
Bromsgrove	7	7	14
Bromyard	1	..	1
Cleobury Mortimer .. .. .	..	1	1
Droitwich	3	5	8
Dudley	14	4	18
Evesham	4	1	5
Kidderminster	12	8	20
King's Norton	10	13	23
Ledbury	1	1	2
Martley	1	2	3
Newent .. .. .	..	1	1
Pershore	2	1	3
Shipston-on-Stour	2	..	2
Stourbridge	15	9	24
Tewkesbury	2	..	2
Upton-on-Severn	3	7	10
West Bromwich	2	5	7
Worcester	10	12	22
*County of Worcester—total	89	78	167
Irregular Admission (out County)	1	..	1
Private Patients	8	5	13
Total	98	83	181

Tables III and IV show the Workhouses from which 23 patients, 8 males and 15 females, were transferred to your Asylum, and the period of their residence in such Workhouses prior to their reception here. On comparing these with similar statements for preceding years, there appears to be less disinclination on the part of Boards of Guardians to retain in their Workhouses, persons of unsound mind, and if after a short residence they are found to occasion trouble and annoyance to the officials and inmates, they are at once relegated to the Asylum.

* Two Males and one Female of these subsequently became Private Patients.

TABLE III.—*Giving the number of Patients who had been in Workhouses previous to their admission into the Asylum in 1879, and for what period.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 week	4	3	7
„ 2 weeks	1	1	2
„ 3 „ .. .. .	..	1	1
„ 2 months .. .. .	..	2	2
„ 3 „	1	2	3
„ 9 „ .. .. .	..	4	4
„ 1 year	1	..	1
„ 2 years .. .. .	..	1	1
For several weeks.. .. .	..	1	1
„ many months.. .. .	1	..	1
Total	8	15	23

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Workhouses in which Patients were detained previous to their admission into the Asylum in 1879.*

	M.	F.	T.
Bromsgrove .. .. .	..	2	2
Droitwich	1	1	2
Dudley	1	..	1
Evesham	2	1	3
Kidderminster	3	1	4
King's Norton	1	3	4
Stourbridge .. .. .	..	1	1
Upton-on-Severn .. .. .	..	1	1
West Bromwich .. .. .	..	1	1
Worcester .. .. .	..	4	4
Total	8	15	23

Here it may be well to direct your attention to Table VI. (ante page 39), which shows that at the time of their admission 10 patients were suffering from Senile Dementia, 7 males and 3 females; 14 were Idiots or Imbeciles, of whom 11 were of the male sex; 20 were recognised as suffering from General Paralysis, of whom 19 were Males, and subsequently several other cases resolved themselves while under our observation into this hopeless state. This disease often

has during its course remissions of varying duration, when properly treated, but never, most authorities agree, does permanent recovery result.

The number of patients admitted during the year at advanced periods of life was larger than heretofore. Five, 3 males and 2 females, were from 65 to 70 years of age; ten, 5 of both sexes, were from 70 to 75 years; and the ages of two men were 82 and 83.

It appears that the Union authorities and friends now frequently take advantage of the provision made in your Asylum for the care of persons reduced by decrepitude and senility to a state incapacitating them for work, and as their safety requires constant supervision and the exercise of some judgment and nursing power, they are now often sent to the Asylum to end their lives. Most of this class of persons are extremely liable to accidents, many of them are extremely restless, irritable, noisy, perverted in their habits, and suffering from confusion and impairment of mind, and are likewise rather difficult of control and management from the presence of hallucinations and delusions. Their residence in any household occasions disorder, much trouble, anxiety, and even risk, and necessitates the constant attendance of at least one working member of the family at all times both by day and night. The peace and amenity of the entire household is destroyed, and sooner or later in many cases, the relatives apply for relief to the Union Authorities, who at first try to provide for them in their Workhouses, and as such patients continue restless and noisy, they are ultimately consigned to your Asylum.

There can be no doubt but that such persons might be suitably cared for and treated in Workhouses, if there existed therein Wards provided with efficient supervision, and if in respect of food, due consideration were given

to their enfeebled, prostrated, and declining state. Boards of Guardians as a rule decline to provide supervision and organize proper arrangements for such persons, or any others of impaired mind, unless they are quiet, easily managed, and can be associated with the ordinary inmates; they prefer to send them to their County or Borough Asylum, whereby they are able to dispense with the payment of Salaries to Nurses, and are not forced to provide special provision and accomodation for the protection and treatment of these persons, who are unfit to be intrusted with their own guidance and control. The Guardians know that if such Patients can be placed in their Asylum they will be recouped by the Government grant of 4s. per week, and that if they retain them in their Workhouses, the whole cost of their maintenance will devolve upon the Union funds, and this in these special cases would entail considerable increased cost, owing to their requiring extra attendance, special accommodation, and a more liberal diet; all of which, if provided for a small number of Patients in any of the Unions would undoubtedly involve them in an increase of their general average cost, and Boards therefore, it is presumed, prefer to send them to an Asylum and retain their Workhouses for persons not mentally afflicted. This, no doubt, is a wise financial proceeding on the part of the various Unions of your County and City, but it involves your Committee in expenditure in providing for such persons buildings either attached to your Asylum or erected elsewhere in accordance with some scheme which may have been considered and adopted after full inquiry and discussion. For some years after the passing of the Act, whereby all Unions were recouped 4s. per week for the maintenance of every pauper in an Asylum, it did not appear that the various Boards of your district altered their practice in any

respect, but gradually the grant has influenced their decision, and made them more indifferent to the exercise of their powers in providing for a limited number of Patients of the chronic class in their several Workhouses, after they had been passed through the Asylum and found to be suitable cases for such a place of care and detention. At the present time it is believed that no Board of Guardians would be willing to receive into their Workhouse even their own chronic lunatics; and, recently, when this matter was under consideration by your Committee, no approval was given to the carrying out of such an arrangement, whereby, for the present at least, any further addition to your Asylum might have been delayed and probably altogether avoided.

The recoveries were 64—27 males and 37 females, being at the rate of 28·7 per cent. on the male admissions of the year, and for the females 46·2 per cent.; for both sexes the ratio calculated in the same manner was nearly 36·8 per cent. The average for all the County and Borough Asylums was for the year 1878 40·3 per cent. for both sexes, or 35·3 per cent. for the males and 45·2 per cent. for the females. Thus the female rate of recovery in your district is 1·0 per cent. above, and the male rate 6·6 per cent. below, the average.

The average rate of recovery since the opening of this Asylum has been 32·9 per cent. for both sexes, the female ratio 38·2 per cent., being considerably in their favour, and amounting to 9·7 per cent. in excess of the males; however, in a few years it has been recorded that the men have recovered in a larger proportion than the women, but on the average for the male sex the ratio has been 28·5 per cent.

Comparing the results of this year's recoveries with those obtained in your Asylum during the period of

its operation, the male recoveries are 0·2 per cent. above the average of all the previous years, and the female rate 8·0 per cent. in excess of former years.

In respect of recoveries therefore, there is no falling off, and the increase of Patients left under care in your Asylum at the close of the year cannot be charged to any deficiency in this respect, when compared with the results of preceding years.

Of the 181 Patients admitted during the year, 86—40 males and 46 females were considered to have a reasonable prospect of their insanity terminating in recovery. This gives a ratio of 47·5 per cent. of curable admissions for both sexes, and the recoveries of the year, if calculated upon them, would be at the rate of 67·3 per cent. Former years have shown even better results, but the foregoing ratio gives a moderately fair estimate of the chances of recovery for persons of unsound mind who, when sent to your Asylum, are not in an incurable stage of their mental disease. In respect of the sexes there is, as usual, a great preponderance in favour of the women's recovery, and this is almost invariably recorded as the result obtained at the close of each year. Separating the sexes, the curable males were 40·8 per cent. of the entire admissions of the year, and the females were 55·4 per cent.

After an analysis of the admissions it was found that 14 persons were incurable, 11 males and 3 females, from congenital malformation and defects; 17, 7 males and 10 females, had been insane for upwards of one year, and their mental powers had sunk into a state of fatuity, or confirmed delusions had usurped the exercise of their reason and perverted their actions and power of will; 11, 6 males and 5 females, were suffering from confirmed epilepsy, in most of which cases was observed marked mental impairment, and in many of them a tendency to

the recurrence of violent paroxysms of maniacal fury, during the existence of which they were extremely dangerous to others, and sometimes also to themselves; 25, 17 males and 8 females, suffered from the general paralysis of the insane, but a few of this class more properly belonged to localized disease of the brain and nervous centres, in consequence of which mental unsoundness had been manifested; 9, 7 males and 2 females, were the subjects of senile degeneration, both mental and bodily, and not a few of this class required the greatest vigilance to avoid the occurrence of accidents, by reason of their unmeaning restlessness and entire unconsciousness of the results of their acts; and 19 others, 10 males and 9 females, were broken down in health, prostrated in condition, and suffering from chronic or acute organic disease of a bodily character, during and in consequence of which mental disturbance and insanity had arisen. As there was no probability of overcoming the effects of their physically diseased condition, and their lives were generally in a very precarious state, restoration to a normal state of mind was not likely to accrue, but death might confidently be anticipated within a moderate period of time.

Thirteen Patients, 6 males and 7 females, have been discharged as relieved, the greater number of whom were consigned to the guardianship of their relatives after they had been under observation for some time in the Asylum. In a few cases—those of 2 males and 1 female—they were transferred to the Asylums of the districts in which they had settlements.

Three Patients were discharged unimproved, 2 males and 1 female, but all these were relegated to other Asylums.

Sixty Patients, 32 males and 28 females, died during the year. The rate of mortality was, on the average number of Patients resident, in the male sex 9·9 per cent., and for the females 6·6 per cent.; for both sexes the rate was 8·0 per cent. The mortality calculated upon the total number of Patients under treatment was for both sexes 6·5 per cent; the rate for the males being 7·8 per cent. and for the females 5·5 per cent. In the year 1874 the death rate was 0·1 per cent. lower for both sexes than during the present year, but during no other year has an equally low death rate occurred in respect of both sexes, and during that year the rate for the males was higher than during the present. An equally low rate for the men has not been recorded since 1857 and 1858, while in regard to females a lower death rate was obtained during the preceding two years, as also in 1874, 1873, and 1861.

The death rate on the average number of Patients resident in all the County and Borough Asylums was, for the year 1878, 10·4 per cent.; the male ratio being 12·8 per cent. and the female 8·4 per cent. During that year the rate for your district was, for both sexes, 1·6 per cent. below the general average of the country.

Since your Asylum was opened in 1852 the death rate up to the close of 1879 has been for both sexes 11·4 per cent. on the daily average number of resident patients; the male ratio is found to be 14·6 per cent., and the female 8·9.

During the year 1879 the unusually low temperature of the summer and the great increase in the rain fall resulted in a reduced death rate over the area of this country, and the same result has evidently extended itself to the population of your Asylum. During the past eight years the rate of mortality has been in your Asylum considerably

below the average for six of them, and for the other two years the death rate was not excessive, and corresponded more closely with the average of the other Asylums of the country. It consequently happens that the number of Patients left under care in your Asylum at the close of each year has been considerably increased. During the past year, had the average death rate of your Asylum been maintained, there would have been left under care at its termination 25 less Patients of both sexes than were actually resident ; and the proportion for the males would have been 15, and for the females 10. The increase of the patients of both sexes would have been at the end of the year 16 instead of 41, as has been already stated, and eight below the calculated annual average since the opening of the Asylum.

The females would have been actually stationary when compared with the preceding year, but 16 males would have been the permanent charge upon the Asylum accommodation.

It is evident, therefore, that the great increase of Patients left on your hands at the end of the year arises from the diminished and unusually low rate of mortality, which may probably be somewhat balanced by an increased death rate during the succeeding years, consequent upon the number of bad lives who have survived during the present year.

The deaths which occurred during the year have been very unequally distributed. In January, the death rate was unusually low, but about an average death rate prevailed during the months of February, March, and April, when the deaths at once declined far below all precedent till December, during which month the usual average of deaths was recorded.

To cerebral and spinal disease, including exhaustion from mania, were ascribed 40 deaths—26 of men and 14 of women. The marked preponderance of men in this division is as usual very pronounced. Eleven deaths—4 of men and 7 of women were found to result from diseases implicating the organs of circulation and respiration. Nine deaths were the consequence of disease affecting the abdominal organs, and of these 2 were men and 7 women.

The average age at the time of death was—for the males rather under 49 years, and for the females over 51 years. Only one death is recorded (that of a youth) as under 20 years of age; 6 occurred between the ages of 60 and 65, 3 males and 3 females; 6 between the ages of 65 and 70, 1 male and 5 females; 7 between the ages of 70 and 75, 4 males and 3 females; 2, 1 male and 1 female, between the ages of 75 and 80; and 2 men died aged respectively 82 and 83.

Of those admitted during the year, 14 males and 3 females died before its close. The admissions therefore produced 28·3 per cent. of the entire mortality, but the ratios of the two sexes were found to be very different: 43·7 per cent. of the male deaths of the year, and only 10·7 per cent. of the females occurred in persons admitted during its course. In connection with this it may be recorded that 3 men died before they had been three weeks resident, and that 6 men and 1 woman died before they had been two months in the Asylum, and that, in addition to the above, under six months' residence, are 11 deaths, of which 9 were males and 2 females. These numbers include some Patients admitted during the last months of the preceding year. It will, however, be gratifying to your Committee to be reminded that during this year no Patient has been admitted who did not survive for several days, and that the Union officials have exercised

fair discretion and judgment in respect of the fitness for removal to the Asylum of all persons of unsound mind who have passed through their hands.

The Coroner held only one Inquest, in the case of an aged and decrepit female, who had been tripped and thrown on the floor by a piece of carpet, which another patient had flung at her. The neck of the femur was broken through within the capsule of the hip joint. As the patient died twelve days subsequently to the injury, an enquiry was deemed necessary, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and attached no blame to those in attendance and present at the time of the accident.

Table X. enumerates the assigned causes of insanity in the admissions of the year, so far as these could be ascertained at the date of their reception, or subsequently by inquiry from relatives or others who knew their antecedents. Physical causes were considered to have been operative in the cases of 120 Patients, 69 of whom were males and 51 females. Moral causes appear to have acted more prominently in 54 cases—24 males and 30 females, and in 7 persons—5 males and 2 females, no previous history whatever was elicited. Excluding the latter unknown section from our calculations nearly 69 per cent. of the year's admissions were due to physical agencies, the ratio for the males was almost 74·2 per cent., and for the females barely 63 per cent. As has always been found, the physical causes this year are far in excess of those of a moral character as active ingredients in the causation of insanity, and as has been frequently observed in this division the male largely exceeds the female ratio. The mode of life, habits, greater and more frequent exposure to injury, and the grave forms of brain disease more commonly attacking men than women, account for

the disparity prevailing in respect of the sexes. Moral influences were found to preponderate in 31 per cent. of the admissions, the male ratio was 25·8 per cent. and the female 37 per cent. Under this list of causes the females largely out-number the males, and this is owing to their more highly nervous constitution, their greater susceptibility to being acted upon by their feelings and emotions, and to the fact of their social status favouring the continued action of such causes; while in the case of men these feelings and passions are to a greater extent counter-balanced by the necessity of occupying their minds in the various other engagements in which they are interested and involved. It is always very difficult to estimate the exact value in the chain of causes leading up to an attack of insanity in any given case. It may be known that a person who indulged in intemperate habits has sustained an attack of insanity, and the cause of the incidence of the attack is set down as intemperance. It may be so in the particular case, but it is not so invariably; and to ascribe all such cases to intemperance is fallacious. The insane person may be the offspring of insane ancestors for one or more generations, and the habit of indulging in drink may be, and often is, the manner in which loss of control over the mind and the appetites (in fact insanity) first shows itself. Again, a person of temperate habits, overtaxed with work, and harassed by cares and anxiety, may be breaking down and losing ability to sustain by exertion an acquired position, and is thus losing status in the battle of life, and feels overpowered and sinking deeper into helplessness. Such a person begins to stimulate himself freely, which is known; an attack of insanity supervenes, and drink is given as the cause, whereas it is obvious that the preceding overwork and anxiety were the real agents, and this, even although a

too free use of stimulants was ultimately entered upon, but at a time when the brain's power of working was impaired and deranged. Again, a person of acknowledged intemperate habits is sent to an Asylum; the mental derangement is almost certain to be ascribed to this known vice, but this person may have been living for years a life so vicious and detrimental to health that the mind succumbs, and in the anxiety to conceal the real antecedents the cloak of drunkenness is put forward, the latter bearing the onus, and the former state eluding observation and detection. Bearing in mind these and other sources of fallacy it remains patent that intemperance is either by itself, or in operation with other physical or moral causes, an active and frequent factor in the causation of the insanity of the country, and it behoves all concerned in the welfare of the community to inculcate habits of the strictest moderation in respect of stimulants.

From the table of causes it will be seen that intemperance by itself, (so far as was elicited) or acting in combination with other causes, either predisposing or exciting of a physical and moral nature, was recorded altogether as occurring in the cases of 23 males and 3 females.

The great disparity in the sexes is very pronounced, and it may be supposed by some that secret drinking is more common amongst women than men, for they undoubtedly have better opportunities of concealing their habits of over indulgence in this respect, as their lives are spent in greater privacy. On looking carefully through the female admissions of the year after its close, and taking into account all the facts and symptoms which have come to our knowledge regarding them, it is not within our power to add more than four to the very limited number of females presenting this propensity, and in the case of these latter an immoral and dissolute mode of life was known

to have been habitual, but may in some of them at least have been attended with habits of intemperance. The female admissions of the year are above the average of former years, and in respect of them there can be no foundation for the opinion that in their cases intemperance is the great feeder of Asylums. The ratio of insanity arising from drunkenness was 24·7 per cent. for the male sex, but this proportion of cases includes every man who was known to have exceeded in this respect, and in many of them other factors of a physical or moral character existed, and seemingly exercised a greater influence in producing mental derangement. In framing Table X the most leading cause in operation is made to include all the Patients under that particular heading, and so regarded the male sex furnished only 17 instances, and the ratio on that number would be 18·3 per cent. if calculated in the same way (excluding the cases where the cause is unknown); and including all the Admissions of the year for this sex the ratio would be 17·3 per cent. For the female sex the ratio from the same cause, on the total Admissions was 3·6 per cent., and including every doubtful case of the year 8·3 per cent. Taking the two sexes together, the ratio for Intemperance was 14·3 per cent. which is rather below the average of preceding years, and, if so, the increase of the year's Admissions cannot be ascribed to a wide spreading wave of drunkenness.

Injury to the head by itself, and combined with other factors, was instrumental in producing insanity in 13 of the admissions, of whom 11 were males and 2 females. Diseased conditions of the brain, including epilepsy and sunstroke, were recorded in 12 cases, of whom 9 were males and 3 females; the proclivity to a relapse into an insane state after one or more previous attacks was registered in 11 persons—1 male and 10

females; the puerperal state, prolonged nursing, the climacteric period of life, and uterine derangement, were considered to have induced the attacks of insanity in 12 females; bad health, resulting from various diseased conditions and functional derangements, was found in 19 persons—7 males and 12 females—to have culminated in an attack of insanity; 14 persons—11 males and 3 females, had been imbecile or idiotic from their birth, and in their cases various bodily malformations and defects of organisation were observed, in addition to the low state of their mental endowments; and in 12 persons—7 males and 5 females, mental unsoundness was due to senile changes and decay affecting the brain and other organs.

Amongst the chief moral causes tabulated during the year are those arising from grief, which was paramount in 8 cases—3 males and 5 females; domestic troubles, with various lowering states of bodily health, were reported in 6 cases—5 males and 1 female; 4 females had led dissolute and irregular lives; anxiety and worry were known to have induced departure from a healthy state of mind in 8 persons—6 males and 2 females; 6 females were believed to have become insane from shocks or frights; and various other moral influences are recorded in respect of a smaller number of persons.

After a general consideration and estimate of the causes of insanity which have been tabulated during the year, it must be observed that no one cause above all others is active in its production. The causes of insanity are numerous and changeable, and vary from year to year, in accordance with the incidents of times and public opinion, when carried to the length of enthusiasm. The weakly organized members (both bodily and mentally) of the community are the first to suffer, and the occasion of their illness depends in great measure on the particular

forms of diseases then prevalent, and the topics of interest agitating the current of the nation's mind. One year it may be a religious revival; another, a year of extreme prosperity; again, a year of famine, disease, and unusual hardship; occasionally a revolution, invasion, or turmoil in the political world; all or any of these will influence the causes of insanity of the period under consideration, and in all such cases the weaker members of the community are the first to suffer, and the origin of their mental disturbance derives its colouring from the subject at the time most influencing the public mind. In all communities there are many persons who, from inherited or acquired mental peculiarities and weakness, or from bodily disease, hereditary or acquired, are ready subjects for the attacks of insanity. The cause of the incidence of their insanity varies as above stated. The real immunity sought after by the philanthropist consists in securing for each succeeding generation a sounder moral, general, and physical education than has hitherto prevailed, by which the errors, vices, and shortcomings of preceding times might be amended.

It is worthy of record that in only 34 persons—22 males and 12 females, was hereditary predisposition acknowledged; and, in respect of many of them, the fact was known at the Asylum from the residence therein of relatives at the time of admission or formerly. The above statement leads us to fear that in very many cases where hereditary predisposition exists it has not been disclosed, but rather concealed. In respect of females this appears to be more especially the case, and any deductions from the statistics of the female admissions into your Asylum in this respect are probably illusory, with regard to the frequency of its existence.

By many observers it has been recorded, upon apparently sufficient data, that during the periods of strikes, with the concomitant distress and reduced scale of living resulting therefrom, the insanity of the district in question has perceptibly declined, as was shown in evidence from the reduced number of admissions. There appears to be no doubt of the truth of this proposition so far as it goes, and the reasons assigned are also probably correct, for during such a crisis the large earnings from various kinds of labour are at once reduced or altogether arrested, and savings (if any) have to be drawn upon for subsistence. As a consequence, thrift, frugality, and abstinence from all excesses in respect of food, drink, and any course of dissipation are laid aside, and the mental and bodily health of the district improves, as has been frequently shown by the statistics of many observers. Let the strikes, distress, hardships, and resulting poverty continue to prevail, however, in any district beyond the exhaustion of all acquired means, and a new set of agencies is found to come into active operation. Insanity becomes more frequent, the health of the community is lowered, the death-rate increases, and there is a tendency to the occurrence of epidemics, which spread with great rapidity, and are very virulent and fatal in type. History confirms the truth of this hypothesis, and it is painful to be obliged to report that, especially during the latter months of the year, the appearance of the Patients admitted exhibited the usual indications of poverty, want, and insufficient nourishment.

In examining Table X. in connection with this factor of mental disease, with which, for the purpose of our argument, must be associated pecuniary difficulties, reduced circumstances, losses of situations, want of employment, destitution and desertion, old age and its privations,

poverty by itself and combined with bad health, we find that 29 persons were so circumstanced—14 males and 15 females—and the straitened and depressing effects of these combinations contributed largely to the insanity of the year, and were in effect the cause of its incidence beyond the experience of previous years. The number of persons so situated gives a ratio of over 16 per cent. for both sexes, the proportion for the men being 14.2, and for the women rather above 18.0 per cent. The coincidence of these causes of insanity more than equals those arising from intemperance. If the year under consideration had been remarkable for active trade, and profitable returns from agricultural pursuits, the probability is that insanity from drink would have been more pronounced, and that from poverty, distress, and bad times less frequent, but the persons attacked in both cases would have been the weakly constituted members of your County and City, both as regards their mental and bodily health.

Table XIX gives in detail the state of health of the patients admitted into your Asylum during the year. 123 were found to have been then in indifferent health and their condition reduced, while in 55 patients their health was described as bad, and their condition as exhausted. Under the nursing and care provided, most of them improved, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that the general health of the resident patients has been throughout the year much above the average of nearly all previous years, and that no epidemic or contagious disease has occurred. No suicide has fortunately taken place, although many determined and long meditated attempts have been made, but they have providentially been frustrated by the vigilance of your attendants.

Your Asylum is now and has been for some time past more than full, and in fact generally overcrowded. Before

the removal of the contract male patients belonging to the County of Stafford, the female division was unable to afford suitable accomodation for the number of patients of that sex then resident. A ward occupied by the males was, after the removal of the Stafford patients, assigned for the use of the females, and by this means and other minor arrangements, it has been possible thus far to provide for the gradually increasing numbers of the patients of your County and City, but any considerable influx of patients would in your Superintendent's opinion render it imperative on your Committee to enter into a contract for the care of a number of your present residents at a considerably increased cost per head per week for their maintenance in some other Asylum of the country. Such a course of procedure would entail an increased cost of maintenance in your own Asylum, which must bear a proportion of the differential increased charge in respect of such Patients, and also a charge may be levied upon the County and City rates for the balance. It might be possible to defer the enlargement of your Asylum, or the erection of another adjoining it, or in any other locality, by providing for chronic cases of a harmless and non-productive class in respect of their labour, in one, more, or all the Union Workhouses of your County and City, or by renting suitable premises for the surplus of your resident Patients of the above-mentioned class. Unfortunately, the several Boards of Guardians are not disposed to enter into such an arrangement, and it is not probable that any Workhouse could be rented and rendered available to meet this emergency. A block of buildings in Droitwich, formerly used as an Asylum, is now vacant, and might be utilized in this way, and so the pressure for boarding out your own patients might, for the present at least, be obviated. Several contiguous counties might combine to erect a new large

chronic Asylum for Incurables, on the same basis as those of Caterham and Leavesden, which would relieve the original Asylums of their incurable and non-productive patients, and thus they would be found adequate for the requirements of all recent, acute, and dangerous patients, and of such as were able to contribute towards their own maintenance by their labour, although they were of unsound mind. The fatuous and dements, the imbeciles and idiots, would therein find a home, and although incurable, the cost of maintenance would still, it is feared, be found considerable; and judging from the experience of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, not materially lower than that of your own Asylum,* and this although Caterham and Leavesden can each afford accommodation for about 2,000 patients, and have been constructed to meet the special requirements and easy supervision of this class of persons by a relatively small staff of attendants. In converting buildings already existing so as to be suitable for this purpose, it is difficult, if not impossible, to provide supervision for large numbers of patients under a limited staff of attendants. The main saving of charge in the maintenance rate arises from this source, and not from any reduction in the dietary, which in these Imbecile Asylums is quite on an equality with that supplied in your County Asylum.

In 1852 your Asylum was opened, and was believed to provide suitable accommodation for 202 patients both by day and night.

* For the half-year ending 4th October, 1879, the average cost of maintenance per head per week in the three Metropolitan Asylums was—

Caterham	...	...	...	...	...	8	$1\frac{25}{32}$
Leavesham	...	...	...	...	...	8	$6\frac{19}{32}$
Darenth	...	...	...	...	...	13	$8\frac{2}{32}$

In 1856 a ground floor ward was raised in the male and female divisions one storey, and provided dormitory accommodation for 110 patients.

In 1861 a female hospital was built capable of accommodating 40 patients both by day and night.

In 1863 a detached block for convalescent, quiet, and industrious female patients, was erected, capable of accommodating 105 patients both by day and night.

In 1866 the central block of the Asylum, which was occupied as a residence by the Superintendent, and supplied apartments for the Matron, and sleeping accommodation for the female servants, was converted into dormitories, for male patients and their attendants. 56 beds were thus gained, but since that date it has been necessary to transfer several of the rooms to the accommodation of the Second Assistant Medical Officer and the Storekeeper, whereby 10 beds were lost for the use of the men.

In 1871 a detached block for the day and night accommodation of male patients of the convalescent, quiet, and industrious class, was built, and it was intended for the reception of 134 patients. At the same time the male ward for acute cases was extended by the erection of 8 single rooms in connection therewith.

The accommodation in your Asylum as thus detailed provides for the residence of 645 patients in accordance with the plans and specifications at the several times agreed upon by you, confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Town Council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

It was found possible in the conduct of your Asylum to extend the available accommodation to a very considerable extent by various minor transformations and re-arrangements, and accordingly it was reported by your Superin-

tendent to the Committee of Visitors that at the end of 1871 the Asylum as then constituted could receive 754 patients. By subsequent changes since that date your Asylum has been made to receive over 780 patients, but there was at all such times over-crowding of beds in the dormitories, and defective day space, and an appropriation of a day ward to solely dormitory purposes in accordance with the emergency of the sex most pressingly requiring space at the time. For all purposes it may be assumed that your Asylum as it at present stands should not contain more than 754 patients, and when those resident are above that number there is over-crowding, danger to the health of the community, and great friction in the working of the several departments, which should all have a moderate margin to meet the contingencies from day to day. If the Asylum at Powick be enlarged, it will be necessary to take into account that it is now over-crowded, and more especially deficient in day space. Besides, the provision made for the visitation of patients by their relatives, is quite inadequate for the numbers attending here. The kitchen arrangements and provision for cooking are insufficient, even for the present number of patients. Several of the officers are provided with unsuitable, defective, and badly-located accommodation, and there is no general servants' hall or mess-room for either men or women. If an extension of the Asylum were carried out here, all these matters would require consideration, and a correspondingly increased expenditure, beyond the provision of wards for any given number of patients, would be necessary.

It appears to your Superintendent that as the Committee of Visitors have, from time to time, made provision for their insane poor of all classes, and as their Asylum can receive the acute, recent, and recurrent cases of insanity, which

can there be suitably treated, and those suffering from active, or chronic bodily disease in hospital wards, those convalescent, and those who are moderately quiet and industrious, it would be desirable to eliminate from the whole Asylum the patients of an incurable character, who are unable to work, are helpless and hopeless as regards recovery, have no immediately dangerous propensities, and for whom good food, clothing, and provision for regular exercise in a healthy locality, with moderate supervision by trained attendants, acting under a responsible head, would be a reasonable charge on the authorities of the County. This scheme has been carried out in the Metropolitan district, under the control of the Local Government Board, and might be, in the provinces, if several Counties united together ; but it cannot as yet be reported that any considerable saving in the cost of maintenance has resulted. Independently, however, of financial considerations, your Superintendent, in the present state of the insane of your district, strongly recommends your Committee to take steps for providing accommodation for this class, whereby your present Asylum buildings may be devoted to the care and treatment of all recent, acute, and dangerous patients, as also those who are industrious and capable of profiting by employment, amusements, and suitable associations, and whose minds are not so obscured by disease as to be unable to appreciate the value of these appliances, and derive benefit therefrom. An arrangement of this sort was some years ago adopted and carried out for the County of Warwick, and it commends itself as a more desirable arrangement than the mere multiplication of wards of a similar construction, whereby only increased accommodation for resident patients can be obtained, and no change is inaugurated in respect of their surroundings, nor is their classification extended. In the

case of Warwick, however, it is not reported that any diminution in the weekly cost of maintenance has resulted.

The treatment, employment, and amusements of the patients, and their religious services, have been carried out as in former years, and, if anything, in a more extended degree.

The area of employment on the land has been considerably added to by your recent agreement to rent 80 acres of immediately contiguous land.

Several Musical Societies of the City of Worcester have, as formerly, attended at the Asylum gratuitously, and afforded much pleasure to our inmates by their clever performances of vocal and instrumental music, while the Amateur Christy Minstrels in connection with the Volunteer Artillery add thereto much humorous and laughter-provoking acting.

The filtering beds have, after frequent alteration, been found to be efficient for their purposes, and are now in regular use. The brook water supplying them is under control; the water delivered to the Asylum is almost invariably clear and cloudless, and no insufficiency in quantity has ever been reported. The man employed to look after the beds experiences no difficulty in cleansing them, and it is believed that the supply is ample and constant; often, indeed, our headings make more water than we require. The pumps in the well at the Asylum, which receives this water are not certain in their action, and it is considered necessary to supply and fix a second set in case of a breakdown. This, unfortunately, cannot be done in the present well owing to its contracted dimensions, and a well for the second set of pumps becomes a necessity. The pumps in the original well of the Asylum supplying spring water for drinking purposes, to the extent of some 7,000 gallons per day, broke down during the past year, and will be repaired and rendered effective; but they

are not of themselves capable of providing the Asylum with sufficient water. It is supposed that if the second set of pumps in the brook-water well be fixed, the amount of filtered water supplied to the Asylum from day to day might be increased two or three-fold.

In no former year has your Superintendent been more indebted for hearty co-operation to the various Officers of the Asylum Staff, and much of the benefit to the patients, and the good results of the year, are due to their energy, zeal, and ability, and their ready compliance with any suggestions for the improvement of our system. The attendants and servants, more especially the older ones, deserve my warmest acknowledgments for their good service.

Your Superintendent feels grateful that he continues to be supported by your advice and assistance at all times, and that in his management and superintendence of the Asylum, he retains your confidence, which greatly reduces the burden of weighty responsibility, and nerves him for further exertions.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.,
Superintendent and Medical Officer.