

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

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THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER:

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

1856.

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Committee of Visitors for 1856.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WARD, Witley Court, Worcester.
THOS. GALE CURTLER, ESQ. (Chairman), Bevere House, Worcester.
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RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., Worcester.
JOHN GOODWIN, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.
EDWARD CORLES, ESQ., Worcester.
WM. LEWIS, ESQ., Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Chaplain.

REV. EDWARD HORTON.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Treasurer.

SIR EDMUND HUNGERFORD LECHMERE, BART.

Clerk and House Steward.

MR. J. C. HUME.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY
QUARTER SESSIONS, 1856, AND TO THE JUSTICES AND TOWN
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY
DAYS OF THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1855, PURSUANT TO THE
62ND SEC. OF THE ACT OF 16 AND 17 VIC., CHAP. 97.

PURSUANT to the requirements of the above Statute, your
Committee proceed to make their Annual Report.

In the first place, they beg to state that during the past year
they have caused the division walls between the four southern
airing courts to be removed, as recommended by the
Commissioners in Lunacy at their visit in September 1854,
so that now the whole space in front of the Asylum
appropriated to Patients, is formed into two very spacious
airing courts, one for males and the other for females; this
alteration very much improves the view from the courts
towards the neighbouring hills, admits the air more freely to
circulate, and gives less the appearance of confinement.
Classification is still maintained as far as is necessary, though
of course reduced by these alterations, which, with other
advantages, give greater facility for the supervision of the
Patients.

Sun shades also have been erected in these courts as recommended by the Commissioners.

On the recommendation of Dr. Sherlock, instruments for a brass band have been provided at a cost of £33. 16s. (the performers being the attendants) for the amusement of the Patients, the beneficial effects of which will be detailed in Dr. Sherlock's Report.

On examining the drains during the existence of the cholera last year, it was ascertained that they were very shallow and defective, and that a continuous and offensive effluvia arose therefrom; it has been found necessary to take them up and to construct new ones of proper dimensions, depth, and fall, to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance.

The supply of water from the tanks and wells during a great portion of the past year has been very short of the quantity required, and resort was necessarily had to Cary's Brook for an additional supply, at a considerable cost in labour and hauling; to prevent this in future your Committee have, as indicated by their last Annual Report, caused an additional tank, capable of holding 100,000 gallons of rain water, to be constructed, and which is now completed. It is estimated that from this and the tanks originally made a full supply of rain water will always be available for the purposes of washing and cooking, and that the wells will then yield an ample quantity for all the other purposes of the Establishment.

The number of Patients in the Asylum on the 29th November, 1854, (the date of the last visit of the Sub-Committee prior to the last Annual Report) was as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
The number on the 29th November last, the date of the last visit of the Sub-Committee, was	105	110	215
	108	125	233

The Sub-Committee of Visitors have found the following numbers of Patients at the Asylum on their several visits within the past year:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
January 31	105	.....	115	.....	220
April 4	110	.....	119	.....	229
May 24	113	.....	122	.....	235
July 22	112	.....	125	.....	237
September 21	110	.....	126	.....	236
November 29	108	.....	125	.....	233

This table affords further proof that the Asylum, built for 200 Patients only, became manifestly inadequate for the proper accommodation of the number of Patients received from time to time.

During the past summer great inconvenience has arisen by the progress of the works and alterations. Classes were necessarily mixed and the day-rooms crowded, but by judicious care and management the Patients were tranquil and no accident occurred.

Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that those works are very nearly completed, and (when finished) that the Asylum will afford proper accommodation for 330 Patients.

Great credit is due to Dr. Sherlock for the care and treatment of the Patients, and the general management of the Establishment. His unwearied exertions, aided by undoubted ability and good judgment, demand from your Committee their unqualified expressions of approbation.

The conduct of the officers and servants during the past year has been satisfactory. Within the year accidents have happened to two Patients in the endeavours of the attendants to restrain them from acts of violence. On investigation of the circumstances in each case, the Committee came to the conclusion that the attendants used no more force than was actually necessary for the occasion.

On the 22nd of May last the Asylum was visited by W. J. Mylne and J. R. Hume, Esquires, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who made the following entry in the Visitors' Book:—

“Worcester County Asylum,

“22nd May, 1855.

“There are at present 235 Patients in this Asylum, of whom 112 are males, and 123 females. We have seen and examined all of them, and found them, with very rare exceptions, tranquil and orderly: none of them were under instrumental coercion, which appears, indeed, to be never employed. One man was placed in temporary seclusion, and seclusion for short periods, we are informed, is used occasionally.

“In general, the bodily health of the Patients is good, and there is no contagious or epidemic disorder prevailing among them. Since the visit of the Commissioners last September, 78 Patients have been admitted, and 18 have been discharged.

“Within the same period no fewer than 40 have died, chiefly from cerebral disease of various kinds, and 8 from cholera. This appears to be a high rate of mortality.

“The different galleries and apartments we find clean, sweet, airy, and comfortable. The drains also appear now to be in good order, as we did not detect any offensive effluvia arising from them, and we are assured that much attention has latterly been given to cleansing and improving them: the supply of water, however, still continues to be scanty and of inferior quality.

“The farm and grounds are in a course of gradual and very evident improvement

“About 160 of the Patients, nearly in equal numbers of each sex, are regularly employed upon the premises and out of doors, at work suited to their several habits and capacities. Nearly the same number are in the habit of attending Divine service in Chapel on Sunday.

“With reference to the suggestions and recommendations in the last entry of the Commissioners, we observe—

“1.—That a great improvement has taken place in the clothing of the Patients, which is clean and comfortable; and generally the inmates of both sexes appear to us to be clean and neat in their persons and dress; the bedding also was clean, and of good quality.

"2.—That the dietary has been improved by the substitution of an additional dinner of solid food; we examined the provisions, and found them of good quality.

"3.—That some little additional furniture has been introduced into the wards, and that more is in preparation.

"4.—That considerable additions have been made to the supply of periodical publications, and that a library of entertaining books is in the course of formation.

"5.—That sun shades have been erected in the larger (front) airing courts on each side of the house, and that seats are also ordered for them.

"6.—That in those airing courts the divisional walls have been taken down and two of them thrown together, whereby a manifest and great improvement has been effected.

"We learn that the plan for the formation of a Cemetery within the grounds has been abandoned for the present, the Visitors having hopes of being able to come to some arrangement with the Parish.

"We made a variety of verbal suggestions to the Superintendent, which he has promised to bear in mind and carry out whenever opportunities occur.

"The Establishment appears to us to be under judicious and active management, and its condition, we think, reflects credit on those to whom the conduct of it is more immediately entrusted.

"J. W. MYLNE, } *Commissioners*
 "J. R. HUME, } *in Lunacy.*"

In the remarks of the Commissioners, the fact of 40 Patients having died since the previous September is especially noticed, on which we think it necessary to observe that the causes of the high rate of mortality about the latter end of the last year were adverted to in the last Annual Report of your Committee, and fully explained in Dr. Sherlock's Annual Report of the same date.

Your Committee purposely avoid any reference to the number of admissions, deaths, recoveries, and removal of Patients within the past year, that subject more properly

falling within the province of the Medical Superintendent to report upon.

Another point to which the Commissioners have adverted is the formation of a Cemetery within the grounds, which they observe "has been abandoned for the present, the Visitors having hopes of coming to some arrangement with the Parish."

Your Committee are not aware what arrangement is here meant: they think it proper to state that the Vicar of Powick has constantly remonstrated against the continual practice of the burial of Pauper Lunatics in his churchyard.

Your Committee admit the justice of his complaint, and the hardship on the Parish; but there seems to be no remedy at present provided for such a case. We have the concurrent opinions of the late Dr. Grahamsley, Dr. Sherlock, and the Commissioners in Lunacy, that it is by no means desirable to annex Burial-grounds to Lunatic Asylums; and the reasons urged against it determined your Committee to abandon all thoughts of it.

Your Committee, however, cannot believe that a long period will transpire without legislation on the subject, and they submit in this Report the following correspondence bearing upon it:—

"Bevere House, Worcester,

"6th July, 1855.

"SIR,—I observe a Bill is before Parliament in reference to Lunatic Asylums, and take the liberty to suggest to the Commissioners, through you, the propriety of procuring power to purchase Land for Burial-ground at some reasonable distance from the Asylum. It seems that Burial-grounds within the Asylum lands are very objectionable, and reasonably so. It is impossible to send the deceased Paupers to distant Parishes for interment, and some Unions decline to remove them; thus an obvious hardship is made to exist upon the Clergyman and Parishioners in every Parish where an Asylum is situate, and natural remonstrances are made to the Visitors. At present, however, no power seems to exist authorising the purchase of land for this special purpose (disabled persons

should be authorised to sell.) Could not a clause, extending the powers of the present Act for sale and purchase of land to the purposes of Burial-grounds, be inserted in the present Bill? As it would be requisite to provide for fencing, &c., and also the erection of Buildings for the performance of the Burial Service, and giving authority to any Clergyman to perform the service (to prevent any claim or interference by the Clergyman of the Parish), perhaps the Commissioners will think that more time should be taken for the consideration of the subject. I have, however, thought it proper to draw their attention to it.

“ I am, &c.,

“ T. G. CURTLER.

“ To the Secretary, to

“ The Commissioners in Lunacy.”

“ Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

“ 19, Whitehall-place, 7th July, 1855.

“ SIR,—I have received, and will at the earliest period lay before the Commissioners in Lunacy, your letter of the 6th inst., relating to the question of providing Burial-grounds for the interment of Pauper Patients dying in Asylums. The Commissioners are well aware of the difficulties which have been found in making satisfactory arrangements for that purpose. A clause with that object has been submitted on the part of the Visitors of the Hants Asylum, and forwarded to the Home Office for the consideration of Sir George Grey, who, however, is not, I believe, disposed, this Session at all events, to legislate upon the matter.

“ I am, &c.,

“ R. S. LUTWRIDGE,

“ T. G. Curtler, Esq.”

“ SECRETARY.

Your Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. Acock, of Cheltenham, for the erection of a Chapel and Bell Tower, at the cost of £1,750, and it is estimated by the Architect that £150 further will be required for clock, bell, and necessary appendages, making together the sum of £1,900; for the payment of these sums and Architect's Commission sufficient funds remain in hand from the last loan of £6,000.

Your Committee much regret that in consequence of the high price of provisions and other causes they have been compelled to raise the rate of weekly pay for the Patients from 10s. to 12s., which rate, for the present, it will be necessary to continue.

The Clerk's bills for professional business were delivered, as usual, at the commencement of the year. The charges were of the same nature as those made by the late Clerk, but your Committee doubted whether some of the correspondence and other things charged for, and forming a considerable aggregate item in the account, were not covered by the salary of £60 per annum, and therefore consulted the Commissioners in Lunacy, who thought that such charges fell within the scope of the ordinary duties of the Clerk, but the Commissioners added, "If the correspondence involves the necessity of employing and paying extra hands, the Commissioners are of opinion that he may reasonably claim to be reimbursed the payments out of pocket." The Commissioners thought also that the correspondence could not be charged for as professional, but that any extra remuneration for the same must rest exclusively with the Visitors at their discretion.

The Clerk, in consequence, and having also had considerable extra labour assigned to him, applied for compensation, and the subject was referred to the Reverend J. Pearson, Sir Offley Wakeman, Baronet, and John Goodwin, Esquire, three members of the Committee, who reported that "the charges, hitherto allowed as extras, ought to be discontinued, and that in future all business (except of a strictly professional character) should be included in the salary; with this view they recommended the salary to be raised from £60 to £80 a-year, stating that the former sum was an inadequate remuneration for the discharge of the Clerk's responsible duties." In this arrangement and recommendation your Committee concurred.

In the first Annual Report (January, 1854,) an account was given of the application of an aggregate sum of £58,000 principal money which had been borrowed on mortgage up to that period, and £65. 7s. 8d. received for rent of land, on which account it was shown that a balance of £3,390. 6s. 8d. then remained unapplied. Your Committee now proceed to give an account of the application of that balance as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance reported in first Annual Report				3,390	6	8
Error discovered since.....				1	12	5
				<hr/>		
				3,391	19	1
				<hr/>		
Paid Rogers and Meysey (second account) for Gas Fittings				35	12	9
„ Marshall for Repairs to ditto				51	13	2
„ Law Charges, Walford <i>re</i> Coventry	20	14	6			
„ „ Ditto <i>re</i> Earl Beauchamp	4	0	0			
„ „ Chaplin <i>re</i> Coventry	62	16	0			
„ „ Sir C. Rushout's Cost in do.	27	18	8			
„ „ Helm, Solicitor, Law Bills	285	10	7			
„ „ „ Executors	45	0	5—	446	0	2
„ Helm, Clerk to Visitors, Salary to December, 1853				96	13	2
„ Greaves, for Cement				47	12	0
„ Chubb, for New Locks.....				25	13	6
„ Ganderton, for Farm Buildings, as per Contract.....				1,500	0	0
„ Ditto, for Extra Work in ditto, and to Rain-water Tank				195	17	11
Filter and Soil Tank						
„ Knight, Architect, Commission ...				148	0	0
„ Haden and Co., on Disputed Account on Old Contract, now certified by Medland				49	1	4
				<hr/>		
Carried forward				2,596	4	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,596	4	0
Paid Ganderton for various Works and Repairs				183	0	0
„ Ditto, for Lodge and Walls, as per Contract				250	0	0
„ Smith, for Shrubs				24	6	8
„ Hardy and Padmore, Ironwork ...	33	16	9			
„ Ditto, for Cistern	38	6	9	72	3	6
„ Distin and Co., for Brass Instruments				33	16	9
„ Thomson, for Draining				51	14	6
„ Pitt, for Brewing Utensils				26	19	0
„ Wood, for Ladders				11	1	0
„ Cost of two Verandas in Airing Courts				60	11	4
„ For Timber, Lattice-work, Hearthstones, Slates, Repairs to Roads, and other Repairs, and various Incidental Expenses				59	8	10
„ Balance transferred to new Capital Account				22	13	6
				<hr/>		
				£3,391	19	1
				<hr/>		

The expenditure for the new Buildings, Alterations, Chapel, new Tank, &c., will exhaust the £6,000 last borrowed.

The Committee of Visitors, therefore, have no fund on which to draw for necessary current repairs, &c., as authorised by the 38th sec. of 16 and 17 Vic., c. 97, and which repairs they find will amount to a considerable annual sum.

No provision has been made for the supply of furniture for the new dormitories, or for clothing for additional Patients on their admission; for all these purposes your Committee consider that a sum of £900 at least will be forthwith required, and that it should be raised, £800 by the County and £100 by the City of Worcester, and placed to a separate account by the Treasurers.

Your Committee have visited the Asylum twelve times during the past year, and the Sub-Committee six times during the same period. The latter Committee, on each occasion, inspected the wards and every part of the Asylum, and, as far as circumstances would permit, saw every Patient therein. They also examined the order and certificate for admission of every Patient, and made entries in the book kept for that purpose of all matters requiring notice. These entries require no further remark than that they prove the great regularity and business-like management of the Establishment by the Superintendent, and those under him, and the great care of, and attention paid to the Patients.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without drawing attention to the remarks of Dr. Sherlock in his last Annual Report in reference to the practice of sending Criminal Lunatics to County Asylums. The Doctor stated that in the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy and most Physicians of Asylums throughout the country, the presence of Criminal Lunatics acted prejudicially on the other inmates. Also, that ordinary Asylums were not constructed for the safe custody of such persons. That the proper Patients soon learnt the history of crime and errors of the Criminals, and would frequently speak of the association with them with regret, and of course dissatisfaction. Dr. Sherlock has often complained of this practice, and your Committee, not doubting that such complaint is well founded, now draw special attention to it, in the hope that the Commissioners in Lunacy will urge the Government to provide a proper remedy.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

THIRD 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 completion of another year again demands the production of the usual Annual Report of your Superintendent, and he has much satisfaction in stating, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, that the Asylum progresses favourably, and continues to develop still further its several resources for the cure of those mentally afflicted. The advanced state of many minor improvements and additions, and some alterations of arrangements which were hitherto found desirable for the efficiency of the Establishment, have for the most part admitted of their being brought into operation ; and the organised system of domestic management, extending to minute but essential details, has been by practice so adapted to the requirements of the inmates, their comfort, and care, that much less difficulty and distraction will be experienced in conducting the ordinary concerns of the Institution ; and while the formation of this system might be thought likely to favour a lapse into a formal routine, it is nevertheless obvious that it affords greater scope and facility for alteration or development as the increased experience of time and its accompanying progress may demand or

circumstances require. An active, constant, and judicious superintendence on the part of the Committee and their officers will avoid the occurrence of any hebetude in the conducting of the Asylum, and must lead to frequent and beneficial changes, as they are found useful elsewhere, or as they may be called into being from an observance and study of the nature and requirements of the community over which they preside.

Although the general principles of management and treatment now recognised are the same in most of the Asylums of this country, the situation of each adds or detracts in many respects from their resources, and it has consequently been found that this element alone causes considerable latitude in many respects in their management and necessary expenditure; and by adroitly taking advantage of the means in each case capable of easy attainment, success and prosperity are materially secured.

At the end of the year 1854 there remained under treatment in the Asylum 218 Patients, 104 males and 114 females. During the current year 101 Patients have been admitted, 53 males and 48 females, making a total of 319 which have been under treatment: 38 Patients have been discharged recovered, in equal numbers from either sex. Twelve have been removed improved, 7 males and 5 females, not a few of whom were at the period of their removal in an advanced stage of convalescence, while others were cases of a chronic and, so far as could be judged, of a harmless character, for whose care and protection various provision would be made by friends or others. In each case of this description particular regard has been paid to the position in which the lunatic was to be placed. This number also includes the cases of Patients transferred to other Asylums, subsequently to the fixing of their settlements.

The deaths during the year amounted to 39, of whom 24 were males and 15 females.

The average number resident throughout the year was 231, 110 males and 121 females.

The number of cases admitted and under treatment exceed those recorded in the Report of the previous year by 13 and 20 respectively.

One person was twice admitted during this year for two attacks, and a second was re-admitted a few days after leaving the Asylum, where he had been resident for nearly 18 months. In both cases their seizures were attributed to habits of intemperance, which had also in the first instance caused their mental unsoundness, a proof that this form of insanity is likely to recur, or is difficult of eradication, and requires a longer probationary residence under the surveillance of an Asylum than is practised with regard to other cases. Violent maniacal excitement generally attends this form of insanity in its early stage, but under the treatment and discipline of an Asylum it soon subsides, and the persons become calm and free from delusion or hallucination, although they retain the craving for stimulants and for their former haunts and associations; they have lost the power of self-control, and are unable to resist the temptation which has proved their ruin. In both these cases was observed the moral perversion of conduct and feeling known as moral insanity. To strangers in Asylums these cases might appear to be unsuited for its restraint and care; their plausibility, apparent candour, and correctness of demeanour, would favour the assumption, but none are known to be more crafty, designing, irascible, and untruthful, than persons labouring under this form of mental disease. They lose all self-respect, they malign their best and dearest friends, and distort every

transaction; and they appear to live in the hope of being able soon to resume their depraved and vicious line of conduct, while they at the same time profess the deepest penitence, and attempt to explain away their former follies and debauchery.

The frequency of the recurrence of attacks of mental unsoundness, as showing the disposition of the disease to return, is indicated by a reference to the admissions of this year, and it also points to the importance of making careful provision for the comfort and support of those who, though recovered, have been once insane, either by friends or parochial authorities. Of the admissions this year, 8 males and 5 females were known to have suffered from one previous attack of insanity; 4 males and 5 females were said to have had many previous attacks; and 2 males had previously suffered from delirium tremens. Thus, 24 Patients, or about 24 per cent. of the whole admissions, had been previously insane, which exhibits the urgent necessity for exercising great caution in removing from the Asylum cases under treatment prior to the establishment of their health and the confirmation of their mental recovery. Were a comparison drawn between a fixed number of the general population of the county, and the same of those recovered from an attack of insanity, it would be found that by far the larger proportion of seizures would occur in the latter series; for 24 admissions have occurred out of the small number of the population hitherto affected, while only 77 original attacks have been admitted during the year.

The recoveries are in the ratio of 37.5 per cent. calculated upon the admissions, or almost 12 per cent. upon the total number under treatment during the year. Eighteen of these were admitted during the year, and 20 were discharged out of

those remaining under treatment at the date of the last Report. Seventeen of the admissions presented the complication with epilepsy ; 8 with paralysis of various forms ; 26 had been insane over twelve months ; and 4 were idiotic from birth ; while many were much reduced by long-continued bodily and mental disease, which in not a few of them terminated fatally, and in several soon after their admission. From this statement it appears that 50 per cent. of the cases were of that character which seldom results in recovery, but are, however, capable of various degrees of relief and improvement. The majority of this class of cases become permanent residents in Asylums, and are not frequently enabled to return to their homes. The number of cases sent in during the early stages of the disease would appear from Table III. to be larger than they usually are ; but it should be observed that officers of parishes and others generally state the duration of illness to be only from the date of the last exacerbation, or from the period when the Patient has come under their notice for admission into an Asylum, although many may have, in fact, been previously for months or years insane, and unable to conduct their ordinary concerns. The same want of precision in the information afforded is equally applicable to the statements given as to the cause of their illness, for frequently some one circumstance in the history of the case has been selected as the cause of the attack, and which may be only an accidental accompaniment, or a delusive product of their illness. For these reasons, it is highly desirable that some person should accompany the Patients to the Asylum who has known their history and circumstances for a considerable period. The personal inquiry would afford more insight into the nature of the case than the usual amount of tabulated information. It is still a subject for regret that cases have been detained

in Workhouses, or at the homes of their friends, till their mental disease assumes a chronic type; many of these cases at the time of their admission are observed to have suffered personal injury to a greater or less extent, in most instances from inability on the part of those having them under their care to prevent such occurrences. Not a few of them have been, from want of proper means of treatment, constantly restrained in their beds, and have suffered great degradation in their habits, which is not easily removed; and others from a continuance of their excitement, and the consequent scenes of disturbance, have been reduced to a helpless, or even typhoid state, from which some rally in the Asylum with difficulty, while others sink rapidly. Great mental incapacity, and a total inability to resume the duties of their previous life, is the ordinary result of these cases, which would in many instances be avoided by a prompt line of conduct in the commencement of the disease.

The mortality for the year was in the ratio of 12.2 per cent. on the total number under treatment, or 16.8 per cent. on the mean number resident. As is usually observed in Asylums, the rate of mortality was much higher amongst the male population, in whom it reached 15.2 per cent.; while among the females, calculated also upon the total number under treatment, it only reached 9.2 per cent. The greater frequency amongst the male insane of diseases of the brain accounts for this large excess, while in other diseases there is observed a greater similarity; 15 males died of paralysis, epilepsy, and apoplexy, and only 4 females are recorded as dying from these affections of the nervous centres.

Disease of the heart was the cause of death in two males; phthisis, and other affections of the respiratory organs, were fatal in 6 cases—Bright's disease in 2 cases; maniacal

exhaustion is assigned as the cause of death in 2 cases; decay and exhaustion consequent upon advanced life was fatal in 3 cases; while cirrhosis of the liver, chronic disease of the knee-joint, strangulation of a knuckle of intestine from intussusception, chronic vomiting, and diarrhœa with abstinence, furnished each one death.

It would appear from this enumeration that disease of the ordinary character was the cause of death in the whole of these cases, and that those only are special which are ascribed to the exhaustion consequent upon maniacal excitement, but such would not be a strictly correct statement, for in many of them the fatal termination was the result of habits and conduct incidental to their insanity; but in tabulating the causes of death, the name of the disease which proved fatal is given as the cause, excluding from that account any notice of the causes which may have induced such disease. Amongst the insane, the depraved appetites of some, the abstemiousness or voracity of others, the degradation of habits, the occasional infliction of injuries on their own persons, the excitement and constant activity of many, the exhaustion of their nervous energy, the want of sleep, the disinclination to assume the horizontal posture, the depressing effects of long-continued mental disease and the concomitant debility, are frequent exciting causes of their diseases.

There is great difficulty in learning from many of them any account of their symptoms or sufferings, and which are frequently masked by them to a great extent till their diseases have assumed a degree of intensity incapable of the relief which might, in the first instance, have been afforded them; these various conditions concur in rendering the diseases of the insane and their treatment somewhat different to that which prevails among the general community.

A reference to Table XIII. shows that 19 of those admitted during the year have died during its progress, which indicates clearly the advanced stage of disease in which many are sent to the Asylum. Fourteen of these cases are recorded as dying within three months of their admission, some of them only a few days afterwards. To place such cases earlier under treatment in a suitable Hospital for the insane would remove the responsibility of transferring cases in a dying state; for this step, in an advanced stage of exhaustion, only tends to favour their fatal termination sooner even than would probably be the case were they retained in their previous places of residence.

An inquest was held during the year in reference to the death of a woman subject to epilepsy, who, while assisting the attendant of her ward in some domestic work, was suddenly seized with a fit, from the effects of which she never recovered. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned the verdict "That she died during an epileptic seizure."

Of the cases in which a *post mortem* examination was permitted, 14 were observed to present an inflammatory condition of the membranes of the brain, marked by opacity and thickening of the arachnoid, with effusion into the tissue of the pia mater, into the cavity of the arachnoid, and into the lateral ventricles.

In the cases of general paralysis of some standing, the membranes were found adherent in patches over the superior surface of the hemispheres to the gray matter of the convolutions, which was much softened, and easily broken down. The lining of the ventricles in these cases was also observed to have undergone an inflammatory process, and in several instances presented a minutely crystalline appearance. Congestion of the brain, and of its membranes, was observed in 5 cases, which were those of persons dying during maniacal

excitement or from epilepsy. Pallor of the substance of the brain, and an empty state of the superficial vessels, was observed in 9 cases, which were those of persons dying in an exhausted state from epilepsy, phthisis, and other debilitating diseases. Effusion of blood beneath the arachnoid, or into its cavity, or into the substance of the brain, was observed in 6 cases, which were persons dying from apoplexy, attacks of paralysis, and epilepsy. Atheroma of the arteries of the brain was observed in 4 cases. In several cases of prolonged mental disease the convolutions were found diminished in size, and their space occupied by serous effusion; a want of symmetry between the hemispheres of opposite sides was also remarked. In one case of recurrent mania, a fibrous tumour of the dura mater, indenting the cerebrum on its superior surface, was observed. In one case of epilepsy, calcareous deposits were found scattered throughout the cerebral substance surrounding the lateral ventricles, one of which contained about 8 ounces of clear serum. In one case of epilepsy, depending upon injury of the head, a thickening of the frontal bone was observed on its inner surface, and pressing on the cerebral substance. In one case of paralysis, complicated with valvular disease and hypertrophy of the heart, ramolissement of the brain was observed extending externally to the central organs of the lateral ventricles, and engaging a large portion of the cerebral substance. An encysted coagulum of blood was observed in the cavity of the arachnoid in a man who had experienced a paralytic seizure some five months prior to his admission. The surface of one hemisphere of the brain was hollowed out on its superior and lateral surface to receive this large cyst, which measured above 6 inches in length by 3 in breadth. Thickness of speech, loss of memory of words, irregularity of the pupils, and recurring attacks of mania, were

the only symptoms present during life, prior to an attack of cerebral congestion, in which he died comatose.

Table IV. shows the assigned causes of illness in those admitted, so far as these have been ascertained. In reference to the hereditary transmission of insanity, it may be stated that the numbers given as showing this predisposition are only proximate; for friends are generally found averse to afford information on this subject, from an unwillingness on their part to acknowledge the existence of any family disease.

Only two men are recorded as having this predisposition, and in both of these instances members of their family were resident in the Asylum, and their history was to some extent known beforehand. The moral causes this year rather exceed the physical. 25 per cent. of the whole admissions may be set down to the trials of life and the struggles for subsistence, maintained by persons, whether from want and poverty, over-exertion of mind and body, loss of situations and desertion by friends, or from reverses of fortune, and domestic troubles of various kinds. Disappointed affections and blighted prospects of settling in life produced about 9 per cent. Grief and frights are reported as producing each over 4 per cent. Physical causes were assigned as the origin of the disease in 41 cases. Intemperance alone produced 9 per cent.; epilepsy and congenital malformation 10 per cent. The more prominent of the remaining agencies were injuries of the head, bodily disease of various kinds, the superannuation of old age, and previous illness of a similar character.

The greater proportion of those admitted were agricultural labourers, with whom may be classed gardeners and the occupiers of small farms. These together formed over 30 per cent. of the male admissions. Workers on canals, shoemakers, and nailers, were admitted in larger numbers than from other

trades. Amongst the females, in addition to the wives and daughters of the above classes, domestic servants, dressmakers, washerwomen, gloveresses, and schoolmistresses, were the most frequent in the order of their enumeration.

More than 30 per cent. of those admitted were reported as having made attempts to commit suicide, and 12 per cent. more were said to have harboured such a disposition. In attacks of acute mania, melancholia, and some forms of monomania, this complication was the more common. No accident from this cause has occurred during the year. Several of the Patients continued to manifest this propensity and made frequent attempts on their lives, which were all, however, discovered in sufficient time to prevent the consummation of their wishes. Strangulation was the means adopted in the majority of such instances. Abstinence, which for a time seemed epidemic at the close of the past year, has presented fewer examples than formerly, while other modes of contemplated self-destruction have correspondingly increased. Two cases of severe cut-throat were admitted ; in one of which an extensive and deep transverse wound had been inflicted, extending through the upper portion of the trachea backwards to the gullet. The subject of this was an old man lately seized with paralysis, who fancied that he was on the point of being tortured in various ways and murdered. In consequence of these delusions he inflicted this wound upon himself. At the time he suffered from copious hemorrhage, and had subsequently, on several occasions, torn ligatures and the dressings from the wound. He had been kept constantly in restraint prior to his admission, and, although the delusions and restlessness continued for some time, he by careful watching and attention recovered, and is now, though timid and weakly, daily engaged in assisting the stoker. The other case was that of an aged

industrious woman, who had long nursed a bedridden parent beyond her strength and with insufficient means of support;—she fell into bad health and became hypochondriacal; her appetite failed; she obtained no sleep; she presently thought that officers were approaching to seize the bed on which she lay and to remove her to prison; she affirmed she should be hanged; and under the influence of these terrors she inflicted several wounds across the lower part of the neck, none of which, however, penetrated the air passages. When admitted she suffered from chronic inflammation of the stomach; disease of the heart and asthma were also present; she improved in mind and bodily health for some weeks, but becoming again very restless and deluded, she was seized with inflammation of the air passages, under which she rapidly sank. The health of the inmates has been generally good throughout the year. Slight colds, diarrhœa, and boils, have been prevalent to some extent, and appeared to be referable to the influence and changes of the seasons. The frequency of head attacks and of diseases of the nervous centres, attended with convulsions, has been constantly very marked; most of these, however, even at the date of their admission, presented the characters or the premonitory symptoms usually observed in such cases. The largest proportion of the medical treatment has been required by the admissions of the year, of whom it is recorded that the health of 17 persons was indifferent from functional derangement; of 10 bad from chronic disease of various kinds; 22 suffered from debility and exhaustion, resulting in some from the violence of their mental disease, and in the others from injuries to their persons, diarrhœa, nervous exhaustion, and congestion of various internal organs; 6 suffered from epilepsy, conjoined with serious debility; and 11 from epilepsy, whose bodily condition was not greatly deranged; 8 suffered

from paralysis, in 6 of whom it had attained an advanced stage; 4 from disease of the heart, and 2 from rheumatism of long standing. The bodily health of 21 of the cases was good.

The tranquillity and contentment of the Patients has varied considerably at different periods of the year. A marked increase in the number of epileptic seizures and of their violence, and of paroxysms of maniacal excitement, has been frequently observed after changes in the temperature and other conditions of the atmosphere. The same effect was produced both on the male and female Patients. During a great portion of the year, in consequence of the extension of the Asylum, a large number of workmen were employed on the buildings, whose presence created considerable disturbance amongst the inmates and some confusion in the management. Some few cases, chiefly females, were during the whole time observed to continue in a more restless and unmanageable condition than ordinary, but beyond the excitement no accident or injury was sustained by any one.

One Patient, an old man, sustained a fracture of both bones of the leg while being separated from another Patient, with whom he was quarrelling. Another man sustained a fracture of one of the ribs while being held by some of his fellow Patients after attacking the attendant of his ward. In both cases these Patients had become suddenly excited, and were with difficulty prevented doing further injury. Your Committee, after investigating the circumstances of each, found that the attendants had exercised their endeavours to prevent such accidents, and had used no more force than was necessary upon the occasions.

Every apartment which could be rendered available for the accommodation of Patients has been put in requisition during the past year, and several times considerable overcrowding

occurred. As many as 240 Patients have been on several occasions resident in the Asylum at one time, and this in a building which was originally only thought capable of receiving about 200 Patients. Overcrowding to such an extent would soon be found materially to interfere with the comfort, general health, and proper treatment of the Patients, and indicates the urgent necessity which existed for the enlargement of the Asylum.

The general return of Lunatics accompanying this Report shows that 431 insane persons were at the close of the year chargeable to the several Unions in the county or city; of which number 228 were resident in this Asylum, 9 in other Asylums, 96 were detained in Workhouses, and 99 were boarded with friends or others. A considerable number of the latter two classes should in all probability be resident in an Asylum: they both annually furnish many hopeless and degraded cases, when increasing bodily and mental infirmity has rendered them objects of aversion or of constant anxiety to those having them under their protection; but they have then acquired, from want of care and treatment, such deeply-rooted morbid propensities and habits as seldom admit of their recovery. In some Unions there appears to be a disposition on the part of the officials to try even recent cases of insanity in the first instance in the Workhouse, whence, if subject to control, they are probably never removed, but are allowed to vegetate and become permanent burdens upon their parishes; but frequently the occurrence of dangerous and violent manifestations renders their transfer to the Asylum necessary, when they are found to have been much irritated from their association with the other inmates, and less capable of receiving benefit. The deficiency in Workhouses of suitable means of employment and recreation, the intermixture with

paupers, who frequently make the delusions of their unfortunate companions a subject of ridicule, and the absence of paid servants responsible for their constant supervision, for attention to their requirements and comforts, and for promoting their tranquillity, render such places quite unfit for their protection, especially so in the commencement of the disease, when proper treatment would in from 50 to 60 per cent. be followed by recovery, and enable them afterwards to maintain themselves by their own exertions. The practice of the different Unions would appear to vary very much in these respects, far more so than could be accounted for by supposing some difference in the nature of their cases. Some of the Unions have the whole of their insane poor resident in the Asylum, some 75 per cent., others 50 to 60 per cent., and a few have only from 20 to 30 per cent.

The employment of the inmates has been carried out very fully during the past year, and in many instances has been instrumental in their recovery, and productive of great benefit even in those cases where it did not lead to that result, as it contributed much to their health, happiness, and tranquillity. In the choice of employment, and the occasions when Patients may be safely and advantageously occupied, considerable discrimination is always required. Agricultural labour is suitable for many with whom no other sort of occupation agrees: others are found to be more absorbed in attending to their own trades or in assisting at one which they have previously never followed. Amongst the Patients in this Asylum, with few exceptions, literary pursuits or habits of reading even to a small extent are seldom met with, and consequently employment of some sort becomes a great object for all; there are, however, at all times many persons resident who cannot be judiciously engaged in any occupation, and

these independently of the sick and infirm. Some few cases have an invincible repugnance for any sort of work, others suffer from such extreme nervous irritability that any attempt to remove them from their wards or airing courts would be followed by violent excitement; while many are incapacitated by the frequent occurrence of epileptic seizures who would be otherwise sufficiently robust to engage in any ordinary employment, did these attacks not occur on their undergoing any exercise beyond that of walking about. The case of one epileptic Patient was remarkable in this respect: for a considerable period after his admission he endeavoured to effect his escape through any door which he saw open, but after running a few yards he was seized with strong convulsions. Many cases of chronic mania have derived much benefit from their employment; they become calmer, take an interest in their occupations, and have experienced great improvement in their mental state. Cases of melancholia and those entertaining morbid propensities are also more frequently relieved by this than by any other means. About 61 per cent. of the males, and 65 per cent. of the females, have been daily employed throughout the year. The greatest number of the male Patients are employed in cultivating the farm and garden or in looking after cattle and pigs, while a few are selected to work as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, and glaziers, in the general repairs of the establishment; some assist the engineer at the gas-works, and in attending to the fires of the various apparatus connected with cooking, ventilating, or pumping. Some are constantly employed in the bakehouse and brewery, and others work as shoemakers, tailors, and upholsterers; many are constantly employed with the attendants in cleaning the wards and in other household duties. Most of the robust females are

employed in household work in their several wards or in the laundry and kitchen, while others occupy themselves in sewing, knitting, quilting, and in repairs of the clothing. It is generally observed that Patients select some one set of duties in which they display much diligence and activity, and often attain a remarkable degree of dexterity and neatness in their execution, of which they are honestly proud.

The uneven surface upon which the Asylum was constructed has rendered necessary the removal of large banks of soil, which will for some years occupy a portion of the Patients unsuited for other labour. The making of bricks, the burning of ballast, and the erection of buildings, have rendered so much of the surface unfit for cultivation that for a few years large returns cannot be expected from the labours of the inmates.

During the winter months much inconvenience had always been experienced in drying the clothing, and in preparing the bedding and foul linen for the use of the Patients. An additional drying closet, with convenience for washing, has been added to the laundry during the summer, chiefly by the work of the Patients, and which is found sufficient for these purposes. Large sun shades have been erected in the centre of the male and female airing courts, which during the heat of summer will protect the Patients from the injurious action of the sun. When furnished with seats and tables small parties of the Patients may amuse themselves by meeting here for tea in the summer evenings, and enjoy a promenade after the labours of the day; seats for the whole of the airing courts, and additional furniture for the wards, are now in the course of construction.

During the autumn nearly 2,000 yards of soil was in great part removed by the Patients in preparing a large reservoir to contain the rain water which falls upon the buildings.

It is expected that on the completion of this tank soft water will be obtained in sufficient quantity to supply all the apparatus from this source, when that obtained from the ground springs would be used for drinking and for cleansing the wards, for which purposes it is perfectly suitable. The hardness of the water hitherto used has been found to have a corrosive action on the boilers and piping, which entails much additional labour on the engineer and considerable expense in the renewal of the plant.

The whole of the Asylum has received two coats of quicklime whitewash from the labour of the Patients, and several of the corridors and wards have been painted with oil colours.

The boundary of the garden has been extended by stubbing the old fence and trenching the ground up to the wall recently erected along the entrance to the Asylum.

The several returns annexed to this Report show the activity which has prevailed throughout the year in these departments.

A singing class has been in operation for the past six months, in which many of the Patients have taken considerable interest. The music in the church service has been much improved thereby: as yet, only sacred music has been practised. A band of brass instruments has been formed amongst some of the officers and attendants: they have already advanced sufficiently to enable them to entertain the Patients on the evenings of their balls, and in the summer evenings it will be found a great acquisition in inducing the Patients to march regularly in the grounds. Great difficulty has hitherto been experienced in obtaining musical assistance on account of the distance of the Asylum from Worcester, but now we are in a great measure independent of foreign aid.

Under the charge of attendants both the male and female Patients make weekly excursions into the surrounding country.

The parties vary in number from twenty to forty, and those so privileged conduct themselves with much propriety ; although several effected and many attempted their escape during the year, only one or two instances have occurred in which persons while enjoying this privilege have attempted this proceeding. Occasionally during the summer, parties of either sex have been taken to some favourite place of resort to spend the day, and after dancing, singing, and walking about till evening, they have returned to the Asylum much gratified with their pic-nic.

The weekly balls have been continued regularly during a great part of the year, when the Patients of both sexes are brought together for some hours. Dancing, singing, recitations, an occasional farce acted in character, and the performances of the band, generally form the basis of the entertainment, which is varied from night to night by omitting some and rendering others of the elements more prominent. Games of cricket were played during the summer evenings by the men, while the female Patients walked in their airing grounds conversing in groups, or selected one of themselves or one of their attendants to read some attractive book for their amusement. As many as are capable of enjoying the privilege have books, periodicals, and papers, provided for their use. Our library now contains about 300 vols.

Till the completion of the chapel no recreation-hall is available for the meeting of the Patients, and one of the galleries serves at the present time for this purpose, but which does not accommodate more than one-half the number who could beneficially take a part in these amusements.

The amount of discipline and self-control which these reunions exercise on the Patients is productive of the happiest effects, and they have dispelled the gloom and cheered the

breast of many miserable sufferers; many, under the influence of deep melancholy and despair, look on with delight, or even take a part in these meetings, from which not a few have dated their first signs of convalescence. Patients who have been for a time unable to attend these meetings on account of restlessness and excitement, frequently make strong efforts to control their passions, so as to regain their admission, while many look upon no infliction so seriously as that of depriving them of this privilege.

The treatment adopted has not varied materially from that previously pursued. The use of the warm bath, an occasional purgative, and sedatives, have been found of great service in subduing attacks of acute mania in its early stages and of paroxysms of recurrent mania; while cold and tepid sponging, tonics, stimulants, counter-irritation, good diet, and active exercise, modified to suit the varying circumstances of each case, have been frequently productive of much relief in persons suffering from chronic mania. Opiate enemata have been found to give much relief in the cases of several females suffering from acute mania accompanied with pervigilium. Cod liver oil has been found very beneficial in raising the standard of health of many seemingly hopeless cases of dementia, attended with weakness of the circulation, coldness and lividity of the surface. In cases of advanced mental disease, complicated with epilepsy, vegetable tonics with mineral acids have been productive of singular benefit. The production of mild ptyalism has in many cases seemed to arrest for a time the course of general paralysis, and has also been found of service in some cases of severe epilepsy, in whom plethora and congestion of the brain seemed present. Iodide of potassium has been largely used in cases of general paralysis, but not with the marked relief experienced from the

action of mercury on the system. Antispasmodics have been found of much benefit in cases of mania and epilepsy in whom the hysterical diathesis was present. Constant attention to the dietary, clothing, and exercise of the Patients, and a close investigation of their habits, has been seldom found to fail in producing the best effects in the course of both the mental and bodily diseases of the insane.

The several officers of the Institution and the whole body of the attendants and servants have laboured anxiously and zealously in the discharge of their important duties, and have always manifested a praiseworthy desire to comply with the spirit of such directions as were from time to time issued for the better conducting of the concerns of the Asylum and for ameliorating the condition of those afflicted in mind.

In conclusion, your Superintendent takes this opportunity to acknowledge the kindness and assistance which he has at all times received from your Committee in the discharge of his various duties, and to tender his thanks for the attention which has been invariably bestowed on the consideration of every matter brought under their notice.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

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

GENTLEMEN,—As far as things have come under my observation, I am bound to say that the past year has been a most satisfactory one for the Asylum, and I think that we have great reason to be thankful to Almighty God for an evident

improvement both in the internal management of the Institution and in the condition of the Patients.

I have experienced also repeated proofs that the ordinances of religion are more or less appreciated by a large number of the inmates. The new Chapel is looked forward to with interest by many of my flock, and will, I hope, contribute by its architectural fitness to awaken and foster in them, as much as externals can, the devotional impressions of earlier and better days.

In my last Report I urged upon the Christian families of the county the duty of a personal interest in the inmates of this Asylum, and observed that, where such a duty was acknowledged, many ways of benefiting them might occur. I now venture to suggest that the sanction of the occasional festivities at the Asylum by the presence of influential persons would very much enhance their relish by the poor Patients. It seems to be allowed that such entertainments are an important element in the successful treatment of the insane, and it is but reasonable to suppose that, with greater encouragement, they might produce even more beneficial results.

I am, Gentleman,

Your faithful Servant,

E. HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1854...	104	114	218
Admitted during the year 1855 ...	53	48	101
Total under treatment	157	162	319
Discharged ... M. F. T. 26 24—50			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 19 19—38			
” ” Improved 7 5—12			
Died 24 15—39	50	39	89
Number of Inmates at close of 1855...	107	123	230
Average number resident throughout } the year }	110	121	231

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	16	20	36
" Chronic	1	5	6
" Puerperal	0	1	1
" with Epilepsy	4	5	9
" " Paralysis	4	1	5
" " General Paralysis	2	0	2
Dementia	9	4	13
" with Epilepsy	2	3	5
" " General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	5	2	7
Monomania of Fear	2	2	4
" Pride	2	1	3
" Suspicion	2	2	4
" Unseen Agency	1	0	1
Amentia	0	1	1
" with Epilepsy	2	1	3
Total	53	48	101

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	20	14	34
" 3 "	1	7	8
" 6 "	4	3	7
From 6 to 12 months	7	3	10
Over 1 year	4	2	6
" 2 "	5	1	6
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 17 "	1	1	2
" 30 "	0	1	1
For several years (undefined)	3	6	9
Unknown	5	3	8
Idiots	2	2	4
Total	53	48	101

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointments in Love & Marriage	3	5	8
" regarding expected } Legacy }	1	0	1
Seduction and Prostitution	0	2	2
Grief at Death of Relatives	1	3	4
Ill-treatment of Friends	1	0	1
Frights	2	2	4
Religious Fanaticism	3	0	3
Anxiety regarding Health	0	1	1
Fiery Temper	0	1	1
Over Exertion of Mind	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband	0	1	1
Domestic Troubles	1	3	4
Loss of Property and Reverses	4	0	4
Poverty and Want	3	4	7
Loss of Situations	3	1	4
Epilepsy and Congenital Malformation	4	6	10
Intemperance and Smoking	8	1	9
Injuries to Head and Person	4	1	5
Childbirth	0	1	1
Paralysis, Apoplexy, and Brain Fever	4	0	4
Typhus Fever	0	2	2
Bodily Infirmary	0	1	1
Decay of Old Age	0	1	1
Lactation (excessive)	0	1	1
Over Exertion of Body	2	2	4
Previous Illness	2	1	3
Unknown	7	7	14
	53	48	101
Hereditary predisposition known to } exist in the cases of ... }	2	14	16

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	14	17	31
Have meditated Suicide	6	7	13
Total	20	24	44
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute	6	8	14
„ Chronic	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	0	2	2
Dementia	1	2	3
„ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
Melancholia	4	1	5
Monomania of Fear	2	1	3
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute	2	4	6
„ with General Paralysis	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Dementia	0	1	1
Monomania	2	2	4
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Cutting Throat	3	2	5
Strangulation	2	3	5
Drowning	1	4	5
Wounding and Bruising	1	0	1
Abstaining from Food	6	3	9
Unknown	1	5	6

TABLE VI.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Almswoman	0	1	1
Boat-builder	1	0	1
Boatmen	4	0	4
Bookbinder	1	0	1
Bombazine-weaver	0	1	1
Butcher	1	0	1
Carter	1	0	1
Clerk	1	0	1
Coal-dealer	1	0	1
Cooper	1	0	1
Currier	2	0	2
Domestic Servants	0	12	12
Dressmakers	0	4	4
Engineer	1	0	1
File-cutter	1	0	1
Footman	1	0	1
Field-workers	0	2	2
Farmers, and Wives of	2	2	4
Fishhook-maker	1	0	1
Gardeners	4	0	4
Gilder	1	0	1
Grocers' Assistants	2	0	2
Glass-blower	1	0	1
Gloveresses	0	2	2
Grooms	2	0	2
Labourers, and Wives of	9	10	19
Laundrywomen	0	4	4
Miner	1	0	1
Millworker	0	1	1
Nailors	2	0	2
Publican	1	0	1
Pedlars	2	0	2
Porter	1	0	1
Razor-grinder	1	0	1
Shoemakers, and Wives of	2	3	5
Schoolmistresses	0	2	2
Tailor	1	0	1
Wheel-turner	1	0	1
None	3	4	7
Total	53	48	101

TABLE VII.—*Showing condition of those admitted in reference to Education.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Fair Education	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Can Read and Write	...	...	...	...	17	13	30
Can Read	...	...	...	...	16	22	38
Can neither Read nor Write	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Unknown	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
Total	...	...	...	...	53	48	101

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	...	..	...	...	28	22	50
Single	...	...	..	...	22	18	40
Widowers and Widows	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
Total	...	...	...	...	53	48	101

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
" 2 "	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
For several years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total	...	...	...	...	19	19	38

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

				ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 years to	20			2	3	5	1	4	5
" 20 "	30			13	11	24	9	2	11
" 30 "	40			15	8	23	1	4	5
" 40 "	50			11	9	20	6	7	13
" 50 "	60			3	7	10	1	1	2
" 60 "	70			8	6	14	1	1	2
" 70 "	80			1	3	4	0	0	0
" 80 "	90			0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	53	48	101	19	19	38

TABLE XI.—*Period of Residence of those discharged
Cured and Improved.*

	CURED.			IMPROVED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months ...	3	0	3	0	2	2
" 3 " ...	1	1	2	0	1	1
" 4 " ...	4	2	6	0	0	0
" 5 " ...	1	2	3	0	0	0
" 6 " ...	1	3	4	1	0	1
" 7 " ...	1	2	3	0	1	1
" 8 " ...	1	3	4	1	0	1
" 9 " ...	3	0	3	0	0	0
" 1 year ...	1	3	4	1	0	1
" 2 years ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
" 3 " ...	1	2	3	2	0	2
Total ...	19	19	38	7	5	12

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute ...	8	7	15
" Chronic ...	0	1	1
" Puerperal ...	0	1	1
" with Epilepsy ...	3	1	4
Dementia ...	1	2	3
" with Epilepsy ...	1	2	3
Melancholia ...	4	3	7
Monomania of Fear ...	1	2	3
" Suspicion ...	1	0	1
Total ...	19	19	38

TABLE XIII.—Of 101 Patients admitted in 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been Discharged Cured ...	10	8	18
Have " " " Relieved...	2	3	5
Have Died ... " ...	14	5	19
Total ... " ...	26	16	42

TABLE XIV.—Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis ...	7	1	8
Paralysis ...	0	1	1
Epilepsy ...	6	2	8
Apoplexy ...	2	0	2
Morbus Cordis ...	2	0	2
Cirrhosis of Liver and Epilepsy ...	1	0	1
Broncho Pneumonia ...	0	1	1
Bronchitis and Diarrhœa ...	0	1	1
Pleuritis ...	1	0	1
Phthisis ...	1	2	3
Bright's Disease ...	1	1	2
Chronic Vomiting ...	1	0	1
Strangulation of Intestine ...	0	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion ...	2	0	2
Chronic Disease of Knee Joint ...	0	1	1
Decay of Old Age and Exhaustion ...	0	3	3
Diarrhœa and Abstinence ...	0	1	1
Total ...	24	15	39

TABLE XV.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age	1	0	1
„ 20 to 30 „	2	1	3
„ 30 to 40 „	11	4	15
„ 40 to 50 „	5	1	6
„ 50 to 60 „	3	2	5
„ 60 to 70 „	2	3	5
„ 70 to 80 „	0	4	4
Total	24	15	39

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 days	1	1	2
„ 3 weeks	1	0	1
„ 4 „	0	1	1
„ 5 „	1	0	1
„ 6 „	2	0	2
„ 2 months	2	0	2
„ 3 „	4	1	5
„ 4 „	1	2	3
„ 5 „	1	1	2
From 6 to 12 months	3	2	5
„ 12 to 18 „	2	0	2
Under 2 years	3	1	4
„ 3 „	3	5	8
„ 4 „	0	1	1
Total	24	15	39

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 2 " ...	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 5 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 7 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 10 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 14 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 24 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For several years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Total ...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing the form of Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1855.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	8	10	18
„ Chronic	5	7	12
„ Recurrent	4	3	7
„ with Epilepsy	2	8	10
General Paralysis	3	0	3
Dementia	18	20	38
„ Advanced (fatuity)	28	39	67
„ with Epilepsy	7	13	20
„ „ Paralysis	1	4	5
Melancholia	4	2	6
Monomania of Suspicion	6	5	11
„ of Pride	5	4	9
„ of Superstition	2	1	3
„ of Fear	4	1	5
„ of Unseen Agency	1	0	1
„ of Witchcraft	1	0	1
Amentia	3	3	6
„ with Epilepsy	5	3	8
Total	107	123	230

TABLE XIX.—*Showing the Duration of Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1855.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
" 18 "	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
" 2 years	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	13	25	38
" 10 to 15 "	...	...	...	...	13	20	33
" 15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	13	8	21
" 20 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 25 to 30 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Under 47 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Congenital	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Unknown	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
Total	...	...	...	...	107	123	230

TABLE XX.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1855.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years of age	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
" 15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
" 20 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
" 25 to 30 "	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
" 30 to 35 "	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
" 35 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	17	9	26
" 40 to 45 "	...	...	...	...	13	20	33
" 45 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
" 50 to 55 "	...	...	...	...	4	17	21
" 55 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
" 60 to 65 "	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
" 65 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
" 70 to 75 "	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
" 75 to 80 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 80 to 89 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	107	123	230

Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the year ending December 31st, 1855.

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Sewing	10,663
Knitting	1,008
Washing and Ironing	6,759
Glove Making	60
Assisting Attendants	4,606
„ Cook	360
„ Housemaids	145
„ Kitchenmaid	895
Weeding, Fruit Picking, &c.	272
Total number of Days... ..	24,768
Weekly Average	476
Daily „	79
Employed 65 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the year ending December 31st, 1855.

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors	2,011
Shoemakers	1,377
Carpenters	600
Smiths	835
Painters	161
Masons	1,385
Bakers and Brewers	540
Clerks	312
Glaziers	23
Hair Pickers	708
Assisting Attendants	4,447
„ on Farm and Garden	8,488
Total number of Days... ..	20,887
Weekly Average	401
Daily „	67
Employed 61 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

*Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st of December, 1855.*

Chargeable to	Males.	Females.	Total.
Worcester Union	18	32	50
Kidderminster ditto	16	12	28
Bromsgrove ditto	7	11	18
Droitwich ditto	11	6	17
Dudley ditto	4	11	15
Pershore ditto	8	7	15
Upton-on-Severn ditto	6	8	14
Stourbridge ditto	5	8	13
King's Norton ditto	7	6	13
Evesham ditto	4	5	9
Martley ditto	4	4	8
Westbromwich ditto	4	3	7
Alcester ditto	2	5	7
County of Worcester	4	1	5
Shipston-on-Stour Union	3	1	4
Tenbury ditto	1	1	2
Ledbury ditto	1	0	1
Tewkesbury ditto	0	1	1
Tiverton (Devon) ditto	0	1	1
Gloucester ditto	1	0	1
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	1	0	1
Total	107	123	230

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to Parishes in the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, and showing whether confined in Asylums or otherwise up to 1st January, 1856.

	Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.			In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Alcester	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
2	Bromsgrove ...	7	11	0	0	0	5	12	4	3	16	26	42
3	Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Cleobury Mortimer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Droitwich	11	6	0	1	1	3	4	3	9	17	20	37
6	Dudley	4	11	0	0	0	2	7	6	5	12	23	35
7	Evesham	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	5	13	18
8	Kidderminster..	15	13	0	0	0	13	3	2	3	30	19	49
9	King's Norton...	6	6	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	11	12	23
10	Ledbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	Martley	4	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	7	12	13	25
12	Newent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
13	Pershore	8	7	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	12	10	22
14	Shipston-on-Stour	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	4	9
15	Solihull	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
16	Stourbridge.....	5	8	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	9	14	23
17	Stow-on-the-Wold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Stratford-on-Avon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Tenbury	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	6	10
20	Tewkesbury ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
21	Upton-on-Severn	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	13	19	32
22	Westbromwich..	4	3	3	2	5	1	3	1	1	9	9	18
	Winchcomb ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	City of Worcester	18	32	0	0	0	5	7	1	2	24	41	65
	County of Worcester..	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	Totals	104	123	5	4	9	42	57	38	58	189	242	431

*Matron's Return of Work by Females, from 1st January
to 31st December, 1855.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	250	3,430
Flannel Shirts	108	250
Flannel Drawers	60	200
Stockings	80	5,840
Handkerchiefs	80	24
Neckerchiefs... ..	152	40
Female Dresses	340	430
Night Gowns	40	12
Petticoats	190	360
Chemises	200	620
Ditto Flannel	70	40
Caps	450	240
Aprons	350	92
Stays... ..	80	20
Pinafores	60	100
Pillow Cases	50	18
Bed Ticks	120	50
Sheets	229	115
Strong Stays	30	20
Window Blinds	29	0
Blankets	0	90
Strong Quilted Blankets	25	0
Shrouds	30	0
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers bound	225	0

*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Patients, from
1st January to 31st December, 1855.*

Made.		Repaired.		
Tailor and Upholsterer's Shop.	Coats	84	117	
	Vests	154	90	
	Trousers	165	218	
	Caps	116	0	
	Braces	41 Pairs	0	
	Canvas Stretchers	50	0	
	Hair Mattresses	8	16	
	Sea Grass	86	12	
	Bolsters	49	15	
	Cushions.....	3	0	
Shoemaker's Shop.	Padded ditto	0	4 Sets	
	Carpets	2	0	
	Pictures for Wards.....	0	96	
	Boots	61 Pairs	103 Pairs	
	Shoes	69 "	62 "	
	Slippers	95 "	41 "	
	Laces	23 Doz.	0	
	Sundries			
	Engineer's Shop.	The entire Ironwork, Bolts, Screws, and Plates, for 2 Sun Shades, in Male and Female Airing Courts.		Engine Belts, Harness, &c.
		Fixing new Hot Water Pipes, on Male Side.		Hot Water Boiler, Male Side.
Altering Force Pump, at Farm Buildings.		Cooking Range, in Superintendent's House		
Fixing Gas Pendants, on Male Side.		Hot Water Pipes, on Females' Side.		
136 Angle Plates for Coal Boxes, in Male and Female Wards.		Gas Pipes, in Tailor's Shop. [Hall.		
New Lock for Fire Guard, in Males, No. 5.		Gas Pipes, in Servants' Room.		
Taking out old Pipes, burst by the frost, and fixing new ones on Male Wards, Nos. 4 and 5.		Lead Pipes and Pump, in Brewhouse.		
Fitting new Pipes to Bath, Male Ward, No. 4.		Gas Pipes, Female Side		
Taking out the whole range of old Water Pipes, and fitting in new, in Ward No. 5, Females'.		Water Pipes, in Washhouse. Engineer and Blacksmith's Tools.		
Fixing Hot Water Pipes, in Ward No. 2, Males'.		Mangle, in Laundry.		
Altering Gas Pipes, in Laundry.		Locks of Wardrobes, on Female Side.		
New Chains and Plugs to Lavatories, on Male Side.		Pump, at Gas Works.		
Cutting new Keys.		Wringing Machine, in Washhouse.		
Altering Baths, in Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Males'.		Lead Water-piping, in Lavatories, Male Side		
Altering ditto in ditto, Females'.		Opening Pipes stopped, in Wards.		
Altering Rain Water Force Pumps.		Hot Water Pipes, in Washhouse.		
Fixing 6 Hot Water Stop-cocks.				
Plugs, for Cooking Boilers.				
Copper Plates and Plugs, for Cooler, in Brewhouse.				

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's Shop, continued.</i>	New Bars, &c., for Hop Back, in Brewhouse.	New Brasses to Steam Engine. Opening Pipes to Urinals.
	Fixing Hot Water Pipes, in Ward No. 4, Females'.	Washing Machine and Water Closets, in Laundry.
	Italian Irons, for Laundry.	Tools for Masons and Bricklayers.
	New Hose, for Sewerage Tank; 4 Hammers.	Valve to Force Pump, in Engine-house.
	Fitting Pipes, for Soft Water to the high-pressure Boiler.	Retort Doors, at Gas Works. Gas-fitting, at Steward's House.
	Fixing Steam, Hot, and Cold Water Pipes, to new Wash-room for foul linen.	Bells, in Passage to Male Wards. Stoking Rods, for Gas Works.
	Making Clips, for Principals, over new Iron Cistern.	Tinware, for Kitchen.
	Drilling Girders, for ditto.	Implements, for Farm and Garden, Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, &c.
	24 Iron Scrapers, for Doors; 2 sets of Ironwork, for Dust Carts, and lining the same with sheet iron.	
	13 Gas Keys, for Wards; Copper Rings, for Stretchers.	
<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	Ironwork, at Hearse; Copper Band, for Dolly.	
	Gauge, for Steam Boiler, Engineer's Tools, Turning Lathe, Vegetable Knives, Hooks, Nails, Window Keys, &c.	
	16 Pillars worked, Screws, Plates and Bolts, for Sun Shades, in Male and Female Airing Courts.	Bedsteads, belonging to Male and Female Wards.
	2,900 feet square of Woodwork, for ditto ditto.	
	128 feet square of Zincwork, for ditto ditto.	
	12 Water Bedsteads, for Male and Female Wards.	
	950 feet square <i>the entire</i> Woodwork in the Foul Linen Washhouse and Laundry.	Flooring to Fireplaces, in Male and Female Wards.
	13 Coal Boxes, for Male and Female Wards.	
	2 Carts, for carrying away Ashes from Male and Female Wards.	
	10 Window Rollers, for Male and Female Hospitals.	
	100 Blocks, for Gas Fittings.	Putting on Locks, Easing Doors, &c.
	44 feet square of Wall Plate, for Barn at Farm Buildings.	
	1 Work Bench, for Carpenter's Shop.	
	4 Boxes, for Hospitals, Males' and Females'.	
	2 Book-cases, for Male Wards 1 and 2.	Tables, Chairs, and Seats, in Male and Female Wards.
	4 Shoemakers' Seats, for Workshop.	
	6 Rollers, with Mountings for Towelling.	
	4 Drying Horses, for Laundry.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Carpenter's Shop continued.</i>	1 Skirt Board with Tressel, for Laundry.	Recovering Stretchers.
	1 Stool, for ditto.	
	1 Window Frame, for Engineer's Shop.	
	2 Trams, for Stock Casks, in Beer-cellar.	Baths and Water-closets.
	6 Patterns, made for casting Fire Grates.	
	20 Coffins.	
	Altering Roof, for a large Water Cistern.	General Repairs, in Asylum and Farm Buildings.
	3 Spreaders, for Field Work.	
	1 Garden Frame; 2 Posts, for Gate.	
	1 Chest of Drawers; 1 Door and Frame.	Farm and Garden Implements.
	1 Ash Box; 1 strong Stool, for Kitchen.	
	1 Wooden Cistern; 2 Squares for Mason's Shop.	
	1 Cover, for Meat Tub, in Beef Store.	Pillars, at Laundry Court Gate.
	16 Handles, for Brooms.	
	4 Rick Staddles, at Farm Yard.	
<i>Mason, Bricklayer, and Painter's Shop.</i>	2 Sets of Boot and Shoe Shelving, for Male Wards.	Ceilings, Male and Female Wards.
	54 feet square of Brickwork;	
	42 ditto ditto of Pitching;	
	21 ditto ditto of Stone Paving; to Barn at Farm Buildings.	Plastering, ditto ditto.
	18 feet square of Brickwork, to Gas Tar Pump.	
	192 feet run of 9-inch Pipes, laid for Rain Water Drain, in Laundry Court.	
	66 feet run of 6-inch Pipe, laid to receive overflow from Cistern.	
	54 feet run of 6-inch Pipe, laid from Scullery, in No. 5, Females'.	
	288 feet square of Brick Work, for Foundation to Pillars to Sun Shades.	
	16 feet ditto of Stone, worked for Plinths, to ditto.	
	1,304 feet ditto of Slating, and 120 feet run of 3-inch Pipe, laid to carry off Rain Water from Sun Shades, in Male and Female Airing Courts.	
	15 new Stone Chimney Pieces, dressed and fixed.	
	13 ditto Hearth Stones, ditto; and	
	15 Grates, fixed in Male and Female Wards.	
	1 ditto, fixed in Steward's House.	
	1 ditto, fixed in Carpenter's Shop.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Mason, Bricklayer, and Painter's Shop continued.</i>	320 feet square of Stone Paving, dressed and laid.	
	343 feet square of Brickwork; and 96 feet square of Double Ceiling, filled in with Concrete; for new Drying Closet, in Laundry.	Slating, in Asylum, &c.
	670 feet square of Pitching, at the Magistrates' Stables.	
	225 feet square of Brickwork, at Airing Court Walls, No. 5, Male Side.	
	Brickwork connected with Engine and Cooking Boilers.	
	Diverting Drains, and making Stench Traps, in Male and Female Airing Courts.	
	Making new Fire-place, at Hot-air Apparatus, Male Side.	
	New Ventilators, in Hospital, Male Side, and Tailor's Shop.	Gutters, ditto ditto.
	30 yards square of Pointing, Male Side.	
	88 Sets of Slate Chimney Cans, made and fixed throughout Asylum.	
	68 yards square of Painting, on 2 Sets of Pads, 5 coats each set.	
	30 Iron Bedsteads, 3 coats each.	
	128 yards square of Painting to Corridors, leading to Male Wards, 5 coats.	
	438 yards square of Painting to No. 3, Males', 5 coats.	
	230 feet square of Painting to Shoe Shelves, on Male Side, 2 coats.	
	9,149 yards square of Whitewashing, 2 coats, on Male and Female Wards.	
	792 squares of Glass, glazed throughout the Asylum.	Drains from Asylum and Farm Buildings.

Salaries and Wages.

†Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£350
*Chaplain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
*Clerk to Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Matron ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
†Clerk and Steward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
†Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Head Male Attendant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Attendant Male Shoemaker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ditto „ Mason ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ditto „ Tailor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ditto „ Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Two Male Attendants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Three „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
One „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Two Female Attendants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
One „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
One „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Four „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cook ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Head Laundress ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
First Laundry-maid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Second „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House-maid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kitchen-maid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gardener ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Baker and Brewer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stoker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Farm Servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Groom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
*Cowman... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
*Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per week.	
*Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	...	18s. „	

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

*Non-resident.

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

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER

Income and Expenditure for

Heads of Income from	INCOME FOR THE QUARTER ENDING				
	March 31st.	June 30th.	September 30th.	December 31st.	Total for the Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Worcester Union.....	315 15 7	395 2 4	406 12 0	388 0 9	1,505 10
Kidderminster	197 12 5	197 19 4	212 10 7	205 16 4	813 18
Dudley	144 10 1	149 18 9	143 11 5	125 18 3	563 18
Upton-on-Severn.....	126 0 3	123 15 6	117 7 5	117 8 5	484 11
Droitwich	120 17 2	112 5 6	132 14 9	131 13 0	497 10
Stourbridge	74 16 5	98 16 7	91 0 11	101 1 7	365 15
Pershore	107 11 3	120 13 1	128 10 4	124 10 10	481 5
Martley	46 11 11	70 10 4	79 19 8	58 12 10	255 14
Bromsgrove	124 4 1	136 14 3	145 2 11	141 19 6	548 0
Evesham	59 1 7	52 16 0	55 4 3	67 4 3	234 6
West Bromwich	45 18 10	65 10 9	63 2 0	58 6 0	232 17
Ledbury	7 3 5	7 16 0	7 17 9	7 17 9	30 14
Tenbury	21 10 3	18 15 5	15 15 6	15 15 6	71 16
Shipston-on-Stour	28 5 8	36 8 7	34 14 5	31 11 0	130 19
Alcester	30 19 11	45 13 8	55 4 3	55 4 3	187 2
King's Norton	103 15 10	110 14 10	116 0 0	105 10 1	436 0
Cleobury Mortimer.....	6 16 7	7 16 0	5 11 6	4 12 7	24 16
Tewkesbury	7 3 5	7 16 0	7 17 9	7 17 9	30 14 1
Solihull	14 6 10	5 11 5	3 5 2	0 0 0	23 3
County of Worcester	19 2 0	23 9 9	31 11 0	31 19 7	106 2
City of Worcester	0 0 0	4 12 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 12
Out Counties:—					
Spilsby Union, Lincoln- shire	9 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 10
Kington Union, Here- fordshire.....	0 0 0	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 10
Birmingham Borough...	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 12 0	0 0 0	9 12
Tiverton Union, Devon- shire	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 4 0	12 4
Hereford Union	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 8	21 0
Gloucester Union.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 4 0	6 4
Sales from Farm and Stores	33 7 9	103 14 5	53 11 0	188 15 8	379 8 1
County of Worcester, } Refunded	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 16 4	4 16
Rate of Board till 8th of February, 10s. per week. Ditto from ditto, 12s. Out County and Parishes, 14s. per week.					
Totals	1,644 11 3	1,903 11 1	1,916 16 7	2,014 0 11	7,478 19 1

AUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

for ending 31st December, 1855.

Heads of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING														
	March 31st.			June 30th.			September 30th.			December 31st.			Total for the Year.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions—															
Meat and Bacon	300	11	6	270	5	3	281	18	4	286	6	6	1,139	1	7
Flour	183	18	0	251	18	0	233	4	0	190	16	0	859	16	0
Oatmeal, Barley, & Peas	10	17	7	21	11	0	7	17	6	10	5	0	50	11	1
Malt and Hops	75	4	8	155	11	10	119	9	2	95	5	1	445	10	9
Butter	24	12	3	25	1	2	35	16	4	37	8	5	122	18	2
Cheese	17	18	5	16	13	7	25	8	4	18	8	3	78	8	7
Tea and Coffee	40	18	10	33	18	1	53	18	8	31	0	1	159	15	8
Sugar	29	14	4	28	19	11	31	13	0	47	16	11	138	4	2
Mustard and Pepper ...	2	3	6	1	9	9	1	1	2	1	11	10	6	6	3
Wines and Spirits	3	6	0	39	12	0	17	6	0	24	7	10	84	11	10
Porter.....	12	16	6	18	9	5	0	0	0	24	16	6	56	2	5
Rice, Arrowroot, and } Sago	11	13	4	1	1	0	2	9	8	11	1	6	26	5	6
Groceries (Sundries) ...	11	9	6	12	6	8	14	7	3	11	14	6	49	17	11
House Necessaries—															
Coals and Slack.....	133	2	9	87	7	8	200	16	7	202	18	1	624	5	1
Soaps and Soda	34	3	9	31	15	0	32	7	11	33	9	3	131	15	11
Starch and Blue	1	7	0	1	1	6	1	6	3	0	19	10	4	14	7
Candles	4	1	7	4	2	0	6	1	1	2	18	7	17	3	3
Brushes and Combs ...	6	9	5	5	11	1	6	2	5	5	13	8	23	16	7
House Flannel	4	10	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	10	16	6
Patients' Clothing	98	12	3	61	13	6	41	7	9	69	11	6	271	5	0
Bedding and Linen	10	15	4	65	16	4	22	6	3	3	11	3	102	9	2
Miscellaneous—															
Ironmongery	0	0	0	34	7	2	0	0	0	78	17	5	113	4	7
Earthenware	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	7	11	11	6
Leather	10	17	3	21	19	4	15	0	5	18	11	1	66	8	1
Paints, Oils, &c.....	19	10	9	8	6	10	1	12	0	14	6	7	43	16	2
Repairs to Plant.....	41	3	8	34	15	9	58	13	1	24	6	0	158	18	6
Rates and Taxes	7	2	5	2	2	10	9	14	9	12	4	9	31	4	9
Gratuities allowed } Attendants	19	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	0
Law Charges	0	0	0	29	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	6
Sundries	29	0	7	5	10	0	12	5	2	16	6	6	63	2	3
Grass and Garden	103	15	8	117	7	1	118	5	0	161	10	11	500	18	8
Salaries and Wages	306	10	5	305	16	11	310	4	4	312	5	11	1,234	17	7
Workmen & Labourer's } Wages	25	17	8	39	18	0	42	6	5	31	2	0	139	4	1
Stationery, Printing, and } Postages	51	18	2	30	13	0	59	10	3	41	12	0	183	13	5
Funerals, Removals, and } Allowances, repaid in } Maintenance Account }	4	8	0	4	8	0	3	7	6	4	18	8	17	2	2
Medicines and Surgical } Instruments	0	0	0	20	12	1	0	0	0	28	14	1	49	6	2
Balance	4	9	9	111	7	10	144	14	0	150	2	10	410	14	5
Totals	1,644	11	3	1,903	11	1	1,916	16	7	2,014	0	11	7,478	19	10

BALANCE SHEET.

*General Statement of the Income and Payments on Account of the County and City of Worcester
Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.*

DR.

CR.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Income from Unions ...	6,918	19	1	By Stock on hand (Maintenance Account) beginning of year ...	1,409	12	11
" " County of Worcester. }	106	2	4	" Provisions ...	3,217	9	11
" " City of Worcester. }	4	12	7	" Coals, Soaps, and Soda ...	812	11	11
" " Out County & Parishes ... }	65	0	8	" Clothing and Drapery ...	271	5	0
" Sales from Farm and Stores...	379	8	10	" Bedding ...	102	9	2
" County of Worcester Re-fund ... }	4	16	4	" Miscellaneous ...	539	7	4
" Stock on hand (belonging to Maintenance Account) end of year ... }	1,487	1	2	" Farm and Garden ...	500	18	8
	£8,966	1	0	" Salaries and Wages ...	1,234	17	7
				" Workmen and Labourers' Wages ...	139	4	1
				" Stationery, Printing, and Postages ...	183	13	5
				" Funerals, Removals, and Allowances (repaid) ...	17	2	2
				" Medicines and Surgical Instruments ...	49	6	2
				" Balance (favour) ...	488	2	8
	£8,966	1	0		£8,966	1	0

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1855. Lady-day Qr.—Cash received ...	1,724	4	0	1855. 1st Jan., Balance due to Treasurer	6	7	9
Midsum. Qr. " " ...	1,463	19	6	Lady-day Qr.—Cash paid ...	2,098	9	10
Michmas. Qr. " " ...	2,136	16	1	Midsum. Qr. " " ...	1,377	16	4
Christmas Qr. " " ...	1,892	14	11	Michmas. Qr. " " ...	1,711	2	6
Balance due to Treasurer ...	33	14	8	Christmas Qr. " " ...	2,057	12	9
	£7,251	9	2		£7,251	9	2
1856. 1st January, Outstanding Debts	£.	s.	d.	1856. 1st January, by Balance ...	£.	s.	d.
Due to Treasurer	974	10	10	" Liabilities ...	33	14	8
	544	0	0		1,484	16	2
	£1,518	10	10		£1,518	10	10

A V E R A G E S .

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

1855.		1855.		1855.		1855.		1855.	
Average Number of Patients, Lady-day Quarter		Average Weekly Cost per head		Average Weekly Cost per head		Average Weekly Cost per head		Average Weekly Cost per head	
...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	231	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	238	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	232	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
For the Year		For the Year		For the Year		For the Year		For the Year	
...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Description of Expenditure.		Description of Expenditure.		Description of Expenditure.		Description of Expenditure.		Description of Expenditure.	
Management—Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal—Clothing and Drapery
Household—Coals, Soaps, &c.
Sustenance—Food, &c.
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Contract Price for Articles of Consumption, &c.

1855.

Description.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack of 280 lbs.	54s.	.....	63s.	63s.
" (Thirds),	53s.	60s.	60s.	62s.
Beef and Mutton, per lb.	6d.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	6d.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	11d.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Cheese, per lb.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. & 7d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. & 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	5d. & 8d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. & 8d.
Tea, per lb.	3s.	2s. 9d.	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 11d. & 3s. 6d.
Coffee (Raw), per lb.	10d.	9d.	11d.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Sugar (Raw), per lb.	4d.	4d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	5d.
" (Lump), per lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6d.	7d.
Rice, per cwt.	18s. 6d.	17s. 9d.	19s.	20s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s.	20s.	21s.	21s.
Split Peas, per cwt.	.....	21s.	.....	.....
Barley, per cwt.	20s. 6d.	20s.	20s.	20s.
Malt, per bushel	9s. 9d.	9s.	9s.	9s. 4d.
Coals (best hard), per ton	16s. 6d.	16s.	15s. 6d.	15s.
Slack (Engine), per ton	11s.	11s.	10s.	9s. 9d.
Gas Coal (Durham), per ton	.....	.....	26s.	26s.
Soap (White), per cwt.	.....	45s.	.....	48s.
" (Yellow), per cwt.	38s.	36s.	38s.	41s.
" (Soft), per firkin	16s. 6d.	15s. 9d.	17s.	18s.
Soda, per cwt.	6s.	5s. 9d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Candles, per lb.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d.
Porter, per barrel of 36 gallons	51s.	48s.	.....	48s.

D I E T A R Y .

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
SUNDAY	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	6 oz. roast meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. roast meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
MONDAY	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or sago pudding, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice or sago pudding, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint coffee, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	Coffee or tea. " "
TUESDAY	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
WEDNESDAY	" "	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint barley broth, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint barley broth, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
THURSDAY	" "	" "	Beef steak pie and Irish stew, each week alternate; 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	Beef steak pie and Irish stew, each week alternate; 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
FRIDAY	" "	" "	6 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 6 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	5 oz. boiled meat (cooked) without bone, 4 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "
SATURDAY	" "	" "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint pea-soup, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea-soup, 8 oz. bread, vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	" "	" "

Whatever is ordered by the Medical Superintendent. { Chops, Steaks, Eggs, Fowl, Beef Tea, Essence of Beef, Sago, Arrow Root, Rice and Milk, Custard & Bread Pudding, Jellies, Wine, Spirits, & Porter, Extra Tea & Sugar, &c. }

4 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer, at 11 o'clock a.m. { For Patients working in Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, and on the Farm }

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Cider or Beer 4 o'clock p.m. { and Garden. }

FEEBLE & SICK }
PATIENTS }
LUNCHEON }
EXTRA }

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure, Farm and Garden, for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

DR.

CR.

Income.				Expenditure.			
To Supplied to Asylum:—				By Stock on hand, beginning }			
2,236 Gallons New Milk ...	£.	74	9	2	518	6	5
2,411 " Skimmed ditto ...	50	4	4	4			
649 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	39	6	3	3			
4,069 Eggs ...	12	16	3	3			
Cream ...	1	4	10	118	16	7	
40 Fowls... ..	2	14	3	10			
1,260 lbs. Pork ...	33	3	10				
1,350 Gallons Perry & Cider ...	34	15	0				
Roots and Vegetables	187	3	5				
To Sold:—				" Midsummer Quarter ...			
82 Gallons New Milk ...	3	2	10	154	8	0	
92 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	5	14	3				
1,134 Eggs ...	3	15	3	149	16	8	
Cream ...	0	7	0				
34 Fowls... ..	2	2	6				
4 Cows ...	58	10	0				
6 Calves... ..	8	5	0				
31 Pigs ...	83	1	0	256	18	0	
139 Bushels Wheat ...	64	17	4				
179 Bushels Barley ...	43	5	0				
Cabbage Plants ...	0	8	3				
Stock on hand, end }			6				
of year ...	601	12		112	12	7	
£1.310	18	3		£1.310	18	3	

