

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

Contributors

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SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



WORCESTER :

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1860.

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Committee of Visitors for 1860.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WARD, Witley Court, Worcester.
THOS. GALE CURTLER, ESQ. (Chairman), Bevere House, Worcester.
REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley, Worcester.
CAPTAIN CANDLER, The Link, Great Malvern.
FRANCIS HOLLAND, ESQ., Cropthorne, Pershore.
COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn.
J. H. H. FOLEY, ESQ., M.P., Prestwood, Stourbridge.
REV. GEO. R. GRAY, Inkberrow, Alcester.
WM. ACTON, ESQ., Wolverton, Worcester.
JOHN SLANEY PAKINGTON, ESQ., Kent's Green, Worcester.
REV. C. J. SALE, Holt, Worcester.

FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., Worcester.
WM. HAIGH, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.
EDWARD CORLES, ESQ., Worcester.
WM. LEWIS, ESQ., Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

J A M E S S H E R L O C K, M. D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

D R. W. J. H U N T, L.R.C.P.E.

Chaplain.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk and House Steward.

MR. J. C. HUME.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

THE 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 OF WORCESTER
AT EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS, 1860, AND TO THE TOWN
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY
DAYS OF THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1859, PURSUANT TO THE
62ND SECTION OF "THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

YOUR COMMITTEE have again to express their feelings of unbounded confidence in Dr. Sherlock, his general management of the Asylum, and his treatment of the Patients.

The general conduct of the other officers of the Institution has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Complaints have been made with respect to some of the subordinate servants, which were inquired into and dealt with as they occurred.

From the continued increase of Patients, Dr. Sherlock found it impossible to do justice to them, without the aid of an Assistant; your Committee therefore, in January last, authorized him to engage one, and at the February meeting the Doctor reported that he had engaged Mr. Henry Jackson, of the Birmingham Hospital, at a salary of £60 a-year with board and washing; but Mr. Jackson afterwards declined to enter upon the service, and in consequence Dr. Sherlock engaged a Mr. Leigh, a medical gentleman, who entered upon

his duties and has performed them to the present time, but is now leaving.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 19th March last, and made the following Report:—

“Worcester Asylum,

“19th March, 1859.

“We find that there are now on the books of this Institution 171 male, and 180 female Patients; of these, 4 females are at present absent on leave. We have personally examined every Patient in the Asylum, and have inspected the various galleries, day-rooms, dormitories, and the general offices.

“At the time of our visit the Patients were remarkably free from maniacal excitement, and we found no one secluded or restrained.

“The instances of seclusion appear to have been rare, and restraint has not been resorted to, on any occasion.

“In the Infirmarys we observed a considerable number of very feeble cases, but the ordinary inmates were in good bodily health, and no disease of an epidemic character prevails.

“On the women’s side, although the difference in the numbers of the Patients of either sex is not great, the wards are overcrowded, and the beds in many of the dormitories are too close together. We find that the cause of this crowding is, that several rooms on the women’s side are used for domestic purposes.

“The female Infirmary is on the second story, and many of the invalids have no opportunity of taking exercise in the open air, because they are too feeble to descend the two flights of stairs leading to the airing courts.

“In these circumstances, we think that the time has arrived, when the Committee of Visitors should take into their consideration the best mode of again enlarging the building. On the women’s side this might be effected by the erection of a new and more suitable Infirmary, and by constructing simple day-rooms

and dormitories, in connection with the laundry, for the use of the women habitually employed there.

“The new Chapel, which is a very handsome and suitable structure, has been for some time in use, and forms in every way a valuable addition to the Institution. Divine service is regularly performed twice on Sunday, and on Wednesday. On other days prayers are read in the room formerly used as a Chapel, and which is now appropriated as a Recreation Hall. It is worth consideration, whether by an enlargement of this apartment, it might not be made available as a general dining-room for Patients of both sexes.

“The male airing courts have been neatly laid out, and we recommend a similar improvement on the female side. We think also that certain corners formed by projections in the building, and which make recesses in which the Patients crouch, and hide themselves, should be lightly railed off and planted with shrubs and flowers.

“In the dormitories we recommend that many more wash-stands should be placed. That the stock of hair brushes, &c., should be increased, and that more looking-glasses should be affixed to the walls. There should also be more seats in the bed-rooms and dormitories.

“The bedding generally is very good, and kept in excellent order, but some of the mattresses used by Patients of uncleanly habits are hard, and require re-stuffing.

“We again repeat the recommendation that under-blankets should be placed on all the beds.

“The clothing of the women was very clean and neat. On the male side, we think that greater attention on the part of the Attendants to the state of men's dresses, is required.

“We think also that the men should be shaved more than twice a week.

“We beg to repeat a recommendation already made in former entries, namely, that a fixed Night Attendant should be appointed on the male side. It appears to us also, that the number of female

Attendants is below the average, and their wages small, compared with those given in other Asylums.

"We find from the daily register that the average number of Patients employed, amounts to 110 men, and 130 women, and that 98 males, and 86 females attend Chapel.

"Since our last visit in May, 1858, 82 Patients have been admitted, 24 have been discharged, and 27 have died from various causes.

"We regret to find that the Committee have of late been compelled to refuse receiving private Patients. When the enlargements are determined upon, we hope that the claims of those classes who are situated immediately above paupers, will receive the consideration of the Visitors. This subject is worthy of consideration in an economical point of view, as many persons of their class, owing to the want of early treatment, ultimately become chargeable to the county.

"In our passage through the wards we heard no complaint from the Patients, who all appeared to be kindly treated. We noticed many important improvements since we were last here, and we think that the general condition of the Asylum and its inmates, gives evidence of the care and assiduity of the Medical Officer and his Assistants.

(Signed) { "W. G. CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners*
 { "JAMES WILKES, } *in Lunacy."*

Your Committee have already reported the necessity for enlarging the Asylum on the female side, and, through their Chairman, given notice that application will be made for their necessary funds at these Sessions, and at the next meeting of the City Council.

The intention is to adopt the suggestion of the Commissioners, and erect, at the extremity of the western wing, a ground-floor ward capable of accommodating 40 female Patients, and thus provide for those who may be sick, feeble, and helpless; but this intention may be altered in regard to position and extent of accommodation, under the further advice of Dr.

Sherlock and the Commissioners in Lunacy. Your Committee propose immediately to proceed in providing the accommodation.

In further considering the Commissioners' remarks, we made inquiries in reference to their recommendation as to under-blankets, and came to the conclusion that (except in special cases of great debility) those articles were not required on the male side.

We saw no reason to change the opinion we expressed in our Report of 1857, on the subject of attendance on the male side, nor with respect to the wages of female Attendants, as stated in our Reports of 1857 and 1858.

We cannot omit to point out that the Report of the Commissioners is highly creditable to Dr. Sherlock and his Assistants.

We have the pleasure to state that we were enabled again to reduce the weekly pay sixpence per week, from Midsummer last. The weekly pay is now therefore 8s.

Your Committee have at every meeting during the whole year since January anxiously considered the question of the water supply, which almost entirely failed in the usual sources in February last. At Midsummer they made the following Report to the Quarter Sessions and Town Council :—

(COPY REPORT.)

“To the Justices of the Peace of the county of Worcester assembled at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1859, and to the Town Council of the city of Worcester.

“Report of the Visiting Committee of the Lunatic Asylum :—

“Your Committee in their annual Reports from time to time have drawn attention to the great deficiency of the water supply, and the means taken to increase it. In their last annual Report they stated, that the unusual absence of rain this year, has for some weeks past necessitated the hauling of water from the brook, and

therefore it becomes necessary to consider whether additional means of storing the supply of rain water, should not be resorted to ; the absence of rain to any considerable extent has continued, and your Committee have considered several plans submitted to them, for procuring a constant supply from the brook, without the employ of horse and manual labour. Your Committee directed Dr. Sherlock to consult Mr. Leader Williams, and to procure from him a Report on the subject.

“ On considering this Report, and further investigation, we found that the plan of Mr. Williams would not supersede the necessity of keeping at work a second engine. That the present engine, to perform what is required, is kept up to its full power, and is fast wearing out, having been seven years continuously at work. We thought it would be more economical to have a new engine of ample power for all purposes, and therefore referred the matter back to Mr. Williams, who made a second Report.

“ Copies of these Reports accompany this ; also a Report of Dr. Sherlock on the whole subject.

“ We think it impossible to come to any other conclusion than that (notwithstanding the large expense) a constant and ample supply of water should be procured, and we recommend the means pointed out by Mr. Williams's second Report for adoption.

“ For this purpose £1,395 will be required, £1,240 for the county and £155 from the city.”

The Quarter Sessions and the Town Council of the city of Worcester adopted that Report, and granted the necessary funds. When, however, your Committee came further to consider the subject, they were in some doubt as to the legal right to take the water required by the Asylum from Cary's Brook. They took the opinion of Counsel, which was against the right of the Committee ; but on again considering the subject, and referring to many decided cases, it seemed to the Committee that, according to those cases, the right did clearly exist, and therefore they determined to take another opinion,

which, coupled with the facts of the case, the Committee consider to be in favour of the right, and to warrant them in proceeding with their works; but to prevent any question, and out of courtesy to the principal landed proprietors, your Committee have, through Mr. Williams, consulted them, and shown that no possible injury can arise by what is intended to be done, and therefore those proprietors have assented. Your Committee, therefore, will proceed with the works as soon as the season will admit.

Your Committee have visited the Asylum twelve times during the past year. The Sub-Committee have made six visits during the same period, on each occasion seeing every Patient, inspecting the accounts, and reporting to the general meeting.

By the last annual Report, the number of Patients in the Asylum at the then last visit of the Sub-Committee was as under:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	163	.....	184	.....	347
At the last visit of the Sub-Committee, on the 2nd December, 1859, the numbers were	179	.....	195	.....	374
Additional.....	16		11		27

We think it unnecessary to report further details as to the numbers, as that more properly belongs to the Report of the Medical Superintendent.

We annex hereto a Statement of £630 granted last year for general repairs, and have to report that a similar sum will be required for the present year.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND FURNITURE ACCOUNT.

1859.	Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	By Balance from last account	14	17	2
Feb. 15.	By Cash of County Treasurer, as per order of Court at Epiphany Quarter Sessions, being the County of Worcester's portion, eight-ninths of £630, to defray expenses of repairs to building, &c., for current year	560	0	0
„	By ditto of City Treasurer, City's one- ninth share	70	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£644	17	2

1859.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 10.	Paid Mr. M. Curtler, solicitor—bill of costs } re purchase of Morris's cottage..... }	15	15	4
Mar. 14.	Paid Repairs, &c., Christmas Quarter, 1858, as under:—			
„	Perkes, for glass	£10	14	1
„	Chubb, for keys	0	15	0
„	Russell, for tubing, &c. ...	9	14	10
„	Arden, for lead pipes, &c....	6	5	8
„	Hardy and Co., iron.....	6	17	0
„	Wood and Son, bricks	3	4	7
„	Bird, for paints.....	5	10	11
„	Bromhall, for files	1	5	7
„	Jones and Co., ironmongers	22	19	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		67	7	4
	Carried forward	83	2	8

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	83	2	8
Repairs, Christmas Quarter, continued.				
Mar. 14.	Paid Clare, for lime	£4	13	10
	„ Rowlands and Son, tiles, &c.	5	5	0
	„ Anderson, turpentine, &c. ...	4	16	3
	„ Miscellaneous labour	14	0	0
		<hr/>		
			28	15 1
April 11. Paid for bedding as under:—				
	„ Webb, for horsehair	20	6	0
	„ Short and Son, timber ...	31	11	6
	„ Turley and Co., blankets ...	25	12	6
		<hr/>		
			77	10 0
	Paid for furniture for Medical Assistant's } house		37	4 1
May 9. Paid repairs and furniture Lady-day quarter:—				
	„ Anderson, for paints.....	19	11	9
	„ Bowden, for glasses	4	13	0
	„ Hall and Co., ironmongers	9	5	4
	„ Mason, paperhangings	7	6	3
	„ Williams, looking-glasses...	0	16	0
	„ Lingham and Co., iron- } mongers.....	3	16	0
	„ Miscellaneous labour	13	0	0
		<hr/>		
			58	8 4
Sept. 5. Paid general repairs, &c., for Midsummer quarter:—				
	„ Wood and Son, for bricks...	1	15	0
	„ Bird and Co., for paints ...	3	1	2
		<hr/>		
			4	16 2
	Carried forward	<hr/>		
			289	16 4

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	289	16	4
Repairs, Midsummer Quarter, continued.				
Sept. 5.	Paid Pemberton, for brushes ...	£2	10	6
	„ Smith, for brass castings ...	3	5	6
	„ Jennings, repairing water- closet.....	11	10	3
	„ Clare, and Co. for lime ...	9	17	9
	„ Rowlands, for fire-bricks ...	39	11	2
	„ Perkes and Co., for glass...	6	15	6
	„ Hardy and Co., for iron ...	10	2	10
	„ Anderson, for oils.....	4	3	2
	„ Jones and Co., for Wor- cester range	39	14	5
	„ Miscellaneous labour	23	16	8
		151	7	9
„	Paid Heape, for a set of bowls	9	1	2
„	Paid repairs to Gas Works as under :—			
	„ Worcester Gas Co., for materials	2	18	0
	„ Bailey and Co., for retorts	29	18	9
	„ Cochrane, for castings	8	5	11
		41	2	8
Oct. 3.	Paid for bedding, &c., for 20 Patients :—			
	„ Webb, for curled hair	35	7	3
	„ Harper, for seaweed.....	8	11	4
	„ Short, for timber	8	17	10
	„ Hemming, for oak	18	19	6
	„ Turley and Co., for blankets	55	7	6
		127	3	5
	Carried forward	618	11	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	618	11	4
Bedding, Midsummer Quarter, continued.			
Oct. 3. Paid Mackintosh, sheeting	£4	15	0
,, Williams, for chairs	6	3	0
	<hr/>		
	10	18	0
Balance in hand	15	7	10
	<hr/>		
Total	£644	17	2
	<hr/>		

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO MORTGAGE DEBT.

	FOR THE COUNTY.			CITY.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The total aggregate debt originally amounted to.....	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Aggregate sums paid off	15,051	18	4	1,881	10	3	16,933	8	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Balance now due.	41,836	19	4	5,229	12	1	47,066	11	5
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER.

General Results of each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

Dates.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remained at close of year.			Average number resident.			Per centage of deaths on average number resident.			Per centage of recoveries on admissions.					
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.																	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st, 1852	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	4	81	97	178	69	83	152	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.7
1853.....	52	45	97	9	16	25	2	3	5	1	2	3	19	12	31	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.3	17.3	35.5	26.4
1854.....	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	0	26	25	51	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	24.6
1855.....	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	0	24	15	39	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	17.1	35.8	39.6	37.7
1856.....	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	0	1	2	0	2	17	13	30	116	135	251	114	130	244	14.9	10.0	12.4	29.3	35.9	32.6
1857.....	74	56	130	18	11	29	2	0	2	3	0	3	10	19	29	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.3	24.8	19.6	22.2
1858.....	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	1	15	13	28	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.5	33.2
1859.....	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2	22	18	40	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.4	40.6	35.9
Totals	448	452	900	100	121	221	28	17	45	9	3	12	135	117	252				125	139	264	15.1	11.8	13.4	26.6	33.9	30.2

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—The general results of the year are enumerated in Table I.—344 Patients, 165 males and 179 females, remained in the Asylum from the previous year; 120 Patients were admitted, 56 males and 64 females; 43 were discharged recovered, 17 males and 26 females; 9 left the Asylum much relieved, 5 males and 4 females; the greater number of whom were placed under the care of their relatives, while a few were transferred to other Asylums. Those placed under the charge of friends were in the first instance absent from the Asylum on trial, and on proving themselves capable of being discharged with safety their discharge was granted. Two left the Asylum before improvement had taken place in their mental condition, 1 male and 1 female; they were removed to their own county Asylums subsequent to the finding of their legal settlement; 40 Patients died, 22 men and 18 women; leaving 370 persons under treatment in the Asylum at the close of the year, 176 males and 194 females.

The admissions (excluding from our calculations those

belonging to other counties) are more numerous than in any former year. The average for the past seven years has been 97, while this one has yielded 120. Two males were admitted twice during the year: one, a criminal lunatic, was supposed to be feigning insanity, and the other on his discharge having found that his wife had been grossly misconducting herself during his absence, took to drinking, which was soon followed by an attack of acute mania; 14 Patients had previously been under treatment in other Asylums, 7 males and 7 females, of whom 4, 3 females and 1 male, were stated to have been discharged as recovered, and were now sent here direct from their own homes by their parishes; while the other 10, 6 males and 4 females, were transferred to this from several other Asylums; 14 more of the Patients had formerly been under care in your own Asylum, 5 females and 9 males, of whom 3 of the females and 5 of the males had left this recovered, their periods of absence varying from a few weeks; for the two cases of readmission mentioned above, to from 1 to 6 years; 7 of the Patients presented idiocy in its various degrees, alone or combined with epilepsy, 5 males and 2 females; 28 had been insane for periods varying from 1 to 11 years, and consequently presented a very diminished prospect of recovery. The reception of Patients of this latter and the previous class in such large proportion tends to augment the number with chronic insanity resident in the Asylum, affords few recoveries, favours the continuance of the disease, and the progressive accumulation of the insane, thereby adding to their numbers, while deductions drawn only from the entire admissions would have no value in determining the increase of insanity. By such a process we find that at the close of each year the aggregate number of the insane alive and under treatment is increased, which leads

many persons to conclude that a larger number of the community are now seized with insanity than in former times, a supposition also favoured by the increased longevity of this class, consequent upon better modes of treatment, improved care, and greatly augmented comforts both as regards their places of detention, their food, and clothing. The experience derived from the cases received into this Asylum year by year establishes the fact that Patients becoming chargeable to their Unions for the first time are not necessarily recent cases, but that many of them have been long recognised by their friends as idiotic or of unsound mind, and that the burden of their maintenance is transferred to their places of settlement, sometimes from the trouble which the Patient causes owing to the progress of the disease, or from the depravity of their conduct, the degradation of their habits, their violence towards themselves or others, or finally from bad health and exhaustion, and the complete extinction of their mental faculties. Every cultivator of this branch of medicine recognises the existence of a wide field of mental disease amongst the population at large, receiving no care or treatment, unknown, and perhaps unsuspected by their friends till the occurrence of delusions, the committal of some terrible crime, the extravagance of their habits, and the complete refutation of their former modes of thought and action in their daily life, direct attention to the changes which have taken place in the mental condition of the individual. It may be suggested that such may be the practice in the middle and higher classes of society, but that a different course would be followed by the class which furnishes Patients for our county Asylums; that the former first exhausts all modes of relief which a command of liberal means can supply before consigning the custody of their friends to an Asylum and its staff, and that the latter at

once, to ease themselves of the anxiety, expense, and care, apply to the authorities for the admission of their relations into Asylums. This is unfortunately not the case, but the reverse is the rule. Amongst the poor, and in the class immediately above it, the family ties are preserved before all other considerations; no application is made for admission into an Asylum till the Patient is exhausted by want of proper care and necessaries, or till advanced disease of the mind and body has made such progress as renders recovery of reason improbable, and the death of the individual within a very short period a matter of certainty. Every year has afforded examples of this. Persons in the humblest circumstances have kept their insane relatives under their charge at their houses with but few of the necessaries, and none of the comforts, supervision, and treatment, which an Asylum would have provided for their alleviation and recovery, until their cases are hopeless, so far as recovery is concerned, and the death rate of the Institution is thereby increased materially. It is satisfactory to know that in the district immediately surrounding the Asylum there prevails amongst the community less desire to provide for their insane friends in this way, and that they, as a general rule, apply to the parochial authorities for their admission at an earlier date, thus appreciating the blessing which an enlightened age has placed at their disposal. Much good must eventually result from the frequent visitation of the Asylum by the Magistrates, Clergy, and other influential persons of the county and city, for each one, as occasion may arise, is then capable of speaking positively of the management, system, and care provided for the insane in such hospitals, thereby leading their less educated neighbours to form a correct estimate of the benefits to be derived from such Institutions in suitable cases. It is a matter of regret that Boards of Guardians, with

a few exceptions, do not more frequently make themselves acquainted with the state of their Asylum, as many of the practices adopted by some as regards the admission of the insane poor would probably be desisted from. The more correct opinions thus formed by personal observation would lead to stringent directions being given to their several officers to send all cases of recent insanity at once to the Asylum, and not detain them in the Union longer than is absolutely necessary for obtaining the order and certificate required by law previous to their reception into an Asylum. It now unfortunately happens that Patients are received from Union Workhouses who have been long insane and resident in such places, and in not a few cases the removal has been delayed until within a few days of the Patient's death. Under such circumstances Patients coming here have had to be supplied with strong stimulants during their journey to avoid a fatal termination, and this, although they had been for months under observation in the Workhouse of their Union. The practice varies with the views of the various Boards. Some as a general rule place almost every case of insanity in their Workhouses in the first instance, and subsequently remove them if they are or become dangerous, noisy, or destructive ; others try only chronic cases ; and some send almost all their cases on their occurrence. This system of sending cases to Union Workhouses has long been extensively carried out in the city of London and county of Middlesex, and so incurable has the insanity become in consequence of the delay and want of treatment in its early stages that some writers have given an opinion that their mental disease is of a worse type, and their health more broken down than is observed in other situations. This state of things has been promoted by a constantly increasing demand for admissions to their already

overcrowded Asylums, from which but few discharges and recoveries take place, and in which space can seldom be found for the reception of Patients while in a curable state, owing to the want of accommodation, thus indicating the danger and evils to be avoided by an early provision for the treatment of their insane. 14 cases were admitted having the complication of epilepsy, 4 males and 10 females; 8 with various forms of paralysis, in equal proportion from either sex. 54 of the Patients were manifestly incurable at the time of their admission, either from the form or duration of their mental disease, or from its complication with epilepsy or paralysis, or from the state of their bodily health with various diseased conditions, rendering it impossible that they could long survive. 66 persons only, or 55 per cent., are thus left in whom there is at all a probability of recovery, and such as would with even stricter selection be deemed eligible for admission into an hospital receiving only curable cases.

The average number of Patients resident during the year was 362, 177 males and 185 females, an advance of 32 upon that of the previous year, being 18 for the males and 14 for the females. At Midsummer next year the 30 beds now occupied by the Bedford Patients will be at the disposal of your Committee, thus leaving a considerable margin of accommodation on the male side of the Asylum for the reception of Patients of that sex. The female Patients, numbering 194 at the close of the year, and in excess of the males by 18, have now more than filled that half of the Asylum appropriated to their treatment, so that should the Patients of that sex continue to increase the large recreation-room must be used as a temporary dormitory for their accommodation until such time as the arrangements and building of an addition be determined on and completed. The occupation of the recreation-hall for

this purpose is preferable to closing the Asylum against the admission of female Patients, whereby the injury to the acute cases, already alluded to as prevailing elsewhere, would be introduced, and many persons be perhaps rendered incurable for life. The Asylums in the adjoining counties are so full that none of them could now receive the Worcester Patients; besides such a proceeding is inadvisable, for thus Patients are too far removed from their homes, preventing any visitation by their friends and others interested in their progress, treatment, and welfare. It is expected that the above arrangement of space will enable the Asylum to receive such persons as may require treatment during the year while the works are in progress, and that it will not be requisite to close the Asylum against Patients of this sex if the plans be agreed upon and sanctioned by the Secretary of State within a reasonable period. Owing to the bad health and debilitated constitutions of many of the Patients at the time of their admission the want of a spacious Infirmary Ward has been long felt, which should be situate on the ground floor, so as to admit of the access of such infirm persons to the open air and exercising courts. The sick room now in use is too small, and being situated in the third story does not admit of feeble persons being removed from that ward on many occasions when it is desirable they should be exposed to the cheering influences of fresh air and sunlight, which are most valuable in the treatment, and promote the recovery of most cases of chronic disease and debility, but are more particularly essential in cases where in addition the mind is diseased. Acting upon these principles, it was recommended to your Committee to erect a new ward capable of receiving 40 Patients at the western extremity of the main front of the Asylum, which will not only afford the kind of accommodation most urgently

demanded, but will also enable the Asylum to receive that number of Patients in addition to the former residents. A ward so situated will command extensive views of the Malvern hills and the intervening country, will be freely exposed on two of its aspects to the circulation of air, and will not materially interfere with the advantages which the original buildings possessed in these respects. When such a ward has been added to those already occupied in the Asylum the Institution will be in a much better position to afford the greatest amount of relief, and probably an increase in the number of the recoveries for the class of Patients who are received here, while the mortality may be somewhat reduced. After such an addition the Asylum would be complete in its several departments of classification, and sufficient space would exist for the most favourable treatment of each of them. Should afterwards it be found requisite to add to the size of the Asylum on this side, a building of a more plain and simple character, and with fewer Asylum peculiarities and more domestic in its general arrangements, can be provided for the selected cases, resident in the Institution. Such supplementary buildings are now provided in many counties in connection with their original Asylums; they receive the industrial class of the Patients, such as can be trusted to a greater degree than acute cases, or others with constantly recurring dangerous propensities. From being placed under the same staff as the older Asylum, cases of relapse or of severe illness can be at once transferred and their places recruited from the other. In Asylums where this system has been adopted, their Superintendents and the Commissioners in Lunacy speak favourably of its benefit and advantages, both as a cheap mode of providing for the extension of an Asylum and also by inducing self-control and improvement in the

Inmates, who generally prefer a residence therein, and conduct themselves very quietly and usefully to avoid their return amongst those having more violent manifestations of insanity.

It is a source of great satisfaction to your Superintendent, both in a sanatory and medical point of view, that measures likely to be effectual have been devised for supplying the Institution abundantly with water. It will also be a great safeguard against accidents by fire. Our supply of water heretofore has been so dependent upon the seasons, which of late years have been exceptional in their character and remarkable for drought, that the question began to assume a grave aspect, especially as it was considered necessary to make a still further call on the existing supplies by an enlargement of the building. Eleven criminal Lunatics remained in the Asylum at the close of the year, 9 males and 2 females. As the State Asylum for such cases now in course of erection at Bagshott Heath approaches completion, some or the whole of these may probably be transferred to that place of confinement; but as yet no definite information has been communicated regarding this subject.

The case of a criminal Lunatic who was admitted as a Patient twice during the year, and was supposed to be feigning insanity, occasioned much annoyance and anxiety, and his residence in this Asylum was attended with frequent ill-treatment of the other Patients, showing the impolicy of such mixture, and the urgent necessity which existed for an Institution for the observation, care, or treatment of such cases, who not unfrequently adopt the plan of feigning insanity to escape the stricter discipline and solitary confinement enforced in Prisons. This man had been many times convicted and in Prison during the past five years for various acts of theft. On the last occasion he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude

within a few days of his committal to prison. He declared himself innocent, and asserted he had only been going for a walk with an acquaintance, who lifted some fowls from their place of concealment, when he was arrested by an officer, the guilty man effecting his escape. On his admission into the Asylum he was depressed, in low spirits, and gloomy, but otherwise rational and coherent: no delusion, false impressions, or hallucinations being detected in various communications with him. He soon became an active and useful man, shrewd and intelligent, quietly amusing himself by exciting and abusing his less-intelligent fellow Patients when unobserved by the Attendants. After remaining for some time under observation the usual certificates were forwarded to the Home-office, when his return to Gaol was ordered by the Secretary of State. Previous to his removal from the Asylum he professed great repugnance against returning to Gaol to complete his term of punishment, and declared he would never do so alive; suspecting the intentions of all strangers, he altered his address, and assumed a dull dejected appearance before them, professing delusions and hallucinations of a wild and fanciful character while under their observation, but quite inconsistent with his general conduct and mode of speaking at other times. After such interviews with them he was soon in his usual state and quite at ease, equal to any bodily or mental effort, collected and intelligent, exhibiting no traces of depression or delusion. On his return to the Gaol he at once feigned insanity, and more consistently, refusing his food, and continuing in a low and sullen state of despondency. He was again transmitted to the Asylum, when he soon laid aside the mask, taking his food and recovering his strength; he gradually assumed the character of a violent and brutal man, conducting himself in an absurd and

grotesque style when under the eye of strangers or under examination, answering questions absurdly and extravagantly, and professing delusions the most contradictory and incredulous. As soon as he was removed from observation and amongst the other Patients he was collected, and appeared to enjoy the hoax. He was again sent to Gaol, and adopted the same policy; on the latter occasion, as the man had evinced such cruelty and ill-treatment of the other Inmates while here, he was removed to the lunatic wards of the Bethlehem Hospital, where a stricter discipline prevails than is adopted in county Asylums. A report subsequently received from the Medical Superintendent of that Asylum stated that the man was supposed to be of sound mind, but was feigning disease to avoid the penalty of his offences. The impropriety of placing such a determined criminal as the foregoing amongst a number of insane persons must be evident to every one. The other Patients are contaminated and degraded by his presence and conduct; some of them he bullies and assaults; others he irritates and excites, rendering their existence miserable; whilst many by plausible speeches are induced to be disorderly, vindictive, and discontented; some are instructed to escape, some to combine together and assert their rights by brute force, quarrels are fomented and encouraged, and those with fixed delusions are advised to take a high stand and execute summary vengeance on those opposed to or thwarting them in the execution of their designs. The indulgences allowed, and the liberty of action and movement common amongst the Patients of Asylums, together with their constant intercourse with each other, prevent that control and discipline being maintained over cases of this sort as is absolutely required for their care and welfare, and for the safety and comfort of others. Persons of this character regard their position as a safeguard

against the consequences which would elsewhere result from their turbulent, insubordinate, and treacherous conduct, and therefore give full vent to their wickedness and passions. The real nature of this case was suggested from the conversation of the man at intervals, from the motive of avoiding confinement during a long term of penal servitude, from the frequent changes in his manner, address, and speech, according as he was alone with the other Inmates or under observation by strangers or the Medical Officers, from his uniform intelligence and sharpness, from the inconsistency of his conduct with the delusions he professed to labour under, and from the constant good rest, sleep, and health enjoyed by the man while in the Asylum—these all pointed clearly to feigned rather than actual disease of the mind.

During the year 43 persons were discharged as recovered, 17 males and 26 females. One male Patient, whose case has been already alluded to, was discharged twice. The recoveries average 35.9 per cent., calculated on the total admissions, being 30.4 for the males and 40.6 for the females. It has been before stated that in only 66 of this year's admissions, from the various causes there assigned, was there a reasonable probability of recovery, and the discharges calculated on that number would be above 65 per cent. for both sexes, a ratio moderately favourable, and showing that insanity is equally, if not more, curable when uncomplicated with fatal diseases of the nervous system than many other grave diseases of a bodily nature. Nine Patients were removed from the Asylum relieved, some of whom were placed under the charge of friends, they becoming responsible for their proper care and supervision, while the rest were transferred to other Asylums, as were also 2 more Patients discharged unimproved.

The health of the Patients at the time of their admission is

shown in Table XVII. Twenty-nine of them were in good bodily health and fair condition ; in 64 their bodily health was impaired and their condition feeble ; and 27 were in bad health and exhausted, with immediate danger to their lives from the presence of acute or chronic disease. Thirteen of those admitted have already died ; and an almost equal number remain in a precarious state, with little prospect of recovery, whether as regards their bodily or mental health.

The mortality was 2.5 per cent. higher than for the preceding year, being at the rate of 8.6 per cent. on the total number under treatment, or 11 per cent. on the average number of Patients resident in the Asylum. As usual, the ratio was higher amongst the male than the female Patients to the extent of nearly 3 per cent. Three Patients died within two weeks of their admission, 1 within three weeks, 2 within four weeks, 4 within three months, and 10 others before they had completed one year's residence, making a total of 20 persons, or one-half of the entire mortality of the year. The ages of 6 of the Patients deceased ranged from 70 to 80, and of 8 others from 60 to 70 years. Seven deaths resulted from general paralysis of the insane, 8 from other forms of paralysis with various complications, 3 from chronic brain disease, and 4 from epilepsy. Twenty-two deaths were thus occasioned by disease of the cerebro spinal system, 3 deaths were ascribed to heart disease, 3 to phthisis, 1 to chronic disease of the stomach, 3 to disease of the liver with other complications, 4 to exhaustion from mania and melancholia, and 4 to exhaustion from mania with other intercurrent diseases, such as pneumonia, meningitis, and dysentery.

Of the 31 cases in which an examination was made during the year, the following are the chief pathological appearances observed in the encephalon :—Increased density of the cranium

was remarked in 8 instances: in 1 of chronic mania, in 1 of mania with general paralysis, in 2 of dementia with general paralysis, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia, and in 1 of idiotcy. Increased thickness of cranium was remarked in 5 cases: in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy. Increased thickness and density of the cranium were remarked in 17 cases: in 2 of acute mania, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 2 of dementia, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of mania with epilepsy, in 1 of melancholia, in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, and in 1 of monomania of fear. Thinness of the cranium was observed in 1 case of acute mania. The dura mater was adherent in 21 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 3 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, in 2 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 2 of mania with epilepsy, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. The dura mater was congested in 7 cases: in 1 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. Serous effusion into the sac of the arachnoid was remarked in 22 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 3 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 2 of acute mania, in 3 of mania with general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of chronic mania with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 2 of mania with epilepsy, in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy, and in 1 of monomania of fear. Serous effusion into the pia mater was remarked in 19 cases: in

2 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 3 of dementia, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 3 of acute mania with general paralysis, in 2 of monomania of fear, in 1 of acute mania with paralysis, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of melancholia, in 2 of mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. Serous effusion was observed in the ventricles in 21 instances: in 1 of idiotcy, in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 2 of acute mania, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 2 of dementia, in 2 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 2 of melancholia, in 1 of mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. The vessels of the membranes were congested in 14 cases: in 3 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 2 of acute mania, in 3 of mania with general paralysis, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. The arachnoid was thickened and opaque in 27 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 3 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 2 of acute mania, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, in 2 of monomania of fear, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 2 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of chronic mania with general paralysis, in 2 of melancholia, in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 2 of mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. The brain was congested in 7 instances: in 1 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of acute mania with epilepsy, in 1 of acute mania with general paralysis, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy. The lining of the ventricles presented a granular appearance in 10 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 1 of dementia with paralysis, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia with general

paralysis, in 1 of acute mania with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia, and in 1 of melancholia.

The membranes were adherent to the cortical grey substance in 8 instances: in 2 of dementia with general paralysis, in 3 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia with paralysis, and in 1 of melancholia.

Softening of the grey substance was observed in 25 cases: in 1 of idiocy, in 3 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 1 of acute mania, in 4 of mania with general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, in 2 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 3 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania with general paralysis, in 2 of melancholia, in 1 of acute mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy.

Softening of the white substance was observed in 11 cases: in 1 of idiocy, in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 2 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of melancholia, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, and in 2 of dementia with epilepsy.

Induration of the white substance was observed in 4 cases: in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy.

The brain was pale in 5 cases: in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia, in 1 of monomania of fear, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy.

The convolutions were wasted and shrunk in 13 cases: in 1 of idiocy, in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 2 of acute mania, in 2 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 1 of melancholia, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, and in 2 of dementia.

The central ganglia were softened in 22 cases: in 3 of

dementia with paralysis, in 3 of acute mania, in 2 of dementia, in 3 of acute mania with general paralysis, in 3 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of chronic mania with general paralysis, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 2 of melancholia, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis, in 2 of mania with epilepsy, and in 1 of monomania of fear.

The arteries were thickened and rigid in 7 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 2 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 1 of dementia with paralysis, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy.

Deposit of atheroma was observed in 6 cases: in 2 of dementia with paralysis, in 2 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy.

Cysts were found in the choroid plexus in 9 cases: in 1 of idiotcy, in 1 of dementia with paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of dementia, in 1 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of monomania of fear, in 1 of mania with paralysis, and in 1 of melancholia.

The cerebellum was congested in 3 cases: in 1 of mania, in 1 of mania with general paralysis, and in 1 of imbecility with epilepsy.

The cerebellum was softened in 8 cases: in 3 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of mania with paralysis, in 2 of mania with general paralysis, in 1 of melancholia, and in 1 of dementia with general paralysis.

The pons variolii was softened in 1 case of dementia with general paralysis.

The medulla oblongata was softened in 3 cases: in 1 of acute mania with general paralysis, in 1 of chronic mania with general paralysis, in 1 of dementia with general paralysis.

In 1 case of dementia with paralysis there was found a bony spiculum in the falx cerebri of considerable size ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.)

In a case of mania with epilepsy the anterior and superior portions of both hemispheres were much flattened, and the space was occupied by effusion; the inferior portions of the middle lobe on each side were hollowed out, and had a shrivelled appearance, the result probably of the contraction of an abscess on each side.

In 1 case of melancholia the middle fossa of the cranium on the left side had a thin film of recently coagulated blood over the dura mater, and the optic nerves, commissure, and tract were all wasted.

In 1 case of mania with general paralysis there was observed a clot of blood on the left side beneath the dura mater, which appeared to have come from the middle meningeal artery.

In a case of dementia with general paralysis the membranes were thickened, opaque, and matted together, and lymph deposit was observed at the base.

In 1 case of chronic mania some spots of lymph were observed on the arachnoid, with much fluid in its sac and in the meshes of the pia mater of a sero-gelatinous nature.

In 1 case of dementia there was a false membrane, very thin, and having the appearance of effused blood, which adhered to the inner surface of the dura mater over the superior and lateral parts of the right hemisphere.

In 1 case of idiocy multilocular cysts were observed in several situations in one hemisphere of the cerebrum: they varied in size from a pea to a hazel-nut.

Table VI. gives the assigned causes of insanity as far as they could be supplied from the information afforded by the friends or others who were acquainted with the antecedents of the Patients, or as they were conjectured from a consideration of the history and of the bodily condition of the cases after being placed under treatment. In 72 cases a physical cause

was given, and in 36 instances some moral influence was supposed to have been effectual in producing insanity. Among the chief physical agents may be enumerated intemperance, irregular and dissolute modes of life, bodily illness, as fevers, childbirth, protracted lactation, epilepsy, paralysis, sunstroke, struma, heart disease, and general debility from various causes, poverty acting on the health through exposure to the weather, with defective nourishment, congenital deformities, hereditary predisposition, and the proclivity to a recurrence of insanity derived from former attacks. It would appear that those agents act injuriously on the mind through the medium of the brain. That organ may be indifferently supplied with blood for its nourishment and the due performance of its functions, by reason of disease in its arteries, or by disease of the heart and lungs: or the quality of the blood may be injured by admixture with foreign substances, as alcohol, or its action on the brain may be rendered equally poisonous from containing elements which should have been eliminated from the system by various organs, as the kidneys, liver, &c. Insufficient and improper food will produce changes in the quality of the blood, and various diseased conditions of the system, as Bright's disease, struma, rheumatism, &c., will modify its constitution from its natural standard, and be productive of symptomatic insanity. The structure of the brain itself may be altered by various mechanical injuries, by congestions and inflammations, and by various diseased states, accompanied with paralysis or apoplexy. The operations of the mind, which depend on the due performance of the functions of the brain, are thus deranged, inasmuch as the conditions for the healthy performance of its normal action do not exist. The principal moral causes assigned were sudden shocks, frights, grief, anxiety, disappointments, domestic quarrels, reverses of fortune, jealousy,

seduction, and religious fanaticism. These varied causes also produce changes in the condition and action of the brain, so inducing disease of the operations of the mind. It may be expected that benefit will ultimately be conferred on this class of cases by an improved system of education, which will encourage the equal development of the intellectual and moral faculties as well as attend to the physical constitution of the individual, and promote on the part of every one that self-control over their propensities, passions, and appetites which is essential to secure a healthy and well-regulated mind, and prevent the occurrence of mental disease by means of this character, which would then be ineffectual in their action.

In Table VII. are given various particulars in reference to the suicidal propensity of the Patients received during the year. Forty-seven persons were reported as having made attempts to commit suicide before their admission, and 12 more were supposed to harbour such an inclination. Two female Patients were received during the year with wounds in their necks of a dangerous character. Both have much improved, but at intervals they manifest a desire to complete their purpose. Several others had tried to precipitate themselves from windows, to drown, hang, or strangle themselves. The greater number of this class had endeavoured to terminate their existence by refusing food, medicine, care, or treatment of any kind. As a general rule, the severity of the former impulses subsided soon after the reception of the Patients into the Asylum; but with respect to starvation, this was not the case, as many of them, for considerable periods of time, required careful feeding, nursing, and attention to their physical state to prevent a fatal termination to their illness.

The treatment of the Inmates continues to be conducted on the same principles which have been enunciated in our former

annual Reports. Complications receive appropriate treatment, while the personal comforts and health of all the Patients command daily inspection and attention. The appointment of an assistant Medical Officer ensures more vigilant supervision of the Inmates, and more constant efforts can be made for carrying out their moral treatment by means of amusements, conversation, and industrial employments, in which a considerable portion of his time is occupied.

The general health of the Patients has been very satisfactory throughout the year. No epidemic has prevailed; no serious violence has happened to any of the Inmates from acts committed by themselves or others. The chief diseases observed amongst the Patients have been those with which their insanity was complicated, and which have generally been of the brain or nervous system.

Considerable additions have been made during the year to the decorations and furniture of the wards and corridors, whereby they are rendered more cheerful, and have objects of interest presented to the notice of the Patients, tending to distract their minds from their delusions and diseased trains of thought. Most of the wards have been painted and grained, which both improves their appearance and is thought preferable in a sanatory point of view, as being less absorbent than water colours. The Patients, with the assistance of some hired labour, have made numerous easy chairs, ottomans, sofas, work-tables, and other furniture, enumerated in the Tables which accompany this Report; as also have prepared the whole of the necessary bedsteads, tables, and benches required from time to time by the increase in the numbers of the Patients. The Gas Works have been completely set in order, five new retorts being placed therein instead of others worn out. Two airing-courts have been planted and rearranged. The bowling-green

has been set in order, and bowls provided. A cricket-ground has been temporarily laid out, and large parties of the men have generally availed themselves of it during the summer. Our singing-class has been continued as formerly, as also the weekly ball for Patients of both sexes. The terrace in front of the airing-courts has been levelled, and is now being trenched and prepared for cultivation; ultimately it can be either converted into a kitchen garden or laid out as pleasure grounds. The farm and garden are becoming more productive every year, from the additions made to them from our Gas Works, from irrigation with sewage, and by farmyard manure.

In presenting this, the seventh annual Report, your Superintendent begs to thank the Committee of Visitors for their continued confidence in his exertions, and trusts that the condition of the Asylum is such as will best promote the recovery of the Patients, and alleviate much suffering amongst many of the most unfortunate of the poor.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to be able again to report favourably of the state of religion among the Patients at the Asylum. The Chapel services are, I have reason to believe, a comfort and a benefit to many; and I continue to receive repeated assurances that the blessing of God is vouchsafed here, as elsewhere, to humble and faithful worshippers through the ordinances of the Church. The religious element, it appears to me, is of peculiar importance in establishments for the treatment of the insane, and the more it pervades every department, the greater will be the success of the Institution over which you preside. This should be (and I have no doubt is) a primary object in the selection of Attendants: indeed, where religious principle is absent, I do not see how it is possible for Attendants to exercise that constant control over their temper, and to practise that patience and gentleness which are incessantly being drawn upon in an Asylum. Truly religious and conscientious Attendants, who are also in other respects fitted for their situation, are of course difficult to get; but when such persons have been secured, it might be better for the Asylum to reward them after a reasonable term by an adequate increase of wages, and so to retain their services, than merely to educate them for the benefit of other Asylums, and to fill up their places with raw recruits. I doubt not, Gentlemen, that this has not only often occurred to you, but also received your grave consideration. I only mention it in connexion with the religious aspect of the Asylum, with which I am more immediately concerned, knowing well how great an influence an Attendant must have, either for good or evil, over the Patients in his ward, with whom he is so constantly in contact, and who are to a considerable extent in his power.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

E. HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1858...	165	179	344
Admitted during the year 1859 ...	56	64	120
Total number under treatment ...	221	243	464
Discharged ... M. F. T. 23 31—54			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 17 26—43			
„ „ Relieved .. 5 4— 9			
„ „ Unimproved 1 1— 2			
Died ... 22 18—40	45	49	94
Number of Inmates at close of 1859...	176	194	370
Average number resident throughout } the year ... } ... }	177	185	362

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

			ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	...	...	7	3	10	1	2	3	2	3	5
February ...	...	...	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	2	4
March ...	...	...	8	5	13	0	2	2	4	0	4
April ...	...	...	5	5	10	1	5	6	0	1	1
May ...	...	...	4	6	10	1	2	3	2	1	3
June ...	...	...	6	5	11	3	1	4	1	0	1
July ...	...	...	5	9	14	0	2	2	0	3	3
August ...	...	...	6	3	9	2	2	4	2	2	4
September ...	...	...	1	6	7	5	6	11	1	0	1
October ...	...	...	3	5	8	2	4	6	2	3	5
November ...	...	...	4	8	12	3	1	4	3	1	4
December ...	...	...	4	5	9	4	3	7	3	2	5
Total ...	...	...	56	64	120	23	31	54	22	18	40

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	15	16	31
„ Chronic	8	8	16
„ à Potu	2	0	2
„ Recurrent	0	1	1
„ Hysteric	0	1	1
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	7	8
„ „ General Paralysis	2	0	2
Dementia	3	5	8
„ with Paralysis	0	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis	2	1	3
„ „ Epilepsy	1	3	4
Melancholia	7	13	20
„ with Paralysis	0	1	1
„ Feigned	2	0	2
Monomania of Suspicion	3	0	3
„ of Superstition	1	0	1
„ of Fear	3	3	6
„ of Unseen Agency	1	0	1
Amentia (imbecility)	3	1	4
„ (idiotcy)	0	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy	2	0	2
Total	56	64	120

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	12	18	30
" 3 months	...	...	...	...	12	11	23
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Above 1 year	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
" 11 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For years (undefined)	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
From birth	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	...	56	64	120

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack	...	...	...	...	25	38	63
" second "	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
" third "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" fourth "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" fifth "	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Have had several attacks	...	...	...	...	9	11	20
Unknown	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Total	...	...	...	...	56	64	120

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

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Physical.	Brain disease and Amenorrhœa	0	1	1
	Epilepsy	2	5	7
	" and Intemperance	1	0	1
	Paralysis	0	3	3
	" and Morbis Cordis	0	1	1
	Fall on the head and Domestic Differences ...	0	1	1
	" " " Poverty	1	0	1
	Coup de Soleil	1	1	2
	Intemperance	4	1	5
	" and Reverses	2	0	2
	" Domestic Troubles	1	1	2
	" Jealousy	1	1	2
	" Previous Illness	3	0	3
	Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life	2	1	3
	Previous Illness	1	2	3
	" and Hereditary	1	2	3
	" " Want of Employment	1	0	1
	" " Effects of Fever	1	0	1
	" " Domestic Troubles	0	1	1
	Effects of Fevers	2	2	4
	Struma and Debility	0	1	1
	Bodily Illness	1	1	2
	Drying up of Ulcers of the Legs	0	1	1
	Childbirth	0	2	2
	Nursing and Nervous Debility	0	1	1
	Change of Life and Loss of Property	0	1	1
	Poverty and Insufficient Food	1	1	2
	" " Previous Illness	0	1	1
	" " Bad Health	1	0	1
	" " Domestic Troubles	0	2	2
	" " Imbecility	0	1	1
	Hereditary	1	2	3
	Congenital	5	2	7
	Fright	2	0	2
	" and Ill-treatment of Husband	0	1	1
	" from Effects of Railway Accident and Anxiety	0	1	1
	Jealousy and Ill-treatment of Husband	0	1	1
	Grief at Death of Father	0	1	1
Moral.	" " Husband	0	2	2
	" " Wife and Losses	1	0	1
	" Adultery of Wife and Losses	1	0	1
	" Desertion of Husband	0	1	1
	" Accident to Child	0	1	1
	Domestic Differences	2	2	4
	Anxiety about Law Suit	0	1	1
	" " Employment	2	0	2
	" " Property	1	0	1
	" and Intemperance	1	0	1
	" " Previous Illness	1	0	1
	Shock at receiving sentence of Penal Servitude	1	0	1
	Solitary Confinement in Gaol	1	0	1
	Disappointments in Love	0	2	2
	" and loss of hearing	0	1	1
	" " Epilepsy	0	1	1
	" " Dysmenorrhœa	0	1	1
	" " Marriage	1	0	1
	Seduction and Pecuniary Difficulties	0	1	1
	Reverses	1	2	3
	Dread of Poverty	1	0	1
	Religious Fanaticism	0	1	1
	Unknown	7	5	12
Total		56	64	120
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in the cases of		3	16	19

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	17	30	47
„ meditated „	4	8	12
Total	21	38	59
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	12	15
„ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
„ Hysteric	0	1	1
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
Monomania of Fear	2	3	5
„ „ Suspicion	2	0	2
Melancholia	5	7	12
„ Feigned	2	0	2
Dementia	1	2	3
„ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
„ „ Paralysis	0	1	1
Idiotcy with Epilepsy	1	0	1
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute	2	2	4
„ Chronic	0	1	1
„ with General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	0	4	4
Imbecility	1	0	1
Idiotcy	0	1	1
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Abstinence from Food	6	9	15
„ and Precipitation	1	1	2
„ „ Strangulation	3	1	4
Strangulation	1	2	3
Cutting Throat	1	2	3
„ Abstinence & Strangulation	0	1	1
Precipitation	1	0	1
„ and Burning	1	1	2
Drowning	1	6	7
„ and Precipitation	0	1	1
„ „ Hanging	0	1	1
Hanging	0	1	1
Unknown	2	4	6

TABLE VIII.—Occupations of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bailiff	1	0	1
Baker	1	0	1
Boatmen, and Wife of	2	1	3
Brassfounder	1	0	1
Bobbin Winder	0	1	1
Carpenter and Joiner	1	0	1
Curriers	2	0	2
Clerk, and Wife of	1	1	2
Charwoman	0	1	1
Dressmakers	0	4	4
Engine Driver	1	0	1
Foundryman	1	0	1
Fieldworker	0	1	1
Fancy Needlewoman	0	1	1
Farmer, Wife and Daughter	0	2	2
Groom	1	0	1
Greengrocer	1	0	1
Gloveress	0	2	2
Hawkers	2	0	2
House Painters	2	0	2
Housekeepers	0	5	5
Iron Puddlers	2	0	2
Labourers, and Wives of	15	11	26
Laundresses	0	2	2
Miners, and Wives of	2	2	4
Maltster	1	0	1
Millworker	0	1	1
Nailer	0	1	1
Porter	1	0	1
Packer in Glassworks	1	0	1
Painter and Glazier	1	0	1
Railway Surveyor	1	0	1
Serjeant, Wife of	0	1	1
Shoemakers	2	0	2
Sawyers	2	0	2
Servants, Domestic	0	15	15
Straw Bonnet Maker	0	1	1
Shopkeepers	0	2	2
Schoolmistresses	0	3	3
Shoebinder	0	1	1
Tinman	1	0	1
Tailor	1	0	1
Woolcomber	1	0	1
Weavers, and Wives of	3	2	5
Victualler	1	0	1
None	4	2	6
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	56	64	120

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education	2	5	7
Fair Education	1	0	1
Can Read and Write	25	20	45
Can Read only... ..	15	29	44
Can neither Write nor Read	12	10	22
Unknown	1	0	1
Total	56	64	120

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	32	28	60
Single	19	29	48
Widowers and Widows	5	7	12
Total	56	64	120

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church	49	50	99
Protestant Dissenters	1	0	1
Methodists	2	6	8
Roman Catholics	3	3	6
Baptists	0	3	3
Unitarians	0	1	1
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	56	64	120

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	7	13	20
" 2 months	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 2 years	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 4 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 6 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For several months	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	17	26	43

TABLE XIII.—*Ages of those admitted and discharged Cured during the year.*

					ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years					2	0	2	0	0	0
" 10 " 20 "					3	3	6	1	2	3
" 20 " 30 "					9	14	23	2	3	5
" 30 " 40 "					19	14	33	8	6	14
" 40 " 50 "					10	14	24	3	10	13
" 50 " 60 "					7	15	22	2	5	7
" 60 " 70 "					3	4	7	0	0	0
" 70 " 80 "					3	0	3	1	0	1
Total	...	...			56	64	120	17	26	43

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months	1	1	2
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 6 "	6	5	11
" 9 "	3	8	11
" 1 year	2	1	3
" 1 " and 3 months ...	0	2	2
" 1 " and 6 "	2	2	4
" 1 " and 9 "	1	0	1
" 2 years	0	1	1
" 3 "	0	1	1
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 8 "	0	1	1
Total	17	26	43

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	5	16	21
" Chronic	3	0	3
" Puerperal	0	1	1
" à Potu	3	0	3
" with Epilepsy	2	1	3
" " General Paralysis ...	1	0	1
Melancholia	2	3	5
" Feigned	1	0	1
Monomania	0	2	2
Dementia	0	3	3
Total	17	26	43

TABLE XVI.—*Of 120 Patients admitted in 1859*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been Discharged Cured ...	12	9	21
" " " Improved ...	1	1	2
" " " Unimproved ...	1	1	2
" Died	8	5	13
Remaining under treatment	34	48	82
Total	56	64	120

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. In good health and condition ...	16	13	29
2nd. In indifferent health and feeble condition ... }	26	38	64
3rd. In bad health and exhausted condition ... }	14	13	27
Total ...	56	64	120
<i>2nd. Indifferent health and feeble condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State ...	1	1	2
" " and Pervigilium ...	5	3	8
" " Functional derangement ...	7	7	14
" " " & Pervigilium ...	0	1	1
" " " Epileptiform } Convulsions }	1	0	1
" " " General Paralysis ...	1	1	2
" " " Epilepsy ...	1	4	5
" " " Insufficient Food ...	1	1	2
" " " Chronic Ulcers } of leg ... }	1	0	1
" " " Abstinence ...	1	0	1
" " " " & Dyspepsia ...	2	0	2
" " " " and Dyspepsia ...	1	3	4
" " Chronic Brain Disease and } Biliary derangement... }	2	2	4
" " Pervigilium and Cerebral } Irritation ... }	1	1	2
" " " " Fractured Ribs ...	1	0	1
" " Uterine Disturbance ...	0	3	3
" " Hysteria ...	0	5	5
" " Febrile Disturbance and } Abstinence ... }	0	1	1
" " Syncope ...	0	1	1
" " Morbus Cordis and } Hemiplegia ... }	0	1	1
" " Abstinence & Cut Throat...	0	2	2
" " Asthma ...	0	1	1
Total ...	26	38	64

TABLE XVII. (*Continued.*)—*Showing the State of the Bodily Health and Condition of those admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>3rd. Bad health and exhausted condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental Disease, Chronic Brain Disease, and Epilepsy ...	1	3	4
" " Functional derangement and Epilepsy ..	2	0	2
" " Functional derangement and Cerebral irritation	1	0	1
" " Functional derangement and Hemiplegia...	1	0	1
" " Functional derangement and Paraplegia ...	0	1	1
" " Functional derangement and General Paralysis	2	1	3
" " Functional derangement, Hemorrhoids, Hernia, and Anasarca ...	0	1	1
" " Functional derangement, Anæmia, & Pervigilium	0	1	1
" " Functional derangement, Anæmia, and Anthrax	0	1	1
" " Functional derangement, Anæmia, and Hysteria	0	1	1
" " Functional derangement, Anæmia, and Struma	0	1	1
" " Rheumatism & Pervigilium	1	0	1
" " Abstinence, Morbus Cordis, Bronchitis, and Abstinence ...	1	0	1
" " Morbus Cordis, Bronchitis, and Anasarca ...	1	1	2
" " Chronic Vomiting ...	1	0	1
" " Typhiod condition and Abstinence ...	1	0	1
" " Typhiod condition and Diarrhœa ...	1	1	2
" " Frost Bite & Bronchitis...	1	0	1
" " Disease of Liver and Pulmonary Congestion	0	1	1
Total	14	13	27

TABLE XVIII.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustion from General Paralysis...	3	1	4
" " General Paralysis } and Bed Sores ... }	2	0	2
" " General Paralysis } and Diarrhœa ... }	1	0	1
" " Paralysis and Bed } Sores ... }	0	1	1
" " Paralysis and } Gangrene ... }	0	1	1
" " Paralysis and } Dropsy ... }	0	1	1
" " Paralysis and Old } Age ... }	1	0	1
" " Paralysis and } Morbus Cordis ... }	0	1	1
" " Paralysis, Morbus } Cordis, and }	0	1	1
Rheumatism ... }			
" " Paralysis, Morbus } Cordis, and }	1	0	1
Bronchitis ... }			
" " Paralysis and } Bronchitis ... }	0	1	1
Softening of Brain and Peritonitis ...	1	0	1
" " " and Granular } Disease of Kidneys }	1	0	1
Chronic Brain Disease—Hydrocephalus	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Epilepsy ...	3	0	3
Exhaustion from Epilepsy and Con- } gestion of Lungs ... }	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis and Bronchitis ...	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis, Bronchitis, and } Dropsy ... }	1	1	2
Phthisis ...	0	1	1
Phthisis and Diarrhœa ...	0	1	1
Phthisis and Mesenteric Disease ...	0	1	1
Chronic Disease of Stomach and Bowels	1	0	1
" " Liver ...	0	1	1
" " " and Pneumonia	0	1	1
" " " and Kidneys...	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Melancholia and } Abstinence ... }	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Mental Depression } and Diarrhœa ... }	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Mania ...	0	2	2
Exhaustion from Mania and Inflam- } mation of Lungs ... }	1	1	2
Exhaustion from Mania and Meningitis	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Mania and Dysentery	1	0	1
Total ...	22	18	40

TABLE XIX.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

						Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 30 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
" 30 to 40 "	"	"	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 40 to 50 "	"	"	...	...	...	6	3	9
" 50 to 60 "	"	"	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 60 to 70 "	"	"	...	...	...	3	5	8
" 70 to 80 "	"	"	...	...	...	4	2	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	40

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

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
" 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total..	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	40

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	7	1	8
„ 2 months	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 3 „	...	...	...	1	1	2
„ 6 „	...	...	...	2	1	3
„ 9 „	...	...	...	1	1	2
For some months	...	...	...	1	1	2
Under 1 year	...	...	...	2	2	4
„ 2 years...	...	...	...	3	2	5
„ 3 „ ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ 6 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 7 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 8 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 10 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ 12 „ ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
„ 17 „ ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For several years	...	...	...	0	2	2
Congenital	...	...	...	2	0	2
Unknown	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	22	18	40

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	4	3	7
„ Chronic	...	...	...	2	3	5
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	0	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis	...	...	...	4	0	4
Dementia	...	...	...	2	3	5
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	3	5
„ „ Paralysis	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	...	...	...	0	1	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	2	1	3
Monomania	...	...	...	4	1	5
Idiotcy	...	...	...	1	0	1
Imbecility with Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	22	18	40

TABLE XXIII.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1859.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	6	8	14
„ Chronic	12	31	43
„ Recurrent	13	19	32
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
„ Hysterical	0	8	8
„ „ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
„ with Chorea	0	1	1
„ „ Paralysis	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis	4	1	5
„ „ Epilepsy	13	11	24
Dementia	19	21	40
„ Advanced	35	28	63
„ Senile	1	1	2
„ with Paralysis	4	3	7
„ „ General Paralysis	4	3	7
„ „ Epilepsy	6	6	12
Melancholia	10	16	26
„ Feigned	1	0	1
Monomania of Pride	5	4	9
„ „ Suspicion	11	5	16
„ with Paralysis	1	0	1
„ of Superstition	3	2	5
„ „ Witchcraft	1	1	2
„ „ Unseen Agency	3	1	4
„ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
„ of Fear	1	2	3
Amentia (Imbecility)	6	4	10
„ „ with Epilepsy	2	2	4
„ (Idiotcy)	7	5	12
„ „ with Epilepsy	7	7	14
Total	176	194	370

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1859.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	...	0	8	8
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
" 18 "	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
" 2 years...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
" 3 "...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
" 4 "...	...	...	...	...	12	16	28
" 5 "...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	35	34	69
" 10 to 15 "	...	...	...	...	24	23	47
" 15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	17	13	30
" 20 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
" 25 to 30 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 30 to 35 "	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 35 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Under 51 years	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For years (undefined)	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Congenital	...	...	...	...	20	16	36
Unknown	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Total	...	...	...	...	176	194	370

TABLE XXV.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1859.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age	3	0	3
" 10 to 15 "	1	2	3
" 15 to 20 "	5	6	11
" 20 to 25 "	8	8	16
" 25 to 30 "	18	18	36
" 30 to 35 "	22	29	51
" 35 to 40 "	25	17	42
" 40 to 45 "	20	19	39
" 45 to 50 "	17	29	46
" 50 to 55 "	20	21	41
" 55 to 60 "	9	24	33
" 60 to 65 "	8	5	13
" 65 to 70 "	11	11	22
" 70 to 75 "	4	3	7
" 75 to 80 "	5	1	6
" 80 to 85 "	0	1	1
Total	176	194	370

TABLE XXVI.—*Showing the number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1859.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	29	36	65
Incurable	147	158	305
Total	176	194	370

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the
year ending December 31st, 1859.*

How Employed.							No. of Days.
Sewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,724
Knitting	...	...	...	...	...	...	689
Washing and Ironing	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,259
Assisting Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,828
„ In the Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924
„ Housemaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Total number of Days...							40,828
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	785
Daily „	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Employed 71 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.							

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed
during the year ending December 31st, 1859.*

How Employed.							No. of Days.
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,444
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
Smiths and assisting Engineer and Stoker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
Painters and Glaziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787
Masons, Bricklayers, and Plasterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	734
Bakers and Brewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Hair and Cocoa-fibre Pickers	...	...	...	...	...	...	733
Assisting Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,015
„ in Farm and Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,396
Total number of Days...							34,184
Weekly Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	657
Daily „	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Employed 62 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.							

*Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st of December, 1859.*

Chargeable to	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Worcester Union	22	34	56
Kidderminster ditto	17	19	36
Bedford County Asylum	30	0	30
Dudley Union	8	17	25
Pershore ditto	10	15	25
Upton-on-Severn ditto	6	18	24
Stourbridge ditto	8	16	24
Bromsgrove ditto	8	13	21
Droitwich ditto	11	9	20
King's Norton ditto	11	8	19
Martley ditto	6	10	16
Westbromwich ditto	9	6	15
Evesham ditto	5	7	12
Alcester ditto	3	7	10
County of Worcester	4	3	7
Tenbury Union	2	4	6
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	3	2	5
City of Worcester	3	1	4
Cleobury Mortimer Union	3	1	4
Ledbury ditto	2	1	3
Tewkesbury ditto	1	1	2
Newent ditto	1	0	1
Solihull ditto	0	1	1
Dursley ditto	0	1	1
Shrewsbury ditto	1	0	1
Glanford Brigg ditto	1	0	1
Birmingham Parish	1	0	1
	176	194	370

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, and showing whether confined in Asylums or otherwise up to 1st January, 1860.

	Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	Alcester	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
2	Bromsgrove ...	8	13	0	0	6	12	6	4	20	29	49
3	Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	Cleobury Mor- timer	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	6
5	Droitwich	11	8	0	0	2	6	5	5	18	19	37
6	Dudley	8	17	0	0	3	7	7	1	18	25	43
7	Evesham	5	7	0	0	1	3	1	2	7	12	19
8	Kidderminster ..	16	18	0	0	13	7	4	6	33	31	64
9	King's Norton...	11	8	6	5	3	3	1	2	21	18	39
10	Ledbury	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
11	Martley	6	9	0	0	5	4	2	8	13	21	34
12	Newent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Pershore	10	14	0	0	1	2	1	3	12	19	31
14	Shipston-on- Stour	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	7	3	10
15	Solihull	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	Stourbridge	8	16	0	0	2	4	2	3	12	23	35
17	Stow-on-the- Wold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Stratford-on- Avon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Tenbury	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	10	13
20	Tewkesbury ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
21	Upton-on-Severn	6	18	0	0	2	4	10	10	18	32	50
22	Westbromwich ..	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	15
23	Worcester	23	35	0	0	1	4	2	3	26	42	68
	City of Wor- cester	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	County of Worcester ..	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
	Totals	143	190	7	5	43	58	42	56	235	309	544

*Work Made and Repaired by Female Patients, from 1st
January to 31st December, 1859.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	896	954
Flannel ditto	124	80
Pairs Trowsers	0	100
Ditto Drawers	80	0
Ditto Hose	90	7,940
Handkerchiefs	697	0
Neckerchiefs	566	0
Dresses	394	1,254
Night ditto	60	20
Petticoats	102	200
Chemises	379	1,420
Flannel ditto	40	94
Caps	344	560
Pinafores	48	400
Aprons	522	624
Pairs Stays	34	50
Bonnets (cotton)	24	30
Jerseys	26	39
Sheets	424	850
Pillow-cases	134	200
Rugs	0	300
Strong ditto	26	10
Table Cloths	136	24
Towels	512	30
Cushions	26	0
Sets of Curtains	14	0
Mattresses	0	49
Blankets	0	50
Blinds	10	0
Shrouds	30	0
Slippers, Boots, and Shoes, Bound (pairs) ...	165	0

*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Male Patients,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1859.*

		Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailors and Upholsterers' Shop.</i>	Coats	235	366
	Vests	216	338
	Trousers	201	453
	Caps	307	0
	Braces	27 Pairs	0
	Hair Mattresses	34	14
	Sea Grass ditto	86	10
	Hair Bolsters	56	25
	Cushions for Seats	111	0
	Ditto for Ottomans	17	0
	Padded Frames, Stuffed	23	0
	Couches and Chairs, ditto.....	34	0
	Window Blinds.....	30	0
	Pictures backed with Calico.....	232	0
	Strong Dresses	3	0
	Waterproof Sheets	12	0
	Carpets	14	0
	Paper-hanging, Days	19	0
	Covering Bagatelle Board	1	0
	Canvas Stretchers	12	0
	Laying Carpets, days	4	0
	Fitting up 2 Rooms for Medical Assistant.		0
<i>Shoemakers' Shop.</i>	Boots	254 Pairs	912 Pairs
	Shoes	131 „	
	Slippers	37 „	
	Boot Laces	211 Doz. Pairs	Engine and Machine Belts. Saddlery, Gearing, &c.
	Belts for Attendants' Keys	55	

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

Made.	Repaired.
<p>Making and Fitting 8 Sets of Ironwork for opening and shutting Skylights in Male and Female Passages.</p> <p>Making 12 Bearing Wheels, Fitting up Spindle, and Hanging Fly-wheel to Malt-crusher.</p> <p>16 Open Fireguards made for Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>89 $\frac{1}{2}$-in. Pins and Nuts for Fixing Wire Fencing in Airing Courts.</p> <p>Fitting up a complete Set of New Iron Pipes to Lavatories in Nos. 3 and 5 Female Wards, and 3 and 5 Male Wards.</p> <p>Fitting New Air-valve to High-pressure Steam Gauge.</p> <p>Fitting Soft Water Supply to large Cistern in Kitchen.</p> <p>Forging and Fitting up a complete Set of Ironwork for 5 New Retorts in Gas-works.</p> <p>Fitting up Pulleys and Brackets for Raising 6 Dampers at Gas-works.</p> <p>Fixing 2 Wrought-iron Bands on Hydraulic Main at Gas-works.</p> <p>Fitting 2 New Valve Spindles in Gas Purifying House.</p> <p>Making 120 Italian Irons for Laundry.</p> <p>Taking out 2-in. Steam-pipe, and Fixing New in Engine-house.</p> <p>Fixing a New Self-acting Water Closet in No. 5 Female Ward.</p> <p>Making 6 large Hoes for Hoeing Potatoes.</p> <p>Taking out old Cooking Range, and Fixing Water Supply in New Range—Superintendent's House.</p> <p>Fixing 6 Gas-lights at the Steward's House.</p> <p>Fixing a new Waste-pipe and Stench-trap in Bath-room, also Waste-pipe and Stench-trap in Scullery—Superintendent's House.</p> <p>Making Apparatus for Stopping Barrels in Beer Cellar.</p> <p>Making Stays for Fixing Clothes Presses in Wards.</p> <p>2 6-ft. Iron Seats for Garden.</p> <p>48 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bolts and Nuts for New Wheelbarrows.</p> <p>36 Iron Stays, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Rods and 24 Hooks, for Hanging Curtains in Female Wards.</p> <p>Forging and Fitting up a complete Set of Iron Work for Potatoe-washer.</p> <p>Ironwork, Hasps, and Staples for Rabbit and Pigeon Houses.</p>	<p>Repairing Low-pressure Steam Boiler.</p> <p>Repairing Water-gauge on High-pressure Boiler.</p> <p>Taking down and Repairing Washing and Wringing Machines in Laundry.</p> <p>Repairing Cooking Boilers in the General Kitchen.</p> <p>30 Soup Tins New Bottomed, Rimmed, and Handles Fixed.</p> <p>Repaired Chaff-cutting Machine at Farm.</p> <p>Taking down and Repairing Hot Plates in Kitchen.</p> <p>Taking down and Repairing Ironing Stove in Laundry.</p> <p>Brass and Tin Scoops Repaired.</p> <p>6 Oil Lamps Repaired.</p> <p>Fitting Brasses, New Pins, &c., to Engine.</p> <p>Repairing Gas Purifiers.</p> <p>Repairing and keeping in good order the Bells and Indicators on Male and Female Divisions.</p> <p>Iron Grates to Ash-pits of Boiler-house.</p> <p>Repairing Screen for Ashes.</p> <p>Repairing the Ironwork of Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Spades, Forks, &c., for Farm and Garden Work.</p> <p>Keeping in Repair the various Waste-pipes and Stench-traps throughout the Asylum.</p>

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's and Smith's Shops continued.</i>	Fitting up New Iron Rack for Boots and Shoes in Steward's Stores.	Repairing Ventilators and Air-flues in the Wards and Passages.
	Making 6 Sheet-iron Shovels.	Re-leading Water-troughs in Nos. 1 and 2 Female Wards.
	Taking out Lead Troughs and 4in. Waste-pipes in Nos. 3 and 4 Male Wards, Repairing and Refixing the same, 2 Stench-traps.	Repairing Gas Fittings, Brackets, Chandeliers, &c., also taking up, Cleaning, & Re-laying Gas Mains.
	Making 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pins and Nuts for New Oak Tables for Wards.	Repairing Steam Coffee Mill in Grocery Stores.
	Fitting up Ironwork for Brewhouse Pump. Fixing a New Wrought-iron Front to Grate in No. 3 Female Ward.	Fixing and Repairing Water Closets and Urinals.
	Making 2 New Iron Straps, Bolts, and Screws for Water-cart.	Keeping in order Stop-cocks, Pipes, &c., for Water & Steam Supply.
	Fitting up Flue Door and Frame to Heating Apparatus in New Chapel.	Grates, Fenders, and Fireirons kept in Repair.
	Making 2 Sets of Ironwork for Wire Fencing in Airing Courts.	The Tin Ware used throughout the Establishment.
	Making 24 Sets of Ironwork for Sideboards to Bedsteads.	Repairing Locks and Keys throughout the Asylum and different Offices connected therewith.
	Making an Iron Rod and 12 Stays for Sun-shade in Airing Court.	Cisterns, Pipes, and Brasses to Lavatories and Pantries.
	Making 28 Brass Clips, and Fixing 60ft. of Brass Rod to Windows in Superintendent's House.	The entire Tools requisite for the different Workshops belonging to the Asylum.
	3 Dozen and 8 New Beer and Water Cans made.	Keeping in order the Steam Taps and Cooking Apparatus in the Kitchen.
	12 Dozen 3lbs. Bread Tins made for Bakehouse.	
	6 New Foot Warmers.	
	8 Coal Scuttles.	
	2 Watering Cans for Garden.	
	3 Flour Scoops.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's and Smith's Shops continued.</i>	<p>1 New Dutch Oven.</p> <p>1 Large Ladle for Kitchen.</p> <p>Also, Stoking Irons, Meat Choppers, Masons' Tools, Ironwork for Pit Saws, Farm and Garden Implements, Painters' Kettles, &c. &c.</p>	<p>The Laundry:</p> <p>Washing Machine, Belts and Gearing, Steam Engine, Pumps, High and Low Pressure Boilers, including Tubes, Gauges, and Safety-valves. Cold and Hot Water Taps in connection with the Bathrooms. Washing Basins, &c. &c. &c.</p>
	<p>1,025 Squares of Glass Glazed throughout the Asylum during the year.</p> <p>15 Ward Buckets Painted and Numbered.</p> <p>36 Easy Chairs for Male and Female Wards Varnished.</p> <p>2 Large Flower Stands Painted and Varnished.</p> <p>1 Iron Bedstead Painted and Grained Maple, for the Engineer's House.</p> <p>34 American Birch Bedsteads, each 3 Coats Varnish, for Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>9 Dressing Tables Painted and Varnished.</p> <p>Preparing, Painting, Graining in Oak, and Varnishing Sitting-room for Medical Assistant.</p> <p>Painting (2 coats) in Bed-room of Medical Assistant.</p> <p>1 Wash-hand Stand Painted and Grained Maple for the Steward's House.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting in Granite Water-closet Walls in No. 5 Male Ward.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting 1 Strong Room, 3 coats of drab; and Graining Door in Oak, No. 5 Male Ward.</p> <p>Painting 4 Sets of Pads for No. 5 ditto, 4 coats each.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting 6 Single Rooms, 1 coat; Floors, 2 coats in drab.</p> <p>Painting and Numbering Cups for Bagatelle Boards.</p>	<p>Repairing Walls in No. 5 Male Ward, and Painting Border in ditto.</p> <p>Repairing Paint in Single Room, No. 5 Male Ward.</p> <p>Burning old Paint off Door, Painting and Graining ditto in Oak, No. 5 Male Ward.</p> <p>French-polishing Pole and Rings for Window Furniture in Superintendent's House.</p>

Engineer's and Smith's Shops continued.

Painter's Shop.

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

	New Work.	Repaired.
Painter's Shop.	<p>Work done at Steward's House: Whitewashing Ceilings, Preparing Walls with Patent Knotting, Preparing and Painting Woodwork, 2 coats; and Glazing New Window Sashes of 4 Bed-rooms.</p> <p>Staircase and Passages: Whitewashing Ceilings; Preparing Walls with Patent Knotting; Sizing and Varnishing Paper, 1 coat; Painting, Graining, and Varnishing whole of Woodwork in Oak.</p> <p>Parlour: Scraping and Cleaning Walls and Ceiling; Preparing Walls with Patent Knotting; Papering and Varnishing Ceiling and Walls; Preparing, Painting, Graining, and Varnishing Woodwork in Bird's-eye Maple; Chimney-piece Marbled, &c.</p> <p>Sitting-room: Scraping Ceiling; Preparing Walls with Patent Knotting; Papering and Varnishing ditto, 2 coats; Painting, Graining, and Varnishing Woodwork in Oak.</p> <p>Kitchen: Preparing and Painting Walls, 4 coats; Woodwork, 2 coats; Graining in Oak and Varnishing ditto.</p> <p>Back Kitchen: Preparing and Painting Walls, 4 coats. Woodwork, 2 coats.</p> <p>Exterior of House: Preparing, Painting, and Graining in Oak, Varnishing Doors, Windows, and Shutters. Gable Ends 2 coats of Anticorrosive Paint, and Glazing Window Sashes in Store-room.</p> <p>4 Fire-guards Painted Green, 2 coats.</p> <p>250 Picture Frames French-polished and Glazed, for Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>6 Ottomans Painted and Grained Mahogany for ditto.</p> <p>Knotting, Preparing, and Painting in 3 coats large Clothes Press for Superintendent's House.</p> <p>Knotting, Preparing, and Painting in 3 coats Case for holding Bowls in Bowling-green.</p> <p>Varnishing 4 large Seats for No. 3 Females.</p>	<p>Scraping, Mending, and Whitewashing Ceilings; Painting Woodwork, 2 coats; Marbling Chimney-piece in Superintendent's House.</p> <p>Whitewashing, Colouring, and Cleaning Paint in Cook's Bed-room.</p> <p>Whitewashing and Cleaning Paper in Matron's Sitting-room.</p> <p>Soldering Gutter over Laundry; Cleaning out Spouting round ditto, also round General Kitchen.</p>

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

New Work.	Repaired.
<p><i>Painter's Shop continued.</i></p> <p>Painting, &c., in Nos. 1 and 2 Male Wards: Preparing and Painting Walls, 4 coats of green and border; Preparing, Painting, and Graining in Oak Doors and Jams, Clothes-press, casings in Bath-room, Water-closets, &c. &c., Varnishing ditto, and Painting Ventilators 2 coats of drab; total, 1,604 yards Graining, 382 Plain Painting.</p> <p>6 Garden Watering Cans Painted 2 coats green.</p> <p>1 Seat Varnished for No. 4 Females.</p> <p>3 Wheelbarrows Painted 2 coats.</p> <p>Preparing, Varnishing, and Fixing 14 Maps for Wards.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting Walls in Passages leading to Galleries on Male side, 1 coat of drab with border; total, 197 yards.</p> <p>Whitewashing Ceilings in Committee-room, the Superintendent's Office, and Closet adjoining; Cleaning Paper in Committee-room, Repapering Walls in Superintendent's Office, Repainting and Graining Sashes, Cleaning and Varnishing whole of Woodwork.</p> <p>Painting, Graining in Oak, and Varnishing Doors, Clothes-press, Casings, &c., in No. 4 Male Ward.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting the whole of the Exterior Doors of the Asylum, Airing Courts, Workshops, Farm Buildings, &c.</p> <p>Preparing, Painting, and Varnishing the large Entrance Gates.</p> <p>4 Clothes Boxes Painted, Grained in Mahogany, and Varnishing the same.</p> <p>1 Case Glazed and Varnished.</p>	<p>Scraping off old putty, Repairing, Glazing, and Painting the entire range of Windows in Basement Floor.</p> <p>Preparing and Painting the entire Window Sashes in Superintendent's House.</p> <p>Repairing Gutters, Ledges, Spouting on Roof of Asylum Farm Buildings, Workshops, Laundry, also Repairing Paper Hangings, Colouring, and Sundry Work done during the year.</p>

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

New Work.	Repaired.
<p>3,480 yards of Whitewashing in Male Wards, Nos. 1, 2, and 5.</p> <p>320 square yards of Pointing in Male Wards, Nos. 1 and 2.</p> <p>850 square yards of Whitewashing in Laundry.</p> <p>Cleaning and Colouring Medical Assistant's Sitting-room and Bed-room, 30 square yards.</p> <p>60 square yards of Colouring to Farm-house.</p> <p>Working and Fixing Sink-stone in Scullery of Farm-house.</p> <p>8 days assisting Painter at Steward's House.</p> <p>Pulling out Gas Retorts and taking down Brickwork. Preparing Fire-bricks, Burrs, &c., for New Work. Laying solid bed of Brickwork and Building in 5 New Retorts, including Furnaces, Flues, Dampers, Hydraulic Pipes, &c.</p> <p>Rebuilding Gate-pier at Farm Entrance.</p> <p>Removing Earthwork and taking up Overflow Pipes from Sewerage Tank to Filter-house, Relaying the same, new, in cement.</p> <p>Pitching with Broseley Brick front of Sewerage Tank. Building Dwarf Wall from Ditto to Filter-house and Laying Down Overflow Pipes to General Drain.</p> <p>Taking down and Rebuilding Brickwork, Furnace, &c., to Cooking Steam Boiler undergoing repairs.</p> <p>Brickwork taken down and Rebuilt. Two Heating Apparatuses in Laundry.</p> <p>Building small Sewerage Tank at Entrance Lodge.</p> <p>Taking out Brewing Copper for Repairs and Rebuilding the same with Furnace, Flues, &c.</p> <p>Putting in strong Posts and Stays, Straining Wire Fencing, &c., in Male and Female Airing Courts.</p> <p>Preparing Slate Bottoms for 2 New Bagatelle Boards.</p> <p>Taking up Drains and Relaying same in No. 3 Male Airing Court.</p> <p>Length of Drain from No. 3 Female Pantry to Main Sewer taken up and Relaid.</p>	<p>Cleaning out and Repairing Flues.</p> <p>Repairing Gutters, Traps, Urinals, Overflows, and Waste-water Pipes.</p> <p>Repairing Brickwork of Engine and Cooking Boilers.</p> <p>Repairing Plastering throughout Asylum.</p> <p>Repairing and Pointing Walls previous to Painting.</p> <p>Repairing Flues and Chimneys after Sweeps.</p> <p>General Repair, Alterations, and opening of Drains, &c., throughout the Asylum.</p> <p>Repairing Slating, examining Chimneys, Roofs, Hot-air Flues, &c. &c.</p>

Mason's and Bricklayer's Shops.

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

New Work.	Repaired.
<p><i>Carpenter's Shop.</i></p> <p>Dressing and Sawing 23,615 feet of Elm, Oak, and Ash Timber during the year.</p> <p>4 Clothes Boxes made for Female Wards.</p> <p>1 Case, with Compartments to hold Bowls, made and fitted in Bowling-green.</p> <p>1 large Press made for the Superintendent's House.</p> <p>250 Picture Frames made and Veneered for Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>6 Ottomans made for Wards. Nine Dressing Tables made for ditto.</p> <p>34 American Birch Bedsteads for Male and Wards.</p> <p>36 Easy Chairs made for Wards of American Birch. Four large Seats for No. 3 Females. One ditto ditto for No. 4 Females.</p> <p>Sawing and Making strong Posts for Wire Fencing in Male and Female Airing Courts.</p> <p>Making Sideboards for Epileptic Patients' Bedsteads.</p> <p>Making 4 large American Birch Tables for Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>Dove-cot made and fitted up in No. 1 Male Airing Court.</p> <p>12 New Wheelbarrows made for Navy-work.</p> <p>Making large Potatoe-washer and Trough for Farm Buildings.</p> <p>Fitting up a Self-acting Water-closet in No. 5 Female Ward.</p> <p>23 Coffins made during the year.</p>	<p>Streachers, Waterbeds, Canvas Frames, &c., kept in repair.</p> <p>The Farm and Garden Tools & Implements repaired during the year.</p> <p>Attending on Engineer, Painter, and Mason in connexion with the necessary repairs throughout the Asylum.</p> <p>Brooms, Brushes, Forks, Spades, and Pickaxes Handled and kept in repair.</p> <p>Repairing Summer Seats, Benches, and Verandas.</p> <p>Fitting in Locks, Easing Doors, &c., throughout the Asylum, Laundry, Farm Buildings, Workshops, &c.</p> <p>Repairing Chairs, Tables, Flooring, Skirtings, Seats, Presses, Lavatories, and Water-closets, during the year.</p>

Salaries and Wages.

						Per Year.
<i>Staff.</i>	†	Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	£400
		Assistant Medical Officer	...	...	...	60
	*	Chaplain	...	...	...	60
	*	Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	...	...	...	80
	†	Clerk and Steward of Asylum	...	...	...	110
		Matron	...	...	...	60
	†	Engineer and Gatekeeper	...	...	...	60
		Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	37
		Attendant Male Carpenter	...	...	...	30
		Ditto „ Mason and Bricklayer	...	...	...	30
		Ditto „ Tailor	...	...	...	30
		Ditto „ Painter and Glazier...	...	...	...	28
		Ditto „ Shoemaker	...	...	...	27
		Two Male Attendants	...	...	...	30
		Three „ „	...	...	...	27
		One „ „	...	...	...	26
		One Female Attendant	...	...	...	16
		Three „ „	...	...	...	14
		Five „ „	...	...	...	13
		Three „ „	...	...	...	12
		Night Nurse	...	...	...	17
		Cook	...	...	...	16
		Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	10
		Housemaid	...	...	...	12
		Laundress	...	...	...	20
		First Laundrymaid	...	...	...	13
		Second „	...	...	...	12
		Gardener	...	...	...	30
		Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	28
		Stoker	...	...	...	24
		Farm Servant	...	...	...	20
		Ditto Labourer	...	...	...	14
		Groom	...	...	...	10
						Per Week.
<i>Workmen.</i>	*	Cabinet Maker...	...	...	...	22s.
	*	Carpenter	...	...	...	20s.
		Upholsterer	...	...	...	11s.
	*	Cowman	...	...	...	12s.
Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.						
*Non-resident.						
†Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.						

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of the Receipts and Payments from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1859. (As prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 58.)

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions and Parishes contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Worcester Union	1,280	19	4			
Kidderminster	838	13	4			
Dudley	531	5	3			
Upton-on-Severn	455	8	1			
Droitwich	433	9	4			
Stourbridge	493	2	9			
Pershore	480	5	0			
Martley	265	17	10			
Bromsgrove	399	1	6			
Evesham	259	14	2			
West Bromwich	300	2	3			
Ledbury	27	15	2			
Tenbury	107	4	5			
Shipston-on-Stour	112	1	3			
Alcester	166	5	5			
King's Norton	470	5	11			
Cleobury Mortimer	73	4	4			
Tewkesbury	49	8	4			
Solihull	21	16	8			
Newent	16	11	6			
Bromyard	14	4	9			
				6,796	16	7
Carried forward.....				6,796	16	7

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				6,796	16	7
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	101	0	9			
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	90	14	8			
				191	15	5
From the Counties of Hertford, Huntingdon, and Bedford, under special agreement	899	0	9			
From places not contribu- ting, viz.:						
Hayfield, Derbyshire ...	15	8	11			
Dursley, Gloucester- shire	32	10	0			
Glanford Brigg, Lin- colnshire	32	11	9			
Clifton, Somersetshire ..	11	1	4			
				990	12	9
From private Patients un- der order of Justices ...	13	1	2	13	1	2
Sales from Farm and Stores	392	2	2	392	2	2
Refunded by County and City Treasurers on ac- count of Repairs (work- men's wages)	50	16	8	50	16	8
Total receipts				£8,435	4	9

PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Meat and bacon	1,593	13	9			
Flour (seconds and thirds)	703	16	0			
Oatmeal	9	2	2			
Carried forward	2,306	11	11			

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,306	11	11			
Peas	13	14	3			
Malt	427	0	0			
Hops	54	17	0			
Butter	175	1	11			
Cheese	80	7	11			
Tea	147	17	9			
Coffee	44	6	7			
Sugar	197	3	2			
Mustard	4	10	0			
Pepper	7	10	10			
Arrowroot	20	12	3			
Rice	13	14	8			
Sago	1	14	9			
Potatoes	90	12	6			
Fish	44	11	0			
Eggs	12	15	9			
Raisins and Currants	42	17	7			
Salt	2	19	0			
Cider	36	18	0			
Vinegar	5	9	8			
Bread	10	18	4			
Barm	1	7	0			
Chicory	6	3	10			
Oranges	5	6	6			
Fowls	0	8	6			
Beer	14	12	0			
Carbonate of Soda	1	13	0			
Groceries (sundries)	15	10	1			
				3,787	5	9
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	741	14	10			
Attendants and Servants ..	781	9	1			
				1,523	3	11
CLOTHING.						
Moleskin and corduroy ...	63	19	8			
Tweed cloth	75	15	7			
Beaver cloth	3	15	0			
Vestings	10	9	2			
Carried forward	153	19	5	5,310	9	8

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	153	19	5	5,310	9	8
Coat canvass	5	18	1			
Men's hats	3	5	2			
Drill	2	1	8			
Braces	0	7	0			
Serge	11	5	0			
Dowlas (shirting)	19	3	2			
Neckerchiefs	15	15	5			
Linsey woolsey	45	19	11			
Print for dresses.....	37	17	0			
Apron check	17	3	7			
Regattas	54	14	6			
Flannel	38	12	2			
Linen for women's caps ...	6	6	7			
Bonnet ribbon	3	18	4			
Cambric	3	0	4			
Silesia	2	6	4			
Pocketchiefs	9	4	4			
Calicoes	80	7	5			
Leather	176	12	9			
Grey and drab jean	18	13	2			
Men's and women's hose...	27	7	10			
Dreadnought	3	8	9			
Worsted	9	0	8			
Jaconet	0	19	6			
Trimmings	1	16	4			
Boot and shoe eyelets ...	0	10	9			
Thread, tape, buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, &c. &c.	32	6	5			
				782	1	7
NECESSARIES.						
House coal	309	10	9			
Engine slack	254	7	1			
Gas coal	110	15	1			
Soap	134	5	5			
Soda	21	13	5			
Starch	7	1	2			
Blue	2	9	0			
Carried forward	840	1	11	6,092	11	3

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	840	1	11	6,092	11	3
Candles	15	4	9			
Brushes, combs, sponges, &c.	42	14	11			
Gutta percha utensils.....	12	16	11			
Crockery and glass.....	52	1	7			
House flannel.....	23	6	11			
Dusters	1	15	0			
				988	2	0
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Medicine and surgical in- struments.	145	18	7	145	18	7
WINES, SPIRITS, AND PORTER.						
Wines	91	17	7			
Spirits	44	17	8			
Porter.....	27	10	6			
				164	5	9
FURNISHING, BEDDING, &c.						
Forfar sheeting and towel- ling.....	104	14	6			
Linen sheeting	70	6	1			
Calico ditto (twilled)...	25	0	0			
Waterproof ditto.....	24	18	8			
Blankets	1	11	0			
Bed rugs.....	19	6	6			
Table linen.....	17	4	0			
Carpets and binding	20	3	10			
Chintz.....	8	8	2			
Curled hair.....	8	18	7			
Coir	4	0	10			
Window holland.....	6	10	4			
Towelling linen	4	14	10			
Window cord	1	7	0			
Picture ditto	0	18	0			
Hassocks	3	6	6			
Door mats	0	13	10			
Carried forward	322	2	8	7,390	17	7

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	322	2	8	7,390	17	7
Bed lace, tassels, fringes, &c.	4	5	3			
Cotton knitting	1	0	10			
Cotton cord.....	2	6	9			
Feather pillows	0	14	3			
Bagatelle cloth	0	10	4			
Dimity	0	7	0			
Damask	0	6	0			
Canvass	0	4	6			
Gimp and pins	0	13	0			
				332	10	7
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Rent of land	26	18	6			
Tithes, rates, and taxes ...	48	16	4			
Cows	76	17	0			
Pigs	71	12	3			
Cowman's wages.....	32	14	0			
Seed wheat.....	5	0	0			
Grains for cows	4	13	0			
Straw.....	18	0	6			
Seeds, &c., for farm and garden	31	8	4			
Sacks	1	4	0			
Seed potatoes	3	15	0			
Farm cart	14	5	0			
Repairs to farm carts	5	17	0			
Swede turnips.....	11	17	2			
Hay	58	0	0			
Seed peas	4	4	0			
Guano.....	35	5	11			
Wire fencing	9	18	0			
Beans	4	4	0			
Bran	27	2	0			
Oats	37	2	0			
Repairs to gearing	1	18	7			
Farriery and smithwork...	4	18	4			
Use of thrashing machine	1	10	0			
Thatching of rick	0	5	0			
Killing calves.....	0	2	0			
Besoms	0	6	3			
				537	14	2
Carried forward.....				8,261	2	4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				8,261	2	4
FUNERALS, REMOVALS, AND ALLOWANCES.						
(Repaid in Maintenance Account)	32	19	6	32	19	6
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Printing, postages, station- ery, advertising, periodi- cals and books	139	2	9			
Sawing timber for furni- ture, &c.	33	7	4			
Wood turning for ditto ...	3	10	0			
Fish globes for wards	4	6	0			
Engravings for ditto	2	10	0			
Bird cages for ditto	2	0	0			
Ironmongery and kitchen requisites	59	4	8			
Cooperage during the year	11	2	9			
Elm boards	16	0	5			
Medical certificates and consultations	7	7	0			
Expenses by Patients escaping	6	14	3			
Patients seeing friends ...	0	11	6			
Patients seeing entertain- ments	0	10	0			
Laundry and ward baskets	6	11	6			
Marking ink	1	5	0			
Oil for machinery	8	10	6			
Tools for mason's shop ...	1	5	0			
Tools for tinman's ditto ...	1	2	0			
Tools for painter's ditto ...	0	5	0			
Gifts to attendants	5	2	0			
Bird seeds	3	0	0			
Tobacco and snuff	66	19	2			
Water hauling for use of Asylum	39	2	6			
Carried forward	419	9	4	8,294	1	10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	419	9	4	8,294	1	10
Repairs to hearse	9	13	0			
Cloth for shrouds	2	0	0			
Freights and carriages ...	11	18	7			
Travelling expenses	6	13	7			
Repairing Asylum clock...	1	0	0			
Music	0	16	5			
Rabbits and pigeons for airing courts	0	11	6			
Clothes line	1	10	0			
Chimney-sweep for the year	5	0	0			
Renovating bed furniture	1	4	6			
Tolls, messages, &c.	7	4	2			
Supernumerary assistance	4	19	9			
Fullers'-earth and bee's-wax	0	11	10			
Bath brick and matches...	2	14	0			
Powder and shot	0	14	1			
Repairs to letter bag	0	1	11			
Sundries	2	15	4			
				478	18	0
Workmen's wages paid on account of building and repairs	117	14	5			
Less refunded to main- tenance account	50	16	8			
				66	17	9
Total payments ...				£8,839	17	7

BALANCE

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

DR.

Receipts.						£.	s.	
1st Jan., 1859:								
Balance in Treasurer's hands	...	...	...	£1,443	14 6	1,448	19	
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	5	4 6			
<i>Receipts under the following heads:</i>								
From Sales, Produce of Labour, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	392	2	
<i>Maintenance Account, viz.:</i>								
From Private Patients	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	
„ Unions and Parishes within the County	...	...	...	...	...	6,796	16	
„ County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	101	0	
„ City of Worcester for ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	90	14	
„ Out Counties and Boroughs (not contributing)	...	...	...	...	...	990	12	
„ County and City Treasurers, for Repairs to Building,	...	...	...	...	...	629	9	4
Furniture, &c. &c. (See page 15)	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£10,462	16	5

Statement of the Financial Affairs of the

1st Jan., 1860:						£.	s.	DC
Balance in Treasurers' hands	...	...	...	£992	19 0	993	9	6
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	0	10 6			
Due from Unions and Parishes this day for Maintenance and	...	...	...	...	...	2,074	3	7
Care of Patients	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£3,067	13	1

S H E E T .

*County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from
31st December, 1859.*

C R .

Payments.							£.	s.	d.
1st Jan., 1859 :									
Balance due to Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
<i>Payments under the following heads :</i>									
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	3	11
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,787	5	9
Wines, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	5	9
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	2	0
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	18	7
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	1	7
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	10	7
Funerals, Removals, and Allowances, Repaid in Maintenance Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19	6
(See page 15) Repairs to Buildings, Furniture, &c., £629 9 4 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	7	1
Workmen's Wages (Maintenance Account) ... 66 17 9 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	9	4
Rent of Land, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	4	10
Miscellaneous, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Advertising, Periodicals, Books, Ironmongery, Water Hauling, &c. &c. ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	18	0
31st Dec., 1859 :							9,469	6	11
Balance in Treasurers' hands	...	...	...	...	...	£992 19 0 }	993	9	6
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 6 }			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10,462	16	5

Institution on the 1st January, 1860.

1st Jan., 1860 :							£.	s.	d.
Amount due to Tradesmen this day on account of Patients' }	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,479	1	9
Maintenance, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surplus available	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	11	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,067	13	1

*Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing,
and Care of Patients during the year 1859.*

	s.	D
Provisions	4	0 99459
Clothing	0	10 9763
Salaries and Wages	1	7 79792
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	1	0 94212
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 111678
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	2 15037
Furniture and Bedding	0	4 36717
Garden and Farm	0	6 120452
Miscellaneous	0	6 77052
	9	4 124130
Less Received from Sales, from Stores, Produce of Labour, &c.	0	5 6327
Net Average Weekly Cost per head	8	11 118273 13043
Daily Average Number of Patients Resident.....	357	¹⁷⁸ / ₃₆₅
Weekly charge for Patients from) Parishes and Unions within the) County	First half-year ...8s. 6d. Second ditto .....8s. 0d.	
Ditto from Out-Counties & Boroughs..	11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.	
Ditto for Private Patients	8s. 6d.	

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

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quar.	3rd Quar.	4th Quar.
Flour (Seconds), per sack, 280lbs.	33s.	32s.	38s. 6d.	34s.
" (Thirds), "	30s.	29s.	35s. 6d.	31s.
Beef and Mutton, per lb. ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. & 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. & 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12d.	12d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 12d.
Cheese, per lb.	4d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Tea, per lb.	2s. 11d.	2s. 9d.	3s.	3s. 2d.
Coffee (raw), per cwt.	100s.	112s.	90s.	105s.
Sugar (raw), per cwt.	41s.	44s. 4d.	42s.	42s.
Rice, per cwt.	11s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	15s.	14s.
Oatmeal, per cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	17s. 6d.
Split Peas, per cwt.	16s.	14s. 6d.	16s.	16s.
Barley (Pearl), per cwt. ... ..	...	...	...	18s.
Malt, per bushel	8s.	7s. 11d.	8s.	8s.
Coals (Household), per ton ...	14s. 6d.	14s.	13s. 6d.	14s.
Slack (Engine), per ton	9s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	8s. 9d.	11s. 6d.
Gas Coals (Durham), per ton ..	25s.	25s.	25s.	25s.
Soaps (White), per cwt.	45s. 6d.	...	...	...
" (Yellow), per cwt.	36s. 6d.	33s. 6d.	35s.	39s.
" (Soft), per firkin of 64lbs. ...	14s.	15s.	15s.	13s.
Soda, per cwt.	8s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Candles (Dips), per 12lbs. ...	6s. 2d.	6s. 1d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 9d.
Composites, per 12lbs.	8s. 10d.	9s. 3d.	9s. 6d.	8s. 9d.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
To Supplied Asylum :—				By Stock on hand beginning			
3,684 Gallons New Milk ...	153	10	0	of the year	689	12	0
2,661 " Skimmed ditto ...	66	11	6				
1,020 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	66	3	1	" Lady-day Quarter—Seeds,			
Cream	7	12	0	Stock, Rates and Taxes,			
650 lbs. Beef ...	14	17	11	Provender, Rent of Land,			
400 lbs. Veal ...	10	0	0	Wages, &c., of Farm	167	4	5
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, } Fruit, &c. &c. ... }	273	0	0	Men and Gardener.....			
To Sold :—				" Midsummer Quarter	183	9	3
201½ Gallons New Milk ...	6	16	2				
293 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	16	15	7	" Michaelmas Quarter.....	52	0	7
Cream ...	0	4	4				
2 Cows ...	26	7	0	" Christmas Quarter.....	195	9	3
1 Calf ...	1	15	0				
109 Pigs ...	203	10	0	" Balance (in favour)	256	17	7
108 Bushels Wheat ...	28	12	0				
60 Bushels Beans ...	15	2	9				
Hides ...	1	10	6				
Cabbage Plants ...	0	7	6				
Sundries ...	1	12	9				
Value of Live & Dead Stock } on hand end of the year ... }	650	5	0				
	£1 544	13	1				