

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

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F O U R T H
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER:

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

1857.



FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER

PRINTED BY CHAS. AND JOHN HENNINGSEN, HIGH STREET.

1867

Committee of Visitors for 1857.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WARD, Witley Court, Worcester.

THOS. GALE CURTLER, ESQ. (Chairman), Bevere House, Worcester.

REV. JOHN PEARSON, Suckley, Worcester.

SIR OFFLEY P. WAKEMAN, Perdiswell Hall, Worcester.

CAPTAIN CANDLER, The Link, Great Malvern.

W. H. RICKETTS, ESQ., Hill Court, Droitwich.

FRANCIS HOLLAND, ESQ., Cropthorne, Pershore.

REV. ANTHONY BERWICK LECHMERE, Hanley Castle, Upton.

REV. THOMAS PEARSON, Great Witley, Worcester.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL, ESQ., Pull Court, Tewkesbury.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-on-Severn.

RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., Worcester.

JAMES WEAVER, 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.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk and House Steward.

MR. J. C. HUME.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY
QUARTER SESSIONS, 1857, AND TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF THE
20TH DECEMBER, 1856, PURSUANT TO THE 62ND SECTION OF
"THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

YOUR Committee have to report that the contract of Mr. Ganderton for the enlargement of the Asylum has been completed, and that the building is now sufficient for the proper accommodation of as many Patients as are likely to be sent there by the County and City for many years to come, the spare sleeping apartments being furnished from time to time as occasion may require.

That the management of the Asylum and care of the Patients by Dr. Sherlock, and the officers and servants under him, has been in all respects satisfactory during the past year.

The supply of water during the past has been better than that of the preceding year, but insufficient for the purposes of the Asylum, and therefore a considerable quantity has had to be hauled from Carey's Brook. After Mr. Ganderton had

completed his contract, your Committee caused a well which he had made for the purposes of his works, to be deepened, and a head-way to be made to it from the main well at a cost of £22. Ever since this was done an abundant supply of water has been procured for all the purposes of cleaning of the wards, rooms, and passages, and also for the closets, drains, &c. There is reason to hope that (except in long-continued dry seasons) the tanks now erected will collect sufficient water for cooking and washing. For the former of these it is highly desirable that soft water should always be used, on account of the quality of the water from the well (now used for cooking) being hard and strongly impregnated with minerals, which causes incrustation on the pipes and boilers, and the frequent bursting thereof; the repairs of these are very expensive, and the inconvenience occasioned whilst such repairs are in progress is very great. Your Committee recommend that means should be taken to convey the water from the underground drains into the tanks, which may be done at a small expense.

In order to supply the boilers, laundry, and kitchen with soft water, the engineer states that a new set of pumps, cisterns, and mains will be necessary, and that he thinks these may be provided at a cost of about £130. Your Committee think that these means for so employing the rain-water should be adopted. It may possibly be necessary to strengthen that part of the building where it is proposed to place the soft-water cisterns.

Your Committee have procured about ten acres of grass land adjoining the Asylum farm from the trustees of the Earl of Coventry, at an annual rental to be fixed by Mr. Morland; the available means afforded to the Asylum of applying large quantities of liquid manure to this land

rendered the renting of it very desirable and advantageous. The readiness of the trustees of the Earl of Coventry to accommodate the county and city by detaching this land from one of his Lordship's farms, demands our best acknowledgments.

The Chapel is now nearly completed, and in a short time will be fit for the performance of divine service.

Your Committee are happy to have to state that they have been enabled to reduce the weekly pay of the Patients from 12s. to 10s. 6d. per week from Michaelmas last; and considering that a stock of clothing and a sufficient balance has now accumulated for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Establishment—that the number of Patients has considerably increased—that the large works are approaching to a termination, the land round the house nearly all levelled and to a large extent been brought into garden cultivation—that all the business is assuming a settled and regular character—there is good reason to hope that during the present year a further reduction of the weekly pay will be made.

The number of Patients in the Asylum at the last visit of the Sub-Committee prior to the Report of last year was 233—males, 108; females, 125. The Sub-Committee have found the following numbers of Patients on their several visits during the past year:—

1856.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
January 31	106	.....	122	.....	228
April 3.....	111	.....	124	.....	235
September 5.....	120	.....	136	.....	256
October 29	121	.....	134	.....	255
December 22	115	.....	133	.....	248

This table shows an increase of 15 Patients at the end of this over the total number at the end of last year, and an increase in September of this year of 23 Patients.

The Asylum was visited on the 29th of April last by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who left the following Report:—

“ Worcester County Asylum,

“ April 29th, 1856.

“ Since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 22nd of May last, 90 Patients have been admitted, 42 have been discharged, and 37 have died, including one who died while absent on trial. It appears that the majority of deaths (about 20) arose from epilepsy, paralysis, and diseases of the brain, 9 from diseases of the heart and lungs, and the rest from other causes.

“ There are now 247 Patients in the Asylum, of whom 120 are males, and 127 are females: 53 (namely, 27 males and 26 females) being at present under medical treatment. Two males and one female (included in the above number) are out on trial.

“ We learn on enquiry that about 110 attend the daily prayers, and about 160 attend the church service, which is performed every Sunday; and that 69 males and 90 females are employed in various ways.

“ Upwards of 35 male Patients, and upwards of 25 female Patients, take exercise once a-week beyond the limits of the premises, under care of attendants.

“ We think this system of taking extended walks very beneficial to the Patients, and we recommend that the Patients be taken out more frequently and in greater numbers, the adjoining country being well adapted to the purpose.

“ Two of the wings have been raised (each one story) since the Commissioners' last visit. These additions afford space for the admission of about 110 more Patients than are now in the Asylum. A water-tank also (capable of containing 120,000 gallons of water) has been formed, and a chapel at some little distance from the main building is now in progress: when completed, it is intended to convert the present chapel into a Recreation-hall.

“ There is no water-bed and only three or four water pillows in the Asylum. We recommend that two water beds (one for each side

of the Asylum) and several more water pillows should be obtained, there being at present a great deficiency of this sort of accommodation for bed-ridden Patients.

"The dietary is the same as at the last visit. There are, however, no potatoes or other vegetables at present in store. We recommend that some potatoes should be purchased without delay, and the supply kept up regularly.

"Several cheap weekly publications are taken in; but as some of these appear to be not much used, we suggest the expediency of inducing some Patient (or directing some Attendant) in each ward to read aloud some amusing papers for the general benefit of the other Patients therein.

"There is no regular Night-watch, but the Attendants take it in turns to sit up until 12 o'clock at night; after that hour there is no Night-watch, except in case of severe sickness. We have to-day seen all the Patients, who, except two or three females, were tranquil; and have inspected their wards and bedding, which we found generally clean. We recommend, however, that all those beds which are now deficient in that respect should be supplied with *under* blankets: at present several of the Patients have nothing beneath the body except a sheet and the sacking, and are without bed, mattress, and under blanket.

"The present rate for Paupers is 12s. per week. This charge appears to include several items which ought properly to be charged to the county rate.

"It is most important, in our opinion, that the charge made to the parishes should not be increased by any expenditure belonging to the county, inasmuch as the amount of expense will in all probability deter the parishes from sending their lunatic poor to the Asylum at an early stage of the disease.

"The airing courts would be much improved by the introduction of some shrubs and flowers.

"The Asylum appears to be under kind and careful management, and reflects credit on the Superintendent and Matron.

(Signed) { "B. W. PROCTOR, } Commissioners
 { "JAMES WILKES, } in Lunacy."

The recommendations of the Commissioners have in all points been attended to. That which refers to the items charged in the maintenance accounts, which the Commissioners thought ought properly to have been charged to the county and city rates, requires special notice. Your Committee have thoroughly investigated the matter, and found that from Lady-day, 1855, to Lady-day, 1856, an aggregate sum of £265. 19s. 8d. had been so charged, and that amount was transferred accordingly from one account to the other.

It should, however, be remarked, that some of the Committee were of opinion that many of the items forming the £265. 19s. 8d. were properly charged to the maintenance account. The question admits of difficulty in several particulars, and your Committee have directed enquiries to be made into the practice of other Asylums, with a view to some definite rule being adopted here. The Committee regret that the Commissioners did not point out the particular items which their Report referred to.

Your Committee have appended to this Report a statement of the expenditure of the £6,000 raised in the month of August, 1854, for the purpose of enlarging the Asylum, the erection of a chapel, entrance gates, gravelling the roads, alterations necessary to various gratings, casing the machinery in the basement, erecting two coal vaults, new grates and alterations of the windows in the wards, architect's commission, and travelling expenses.

It will be seen that on this account a balance is in hand of £720. 13s. 10d., and that the estimated liabilities when the whole of the works are completed amount to the sum of £815, leaving a deficiency of £94. 6s. 2d.; but it will be seen by the account, that out of the £6,000 the Committee have paid for the erection of a soft-water tank (holding 100,000 gallons—absolutely required) the sum of £353. 3s. 6d.

and several minor sums not contemplated when the £6,000 was raised, so that in fact the cost of the works for which the £6,000 was raised will not amount to the sum estimated for them.

We also append to this Report a debtor and creditor statement in reference to the £900 placed to the credit of the Committee in April, 1856, for the purpose of furnishing new sleeping apartments, and for the general current expenditure chargeable against the county and city; that account shows a balance in hand of £74. 1s. 1d.

Dr. Sherlock estimates that the ordinary repairs in the next year will amount to about £300; that it is probable that an increase of Patients will take place, which will require an outlay in furniture of about £200; and it is estimated that the new pumps for soft water (above alluded to) and works connected therewith may cost £200. Your Committee think that for these purposes, and that of meeting the deficiency on the £6,000 account, an additional sum of £675 should be placed to the credit of the next Committee—£600 to be raised by the county, and £75 by the city.

(Signed)

T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

STATEMENT OF £6,000 ACCOUNT.

1854.	£. s. d.
Aug. 5. By Cash—Loan from London Life Association ...	6,000 0 0
By Balance of old capital account, transferred to this account (<i>vide</i> last Report)	22 13 6
By Cash, being amount of late Mr. Helm's bill of costs (<i>re</i> Dillon's bequest) agreed to be repaid on settlement of that matter	12 5 8
	£6,034 19 2

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.
<i>Ganderton's</i> contract for new buildings, lodge, and bound- ary walls	3,044 0 6
Work to gas fittings, not included...	14 18 11
Repairs to plastering in wards	11 16 6
	3,070 15 11
£. s. d.	
Deductions for damage to roads.....	11 6 6
Deductions for repairs to walls.....	16 5 0
	27 11 6
	3,043 4 5
Lodge and boundary walls paid for out of old capital account	250 0 0
	2,793 4 5
	2,793 4 5
<i>Road-making :</i>	
Walford and Hays, as per contract..	230 12 2
Mr. Branston, surveyor, superin- tending ditto	10 10 0
	241 2 2
<i>Well-sinking :</i>	
Davis, as per estimate	72 19 0
	3,107 5 7
Carried forward.....	3,107 5 7

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				3,107	5	7
<i>Entrance Gates :</i>						
Marshall, as per estimate				34	0	0
<i>Soft-water Tank for 100,000 gallons :</i>						
Thompson, as per contract	234	0	0			
Harrington's Executors for bricks ...	64	0	0			
Watton for horse labour	17	12	0			
Davis for labour	37	11	6			
				353	3	6
<i>Architect :</i>						
Mr. Knight, commission on £3,670, amount of Ganderton's contract and works incident thereto, and old materials, £5 per cent.	184	0	0			
Two years' superintending works (in lieu of clerk of works)	50	0	0			
Taking levels for water supply, making various plans, and superintending various works	100	10	0			
				334	10	0
<i>Chapel :</i>						
Amount of contract £1,750.						
Paid on account				1,250	0	0
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>						
White for digging clay for bricks for new buildings	33	9	6			
Ganderton for repairing area gratings	56	4	11			
Ganderton, superintending Patients digging clay.....	5	16	10			
Marshall for gas fittings	17	7	6			
Haden and Co., drying apparatus ...	45	18	0			
Stephens, stonemason	14	0	3			
Russell and Sons for tubing	2	2	0			
Rowlands and Son for timber	17	4	3			
Jones and Rowe for drill-press	8	10	0			
Carried forward.....	200	13	3	5,078	19	1

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	200	13	3	5,078	19	1
Palmer and Lee for timber for bedsteads	12	5	1			
Law charges for contracts (Mr. M. Curtler)	22	7	11			
				235	6	3
Balance				720	13	10
				£6,034	19	2
By balance brought down...				£720	13	10

*Estimated Liabilities on account of
Works:*

	£.	s.	d.
Balance on chapel contract.....	500	0	0
Clock and bell, as per contract	130	0	0
Architect commission (say)	120	0	0
Haden for warming apparatus (say)	50	0	0
Law charges in reference to con- tracts, &c., 1856 (say)	15	0	0
			£815 0 0

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

£900 ACCOUNT.

1856.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash of County Treasurer.....	800	0	0
By ditto of City Treasurer	100	0	0
	£900	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
June 5. Paid Harker for seaweed	7	14	6
„ Webb for horsehair	21	0	0
„ Inchle and Co. for sheeting	18	15	0
„ Norman for bedsteads	11	1	0
„ Turley and Co. for blankets	12	10	0
Carried forward	71	0	6

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....	71	0	6			
June 5.	Paid Sidney and Hanson for tweed ...	8	12	0			
					79	12	6
	„ Baker and Co. for mangle				18	3	0
	„ Walford and Hays for repairs to roads				14	15	0
Aug. 8.	„ To maintenance account for repairs, &c., improperly charged to that account between Lady-day, 1855, and Lady-day, 1856				265	19	8
	„ Rowlands and Son for timber ...	13	6	0			
	„ Watson for lime	4	19	1			
	„ Perkes for glass	1	7	4			
	„ Harrington and Arden, plumbers	3	14	7			
	„ Anderson for oils, &c.	21	12	4			
	„ Jones and Rowe for ventilators...	11	19	10			
	„ Herbert for sand	1	18	0			
	„ Russell and Co. for iron tubing	12	4	3			
	„ Hardy and Padmore for castings	16	6	0			
					87	7	5
Sept. 8.	„ Norman for bedsteads	8	10	0			
	„ Laing and Co. for blankets	22	10	0			
	„ Lane for dowlas	10	11	7			
	„ Webb for horsehair	21	0	0			
	„ Turley and Co. for sheeting	6	14	1			
					69	5	8
	„ Anderson for microscope				9	3	0
	„ Eades for lathe				10	10	0
Nov. 3.	„ Eassie for timber	47	13	9			
	„ Jones and Rowe, ironmongers ...	27	15	3			
	„ Rowlands and Son for bricks ...	17	15	11			
	„ Anderson for oils and paints	12	0	0			
	„ Watson for lime	4	13	7			
	„ Wood for bricks	3	15	0			
					113	13	6
Dec. 1.	„ Norman for bedsteads	12	15	0			
	„ Webb for horsehair	28	0	0			
	„ Turley for bed-ticking	27	7	11			
	Carried forward	68	2	11	668	9	9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	68	2	11	668	9	9
Dec. 1. Paid Laing and Co. for blankets	28	18	9			
„ Inchle and Co. for sheeting	18	8	6			
	<hr/>			115	10	2
„ Anderson for indian-rubber water beds and cushions				19	19	0
„ Davis for altering and completing well, sunk by Ganderton				22	0	0
Dec. 31. Balance in hand				74	1	1
				<hr/>		
				£900	0	0
				<hr/>		
By balance brought down...				£74	1	1
				<hr/>		

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER,
CHAIRMAN.

THE FOURTH 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,—At the date of the previous Annual Report there remained under treatment 230 Patients, 107 males and 123 females. During the year there have been admitted 80 Patients, 41 males and 39 females, making the total number under treatment 310. 26 Patients have been discharged recovered, 12 males and 14 females. One male was removed to another Asylum relieved, when his mental unsoundness had assumed a less severe form, and with a good prospect of complete recovery; a second was transferred subsequently to the proving of his settlement, in whom no improvement had occurred; and a third case taken from the population was that of a chronic male Patient suffering from monomania, who succeeded in escaping from the Asylum, and in eluding detection till the time allowed by Act of Parliament for his re-capture had elapsed. This Patient was subsequently re-admitted on a new order within three weeks of the date of his escape, no change having been observed in the state of his mind. It has been ascertained that he was acquainted with the limitation of time during which escaped Patients may be re-captured, and availing himself of this information, he

removed to a considerable distance, observing much caution and secrecy in his movements. However, on returning to his place of residence, the state of delusion in which he continued in regard to some supernatural influence exercised upon him by certain persons, including members of his family, convinced his friends of the danger of retaining him under their care, and they at once applied for his re-admission. 30 Patients have died during the year, 17 males and 13 females.

No cases of incomplete recovery and of a harmless chronic character have been observed during the year for whom it was thought prudent to recommend other accommodation and care than that of the Asylum. Several such cases that have been mentioned in former Reports as removed at the request of their friends are now known to be much deteriorated in condition, and although a frequent source of anxiety and danger to their friends and of annoyance to their neighbourhood, yet but few of them have been again placed under treatment. One of those, on surmising that his friends meditate his removal, invariably takes to wandering the country in a very neglected and excited state while the maniacal paroxysm continues, and on its subsidence returns home. On one occasion he succeeded in destroying the orders and certificates obtained for his admission into the Asylum, and so defeated their intentions.

Absence of Patients upon trial has frequently been adopted during the year, and with the best effects. Cases of doubtful recovery and of those having a strong tendency to relapse can thus with safety leave the Asylum at a much earlier date of their residence than would otherwise be prudent. On the appearance of excitement, or of any unfavourable turn in their mental condition, they can at once be replaced under treatment. Their communications with the Asylum, which are necessarily maintained during this period, are also productive of benefit, as they tend to greater watchfulness and circumspection on the

part of their friends or guardians over their movements and behaviour, and also possess a salutary degree of control over the mind and conduct of the Patients themselves, till by trial they are proved capable of entering upon the duties of life. In other instances the knowledge that the Asylum is still open for their reception affords a degree of comfort and security, and enables them with more spirit and earnestness to commence the discharge of the responsibilities now imposed upon them by their liberation from the control of others.

Many cases after a prolonged residence in an Asylum feel much their separation and removal, and entertain gloomy views regarding their success in life and means of subsistence. Not a few cases at the period when their removal is first suggested to them relapse, and probably from a remembrance of former privations and distress, and uncertainty regarding their future condition.

The want of a fund from which small payments might be issued to those persons leaving the Asylum without friends, or means of subsistence adequate to their requirements, has several times been felt. While they are on trial the Visitors can order such weekly payment as procure them the necessaries of life, but on their discharge and till they obtain some employment many Patients no doubt frequently undergo much privation, and endanger their recovery. The sums occasionally granted by Boards of Guardians for this purpose are quite inadequate for the class of persons for whom they are intended. When it is remembered through what suffering of both mind and body most Patients must have passed prior to their recovery and discharge, it cannot reasonably be expected that they are at once, except under the most favourable circumstances, capable of commencing a life of hard and constant labour for the means of a bare subsistence without risking the continuance of that recovery for which every

humane person must be grateful. The relapses of many cases are to be ascribed to this cause, especially of those having families or others depending for support upon their exertions.

The admissions of the year are less by 21 than those of the preceding period, but the numbers under treatment are nearly equal in each case, from the progressive increase in the average numbers resident consequent upon a considerably diminished mortality, and also from the chronic character of the cases admitted affording but a reduced per centage in the recoveries. Two men were re-admitted during the year: one, the Patient already mentioned as having escaped; the other suffered from mania with incipient disease of the brain and nervous centres, which for a time seemed arrested in its progress, but soon after his discharge re-appeared. Cases of general paralysis, when seen very early, are occasionally thought to have recovered, and for a time the disease may remain in a quiescent form; but it generally, if not always, recurs, and with gradually increasing frequency and severity of attacks of mental excitement and of paralysis of a progressive character, ultimately exhausts the Patient. 41 of the admissions were cases of first attacks; 18 had suffered once previously; 4 had been twice, 2 thrice ill; 12 had several attacks; and in 3 cases their insanity was the result of congenital malformation. 14 of those admitted varied in age from 60 to 80; only one recovery occurred out of this number. They, for the most part, were the subjects of organic disease of the brain, lungs, and heart, or suffered from long-continued mental disease, or from the superannuation of old age and deficient nutriment of the brain and nervous centres. Four of them died during the year. In 8 cases their insanity was complicated with paralysis, in 7 with epilepsy, in 22 their mental disease was stated to be of above one year's duration at the time of admission; 22 Patients were in good general health and

bodily condition, 43 were in feeble health and indifferent condition, and 15 were in bad health and exhausted condition. The cases of 23 males and 22 females were probably curable, and those of 18 males and 17 females incurable. The average number resident throughout the year was 244, an increase of 13 upon that of the preceding year.

During the early part of the year some correspondence was entered into with several Unions from which Patients had been sent into the Asylum in a dying or exhausted state, and the impropriety of such proceeding was pointed out to your Committee. It may not be out of place in this Annual Report to bring the subject in a more prominent manner before the Visiting and the other Magistrates of the County and City, with the hope of directing attention to the placing of such cases at an earlier period of their illness under the care of those especially engaged in their management and treatment. It is not supposed that those unfortunate cases are wilfully detained with improper intentions at their homes or elsewhere, but from ignorance and from want of the necessary appliances, and the assistance of those accustomed to the insane, proper measures cannot be adopted for their care and recovery, and they inflict personal injury which perhaps might be avoided, or at all events reduced in amount, or are subjected to measures of unnecessary constraint and confinement, till they become degraded in their habits, confirmed in their delusions, and much reduced in their physical powers and health. Still possessing manifestations of great muscular strength and of unsubdued excitement, friends and others are too often deceived regarding their real condition, and only when too late deem it judicious to apply for their admission into the Asylum. All those conversant with the insane and their diseases know that such cases at this period are the worst subjects for any unusual fatigue, and cannot with safety be

transported long distances, or bear exposure or much change in their circumstances, without great danger to their lives. Even in Asylums it frequently happens that persons labouring under maniacal excitement die in a state of collapse and exhaustion within a few hours and even less of a paroxysm of excitement, presenting the symptoms of unusual muscular strength and what might be deemed great power of life. These, however, are only spurious in their character—the result of nervous irritability—and are best treated by the exhibition of stimulants and nutritious food, which would have the effect of increasing the severity of those occasioned by an inflammatory condition of the system. Physiologists have long been aware that animals dying exhausted from loss of blood and other causes become delirious, and exhibit much muscular power and spasmodic convulsions up to the time of their death. It is also a matter of notoriety that the new Asylums throughout the country have had a larger mortality than the average prevailing amongst the insane, from the change of diet, locality, and other circumstances, to that of those in which they were previously detained, and this although the locality and general arrangements may subsequently be found compatible with good general health and a low rate of mortality.

The recoveries are at the rate of 32.5 per cent. calculated upon the total admissions of the year, or 8.4 per cent. upon the total number under treatment; calculated upon the cases admitted in a probably curable state, they are at the rate of 57.7 per cent.

The mortality this year is considerably lower than that of the previous year, and also than that of any similar period since the opening of the Asylum; calculated upon the average number resident, it was at the rate of 12.3 per cent., or 9.7 per cent. of the total number under treatment. Three cases were in extreme danger at the time of their admission, which they

survived very short periods. The complications and reduced state of health of many still further increased the mortality. The ages of 4 cases at the time of their death varied from 60 to 70, and of 4 from 70 to 80; 6 deaths were the result of paralysis and its complications with other diseases, 1 was caused by exhaustion from epilepsy, 2 were the result of apoplexy occurring in persons suffering from disease of the heart, and 3 were the subjects of various forms of disease of the brain and its membranes. Disease of the heart and arteries, conjoined in one instance with chronic rheumatism, was assigned as the cause of death in 3 cases; tubercular deposits occurring in the lungs and other organs were the cause of death in 6 cases, 2 deaths followed inflammation of the lungs, and 1 inflammation of the bowels. Suffocation was the cause of death in 1. Exhaustion from lumbar abscess, and from maniacal excitement, produced each one death. Cellular inflammation, the result of erysipelas, and of extravasation of urine, produced each 1 death; and 1 died from the decay of old age. The case of erysipelas occurred in a man who for more than twelve months previously had been suffering from melancholia accompanied with a feeble circulation and œdema of both his upper and lower extremities. A few weeks before his death he became maniacal, extremely restless, noisy, incoherent, and with delusions of exaltation. Whilst in this state he inflicted various bruises on his body by throwing himself on the ground or against the walls, furniture, or other object. He appeared quite insensible to pain. The erysipelas was probably the result of some of those injuries, and, conjoined with the previous debilitated state of system and the exhaustion and sleeplessness consequent on the maniacal excitement, soon proved fatal.

The only inquest held during the year was in the case of the death occurring from suffocation. This person, a woman in

middle life, had been for some time in a state of high maniacal excitement, and appeared to suffer from a sub-acute form of meningitis, which probably increased the severity of the symptoms. The morning of her death she had been given her food by two attendants, who remained with her while eating, and on finishing the meal she was left; one of the attendants soon returned and found her in a dying state. On being summoned a piece of bread was observed in her hand; this led to an examination of the mouth, which contained a quantity of finely-chewed bread tightly lodged in the upper part of the throat and back of the mouth. It appeared that a crumb had probably found its way through the glottis while she was speaking, which she did continuously, and had occasioned convulsive action in the muscles of mastication, whereby the accumulation of finely-broken bread in the mouth was firmly pressed against the fauces and upper portion of the pharynx. The obstruction was removed by the fingers and a probang passed, and subsequently tracheotomy was performed and artificial respiration sustained for some time, but to no avail. The jury, on hearing the evidence, returned as their verdict, "That she died from accidental choking." The Reports of Asylums show that several cases of general paralysis are each year accidentally choked while eating; but it more rarely happens to a person in a state of mania. From the meningeal inflammation which was present in this case, the result of injury to her head by blows received prior to her admission, the thickness of speech, the unsteadiness of her movements, it is more than probable that had she survived the case would have resolved itself into one of paralysis. Various expedients regarding the quality and minute subdivision of the food, and much care in its administration, are necessarily resorted to in Asylums to prevent such accidents. The persons unfortunately the most liable to them are often addicted to eating their food with unusual rapidity,

and delay swallowing till the mouth is full ; although the food be given them in small portions at a time, probably from insufficient control over, and decreased sensibility in, the muscles of deglutition, whereby they are not stimulated to act by the presence of small quantities of aliment, and only appreciate it when in bulk.

The complication of rheumatic affections with disease of the heart and of the arteries has been unusually frequent in the cases admitted and dying throughout the year. From a comparison with the statistical tables of other Asylums, it would appear that these combinations of disease are more frequent in this district than in others, and are probably due to some peculiarity in the diet in common use amongst the population, to the exposed occupations of the majority of the cases admitted, or to some modification of the climate or peculiarity of soil. The habitual use of acid beverages made from the fruit which is generally very abundant exerts probably some influence on the constitution of those who adopt it as an article of their dietary, and any peculiarity so produced would naturally be transmitted to each succeeding generation, and be rendered more marked from the continued operation of the exciting cause. The number of cases, especially of females, admitted who suffer from chronic rheumatic arthritis, with nodosities and deformities of the joints, often accompanied with disease of the heart, has been a matter of constant observation ; and from such affections favouring the occurrence of disease in the arterial coats, it results that rupture of the cerebral vessels, which from their anatomical character are more especially liable to this accident, not unfrequently happens—producing apoplexy and paralysis in a larger proportion than is usual amongst the insane of this sex. Assuming that the continued operation of such means may produce the diathesis favourable to gout and rheumatism, we have, upon exposure to

cold, the occurrence of excessive fatigue, or violent exertion of the body, or inordinate mental emotion, an attack of rheumatism which, frequently extending to the heart or its coverings, produces changes in its structure, whereby the circulation is affected, and the arterial supply of blood to the different parts of the system is deranged. The arteries themselves also undergo changes in their structure, whereby they lose their elasticity, become brittle, from degeneration of their walls, or are converted into rigid tubes, favouring the occurrence of congestion and effusions of their contents; and leading also to defective nutrition in many important organs. When this latter condition occurs to the brain, insanity is the result; and the complications are then such as we have stated as being frequently met with in this district. From examination of the brain of many such cases it may be stated that when disease of the heart is coexistent with degeneration of the arterial tunics of the cerebral vessels an atrophied and shrunken brain may be presumed to be the pathological condition present; occasionally ramolissement has been observed, but coexistent with the appearance above mentioned. Serous and sanguineous effusions are also often found in such cases.

The following are the principal pathological appearances observed in the cerebrum of those examined during the year:—Increased density of the calvarium with absence of diploe was observed in 4 cases; 2 of chronic mania, and 2 of epilepsy, one of which was combined with mania, the other with idiocy. Thickening of the calvarium was noticed in 5 cases, 2 of dementia, 1 of melancholia, 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of paralysis with mania. Abnormal adhesion of the dura mater to the calvarium or to the arachnoid, especially along the course of the superior longitudinal sinus, was observed to exist in 9 cases, in 2 of general paralysis, in 2 of mania, in 2 of melancholia, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of mania with

epilepsy, and in 1 of epilepsy with idiocy. Increased thickness and vascularity of the dura mater was observed in 3 cases, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of mania. Opacity and thickening of the arachnoid, for the most part observed in greatest degree over the superior and lateral surfaces of the hemispheres, was present in 15 cases, in 4 of general paralysis, in 2 of paralysis with mania, and in 1 of paralysis with dementia, in 2 of mania, in 2 of melancholia, in 2 of dementia, in 1 of mania with epilepsy, and 1 of epilepsy with idiocy. Congestion of the membranes and of the substance of the brain was remarked in 6 cases, in 2 of general paralysis, in 2 of melancholia, in 1 of acute and 1 of chronic mania. General pallor of the substance of the brain and of the superficial vessels, though coexistent with vestiges of inflammatory action, was generally remarked in the brains of persons dying after long and exhausting illness. The grey matter was unusually dark-coloured in 3 cases, in 1 of acute, and 1 of chronic mania, and 1 of general paralysis. Effusion into the ventricles, sac of the arachnoid, and the meshes of the pia mater, was observed in 11 cases, in 2 of general paralysis, in 2 of paralysis with mania, in 2 of mania, in 1 of acute mania, in 1 of melancholia, in 1 of dementia, in 1 of epilepsy with mania, and 1 of epilepsy with idiocy. Copious exudation of lymph was found in one case of general paralysis matting the membranes firmly together, both over the vertex of the hemispheres and at the base of the brain. In this case, on attempting to remove them, portions of the grey substance adhered, and was torn away with them. The grey matter generally was observed to be much softened, especially that spread over the convolutions. A granular state of the lining membrane of the ventricles was observed in 3 cases of general paralysis, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy. Sero-sanguinelent

effusion was observed beneath the arachnoid in 1 case of general paralysis. An apoplectic clot was observed in 1 case of melancholia, and in 1 of paralysis with mania. Dropsical effusion into the ventricles to the extent of ten ounces was found in one case of mania with epilepsy, and in which the central ganglia around the lateral ventricles were much softened. Atheromatous and ossific deposits were observed in the arteries of 6 cases, in 2 of general paralysis, in 2 of paralysis with mania, and in 2 of melancholia, one of them dying from apoplexy, and the other had suffered during life from chronic rheumatism and dilatation of the heart.

Table V. shews the assigned causes of insanity in the admissions of the year, so far as these could be ascertained. These have been arranged into two classes, according as their influence was of a physical or moral character. A reference to the table shews that the mental illness of 34 males and 15 females were due to the former, and of 5 males and 19 females to the latter; 83 per cent. of the males and 38.4 per cent. of the females are due to physical causes, while 48.7 per cent. of the females and 12 per cent. of the males are ascribed to the operation of moral influences, thus reversing the order of frequency in the sexes regarding the liability of their occurrence. In general it is impossible from the histories afforded to attempt a classification of the causes into one, which would most clearly shew their relative value, and the chain of combination which prevailed prior to the accession of the seizure. A predisposing cause in some cases is the only one of which any information is given, but that out of which the seizure arose has escaped observation, or been incorporated into the illness; thus many of those cases enumerated as due to previous illness, to intemperance, or to injury of the head, may be safely assumed to be in this category; their action undoubtedly favoured the occurrence of mental derangement,

but in many cases some other agency, impression, or condition of disease was superadded prior to its accession, and the mode of operation of these influences can only be guessed at from what has been determined regarding the action of causes in other states of disease. Men from the nature of their occupations are more liable than women to receive personal injury, and accordingly we find that this cause alone creates a great excess in favour of the physical causes in this sex; the greater frequency of the various forms of paralysis in the same sex also favours this result. Intemperance also would appear to have a similar influence in raising the ratio of the males in the same class, whilst the finer sensibility and greater intensity of the feelings and emotions in the female sex render them more liable than men to be affected by moral influences. Nearly 32 per cent. of the male admissions are due to conditions of the brain and nervous centres, the result of disease or accident; 34 per cent. of the same sex are due to intemperance, either as a predisposing or existing cause, indicating clearly the existence of a wide field for the energy of philanthropists, whereby a great social evil may be removed by improvements in the condition of the working classes of the community, and by extending the blessings of education, and of a higher degree of civilization, so as to remove this fertile source of misery, crime, and mental alienation from its present high standard. Communities remarkable for their education and civilization are not necessarily more prone to insanity than others less refined; but inasmuch as these advances are accompanied in many cases with errors of principle and moral delinquencies, it cannot be denied that in this latter class, from want of control over the passions and conduct, mental illness may result. More exertion of the mental faculties occurs in proportion to the advance of civilization, but this in properly-disciplined minds rarely leads to insanity, or at all events

not more frequently than the general mental inactivity and mere gratification of the animal instincts observed in rude and barbarous states of society. The illness of 4 females was ascribed to disease of the brain of varied character, of 1 to childbirth, of 2 to debility from lactation, and of 1 to disease of the uterus; of 1 to struma; of 1 to rheumatic fever; of one to the healing of an old ulcer, which had established a drain on the constitution, and occurred in a person of intemperate habits; 4 are due to various causes, arising out of ill-assorted marriages and an uncontrolled violence of the passions, such as jealousy, ill-treatment, or desertion by husbands; while domestic afflictions, grief at loss of children, shame at transportation of relatives, fright, remorse, seduction, prostitution, disappointed attachments, religious fanaticism, mental anxiety at loss of property, and over-exertion of the mind in attempting to rise in the scale of society, have been productive of the insanity in 12 cases. Poverty and want, which were unusually frequent in the preceding year, have occasioned only 3 attacks in the present. Hereditary predisposition was stated to be present in 15 cases, or in 18 per cent. of the admissions; and in about 4 per cent. it is the only cause given as concerned in the occurrence of their insanity. From defective or total want of information regarding the family connections of persons in the rank of life of those admitted into a County Asylum, this ratio can only be taken as proximate.

Attempts at suicide were made in 19 cases prior to their admission, and it was meditated in 8 others. 34 per cent. were thus reported as possessing this impulse. In several others this propensity was observed subsequently, and became developed in the course of their mental disease. This ratio is considerably below that of the previous year, when an epidemic tendency to destroy life by abstaining from food was for some time prevalent. During the present year that

tendency has been less frequently observed, but a greater determination has been manifested in the repeated attempts made to destroy life by strangulation, precipitation, and other means. The several forms of mania and of melancholia were most productive of these impulses, and are those in which derangement of function of a palpable character is often observed. In several cases of epileptic mania, of melancholia, and of acute mania with meningeal inflammation, suicidal attempts were made with much frequency and untiring determination during their residence in the Asylum ; and in one of these, a female, the accession of epileptic convulsions was always accompanied by this tendency, and appeared to be owing to the existence of various delusions and hallucinations, producing the greatest suffering and unbearable torments. She imagined she was addressed by men with unbecoming freedom and scolded with dreadful imprecations, that her mouth was filled with noxious and acrid substances, that foetid odours were made to surround her wherever she moved, that she was lashed with ropes and cruelly lacerated, and that she was drawn into painful attitudes by various mechanical contrivances, and to escape those varied torments she attempted to destroy herself by strangulation or suffocation. Several persons, suffering from acute mania with symptoms indicative of increased vascular action in the membranes of the brain, were observed to suffer from a wild and furious delirium, during which they inflicted much and frequent injury on their person, by throwing themselves in a state of adoration on the ground, or by beating their heads or trunk by a purposeless jactitation of their members. This state of mania was accompanied by delusions of exaltation. They thought themselves the Divinity, prophets sent to warn the world, or kings possessed of unlimited power, incapable of receiving injury, and requiring for the continuance of their existence the

observance of no rules regarding their health nor any supply of food. They threw themselves from heights, or against objects, without dread, believing they would be supported by their supernatural powers. They refused their food, under the impression that they were sustained by heavenly essences of exquisite delicacy, and required for their subsistence none of the gross materials used by those around them. They lived in a constant state of ecstasy while the excitement continued. The great similarity in the character of the impulses observed amongst the insane, and the frequent occurrence of certain forms of disease at particular periods, would indicate that some influence prevailed and regulated their accession. Sudden changes in the opinions held by classes of mankind, revolutions, new discoveries, grand speculations, and even the commission of crimes, popular errors, are all observed to influence the character of the mental disease then called into existence. When the disease is fully developed it is observed that the insane are apt to imitate the peculiarities and habits of others. Poisoning, which for a time powerfully agitated the public mind, was observed however in only one instance, and this person, from being in the service of a medical practitioner, probably had this means of destruction more frequently presented to her mind, consequently influencing the current of her delusions. A propensity to commit theft was observed in the case of a criminal lunatic, who had on several occasions suffered imprisonment for acts of larceny. The form of his mental disease was dementia, which terminated in paralysis of the insane. His appearance was stolid and indifferent, and his expression vacant. He stole from every person without intermission, and without any apparent object for the articles selected, which were for the most part useless and burdensome. Inability to remove seemed the only limits to his propensity. When left to himself for a time his body assumed large proportions from the quantity

of articles secreted about his person. Bedding, clothing, shoes, fuel, earthenware (whether whole or broken), soap, cushions, books, were alike acceptable. When unable to articulate and confined to bed he retained this propensity and parted with his hordes with the greatest reluctance.

A disposition to swallow indigestible matters, such as particles of gravel and small stones, was manifested by several Patients during the year. Some of these were cases of idiocy, and probably had no motive in view: derangement of the chylopoetic viscera was observed present when the impulse existed in greatest intensity. The case of a male epileptic Patient, who subsequently died of softening of the brain, was remarkable for swallowing whole handfuls of gravel on every occasion which presented itself. In other chronic cases of insanity the propensity appeared to be the result of delusion, and they acted under the impression that these exerted some beneficial influence on their system and secured them from injury from their enemies.

A disposition to destroy life and property by burning existed in a marked form in the case of a female suffering from demonomania. She frequently sprang forward and seated herself over the fire, and on other occasions threw articles of her apparel or of work at which she was employed into it. She stated generally that she was tempted to do so, and appeared to have received commands from the voices of spirits. On other occasions she was under the impression that by burning the object of her aversion she would destroy the power which they possessed over her; or that the evil spirits having localized themselves, would thus be prevented from giving her further annoyance. Several cases of various forms of mental disease complicated with epilepsy presented this impulse at various times in a transitory form, and appeared to be the result of a momentary impulse to destroy themselves in this way, as

they more frequently meditated or attempted self-destruction by some other means. It was remarked that the majority of those attempts occurred within short periods of each other, and were probably prompted by a spirit of imitation; and on their removal to wards where the arrangements enclosing the fire rendered such attempts impossible the impulse soon subsided. The removal of the impulses of the insane by treatment has attracted much attention. Formerly recourse was had to various means of coercion in almost every instance of their occurrence, and in very obstinate and intractable cases they have been used as a last resource by some Superintendents. No case has yet occurred in this Asylum which appeared to demand their application rather than the use of other modes of treatment, or in which their adoption might have been followed by more favourable results than were obtained from the continued or varied measures which were had recourse to for their relief. Coercion, from affording no salutary topic for thought or observation, and from limiting the means of exercise and employment, appears rather to confirm than remove the morbid impressions, and can only be justified when the life or safety of the Patient or of others is in imminent danger and other means have been found ineffectual. When these are associated with derangement of function in the system or with actual disease medical treatment is clearly indicated, but in some cases there is no evidence of the existence of such lesions. Change of ward and occupation, whereby fresh associations are called forth and new companions met with, placing the Patient in situations and circumstances which do not prominently present the subject of their impulses to observation, rather than appealing to their weakened faculties, and diverting their attention to fresh scenes and occurrences, would appear to be attended with the most beneficial results—more so than a close and constant supervision of their conduct and movements in

situations where they may have the opportunity of manifesting their predominant impulses.

The number of epileptics under treatment has been unusually large, viz., 45. When insanity is complicated with epilepsy it but seldom terminates in complete recovery. The greater number of those cases enjoy comparative tranquillity of mind and personal comfort in an Asylum from the use of a good and nutritious diet, and from the regularity of their mode of life, and the absence of sources of excitement and irritation. Some of those cases are at intervals amongst the most violent of those ever treated in Asylums. On the accession of the fits they become irritable in disposition, dangerous to be approached, impulsive in their movements, and generally unmanageable amongst the other inmates. A temporary separation from the other Patients and rest appear to have much influence in calming their mental excitement. Almost all such cases after their admission improve in their condition; they become stout in person and plethoric, and their mental state is ameliorated. A return of more violent convulsions is not uncommon, attended with febrile disturbance and marked symptoms of cerebral congestion, demanding the topical abstraction of blood, shaving of the head and the application of cold, the exhibition of brisk purgatives, and occasionally the giving of mercury so as to affect the system in a mild form. Some cases have a fatal termination during the course of these acute attacks. In other instances the frequent recurrence of the fits or their constant presence induce a feeble state of the system and dangerous exhaustion, requiring the free use of the most nutritious food with tonics and stimulants. Some cases die in this latter mode. Sumbul, which has been much vaunted as a remedy in epilepsy, has been given in many cases, and not found so efficacious as it was reputed; indeed, not more useful than other remedies hitherto employed. Metallic and

vegetable tonics in various combinations, or vegetable tonics with the mineral acids, have been thought more beneficial than the other remedies prescribed, and in not a few cases decided improvement has been observed contemporaneously with their use. From the occurrence of severe attacks of mania in many of those cases, from their liability to receive bruises and personal injuries of various kinds by falling heavily during the fits, and from the complete mental torpor and bodily inactivity rendering them unable to assist themselves in its more advanced stages, those cases involve much responsibility and constant vigilance in their treatment, even more so than is demanded in other forms of insanity. An acquaintance with the peculiarities of each individual case generally affords some intimation of the mode in which danger may be apprehended, and the consequences can often thus be averted by timely precautions. By wearing pads over the parts known to be the most exposed to accident in any case a great diminution in the severity of the injury is obtained. Amongst the most formidable accidents after epilepsy is suffocation. Some epileptics are known to have the tendency to turn forwards during their fits, and when this occurs at night, and the face is pressed against the bedding by the severity of the convulsions, a few minutes, or even less, suffices to prove fatal, especially as the comatose state in which they are left after the subsidence of the epileptic seizure renders them insensible to the propriety of assuming another position favourable for the renewal of the process of respiration. Respiration is much interfered with during the progress of the convulsions, and its action is irregular and spasmodic; it appears probable that death results in some cases from suffocation caused by the spasmodic action of the muscles of respiration, independently of any accidental interruption to the entrance of air by the presence of foreign bodies over the mouth or nose.

The greatest number of the admissions were agricultural labourers. Domestic servants, the wives and daughters of labourers, charwomen, nail and screw makers, and house-keepers, were admitted in greatest number in the order of their enumeration. Miners, shoemakers, and smiths, afforded each three cases. Two cases each occurred from the trades of tailors and curriers, while but solitary instances of some other trades are observed.

Table XIV. shows the results of treatment on the 80 Patients admitted during the year. 15 per cent. of them have been discharged recovered, 2.5 per cent. have been removed to other Asylums owing to changes in their settlement, 12.5 per cent. have died, and 70 per cent. remain under treatment.

The general health of the Inmates has been good throughout the year, and no epidemic disease has prevailed. During the heat of summer there has been remarked much higher excitement and greater irritability in the mental diseases of both the males and females, while during the cold season it not unfrequently happens that many days together may elapse without presenting one case of excitement of any degree of severity. Dysentery and diarrhœa have been much less frequent than during any former period, and the cases in which they were observed were milder in their type, occurred singly, and appeared due to changes in season, errors of diet, or were connected with other forms of disease. During the first quarter of the year slight chest affections, exacerbations of paralytic and epileptic seizures in those subject to them, were remarked; some few were attacked with rheumatism, and several were in a low and debilitated state. Maniacal excitement characterised the summer months, while only slight bowel complaints with febrile disturbance were observed at intervals, the general health being remarkably good. In September, when there was a heavy fall of rain, there was some diarrhœa

of a mild form. In the latter three months of the year there were many cases of general debility, several of catarrh, and some of bronchitis and rheumatism. There was now a marked diminution in the prevalence and intensity of the paroxysms of maniacal excitement.

The treatment of the Patients has not materially differed from that hitherto employed. A careful enquiry into the history of each case, attention to their physical condition, and the removal of any complication which may be present, are obviously demanded, and frequently the means adopted at once give relief or afford decided improvement. In cases of maniacal excitement warm baths are frequently administered; and in acute cases having indications of meningeal inflammatory action the application of cold to the head is employed in conjunction with them, followed by the exhibition of moderate doses of sedatives. Cold bathing has been frequently had recourse to, chiefly during the summer months, and many Patients suffering from excitement frequently resort to this mode of relief of their own accord, especially by applying cold water to the surface of the head and face. Cases of hysteric mania and of dementia of recent accession appear the most favourable for the adoption of this treatment. In most cases of melancholia sedatives are extremely useful, and in many of mania attended with prolonged wakefulness. The long-continued use of sedatives has appeared to favour the occurrence of cerebral congestion, and in cases having this tendency their employment seems contra-indicated. When benefit does not result from their employment after a moderate trial it appears more judicious to remit their administration, and try the effect of other remedies, when ultimately they may be found to be advantageous. Attention to the state of the *primæ viæ*, and the use of a nutritious diet, combined with stimulants in suitable cases, are requisite in many, and those

means alone are often followed by rapid recovery. Tonics, active exercise, and employment, have been found, as formerly, of much benefit. In cases of prolonged mania and of dementia attended with debility and signs of defective nutrition much good has resulted from the use of cod liver oil. Counter-irritations and alteratives have been found beneficial in some cases of mania showing a tendency to become paralytic. Great increase in the temperature of the head, flushing of the face, an injected and fiery appearance of the eyes, and a dry and stiff state of the hair, are observed in such cases, along with some loss of control over their muscular movements, unsteadiness in their gait, indistinctness of speech, and irregular clonic spasms of their muscular system.

So far as the mental state and bodily health of the Patients resident throughout the year have admitted, their time has been occupied for several hours daily by employment of some sort. It is often necessary to change the character of the work at which they are engaged from the occurrence of some modifying circumstances in their mental illness. Thus persons long employed at one sort of work have been observed to fall into listless and mechanical habits, which a removal to some other variety of occupation may efface, and be followed by a greater exercise of intelligence and activity. Cases liable to sudden and frequent paroxysms of mania, especially those complicated with epilepsy, have been observed to be most advantageously employed under the care of the Attendants in their wards. The state of their bodily health precludes the employment of many for some time after their admission. Some are induced with much difficulty to engage in any employment or source of amusement; a few are never employed, but are permitted to walk about, or to amuse themselves at various games, or to read. The number of epileptic and paralytic Patients constantly resident render the proportion of those employed less than that

obtained in some other Asylums where cases of this kind are less numerous. An average of 78 males and 80 females have been daily engaged in useful work, or at the rate of nearly 70 per cent. for either sex. Some of the Patients make considerable proficiency, and leave the Asylum, so far as their habits and manual dexterity are concerned, under much more favourable circumstances than when they were admitted. There is constantly in the house an abundant supply of workers for the farm, garden, and other agricultural operations—a sort of work which appears more conducive to bodily and mental health than any other employment, and in its various gradations affords suitable employment for almost every degree of bodily and mental capacity. It unfortunately happens that the number of skilled artisans admitted are very few, and it becomes necessary to select the more intelligent of the former class for instruction and assistance at other trades. The time, consequently, which is required to accumulate various necessary articles of furniture and conveniences for the infirm in an agricultural district is much longer than in other Asylums where a larger proportion of skilled workmen is of more frequent occurrence among the admissions, and the employment of occasional assistance in some branches may be demanded from the same cause which would elsewhere be unnecessary. In the winter months there is felt some difficulty in employing the large number of out-door workers always resident. Abundant occupation is afforded for the females in the laundry, kitchen, and various domestic duties, and in the making and repairing of clothing for the household.

A high embankment of earth extending along the whole length of the western boundary of the Asylum buildings was removed during the year. It was the cause of much annoyance from the frequency with which parties availed

themselves of the elevation to overlook the airing courts and hold communication with those in the building from motives of curiosity. It was necessary to resort to the assistance of the police force to prevent the trespass of such persons, while the open state of the Asylum boundary admitted of their ingress. The operation of levelling the front has been continued and made progress. The quantity of garden land has been still further extended, and that portion of it to the rear of the Asylum is being lowered, as occasions permit, so as to ensure freer ventilation to the buildings, and also to prevent the airing courts at this side of the Asylum from being overlooked in a similar manner. The condition of the farm is becoming more satisfactory from the gradual opening and fertilizing of the soil under cultivation by the use of the ashes formed in the house, and of lime obtained after purifying the gas, while the liberal use of liquid manure from the farm-yard and general sewerage of the Asylum greatly promotes the growth of grass and of the green crops raised for feeding the stock. A bridge has been constructed over the brook to connect the land lately rented from the Earl of Coventry with the other portions of the Asylum estate. The supply of vegetables from the garden and of produce from the farm has been more than usually abundant, but in consequence of disease attacking the potatoe crop, this article of consumption ran short before the supply of new vegetables was ready for use, entailing for some weeks their purchase at a high rate till a supply of fresh vegetables could be procured from the garden.

The supply of water for the Asylum, though after long drought still insufficient for its requirements, has been more copious than during the previous year. Attention has been bestowed on the various rain-water conductors of the Asylum and workshops in directing all the rain passing through them

into the tanks, and so increasing the supply of soft water as much as possible. The overflows from the various cisterns have been diverted to empty into the general stock, and not pass into the drainage. The condensed water obtained from the low-pressure boilers has been made to fall into the tank supplying the cisterns of the laundry and boilers, thus effecting a great saving in the consumption of water and affording a supply of water of unusual softness for various purposes. The general hard-water supply has been increased by connecting a new well sunk by the contractor on the upper extremity of the Asylum grounds with the wells already existing. A large iron cistern, capable of containing nearly fifteen hundred gallons, has been fixed for the supply of the boilers, kitchen, and bakehouse with water. Formerly their supply was derived from the general cistern on the male side of the Asylum, their connection with which was liable to interruption from freezing of the pipes owing to the distance at which the cistern was placed ; and at other times the water was drawn from the wards for their supply at hours when its presence was necessary for various domestic purposes, causing much confusion and loss of time, which have by this means been removed.

The several airing courts have been provided with convenient benches, and fixed seats have been placed under the verandas to afford shade and resting places to the Patients during the great heat of the summer months. Some small American-birch tables and 17 easy benches have been made at the Asylum for the wards, which were rendered necessary by the increase of the number of the Inmates, and to give the corridors a less unfurnished and bare appearance. A considerable number of prints from the *Illustrated London News* have been framed and varnished for hanging in the day-rooms and galleries, and some more are in course of preparation. The importance of these minor details in promoting the tranquillity and content-

ment of the insane in an Asylum cannot be over-estimated, as the presence of such adjuncts often produces associations of much advantage in alleviating and improving their mental condition. Some of the dormitories in the new building on the female side have been furnished, and are now occupied: the bedding and furniture were prepared from time to time by the Patients, as occasion arose for the accommodation. Another of the male wards has been painted in oil colours, which gives a more cheerful and less uniform appearance to the gallery, and also admits of greater facility in cleansing. The entrance to the Asylum by the farm-yard buildings has been completed, and suitable gates provided for the admission of all the heavy goods required at the Institution.

Two water beds and an increased supply of water cushions have been provided, as suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and much benefit has resulted from their use in bed-ridden cases. Facilities for reading have been afforded by the purchase of several additional cheap weekly publications. Walking parties of the more tranquil Patients of both sexes are taken for exercise beyond the limits of the Asylum, and the indulgence affords much gratification to the Inmates, promoting self-control, tending to impress them with confidence in their treatment, and sustaining their interest in life and its associations. Instruction in sacred and secular music has been continued to the Patients on two evenings of the week. The weekly amusements have been continued as heretofore, and with the same beneficial results: no other means of recreation have been observed capable of realizing a similarly curative influence, and their value is enhanced by the large proportion of the Patients who can participate in them. The band has made considerable proficiency, and its services are much esteemed during the summer evenings in the airing courts, and also at the weekly parties. Occasionally the Patients of either sex have made an excursion for the day to some place at

a distance from the Asylum abounding in attractive scenery and affording some object of interest for their inspection.

The several Officers and various Attendants have performed their duties with much perseverance and fidelity, and deserve my warmest approbation for their continued zeal and humanity. Much of the favourable results of the year is due to their hearty co-operation and assistance.

In conclusion, your Superintendent begs to thank the Committee for their continued support and confidence, and for the unvaried kindness and assistance he has on all occasions received at their hands, thereby increasing his capability of benefiting his afflicted charge, and rendering the discharge of his necessarily varied and responsible duties more satisfactory and efficient.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

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

GENTLEMEN,—In making my annual Report of the Asylum, as far as regards my own department, two subjects naturally occur to me for brief remark. One, the very quiet and attentive behaviour of the Patients during divine service, and the interest which many of them take in the prayers and sermons; the other, the immediate prospect now before us of having our services more decently performed in a building suited to the purpose.

When we consider the strangely discordant elements of which our congregation is composed, it has often been a wonder to myself, and I think it must strike a stranger as a most remarkable circumstance, that, from the beginning to the end of the service, there is very nearly, if not quite, as much outward appearance of devotion, (and, I am inclined to

believe, as much real devotion also), as in any ordinary congregation of rational Christians. I am convinced that this behaviour is not mainly to be attributed to the presence of the Attendants. It is the consciousness of the reverence that is due to the house and presence of God which awes the raving maniac and the jabbering idiot into uniformity and order, and keeps them so, till they return to their wards, where, the religious restraint being removed, the uniform mass is presently resolved into its elements, and each individual resumes his marked peculiarity and his independent pursuits.

That the regular recurrence of solemn services, taking even so temporary a hold upon the mind, must have a favourable influence, not only as regards restoration to reason, in curable cases, but also in a religious point of view, can hardly be doubted. But, in my intercourse with the Patients while visiting the wards, I find frequent proofs, that the benefits of our services are not altogether of a temporary and evanescent kind. The more religious, both of our own and other communions, often talk with me about the sermons or the lessons, and, for the most part, express themselves grateful for the comfort they have received from them.

The new Chapel will, I trust, be a great boon to the Asylum ; though I cannot but regard it as a subject for regret, that any legal technicalities should prevent its consecration. Allow me to express a hope, that the obstacles, whatever they are, may yet, some day, be removed ; and that a building so exclusively adapted by its form and fittings for divine worship may be solemnly and irrevocably dedicated to God in the way sanctioned by the immemorial custom of our Church.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

E. HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1855...	107	123	230
Admitted during the year 1856 ...	41	39	80
Total under treatment	148	162	310
Discharged ... M. F. T. 15 14—29			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 12 14—26			
" " Relieved .. 1 0—1			
" " Unimproved 2 0—2			
Died 17 13—30	32	27	59
Number of Inmates at close of 1856...	116	135	251
Average number resident throughout } the year }	114	130	244

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

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	4	4	8	1	1	2	4	5	9
February	5	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	1
March	3	6	9	2	1	3	1	2	3
April	10	5	15	0	1	1	0	1	1
May	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	0	1
June	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	0	2
July	2	5	7	2	2	4	0	1	1
August	5	3	8	2	0	2	0	0	0
September	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	1
October	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
November	2	2	4	2	0	2	5	1	6
December	2	5	7	1	4	5	1	1	2
Total	41	39	80	15	14	29	17	13	30

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	11	10	21
„ Chronic	3	8	11
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	2	1	3
„ „ Paralysis... ..	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis	1	0	1
Dementia	6	6	12
„ with Epilepsy	3	0	3
„ „ Paralysis	2	2	4
„ „ General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	3	4	7
„ with Paralysis	0	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	5	1	6
„ of Superstition	1	0	1
„ of Fear	0	2	2
„ of Unseen Agency	2	0	2
Amentia	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Total	41	39	80

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	11	10	21
„ 3 months	6	5	11
„ 6 „	7	4	11
„ 9 „	3	4	7
„ 12 „	2	1	3
Above 1 year	3	2	5
„ 2 years	0	3	3
„ 3 „	1	3	4
„ 4 „	1	1	2
„ 5 „	0	1	1
„ 8 „	1	0	1
„ 13 „	0	1	1
For several years (undefined)	4	1	5
From birth	0	3	3
Unknown	2	0	2
Total	41	39	80

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Physical.	Paralysis	1	2	3			
	„ and Calculus vesicæ	1	0	1			
	Coup de Solleil	2	0	2			
	Epilepsy... ..	4	1	5			
	Hydrocephalus	0	1	1			
	Concussion of Brain	1	0	1			
	Brain Fever	1	0	1			
	Injury to Head by falls or blows	3	0	3			
	Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia	0	1	1			
	Debility from Lactation	0	2	2			
	Childbirth	0	1	1			
	Disease of Uterus	0	1	1			
	Struma	0	1	1			
	Rheumatic Fever	0	1	1			
	„ „ and Morbus Cordis	1	0	1			
	Over-exertion of Body and Illness	1	0	1			
	Intemperance	5	0	5			
	„ and Blow on Head	1	0	1			
	„ „ Healing of Old Ulcer... ..	0	1	1			
	„ „ Domestic Differences.. ..	3	0	3			
	„ „ Loss of Property	2	0	2			
	„ „ Irregular Mode of Life	2	0	2			
	„ „ Exposure to Cold	1	0	1			
	Previous Illness... ..	3	0	3			
	Congenital	0	2	2			
Poverty and Want	2	1	3				
Moral.	Jealousy... ..	0	1	1			
	Ill-treatment by Husband	0	2	2			
	Desertion by „	0	1	1			
	Domestic Troubles	0	3	3			
	Loss of Property	3	0	3			
	Anxiety about Property	0	1	1			
	Over-exertion of Mind	1	1	2			
	Grief at Death of Children	0	2	2			
	„ Transportation of Nephew	0	1	1			
	Fright	0	1	1			
	Remorse at Raising Scandal	0	1	1			
	Disappointed Attachment	0	2	2			
	Religious Fanaticism	0	1	1			
	Seduction	0	1	1			
	Prostitution and Crime... ..	0	1	1			
	Uncontrolled Temper	1	0	1			
	Unknown	2	5	7			
	Total					41	39	80
Hereditary Predisposition known to } exist in the cases of					9	6	15

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...		6	13	19
„ meditated „	...	...		3	5	8
Total	...	...	...	9	18	27
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>						
Mania, Acute	...	...	...	3	2	5
„ Chronic	...	...	...	0	2	2
„ Puerperal	...	...	...	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	0	1	1
Dementia	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia	...	...	...	2	3	5
Monomania	...	...	...	0	3	3
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>						
Mania	...	...	...	0	1	1
Dementia	...	...	...	1	2	3
„ with Epilepsy	...	...	...	0	1	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	1	1	2
Monomania	...	...	...	1	0	1
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>						
Drowning	...	...	...	1	4	5
Strangulation	...	...	...	2	1	3
Suspension	...	...	...	1	1	2
Precipitation	...	...	...	1	0	1
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	1	2	3
Abstaining from Food	...	...	...	0	4	4
Poisoning	...	...	...	0	1	1

TABLE VII.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Blacksmiths, and wife of	...	...			3	1	4
Brickmaker	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Bricklayer, wife of	...	...	...		0	1	1
Charwoman	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Clerk	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Coal-miners	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Cooper	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Curriers	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	0	8	8
Farmer	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Field-worker	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Frying-pan-maker	..	...	...	...	1	0	1
Glass-polisher	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Grocer	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Housekeepers	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Huntsman, wife of	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Ironfounders, wives of	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Labourers, and wives of	...	...	...	...	14	6	20
Laundry-worker	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Miller	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Nail-makers	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Needle-maker, wife of	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Pensioner	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Publican, wife of	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Pupil Teacher	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Sawyer	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Screw-makers	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Shoebinder	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Silversmith, wife of	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Soldier	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Snuffer-maker	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Tailors	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Waiter	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
None	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Total	...	...	...	...	41	39	80

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fair Education	3	2	5
Can Read and Write	12	10	22
Can Read	18	12	30
Can neither Read or Write	6	14	20
Unknown	2	1	3
Total	41	39	80

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	21	20	41
Single	18	13	31
Widowers and Widows	2	6	8
Total	41	39	80

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	10	15
„ 2 months	0	1	1
„ 3 „	1	0	1
„ 6 „	2	2	4
„ 12 „	1	0	1
„ 2 years	0	1	1
„ 4 „	1	0	1
Unknown	2	0	2
Total	12	14	26

TABLE XI.—*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	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 20 " 30	7	14	21	4	6	10
" 30 " 40	10	3	13	4	2	6
" 40 " 50	11	7	18	1	3	4
" 50 " 60	6	7	13	2	1	3
" 60 " 70	6	4	10	1	2	3
" 70 " 80	1	3	4	0	0	0
Total ...	41	39	80	12	14	26

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months ...	1	0	1
" 3 " ...	1	2	3
" 4 " ...	2	3	5
" 5 " ...	1	1	2
" 7 " ...	0	1	1
" 8 " ...	0	3	3
" 9 " ...	2	0	2
" 12 " ...	1	2	3
" 1 year and 6 months ...	2	1	3
" 3 years ...	0	1	1
" 5 " ...	2	0	2
Total ...	12	14	26

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	7	9	16
„ Chronic	1	0	1
„ Puerperal	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Dementia	2	1	3
Melancholia	1	1	2
Monomania of Fear	0	1	1
„ „ Suspicion	1	0	1
Total	12	14	26

TABLE XIV.—*Of 80 Patients admitted in 1856.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been Discharged Cured ...	5	7	12
„ „ „ Relieved ..	1	0	1
„ „ „ Unimproved	1	0	1
„ Died	5	5	10
Remaining under treatment	29	27	56
Total	41	39	80

TABLE XV.—*Showing the state of the bodily health and condition of those admitted on their arrival at the Asylum.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. In good health and condition ...	12	10	22
2nd. In indifferent health and feeble } condition ... }	22	21	43
3rd. In bad health and exhausted } condition ... }	7	8	15
Total ...	41	39	80
<i>2nd. Indifferent health and feeble condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State and Functional De- } rangement of System ... }	9	9	18
Mental State and Paralysis ...	4	2	6
" " " Epilepsy ...	3	1	4
" " " Meningitis ..	2	1	3
" " " Diarrhoea ...	2	1	3
" " " Morbus Cordis ...	1	0	1
Mental State and Morbus Cordis and } Dropsy ... }	0	1	1
Mental State and Syphilis ...	1	0	1
" " " Rheumatic Fever ...	0	2	2
" " " Cancer ...	0	1	1
" " " Dyspepsia ...	0	2	2
" " " Uterine Disease ...	0	1	1
Total ...	22	21	43
<i>3rd. Bad health and exhausted condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State and Functional De- } rangement ... }	1	2	3
Mental State and Diarrhoea ...	0	2	2
" " " Hysteria and Scrofula	0	1	1
" " " Pneumonia ...	1	0	1
" " " Cerebritis ...	1	1	2
Mental State and Morbus Cordis and } Diarrhoea ... }	1	1	2
Mental State and Paralysis ...	1	0	1
" " " Diarrhoea ...	0	1	1
" " " Morbus Cordis ...	1	0	1
" " " Rheumatism ...	1	0	1
Total ...	7	8	15

TABLE XVI.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis	2	0	2
" " and Bronchitis ...	1	0	1
" " " Bed-sores ...	0	1	1
Paralysis and Diarrhœa	0	1	1
" " Disease of Heart ...	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Maniacal Exhaustion and Cerebritis ...	0	1	1
" " " Meningitis ...	1	0	1
" " " Ramolissement ...	1	0	1
Apoplexy and Disease of Heart ...	1	1	2
Disease of Heart and Arteries ...	2	0	2
" " " Rheumatism ...	0	1	1
Phthisis	3	0	3
" and Pleuritis	0	1	1
" " Mesenteric Disease ...	1	1	2
Pneumonia and Dysentery	1	0	1
Gangrene of Lungs	0	1	1
Asphyxia	0	1	1
Chronic Peritonitis	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Lumbar Abscess ...	1	0	1
Extravasation of Urine	1	0	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Mania and Disease } of Elbow Joint }	0	1	1
Old Age	0	1	1
Total	17	13	30

TABLE XVII.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years of age	2	1	3
" 20 to 30 " " 	3	2	5
" 30 to 40 " " 	2	2	4
" 40 to 50 " " 	5	0	5
" 50 to 60 " " 	2	3	5
" 60 to 70 " " 	1	3	4
" 70 to 80 " " 	2	2	4
Total	17	13	30

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 day ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 2 days ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 5 weeks	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 3 months	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
From 6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
" 12 to 18 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Under 2 years ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 3 " ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 4 " ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Total...	...	...	...	...	17	13	30

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
" 3 months	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 2 years...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 9 " ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 16 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 18 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
For several years	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Congenital ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	17	13	30

TABLE XX.—*Showing the form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1856.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	4	3	7
„ Chronic	10	23	33
„ Recurrent	6	9	15
„ Hysteric	0	2	2
„ with Paralysis	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis	2	0	2
„ „ Epilepsy	5	8	13
Dementia	9	15	24
„ Advanced (fatuity)	34	29	63
„ with Epilepsy	7	8	15
„ „ Paralysis	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis	4	0	4
„ Senile	2	1	3
Melancholia	4	11	15
„ with Paralysis	0	2	2
Monomania of Suspicion	8	7	15
„ „ Superstition	3	1	4
„ „ Unseen Agency	2	1	3
„ „ Pride	6	3	9
„ „ Fear	2	1	3
„ „ Witchcraft	1	0	1
Imbecility	0	3	3
„ with Epilepsy	2	1	3
Idiocy	2	3	5
„ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
Total	116	135	251

TABLE XXI.—*Showing the duration of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	2	3	5
" 6 "	2	2	4
" 9 "	4	5	9
" 12 "	4	2	6
" 18 "	6	7	13
" 2 years	5	3	8
" 3 "	6	11	17
" 4 "	10	8	18
" 5 "	6	7	13
From 5 to 10 years	18	29	47
" 10 to 15 "	17	20	37
" 15 to 20 "	11	8	19
" 20 to 25 "	4	5	9
" 25 to 30 "	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 "	1	2	3
Under 48 years	0	1	1
For years (undefined)	6	8	14
Congenital	6	9	15
Unknown	7	4	11
Total	116	135	251

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age	2	2	4
" 20 to 25 "	6	10	16
" 25 to 30 "	7	13	20
" 30 to 35 "	15	16	31
" 35 to 40 "	23	10	33
" 40 to 45 "	13	22	35
" 45 to 50 "	16	12	28
" 50 to 55 "	8	21	29
" 55 to 60 "	4	11	15
" 60 to 65 "	10	6	16
" 65 to 70 "	8	5	13
" 70 to 75 "	2	5	7
" 75 to 80 "	2	1	3
" 90 to 95 "	0	1	1
Total	116	135	251

Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856.

Totals.	Chargeable to	Males.	Females.
47	Worcester Union	16	31
28	Kidderminster ditto	15	13
19	Upton-on-Severn ditto	7	12
18	Dudley ditto	6	12
18	Pershore ditto	9	9
17	Bromsgrove ditto	7	10
16	Droitwich ditto	9	7
14	Westbromwich ditto	10	4
13	King's Norton ditto	6	7
11	Stourbridge ditto	2	9
11	Evesham ditto	5	6
8	Martley ditto	4	4
6	Shipston-on-Stour ditto	5	1
6	Alcester ditto	2	4
4	County of Worcester	3	1
2	Tenbury Union	1	1
2	City of Worcester	2	0
2	Cleobury Mortimer Union	2	0
1	Ledbury ditto	1	0
1	Tewkesbury ditto	0	1
1	Winchcomb ditto	1	0
1	Hayfield ditto	0	1
1	Seisden ditto	1	0
1	Solihull ditto	0	1
1	Dursley ditto	0	1
1	Newent ditto	1	0
1	Coddington Parish	1	0
251		116	135

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, and showing whether confined in Asylums or otherwise up to 1st January, 1857.

	Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.			In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	Alcester	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
2	Bromsgrove ...	7	10	0	0	0	4	10	4	3	15	23	38
3	Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	Cleobury Mortimer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
5	Droitwich	9	7	0	1	1	3	5	4	8	16	21	37
6	Dudley	6	12	0	0	0	2	6	6	5	14	23	37
7	Evesham	5	6	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	6	14	20
8	Kidderminster..	15	13	0	0	0	14	7	3	6	32	26	58
9	King's Norton...	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	8	16
10	Ledbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	Martley	4	4	0	0	0	4	3	5	7	13	14	27
12	Newent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	5
13	Pershore	9	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	12	13	25
14	Shipston - on - Stour	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	8	2	10
15	Solihull	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
16	Stourbridge.....	2	9	0	0	0	3	7	2	0	7	16	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	2	3	3	5	8
20	Tewkesbury ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
21	Upton-on-Severn	8	11	0	0	0	1	3	7	10	16	24	40
22	Westbromwich..	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	5	16
County of Worcester ..		93	100	0	1	1	37	47	38	59	168	207	375
City of Worcester		16	32	0	0	0	4	6	1	3	21	41	62
Totals		109	132	0	1	1	41	53	39	62	189	248	437

*Matron's Return of Work by Female Patients, from 1st
January to 31st December, 1856.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	360	3,960
Flannel Shirts ...	144	200
Flannel Drawers ...	70	271
Stockings ...	90	7,560
Handkerchiefs ...	50	200
Neckerchiefs... ..	384	80
Blue Jerseys ...	0	12
Female Dresses ...	351	852
Petticoats ...	146	609
Chemises ...	157	700
Flannel Ditto ...	30	90
Caps ...	200	405
Aprons ...	220	300
Stays ...	60	46
Pillow-cases ...	230	403
Bed-ticks ...	204	30
Cushions for Seats ...	74	12
Sheets, pairs ...	440	900
Strong Rugs ...	4	12
Shrouds ...	28	0
Blankets ...	0	250
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers bound ...	118 Pairs	0

*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Patients, from
1st January to 31st December, 1856.*

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor and Upholsterer's Shop.</i>	Coats 100	318
	Vests 52	247
	Trousers 51	382
	Caps 59	0
	Braces..... 30 Pairs	0
	Strong Cloth Dresses..... 3	11
	Canvas Stretchers 29	16
	Hair Mattresses 47	6
	Sea Grass ditto 27	21
	Ditto with Waterproof Covers 15	0
	Straw Palliasses..... 62	2
	Hair Bolsters 27	3
	Sea Grass Cushions for Seats..... 68	0
	Hair Cushions for ditto 3	0
	Pictures for Wards (cloth backs).... 162	0
	Carpets and Hearth Rugs 0	2
	Bagatelle Boards 0	2
	Padded Cushions 0	3 Sets
	Rick Cloth 1	0
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	Boots 88 Pairs	209 Pairs
	Shoes 81 "	159 "
	Slippers 38 "	156 "
	Boot Laces..... 27 Doz.	0
	Waist Belts for Attendants' Keys ... 18	0
	Sundries	Engine and Machinery Belts, Harness, Gearing &c.
<i>Engineer's Shop.</i>	Work done to Cooking Apparatus in Kitchen, Fitting up and Fixing Syphon-box and Pipes to make self-acting, 80 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Pipe, and 60 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto.	
	Fitting and Fixing two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Stop-cocks, and 90 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Pipe for Suction to new Rain-water Tank, in Laundry Court.	
	Building Cast-iron Water Cistern, $12 \times 5 \times 4$ ft.	
	Fixing 100 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Pipe.	
	" 40 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ditto.	
	" 50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto.	
	" 4 Taps in connexion with the above.	
	Old Hot Water Pipes taken out and replaced by new:	
	112 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Main Expansion Pipe to 2 Hot Water Boilers.	
	70 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Piping in connection with above.	
	60 feet 1-inch ditto.	
	100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto.	
		Ironwork of large Doors in Carpenter's Yard.
		4 Doors and Frames of Furnaces at Gas Works.
		Ironwork of large Doors in Laundry Court.

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's Shop continued.</i>	Making a complete Set of Ironwork for large Doors in Boundary Walls at Farm Buildings, Hanging Bells at Farm and Lodge Gates.	Cast-iron Windows, No. 3 Male Ward.
	Making a complete Set of Ironwork for new two-horse Roller for Farm.	High-pressure Boiler.
	156 Italian Irons for Laundry.	
	3 X 2½-feet Airy Grating at ditto.	
	{ Laying Gas Main and Fitting up New Lodge, and Fixing 2 Lamps on Gate Pillars.	
	{ 270 feet 1¼-inch Main.	The entire Locks and Keys to Farm Buildings.
	{ 40 feet ¾-inch Piping.	
	Making a complete Set of Ironwork for Tank Covers in Laundry Court.	
	The entire Ironwork of New Bridge over Carey's Brook, Bolts, Cramps, Screws, &c.	
	Fixing new 3-inch Pipe to Hydraulic at Gas Works.	Shafting to Pumps in Main Well.
	Making Stoking Rods for ditto at ditto	
	6 doz. Bolts and Nuts for Wheelbarrows.	
	1 Set of Large Tap Wrenches for Engineer's Shop.	Washing and Wringing Machines and Mangles in Laundry.
	Fixing new Safety-valve to high-pressure Boiler.	
	6 doz. Gas-pipe Nuts.	
	Making a Fire-guard for Nursery in Superintendent's House.	
	24 Chisels, 2 Brick Hammers, 1 Iron Mallet, and 1 Slating Tool, for Mason's Shop.	Tin Ware to Kitchen, &c. &c.
	Making and Fixing a Wrought-iron Window Frame in No. 5 Male Ward.	
	2 Iron Seats for Airing Courts.	
	4 Large Wedges and 3 Axes for cleaving Trees.	The general Gas Fittings throughout the Asylum.
	8 Iron Gratings for Catch-pits in Fold-yard.	
	6 Iron Troughs, drilled; Fixing Water Pipe; Bolts, Nuts, and Screws, for Cow-house, Farm Buildings.	
	Fitting a new Gland to Slide-case of Engine.	Pipes in Pantries, Lavatories, Urinals, &c. &c.
	Making a Lever to Water Gauge of low-pressure Boiler.	
	Boiler Plugs and Tools for Engineer's Shop.	
	Fitting up 2 Baths in No. 1 and No. 2 Female Wards.	
	Fitting up 1 Bath in No. 3 Male Ward.	Making and Repairing Locks and Keys, &c.
	Making 1 Iron Foot for Shoemaker's Shop, 2 Boiler Hammers.	
	Casing Iron Wheelbarrow for Gas Works.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's Shop continued.</i>	Fixing 4 Ventilators to Windows, Pins and Nuts for Wire Fencing.	
	1 new Blade for Skim for Farm, 2 Turfing-irons for Garden.	
	Making Ironwork for Roasting-jack in Kitchen.	Garden & Farm Tools, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, Waggon, &c. &c.
	Fixing Rain-water Spouting, making Bolts and Nuts for Carpenters.	
	Ironwork for Flour Truck, Ironwork for Pit Saw.	
<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	Making and Fixing 400 feet Woodwork for Seats in Verandas—Male Airing Courts, 1 and 2.	Bedsteads belonging to Male and Female Wards, &c.
	Making and Fixing 400 feet Woodwork for Seats in Verandas—Female Airing Courts, 1 and 2.	
	44 feet square of Shelving in Superintendent's House, 1 Table for ditto.	Casings to Baths, Male and Female Bath-rooms.
	1 Cupboard and 1 Press made for Matron's Pantry, 70 feet.	
	Making and Fixing 140 feet square of Woodwork for new Bridge over Carey's Brook.	
	Centres made for throwing Arch over ditto.	
	240 yards strong Post and Rail made and fixed on Road leading to Gas Works and Meadows.	Tables, Chairs, Seats, Presses, Flooring and Skirting, in Male and Female Wards.
	17 Ottomans and Seats made for Male and Female Wards.	
	1 large Tambouring Machine for making strong Rugs.	
	11 Tables made for Male and Female Wards.	
	95 Picture Frames for ditto ditto.	Canvas Frames and Water Beds.
	Making and Fixing 17 feet of Shelving in Male Hospital.	
	Making 4 boxes for Ventilators in Male and Female Hospital.	
	1 large Cooler in Boiling-house at Farm Buildings.	Lavatories, Pantries, and Water Closets.
	1 Clothes Horse, 1 Table, 1 Basin Stand, and 1 Stool, made for Laundry.	
	Making 16 eight-feet seats in Male and Female Airing Courts.	
	1 Table for Matron's Sitting-room.	General Repairs in Asylum, Laundry, Farm Buildings, Workshops, &c. &c.
	1 Cupboard made and fixed (24 feet) in Male Ward, No. 5.	
	3 Shoe Racks and 3 Cloth Racks made for Male Wards.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Carpenter's Shop continued.</i>	<p>17 Coffins made. 35 Handles to Axes and Brooms made. A two-horse Roller for Farm. 69 feet of Spouting for Liquid Manure. The entire Woodwork Alterations in Cow-house at Farm Buildings. 16 Clod Hammers and Handles for Field Work. Making and Fixing 1 Harness Rack at Farm. Pattern for Iron Casting—Engineer's Shop. 80 Supports for Trees and Plants in Garden. 3 strong Oak Covers for Rain-water Tanks. 1 Frame and Covers for Draw Well, 1 Ladder.</p>	<p>Farm and Garden Implements, Fencing, &c.</p>
<i>Mason, Bricklayer, and Painter's Shop.</i>	<p>1,269 feet square of Brickwork to new Bridge over Carey's Brook. 162 feet square of Brickwork to new Gate at Farm Buildings. 360 feet of Brickwork, 252 feet Pitching with Bricks, } to Cow-house 40 feet run of Stone Manger, } at Farm 40 feet run of Guttering, } Buildings. 6 Fireplaces to Retorts at Gas-house. 200 feet run of Rain-water Pipes laid in Laundry Court. 6,255 feet of Pointing (previous to Painting), Male Ward, No. 4, and Passage to ditto. 70 feet run of Surface Water Drains at Magistrates' Entrance Door. 207 feet of Steening at Saw-pit in Carpenter's Yard. 270 feet ditto at Wells. 100 feet Stone Pavement taken up and re-laid in Kitchen Court. 30 feet run of Rain-water Pipes in connection with new Water Tank. 1,268 feet of Stone and Brick Paving in front of Farm House. 50 feet run of Rain-water Pipes laid in No. 1 Airing Court, Males'. Fixing Iron Rain-water Pipes to Male and Female Hospitals. 7 Stones prepared and laid with Iron Plates for Rollers to Laundry Gates. 4 new Ventilators fixed in Females' Hospital, and 1 Extraction Flue to ditto.</p>	<p>Brickwork to Engine and Cooking Boilers and Gas-house.</p> <p>Ceilings, Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>Plastering, Painting, Whitewashing, Male and Female Wards.</p> <p>Slating, Chimneys, Hot-air Flues, &c.</p>

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

Made.	Repaired.
<p><i>Mason, Bricklayer, & Painter's Shop continued.</i></p> <p>{ 35 yards Ceiling under large Water Cistern in connection with Kitchen Supply, &c. 2,075 yards Colouring (2 coats) in Wards and Offices. 650 yards Oil Painting throughout the Asylum. Shoe-shelves, Wash-stands, &c. &c., ditto. 6 yards Doming over new Wells. Making new Drains and Catch-pits at Farm Buildings, and new Cistern. Building large Catch-pit in connection with condensed steam from Cooking Apparatus in Kitchen. Cementing Arch of Wash Tank at Farm Buildings. Building new Catch-pit in Laundry Yard. 1,051 squares of Glass Glazed throughout the Asylum.</p>	<p>Gutters, Traps, &c. &c.</p> <p>Drains from Asylum, Laundry, Farm Buildings, Work-shops, &c. &c.</p>

							Per Year.
Staff.	†	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	£350
	*	Chaplain	...	...	...	...	50
	*	Clerk to Visitors	...	...	...	...	80
	†	Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	100
		Matron	...	...	...	...	50
	†	Engineer and Gatekeeper	...	...	...	...	60
		Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	35
		Attendant Male Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	26
		Ditto " Mason and Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	29
		Ditto " Tailor and Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	28
		Ditto " Carpenter	...	...	...	...	29
		One Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	27
		One " " ...	...	...	...	...	26
		Three " " ...	...	...	...	...	25
		One Female Attendant	...	...	...	...	16
		Two " " ...	...	...	...	...	14
		Four " " ...	...	...	...	...	13
		One " " ...	...	...	...	...	12
		Cook ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	16
		Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	9
		Housemaid	...	...	...	...	11
		Laundress	...	...	...	...	13
		First Laundrymaid	...	...	...	...	12
		Second " ...	...	...	...	...	10
	Gardener	...	...	...	...	28	
	Stoker	...	...	...	...	23	
	Farm Servant	...	...	...	...	18	
	Groom	...	...	...	...	10	
Workmen.							Per Week.
		Carpenter	...	...	...	...	12s.
		Jobbing Carpenter	...	...	...	...	8s.
		Cowman	...	...	...	...	12s.
	Labourer	...	...	...	...	12s.	

Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.
 *Non-resident.
 †Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.

1856.

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.	" "
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.	" "	" "
FEEBLE & SICK PATIENTS LUNCHEON EXTRA	Whatever is ordered by the Medical Superintendent... 4 oz. Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer, at 11 o'clock a.m. { 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Cider or Beer 4 o'clock p.m. { For Patients working in Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, and on the Farm and Garden.					

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCES

Income and Expenditure f

Heads of Income.	INCOME FOR THE QUARTER ENDING															Total for Year.
	March 31st.			June 30th.			September 30th.			December 31st.						
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.			
Worcester Union.....	366	15	11	372	3	7	376	17	8	317	6	6	1,433			
Kidderminster.....	225	13	7	239	16	7	228	7	3	197	10	2	891			
Dudley	105	17	7	116	6	4	149	1	9	129	7	6	500			
Upton-on-Severn.....	112	10	1	122	6	4	145	11	5	131	17	10	512			
Droitwich	114	9	9	129	12	1	142	6	5	119	16	2	506			
Stourbridge	101	8	5	87	9	7	82	15	9	73	7	0	345			
Pershore	123	1	4	124	16	0	139	18	4	124	4	0	511			
Martley	69	11	0	55	16	0	55	4	3	49	19	0	230			
Bromsgrove.....	135	10	4	139	11	11	139	8	1	120	0	0	534			
Evesham	70	4	9	70	4	0	79	12	11	75	18	0	295			
West Bromwich	68	0	1	97	6	3	104	3	4	95	0	6	364			
Ledbury	7	16	1	9	0	6	7	17	9	6	18	0	31			
Tenbury	15	12	2	15	12	0	15	15	6	13	16	0	60			
Shipston-on-Stour	31	4	4	38	13	2	47	6	6	41	8	0	158			
Alcester	58	10	10	54	12	0	53	11	8	47	12	6	214			
King's Norton	101	14	3	109	4	0	124	4	7	98	12	6	433			
Cleobury Mortimer.....	14	18	5	15	12	0	15	15	6	13	16	0	60			
Tewkesbury	7	16	1	7	16	0	7	17	9	6	18	0	30			
Solihull	2	4	7	7	16	0	7	17	9	6	18	0	24			
Newent	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	3	5	6	18	0	7			
Coddington Parish.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	0	4			
County of Worcester	29	11	0	41	4	8	19	4	1	20	14	0	110			
City of Worcester	"	"	"	2	11	5	7	17	9	11	9	6	21			
Out Counties:—																
Birmingham Parish.....	8	8	0	5	0	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	13			
Tiverton Union, Devon- shire	9	2	0	9	2	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	18			
Gloucester Union.....	9	2	0	9	2	0	9	4	0	5	16	0	33			
Winchcomb Union.....	6	0	0	9	2	0	9	4	0	8	4	3	32			
Dursley Union, Glou- cestershire	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	14	0	8	4	3	14			
Bromyard Union, Here- fordshire	"	"	"	9	2	0	0	6	0	"	"	"	9			
Hayfield Union, Derby- shire	12	4	0	9	2	0	9	4	0	8	4	3	38			
Guilsfield Parish, Mont- gomeryshire	5	12	0	9	2	0	6	6	0	"	"	"	21			
Seisdon Union, Staf- fordshire	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	4	3	8			
Sales from Farm and Stores	91	6	0	96	8	9	171	18	0	33	8	1	393			
Refunded by County and City of Worcester — Repairs' account.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	265	19	8	"	"	"	265			
Totals	£ 1,904	4	7	2,013	11	2	2,429	15	1	1,785	12	3	8,133			

SUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

for ending 31st December, 1856.

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.....	256	15	4	243	15	0	238	10	6	228	16	0	967	16	10
Flour.....	209	4	0	218	8	0	261	0	0	177	12	0	866	4	0
Wheatmeal, Barley, & Peas	7	13	0	31	12	10	8	9	2	16	3	7	63	18	7
Salt and Hops.....	107	7	0	97	4	0	103	10	0	127	6	0	435	7	0
Butter.....	39	5	9	23	1	3	51	15	10	46	11	4	160	14	2
Cheese.....	21	3	6	18	12	7	24	17	2	24	13	1	89	6	4
Tea and Coffee.....	44	9	8	37	4	6	37	13	10	52	14	6	172	2	6
Sugars.....	39	2	2	22	18	10	37	5	0	42	11	0	141	17	0
Mustard and Pepper....	1	11	4	3	6	11	0	1	3	3	9	1	8	8	7
Wines and Spirits.....	26	14	6	"	"	"	18	8	0	9	6	0	54	8	6
Porter.....	"	"	"	12	0	0	17	4	0	"	"	"	29	4	0
Rice, Arrowroot, & Sago	"	"	"	15	0	6	8	0	0	10	13	4	33	13	10
Potatoes and Fish.....	4	0	0	"	"	"	10	15	0	"	"	"	14	15	0
Groceries (Sundries) ...	11	9	2	19	14	11	10	15	3	20	7	1	62	6	5
Use Necessaries—															
Fuels and Slack.....	153	10	7	63	0	2	129	15	10	154	1	9	500	8	4
Soap and Soda.....	38	1	4	48	0	4	29	9	4	26	15	6	142	6	6
Starch and Blue.....	0	12	10	1	6	2	1	5	8	0	12	10	3	17	6
Candles.....	3	14	5	4	6	8	"	"	"	2	7	0	10	8	1
Brushes and Combs.....	4	8	4	6	5	11	6	5	6	8	14	7	25	14	4
House Flannel.....	2	2	0	1	18	0	3	3	0	2	9	10	9	12	10
Patients' Clothing.....	80	8	9	26	12	10	102	2	0	104	7	2	313	10	9
Bedding and Linen.....	24	12	2	5	4	1	10	5	0	42	17	0	82	18	3
Miscellaneous—															
Crochery.....	0	8	0	38	16	9	"	"	"	18	4	7	57	9	4
Earthenware.....	"	"	"	9	10	5	"	"	"	10	17	6	20	7	11
Leather.....	12	9	7	11	3	11	22	15	8	19	18	5	66	7	7
Repairs to Plant.....	76	10	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	76	10	11
Rates and Taxes.....	7	19	1	3	17	1	9	15	4	11	8	6	33	0	0
Law Charges.....	6	12	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	12	3
Sundries.....	14	14	2	14	17	7	16	8	9	22	5	0	68	5	6
Man and Garden.....	129	7	10	111	9	9	56	4	1	84	14	1	381	15	9
Salaries and Wages.....	311	10	11	307	10	1	319	14	7	312	12	3	1251	7	10
Workmen's & Labourers' } Wages.....	26	0	0	29	7	0	31	3	6	29	0	8	115	11	2
Boat Hauling.....	36	0	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	8	0	50	8	0
Stationery, Printing, } Postages, &c.	41	11	0	40	11	0	22	13	8	28	3	6	132	19	2
Funerals, Removals, and } Allowances, repaid in } Maintenance Account }	3	1	0	4	2	0	2	5	6	9	11	2	18	19	8
Medicines and Surgical } Instruments.....	"	"	"	28	15	7	10	0	9	24	3	9	63	0	1
Balance.....	161	14	0	513	16	6	828	1	11	97	16	2	1601	8	7
Totals..... £	1,904	4	7	2,013	11	2	2,429	15	1	1,785	12	3	8,133	3	1

BALANCE

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

Receipts.							£.	s.
1st Jan., 1856:								
Balance in Steward's hands	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
<i>Receipts under the following heads, viz. :</i>								
From Sales and Produce of Labour, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	15
<i>Maintenance Account, viz. :</i>								
From Unions and Parishes within the County	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,419	14
„ County of Worcester	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	14
„ City of Worcester	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5
„ Out Counties and Boroughs (not contributing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	2
„ County and City Treasurers' for Repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	1
Total							£8,642	17

Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Court

[illegible]

I E E T.

*County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from
1st December, 1856.*

CR.

Payments.							£.	s.	D.
1st Jan., 1856:									
Balance due to Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	8
<i>Payments under the following heads, viz.:</i>									
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	12	10
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,997	17	0
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	1	6
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, and Washing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	19	5
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	10	5
Shoeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	6	7
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	15	4
General Expenses (Repaid in Maintenance Account)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	3
Repairs to Buildings, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	3	9
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	13	7
Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	0
Miscellaneous, Stationery, Printing, Postages, Hauling Water, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	15	9
31st Dec., 1856:									
Balance in Treasurer's hands	...	...	...	£1,643	12	6	1,647	19	2
Amount in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	...	4	6			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£8,642	17	3

County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

							£.	s.	D.
1st Jan., 1857:									
Amount due to Tradesmen this day on account of Patients' Maintenance, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,274	6	10
Surplus available	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,339	15	0

*Average Weekly Cost for Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing,
and care of Patients during the year 1856.*

	S.	D.
Provisions	4	8 31164
Clothing	0	6 47239
Salaries and Wages	1	11 45361
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, and Washing)	1	2 18725
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 24056
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	2 28008
Furniture and Bedding... ..	0	1 84949
Garden and Farm	0	10 31351
Miscellaneous... ..	0	5 48957
	10	2 2294
Less Receipts from Sales, Produce of Labour, &c. ...	0	7 12397
Net Average Weekly Cost per head	9	6 79276 89379

Daily Average Number of Patients Resident.....	244	⁷⁵ / ₃₆₆
Weekly charge for Patients belonging to	} To Sept. 30th—12s. 0d.	
Unions and Parishes within the County...	} From Oct. 1st—10s 6d.	
Ditto from other Counties or Boroughs.....	} To Sept. 30th—14s. 0d.	
	} From Oct. 1st—12s. 6d.	

Contract Price for Articles of Consumption, &c.

1856.

Description.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack of 280 lbs.	60s.	56s.	55s.	51s.
" (Thirds),	57s.	53s.	52s.	48s.
Beef and Mutton, per lb.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. & 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	6d.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Butter (Salt), per lb.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Cheese, per lb.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Tea, per lb.	3s. & 3s. 6d.	3s.	3s.	2s. 11d.
Coffee, per lb.	1s. 1d.	1s.	1s.	108s. per cwt.
Sugar, per lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	49s. per cwt.
Rice, per cwt.	19s. 3d.	16s. 9d.	16s.	15s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	21s.	19s. 6d.	18s.	19s.
Split Peas, per cwt.	23s.	21s. 6d.	...	20s.
Barley (Pearl), per cwt.	20s.	20s.	...	19s.
Malt, per bushel...	9s. 6d.	9s.	8s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9s. 6d.
Coals (Household), per ton	16s.	15s. 6d.	15s.	15s.
Slack (Engine), per ton	10s. 6d.	10s.	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Gas Coal (Durham), per ton	26s.	...	25s.	25s.
Soap (White), per cwt. ...	...	43s. 6d.	...	48s.
" (Yellow), per cwt. ...	44s.	34s.	32s. 6d.	37s.
" (Soft), per firkin of 60 lbs. ...	17s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	16s.	17s.
Soda, per cwt. ...	6s. 6d.	6s. 3d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Candles (Dips), per 12 lbs.	8s.	5s. 8d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 4d.
" (Composites), ditto ...	...	9s. 4d.	...	8s. 9d.

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure on Account of the Farm and Garden for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

DR.

CR.

Income.			Expenditure.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Supplied Asylum:—			By Stock on hand beginning } of year }		
2,246 Gallons New Milk ...	77	6	601	12	6
4,388 " Skimmed ditto ...	91	4			
877 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	52	1			
4,350 Eggs ...	12	1			
Cream ...	1	4			
31 Fowls ...	2	0			
734 lbs. Pork ...	18	0	169	10	11
400 Gallons Cider & Perry ...	10	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, } &c. &c. }	154	0			
To Sold:—					
183 Gallons New Milk ...	6	1			
166 lbs. Fresh Butter ...	9	11	152	9	7
1,064 Eggs ...	3	7			
30 Fowls ...	1	6			
2 Cows ...	27	0	102	3	5
9 Calves ...	22	0			
64 Pigs ...	155	0			
108 Bushels Barley ...	33	0			
25 Bushels Wheat ...	8	8	132	18	7
Fruit, Cabbage Plants, &c. ...	2	7			
Oats and Bran ...	1	6			
Value of Stock on hand } end of the year }	699	0	233	18	2