

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

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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.

1858.

FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the County and City

WORCESTER

PAPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

WORCESTER

PRINTED BY CHAS. AND SON, BRATTLE STREET, NEW-YORK

1852

Committee of Visitors for 1858.

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

THOMAS 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.

WM. HENRY RICKETTS, ESQ., Hill Court, Droitwich.

FRANCIS HOLLAND, ESQ., Cropthorne, Pershore.

REV. ANTHONY BERWICK LECHMERE, Hanley Castle, Upton.

COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-upon-Severn.

CAPTAIN BENNETT, Dudley.

J. H. H. FOLEY, ESQ., M.P., Prestwood, Stourbridge.

RICHARD PADMORE, ESQ., Worcester.

JOSIAH STALLARD, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.

EDWARD CORLES, ESQ., Worcester.

WILLIAM 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 FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

PRESENTED TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY AT EPIPHANY
QUARTER SESSIONS, 1858, AND TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF WORCESTER, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS OF THE
20TH DECEMBER, 1857, PURSUANT TO 62ND SECTION OF "THE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT, 1853."

YOUR Committee have to report their continued approbation and strong commendation of the zeal and attention displayed by Dr. Sherlock in the discharge of his duties. Your Committee have for some time felt that the salary of Dr. Sherlock of £350 a-year was inadequate for the constant labour, responsibility, and confinement of his situation, and have felt bound as an act of justice to increase that salary by £50 a-year from Michaelmas last.

Your Committee have reason to approve of the general conduct of all the officers of the Institution.

The Chapel has been completed and divine service performed therein for some time past, but it is found that from damp and cold, some means of warming must be contrived. The original plan was to heat and ventilate it by means of Haden's apparatus, but this was found so expensive that your Com-

mittee abandoned it, and are now seeking advice as to the best means of doing it on a cheaper principle. They have heard of several churches which are heated effectually at very small comparative cost.

We have pleasure in stating that the supply of water during the past year, both hard and soft, has been ample.

We much desire and intend to carry out the means of applying rain water to the cooking as well as the washing department, for the reasons stated in our last Report, but have been unable this year to do so, as the funds placed at our disposal for repairs and additions were insufficient for this and other necessary purposes.

We have been able to reduce the weekly pay from 10s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. during the past year, as we led the ratepayers to expect in our last Report. With a decrease in the price of provisions, we look forward to the means of a still further reduction.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have made one visit to the Asylum this year. We furnish a copy of their Report:—

“ Worcester County Lunatic Asylum,

“ May 8th, 1857.

“ Since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 29th of April, 1856, 75 Patients have been admitted, 34 have been discharged, and 27 have died; 7 dying from exhaustion after mania, &c., 4 from debility, 2 from epilepsy, 2 from paralysis, 2 from phthisis, and the rest from various other causes. There are now 261 Patients on the books of the Asylum, this number including one male (criminal) Patient who escaped some time ago; of these 117 are males and 144 are females. 64 Patients are registered as being under medical treatment, and one female as having been secluded three times during the last week. In reference to the points adverted to in the last entry of the Commissioners we find—1. That the new Chapel has been completed but is not yet brought into use. 2. Two water beds have been provided as suggested. 3. The Attendants

occasionally read aloud in four (out of the fourteen) wards. 4. There is a night nurse on the female side, but we think that her time should be exclusively devoted to this duty. We hope that a similar watch will be placed on the male side as soon as practicable; at present the system is imperfectly carried out. 5. There are under blankets on the female beds: we think that this comfort should be extended to the beds of the male Patients. 6. The accounts have been revised as suggested. The present charge is 9s. 6d. per week. 7. We repeat the suggestion contained in the last entry, that shrubs and flowers should be planted in the airing grounds. These grounds should be forthwith put in order, the grass cut, and flower beds made, extended walks on the estate should be immediately made, especially for the benefit of the refractory Patients, some of whom (owing to the absence of sufficient opportunities of exercise) are now subject to very frequent seclusion. The Patients, with two or three exceptions amongst the females, were tranquil at the time of our visit, and the Asylum itself is generally clean and comfortable. We think, however, that the entrance-hall should be well ventilated, so as to carry off the odours from the kitchen and other places, which at present pervade the Asylum. In the event of any more water-closets being found necessary, we think that they should be of a better description; and we recommend the introduction of more chairs, settees, and thermometers, and of carpets, curtains, and blinds, throughout the wards. The Asylum is capable of containing nearly a hundred more Patients. We think the Visitors will find it beneficial to receive private Patients into the Asylum under the powers contained in the 43rd section of the Act (16th and 17th Victoria, c. 97); and as soon as the number of Patients in the Establishment shall render such arrangement necessary, we recommend that the upper galleries shall be converted into dormitories. Upon the whole, we consider the Asylum to be under careful and judicious management, and the Patients to be very kindly and considerately treated.

(Signed) { "B. W. PROCTOR," } *Commissioners*
 { "J. GASKELL," } *in Lunacy."*

Your Committee, at their meeting on the 1st of June, took that Report into their serious consideration, and expressed their opinion thereon in their order-book as follows :—

“ We find that a night nurse was put on in the female wards in consequence of a large increase of female Patients, and that her employment in other duties, such as walking out with the Patients, is so slight, that the night duty does not interfere with the state of her health. We find that an Attendant sleeps in each of the male wards during the whole night. And that in addition, another Attendant visits those wards till twelve o'clock at night. In case of anything being discovered requiring it, an Attendant is placed there during the whole night. We are of opinion that, practically, further attendance is not required.

“ On examining into the matter, we do not find any necessity for under blankets for the men.

“ We concur in the observations as to the beds and flowers in the airing courts. As to extended walks on the estate, we have no doubt they are desirable, but no practical inconvenience has been sustained for want of them ; the Patients have frequent exercise beyond the grounds. And as to the refractory Patients, it must be borne in mind that the airing courts are much larger than in most other Asylums, and that the portion of that class which are fit to take exercise beyond such courts, have ample means without walks, which ought to be gradually made as labour can be spared, without an immediate outlay of a considerable sum of money which would be required.

“ We think blinds should be provided in the wards, but we consider curtains and carpets altogether superfluous. We are proceeding in providing furniture for the wards as fast as it is absolutely required.

“ The odours from the kitchen, occasionally found offensive in the entrance-hall, are not continuous, do not find admission into the wards of the Patients, and cannot therefore be said to pervade the Asylum ; we do not find that it is more offensive here than in a private house ; it cannot by any means be altogether avoided.

“The Committee are willing to make all necessary provision for the health, comfort, and security of the Patients, but are unwilling, after the large outlay in this Establishment, to involve the ratepayers of the county and city in further debt, or in any greater annual outlay than is absolutely required.

“The recommendation as to private Patients will be considered at a future meeting.”

Your Committee found much difficulty with regard to private Patients. They anxiously discussed the subject, and at their meeting on the 3rd of August last came to the following Resolution :—

“Resolved, that in the opinion of the Committee of Visitors it is expedient to permit the admission into the Asylum of Patients not being Paupers ; and Ordered, that the admission of 20 male and 20 female private Patients be allowed accordingly, from the first day of September next, under the 43rd section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, on production of the order and medical certificates required by the 74th section of the said Act, and upon condition that the party signing the order for the admission of a private Patient, and two responsible persons as sureties, to be approved of by the said Committee, sign an undertaking in a form to be prescribed by the said Committee, for the due payment of the weekly charge for the lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of such Patient during his or her continuance in the Asylum, of the expenses of his or her burial in case of death therein, and for his or her removal from the Asylum within six days after due notice given in writing by the Superintendent, to the person who signed the said order of admission, or either of the sureties, or left at his, their, or any of their last known place or places of abode.

“Resolved, that the rate of maintenance per week of such private Patients shall be the rate fixed upon for the time being for pauper Patients of the county and city, and that a month's payment be always kept paid in advance.

“Resolved, that notice of the above Resolution be advertised twice in each of the three Worcester papers.”

The forms in reference to this Resolution have been duly prepared.

Your Committee are not entirely assured that the practice of admitting private Patients can be continued ; but the advantage to persons in humble life, not paupers, is so manifest that it is very desirable it should have an ample trial, and unless great difficulties arise, that it should be continued.

Application was made by the county of Bedford to this Asylum to receive 50 of their pauper Patients for three years, at a rate of pay to be agreed upon. As there is room at present in this Asylum, Doctor Sherlock recommended us to make an agreement. At length it was found that only 30 Patients (males) could be sent, which number we have agreed to receive, and have received for three years from Midsummer last at the rate of 11s. 6*d.* per week. This will be a considerable pecuniary advantage to the Asylum, involving, however, the cost of furniture for thirty dormitories (about £150), which will be available for the Asylum's own Patients at the end of the term agreed for, and one additional Attendant. All this will be much more than repaid by the contract.

The number of Patients in the Asylum at the date of the last visit of the Sub-Committee prior to Epiphany Sessions, 1857, was 248, viz., 115 males and 133 females.

The Sub-Committee have reported the number of Patients on their several visits during the past year as follows :—

1857.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
February 9	117	.....	141	.....	258
April 2	120	.....	144	.....	264
May 18	116	.....	147	.....	263
July 30	117	.....	150	.....	267
October 2	122	.....	156	.....	278
December 3	162	.....	156	.....	318

This latter number includes the 30 male Patients from Bedford Asylum.

Total number in Asylum on December 3rd	318
Total number last reported	248
	70
From Bedford	30
Increase in our own county and city	40

It will however be seen that the numbers fluctuate, and (by the last Report) that the highest number in 1856 was 255.

We append to this Report a statement of the application of £720. 13s. 10d., the balance in hand, as per last account, of the £6,000 Capital Account; also of the application of the balance of £74. 1s. 1d. reported to the credit of the "Repair Account" last year, and £675 since received from the county and city.

We have the great pleasure of adding that we have this year settled up all accounts of the contractors of the various works in and about the Asylum, and been able to dispense with the further services of the architect.

The ordinary repairs of the Asylum will always amount to a considerable sum. For the coming year Dr. Sherlock estimates the amount at £450, and there will be from £200 to £300 required for the pipes and cisterns for the application of soft water to the cooking department. Your Committee therefore recommend £800 to be set apart from the county funds, and £100 from the city funds, for these purposes.

(Signed)

T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

STATEMENT OF "£6,000 ACCOUNT."

1857.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, as stated in Report of 1856	720	13	10
By Transfer from Repair Account to meet } deficiency on this Account	134	7	11
	<u>£855</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Acock, balance of contract Chapel ...	578	18	0
Law charges (Mr. Martin Curtler) ...	22	7	9
Haden and Co. for air gratings	18	16	0
Simmons for clock and bell	130	0	0
Knight, architect, commission	105	0	0
	<u>£855</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

STATEMENT OF REPAIR ACCOUNT.

1857.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, as stated in Report of 1856	74	1	1
By Cash, County Treasurer	600	0	0
By ditto, City Treasurer	75	0	0
	<u>£749</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 19. Paid J. and F. Hall for iron	2	16	0
„ Perks and Co. for glass	3	0	0
„ Anderson for oil and paint	6	17	8
„ Rowlands for tiles	0	16	0
„ George for chairs and veneers ...	11	6	0
„ Pointon for gravel	0	16	0
„ Clare and Co. for lime	5	9	0
	<u>31</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Carried forward	31	0	8

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	31	0	8
April 13.	Paid Lingham, ironmonger, balance old account ...	2	19	0
		£.	s.	d.
May.	„ Acock and Son for stone	1	5	0
	„ Perks and Co. for glass	2	14	3
	„ Jones and Co. for nails, &c.	9	9	1
	„ Short for timber and veneers	14	16	11
	„ Chubb for locks and keys	2	8	0
	„ Bird for white lead	1	15	0
	„ Watson for lime	2	0	0
	„ Hall for iron and copper	10	2	8
	„ Paine for painting	0	19	4
	„ Anderson for paint	6	8	4
	„ Manning for Communion-plate ...	10	10	0
	„ Hardy and Co. for cistern	16	4	10
			78	13 5
	„ £6,000 Account (deficiency)		134	7 11
June.	„ Laing and Co. for blankets	40	1	6
	„ Turley and Co. for bed rugs	13	9	6
	„ Macintosh and Co. for sheeting ...	6	8	8
	„ Norman for bedsteads	8	10	0
	„ Webb for horsehair	14	0	0
			82	9 8
	„ Walford for repair of roads		12	1 0
Aug.	„ Rowlands for timber	2	1	8
	„ J. and F. Hall for iron	1	14	2
	„ Joseph Wood for bricks	0	6	0
	„ Clare and Co. for lime	4	17	6
	„ Bird for oil	5	17	4
	„ Bromhall for tools	1	11	6
	„ Horton for rick-cloth	12	7	6
	„ Stratford for piano	20	0	0
	„ Lloyd for books	11	11	6
	„ Jones for locks, &c.	7	4	6
	„ Lyon for sausage machine	3	14	0
			71	5 8
	„ Ganderton for bricks to soft-water tank		11	0 0
	Carried forward	423	17	4

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	423	17	4
		£.	s.	d.
Nov.	Paid Hall for iron, &c.	15	1	2
	„ Inchle and Co. for window blinds	19	17	2
	„ Nicks and Co. for timber	10	7	8
	„ Eassie for ditto	29	2	0
	„ Clare for lime	3	10	3
	„ Perks for glass	10	18	1
	„ Anderson for paints	11	16	7
	„ Rowlands for slates.....	10	14	5
	„ Bell and Hall for blind fittings ...	20	16	8
	„ Bird for oils.....	3	12	6
	„ Needham for slack for ballast } burning	9	14	11
	„ Williams for looking glasses	1	4	0
	„ Worcester Gas Company for } burners and globes	0	13	9
	„ Horton for scaffold cord	0	6	0
	„ Wages of slater, roadman, and } carpenter	35	0	6
		182	15	8
	„ W. George on account bill for Chapel drapery	18	0	0
Dec.	„ Norman for bedsteads	27	4	0
	„ Harker for sea-weed	10	11	0
	„ Webb for horsehair	21	3	0
	„ Turley for blankets.....	35	17	6
	„ Ditto for rugs	13	15	0
		108	10	6
	„ Williams for gravel, and Lett for tolls for } hauling ditto	7	13	5
	Balance in hand	8	4	2
		£749	1	1

(Signed) T. G. CURTLER,

CHAIRMAN.

THE FIFTH 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,—There remained under treatment in the Asylum at the date of the last Report 251 Patients, 116 males and 135 females; there have been admitted during the year 130 Patients, 74 males and 56 females—making a total of 381 who have been under care and treatment. The entire number of discharges amounted to 63; of whom 29 were recovered, 18 males and 11 females; 5 males were discharged, 2 of them relieved and 3 unimproved; and 29 have died, 10 males and 19 females—leaving 318 Patients in the Asylum at the close of the year, 157 males and 161 females. The daily average number of Patients resident was 273—124 males and 149 females—an increase of 29 upon that of the previous year.

Since the opening of the Asylum the number of Patients remaining at the close of each year has been steadily increasing, owing to the accumulation of chronic cases, whose mental state does not admit of their removal by their friends or Unions, and for whose care regular and constant supervision is requisite. The majority of them are liable, at irregular intervals, even in

an Asylum, to paroxysms of excitement, during which the same moral and medical treatment are necessary as in a recently occurring case of insanity. The most advanced in improvement of such cases are occasionally discharged after arrangements have been entered into with their relatives or parishes for their maintenance and care; but the subsequent reports of their condition are frequently unsatisfactory, and after a longer or shorter residence they become worse in their mental condition, and are returned to the Asylum as unmanageable and burdensome to every one, or they fall into a feeble state of health and die in a state of debility and nervous exhaustion.

The accompanying table shows the progressive increase in the number of Patients left in the Asylum at the date of each Annual Report:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.	Aver.
There remained under treatment at } the close of				1852 ...	81 97	178	152
"	"	"	"	1853 ...	102 109	211	194
"	"	"	"	1854 ...	104 114	218	216
"	"	"	"	1855 ...	107 123	230	231
"	"	"	"	1856 ...	116 135	251	244
"	"	"	"	1857 ...	157 161	318	273

It will be observed that up to the date of this Report, the statistics of which are exceptionable and will be referred to hereafter, the resident female Patients have been increasing in a more rapid ratio than the males. First, the mortality of the male insane is almost always higher than that which obtains among the females. Second, a larger proportion of male Patients than of females are removed in a state of convalescence, or are transferred to other Asylums owing to changes in their settlement. And third, a considerable excess of female Patients have been admitted from this district, if we exclude from the calculation the cases of 30 male Patients of another county who were received under a special agreement. From these several causes the disproportion arises which is observed to exist. The same excess of the female Patients prevails in several other counties.

On the 3rd of November 30 cases of chronic insanity, none of whom afforded any reasonable prospect of recovery, were received from the Bedford Asylum. This numerous addition of chronic cases lowers the rate of recovery on the Patients admitted during the year. Judging from the experience of former years in reference to the probable accommodation requisite for the male Patients of this county and city, it did not appear that the inmates of this sex would have accumulated in numbers sufficient to occupy the space at command in the present buildings; for, as before stated, the increase has hitherto been chiefly in the female department, which is only of the same capacity as the male, and after their reception vacant accommodation for the men was left at the disposal of the Committee of Visitors to a greater extent than was thought would be necessary during the term of the agreement. Their admission afforded good reason for hoping that the weekly cost for the maintenance of the Patients belonging to this county and city would be materially reduced by the accession to the numbers—a matter of considerable importance in inducing the Unions to send their cases at an early stage of their illness to the Asylum for treatment—and that the difference in the rate of charge paid for them beyond their actual cost would more than repay the outlay presently incurred for the necessary furniture and bedding requisite for their reception. So far as can be ascertained at present, this result has been obtained. It was also anticipated that this number of persons suffering from chronic insanity would afford many labourers suited for assisting in the removal of soil and other works, still required to a considerable extent in arranging the grounds around the building. In this latter respect our expectations have not been so fully realised, in consequence of the severe nature of their illness unfitting many of the Patients for continued exercise or employment.

The manifestations of insanity exhibited by many of the cases received during the year have been of a more violent and

active character than formerly, and appeared consequent in most of the cases on complication of their insanity with inflammatory action in the coverings of the brain of a subacute form, difficult of removal and tedious in its progress. Such cases have remained long under excitement and seldom made good recoveries. A few terminated fatally during the severity of the excitement, and several on subsidence of the acute symptoms fell into a state of dementia, or recovering partially were subject to relapses, during which several sank from exhaustion or contracted bodily disease of a dangerous character, which may ultimately prove fatal, and not a few subsequently became well-marked cases of general paralysis.

Sixty-seven persons were admitted during the course of their first attack of insanity, 33 during the second, and 3 during the third attack. 7 persons were stated to have had several attacks; in 7 instances no information on the subject could be procured; and in 13 cases their mental incapacity was congenital. Epilepsy was present as a complication in 23 of the Patients admitted; general paralysis was present at the date of admission in 8 Patients; paralysis of various forms occurred in 3 others; paralysis and epilepsy were conjoined in 1 case; and 6 were idiots. Deducting the cases with the above-mentioned complications, which for the most part render their insanity incurable, there were admitted 54 persons whose illness was stated not to have exceeded twelve months in duration; and these latter, subject to further reduction on account of their physical state and concomitant diseases, are such as would alone have been eligible for admission into curable hospitals, as Bethlehem or St. Luke's. The recoveries calculated upon these was at the rate of 53.7 per cent.; upon the actual admissions, the rate was 22.3 per cent.; and excluding the cases of chronic insanity transferred from Bedford, the rate was 29 per cent.

The duration of insanity for the statistics of the annual Report is taken from the information furnished by the parochial

authorities; but it frequently occurs that on enquiring subsequently into the history of the case from persons visiting the Patient in the Asylum that their mental state had attracted attention and been the subject of speculation at periods long anterior to those reported, or that their illness, being of varying intensity, was calculated from the date of the last exacerbation, or, in the absence of other data, from the time when the Patient became chargeable to their parish on account of their mental alienation.

It appears necessary still to direct attention to the expediency of sending recent cases of insanity to the Asylum, without any unnecessary delay, as soon as the medical officer of the Union is convinced of their state. Curable cases are often, by the protracted trial to which they are subjected, rendered incurable, and the period of their treatment, even if successful, is increased: not a few fall into bad health from the intensity of their malady, and are subsequently received in a state of debility, exhaustion, and of advanced physical disease, or with marks of having received or inflicted much violence on their own persons. Viewed in a spirit merely financial, it would ultimately be found less burdensome to the Unions to act in the way most conducive to the welfare and recovery of their insane, rather than permit the cases which occur to be sent for a time to their Unions, whence they are removed to the Asylum not alone on account of their mental unsoundness, but because it has assumed a form dangerous to themselves or others, or that their declining health renders their dissolution at no distant date improbable. It has been remarked that the proportion of recoveries from the several Unions of the county varies extremely according as one or the other practice is adopted.

The admissions of the year include one readmission: the case was that of a man who recovered from an attack of acute mania with meningeal inflammation, and was subsequently received in a state of mania with general paralysis, for which he still remains under treatment.

One man was discharged after effecting his escape : it is the same person who was reported as having secured his removal by the same means during the previous year. On this occasion he with much adroitness picked the lock of one of the external doors while engaged in some household work.

A young woman, aged 16, was admitted from the Dudley Union in a state of acute maniacal delirium, who a few days subsequently presented the eruption of small-pox. The case was very virulent, and the eruption assumed the confluent form, although a distinct cicatrix was observed on her arm from former vaccination. Fortunately at the time the number of the female Patients had not increased sufficiently to occupy much of the recent addition to that side of the Asylum, and it was arranged without inconvenience to keep her apart from every other Patient, and to provide a separate nurse. During her convalescence one other case occurred of a very mild type and with a very limited eruption, and the epidemic did not again show itself. At the time this Patient was admitted small-pox was epidemic in Dudley and its vicinity, and many deaths were returned by the Registrar from that cause, above 50 in one quarter. It could not, however, be ascertained that she had been exposed directly to contagion. This girl was subsequently discharged recovered, after remaining six months under treatment. After the subsidence of her bodily illness the mania increased in severity and assumed a remittent form. Another case of mania was received some weeks after her recovery from small-pox, which still remains under treatment. She had been worn out with attendance on a large family who had all been seized with the same epidemic after her own recovery. The occurrence of such cases forcibly suggests the expediency of having at all times available in every Asylum some detached building suited for the reception of cases of a contagious character which declare themselves subsequently to their admission, or are received from an infected district, and which should

certainly not be allowed to mix promiscuously with the general population till the danger be removed by recovery or probation. For another purpose a detached building has been erected at the Devon County Asylum in connection with the parent Institution, with the view of relieving the latter from the pressure of the chronic and more manageable cases of insanity. This plan of meeting the extended accommodation often necessary in the existing Asylums has been freely discussed, and offers many advantages in treatment, affords a more adequate means of classification, and admits of much greater freedom in the conduct and movements of the Patients so situated, than could generally be with safety allowed to a mixed class of the insane, besides that provision of this character can for the most part be obtained at a much less outlay, probably about one-third per head of that usually incurred in erecting a new Asylum. The arrangements of such a building admit of their approximating to those in common use in the houses of the labouring classes of this country, more closely than can be attempted in an ordinary Asylum, whereby contentment is favoured and irritability of temper and regret for their former mode of life avoided. When the facilities for enlarging an existing Asylum have been exhausted, and it is found capable of fulfilling the various requirements in its several departments, it seems preferable to adopt this plan rather than continue to multiply existing structures. In all Asylums of some standing there is a class of Patients in considerable proportion who under treatment have acquired habits of industry and regularity, and have obtained more or less power of controlling their diseased propensities and conduct, and while they remain under supervision continue to do so pretty uniformly with occasional exacerbations of irritability and excitement. This class can be safely trusted within certain limits, and are not judiciously exposed to the same close observation as the recent or chronic cases with dangerous impulses.

Such an arrangement as that adverted to offers the means of securing this advantage, and relieves the parent Asylum of numbers of Patients, whereby it is maintained in its original completeness of arrangements for the treatment of the acute and severe cases, and should relapses occur among the Patients in the supplementary building they can be at once transferred and be replaced by others. Cases of severe bodily illness would also be removed to the parent establishment. The costly arrangements and fittings absolutely required in every part of an Asylum receiving recent cases are thus avoided, and the provision only requisite for the class of Patients specified need be supplied.

This plan of providing for the extension of accommodation offers much of what has been long felt as a desideratum in the existing Asylums, and must not be confounded with the cottage systems of treatment which has been in use at Gheel for centuries, and has lately been propounded by some experts as the proper and most judicious means of curing and relieving insanity. This system was tried in Scotland, where a number of Lunatics were sent to one of the Western Isles, the position and seclusion of which afforded every facility for freedom of conduct and movement amongst the insane community there located. From some occurrences which transpired a commission under Dr. Hutchinson was directed to report upon their condition, and such revelations of want of care, cruelty, abuse, and destitution, were disclosed as led to the removal of the whole of the Patients to the existing Asylums of that country, the greater part of them being removed to the Asylum at Gartnavel, near Glasgow. This system does not appear to differ materially from that occasionally adopted in this country, where single Patients are boarded with persons supposed to have some knowledge of insanity and the treatment and care of the insane. It may be remarked that the Commissioners in Lunacy record the fact that the condition of this class of

Patients is of all others most unsatisfactory, and that the wide field open for neglect and irregularities yields facilities for abuse, not unfrequently taken advantage of. It should also be borne in mind that the majority of the recent and acute cases, and all persons with dangerous impulses, are not favourable or proper cases for such an insane colony as that existing at Gheel, and that the cases really suited for such a mode of treatment are those who would be more readily and safely provided for in a supplementary building attached to an existing Asylum, while the former class who most urgently require treatment for their care and recovery are not adapted to such a system. The mortality, the ratio of recoveries, the number of Patients with degraded habits, and of those under personal restraint, at Gheel, clearly indicate that valid objections exist against the system so lauded, and would appear to result from want of proper means of treatment in the houses where they are located, and of adequate superintending powers on the part of the officers charged with this duty. The Patients are so scattered that they are necessarily left almost entirely under the guidance and treatment of those licensed to receive them, and cannot be seen at frequent periods of each day, so as to correct abuses or to give directions in cases of emergency. Their diet, lodging, clothing, bedding, and proper warmth in winter, are liable to constant imperfection, and Patients are often left to vegetate under restraint, or to succumb under their prevailing morbid feelings, without those frequent or constant efforts being made to arouse them from that condition which are generally adopted in all well-conducted Asylums. It appears that this system would favour the recurrence of the many abuses which were formerly practised in the treatment of the insane, or that to carry it out effectually, even for chronic and manageable cases, the necessary expenditure would be much heavier than that presently incurred in the established Asylums of this country.

The mortality of the year, calculated upon the total number under treatment, was 7.61 per cent., and upon the average number of Patients resident 10.6, a ratio 2 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. In all former years the mortality of the males considerably exceeded that of the female sex; while this year, owing chiefly to the less prevalence of cerebral disease in an advanced stage, the order is reversed, and the rate of mortality for the males calculated upon the average number under treatment is 8.0 per cent., while for the females it was 12.7 per cent. The ratio of deaths amongst the females was increased by the state of dangerous illness of several Patients at the time of their admission. One woman died four hours subsequently from exhaustion consequent on mania. She had been under restraint for some time previous to her being sent to the Asylum, and was several months advanced in pregnancy. The fatigue of the removal during a drive of 18 miles probably hastened the fatal termination. A second survived her admission five days; and a third died under one week's residence. Altogether four females and two males died under four weeks residence. Twelve of the fatal cases had been more than twelve months under treatment. The ages of seven at the time of death varied from 60 to 70 years, and of six others from 70 to 80.

Inquests were held by the Coroner on account of the sudden death of four females during the year. The first was the case of an old woman suffering from acute mania, who had disease of the heart, with bronchitis, emphysema, and dropsy, and who died five days subsequent to her admission, very suddenly during the night. She was unable to rest in bed, and her mind was filled with terror to an extreme degree. Death resulted from asphyxia consequent upon the diseased condition of the heart and lungs, taken in connection with the wearing out of the system, the result of her mental state. The second inquest was held in consequence of the death of a female,

which occurred four hours after her admission, during an attack of acute mania. Her body was much bruised from her own violence of conduct, which was proved by those having charge of her prior to her admission. The third was held on an epileptic female Patient, who died suddenly in a fit during the night; and the fourth was that of a female in moderate health, who died after an hour's illness of apoplexy. A verdict in each case was given in accordance with the above evidence.

Seven deaths resulted from general paralysis, in one of which was observed extensive disease of the arteries, and in another phthisis was far advanced. One death resulted from apoplexy; one from inflammation and softening of the brain; three died from epilepsy, one during the convulsion, one after a long succession of severe fits, in whom there was marked cerebral congestion; and one from debility and nervous prostration after a succession of fits. Twelve deaths thus resulted from disease affecting the brain and the other central nervous masses. Phthisis was fatal in one case; bronchitis and emphysema in one; and disease of the heart, with other complications, such as bronchitis, emphysema, and anasarca, caused three deaths. Exhaustion from mania proved fatal in two cases; in two others, abstinence from food assisted in accelerating this result. In one, there was superadded bronchitis; in one, bronchitis and diarrhœa; in one, endocarditis; and in one, extensive inflammation of the thigh. Eight deaths resulted and were accelerated by the mental state of the Patients, other bodily disease entering as a complication into their cases. One death resulted from organic disease of the liver, one from cancer of the breast, and two from the decay of old age, with general debility or diarrhœa.

Among the chief pathological appearances observed in the cerebrum of those which were examined during the year are the following:—Increased density of the calvarium was present in 13 instances; in 3 of acute mania, in 3 of epileptic mania, in

1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 4 of general paralysis, and in 2 of dementia. The calvarium was of unusual thickness in 12 cases; in 3 of acute mania, in 2 of epileptic mania, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia, and in 5 of general paralysis. Osseous deposit over the vortex was observed to a considerable extent on the internal surface of the calvarium in 1 case of acute mania, and in 1 of general paralysis. The dura mater was unusually firm in its adhesion to the cranium or to the arachnoid in 13 cases, in 4 of acute mania, in 4 of general paralysis, in 3 of mania with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia, and in 1 of dementia with epilepsy. Congestion of the membranes and of the substance of the brain was observed in 7 instances; in 3 of acute mania, in 2 of epileptic mania, in 1 of general paralysis, and in 1 of dementia with epilepsy. The membranes and substance of the brain were unusually exsanguine in 12 cases; in 4 of acute mania, in 3 of general paralysis, in 4 of dementia, and in 1 of senile dementia. The arachnoid was observed to be opaque, thickened, and adherent, but most so over the superior surface of the hemispheres, in 19 cases; in 6 of general paralysis, in 5 of acute mania, in 1 of senile dementia, in 4 of dementia, and in 3 cases of epilepsy, in 2 of which there was mania, and in 1 dementia, conjoined. The membranes adhered to the cortical grey substance in 5 cases of general paralysis, and patches of it were torn from the surface of the convolutions in their removal. The substance of the brain appeared softer than natural in 9 instances; in 3 of general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, and in 3 of acute mania. The cortical grey substance was found to be much softened in 5 cases of general paralysis, and had a granular appearance when cut across. The lining of the lateral and other ventricles was observed having a granular or frosted appearance in 5 cases of general paralysis. Atheromatous or osseous deposits were seen in the coats of the cerebral vessels in 6 cases; in 1 of general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, and in 2 of

acute mania. Effusion of serous fluid into the texture of the pia mater, and into the sac of the arachnoid, was noted in 20 cases; in 6 of acute mania, in 6 of general paralysis, in 3 of dementia, in 3 of mania with epilepsy, in 1 of dementia with epilepsy, and in 1 of senile dementia. Large accumulations of serous fluid were found in the ventricles of 10 cases; in 5 of general paralysis, in 3 of acute mania, in 1 of dementia, and in 1 of mania with epilepsy. The actual size of the brain appeared to be reduced from its natural capacity in 9 cases; in 4 of dementia, in 4 of general paralysis, and in 1 of senile dementia. A firm false membrane of some standing was found covering the whole of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum in a case of general paralysis, who had suffered from repeated attacks of an apoplectic character. In 1 case of dementia the ventricles were found distended with blood, and the surrounding brain substance extensively broken up; apoplexy had occurred in this instance. In one case of dementia, which died from inflammation and softening of the brain, the membranes over the base were matted, adherent, and contained purulent matter. The corpora striata and optic thalami were much softened and disorganised. A small tumour, the size of two grains of wheat, was observed in the medulla oblongata of a case of dementia complicated with epilepsy.

In 12 instances no cause could be ascertained for the occurrence of their insanity. In 118 instances some cause was assigned. In 74 cases, or 63 per cent., the causes were of a physical, and in 44 cases, or 37 per cent., they were of a moral nature. The ratio of the physical causes (excluding those unknown) was, for the males, 72 per cent. of the admissions, and for the females, 51 per cent.; while as regards the moral causes, the ratio was, for the females, 49 per cent., and for the males, 28 per cent. The physical causes thus prevail to almost double the extent of the moral. Changes affecting the structure, nutrition, or circulation in the brain, as in apoplexy,

paralysis, epilepsy, and concussion from blows or falls, accompanied in several instances by some other physical derangement of the system, or by some powerful mental emotion, was observed in 24 persons, or 20 per cent. of the ascertained cases. Intemperance, and excesses of varied character, associated in a few instances with distress of mind, appeared in 16 persons, or 13 per cent. Congenital imbecility or idiocy was present in 15 cases, or 13 per cent. Various bodily disease, as cholera, variola, acute rheumatism, typhus fever, asthma, wearing out and decay consequent on old age, debility from protracted lactation, and various undescribed forms of bodily illness and debility were present in 12 cases, or 10 per cent. Hereditary predisposition was present in 5 cases as the only cause assigned or acting in concert with general disease of the system or previous attacks of insanity. A previous attack of insanity was assigned as the cause in one person; in a second, poverty and its consequent trials were superadded; and one appeared the result of exposure to cold and destitution. Various domestic differences and troubles, such as desertion, separation, ill-treatment, and improper conduct on the part of the husband or wife, were supposed to result in insanity in 8 persons, or 7 per cent. Grief, occasioned by the death of friends, and a consequent change in their social position and means of subsistence, were given as the cause of illness in 5 cases, or 4 per cent. Disappointed attachment, attended in one case with seduction, produced 4 cases. Suffering and regret, occasioned from the loss of the sense of hearing or seeing, were accounted as the cause in 2 cases. Reduced circumstances, dread of poverty, loss of the means of support, reverses in life, great anxiety and straining of mind regarding worldly concerns, are set forth in 15 cases, or 13 per cent., the highest ratio in the moral division. Ill-directed and fanatical efforts at religious culture, and occupation of the mind with such pursuits to the exclusion of other duties and topics

of consideration, was said to have occasioned the unsoundness of 2 persons. One case was consequent on imprisonment, and one on the irritation of a long-continued residence in a work-house, with no prospect of other means of livelihood. A sudden fright resulted in the attack of 1; despondency from failure of employment and means of support produced the illness of 2 persons; pride and an unsettled mode of life resulted in insanity in 1; excitement, produced by witnessing an equestrian performance, and from being present at the Musical Festival, resulted in the attack of 2 persons, both of whom had on a former occasion suffered from an attack of insanity.

Of the 130 Patients received into the Asylum during the year, 17 have been discharged recovered, 1 relieved, and 1 unimproved; 13 have died; and 98 remain under treatment. In 23 others there appears to be a reasonable prospect of recovery.

Table XV. gives the state of the bodily health at the time of admission of the Patients received during the year; 34 per cent. were in good general health and fair bodily condition; 43 per cent. were in a feeble condition and declining health: they were suffering from constitutional derangement and various forms of organic disease, which their mental condition aggravated; while 22 per cent. were in a state threatening danger to their lives from the existence of serious bodily disease of an acute type, or in consequence of the violence and persistence of their mental illness having occasioned extreme weakness and exhaustion of the powers of life.

In Table VI. is illustrated the impulse to suicide which was exhibited in the Patients of the year, and the form of mental disease in which it was manifested. 46 Patients in all, or nearly 36 per cent., were observed to have this tendency, in varying degrees of intensity; 29 persons had proceeded to make attempts in some way upon their lives; and 17 others had meditated upon such a course. The greatest number of

instances of the impulse was observed in cases of acute mania ; next in those of monomania and melancholia, and in less frequency in some other forms of mental disease. The causes which were active in producing their insanity appeared to influence the occurrence of this impulse. Thus poverty and distress, family differences, fear, anxiety, and other depressing passions were enumerated as present in most of the cases in whom it was observed, and had probably exhausted their energies, and left no hope of escape from their troubles, till their reason and power of self-control were lost, and the impulse gained ascendancy over the wreck of their intelligence. Intemperance had been habitual in several of the men, who manifested this disposition, and in them it is impossible to say how much remorse and opportunities unimproved and neglected may have previously occupied their minds with vain regrets, till a deeper sinking into habits of debauchery completely overpowered them, and their thoughts were filled with delusions and hallucinations of a terrible character, to procure relief from which those attempts were had recourse to. In cases of melancholia and monomania, the deep gloom and profound absorption which occupy their attention to the exclusion of all other impressions, taken in connection with want of sleep and their often feeble bodily condition, tend to force them to the adoption of this mode of relief, as preferable to suffering their immediate torment. In some cases the impulse was observed in persons having an hereditary tendency to insanity ; and the same impulse had also been observed in the other members of their family who had suffered from mental disease ; indeed no form of insanity appears more surely transmissible than that of a disposition to suicide. In a few cases there was associated brain disease or epilepsy, and in others the Patients had received severe blows on the head, and concussion of the brain, in all of which there were present, almost constantly, delusions of a formidable character, which impelled them onward to their

destruction. In a few cases of imbecility the impulse existed at intervals, but in them it appeared owing to want of proper regulating power over their mind and conduct, as the being prevented from following their own inclinations, the receipt of some fancied wrong or insult, or some correction would frequently result in an attempt of this sort. The case of an imbecile youth, who was in the habit of annoying his most irritable neighbours by acts of theft or practical joking, and when detected by the Attendants and made to desist would frequently become sullen, and on the occurrence of any opportunity endeavour to strangle himself, illustrates this statement. It appeared that he would, out of a spirit of revenge, have carried those attempts into execution if not detected, perhaps with the hope of bringing others into trouble. The same disposition was exhibited long anterior to his entering the Asylum. The most determined case of this description was that of a young and respectable woman, who had been buoyed up with hopes of love and marriage till she was suddenly deserted. After drooping for a time she became insane, and for many weeks made daily attempts to destroy herself in every possible way. She appeared to have lost all sense of feeling, and mutilated herself till the surface of her body was covered with scratches, wounds, and bruises. She subsequently recovered entirely. The attempts by precipitation were for the most part made by persons in a state of high excitement and extreme mental activity and restlessness from acute mania, and might in part result from a desire to rid themselves of the control of those by whom they were surrounded.

Two instances of pyromania were observed ; one in a case of senile dementia, where an old woman, almost bedridden, and of over 80 years of age, frequently in her Union set fire to herself or others, and generally evinced a disposition to burn everything within her reach ; the other, in a case of melancholia

of much intensity, and attended with complete insensibility with regard to all external impressions, never ceased to moan and bewail her fate, was filled with terror, dreaded every one, refused her food, stripped off her apparel, and for a long period made frequent attempts to burn herself or the place.

A homicidal impulse was observed in the cases of several of the admissions in a form of unusual severity. In two cases of epileptic mania, there was at irregular intervals a blind but determined impulse to destroy every one near them. In one person, with imbecility, who had been under the protection of her friends till within a few months of her admission, had been seduced, and had occasioned great family dissension; there was at intervals a strong disposition for acts of this character. In one case of monomania with suspicion of poison, associated with a sullen and vindictive disposition; in one case of chronic mania, attended with hallucinations of hearing, and perversion of several of the senses; and in two of mania, both men of dissolute and intemperate habits—the one had often suffered from delirium tremens, and the second from sunstroke during the Caffre war. During the recovery of the latter he was found to be an expert in thieving. It was said that he had been several times convicted of larceny while in the service; at all events he was branded as a deserter, and bore unmistakeable traces of having received severe corporeal punishment. The most severe case was that of a domestic servant of respectable parentage, who for months after her admission was the terror of every Patient within her reach. She was sullen and taciturn, communicated with no one, and rarely or ever spoke. She frequently distorted her countenance by hideous grimaces, or laughed immoderately to herself as she paced to and fro or sat crouched upon the ground, with her face buried over her knees. A convulsive twitching of the muscles, especially of the fingers and eyelids, denoted that she meditated an attack upon some one in her neighbourhood. Against

some of the Patients and Attendants she was more averse than others, but there was at those periods no certainty for anyone, as she generally rushed forward impetuously and seized hold of her victim with such rapidity that they were unaware of her intention till she was upon them. Her eye was of unusual brilliancy and lustre, but was for the most part closely covered by the lids, excepting when their convulsive motion disclosed that furtive glances were rapidly cast about in every direction. She was removed with great difficulty from any one whom she had attacked, and this although she was of lax and spare muscular fibre, and much wasted in person; her limbs were iron-like when fixed. During her meals she hurled the dishes containing her food with unerring aim at the heads of those near her. At last it was found necessary to appoint her hours for exercise apart from the other Patients, to permit her to take her food alone, and on the appearances being seen indicative of a paroxysm to remove her out of the reach of everyone. These attacks varied in duration from half-an-hour to one or more days, but gradually they have assumed a less severe form and are of shorter duration, and at present several days frequently elapse without the occurrence of an outbreak. An attack of diarrhoea, with considerable febrile disturbance, which happened during the vehemence of her mental disease, rendered her, during its continuance, mild, kind in manner, thankful for the attention bestowed on her, and perfectly quiet, but on its subsidence she relapsed into her former state. In this case the disease was hereditary, and her mother, now insane, is said to have at intervals a similar homicidal propensity.

Table XV. gives the state of the bodily health at the time of admission of the Patients received during the year. 34 per cent. were in good general health and fair bodily condition; 43 per cent. were in a feeble condition and in declining health; they were suffering from various forms of constitutional

derangement and of organic disease, which their mental condition promoted or aggravated; while 23 per cent. were in a state indicating danger to their lives from the presence of serious bodily disease, or in consequence of their mental illness having occasioned exhaustion of the system and of the powers of life by its severity and duration.

From Table VII. it is seen that the class of agricultural labourers is that sent to the Asylum in greatest number; next in order of frequency come domestic servants; nailers of either sex are generally admitted in greater numbers than most other trades; this year the females are in excess: their social condition as a general rule is very unsatisfactory, and they are sunk in ignorance and moral degradation. Tailors, shoemakers, miners, seamstresses, washerwomen, and clerks of various sorts, bring each several examples, while some other trades are represented by single individuals.

Sixty-four of those admitted were unmarried, 53 were married, and 13 had lost their wives or husbands. Only 7 had received a good education, 49, or 37 per cent., were able to read and write, but were for the most part not well educated; 46 could only read, while 25 had never received any instruction, and in 3 Patients the amount of their education was unknown.

The general health of the Patients has been unusually good throughout the year, and no epidemic disease has prevailed. The number of persons suffering from boils and other cutaneous inflammations has been much reduced. Only two or three cases of dysentery, and that of a mild form, have been observed: it occurred in persons recently admitted in a low and feeble state, and suffering from chronic disease, and it yielded readily to treatment. It has often been a matter of observation that the Patients admitted in a feeble state of bodily health have had, within a few days, an attack of diarrhœa, of more or less severity. During the first quarter there were many cases of catarrh, bronchitis, rheumatic

affections, and general debility and torpor of the circulation, in persons having mental disease of long standing, and epilepsy or paralysis in an advanced stage. In the second quarter there was a remarkable increase in the intensity of the manifestations of excitement exhibited by those suffering from mania, alone or conjoined with epilepsy and paralysis. Some few cases of diarrhœa, but of no severity, occurred. The months of June and July were unusually healthy, and entirely exempt from any severe or general illness. In August and September there were many cases of mild diarrhœa, and a remarkable exacerbation of the symptoms in those having affections of the brain and other portions of the nervous centres. During October and November the epileptics were seized with convulsions of more than usual severity, and the health of many suffered in consequence; colds, affections of the throat, bronchitis, and rheumatism, appeared frequently amongst the inmates. During December there were observed many cases of debility and of declining health with feeble powers of life; cerebral congestion and convulsions, with general increase in the severity of the symptoms, was remarked in many persons suffering from general paralysis and other disease of the nervous centres.

Of the 318 Patients remaining in the Asylum at the date of this Report, there are 47, or 14.7 per cent., in the most of whom there is a reasonable prospect of recovery; and in 15 others there is a more remote and uncertain chance; in the remaining 256 Patients there is no prospect of their insanity terminating in recovery, or in improvement of such a degree as would justify their being placed under other care than that provided in an Asylum.

The occasional seclusion of Patients in a state of extreme irritability and excitement from various causes and states, animadverted upon by the Commissioners in Lunacy in their Report of Inspection, has induced me to give the subject further consideration, and to direct my attention to the opinions and

practice of others engaged in the treatment of insanity. The result of such enquiry enables me to state that the views previously entertained regarding its value and efficacy are rather strengthened than removed, and that to disavow the use of this mode of calming, relieving, controlling, nursing the powers of life and the strength, and separating persons so afflicted, is neither judicious nor beneficial to the Patient so circumstanced, nor politic with regard to the other inmates. It appears that the cases for which a Medical Superintendent should order seclusion are those which would be injured and not benefited by the substitution of extended exercise, and the presentation to their excited minds and passions of other and new impressions than those in which they are habitually placed ; such extended walks at all events appear unsuited during the height of a paroxysm of excitement, when seclusion is alone useful, available, and salutary. There are many cases of acute mania of intense severity, with an extreme degree of restlessness and irritability, accompanied with grave bodily disease and feeble powers of life, for whom rest in a quiet room, and freedom from the intrusion of others, alone saves from a fatal termination. There are many cases of epileptic mania in which occur at irregular intervals paroxysms of blind fury, with a disposition to overturn everyone within their reach, and to destroy everything around them, who are best treated by a temporary separation from the other Patients. There are cases with various impulses of a dangerous character, as that of the woman alluded to in this Report, with an intense homicidal impulse, who could thus alone be with any safety managed or controlled against injuring those near her. There are other cases occurring at intervals amongst the mass of the insane in an Asylum who, from temporary causes, have ceased to control their movements, language, passions, and propensities, and would delight in disturbing the other Patients, in setting everyone at defiance, and in opposing to the utmost every

attempt made to comfort and reassure them, who are also judiciously separated for a time from their fellow-sufferers. Forced and extended exercise, by the aid of two or more Attendants, through the range of the grounds of an Asylum, does not appear likely ever to supersede seclusion, and in fact does not seem admissible at the very time when it is urgently demanded for the relief and subduing of an immediately dangerous state. After subsidence of the paroxysm, in its intervals and during convalescence, such muscular activity and change is both necessary and beneficial.

Since the opening of the Asylum the Patients of either sex have been regularly sent into the adjacent country for the purpose of recreation and exercise once or more frequently every week, weather permitting it. The parties of the men almost invariably include 50 per cent. of the whole of those in the Asylum on any given day, and the persons composing it vary from day to day, so that altogether about 70 per cent. may be said to have this advantage and privilege. The female walking parties are classified more closely, and that one taking long and frequent journeys beyond the limits of the Asylum seldom exceeds 35 persons, or about 20 per cent. of the inmates; this also varies even more than the male party from day to day. Two parties, of about 20 Patients in each, of quiet but less active habits, confine their rambles within a less radius. While during a great part of each year it is customary for the male and female imbeciles, epileptics and those with chronic excitement, to be taken frequently into the fields and lands in the vicinity of the Asylum, but they are not generally allowed to traverse the trunk roads of the district. Thus about 75 per cent. of the whole Patients are sent frequently beyond the boundaries of the Asylum; and it does not appear advisable to increase this proportion, as otherwise the occurrence of excitement or tumult amongst the parties might lead to annoyance and complaints amongst the neighbouring residents,

who at present do not generally make objections against the practice, but rather by many minor acts of kindness show their sympathy with their afflicted neighbours. During the summer large parties, numbering from 30 to 40 Patients of both sexes, in rotation are sent for the day to some suitable retreat at a distance from the Asylum, while as occasions present themselves small parties are permitted to visit objects of interest, such as panoramas, or to attend concerts in the city. These movements extend the confidence of the Patients in the Asylum, and tend to remove much of the unfounded prejudice which still exists in the minds of many towards Asylum treatment and management.

With regard to the arrangements of the bedding alluded to by the Commissioners, it may be stated that each Patient of clean and not habitually dirty habits is during the night provided with two mattresses, the under one of straw or sea-grass and the upper of curled horse-hair, forming a mass of bedding eight inches in thickness, over which are placed always a pair of sheets and woollen coverlid, with one or more pairs of blankets, according to the season. For an obvious reason it is necessary and cheaper to provide under-blankets for the females, rather than endanger the soiling of an expensive mattress, the renewal or washing of which would entail a considerable outlay. For the men this is not so imperatively demanded, and during the greater part of the year such provision would be attended with actual discomfort. When men suffering from serious illness or debility require such a comfort in the hospital or elsewhere, they are ordered to be applied as necessity arises for their use. The persons having unclean or wet habits during the night are provided with a single mattress of sea-grass, which is protected by waterproof sheeting, and such Patients generally average about 10 per cent. of the resident numbers. There are seldom or ever more than three or four Patients at any one time who sleep on straw beds on account of destructive or other propen-

sities, and those in time generally become under training both clean and non-destructive.

In a former Report it was stated that the time required in accumulating the numerous comforts, fittings, and furniture, now thought necessary in a well-conducted Asylum, is generally longer in those districts admitting only agricultural labourers and others of this class than in Asylums receiving their inmates from large and commercial cities. The knowledge and skill in various trades which the inmates possess can be turned to good account for the general benefit, and many things prepared at the cost of the materials used, which those having the control of the disbursements of the rates would be disinclined to contract for in their finished state. This explains the deficiency which has heretofore existed in this district, and was perhaps assisted by a rather low estimate of the requirements of the insane when the Asylum was in the first supplied with necessaries and furniture. The defect would have been remedied long since, but that the progressive increase of the establishment consumes much of the available labour in meeting the expansion, and leaves only a margin for general improvements and minor comforts. They are not however overlooked, and each year can be spoken of with confidence as having added many and varied articles of use to the afflicted residents of our community. Among the improvements of the year, recorded more minutely in the Tables of work done and annexed to this Report, may be mentioned the furnishing of 150 windows of the galleries and day-rooms with blinds ; the making of eight oak or American-birch dining tables, and of two round tables for the visiting-rooms ; the framing and glazing of five dozens of engravings ; the making of twelve easy chairs and of six night tables for the hospitals, and of two sofas for the convalescent gallery of the females ; extending the shelving in the general store-rooms, and in those of the galleries ; adding to the wardrobe accom-

modation in many of the departments ; making six fireguards for the wards added to the Asylum, and six wrought-iron seats for the airing courts ; fixing a regulator to equalize the supply of gas to the building, and prevent unequal pressure ; and building a cistern for the laundry of twice the dimensions of that previously in use, and which was found inadequate for the due supply of water to that department. Considerable progress has been made in the levelling of the grounds in front of the Asylum, and in forming a terrace around the new Chapel, in continuing the main road around the Asylum and airing courts, which was a work of great labour in consequence of the heavy cutting necessary along the whole extent of the west side ; borders have been formed and laid out, and the ground put in a course of preparation for the reception of shrubs and plants. The unequal nature of the site upon which the Asylum was erected rendered immense removals of soil inevitable, and some years were consequently spent in rendering the surface uniform, and subsequently in making it suited and capable of sustaining the growth of trees or flowers. Although the labour and time spent in carrying out these various improvements and alterations is considerable, and also prevents the Asylum at the present time having that finished appearance and completeness of resources, yet in the execution and carrying out of the works activity is encouraged, and a useful means of employment is afforded for a class of Patients whom it would be otherwise difficult to maintain in constant or even occasional open-air occupation ; and in this view these necessary works are rather beneficial than otherwise, and their completion cannot be looked forward to with much satisfaction.

Early in the year a Night-nurse was appointed for the female side, whose time, with the exception of walking out with some Patients in the afternoon or evening, and thus benefiting her own health, was entirely devoted to the requirements necessary

during the night, the tranquillizing of the agitated and restless, the arranging of the dress and bedding of the disorderly, the raising of the slothful and imbeciles, and the improvement of those of decidedly unclean habits. The Day-nurses are thus almost entirely exempted from any night duty, and can consequently devote their undivided energies to the performance of their duties during the day with more vigour. Although considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the services of a trustworthy, active, and intelligent Night-nurse, it may be stated that already considerable improvement is manifested in the state of their sleeping rooms at the morning visit, that their general health is thereby improved, that the exhibition of remedies is more regular and certain, that a statement of the occurrences of the night is made affording information of any illness or change in the condition of Patients, that disorder is prevented in the dormitories, that persons liable to fits or with suicidal propensity are more frequently visited and the chances of accidents much reduced, and that the wants of any of the Inmates can be paid attention to during the whole night. In general female Patients are much more restless, and present greater and more frequent deviations from habits of order, than the males; they are also considerably more numerous, and consequently this provision appeared the more necessary for them. Undoubtedly the same arrangement would also be beneficial for the men, but it is thought in a much less degree. After midnight, on the male side, there is no visitation of the wards, but one or more Attendants invariably sleep in each department, who are in a position to hear the occurrence of any disturbance. It has often been observed that the state of the Patients for the night is clearly indicated before this hour, and in the event of anything serious being noticed at the midnight visit an Attendant is employed on duty during the rest of the night; in other cases their tranquillity may be pretty generally predicted till near the hour of rising, when the sleep

of everyone being light, assistance is easily procured on the occurrence of the least disturbance. When the Patients are more numerous and the duties heavier than at present, it would appear advisable to appoint an Attendant to this duty specially, and then the cost of the additional Attendant, scattered over the larger number, would not be seriously felt.

The several Officers and various Attendants and Servants have performed their duties with much fidelity, care, kindness, and regularity, and deserve my sincere commendation for the faithful discharge of their several duties; while to the Committee of Visitors I owe my warmest acknowledgments for their continued confidence, kindness, and assistance.

JAMES SHERLOCK.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the new Chapel has already been productive of the most beneficial effects on the Inmates of the Asylum.

The congregations on a Sunday are large, and nearly as orderly, and quite as reverential, as most congregations of sane persons. I could wish a larger attendance on Wednesdays, especially from the male wards, but this appears not to be compatible with other regulations of the Asylum. The males who at present attend on Wednesdays are, I fear, for the most part of a class the least capable of deriving direct benefit from the service. On the Patients generally I am convinced that the means of grace are by no means thrown away. On the contrary, there are many really devout persons among them; and I have frequently been surprised by their intelligent remarks on religious subjects, and pleased by their repeated assurances of the comfort they receive from the

Chapel services. But I think one would be taking a very low view of the efficacy of united prayer to suppose that even the most deluded or demented Patients, although unable to take part in the services themselves, fail of a share in the blessings of holy worship. I should rather be inclined to say, that there is not one person in the Asylum so lost and wretched, but that he may have to bless God one day for the religious character which has been impressed upon this Institution by the establishment of Christian ordinances.

My regular visits to the wards during the past year have also, I think, been productive of some good. The opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the individuals of my flock is an advantage to myself, and the intercourse they thus obtain with their Chaplain is often cheering and consoling to them. Some of the means of grace are, by this means, brought within the reach of the sick and infirm, and occasions are frequently afforded of speaking a word in season where it is most likely to be of service.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. HORTON,

CHAPLAIN.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1856...	116	135	251
Admitted during the year 1857 ...	74	56	130
Total under treatment	190	191	381
Discharged ... M. F. T. 23 11—34			
Of whom were Cured ... M. F. T. 18 11—29			
" " Relieved .. 2 0— 2			
" " Unimproved 3 0— 3			
Died 10 19—29	33	30	63
Number of Inmates at close of 1857...	157	161	318
Average number resident throughout } the year }	124	149	273

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	...	...	3	6	9	1	0	1	1	1	2
February	...	...	4	2	6	1	1	2	0	0	0
March	...	...	3	4	7	2	0	2	1	1	2
April	...	...	3	5	8	5	1	6	1	4	5
May	...	...	4	7	11	2	0	2	1	3	4
June	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
July	...	...	3	5	8	2	1	3	1	0	1
August	...	...	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
September	...	...	4	7	11	2	3	5	1	3	4
October	...	...	7	3	10	1	3	4	0	0	0
November	...	...	35	2	37	0	0	0	1	2	3
December	...	...	1	8	9	5	0	5	1	3	4
Total	...	...	74	56	130	23	11	34	10	19	29

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	15	17	32
„ Chronic	5	5	10
„ Recurrent	0	1	1
„ Hysteric	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	3	5	8
„ „ Paralysis... ..	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis	3	0	3
Dementia	14	3	17
„ Senile	0	2	2
„ with Epilepsy	6	2	8
„ „ Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis	4	1	5
„ „ Paralysis and Epilepsy	1	0	1
Melancholia	2	4	6
Monomania of Pride	1	1	2
„ of Suspicion	6	1	7
„ of Fear	2	5	7
„ of Unseen Agency	1	2	3
Amentia	6	0	6
„ with Epilepsy	3	4	7
Total	74	56	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	16	16	32
„ 3 months	10	7	17
„ 6 „	3	4	7
„ 9 „	1	7	8
„ 12 „	1	2	3
Above 1 year	3	2	5
„ 2 years	6	2	8
„ 3 „	1	0	1
„ 4 „	4	0	4
„ 5 „	2	2	4
„ 6 „	1	1	2
„ 8 „	1	0	1
„ 9 „	1	0	1
„ 10 „	4	1	5
„ 11 „	0	2	2
„ 12 „	1	1	2
„ 13 „	1	0	1
„ 14 „	1	1	2
„ 15 „	1	1	2
„ 16 „	1	0	1
„ 18 „	1	0	1
For several years	3	0	3
From birth	9	4	13
Unknown	2	3	5
Total	74	56	130

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

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Physical.	Apoplexy	1	0	1
	Paralysis	4	0	4
	" and Epilepsy	1	0	1
	" Previous Attack and Excessive Study ...	1	0	1
	Epilepsy	6	2	8
	" and Grief	0	1	1
	" " Excesses in Smoking and Drinking ...	1	0	1
	Chorea	0	1	1
	Acute Rheumatism	1	0	1
	" " and Delirium Tremens	1	0	1
	Incubation of Variola	0	1	1
	Effects of Variola and Anxiety	0	1	1
	Typhus Fever	1	0	1
	Superannuation of Old Age	0	1	1
	Protracted Lactation and Fright	0	1	1
	Bodily Illness	0	1	1
	" " and Poverty	0	1	1
	" " " Hereditary Predisposition ...	1	0	1
	Congenital Deficiency	2	0	2
	Previous Attack	0	1	1
	" " and Asthma	1	0	1
	" " " Hereditary Predisposition ...	0	2	2
	Hereditary Predisposition	0	1	1
	" " " and Dentition	0	1	1
	Blow on the Head	1	0	1
	" " and Concussion	1	0	1
	" " " Poverty and Distress	1	0	1
	" " " Reduced Circumstances	1	0	1
	" " " Intemperance	2	0	2
	" " " Excessive Smoking	1	0	1
	Intemperance	4	3	7
	" and Reverses	1	0	1
	" " Previous Illness	2	0	2
	" " Healing of Old Ulcer, Amenorrhœa ...	0	1	1
	Excesses and Irregular Mode of Life	3	2	5
	Poverty and Previous Attack	0	1	1
	Destitution and Exposure to Cold	0	1	1
	Congenital	9	4	13
Moral.	Desertion by Husband	0	1	1
	Separation from Wife	1	0	1
	Ill-treatment of Mother and Amenorrhœa ...	0	1	1
	Domestic Troubles	0	2	2
	" " and Syphilis	1	0	1
	Ill-conduct of Wife	1	0	1
	Grief at Death of Friends	0	2	2
	" " and Loss of Property	0	2	2
	" " " Pecuniary Difficulties	0	1	1
	Suffering and Regret at Loss of Eye	1	0	1
	Regret at Loss of Hearing and Disappointed Affection	0	1	1
	Reduced Circumstances and Poverty	2	4	6
	Dread of Poverty	1	1	2
	" " and Nursing Insane Husband ...	0	1	1
	Loss of Property	1	0	1
	Reverses in Business	2	0	2
	" " and Jealousy	0	1	1
	Anxiety about Property	1	0	1
	" " Issue of Lawsuit	1	0	1
	" " to Advance in Life	1	0	1
	Imprisonment	1	0	1
	Irritation of Workhouse	1	0	1
	Despondency about Employment	1	1	2
	Disappointed Attachment	0	3	3
	" " and Seduction	0	1	1
	Religious Fanaticism	1	1	2
	Pride and Unsettled Mode of Life	1	0	1
	Fright from being Run Over by Horse	0	1	1
	Excitement of Music Festival	0	1	1
	" from Witnessing Spectacle of Horsemanship	0	1	1
	Unknown	9	3	12
Total		74	56	130
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in the cases of		3	6	9

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	12	17	29
„ meditated „	13	4	17
Total	25	21	46
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	6	9
„ Chronic	0	1	1
„ Hysterie	0	1	1
„ with Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ Epilepsy	1	1	2
Melancholia	1	2	3
Monomania	1	6	7
Dementia	2	0	2
„ with General Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ Epilepsy	1	0	1
Amentia	1	0	1
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	1	4
„ Chronic	1	2	3
„ with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Melancholia	1	0	1
Monomania	3	1	4
Dementia	2	0	2
Amentia	1	0	1
„ with Epilepsy	1	0	1
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Strangulation	2	3	5
Drowning	3	3	6
Cutting Throat	3	4	7
Precipitation	1	1	2
Mutilation	1	1	2
Suspension	0	2	2
Abstaining from Food	0	3	3
Unknown	2	0	2

TABLE VII.—*Occupations of those admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baker	1	0	1
Blacksmith	1	0	1
Bricklayer	1	0	1
Brickmaker	1	0	1
Butchers	2	0	2
Carver and Gilder	1	0	1
Charwomen	0	2	2
Clerks	3	0	3
Coopers	2	0	2
Domestic Servants	1	11	12
Dressmaker	0	1	1
Drover's Daughter	0	1	1
Engineer, Wife of	0	1	1
Field-workers	0	4	4
Gamekeeper, Wife of	0	1	1
Gardener	1	0	1
Glass-cutter	1	0	1
Grocer's Assistant	1	0	1
Groom	1	0	1
Household Duties	0	3	3
Innkeeper	1	0	1
Joiners	3	0	3
Labourers, & Wives & Daughters of...	24	10	34
Mill-worker	0	1	1
Milliner	0	1	1
Miners, and Wife of	3	1	4
Nailers	1	5	6
Painter, Wife of	0	1	1
Pensioner, Wife of	0	1	1
Porter	1	0	1
Postman	1	0	1
Publican, Wife of	0	1	1
Schoolmistress and Schoolmaster	1	1	2
Seamstresses	0	3	3
Shoemakers	4	0	4
Shopkeeper	0	1	1
Soldier	1	0	1
Sweep	1	0	1
Tailors	4	1	5
Toll-gate Keeper	1	0	1
Warehouseman	1	0	1
Washerwomen	0	2	2
No occupation	10	3	13
Total	74	56	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fair Education	6	1	7
Can Read and Write	33	16	49
Can Read	19	27	46
Can neither Read or Write	14	11	25
Unknown	2	1	3
Total	74	56	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	33	20	53
Single	37	27	64
Widowers and Widows	4	9	13
Total	74	56	130

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	3	9
„ 2 months	3	3	6
„ 3 „	5	2	7
„ 4 „	1	0	1
„ 6 „	1	1	2
„ 4 years	0	1	1
For several years	1	0	1
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	18	11	29

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

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	5	8	13	0	2	2
" 20 " 30 "	18	8	26	3	4	7
" 30 " 40 "	21	14	35	5	1	6
" 40 " 50 "	17	7	24	3	1	4
" 50 " 60 "	7	12	19	5	3	8
" 60 " 70 "	5	2	7	2	0	2
" 70 " 80 "	1	4	5	0	0	0
" 80 " 90 "	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total ...	74	56	130	18	11	29

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 months ...	1	0	1
" 3 " ...	5	0	5
" 4 " ...	0	2	2
" 5 " ...	3	3	6
" 6 " ...	1	2	3
" 7 " ...	1	1	2
" 1 year and 3 months ...	4	0	4
" 2 years ...	2	1	3
" 3 " ...	0	1	1
" 4 " ...	1	0	1
" 5 " ...	0	1	1
Total ...	18	11	29

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	10	5	15
" Chronic	2	0	2
" Hysteric	0	1	1
Dementia	1	1	2
Melancholia	1	1	2
Monomania of Fear	2	3	5
" " Suspicion	1	0	1
" " Superstition	1	0	1
Total	18	11	29

TABLE XIV.—*Of 130 Patients admitted in 1857.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been Discharged Cured ...	10	7	17
" " " Relieved ..	1	0	1
" " " Unimproved	1	0	1
" Died	5	8	13
Remaining under treatment	57	41	98
Total	74	56	130

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 ...	34	11	45
2nd. In indifferent health and feeble condition ... }	29	27	56
3rd. In bad health and exhausted condition ... }	11	18	29
Total ...	74	56	130
<i>2nd. Indifferent health and feeble condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State and Functional Derangement of System ... }	9	15	24
Mental State and Paralysis ...	6	1	7
" " Paralysis, and Jaundice	1	0	1
" " and Epilepsy ...	4	0	4
" " Apoplexy, and Dropsy...	1	0	1
" " and Uterine Disease ...	0	2	2
" " Uterine Disease, and Hysteria ... }	0	1	1
" " and Old Age ...	0	2	2
" " " Dyspepsia ...	2	5	7
" " " Anæmia ...	3	1	4
" " " Delirium Tremens	1	0	1
" " " Diarrhœa ...	1	0	1
" " " Bronchitis & Asthma	1	0	1
Total ...	29	27	56
<i>3rd. Bad health and exhausted condition, the results of—</i>			
Mental State and Functional Derangement of System ... }	2	9	11
Mental State and Abstinence ...	1	7	8
" " " Insufficiency of Food	1	0	1
" " Bronchitis, and Diarrhœa	0	1	1
" " Bronchitis, and Sloughing Ulcers ... }	1	0	1
" " Bronchitis, Anasarca, and Diarrhœa ... }	0	1	1
" " and Typhoid condition...	1	0	1
" " Carbuncles, & Typhoid condition ... }	1	0	1
" " and Paralysis ...	3	0	3
" " " Phthisis ...	1	0	1
Total ...	11	18	29

TABLE XVI.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustion from General Paralysis ...	4	1	5
Exhaustion from General Paralysis } and Disease of Arteries ... }	1	0	1
Exhaustion from General Paralysis } and Phthisis ... }	1	0	1
Apoplexy ...	0	1	1
Inflammation of the Brain and } Ramolissement ... }	0	1	1
Epileptic Convulsion ...	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Epilepsy ...	0	1	1
Epilepsy and Cerebral Congestion ...	0	1	1
Phthisis ...	0	1	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis, Bronchitis, and } Emphysema ... }	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis, Bronchitis, and } Anasarca ... }	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis, Emphysema, & Anasarca	0	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion ...	1	1	2
" " and Bronchitis ...	1	0	1
" " " Diarrhœa ...	0	1	1
" " " Endocarditis ...	0	1	1
" " " Abscess of Thigh ...	1	0	1
" " " Abstinence ...	0	2	2
Organic Disease of the Liver ...	0	1	1
Cancer Mammæ ...	0	1	1
Old Age and General Debility ...	0	1	1
" " " " and Diarrhœa ...	0	1	1
Total ...	10	19	29

TABLE XVII.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 30 years of age ...	0	3	3
" 30 to 40 " " ...	2	3	5
" 40 to 50 " " ...	4	2	6
" 50 to 60 " " ...	0	2	2
" 60 to 70 " " ...	3	4	7
" 70 to 80 " " ...	1	5	6
Total ...	10	19	29

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

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 4 hours	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 5 days	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 1 week	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 2 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 2 months	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 8 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
" 10 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
From 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Under 3 years	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Total...	...	...	...	...	10	19	29

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	4	7
„ 3 months	1	3	4
„ 6 „	1	0	1
„ 9 „	1	0	1
„ 1 year	1	0	1
„ 2 years... ..	1	4	5
„ 3 „	0	1	1
„ 6 „	1	0	1
„ 7 „	0	2	2
„ 10 „	0	1	1
„ 11 „	0	1	1
„ 14 „	0	1	1
„ 19 „	0	1	1
For many years	1	1	2
Total	10	19	29

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania Acute	2	6	8
„ with Paralysis	0	1	1
„ „ Epilepsy	0	2	2
„ „ General Paralysis	2	0	2
Dementia	1	1	2
„ Advanced	1	3	4
„ Senile	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	0	3	3
„ „ General Paralysis	4	0	4
Melancholia	0	1	1
Monomania	0	1	1
Total	10	19	29

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1857.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	10	6	16
„ Chronic	13	30	43
„ Recurrent	7	15	22
„ Hysteric	0	5	5
„ with Epilepsy	7	4	11
„ „ Paralysis	1	2	3
„ „ General Paralysis	3	0	3
Dementia	10	16	26
„ Advanced	41	30	71
„ Senile	1	2	3
„ with Paralysis	4	0	4
„ „ General Paralysis	4	1	5
„ with Epilepsy	13	11	24
Melancholia	6	10	16
„ with Paralysis	0	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	12	5	17
„ „ Pride	5	4	9
„ „ Superstition	1	1	2
„ „ Witchcraft	1	0	1
„ „ Fear	2	2	4
„ „ Unseen Agency	2	3	5
Amentia (Imbecility)	3	3	6
„ „ with Epilepsy	2	3	5
„ (Idiotcy)	3	3	6
„ „ with Epilepsy	6	4	10
Total	157	161	318

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1857.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
" 9 "	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
" 12 "	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
" 18 "	...	...	...	...	3	13	16
" 2 years...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
" 3 "...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
" 4 "...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
" 5 "...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	25	25	50
" 10 to 15 "	...	...	...	...	25	28	53
" 15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
" 20 to 25 "	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
" 25 to 30 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 "	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" 35 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Under 49 years	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
For years (undefined)	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
Congenital	...	...	...	...	14	14	28
Unknown	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Total	...	...	...	...	157	161	318

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1857.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years of age	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 15 to 20	"	...	...	...	5	6	11
" 20 to 25	"	...	...	...	12	12	24
" 25 to 30	"	...	...	...	16	13	29
" 30 to 35	"	...	...	...	21	18	39
" 35 to 40	"	...	...	...	25	14	39
" 40 to 45	"	...	...	...	22	23	45
" 45 to 50	"	...	...	...	19	16	35
" 50 to 55	"	...	...	...	9	26	35
" 55 to 60	"	...	...	...	6	13	19
" 60 to 65	"	...	...	...	10	7	17
" 65 to 70	"	...	...	...	7	4	11
" 70 to 75	"	...	...	...	2	4	6
" 75 to 80	"	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 80 to 85	"	...	...	...	0	1	1
" 85 to 90	"	...	...	...	0	0	0
" 90 to 95	"	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	157	161	318

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the
year ending December 31st, 1857.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Sewing	12,565
Knitting	1,151
Washing and Ironing	8,597
Assisting Attendants	5,447
" Cook	2,231
" Housemaid	102
" Kitchenmaid	90
" on Garden or Farm	102
Total number of Days...	30,285
Weekly Average	582
Daily "	97
Employed 65 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.	

Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the year ending December 31st, 1857.

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors	2,204
Shoemakers	1,912
Carpenters	544
Smiths	1,391
Painters and Glaziers	407
Masons	620
Bakers and Brewers	590
Clerks	310
Hair-pickers	1,384
Assisting Attendants	5,217
„ on Farm or Garden	11,202
Total number of Days... ..	25,781
Weekly Average	496
Daily „	83

Employed 67 per cent. of the average number resident throughout the year.

*Unions Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st of December, 1857.*

Totals.	Chargeable to	Males.	Females.
48	Worcester Union	20	28
33	Kidderminster ditto	15	18
30	Bedford County Asylum	30	0
21	Dudley Union	6	15
21	Pershore ditto	10	11
21	Stourbridge ditto	5	16
20	Droitwich ditto	10	10
19	Bromsgrove ditto	9	0
18	Upton-on-Severn ditto	7	11
14	King's Norton ditto	7	7
13	Westbromwich ditto	9	4
12	Martley ditto	5	7
11	Evesham ditto	4	7
5	Shipston-on-Stour ditto	3	2
5	County of Worcester	4	1
5	Alcester Union	1	4
2	Tenbury ditto	1	1
2	City of Worcester	2	0
2	Cleobury Mortimer Union	2	0
2	Dursley ditto	0	2
1	Ledbury ditto	1	0
1	Tewkesbury ditto	0	1
1	Winchcomb ditto	1	0
1	Hayfield ditto	0	1
1	Solihull ditto	0	1
1	Whitchurch ditto	1	0
1	Newent ditto	1	0
1	Coddington Parish	1	0
1	Eaton Union	0	1
1	Shrewsbury ditto	1	0
1	Ludlow ditto	0	1
1	Brigg ditto	1	0
2	Private Patients	0	2
318		157	161

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, 1858.

	Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	Alcester	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
2	Bromsgrove ...	9	9	0	0	5	9	8	5	22	23	45
3	Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	Cleobury Mor- timer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
5	Droitwich	10	10	2	2	2	4	2	6	16	22	38
6	Dudley	6	15	0	0	0	10	5	5	11	30	41
7	Evesham	4	8	0	0	2	5	0	4	6	17	23
8	Kidderminster..	15	18	0	0	12	8	3	7	30	33	63
9	King's Norton...	7	7	6	3	1	4	2	1	16	15	31
10	Ledbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	Martley	5	7	0	0	4	2	2	7	11	16	27
12	Newent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	4
13	Pershore	10	11	0	0	1	0	1	4	12	15	27
14	Shipston-on- Stour	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	8
15	Solihull	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	5
16	Stourbridge	5	16	0	0	2	7	2	2	9	25	34
17	Stow-on-the- Wold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Stratford-on- Avon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Tenbury	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	5
20	Tewkesbury ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
21	Upton-on-Severn	7	11	0	0	2	4	8	8	17	23	40
22	Westbromwich..	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
	City of Wor- cester	20	28	0	0	2	6	1	2	23	36	59
	County of Worcester ..	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	Totals	119	153	9	5	37	62	36	59	201	279	480

*Matron's Return of Work by Female Patients, from 1st
January to 31st December, 1857.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	349	2,724
Flannel Shirts	50	100
Flannel Drawers	100	94
Stockings, pairs	50	7,454
Handkerchiefs	144	0
Neckerchiefs... ..	424	50
Blue Jerseys	40	30
Female Dresses	450	3,420
Petticoats	100	2,564
Chemises	402	6,256
Flannel ditto	94	50
Caps	300	2,347
Aprons	402	2,429
Stays	50	20
Bolster-cases	534	4,309
Bed-ticks	90	50
Cushions for Seats	60	0
Sheets, pairs	359	4,078
Strong Rugs	12	126
Shrouds	29	0
Blankets	0	100
Table Cloths	28	40
Towels	94	40
Window Blinds	152	0
Clothes Bags	20	0
Pinafores	108	300
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers bound	190 Pairs	

*Return of Work done by Tradesmen and Patients, from
1st January to 31st December, 1857.*

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor's and Upholsterer's Shop.</i>		
Coats	68	316
Vests	51	289
Trousers	122	414
Caps	151	0
Braces.....	90 Pairs	0
Strong Cloth Dresses.....	7	0
Canvas Stretchers	15	0
Hair Mattresses.....	37	34
Sea Grass ditto	22	37
Ditto with Waterproof Covers	5	3
Straw Palliasses.....	72	33
Hair Bolsters	65	12
Sea Grass Cushions for Seats.....	28	8
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	0	17
Window Blinds and Furniture	156	0
Padded Cushions	0	8
Padded Caps	12	0
Altar Cloth for new Chapel	1	0
Ottomans Stuffed	2	0
Papering Head Attendant's Room.		
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Boots	114 Pairs	228 Pairs
Shoes	168 "	226 "
Slippers	22 "	29 "
Boot Laces.....	46½ Doz.	0
Belts for Attendants' Keys, &c.....	72	0
<i>Engineer's Shop.</i>		
Building Cast-iron Cistern in Laundry; Fixing Hard and Soft Water Supply, also Overflow and Outlet Pipes to same.		Engine and Machinery Belts, Saddlery, Gearing, &c. &c.
Making 6 Fire-guards for new Wards.		
Making 6 six-feet Wrought-iron Seats for Airing Courts.		Large Dome Copper Boiler in Brew-house—Cutting out and Riveting on New Plate, 12×14 inches.
Making and Fixing Iron Sun Shade in No. 5 Female Airing Court.		
Fitting up Bath in Male Hospital; making 4 Iron Wrenches, 3 Brass Index Plates, with Indicators, and Engraving the same; also Pipes, with 3 new Taps, for Hot, Cold, and Waste Water.		Repairing Water Gauge of high-pressure Boiler.
Making a complete Set of Ironwork for Plough to Farm; also a complete Set of Ironwork for pair of new Harrows to ditto.		
Making and Fixing 8 Lead Waste Pipes to Washing Troughs in Laundry.		Repairing Service-box and Valves of Water-closet Cistern in Male Passage.
Fixing a three-inch Gas Regulator to Main Pipe at Gas Works.		

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's Shop continued.</i>	Forging and Fitting a complete Set of Ironwork for Water Gauge of Cooking Boilers.	Repairing Brewhouse Pumps and Beer Engine.
	Fitting up 3 Pairs of Brasses to Governor and Connecting Rod of Engine.	Taking out and Repairing Kitchen Range in Superintendent's House.
	Making a new Brass Indicator, and Repairing the whole of the Bells on Female Division.	Taking out and Repairing Ironing Stove in Laundry.
	Making Brass Plates for Round Tables for Visiting Rooms.	Repairing Locks and Keys throughout the Asylum and different Offices thereto.
	Making Ironwork for large Pit Saw, also Ironwork for Cross-cut Saw.	The entire Gas Fittings and Pipes throughout the Asylum and Offices.
	Three dozen of Eye Bolts and Gudgeons for new Barrows to Farm.	The Washing, Wringing, and other Machinery in Laundry and Engine Room.
	Taking out Steam Coils; Cleaning and Fitting new Supply and Condense Pipes to Hot-water Cistern in Kitchen Scullery.	Tin Ware and Ironmongery repaired to Kitchen and Steward's Stores.
	Ditto the same to Hot-water Cistern in Laundry.	Garden and Farm Tools, Ploughs, Harrows, Carts, Waggons, &c. &c.
	Fitting and Fixing New Wrought Iron Pipes to Potatoe Steamer in Cooking Kitchen.	Ironwork to Gates on Farm, &c.
	Making 150 Pieces Ironwork for Window Blinds in Wards.	High and Low Pressure Boilers, Gauges, Tubes, and Safety-valves.
	Fitting and Fixing 30 feet 1½-inch Expansion Pipe to Hot-water Boiler on Female Division.	Pipes in Lavatories, Pantries, Baths, Urinals, &c. &c.
	Taking down Washing Machine and Re-hanging Cylinder in Laundry.	Mason's, Carpenter's, and Slater's Tools.
	Making Stoking Irons for Heating Apparatus in Laundry.	
	Ditto for Gas Works.	
	Making 18 Bolts and other Ironwork for Work-benches in Engineer's Shop; also Hammers, Chisels, and other Tools for ditto.	
	Making a Lead Water Trap and Altering Waste Pipe to Bath in Female Hospital.	
	Making large Iron Cramp, Chisels, and other Tools, for Carpenter's Shop.	
	Taking out Old and Fitting on New Gas Main to Laundry.	
	Fixing Rain-water Spouting on Laundry; also making 5 dozen Fastenings for Lead Flashing on Roof of Main Building.	
	Making and Fixing Syphon at Gas Works.	
	Making Ironwork for Coffee Mill.	
	" 100 Italian Irons for Laundry.	
	" Ironwork for Market Cart.	
	" 2 dozen Meat Hooks for Larder.	
	" Ironwork for Ladders.	
	" Bolts and Nuts for Wheelbarrows.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Engineer's Shop continued.</i>	Making Ironwork for Farm Gates.	Retorts, Coking-rods, and Furnaces at Gas Works.
	" Clips and Bolts for Steam Pipes.	
	" Boiler Plugs, &c. &c.	
	Fixing a New Wrought-iron Front to Fire Grate, No. 3 Males.	Iron Casements and Fittings in Male and Female Wards.
	" Feed Pipe to Cooking Boilers.	
	" Ventilators in Window of No. 3 Males.	
	" New Brasses to Wringing Machine in Laundry.	Sundries, Cisterns, Supply Boxes, Tanks, &c. &c.
	Casing Water-closet Cistern with Lead in No. 7 Female Ward.	
<i>Carpenter's Shop.</i>	Making and Fixing 400 feet of Shelving in Male Ward No. 5.	Repairing 49 Stretchers for Male and Female Wards.
	Making and Fixing 400 feet of Shelving in Female Ward No. 5.	
	Making a Press for Superintendent's House—400 feet Woodwork.	Lavatories, Pantries, and Water-closets, &c.
	Making and Fixing 98 feet Woodwork to Washing Machine in Laundry.	
	Making and Fixing 80 feet Woodwork for Flue in Female Hospital.	Canvas Frames, Water Beds, Male and Female Divisions.
	Making Gig-house at Farm Buildings, 335 feet Woodwork.	
	Making 12 Easy Chairs for Male and Female Wards; also 8 Tables for ditto.	Casings to Baths, Water-closets, &c., Male and Female Wards.
	Casing Recess with 76 feet Woodwork, in Vestry, new Chapel; also Table made for Chaplain's use.	
	Making Seed Press for Farm Buildings, 65 feet Woodwork.	Bedsteads Overhauled, &c., Male and Female Divisions.
	Making and Fixing 84 feet Shelving in Basement Floors for Storing Onions.	
	Made 60 Picture Frames for Engravings for Wards.	Farm and Garden Tools, Hearse, Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows.
	Making and Fixing additional Wardrobe in No. 1 Females, 140 feet Woodwork.	
	Ditto ditto for No. 2 Females.	Handles to Spades and Pickaxes for Excavations and Navy Work on Asylum Estate.
	17 Coffins, made throughout the year.	
	Sawing 1,300 feet Timber, <i>various</i> .	
	2 Pembroke Tables made for Male and Female Visiting Rooms, Turning and Carving Pillars, Feet, &c. &c.	Tables, Chairs, Seats, Presses, Flooring, and Skirting, in Male and Female Wards.
	2 Sofas made for Wards No. 1 and 2 Females, also 4 Basin Stands.	
	1 Double Mould Plough and 1 pair of Seed Harrows made for Farm, also 48 strong Hurdles for ditto.	

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

	Made.	Repaired.
<i>Carpenter's Shop continued.</i>	40 feet of Shelving made and fixed in Female Hospital. Ditto ditto in Male Hospital. 6 Seats made for Chapel. Enlarging Wardrobe in No. 1 Male Ward, 70 feet Woodwork. Made 120 Rollers for Window Blinds, also Fixing the Brasswork for same, on Male and Female Divisions. Fixing 3 Gates on Farm, also 40 feet Woodwork for foot Bridge over Carey's Brook. Made 6 Night Commodes for Male and Female Wards, 1 new Top to Water Closet. 60 feet Woodwork for new Horse Stall at Farm Buildings. 4 Drying Horses for Laundry.	Fitting on Locks, Easing Doors, &c., throughout the Asylum. Attendance on Engineer, Mason, Painter &c., in connection with Works of Asylum. Benches and Summer Seats in Garden and Airing Courts. General Repairs to Asylum, Laundry, Farm Buildings, Workshops, &c.
<i>Mason's and Bricklayer's Shop.</i>	Fixing 3 new Fire-guards in Ward No. 7 Females. Pitching 21 yards square of Pebbles in Kitchen Court. Building 2 new Piers 4 yards square, to support Water Cistern in Laundry. 120 yards square of Colouring in Superintendent's House. Fixing 3 new Fire-guards in No. 5 Female Ward. Building 2 new Stench Traps in Female Airing Court No. 5. Working and Fixing Stones for Door-jambs at Farm Buildings. Taking down and Rebuilding Brickwork at Brewhouse Boiler. Taking up and Relaying 12 yards of Soil Pipe in Workshop Courts. Taking up, Cleansing, and Relaying 6 yards Drain Pipe. Taking down and Repairing Stove in Laundry. Taking down and Rebuilding Gate Piers at Gas Works. Overhauling the entire Slating of Asylum, Laundry, Workshops, Gas Works, Lodges, and Farm Buildings. 19,031 yards square of Whitewashing throughout the Asylum.	Painting, Plastering, Whitewashing, &c., in Male and Female Wards, also Laundry, Workshops, and Farm Buildings. Ceilings in Male and Female Wards, Workshops, Laundry, &c. &c. Brickwork to Engine and Cooking Boilers, also Gas Works and Farm Buildings. Slating, Examining Roofs, Chimneys, Hot-air Flues, &c. &c. Gutters, Traps, Urinals, Overflows, & Waste Water Pipes. Drains, &c., from Asylum, Laundry, Workshops, and Farm Buildings.

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

Made.	Repaired.
<i>Painter's and Glazier's Shop.</i> Painting Horse Roller, Plough, and Harrows, for Farm, 3 coats each. Painting Ironwork of Sunshade in No. 5 Female Airing Court, 2 coats. Painting, Graining, and Varnishing Vestry Door in new Chapel; also Staining and Varnishing Benches for ditto. Painting and Lining 4 new Basin Stands with marble tops. Painting all the Ventilators in the Asylum. Painting and Bronzing 9 Figures for Female Wards. Painting 3 Garden Seats, 3 coats each. Painting, Graining, and Varnishing 6 Night Commodes. Marbling 5 Chimney Pieces. Cleaning and Painting the entire Rain-water Spouting, Skylights, and Cupolas of the Asylum, Farm Buildings, Laundry, Workshops, Gas Works, and Brewhouse. Painting and Varnishing 2 Chairs for Superintendent's Garden, also 2 Ornamental Flower Stands for ditto. French Polishing 12 Easy Chairs and 6 Seats for Male and Female Wards. Painting Gig-house at Farm Buildings, 2 coats. Painting and Lettering Ladders belonging to Asylum. Painting 71 Bedsteads in Male Division, 2 coats. 534 yards of Painting generally throughout the Asylum. Staining Roofs of Sunshades in Male and Female Airing Courts. 892 squares of Glass Glazed throughout the Asylum for the year.	Recleaning Paper Hangings and washing down Oil Painting, Revarnishing the same, &c. Assisting Mason and Slater in making Ledges and Guttering safe on Roofing of Asylum, &c. Washing down Walls and assisting at Whitewashing in different portions of Asylum. Painting, Paper Hanging, Colouring and Graining sundry Jobs in Asylum.

Salaries and Wages.

							Per Year.
<i>Staff.</i>	†	Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	...	£400
	*	Chaplain	...	...	...	...	50
	*	Clerk to Visitors	...	...	...	...	80
	†	Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	100
		Matron	...	...	...	...	50
	†	Engineer and Gatekeeper	...	...	...	...	60
		Head Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	37
		Attendant Male Carpenter	...	...	...	...	30
		Ditto " Mason and Bricklayer	...	...	...	...	30
		Ditto " Tailor and Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	29
		Ditto " Painter and Glazier...	...	...	...	...	26
		Ditto " Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	27
		Ditto " Assistant Gardener	...	...	...	...	25
		One Male Attendant	...	...	...	...	28
		Two " "	...	...	...	...	26
		Two " "	...	...	...	...	25
		One Female Attendant	...	...	...	...	15
		One " "	...	...	...	...	14
		Seven " "	...	...	...	...	12
		Night Nurse	...	...	...	...	£16. 16s.
		Cook	...	...	...	...	16
		Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	10
		Housemaid	...	...	...	...	11
		Laundress	...	...	...	...	16
		First Laundrymaid	...	...	...	...	13
		Second " "	...	...	...	...	£11. 11s.
	*	Organist	...	...	...	...	12
		Gardener	...	...	...	...	30
		Baker and Brewer	...	...	...	...	26
		Stoker	...	...	...	...	23
		Farm Servant	...	...	...	...	18
		Groom	...	...	...	...	10
							Per Week.
<i>Workmen.</i>	*	Carpenter	...	...	...	...	20s.
		Assistant Carpenter	...	...	...	...	10s.
	*	Slater	...	...	...	...	21s.
	*	Cowman	...	...	...	...	12s.
	*	Labourer	...	...	...	...	12s.
							Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing.
							*Non-resident.
							†Have Furnished House, Light, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.

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. } 4 pint Cider or Beer } For Patients working in Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, and on the Farm and Garden.					

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER

Income and Expenditure

Heads of Income.	INCOME FOR THE QUARTER ENDING				
	March 31st.	June 30th.	September 30th.	December 31st.	Total Yr.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Worcester Union.....	310 19 0	282 2 8	287 14 2	290 7 2	1,171 10
Kidderminster.....	203 0 6	189 10 9	197 16 6	205 4 7	795 10
Dudley.....	124 7 0	127 17 2	132 10 11	120 1 10	504 10
Upton-on-Severn.....	121 10 0	111 18 1	113 0 1	112 3 1	458 10
Droitwich.....	110 5 0	107 1 8	124 2 0	129 14 9	471 10
Stourbridge.....	100 4 0	109 5 1	106 7 8	122 17 7	438 10
Pershore.....	126 13 6	121 9 6	122 4 0	133 3 11	503 10
Martley.....	64 14 6	63 11 1	69 0 10	73 14 7	271 10
Bromsgrove.....	125 7 3	100 15 5	99 15 11	109 11 5	435 10
Evesham.....	69 19 6	61 15 10	62 9 2	68 4 7	262 10
West Bromwich.....	91 4 0	77 2 6	85 19 0	94 0 6	348 10
Ledbury.....	6 15 0	6 3 7	6 4 11	6 4 11	25 10
Tenbury.....	13 10 0	10 2 4	8 16 6	12 9 10	44 10
Shipston-on-Stour.....	36 9 0	36 9 3	35 18 3	36 0 8	144 10
Alcester.....	34 19 0	30 17 11	37 3 4	34 12 5	137 10
King's Norton.....	87 15 0	82 0 7	86 16 7	89 13 8	346 10
Cleobury Mortimer.....	13 10 0	12 7 2	12 9 10	12 9 10	50 10
Tewkesbury.....	6 15 0	6 3 7	6 4 11	6 4 11	25 10
Solihull.....	6 15 0	6 3 7	6 4 11	6 4 11	25 10
Newent.....	12 9 0	10 6 5	6 4 11	6 4 11	35 10
Coddington Parish.....	6 15 0	6 3 7	6 4 11	4 12 4	23 10
County of Worcester.....	20 5 0	27 2 2	18 14 9	21 19 11	88 10
City of Worcester.....	13 10 0	10 7 9	10 9 1	12 9 10	46 10
Out Counties:—					
Winchcomb Union, } Gloucestershire }	8 0 8	8 2 6	8 4 3	8 4 3	32 10
Dursley Union, ditto ...	8 14 11	21 19 0	16 8 6	16 8 6	63 10
Hayfield Union, Derby- } shire	8 0 8	8 2 6	8 4 3	8 4 3	32 10
Seisdon Union, Staf- } fordshire	" " "	4 17 7	" " "	" " "	4 10
Eton Union, Bucks.....	" " "	" " "	" " "	8 15 0	8 10
Whitchurch Union, } Salop	8 0 8	8 2 6	8 4 3	8 4 3	32 10
Ludlow Union, Here- } fordshire	" " "	" " "	5 12 6	8 4 3	13 10
St. Chad's Parish, } Shrewsbury	" " "	" " "	10 3 7	8 4 3	18 10
Glanford Brigg Union, } Lincolnshire..... }	" " "	" " "	" " "	7 13 7	7 10
County of Bedford.....	" " "	" " "	" " "	147 7 4	147 10
Private Patients.....	" " "	" " "	0 12 3	7 8 0	8 10
Sales from Farm and Stores	74 16 5	85 9 9	141 18 0	46 4 0	348 10
Refunded by County and } City of Worcester — } Repairs' Account..... }	" " "	" " "	" " "	35 0 6	35 10
Totals	£ 1,815 4 7	1,733 11 6	1,842 0 9	2,018 10 4	7,409 10

SUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ending 31st December, 1857.

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.....	226	15	8	257	5	3	256	6	6	275	13	6	1,016	0	11
Butter.....	211	4	0	179	12	0	172	16	0	240	8	0	804	0	0
Best meal, Barley, & Peas	12	19	5	18	18	0	11	6	11	3	12	8	46	17	0
Salt and Hops.....	136	5	4	95	0	0	85	10	0	152	0	8	468	16	0
Butter.....	37	9	11	25	14	7	23	10	0	42	19	9	129	14	3
Cheese.....	20	7	2	13	6	0	27	11	10	18	10	1	79	15	1
Tea and Coffee.....	39	11	8	54	13	2	53	2	7	53	6	6	200	13	11
Tobacco.....	33	18	0	46	10	3	54	2	10	51	7	7	185	18	8
Mustard and Pepper....	3	8	0	0	15	0	1	10	9	4	15	0	10	8	9
Wines and Spirits.....	13	4	0	20	8	0	13	10	0	24	18	6	72	0	6
Porter.....	9	12	0	"	"	"	1	12	0	10	8	0	21	12	0
Rice, Arrowroot, & Sago	9	1	6	8	10	9	8	0	10	4	12	4	30	5	5
Raisins and Currants...	15	2	2	0	7	1	4	12	1	15	8	4	35	9	8
Vegetables and Fish.....	8	1	0	28	10	0	"	"	"	16	13	0	53	4	0
Groceries (Sundries) ...	12	10	0	16	1	8	10	1	11	15	18	7	54	12	2
Household Necessaries—															
Soap and Slack.....	201	3	8	129	9	9	304	17	11	153	19	6	789	10	10
Starch and Soda.....	26	3	6	25	6	0	33	8	1	31	2	8	116	0	3
Wool and Blue.....	1	7	5	0	19	3	2	5	2	2	7	4	6	19	2
Candles.....	3	2	4	2	8	0	2	0	6	5	15	2	13	6	0
Brushes and Combs.....	6	3	4	7	14	4	4	15	4	11	11	9	30	4	9
House Flannel.....	3	3	9	"	"	"	3	13	0	2	0	0	8	16	9
Men's Clothing.....	21	11	3	131	18	7	90	9	11	118	1	9	362	1	6
Wool and Linen.....	50	18	5	45	13	11	4	0	2	45	6	0	145	18	6
Miscellaneous—															
Householdery.....	"	"	"	25	0	2	"	"	"	4	18	6	29	18	8
Earthenware.....	11	11	6	0	3	6	2	14	11	22	19	6	37	9	5
Leather.....	30	4	9	35	1	6	33	14	0	44	9	11	143	10	2
Repairs to Plant.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rates and Taxes.....	39	9	6	4	15	2	7	5	11	13	9	1	64	19	8
Post Charges.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sundries.....	10	12	7	19	13	11	21	17	7	27	8	8	79	12	9
Land and Garden.....	80	10	1	142	18	5	84	18	6	102	2	0	410	9	0
Salaries and Wages.....	321	4	10	324	19	11	323	10	7	343	17	4	1,313	12	8
Men's & Labourers' } Wages.....	27	9	3	39	6	0	48	18	6	45	16	6	161	10	3
Printing, Postages, } Selling, &c.	16	16	11	6	10	3	42	5	7	32	11	5	98	4	2
Repairs, Removals, and } Allowances, repaid in } Maintenance Account }	"	"	"	8	11	11	4	15	0	3	0	10	16	7	9
Medical and Surgical } Instruments.....	17	8	0	"	"	"	42	3	0	33	2	2	92	13	2
Balance.....	156	13	8	17	9	2	60	12	10	43	17	9	278	13	5
Totals £	1,815	4	7	1,733	11	6	1,842	0	9	2,018	10	4	7,409	7	2

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

1st Jan., 1857 :

Receipts under the following heads, viz. :

Maintenance Account, viz.:

1st Jan., 1858:

Amount in Treasurer's hands	...	...	£1,815	8	8	}	1,822	8
Ditto in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	6	19				6

Ditto due from Unions and Parishes this day for Maintenance, &c., } of Patients }	1,009	11
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[illegible]

E E T.

County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum, from
December, 1857.

CR.

Payments.							£.	s.	D.
Jan., 1857 :									
Balance due to Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
<i>Payments under the following heads, viz. :</i>									
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,313	12	8
Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	8	5
Drugs, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	12	0
Salaries (Light, Fuel, and Washing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	10	4
Library and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	14	9
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	8	3
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	16	5
Medical Expenses (Repaid in Maintenance Account)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	2
Repairs to Building, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	12	7
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	7	9
Rate Taxes, and Rent of Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	17	1
Miscellaneous, Printing, Stationery, Postages, Books for Library, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	19	1
31st Dec., 1857 :							£7,454	14	6
Balance in Treasurer's hands	...	...	...	£1,815	8	8	1,822	8	2
Balance in Steward's ditto	...	...	...	...	6	19			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,277	2	8

Institution on the 1st January, 1858.

							£.	s.	D.
Jan., 1858 :									
Amount due to Tradesmen this day on account of Patients' Maintenance, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,487	18	2
Amounts available	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	1	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,831	19	9

*Average Weekly Cost for Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing,
and Care of Patients during the year 1857.*

	S.	D.
Provisions	4	1 54292
Clothing	0	7 53228
Salaries and Wages	1	10 17134
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, and Washing)	1	3 45043
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 41144
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1 14033
Furniture and Bedding	0	3 87494
Garden and Farm	0	9 5071
Miscellaneous	0	5 96562
	9	8 15861
Less Receipts from Sales, Produce of Labour, &c. ...	0	5 87651
Net Average Weekly Cost per head	9	2 27745
		99535

Daily Average Number of Patients Resident.....	272	$\frac{255}{365}$
Weekly charge for Patients belonging to Unions and Parishes within the County	} 10s. 6d. first quarter of year. 9s. 6d. three last quarters.	
Ditto from other Counties & Boroughs (not contributing)		
Ditto Private Patients	11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. 9s. 6d.	

Contract Price for Articles of Consumption, &c.

1857.

Description.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
Flour (Seconds), per sack ...	46s.	43s.	50s.	44s.
" (Thirds), ...	43s.	40s.	47s.	41s.
Beef and Mutton (best), per lb. ...	5½d.	5¾d.	6d.	6d.
Butter (Salt), per lb. ...	1s. 0½d.	1s. 0¾d.	1s.	1s. 0½d.
Cheese, per lb. ...	4¾d.	4¾d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Tea, per lb. ...	3s.	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.
Coffee, per lb. ...	1s.	1s.	...	1s.
Sugar (moist), per lb. ...	5¼d.	6d.	6¼d.	52s. per 112lb.
" (lump), per lb. ...	6¾d.	7¼d.	8d.	7d.
Rice, per cwt. ...	16s.	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.	14s.
Oatmeal, per cwt. ...	19s.	18s.	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Split Peas, per cwt. ...	16s.	16s.	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Barley (Pearl), per cwt. ...	22s.	20s.	19s.	19s.
Malt, per bushel ...	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	9s.
Coals (Household), per ton ...	15s. 6s.	14s. 6d.	15s.	14s. 6d.
Slack (Engine), per ton ...	10s.	9s. 6d.	8s.	10s.
Gas Coal (Durham), per ton ...	25s.	25s.	25s.	25s.
Soap (White), per cwt. ...	38s. 6d.	47s.	...	53s.
" (Yellow), per cwt. ...	23s. 6d.	22s. & 36s.	39s. 6d.	42s.
" (Soft), per firkin of 60lbs. ...	17s.	17s.	17s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Soda, per cwt. ...	6s. 6d.	7s.	6s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Candles (Dips), per 12lbs. ...	7s. & 8s.	6s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.	6s. 9d. & 8s.	7s. 3d.

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure on Account of the Farm and Garden for the year ending 31st December, 1857.

DR. CR.

Income.			Expenditure.		
£.	s.	D.	£.	s.	D.
To Supplied Asylum :—			By Stock on hand beginning }		
3,048½ Gallons New Milk ...	101	4	699	6	0
4,200 " Skimmed ditto ...	87	0			
861½ lbs. Fresh Butter ...	50	5			
3,823 Eggs ...	11	1			
Cream ...	3	2			
32 Fowls ...	2	0			
388 lbs. Veal ...	9	0	119	19	7
700 Gallons Cider & Perry ...	17	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, } Fruit, &c. &c. ... }	173	0			
To Sold :—			" Midsummer Quarter ditto		
175 Gallons New Milk ...	6	5	147	13	7
214½ lbs. Fresh Butter ...	12	3			
425 Eggs ...	1	9			
35 Fowls ...	2	7			
9 Calves ...	12	0	92	4	5
72 Pigs ...	159	5			
111 Bushels Barley ...	29	0			
105 Bushels Wheat ...	36	0			
28 Cwt. Onions ...	7	0	115	11	1
Sundries, Plants, &c. ...	1	4			
Value of Stock on hand }	637	0	187	15	5
end of the year ... }					
£1 362	10	1	£1,362	10	1