

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

Contributors

Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Pearson, John.
Sherlock, James.
Bond, Alfred.
Lutwidge, R. W. S.
Cleaton, John D.

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TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

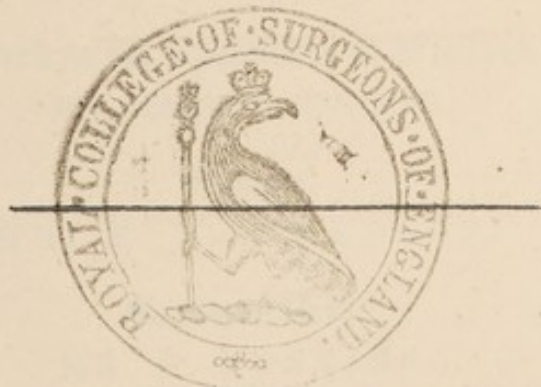
OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



WORCESTER
PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, 43, HIGH STREET.

1873.

ANNUAL REPORT



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Committee of Visitors for 1872.

FOR THE COUNTY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport.
REV. JOHN PEARSON (Chairman), Suckley Rectory, Worcester.
REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.
R. P. AMPHLETT, ESQ., M.P., Wychbold Hall, Droitwich.
COLONEL WOODWARD, The Hyde, Upton-on-Severn.
EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury.
THE REV. W. W. DOUGLAS, Salwarpe Rectory, Worcester.
J. S. PAKINGTON, ESQ., King's End, Powick, Worcester.
E. MORTON, ESQ., Kidderminster.
A. H. ROYDS, ESQ., Great Malvern.
M. C. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern.

FOR THE CITY.

H. WILLIS, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.
J. W. LEA, ESQ., Upper Wick, Worcester.
F. WOODWARD, ESQ., Lark Hill, Worcester.
R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

CHARLES GOWAN, M.B.

Chaplain.

REV. A. BOND.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Auditor.

MR. F. A. WHEELER.

Asylum Clerk.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

FOR THE COUNTY

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUBLIN, With Town House
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ...
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ...
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ...
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FOR THE CITY

H. WHITE ESQ. Mayor, ...
 J. W. ...
 J. WINDWARD ...
 H. E. HARRIS ESQ. ...

Medical Superintendent

JAMES ...

Resident Medical Officer

CHARLES ...

Surgeon

REV. ...

Treasurer

JOHN ...

With to the Committee of ...

MR. ...

Editor

MR. ...

Organizer

MR. ...

Printer

MRS. ...

THE
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE
County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

Presented to the Justices of the County at Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1873, and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester within Twenty days after the 20th of December, 1872, pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

YOUR COMMITTEE have again, as on all previous occasions, to report with much satisfaction their high appreciation of the services of Dr. Sherlock, and of the admirable manner in which he performs the duties of his very arduous position.

The conduct of all the Officers, Attendants, and Servants of the Asylum has been satisfactory throughout the year.

In January last, your Committee determined to extend, in a limited degree, the facilities for the admission of private patients. The plan is working well, and is a source of increased profit to the Asylum, as will be seen by referring to the statement of the Repair Account subjoined.

Early in the year your Committee determined to try for six months the experiment of buying and slaughtering fat stock for the supply of the Asylum, and as the plan was found to answer, they decided to continue it, especially as it was attended with the considerable advantage of ensuring meat of good quality at all times, and that at no increased cost. The

purchases are made through the agency of an experienced Stockdealer, at a moderate commission.

The Committee in April entered into a contract with the Durham County Asylum for the reception here, for three years, of fifteen male patients, at 14s. per week.

The Rev. A. L. Gore resigned the Chaplaincy of the Asylum in July last, and the Rev. Alfred Bond was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. T. H. Wheeler, the late Auditor, died in March last, and his place has been supplied by the appointment of his brother, Mr. Frederick A. Wheeler.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in March, and left a highly-favourable report, of which a copy is subjoined. The several recommendations of the Commissioners have been attended to as far as the Committee deemed it expedient.

The whole of the Patients and Attendants were vaccinated in June, Small-pox being epidemic in the neighbourhood; other necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the communication of the disease to the inmates of the Asylum.

The salaries of Dr. Gowan (assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum), of the Clerk (Mr. Jenkins), of Pountney (the Farm Bailiff), Holloway (the Engineer), and some of the Attendants, have been raised, in consideration of long services and increased duties; but several applications for advances were refused by the Committee.

In consequence of the increased prices of provisions and coals, the Committee were compelled to raise the charge from the 1st of October, from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per head per week.

The Committee have held twelve general monthly meetings, and the House Committee six ordinary and four special meetings during the year.

At the last visit of the House Committee in 1871, and the present year, the numbers stood as under:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1st December, 1871	294	337	631
29th November, 1872	299	362	661

being an increase of 5 males (reckoning, however, the 15 Durham male Patients) and of 25 females.

There were on the 20th instant 23 private Patients in the Asylum.

We append a statement of the Building Account, in continuation of the account given in the 19th Annual Report, page 15, and an abstract of the Repair Account, also the usual statement as to the Mortgage Debts.

The profit on the foreign and private Patients has again been more than sufficient, with the balance in hand at the end of last year, to defray the costs of all ordinary repairs, and the Committee hope for the same result in the next year. The profit on the private Patients has been £271. 8s. 8d., against £211. 2s. 2d. in the previous year.

The two County Members of the Committee who retire in accordance with the Quarter Sessions Rule (67) will be Mr. Pakington, who has attended eight times, and Colonel Woodward, who has attended eleven times. Three other members attended eleven times, and the retirement of Colonel Woodward was decided by ballot.

We subjoin the Chaplain's Report.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PEARSON, CHAIRMAN.

Suckley, 23rd December, 1872.

(COPY.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ Worcester County Asylum,
“ March 15th, 1872.

“ In the course of yesterday and to-day we have visited the Asylum,
“ inspected all the wards, offices, workshops, and premises, and with the
“ exception of two women absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

“ We have to report the following as the changes in the patients
“ since the visit a year ago and their present numbers:—

	M.	F.	Total.
“ Admitted	97	62	159
“ Discharged	42	50	92
“ Of whom recovered.....	36	47	83
“ Died	38	30	68
“ Present number on the books...	287	334	621
“ Of whom absent on trial		2	2

“ The present weekly charge for Worcestershire paupers is 8s. 2d. ;
“ for out county patients, 14s. ; and for those of the private class, sums
“ varying from 8s. 2d. to 15s.

“ The out county patients are at present 22 in number, of whom 18
“ (females) are received under contract from Northamptonshire. The
“ private patients are 7 males and 11 females.

“ The assigned causes of death were:—

	M.	F.	Total.
“ General paralysis	10	3	13
“ Other forms of brain disease, } “ including apoplexy	9	3	12
“ Epilepsy	4	6	10
“ Pulmonary consumption	2	5	7
“ Other forms of lung and heart } “ disease	9	6	15
“ Exhaustion after mania and } “ melancholia.....	4	4	8
“ Senile decay		1	1
“ Other ordinary causes		2	2
	—	—	—
	38	30	68

“ In 63 of the above cases *post mortem* examinations were made.

“ Coroner’s inquests were held in three instances, viz. :—

“ 1. A man who was found dead from disease of the heart.

“ 2. A man suffocated during an epileptic fit.

“ 3. A man who was found to have sustained fractures of the ribs,
“ the cause of death, however, being disease of the heart and
“ brain. The particulars of this case were at the time fully
“ reported to our Board.

“ In two other instances in the male division, the patients died from
“ suffocation during epilepsy, but the Coroner did not hold inquests.

“ The number of bedridden and feeble cases is at present very con-
“ siderable, and 68 men and 102 women are registered as under medical
“ treatment, which numbers include, besides those taking medicine, all
“ who have stimulants and special sick diet.

“ The general sanitary state of the Asylum is satisfactory, and there
“ has not been therein any case of epidemic disorder.

“ According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, 17 men and
“ 11 women have been placed in seclusion, the former altogether upon 75
“ occasions, and the latter upon 86.

“ The numbers attending Divine service on Sundays and Wednesdays
“ and those present at daily morning prayers, appear to be on the average
“ the same as heretofore.

“ The Ward Returns shew that 180 men and 209 women are usefully
“ employed. Of the former 66 work on the land and 64 at trades and in
“ the shops; and of the latter 76 are engaged in needlework, 68 in the
“ laundry department, and 14 in the kitchen and offices.

“ Ample provision continues to be made for the recreation and
“ amusement of the patients. Besides weekly dances, at which about
“ 300 of both sexes are present, there are frequent concerts, dramatic
“ entertainments, and magic lantern exhibitions.

“ With the exception of one patient of each sex suffering from
“ maniacal excitement, and secluded in their bedrooms, all the inmates
“ throughout both divisions were remarkably quiet and orderly, and
“ their personal condition was very satisfactory and creditable to their
“ attendants. We received no complaints of ill-treatment. All
“ alleged acts of violence on the part of the attendants are duly inquired
“ into and, where substantiated, are promptly dealt with. Since the last
“ visit three male attendants were discharged for acts of violence towards
“ patients, of whom two were, upon proceedings instituted by the Com-
“ mittee, convicted before Magistrates and heavily fined, and a warrant
“ was issued against the third, who had absconded after being summarily
“ dismissed.

“ We have satisfaction in reporting that the recommendation made at
 “ the last visit in reference to the necessity of increasing the staff in the
 “ male division has received attention, and that the Committee have
 “ accordingly engaged three additional attendants. In four of the wards
 “ the patients are under the charge of head attendants and their wives,
 “ with assistants. We repeat the recommendation made at previous
 “ visits, of the engagement of a second permanent night attendant in
 “ each division. We further suggest, with a view of guarding against
 “ death from suffocation during epilepsy in the night, and for the better
 “ care of suicidal patients, that arrangements be made for placing them in
 “ dormitories and single rooms convenient for effectual supervision by the
 “ second night attendant on each side.

“ We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and excellent
 “ order of the several day rooms, corridors, and dormitories throughout
 “ both divisions. The wards generally are well furnished and liberally
 “ provided with objects of interest, presenting a most cheerful and
 “ comfortable aspect, calculated beneficially to influence the inmates.
 “ The bedding throughout was found by us clean and good. Many of the
 “ beds, however, of sea grass, were hard and uncomfortable, and we con-
 “ tinue to think the material illsuited for the purpose. In the male
 “ division there are no under blankets, which we think should in every
 “ case be provided, as on the female side.

“ The new building for 140 male patients was opened in the Autumn,
 “ and is at present occupied by 124 men, chiefly of the working class.
 “ As yet it is very imperfectly furnished, and there is great need of means
 “ of personal washing in the dormitories. We trust that no unnecessary
 “ delay will take place in rendering it as comfortable and attractive in
 “ aspect as the wards of the rest of the Asylum. It will then prove to
 “ be a most valuable and suitable addition to the accommodation.

“ Another much-needed improvement recently completed has been
 “ the erection of eight additional single rooms, and two water closets, at
 “ the end of No. 5 Ward in the male division.

“ The Gas Works have also been considerably extended.

“ For the above additional works and buildings, the necessary grants
 “ have been made by the Justices in Quarter Sessions. The cost of
 “ general repairs during the past years has been defrayed by means of
 “ the profit on out-county and private patients.

“ We regret to find that the suggestion made at the last visit for
 “ lighting the dormitories in the new male building by burners near the
 “ ceiling has not been carried out.

“ We have further to notice as a very defective arrangement, that
 “ the gas is turned off at ten o'clock at night, after which the patients
 “ throughout the entire Asylum are left in darkness. We think it very
 “ important that the dormitories should be in some degree lighted, care
 “ of course being taken that patients should not have access to the
 “ burners or gas taps, and we recommend this matter to the early
 “ consideration of the Visitors.

“ We yesterday saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of meat
 “ and potato pie, with beer. The food was good, sufficient in quantity,
 “ well cooked and properly served, and appeared to be generally liked
 “ by the patients.

“ In reference to the subject of diet, we learn that the Justices in
 “ Quarter Sessions some time ago recommended a material reduction on
 “ the score of economy, as respects patients of the chronic and incurable
 “ classes, and an assimilation of the dietary for such patients to that
 “ adopted in Union Workhouses.

“ We have much satisfaction in stating that after full consideration
 “ and consultation with the Medical Superintendent, the Committee of
 “ Visitors declined to carry out the proposal.

“ We are strongly of opinion that, even for patients of the classes
 “ referred to, a lower than the ordinary dietary would injuriously affect
 “ them both physically and mentally, and would be attended by an
 “ increased mortality.

“ In reference to the insufficiency noticed in the last report of the
 “ number of water closets in some of the old male wards, we find that the
 “ defect has been temporarily abated by an altered distribution of the
 “ patients. The bathing arrangements are still imperfect, as not affording
 “ a change of water for every patient. This defect could no doubt be
 “ remedied by the adoption of a second bathing day weekly.

“ The overcrowding referred to at the last visit, as existing in some
 “ of the male dormitories, has been materially diminished; but there are
 “ still in some rooms too many beds, for which there can no longer be
 “ any necessity.

“ The Asylum is at present estimated to accommodate 760 patients,
 “ namely, 383 of the male and 377 of the female sex. Upon this calcu-
 “ lation there are vacant beds for 96 men and 43 women.

“ Mr. Ceely, the late assistant medical officer, has been succeeded by
 “ Dr. Gowan, of whose zeal and efficiency Dr. Sherlock expressed to us a
 “ high opinion, and the case books are now well kept. A permanent
 “ clerk has also during the past year been appointed to assist in keeping

“ the medical records and conducting the correspondence. Any material
 “ increase in the number of patients will, however, render necessary the
 “ engagement of a second assistant medical officer.

“ Dr. Sherlock continues most successfully to devote his best energies
 “ to the management of the Asylum.

(Signed)

“ R. W. S. LUTWIDGE, } COMMISSIONERS
 “ JOHN D. CLEATON, } IN LUNACY.”

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In the first Report that I have to submit to you as your Chaplain you might reasonably expect, at least, a general declaration of my impressions concerning my work. Differing so widely as it does from an ordinary parochial charge, such as had previously been my chief experience, the consciousness that you have not entrusted the duties to one that would account them irksome and uncongenial, would no doubt be a satisfaction to you, and a thing most desirable. Assuming, with good reason, that your interest in this Asylum reaches even to the minutest detail, I do not think I shall either weary your patience or pass out of the strict sphere of a Chaplain's Report in saying that hitherto I have not had the slightest cause to regret that you honoured me with the spiritual charge of this Institution.

However imperfect and unformed my previous notions were, the experience of the past six months has confirmed in me the feeling that there is here a real spiritual charge, apart even from those who, being of perfectly sound mind, have the constant care of the patients, or are otherwise officially connected with the place. To those whose study of the human mind has not been deep, either as regards its healthy or unsound developments, and who are not familiar with the ebb and flow of the reasoning faculty in those accounted as fit inmates for such a home as this, the idea of a chaplaincy to the insane seems a something derogatory to the dignity of that office, which was magnified so of one who was not a whit behind the chiefest Apostles. I gather this from the many conversations I have held with outsiders; and my invariable answer has been to this effect, that a Chaplain is a sensible necessity, and, if his work is well done, the result is a sensible good. The special good achieved in any individual case is not always discernible; but I appeal to my professional brethren who are members of the body I have the honour of addressing, and ask if they have found the fact different in their several parishes, and if they can point with absolute certainty to a very great number on whom their ministry has wrought a manifest

change. Generally, religion and religious impressions are things of which men think more than they speak, and this applies with equally few exceptions to the particular instance of the insane world. Indulging for a moment in metaphysics, I opine that in those not born idiots or imbecile, insanity is one of three things—a suspension, perversion, or destruction of the reasoning faculty, as an instrument by which the immortal soul receives and reveals its ordinary impressions; that the imperishable essence still remains a fit subject for reward or punishment, according to the deeds prior to the mental change; and that in any lighting-up of the mind, either temporary or permanent, or in any abeyance or recovery of the intellectual perversion, the soul, as a creature responsible to the Creator, then resumes its onward path, either upwards in the ways of virtue, or downwards in the tracks of vice. This period I conceive to be pre-eminently a Chaplain's opportunity to direct the soul to good things, to build up the pious, to encourage the doubtful or desponding, or to rebuke former errors, which might have been the direct or indirect cause of the mental affliction. This is the moment for which he should watch by daily visitation, by personal converse, and by consulting both the Medical Officers and those in constant attendance. And though the glimmer of intelligence may be in some cases but evanescent, a conscientious Chaplain will labour on in the hope that by the time the mind dips again under the cloud of oblivion or madness, the soul may have emerged from the still darker cloud of sin and irreconciliation with God. Acknowledging the comparative difficulty of forming a correct judgment of the good done, I yet encourage myself with this view of my work, and so daily contend with apparent disappointment in the hope that the Great Day will reveal some fruit borne where it was doubtful or unexpected. Were it not for some such hope, I confess that so far as the Patients are concerned, zeal, both in visitation and the public worship, must soon flag or degenerate into a perfunctory spirit, which would have in view the speediest and least troublesome discharge of duties imposed.

I have entered thus far into my thoughts on the subject not for the purpose of airing them, but because I am convinced that in proportion to the interest you take in this place, it must be to you a matter of importance, not only that the regulations should be complied with, but that the spiritual welfare of the Patients should be really studied, which could not be, except the Chaplain were impressed with the reality of his spiritual cure.

Passing from the spirit of my work to the work itself, I have conducted the public services in the Chapel as follows:—On Sundays I have read Morning Prayer, with the Litany or the Ante-Communion Service, at 11 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 3 p.m., on each occasion delivering a sermon. On Wednesdays, also, I have read Morning Prayer, with the

Litany, at 11 a.m., the exceptions being thrice, in consequence of very inclement weather, when we assembled instead in the Recreation Room—once in consequence of my own absence, Friday being substituted instead, and the same plan is adopted this week also, in order that we may fall in with the general intention of keeping Friday next as a day of special Prayer for the promotion of Christian missions, for which occasion I have given notice of an appropriate service and a suitable discourse from the pulpit. I must call your attention to one recent departure from a usage I found. The Ante-Communion Service was read mostly on days only when the Holy Communion was actually administered. To meet a desire expressed by many of the more rational Patients and others in the house, I have, from the 1st of October, at my own discretion, substituted generally an alternate use of the Ante-Communion Service and the Litany—a plan which I hope the Committee will not deem ill-advised, as I think that on minds which are not entirely closed, the solemn and frequent recital of the Commandments has a salutary effect.

I have administered the Holy Communion publicly once since my appointment, and have given notice of a celebration next Sunday morning. I shall so time these occasions as to average once in two months. I have also administered it once privately in No. 1 on the Female side, at the very earnest request of a sick Patient now in the Hospital, and on assuring myself of signs that her intelligence grasped and appreciated the nature of the Sacrament at the time. Another fairly-intelligent Patient received it with her.

Sunday, the 13th October, was devoted as a day of thanksgiving for the harvest, and in order to make the day more marked and longer remembered, the Church was neatly decorated, and the offerings of fruit were distributed amongst the sick.

Such deviations from the usual routine as this and the special Prayers of Friday next I have adopted advisedly, and with the sanction of the Superintendent, Dr. Sherlock, and with his assurance that they would not materially affect domestic or other arrangements of the house. It is a pleasure and a satisfaction to act in conjunction with a Superintendent who will heartily enter into any reasonable proposal that will help the Patients to feel they are not so cut off from the outer world as to exclude them from participation with their friends in any religious movement.

It is with the Superintendent's consent that I have added to the year's expenditure of the Asylum the cost of a supply of Hymn Books and Common Prayer Books, and a few things needed for the decoration of the Church at the harvest thanksgiving and the ensuing Christmas. The former were asked for on all hands, as none had been supplied for a few years, and the existing stock were well worn, as well as unavoidably reduced in numbers.

At eight o'clock in the morning of all days, except Sundays and Wednesdays and the special occasions named, I have read in the Recreation Room a portion of Holy Scripture, commonly that appointed in the New Table of Lessons, and a selection from Morning Prayer, always commencing these family devotions with a hymn.

The number attending these and other services is highly satisfactory, and the admirable manner in which the Choir has rendered the hymns, chants, and responses generally has much pleased me; the patients also seem on the whole to join heartily in the entire services, and the remarks they frequently make to me prove they have not been inattentive listeners.

I have visited all the occupied wards three times a week, and both hospitals every day. My usual system has been in the hospitals to read a passage from the Bible and pray with the sick, sometimes reading from the Book of Common Prayer, at others extemporaneously: on some occasions in the day rooms, on others in the general sick rooms and single rooms, and sometimes in all on the same day, being guided entirely by circumstances either of urgency or domestic importance. I have also ministered to the occasional sick in the other Wards in the same way; in all places I have been welcomed, and in not a few cases have I found earnest and devout participators in such worship.

At times, when I have found few patients in the Wards, I have gone out into the Airing Courts to them, and have occasionally visited also the Laundry and the Workshops.

I have also had access to the Library, and from time to time lent out books to the patients, and have distributed Bibles, Hymn Books, and Prayer Books to the Wards, as the attendants suggested the particular wants.

On the 9th ultimo, I received from the Secretary of the S.P.C.K. information that the Society had made our Asylum a grant of books. I accepted the offer by letter to the Secretary, but to this time have not received them, or been advised of their delivery.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Faithfully your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND,

Powick, December 18th, 1872.

CHAPLAIN.

REPAIRS ACCOUNT, 1872.

		RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
1872.	Balance from last year (see page 15 of 19th Annual Report).....			275	14	0
Feb. 8.	By Profit on Bromyard Patients to 31st December	£	5 10			
	„ Ditto Northampton		82 15 0			
	„ Ditto Private Patients		61 1 0			
	„ Ditto Lutterworth.....		10 0			
	„ Ditto Birmingham.....		3 15 0			
			<hr/>	148	6	10
May 8.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients to 31st March.....		78 5 10			
	„ Ditto Birmingham.....		2 15 0			
	„ Ditto Hay		1 15 0			
	„ Ditto St. Pancras		1 12 6			
	„ Ditto Private Patients		65 8 6			
			<hr/>	149	16	10
Aug. 7.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients to 30th June		75 16 8			
	„ Ditto Durham		45 0 0			
	„ Ditto St. Pancras		2 14 2			
	„ Ditto Honiton		1 12 6			
	„ Ditto Private Patients		70 8 0			
			<hr/>	195	11	4
Nov. 4.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients		76 13 4			
	„ Ditto Durham		57 10 0			
	„ Ditto Private Patients		74 11 2			
			<hr/>	208	14	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				£978	3	6

		EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
1872.						
Feb. 8.	Paid General Repairs, Materials, &c., for Christmas quarter, 1871, as per book.....			236	19	1
May 8.	Paid General Repairs and Materials, &c., for Lady Day quarter, 1872, as per book			179	14	4
Aug. 7.	Paid General Repairs and Materials for Midsummer quarter, as per book			220	8	0
Nov. 4.	Paid General Repairs and Materials, &c., for Michaelmas quarter, as per book.....			207	13	7
	Balance			133	8	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				£978	3	6

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

1871.		RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
		Balance last year (see page 16 of 19th Annual Report)	648	7	7
<hr/>					
1872.		EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 8.	Mr. H. Rowe, balance of Commission		59	9	0
	Mr. H. Young, Engineer.....		44	18	5
	Mr. Hilton, balance for Gasholder.....		85	0	0
Mar. 4.	Mr. H. Lovatt, Alterations at Entrance Lodge ...		190	0	0
	Ditto, balance on Single Rooms		82	8	0
May 6.	Mr. H. Rowe, Plan, &c., Entrance Lodge		5	16	0
Nov. 4.	Messrs. Wike & Sons, Blankets		37	6	9
„ 9.	Messrs. Crabtree, Carpets		41	10	11
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			£546	9	1
Balance.....			101	18	6
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			£648	7	7

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	For the County.			For the City.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The total aggregate } originally borrowed } amounted to	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since	22,827	16	4	2,083	7	0	24,911	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Paid off	79,716	14	0	9,194	9	4	88,911	3	4
	45,580	7	10	5,184	13	10	50,765	1	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance now due£	34,136	6	2	4,009	15	6	38,146	1	8

(Signed)

J. PEARSON.

*Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the
Year ending 31st December, 1872.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
Tailors	3,795
Shoemakers	3,647
Carpenters	1,428
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers	3,868
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasmaker ...	1,856
„ Painters, Glazier, Whitewasher, & Plumber	1,129
„ Masons and Bricklayers	1,432
„ Baker and Brewer	1,787
„ Clerk and Storekeeper	898
„ Attendants	19,515
„ on Farm and Garden.....	24,307
Total number of days.....	63,662
Weekly Average	1,224
Daily Average	204
Employed 69 per cent. of the average number of Male Patients resident throughout the year.	

*Matron's Return of Female Patients Employed during the Year
ending 31st December, 1872.*

How Employed.	No. of Days.
In Sewing, &c.	25,363
In the Laundry	22,962
Assisting the Attendants	15,930
„ Housemaids	582
„ in the Kitchen	4,881
Total number of days.....	69,718
Weekly Average	1,340
Daily Average	223
Employed 64 per cent. of the average number of Female Patients resident throughout the year.	

Annual Statement showing the number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the several Unions in the County and City of Worcester, whether confined in Asylums or otherwise, on 1st January, 1873.

UNIONS.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		Totals.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcester	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	15	20
Bromsgrove	22	26	...	...	3	6	2	6	27	38	65
Bromyard .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	10
Cleobury Mortimer ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	32	52
Droitwich	13	21	...	...	4	5	3	6	45	61	106
Dudley	26	35	...	...	13	20	6	6	45	61	106
Evesham	6	10	...	...	2	2	3	6	11	18	29
Kidderminster	38	40	...	...	2	11	2	7	42	58	100
Kingsnorton	16	20	...	...	5	6	1	1	22	27	49
Ledbury .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Martley	16	14	...	...	5	6	4	5	25	25	50
Newent .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pershore	13	13	2	...	2	7	3	7	20	27	47
Shipston-on-Stour.....	6	4	...	...	6	3	2	3	14	10	24
Solihull	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Stourbridge	25	33	1	...	3	11	21	16	50	60	110
Stratford-on-Avon ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Stow-on-the-Wold.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenbury	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	11
Tewkesbury .....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Upton-on-Severn	15	19	...	...	4	12	6	5	25	36	61
Westbromwich	7	17	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	22	30
Worcester	47	45	...	...	2	4	4	7	53	56	109
City of Worcester ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
County of Worcester	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Totals.....	273	329	3	...	51	94	58	90	385	513	898
Totals for last year ...	283	302	2	...	40	79	62	92	387	473	860

*Unions, &c., chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum
on the 31st December, 1872.*

Unions, &c.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alcester Union	5	12	17
Banbury ditto.....	0	4	4
Brackley ditto	0	5	5
Bromsgrove ditto	22	26	48
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	4	1	5
Daventry ditto	0	3	3
Droitwich ditto	13	21	34
Dudley ditto	26	35	61
Evesham ditto	6	10	16
Kidderminster ditto	38	40	78
Kingsnorton ditto	16	20	36
Ledbury ditto.....	0	1	1
Martley ditto	16	14	30
Newent ditto	0	1	1
Pershore ditto.....	13	13	26
Potterspury ditto	0	3	3
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	6	4	10
Solihull ditto	5	1	6
Stourbridge ditto	25	33	58
Stratford-on-Avon ditto	1	1	2
Tenbury ditto	3	6	9
Tewkesbury ditto	0	5	5
Thrapstone ditto	0	3	3
Upton-on-Severn ditto	15	19	34
Wellingborough ditto	0	2	2
Westbromwich ditto	7	17	24
Worcester ditto	47	45	92
" City of	0	2	2
" County of.....	5	2	7
Visitors of Durham Asylum	15	0	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	288	349	637
Private Patients.....	8	15	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	296	364	660

*Articles Made and Repaired from 1st January to 31st
December, 1872.*

	Made.	Repaired.	
<i>Tailors' Shop.</i>	Cloth Overcoats	0	27
	„ Jackets	18	155
	„ Trousers	71	199
	„ Vests	80	80
	Fustian Jackets	28	580
	„ Trousers.....	145	843
	„ Vests	34	485
	Canvas Jackets	0	37
	„ Trousers.....	12	54
	„ Vests	0	31
	„ Dresses	23	76
	Serge Drawers (cut out) pairs.....	103	0
	Bed Ticks „	70	0
	Mackintosh Bed Cases „	41	0
	„ Sheets „	17	0
	Pillow Ticks „	57	0
	Cushion Covers „	8	3
	Caps	135	23
	Braces (pairs)	48	0
	Carpets.....	5	13
„ (cut).....	6	0	
Cocoa-nut Matting	0	4	
<i>Upholsters' Shop.</i>	Hair Beds	37	185
	Canvas „	6	104
	Cork „	0	3
	Sea Weed Mattresses.....	33	178
	Pillows	57	149
	Cushions	8	12
	Room Pads	0	10
	Kneeling „	0	24
	Corn Bags	0	21
	Mackintosh Bed Cases	0	9
	„ Sheets.....	0	7
Hassocks	3	0	
<i>Shoemakers' Shop.</i>	Boots (pairs).....	305	1179
	Slippers „	93	0
	Lock Straps (dozens).....	5½	0
	Boot Laces (gross).....	32½	0
	Attendants' Belts (dozens)	3	0
	Brace Ends „	5½	0

*Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the
1st January to the 31st December, 1872.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	726	5,540
Ditto (Flannel)	158	830
Drawers (pairs)	103	656
Trousers, machined (pairs)	228	0
Hose (pairs).....	0	20,860
Vests, machined	114	0
Jackets „	46	0
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs.....	870	240
Handkerchiefs	866	300
Dresses	420	5,300
Ditto (Canvas).....	0	124
Ditto (Night)	150	3,180
Petticoats	284	4,824
Chemises	353	5,860
Ditto (Flannel)	140	800
Caps	70	4,200
Pinafores	256	3,560
Aprons	590	5,000
Stays (Forfar)	90	2,400
Bonnets (Cotton).....	48	224
Sheets	724	4,600
Pillow Cases	485	3,680
Rugs	0	464
Ditto (Strong).....	80	320
Table Cloths	60	360
Pudding ditto	50	40
Towels	400	1,200
Bed Cases.....	70	26
Blankets	0	800
Cushions	38	26
Blinds	90	100
Shrouds	40	0
Boots and Shoes bound (pairs).....	116	0

*Contract Prices of the several Articles of Consumption in the
Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum for the
Year 1872.*

Articles.	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.	Average for the Year.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0 6	0 6	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6
Bacon, "	0 7	0 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.&6d.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 6
Salt Butter, per cwt.	128 0	121 4	114 0	104 0	116 10	116 10
Cheese, "	60 8	60 0	64 0	65 0	62 5	62 5
Chicory, " .....	...	...	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0
Coffee, "	119 0	104 0	111 0	113 0	111 9	111 9
Currants, "	29 0	30 6	30 0	29 0	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour (Seconds), per sack 280lbs.	41 0	42 0	46 0	46 0	43 9	43 9
" (Thirds), "	39 0	39 6	44 0	44 0	41 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt, per bushel.	7 9	8 0	8 0	8 9	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Beef), per lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" (Mutton), "	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, per cwt.	22 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	19 3	19 3
Mustard, per lb.	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pepper, "	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
Potatoes, p. r bag, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ score. ....	...	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Raisins, per cwt. ....	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	42 0
Rice, "	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 9	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salt, "	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Sugar (Lump), per cwt.	49 0	46 8	46 8	44 4	46 8	46 8
" (Raw), "	34 0	32 0	33 6	33 0	33 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Split Peas, "	15 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea, per lb.	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 9	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vinegar, per gallon	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bath Bricks, per 100.	4 6	4 6	5 6	6 0	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blue, per lb.	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Blacklead, per cwt.	35 0	40 0	40 0	46 8	40 5	40 5
Blacking, per gross	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Candles (Comp.), per 12lbs.	6 9	6 9	6 9	7 0	6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" (Dips) "	5 10	5 7	5 7	5 6	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap (Yellow), best, per cwt.	29 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	30 0
" " seconds, "	26 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0
" (Extract of), per gross ...	6 6	6 6	...	6 10	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
" (Soft), per 60lbs. or 64lbs.	12 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Soda, per cwt.	6 0	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	8 6	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Starch (Common), per cwt.	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 0	27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" (Glenfield), "	49 0	49 0	49 0	50 0	49 3	49 3
Coal (Brooch), per ton.	16 0	...	18 0	...	17 0	17 0
" (Gas), "	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0
" (Cannel), "	24 0	...	26 0	...	25 0	25 0
" (House), "	14 6	...	17 0	...	15 9	15 9
" (Slack), "	12 0	...	15 3	...	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snuff, per lb.	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Tobacco, "	3 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

County & City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*General Statement of the Receipts and Payments from the
1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1872.*

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :—						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alcester Union	337	3	11			
Bromsgrove ditto	1000	5	5			
Cleobury Mortimer ditto	106	2	5			
Droitwich ditto	806	18	8			
Dudley ditto	1358	3	1			
Evesham ditto	269	16	11			
Kidderminster ditto	1646	2	1			
Kingsnorton ditto	616	12	7			
Ledbury ditto	27	0	11			
Martley ditto	710	17	8			
Newent ditto	6	15	0			
Pershore ditto	534	3	5			
Shipston-on-Stour ditto	234	0	6			
Solihull ditto	112	0	4			
Stourbridge ditto	1322	16	0			
Stratford-on-Avon ditto	39	9	2			
Tenbury ditto	172	16	9			
Tewkesbury ditto	81	0	6			
Upton-on-Severn ditto	730	8	5			
Westbromwich ditto	592	12	3			
Worcester ditto	2044	13	5			
				12,749	19	5
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	164	10	3			
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	59	9	9			
				224	0	0
Carried forward				12,973	19	5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				12,973	19	5
From Places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of the Asylum, viz. :—						
Aston Union	8	5	6			
Birkenhead ditto	2	2	0			
Birmingham ditto	17	9	4			
Bromyard ditto	6	2	6			
Hay ditto	4	4	0			
Honiton ditto	9	14	0			
Lutterworth ditto	4	5	10			
Ross ditto	6	11	8			
St. Pancras ditto	13	19	2			
Wolverhampton ditto	4	5	2			
				76	19	2
From the Committee of Visitors of Durham Asylum, for Patients under Contract	755	7	0			
From ditto Northampton Asylum, for ditto	250	14	1			
				1,006	1	1
From Private Patients				698	17	10
Sales from Farm and Stores				641	4	6
Refunded to Maintenance Account by County and City Treasurers on account of Repairs to Build- ings				225	17	2
Total Receipts				15,622	19	2

PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Meat				2714	18	7			
Bacon				195	2	6			
Flour				1513	5	0			
Malt				559	16	0			
Butter				289	14	0			
Sugar				260	2	11			
Tea				151	7	9			
Cheese				143	19	0			
Hops				103	16	8			
Currants and Raisins				49	1	0			
Coffee				72	11	0			
Carried forward				6053	14	5			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	6053	14	5			
Eggs	164	16	9			
Ale	61	6	10			
Split Peas	14	13	0			
Tapioca	0	10	6			
Sauce	2	5	3			
Lemons and Oranges	11	3	0			
Oatmeal	1	3	6			
Spices	1	19	2			
Mustard	8	9	4			
Pepper	4	18	0			
Saltpetre	0	14	0			
Arrowroot	15	15	5			
Potatoes	243	11	6			
Salt	6	0	0			
Barm	16	5	8			
Fish	53	7	8			
Milk	44	12	10			
Vinegar	5	2	10			
Chicory	4	14	0			
Molasses	3	18	9			
Rice	23	2	6			
Geese	9	12	4			
Maccaroni	0	7	2			
				6752	4	5
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	1568	2	9			
Attendants and Servants	1367	14	10			
				2935	17	7
CLOTHING.						
Leather	217	3	5			
Worsted	2	13	4			
Boot and Stay Laces	8	8	9			
Threads, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins	32	7	1			
Buttons and Tapes	10	17	0			
Pocket Handkerchiefs	26	11	5			
Hose	39	13	2			
Dowlas	127	4	1			
Print...	50	2	4			
Shoemaker's Wages	39	0	0			
Moleskin	23	16	7			
Calico	50	7	4			
Derry	21	5	0			
Welsh Flannel	59	12	2			
Check	11	13	8			
Muslin	1	11	5			
Glazed Lining	8	5	1			
				9688	2	0
Carried forward	730	11	10			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	730	11	10	9688	2	0
Dimette	1	11	9			
Waterproof Coats	6	1	11			
Regatta	5	19	10			
Cotton Wool	1	1	0			
Chalè Plaid	15	12	1			
Knitting Cotton	4	7	5			
Thimbles	3	8	3			
Caps	3	1	3			
Corduroy	37	6	2			
Repairing Umbrellas	0	8	9			
Grey Cloth	27	15	0			
Linen Check	64	7	0			
Livery for Porter	5	12	6			
Shawls	13	10	0			
Serge	18	19	6			
Felt Hats	13	2	9			
Bonnets	15	16	4			
Winsey	30	5	4			
Sewing Machine	6	15	0			
				1005	13	8
NECESSARIES.						
Brooch Coal	566	8	7			
House Coal	192	12	9			
Engine Slack	214	10	0			
Gas Coal	223	5	6			
Cannel Coal	83	17	8			
Soaps	197	4	0			
Brushes, &c.	89	19	8			
Earthenware and Glass	65	0	7			
Candles	8	13	10			
Black Lead	2	19	2			
Soda	24	11	3			
Blue	4	18	0			
Washing Powder	7	17	0			
Blacking	1	19	0			
Gutta Percha Chambers	12	3	0			
Starch	9	14	9			
Bath Bricks	0	10	0			
Clothes Pegs	1	17	6			
Ironmongery	128	19	7			
House Flannel	62	6	9			
Clothes Line	1	5	11			
Baskets	4	16	6			
Gas Stoker	1	10	0			
				1907	1	0
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs and Surgical Instruments...	253	13	2			
Extract of Meat	25	13	6			
				279	6	8
Carried forward				12,880	3	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				12,880	3	4
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.						
Wines	147	9	0			
Spirits	503	12	1			
				651	1	1
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Waterproof Sheeting	20	4	4			
Wadding	0	6	6			
Floor Cloth	1	12	6			
Wire Blinds... ..	0	16	3			
Bagatelle Cloth	4	9	3			
Cleaning Curtains	0	6	0			
Sheeting	58	15	8			
Sheeting Varnish	2	3	11			
Linoleum	23	12	6			
Hearth Rug... ..	1	3	6			
Toilet Covers	1	3	3			
Blankets	41	14	3			
Chintz	3	17	7			
Diaper	10	10	0			
Curled Hair... ..	9	11	4			
Flocks	7	9	4			
Horse Hair	47	16	8			
Forfar	13	0	3			
Counterpanes	2	7	0			
Looking Glasses	4	19	0			
Sea Grass	6	4	10			
Huckaback	4	17	1			
Table Cloths	2	8	0			
Glass Cloths	2	15	4			
				272	4	4
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Bran... ..	22	10	0			
Grinding Beans	1	16	0			
Wheelwright	2	2	6			
Saddlery	3	12	10			
Chaff and Turnip Cutter	3	12	6			
Farm Servants' Wages	69	2	0			
Sheep Rack... ..	3	3	0			
Veterinary	4	16	6			
Seeds	53	13	2			
Rent... ..	216	7	0			
Rates, Taxes, &c.	98	12	5			
Licences for Servants	4	5	6			
Carried forward	483	13	5	13,803	8	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	483	13	5	13,803	8	9
Hire of Threshing Machine ...	8	5	6			
Hire of Sacks	1	2	9			
Boar	0	5	6			
Blacksmith	4	6	5			
Plants	1	8	7			
Butcher	6	17	4			
Cows	190	10	0			
Pigs	154	8	6			
Waggon Rope	0	16	4			
Halters	0	6	0			
Sharps	6	8	0			
Plough Shares	1	0	10			
Guano	34	16	8			
Cheese Cloth	0	3	6			
Scythes	1	12	0			
Besoms	0	12	0			
Hay Rakes, &c.	1	14	6			
Hurdles	10	0	0			
Powder and Shot	0	3	2			
Sheep	105	6	9			
Baskets	0	15	0			
Wheelbarrows	13	9	9			
Hire of Horse	5	12	6			
				1033	15	0
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Pictures, Postages, Books, Peri- odicals, &c.	298	18	3			
Tobacco and Snuff	106	19	10			
Pipes	2	1	0			
Bird Seed	11	9	0			
Oil for Engine	9	8	0			
Music, Instruments, and Repairs... ..	32	6	1			
Cooperage	16	9	4			
Workmen's Wages	224	9	6			
Postmaster—Private Bag	1	1	0			
Repairing and Cleaning Clocks	2	2	6			
Carriage of Goods, &c.	31	9	9			
Amusements	9	0	1			
Escapes	3	9	1			
Killing Rats	2	2	3			
Travelling Expenses	24	13	9			
Corks	1	15	6			
Subscription to Choral Association	0	10	0			
Law Costs, <i>re</i> Wetton and Archer	3	1	8			
Stuffing Birds	0	2	6			
Sweep	6	2	6			
Carried forward	787	11	7	14,837	3	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	787	11	7	14,837	3	9
Accountants, <i>re</i> DIETARY	126	0	0			
Difference in Charge Patient at Fisherton House Asylum	17	14	2			
Ornaments for Wards	0	6	6			
Boiler Insurance	4	0	0			
Lymph for Vaccination	17	19	9			
Fish for Aquaria	3	12	0			
Chaplain's Licence... ..	2	16	0			
Nine Pins	1	0	0			
Olive Oil	9	8	8			
Subscription to Parish School	5	0	0			
" to Churchyard	3	0	0			
Gratuity to Attendants, &c.	15	0	0			
				993	8	8
Total Payments				15,830	12	5

*Abstract of the Receipts and Payments on account of the County & City
day of December, 1872, as prepared by the Clerk of the*

DR.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
1st Jan., 1872.						
To Treasurer's balance	£	s.	d.			
	1,458	6	5			
„ Clerk's ditto	8	9	4			
				1,466	15	9
„ Cash from Sales of Goods from Stores, Farm, &c.				641	4	6
„ Ditto from Unions within the County of Worcester	12,749	19	5			
„ Ditto from Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wan- dering and Criminal Lunatics..	164	10	3			
„ Ditto from Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	59	9	9			
				12,973	19	5
„ Ditto from County of Durham for Patients under Contract	250	14	1			
„ Ditto County of Northampton for ditto	755	7	0			
				1,006	1	1
„ Ditto from out Counties and Boroughs for Patients not under Contract				76	19	2
„ Ditto for Maintenance, &c., of Private Patients.....				698	17	10
„ Ditto for New Buildings and Repairs (see pages 17 & 18) ...				1,391	4	1
				18,255	1	10

of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st day of January to the 31st Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 58.

CR.

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	2,935	17	7					
„ Provisions	6,752	4	5					
„ Wines and Spirits	651	1	1					
„ Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Wash- ing, &c.....	1,907	1	0					
„ Surgery and Dispensary	279	6	8					
„ Clothing	1,005	13	8					
„ Furniture and Bedding	272	4	4					
„ Farm and Garden	718	15	7					
„ Rent of Land, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c.	314	19	5					
„ Miscellaneous, viz.:— Printing, Stationery, Workmen's Wages, Tobacco, Account- ant's Charges <i>re</i> Dietary, &c., &c....	993	8	8					
„ Less refunded by Re- pairs Account for Workmen's Wages, &c., &c.	243	15	7					
	749	13	1					
„ Gross Payments on account of Maintenance (see page 35) ...				15,586	16	10		
„ Funerals, Removals, and Allow- ances (repaid in Maintenance Account				48	15	10		
„ Amount transferred to Building and Repair Account, being profit on Patients under Con- tract, and Private Patients ...				702	9	6		
„ New Buildings and Repairs (see pages 17 & 18)				1,391	4	1		
„ Fisherton Asylum, per Stour- bridge Union, for Maintenance of a Patient.....				21	5	10		
31st Dec., 1872.								
By Treasurer's balance	498	3	3					
„ Clerk's ditto	6	6	6					
				504	9	9		
				18,255	1	10		

Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the Net Expenditure.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	Average.	
				s.	d.
Provisions	6542	17	11	3	11
Clothing	1027	13	0	0	7½
Salaries and Wages	2950	5	1	1	9½
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	1790	2	5	1	0¾
Surgery and Dispensary	299	5	2	0	2
Wines and Spirits	651	2	3	0	4¾
Furniture and Bedding	280	15	1	0	2
Garden and Farm	828	17	7	0	6
Miscellaneous	685	6	7	0	5
	15,056	5	1	9	0
Less Received for Goods Sold from Stores and Farm	641	4	6	0	4½
Net Expenditure	14,415	0	7	8	7½
Number of Days' Residence					233,918
Daily Average Number					639

B A L A N C E S H E E T,

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
„ Repair Account, excess over ordinary Weekly Charge from Private and other Patients under Contract (25 and 26 Vic., cap. 111, sec. 6	191	12	10
„ Amount due for Salaries and Wages	509	5	6
Surplus Balance	710	7	10
	2312	17	5

Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Payments on Account of Maintenance (see page 33) ...				15,586	16	10
<i>Add</i>						
Increase in Amount owing to sundry Persons	87	18	10			
Ditto ditto for Salaries and Wages	14	7	6			
				102	6	4
<i>Deduct</i>						
Received for Sales	641	4	6	15,689	3	2
Increase of Stock... ..	593	3	1			
„ in Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold	39	15	0			
				1274	2	7
Balance, being Net Expenditure..				14,415	0	7

Equal to an Average Weekly Cost per Patient of 8s. 7½d.

1st JANUARY, 1873.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in Treasurer's hands...	498	3	3			
„ „ Clerk's „ ...	6	6	6			
				504	9	9
„ Amount due this day from Unions, &c., for Maintenance and care of Patients				1710	9	4
„ Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold				97	18	4
				2312	17	5

30th January, 1873.

Audited and examined,
FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.

Dr. *Profit and Loss Account of the Farm and Garden*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock 1st January 1872				1,309	14	6
„ Seed, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c., Lady Day Quarter	281	12	3			
„ Midsummer Quarter	220	0	3			
„ Michaelmas Quarter	258	5	1			
„ Christmas Quarter	280	15	2			
				1,040	12	9
„ Presumed Rent of Freehold				52	10	0
„ Wash and Grains				70	0	0
„ Wages, &c., of Farm Bailiff, two Gardeners, and five Farm Ser- vants				356	4	0
„ Balance, being Profit on the year				302	6	10
				3,131	8	1

for the year ending December 31st, 1872.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Supplied to the Asylum :—						
1,171 Gallons New Milk	39	0	8			
5,830 „ Skim ditto	97	3	4			
159 Quarts Cream	9	18	9			
1,272½ lbs. Fresh Butter	78	10	8			
14,167 lbs. Pork	401	0	3			
664 lbs. Veal	19	8	4			
1,596 lbs. Mutton	46	11	4			
51 lbs. Goat	1	10	9			
4,555 lbs. Beef	130	3	11			
274 lbs. Bacon	7	19	10			
5 cwt. Split Peas	3	10	0			
484 Gallons Cider and Perry	16	2	8			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits,						
&c.	342	1	2			
By Sales :—				1,193	1	8
1,434 Pints New Milk	5	19	6			
Cream	2	14	1			
291 lbs. Fresh Butter	18	16	6			
6 Calves	11	10	0			
357 Bushels 1½ Pecks Wheat...	132	2	6			
219 „ Beans and Peas ...	59	7	0			
18 „ Vetches	4	10	0			
1 Ton 18 cwt. Onions	8	5	0			
6 Calf Skins and Fat	2	6	2			
1 Goat Skin	0	2	4			
6 Cow Hides and Fat	11	18	7			
23 Sheep Skins	10	5	1			
164 lbs. Wool, £13. 13s. 0d.; and						
19 lbs. Belts, 19s.	14	12	0			
1 Ton 10 cwt. Hay	5	14	3			
5 Pots Potatoes	1	3	0			
5 „ Pears	2	0	0			
Amount paid in error for hire of						
Sack	0	4	11			
Credit for Old Ploughs	2	0	0			
				293	10	11
Keep of Fat Stock				30	12	6
Hauling and other Horse Work						
for Asylum				95	0	6
Stock 31st December, 1872				1,519	2	6
				3,131	8	1

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Per Year.	Per Year.	Per Week.
†Superintendent.....	£600	1 Tailor	£39
Assistant Medical Officer.....	140	1 Shoemaker	26
*Chaplain.....	200	1 Baker	36 8s.
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80	1 Female Head Attendant.....	40
*Auditor	54	1 Ditto	30
*Clerk of Asylum	140	5 Ditto ditto	20 each.
Matron	70	2 Ditto ditto	19 each.
†Bailiff	62	1 Ditto ditto	18
Storekeeper	40	5 Ditto ditto	16 each.
†Engineer and Gatekeeper	90	1 Ditto ditto	15
Superintendent's Clerk	26	2 Ditto ditto	14 each.
1 Male Head Attendant.....	50	5 Ditto ditto	13 each.
4 Ditto Attendants	30 each.	1 Ditto ditto	12
2 Ditto ditto	26 each.	1 Cook.....	23
3 Ditto ditto	25 each.	1 Night Nurse	17
1 Ditto ditto	23	1 Dressmaker	20
1 Night Attendant	30	1 House Maid	12
1 Ditto ditto	25	1 Laundry	25
1 Farm Servant	20	2 Laundry Maids.....	14 each.
1 Ditto ditto	17	1 Ditto ditto	12
1 Ditto ditto	16	1 Kitchen Maid	14
1 Groom.....	15	1 Ditto ditto	12
1 Mason Attendant.....	44 4s.		
1 Brewer ditto	25	1 Cabinet Maker	Per Week.
1 Painter and Glazier ditto	39	1 Carpenter	15s.
3 Painters ditto	31 4s.	*1 Cowman	15s.
1 Carpenter ditto.....	39	1 Shoemaker.....	12s.
1 Band Instructor	8	*1 Excavator	15s.
1 Stoker	32	*1 Ditto	15s.
1 Porter	16	*1 Mason.....	18s.
1 Gardener.....	31 4s.	*1 Farm Servant	24s.
1 Assistant ditto	16	1 Gas Stoker.....	15s.
		† Have Furnished House, Gas, Fire, Vegetables, and Washing.	10s.

Without a mark, have Bed, Board, and Washing. * Non-resident.

DIETARY, 1872.

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

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

TABLE 1.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number of each year's remaining on the 31st December, 1872.

Year.	Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died, in 1872.				Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st Dec., 1872.				Remaining of each year's Admissions Dec. 31, 1872.																			
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.		Not improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Not improved.		Died.		M	F	Total													
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total													
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31,																																
1852	91	101	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	51	43	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	38	44	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	47	45	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	36	36	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	72	55	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	38	47	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859	50	61	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860	59	63	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861	56	63	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	60	47	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	57	85	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	60	89	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	61	57	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	66	65	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	70	70	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	82	60	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	77	60	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	52	100	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	102	53	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	68	77	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1293	1321	115	169	2898	31	36	67	4	2	6	3	2	5	35	26	61	388	507	895	93	103	196	60	52	112	571	464	1035	296	364	660

Summary of the total Admissions from August 11th, 1852, to December 31st, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Per-centage of Cases Recovered	27.56	34.03	30.88
Relieved	6.60	6.91	6.76
Not improved	4.26	3.49	3.87
Dead	40.56	31.14	35.71
Remaining	21.02	24.43	22.78
	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE II.—General Results of each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

Dates.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remained at close of year.			Average number resident.			Per centage of deaths on average number resident.			Per centage of recoveries on admissions.					
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st,																											
1852	91	101	192	7	0	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	4	81	97	178	69	83	152	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.7
1853	52	45	97	9	16	25	2	3	5	1	2	3	19	12	31	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.0	17.3	35.5	25.7
1854	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	0	26	25	51	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	25.0
1855	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	0	24	15	39	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	16.9	35.8	39.6	37.6
1856	41	39	80	12	14	26	2	0	2	0	0	0	17	13	30	116	135	251	114	130	244	14.9	10.0	12.3	29.3	35.9	32.5
1857 (a)	74	56	130	18	11	29	1	0	1	3	0	3	10	19	29	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.6	24.3	19.6	22.3
1858 (a)	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	1	13	13	28	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	30.0	36.5	33.7
1859 (a)	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2	22	18	40	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.3	40.6	35.8
1860 (a)	61	71	132	18	20	38	13	7	20	0	0	0	27	23	50	159	215	374	168	206	374	16.3	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
1861	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	4	8	0	0	0	27	14	41	172	236	408	165	224	389	16.3	6.2	10.5	25.8	38.2	32.3
1862	64	54	118	22	24	46	3	4	7	3	0	3	24	21	45	184	241	425	181	236	417	18.2	8.9	10.8	34.3	44.4	39.0
1863 (b)	62	97	159	23	31	54	7	4	11	4	0	4	28	26	54	184	277	461	187	248	435	14.9	10.4	12.4	37.1	32.0	34.0
1864 (b, c)	67	103	170	26	22	48	5	3	8	1	1	2	34	26	60	185	318	503	187	312	499	18.1	11.5	14.0	36.8	21.3	28.2
1865 (b, c)	72	68	140	15	34	49	2	1	3	3	1	4	26	21	47	211	329	540	196	316	512	13.2	6.6	9.1	20.8	50.0	35.0
1866 (b, c)	76	79	155	18	28	46	1	13	14	0	12	12	30	23	53	238	332	570	221	337	558	13.5	6.8	9.5	23.7	35.4	29.6
1867 (d)	79	80	159	25	25	50	9	7	16	3	1	4	36	28	64	244	351	595	242	345	587	14.8	8.1	10.9	31.6	31.2	31.4
1868 (d)	87	69	156	21	28	49	2	5	7	3	6	9	44	27	71	261	354	615	254	349	603	17.3	7.6	11.7	24.1	40.6	31.4
1869 (e)	82	74	156	20	30	50	1	5	6	4	0	4	39	28	67	279	365	644	268	359	627	14.5	7.8	10.7	24.4	40.5	32.0
1870 (f)	62	112	174	23	33	56	3	15	18	3	18	21	47	32	79	265	379	644	275	366	641	17.0	8.7	12.3	37.1	29.4	32.2
1871 (f)	107	68	175	30	49	79	11	13	24	2	8	10	39	42	81	290	335	625	283	347	630	13.7	12.1	12.8	28.0	72.0	45.1
1872 (f, g)	79	95	174	31	36	67	4	2	6	3	2	5	35	26	61	296	364	660	296	349	645	11.8	7.4	9.4	39.2	37.9	38.5
Totals and averages of 20.39 years	1408	1490	2898	388	507	895	93	103	196	60	52	112	571	464	1035	190	247	437	190	247	437	15.1	9.9	12.2	28.7	36.3	32.0

(a) During the years so marked there were resident 30 Male Patients from the Bedford Asylum.

(b) " " " " " " " 30 Female Patients from the Abergavenny Asylum.

(c) " " " " " " " 30 " " " " " " " Oxford Asylum.

(d) " " " " " " " 45 " " " " " " " Oxford and 10 from the Abergavenny Asylums.

(e) " " " " " " " 45 " " " " " " " Oxford Asylum.

(f) " " " " " " " 24 " " " " " " " Northampton Asylum.

(g) " " " " " " " 15 Male " " " " " " " Durham Asylum.

TABLE III.—*General Results of the Year 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1871	290	335	625
Admitted for the first time during the year	68	77	145
Re-admitted during the year	11	18	29
Discharged.....	369	430	799
M. F. T. 38 40—78			
Of whom were Recovered.....	31	36	67
" " Relieved	4	2	6
" " Unimproved...	3	2	5
Died.....	35	26	61
Total discharged and died during the year	73	66	139
Number of Patients at close of 1872	296	364	660
Average number resident throughout } the year	296	349	645
Highest number in the Asylum during } the year	300	364	664
Lowest number in the Asylum during } the year	283	335	618

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31st, 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the period of } 20 years and 4 months	1293	1321	2614
Patients re-admitted	115	169	284
Total number of Cases admitted	1408	1490	2898
Discharged or removed			
M. F. T. Recovered.....	388	507	895
Relieved	93	103	196
Unimproved	60	52	112
Died	571	464	1035
Total discharged and died	1112	1126	2238
Remaining December 31st, 1872	296	364	660
Average number resident during the } 20.39 years	190	247	437

TABLE V.—*Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each Month of the year.*

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	8	5	13	3	2	5	6	1	7
February	7	8	15	4	6	10	1	2	3
March	4	4	8	6	4	10	4	0	4
April	21	6	27	1	2	3	5	3	8
May	4	10	14	2	2	4	2	2	4
June	5	11	16	2	1	3	6	3	9
July	7	10	17	3	2	5	0	1	1
August	11	10	21	5	5	10	1	5	6
September	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	2	5
October	5	11	16	5	4	9	2	0	2
November	0	9	9	2	5	7	0	4	4
December	4	8	12	2	4	6	5	3	8
Totals	79	95	174	38	40	78	35	26	61

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

Form of Mental Disease.	Admitted.			Discharged			Deceased.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	24	31	55	18	19	37	5	1	6
„ Chronic	6	11	17	3	1	4	0	2	2
„ à Potu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ Hysteric.....	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ Puerperal	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	4	4	8	2	3	5	4	2	6
„ „ Paralysis	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	6
„ „ General Paralysis	11	1	12	2	0	2	5	0	5
Dementia	13	3	16	1	1	2	1	3	4
„ Senile	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ „ with Paralysis.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ with Epilepsy.....	1	5	6	0	1	1	3	3	6
„ „ Paralysis	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
„ „ General Paralysis...	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	1	5
Melancholia	7	18	25	3	9	12	1	3	4
Monomania of Unseen Agencies ...	0	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
„ Suspicion	2	5	7	1	0	1	1	0	1
„ „ & Paralysis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ Pride.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ Superstition.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amentia (Idiotcy).....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy...	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	4
„ (Imbecility)	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ „ with Epilepsy...	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	79	95	174	38	40	78	35	26	61

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

Duration.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.			Deceased.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	28	38	66	20	27	47	2	2	4	4	3	7
" 3 months	7	15	22	4	5	9	0	0	0	5	4	9
" 6 "	4	7	11	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	3
" 9 "	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
" 12 "	4	8	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above 1 year	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	4	9
" 2 years	4	2	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
" 3 "	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	4
" 4 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 10 " 15 "	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For days and weeks (undefined)	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
" months (undefined)	2	4	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	5
" years "	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Congenital	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	5
Unknown	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4
Total.....	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61

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

CLASS.	Duration, &c., of Mental Disease on admission in four Classes.											
	Admitted.			The Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	21	27	48	15	15	30	2	0	2	6	4	10
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	10	16	26	3	2	5	1	0	1	8	6	14
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admission.....	17	30	47	8	18	26	0	3	3	5	4	9
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	27	20	47	3	0	3	3	1	4	13	10	23
Unknown.....	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	5
Totals	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61

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

No. of Attacks.	Admissions.			The Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack.....	51	58	109	18	17	35	3	1	4	23	16	39
„ second „	7	12	19	6	8	14	0	1	1	2	1	3
„ third „	6	5	11	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ fourth „	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ fifth „	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ sixth „	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Have had several attacks	6	10	16	5	4	9	0	2	2	4	4	8
Congenital	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	5
Unknown	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	0	2	3	1	4
Totals.....	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61

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

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Injury to the Head by Falls or Blows ...	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " " " and Hereditary ...	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
" " " " Syphilis and Hereditary ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Concussion in Railway Collision ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Brain	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " and Heart ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Domestic Troubles ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Paralysis ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " and Poverty ...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunstroke ...	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
" and Surfeit ...	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
" and Hereditary ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy and Intemperance ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Previous Attacks ...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Epilepsy	3	4	7	..	1	1	1	1	2	
" and Hereditary ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" and Hereditary and Intemperance ...	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
" " and Fright ...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " and Bad Health ...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carried forward	17	10	27	4	1	5	2	1	3	
							7	8	15	

TABLE X.—(Continued) Showing the assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, & Deaths of the year.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Admissions.			Discharges.				Deaths.				
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Relieved or Unimproved.		M.	F.	Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.				Total.	
Brought forward	43	39	82	14	18	32	3	2	5	16	10	26
General Bad Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Previous Attacks	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " and Poverty	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " and Hereditary	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Over-application to Work	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Hereditary	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Debility	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sequelæ of Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Hereditary	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Pregnancy	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masturbation	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " and Previous Attacks	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degeneration of Old Age	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " and Jealousy	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" " and Paralysis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hysteria and Anæmia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Neuralgia and Hereditary	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital	3	4	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	5
Hereditary	3	3	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Physical	55	59	114	22	22	44	5	3	8	23	18	41

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

MORAL CAUSES.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered			Relieved or Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Grief at Death of Friends	1	1		1	1	2					1	1
" " " & previous Attacks	2	2			1	1						
" " " " Fright	1	1			1	1						
" " " " Religious Fanaticism											1	1
Poverty	2	2		1		1						
" and previous Attacks	1	1	2								1	1
" " Anxiety	1		1									
" " over Exertion	1		1									
" " Hereditary										1		1
Domestic Troubles					1	1					1	1
" " and Irregular Mode of Life	1		1									
" " " Infidelity of Wife	1		1									
" " " Hereditary	1		1		1	1						
" " " previous Attacks	1		1		3	3						
Anxiety	2	2			1	1						
" and Hereditary	1		1							1		1
" " Sunstroke	1		1									
" " over Exertion	1		1		1	1						
" " Heart Disease	1		1									
" " Loss of Property	1		1									
Pecuniary Difficulties										1		1
" " and Anxiety	1		1							1		1
" " " Hereditary	1		1									
" " " Disappointment in Love	1		1									
Fright	1	1		1	1	2				1		1
" and previous Attacks	1	1										
" " Climacteric					1	1						
Excessive Mental Exertion	1	1										
" " and Disappointment	2	2					1	1				
" " " Anxiety					1	1						
Religious Fanaticism					1	1						
" " and Domestic troubles	1	1										
" " " previous Attacks	1	1										
Dissolute and Irregular mode of Life	1	1	2		2					1		1
Ridicule of Deformities by fellow workmen	1		1									
Disagreement with fellow workmen				1	1							
Desertion of Wife and Anxiety	1		1									
" " Husband	1	1								1	1	
Illtreatment by Husband										1	1	
Loss of Employment	1	1										
" " and Poverty							1	1				
Infidelity of Wife	1	1					1	1				
Disappointment in Love	1	3	4		1	1						
" " and Intemperance	1	1										
" " " Hereditary	1	1										
Jealousy	1	1										
Seduction and Heart Disease	1	1										
Total Moral	11	34	45	7	14	21	2	1	3	6	6	12
" Physical	55	59	114	22	22	44	5	3	8	23	18	41
" Unknown	13	2	15	2		2				6	2	8
Total Cases	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61
Hereditary predisposition to Insanity known to exist in the Cases of	15	15	30	5	8	13				5		5

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

	Males.	Females	Total.
Have attempted suicide	14	12	26
" meditated " 	10	18	28
Total	24	30	54
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted.</i>			
Mania, Acute	4	3	7
" Chronic	1	0	1
" " Hysteric	0	1	1
" with General Paralysis	3	0	3
Dementia, with Paralysis.....	1	0	1
" " General Paralysis.....	1	0	1
Melancholia	4	7	11
Monomania of Suspicion	0	1	1
Total	14	12	26
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated.</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	4	7
" Chronic	0	3	3
" Puerperal	0	1	1
" with Paralysis	1	0	1
" " General Paralysis	1	0	1
" " Epilepsy	1	3	4
Dementia	0	1	1
Melancholia	4	3	7
Monomania of Unseen Agency	0	2	2
Amentia (Imbecility).....	0	1	1
Total	10	18	28
<i>Means used in attempts made.</i>			
Abstaining from Food	1	0	1
Cutting Throat	2	1	3
" and Drowning	1	0	1
" " Precipitation.....	1	0	1
Precipitation	4	2	6
Strangulation	1	2	3
" and Precipitation	0	2	2
Hanging	2	1	3
" and Drowning	1	0	1
Drowning	1	3	4
Poisoning	0	1	1
Total	14	12	26

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Anvil maker	1	0	1	Brought forward...	28	55	83
Artist	1	0	1	Groom and Gardener and wife of	1	1	2
Beerhouse keeper, wife of	0	1	1	Hawker	0	1	1
Blacksmiths and widow of	2	1	3	Hop and Seed Factor ...	1	0	1
Blacksmith's Striker, wife of	0	1	1	Housekeepers	0	4	4
Bricklayer	1	0	1	House Porter	1	0	1
Brickmaker, wife of	0	1	1	Iron Moulder	1	0	1
Butcher	1	0	1	Kreeler in Carpet Mill...	1	0	1
Butler	1	0	1	Labourers, sons, wives, widows, & daughters of	18	4	22
Cabinet maker	1	0	1	Marine Store Dealer ...	1	0	1
Carpenters	2	0	2	Nailers	2	4	6
Carpet-mill worker	0	1	1	Needle Driller	0	1	1
Carpet Weavers	2	0	2	„ Finisher	1	0	1
Charwomen	0	4	4	Nurse	0	1	1
Clerks	3	0	3	Plate Roller	1	0	1
Coachbuilder, wife of ...	0	1	1	Plumber and Glazier ...	1	0	1
Compositor	1	0	1	Policeman, wife of	0	1	1
Cowman and Shepherd	1	0	1	Postboy	1	0	1
Currier's Shopwoman ...	0	1	1	Printer	1	0	1
Domestic duties	0	11	11	Pupil Teachers	0	2	2
„ Servants	0	14	14	Rope maker	1	0	1
Draper	1	0	1	Sailor	1	0	1
Draper's Assistant	1	0	1	Salt maker, wife of	0	1	1
Dressmakers	0	2	2	Schoolboy	1	0	1
Drill Sergeant, wife of...	0	1	1	Seamstresses.....	0	2	2
Engine Driver and wife of	1	1	2	Ship Carpenter.....	1	0	1
Errand Boy	1	0	1	Shipwright's Apprentice	1	0	1
Farmers, wives, widows, and daughters of	2	5	7	Shipwright and Sawyer	1	0	1
Fieldworker and Hawker	0	1	1	Shoemakers and wife of	3	1	4
Fish-hook maker	1	0	1	Soldier (discharged).....	1	0	1
Fitters' wives	0	2	2	Tailoress	0	1	1
Fly driver	1	0	1	Tailors' Trimming maker	0	1	1
Fork manufacturer	1	0	1	Tinplate Worker, wife of	0	1	1
Furniture Broker	1	0	1	Washerwoman	0	1	1
Gardeners' wives	0	2	2	Wanderer	0	1	1
Gloveresses	0	3	3	Wheelwright, wife of ...	0	1	1
Governesses	0	2	2	Wire Drawer.....	1	0	1
Grocer	1	0	1	Wool Sorter and Classer at Skinyard	1	0	1
				Unknown	3	1	4
				None	5	10	15
Carried forward ...	28	55	83	Total	79	95	174

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Fair Education	6	11	17
Can Read and Write	55	52	107
Can Read only	7	19	26
Can neither Read nor Write.....	8	13	21
Unknown.....	3	0	3
Total	79	95	174

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

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	35	47	82	12	12	24	3	3	6	10	12	22
Married	35	37	72	13	23	36	2	0	2	20	7	27
Widowed	7	10	17	5	1	6	2	1	3	5	7	12
Unknown	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England.....	58	77	135
Roman Catholic	5	5	10
Wesleyans	3	5	8
New Connexion	2	1	3
Baptists	0	3	3
Independents	2	1	3
Methodists	4	0	4
Lady Huntingdon's	1	0	1
Presbyterian	1	0	1
Unknown.....	3	3	6
Total	79	95	174

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

AGES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.				
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
From 5 to 10 years	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 " 15 "	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
" 15 " 20 "	5	5	10	4	6	10	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
" 20 " 25 "	8	9	17	3	4	7	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
" 25 " 30 "	8	15	23	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	4	5	5	5
" 30 " 35 "	12	12	24	5	7	12	1	0	1	2	2	4	4	4
" 35 " 40 "	11	7	18	3	3	6	1	0	1	8	1	9	9	9
" 40 " 45 "	10	8	18	2	2	4	1	0	1	5	2	7	7	7
" 45 " 50 "	10	13	23	2	5	7	1	0	1	6	1	7	7	7
" 50 " 55 "	6	10	16	5	6	11	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	3
" 55 " 60 "	2	5	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
" 60 " 65 "	1	5	6	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
" 65 " 70 "	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	4	4
" 70 " 75 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
" 75 " 80 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	9	9
" 80 " 85 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Total	79	95	174	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61	61	61

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

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 8 days.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
" 10 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 12 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 3 weeks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Under 1 month.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 2 months.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	4
" 3 ".....	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 6 ".....	10	10	20	0	2	2	6	2	8
" 9 ".....	7	8	15	2	0	2	2	1	3
" 1 year.....	2	6	8	1	0	1	1	0	1
" 1 year and 6 months.....	6	8	14	2	0	2	5	2	7
" 2 years.....	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
" 3 ".....	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4
" 4 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
" 5 ".....	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 6 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 7 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
" 8 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 9 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 10 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 11 ".....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 13 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 14 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
" 18 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 20 ".....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	31	36	67	7	4	11	35	26	61

TABLE XVIII.—*Of the 174 Patients Admitted in 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been discharged Recovered ...	9	15	24
" " " " Relieved.....	1	2	3
" " " " Unimproved.	1	1	2
" " Died.....	9	7	16
There remain under Treatment.....	59	70	129
Total.....	79	95	174

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

	Males.	Females	Total.
1st. In good Bodily Health and Condition ...	3	2	5
2nd. In indifferent Health and reduced Condition ...	51	66	117
3rd. In bad Health and exhausted Condition...	25	27	52
Total ...	79	95	174
2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of—			
Mania, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement ...	1	5	6
and Cerebral Irritation ...	11	6	17
and Anœmia ...	3	2	5
Disease of Heart ...	1	1	2
Insomnium ...	2	3	5
Dyspepsia ...	1	0	1
Rheumatism ...	0	1	1
Sequelæ of Small Pox ...	0	1	1
Bronchitis ...	0	1	1
Chorea ...	0	1	1
Self-inflicted Wounds ...	1	0	1
and Epilepsy ...	2	0	2
and Burn of Upper Extremity ...	1	0	1
Disease of Heart ...	1	0	1
Carried forward ...	24	21	45

TABLE XIX (Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
Brought forward ...	24	21	45
Mania and Epilepsy and Cerebral Irritation ...	0	1	1
" " Chorea ...	0	1	1
" " Anœmia ...	0	1	1
" and General Paralysis ...	4	1	5
" " and Lupoid Ulcers ...	1	0	1
" and Anœmia ...	0	2	2
" and Fever ...	1	0	1
" " Rachitis ...	1	0	1
" " Struma ...	0	1	1
" " Disease of Heart ...	0	2	2
" Meningitis and Anœmia ...	0	1	1
" and Disease of Heart ...	1	0	1
" Puerperal and Anœmia ...	0	2	2
" " Mammary Abscess ...	0	1	1
" and Bronchitis ...	0	1	1
" Hysteria and Anœmia ...	0	1	1
" and Disease of Heart and Liver ...	0	1	1
" " " Kidneys ...	0	1	1
" Bronchitis and Disease of Heart ...	0	1	1
" Dyspepsia and Disease of Heart ...	0	1	1
" and Sequelæ of Fever ...	0	1	1
" " Emphysema ...	0	1	1
" Monomania and Cerebral Irritation ...	0	1	1
Carried forward ...	32	43	75

TABLE XIX (Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
Brought forward	32	43	75
Monomania and Cerebral Irritation and Anœmia	0	1	1
" " General Functional Inactivity	1	0	1
" " Apoplexy and Disease of Brain	0	1	1
" " and Anœmia...	0	3	3
" " " and Hysteria...	0	1	1
Melancholia and Cerebral Irritation	0	1	1
" " Amenorrhœa	0	2	2
" " Struma and Gonorrhœa	1	0	1
" " and Anœmia...	1	3	4
" " Syphilitic Cachexia	0	1	1
" " Abstinence and Amenorrhœa	0	1	1
" " and Disease of Heart	0	1	1
Dementia, Epilepsy and Anœmia	0	1	1
" " " Disease of Heart	0	1	1
" " Cerebral Irritation and Varix	0	2	2
" " " Hernia	1	0	1
" " " and Disease of Brain	1	0	1
" " " " and Heart	1	0	1
" " " " and Heart	1	0	1
" " " " and Pulmonary Emphysema	1	0	1
" " " " and Disease of Brain	0	1	1
" " " " and General Paralysis	1	0	1
" " " " and General Paralysis	1	0	1
Carried forward	43	62	105

TABLE XIX (Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
Brought forward ...	43	62	105
Dementia and General Paralysis and Disease of Heart	1	0	1
" " General Functional Inactivity ...	2	0	2
" " Anæmia ...	1	1	2
" " and Masturbation ...	1	0	1
" " and Pulmonary Condensation ...	1	0	1
Idiotcy and Epilepsy ...	1	0	1
" " and Anæmia ...	1	0	1
Imbecility and General Functional Inactivity ...	0	1	1
" " Anæmia and Disease of Heart ...	0	1	1
" " and Epilepsy ...	0	1	1
Total ...	51	66	117
<i>3rd. Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of—</i>			
Mania, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement ...	1	0	1
" " " " and Abstinence ...	1	0	1
" " Cerebral Irritation, Abstinence and Insomnium ...	1	0	1
" " and Disease of Heart ...	1	0	1
" " Prostration ...	0	1	1
" " and Contusions ...	0	1	1
" " and Carbuncles ...	0	1	1
" " Paralysis and Pneumonia ...	1	0	1
Carried forward ...	5	3	8

TABLE XIX (Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania, Paralysis and Pulmonary Emphysema	5	3	8
" " Brought forward	1	0	1
" " Epilepsy and Anæmia	0	1	1
" " General Paralysis and Bed Sores	2	0	2
" " " Prostration	2	0	2
" " " Disease of Heart	2	1	3
" " Disease of Brain and Paralysis...	1	0	1
" " " Bronchitis	0	1	1
" " " Prostration	0	1	1
" " Hemoptysis and Anæmia	0	1	1
" " Puerperal, Cerebral, and General Functional Derangement...	0	1	1
" " Disease of Heart, Emphysema, and Bed Sores	0	1	1
" " Typhomania and Prostration	0	1	1
" " Abstinence and Pneumonia...	1	0	1
" " Monomania and Phthisis...	1	0	1
" " Melancholia, Cerebral Irritation, and Insomnium	0	1	1
" " Abstinence and Cut Throat	1	0	1
" " " Anæmia	0	1	1
" " " Chorea and Menorrhagia	0	1	1
" " " Pneumonia	0	1	1
" " " Insomnium	1	0	1
" " " and Disease of Heart	0	1	1
" " " and Emphysema	0	1	1
" " Anæmia and Cut Throat	0	1	1
Carried forward	17	18	35

TABLE XIX (Continued).

	Males.	Females	Total.
Melancholia, Anæmia and Masturbation	17	18	35
" Brought forward	1	0	1
" Paralysis, Disease of Heart, and Chorea	0	1	1
" and Disease of the Heart and Liver, with Anasarca	0	1	1
" Phthisis and Cut Throat	1	0	1
" " Disease of Heart	1	0	1
Dementia, Paralysis, and Bronchitis	0	1	1
" General Paralysis, and Bed Sores	1	0	1
" Epilepsy and Prostration	0	1	1
" " Disease of Heart	0	1	1
" " Struma and Anæmia	1	0	1
" and Disease of Brain and Heart	0	1	1
" " Paralysis	0	1	1
" Senile, Disease of Brain and Heart and Diarrhoea	0	1	1
" " Degenerative Disease of Heart and other Organs	1	0	1
" and Anæmia	1	0	1
Idiotcy, Epilepsy and Disease of Heart	0	1	1
" Bronchitis and Diarrhoea	1	0	1
Total	25	27	52

TABLE XX.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis.....	5	0	5
" " Caries of Vertebrae & Psoas Abscess	1	0	1
" " and Pneumonia.....	1	0	1
" " Chronic Disease of Liver & Kidneys	1	0	1
" " Bed Sores and Diffuse Inflammation of Thigh.....	1	0	1
" " and Fatty Degeneration of Organs	0	1	1
Disease of the Brain.....	3	0	3
" " Paralysis, with Disease of Heart and Kidneys	0	1	1
" " Paralysis and Atheroma	1	0	1
" " and Phthisis	1	0	1
" " " Epilepsy	1	1	2
" " " Paralysis.....	0	1	1
Paralysis, Diarrhoea, and Bed Sores	0	1	1
Epilepsy	5	2	7
" (Asphyxia)	1	0	1
" and Debility of Old Age	0	1	1
" " Dysentery	1	0	1
" " Pulmonary Congestion	0	1	1
" " Disease of Heart	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania and Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	1	2
" " " " Pneumonia	2	0	2
" " " " Abstinence	0	1	1
Melancholia, Paralysis, Agitans, & Pleuro-pneumonia	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Disease of the Heart.....	0	1	1
" " " and Brain	1	1	2
" " " " Liver and Kidneys, with Anasarca	1	0	1
Pneumonia and Disease of Kidneys	0	1	1
" " " Heart	0	1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	0	1
Tubercular-pneumonia.....	0	1	1
" " and Epilepsy	0	1	1
" " " Disease of Brain	0	1	1
Bronchitis, Disease of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia and general Paralysis	1	0	1
Phthisis	1	1	2
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Cancer of Stomach & Pancreas & Abscess of Liver	0	1	1
" Bladder and Disease of Kidneys	1	0	1
Ovarian Disease	0	1	1
<i>Special Disease.</i>			
Debility of Old Age	2	1	3
" " with Bronchitis and Asthma...	0	1	1
" " " Disease of Heart & Kidneys	0	2	2
Total	35	26	61

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	15	18	33
„ Chronic	35	58	93
„ „ with General Paralysis ...	2	0	2
„ Recurrent	22	35	57
„ „ with Paralysis	1	0	1
„ „ „ Epilepsy	1	2	3
„ Puerperal	0	4	4
„ Hysterical	0	7	7
„ „ with Epilepsy	0	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	34	22	56
„ „ Paralysis	2	5	7
„ „ General Paralysis	12	3	15
„ „ Chorea	0	1	1
Dypsomania, with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Dementia	31	32	63
„ Advanced	12	20	32
„ „ with Paralysis	0	1	1
„ Senile	1	0	1
„ „ with Paralysis	0	1	1
„ with Paralysis	10	8	18
„ „ Epilepsy and Paralysis ...	1	0	1
„ „ General Paralysis	7	3	10
„ „ Epilepsy	15	16	31
Melancholia	17	42	59
„ with Paralysis	0	1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	16	25	41
„ Pride	6	8	14
„ Unseen Agencies	6	11	17
„ Superstition	5	1	6
„ Witchcraft	1	0	1
„ Fear	0	1	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	3	4	7
„ „ with Epilepsy	3	3	6
„ (Idiotcy)	19	19	38
„ „ with Paralysis	0	1	1
„ „ „ Epilepsy	18	8	26
„ „ „ „ & Paralysis	1	1	2
„ „ „ Chorea	0	1	1
Total	296	364	660

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	0	1	1
„ 3 months	0	4	4
„ 6 „	9	18	27
„ 9 „	9	8	17
„ 12 „	7	9	16
„ 1 year and a half	5	12	17
„ 2 years	15	4	19
„ 3 „	20	17	37
„ 4 „	13	15	28
„ 5 „	13	10	23
From 5 to 10 years.....	55	71	126
„ 10 „ 15 „	35	45	80
„ 15 „ 20 „	15	33	48
„ 20 „ 25 „	7	17	24
„ 25 „ 30 „	9	23	32
„ 30 „ 35 „	6	3	9
„ 35 „ 40 „	4	1	5
„ 40 „ 45 „	0	1	1
„ 45 „ 50 „	0	1	1
For a period of 62 years and 4 months ...	0	1	1
„ weeks (undefined)	2	0	2
„ months „	1	2	3
„ years „	22	30	52
Congenital	44	37	81
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Total.....	296	364	660

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of 5 years of age	1	0	1
From 7 to 10 years of age	2	0	2
" 10 " 15	5	7	12
" 15 " 20	16	10	26
" 20 " 25	24	16	40
" 25 " 30	27	34	61
" 30 " 35	38	39	77
" 35 " 40	35	38	73
" 40 " 45	35	51	86
" 45 " 50	28	39	67
" 50 " 55	27	31	58
" 55 " 60	19	26	45
" 60 " 65	22	32	54
" 65 " 70	10	27	37
" 70 " 75	2	5	7
" 75 " 80	3	7	10
" 80 " 85	1	1	2
" 85 " 90	0	1	1
" 90 " 95	1	0	1
Total	296	364	660

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the Number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1872.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	32	51	83
Incurable	264	313	577
Total	296	364	660

PATHOLOGICAL APPENDIX.

Sixty-one deaths occurred in the Asylum during the past year, and post-mortem examinations were made in 58 cases. Of these, the majority presented nothing worthy of special notice, but a few extracts from the pathological record of the most interesting are subjoined.

- 1.—R. S., male, æt. 76. Thirty-four hours after death. Calvarium hard, and thinner than normal. About two ounces of fluid escaped from the arachnoid sac. The parietal arachnoid was lined by a thin gelatinous layer of recently-effused blood. This extended over the vertex and lateral portions of both hemispheres, and as far forward as the orbital lobes. Brain substance doughy and inelastic. Ventricles contained two ounces of clear fluid; lining membrane presented a frosted appearance. Arteries atheromatous. The pleural cavity of each side contained about a pint of fluid. Both lungs had patches of lobular pneumonia, and were emphysematous at their anterior margins and apices. Bronchi congested, and filled with frothy mucus. Heart enlarged and fatty; aortic valve incompetent, much thickened, and contained calcareous deposit. Mitral also thickened. Liver cirrhotic. Kidneys nodulated on the surface; right contained a cyst as large as a marble; both were pale, enlarged, and fatty.—Remarks: Had been in the Asylum nearly 20 years; was a case of monomania; had for many years suffered from cardiac disease, with chronic bronchitis, and latterly from paralysis. Was confined to bed for many months before death owing to the severity of the chest symptoms and the debility attending old age. During the last week he was in a semi-comatose condition.
- 2.—P. C., female, æt. 34. Twenty-eight hours after death. Calvarium thick. Membranes congested. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid. The convolutions shewed a considerable amount of wasting. The sulci were wide and deep. Nearly an ounce of fluid in the ventricles. Brain substance throughout was very soft and

cedematous. Heart smaller than natural. Aorta much contracted, only admitting the point of the middle finger. Valves competent.—Remarks: Was an epileptic imbecile; had been for many years in the Asylum. Died after a succession of fits.

- 3.—E. S., male, æt. 36. Sixty-eight hours after death. Several ounces of fluid in the arachnoid sac. Convolutions small and atrophied looking. Brain texture cedematous and anæmic. The corpora striata contained several small cavities, giving them a worm-eaten appearance. Ventricles much distended with fluid; their lining membrane covered by crystalline granulations. Heart small and contracted, valves normal, diameter of the aorta very small, the middle of the ascending portion of the arch, where it was cut through in detaching the heart, only admitting the point of the middle finger.—Remarks: Was a congenital idiot and epileptic, and died from exhaustion, having been bed-ridden for about a year previously.
- 4.—C. Y., female, æt. 24. Twenty-eight hours after death. Calvarium extremely thick, outer and inner tables very dense and hard. The greatest thickness was at the frontal eminences, where it measured 11-16ths of an inch. When removed, the average measurement round the sawn edge was 9-16ths of an inch, only at one part on each side the anterior junction of the temporal and parietal bones was it as little as 5-16ths. The great hypertrophy seemed to be in the cancellated texture, which was much harder and more compact than usual, but both tables were also increased in thickness. The inner table was irregular, pressed upon and indented the membranes. Sawn off in the usual place and manner, the calvarium weighed 22 ounces. After removing the brain, it was seen that there was a great increase of growth in the bones forming the base of the cranium. The crista galli of the ethmoid, clinoid processes, and alæ of the sphenoid, &c., were thickened and enlarged. On the left petrous portion, near its anterior part, was an exostosis about the size of a pea. All the fossæ were reduced in area owing to the osseous hypertrophy. The membranes were closely approximated to the brain, difficult to strip off, but did not bring any of the cortical substance with them. The convolutions were in intimate connection one with another, the sulci being almost obliterated, the whole brain having the appearance of a gradual and equal pressure having been brought to bear upon it. Ventricles small, no fluid visible in them. Upper surface of optic thalami and corpora striata corrugated, rough and shrunken in appearance. On making sections, the general

texture was firm and tough, but of unequal consistence, for scattered throughout the substance were numerous small white nodules, having the consistence of beeswax, and varying in size from a pin's head to a small pea. These occurred both in the white and grey matter, and in some instances seemed to be attached to the inner surface of the pia mater. Many of the small blood vessels throughout the brain were plugged, calcareous casts being extracted from their interior. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla small and firm, and none of the nodules, or occluded vessels, were observed in them. The encephalon weighed 38 ounces. Left lung adherent posteriorly; 30 ounces fluid in the pleural cavity. The lung was congested, and patches of lobular pneumonia were present towards the base. Right lung free in its cavity, otherwise presenting the same appearance as the left. Heart weighed eight ounces. Valves and tissue normal. Aorta much contracted, only admitting the unguis phalanx of the index finger.—Remarks: Had been in the Asylum since 11 years of age, was a case of epileptic mania. When admitted, she was described as a lively, intelligent looking child, occasionally irritable and mischievous, but able to occupy herself quietly and usefully at times. The frequency and severity of the fits gradually increased, the maniacal attacks became very intense, she would rush along the ward, or airing grounds, knocking down every person or thing obstructing her course, or, if unable to overcome them, would dash herself against them. For many years previous to her death she was in a demented and imbecile state, the mania still occurring at intervals, she lost all power of speech, her expression was wild and vacant, and on being approached or touched would scream loudly. She rarely passed a day without having fits, and would often have about a dozen in rapid succession.

- 5.—M. R., female, *æt.* 15. Eighteen hours after death. About eight ounces fluid in arachnoid sac. Arachnoid opaque. Subarachnoid fluid much increased in quantity. Convolutions much atrophied. Brain substance soft and *œdematous*, except the roof of the lateral ventricles which was tough and almost membranous. Ventricles contained about one ounce of serum. Heart small, valves competent, aorta very small, admitting only the point of the index finger.—Remarks: A case of long standing epilepsy and imbecility. Died after a succession of fits.
- 6.—M. V., *æt.* 30, female. Forty-one hours after death. Calvarium thin. Three ounces of fluid in arachnoid sac. Cranial capacity small.

Encephalon weighed only 38 ounces; the convolutions and central ganglia had an atrophied appearance. Both lungs were small and collapsed, the right weighing eight, the left only five ounces. Heart small; muscular tissue soft and friable; valves competent; aorta contracted, only admitting the point of the index finger.—Remarks: This was a case of congenital idiotcy, had always a very slow and weak circulation, and invariably suffered from coldness and lividity of the extremities.

- 7.—M. J., female, æt. 29. Forty hours after death. Calvarium thick, measuring at some places nearly two-thirds of an inch. Cancellated texture much increased in quantity. Sawn off in the ordinary manner it weighed 16 ounces. Dura mater thickened and tough. A false membrane lined the parietal arachnoid on both sides, over the vertex and lateral regions. It was of old standing and partially decolorized. Several ounces of fluid escaped from the arachnoid sac. Pia mater firmly adherent throughout to the cortical substance. Lateral ventricles much distended and contained five ounces of clear fluid. Convolution and central ganglia considerably wasted. Brain substance pale, tough, and doughy in consistence. Drained of its fluid the encephalon weighed 32 ounces. The lungs were adherent posteriorly and at their apices. In the superior lobe of each were several cavities, varying in size from a field bean to a walnut, lined by a glistening membrane and containing purulent and cheesy matter. The bases of both were in a state of red hepatization. Heart small; valves competent; aorta contracted, admitting only the point of the index finger. Liver waxy, weighed three pounds two ounces. Spleen enlarged and firm, weighed eleven ounces.—Remarks: When admitted into the Asylum in 1866 she was in an acutely maniacal condition, and continued in that state for several months. Symptoms of brain disease and paralysis soon became manifest; she had hemiplegic attacks occurring at intervals of a few months, and gradually became perfectly demented and imbecile. The right pupil remained permanently dilated. Chest symptoms did not prominently present themselves until within a month or two of her death. Was originally a girl of weak and deficient intellect.

In the preceding six cases it will be observed that mention is made of a contracted state of the aorta. This pathological condition is seen chiefly in congenital cases either of imbecility or idiotcy, combined or not with epilepsy; and it is also frequently present in cases of epileptic or other insanity, commencing in early life and running on for a number of years, soon rendering the subject of it demented and

imbecile. In these latter cases, of which some of the above are examples, there would seem to be an arrested development both of the brain and heart, to a greater extent than occurs in the other organs or in the growth of the body itself. The aortic measurements have always been made about the middle of the ascending portion of the arch, and the diameter of the lumen of the vessel in these cases generally varies from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch, or from one-half to one-third less than the area of the aorta in the healthy adult subject.

8.—M. D., male, æt. 48. Fifty-four hours after death. Body thin. Both legs swollen and œdematous. Marks of an abscess in the left groin, with an opening leading into the abdominal cavity. Calvarium soft. About four ounces of fluid in the arachnoid sac. Arachnoid opaque, especially along the course of the vessels. Subarachnoid fluid much increased in quantity. Pia mater adherent to the cortical substance in patches. Ventricles much dilated, containing about six ounces of clear serous fluid. Lining membrane thickly studded with large crystalline granulations. Considerable wasting of the convolutions was observed. Brain substance very soft and œdematous, tearing with the slightest force. Right lung adherent throughout; pleura thickened; in the upper lobe were numerous small cavities, and the organ was studded with miliary tubercle in all its lobes. Left lung free in its cavity, apex contained miliary tubercle but no cavities, the lower lobe had patches of lobular pneumonia. Liver enlarged, of a nutmeg appearance. Kidneys large, pale, and fatty. Cellular tissue of the pelvis much hypertrophied. Cœcum and commencement of ascending colon had their walls considerably thickened and capacity diminished. The left psoas muscle was prominent and bulging, its muscular fibres atrophied, and on cutting into it there was seen a cavity lined by a white glistening membrane, communicating with the vertebræ internally and the opening in the groin externally. It was filled with thin sanguineous pus. The bodies of the third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebræ were soft, spongy, and carious. The abscess pressed upon the iliac vessels and was adherent to them. The right iliac vein was almost entirely occluded by a firm and partially decolorized clot adherent to its walls.—Remarks: This was a case of general paralysis, and had been in the Asylum about three years. Symptoms of spinal disease set in about a year before death, he became very unsteady in his walk, and was almost ever after confined to bed. The psoas abscess pointing in the groin was opened and treated antiseptically. More than a pint of pus was evacuated, and a

discharge of thin unhealthy looking pus continued until death, which occurred about nine months after. His speech was always markedly affected and latterly became perfectly unintelligible. No prominent pulmonary symptoms ever presented themselves.

- 9.—L. B., female, æt. 36. Eighteen hours after death. Body emaciated. About one ounce serous fluid in the arachnoid sac. The convolutions were flattened, sulci very narrow, giving the brain an appearance as if it had been subjected to pressure, and was too large for the cranium. The brain substance was of normal consistence, but very pale and bloodless. The stomach and pancreas were extensively affected with cancerous disease. In the stomach it extended from the pyloric end more than half-way along the lesser curvature, and down the entire depth of the posterior wall in the same line, forming a hard and indurated mass. Part of the posterior wall was completely eaten through to the size of a florin; the edges were very rough and fibrous looking. The pyloric orifice was only slightly constricted. Firm adhesions existed between the stomach, pancreas, and transverse colon, and a quantity of adventitious tissue matted all the parts together. The pancreas was almost an entire mass of cancer, very little of the normal gland texture being visible. The growth was evidently scirrhus in its nature, was hard, white and glistening on section, and under the microscope shewed characteristic cancer cells. Liver much enlarged, weighing nearly 9lbs., and was a beautiful specimen of the nutmeg appearance. On the upper and posterior surface of the right lobe was a bulging tumour, which, on section, was seen to encroach considerably upon the gland substance. It was composed of a yellow butyraceous substance, mixed with blood clot, and was about as large as a cocoa-nut. The spleen weighed 2lbs.; texture hard and firm.—Remarks: Had been in the Asylum about three years; was a case of monomania; always of a very irritable and restless nature. From her admission she had been dyspeptic at intervals, but it was not until within about three months of her death that cancerous disease was suspected and a tumour felt in the umbilical region. She then began to lose flesh rapidly, became cachectic in appearance, vomited after each meal, and had persistent diarrhœa, the stools containing a large quantity of almost unchanged food.
- 10.—J. W., æt. 46, male. Thirty-two hours after death. Calvarium normal. Dura mater covering the right hemisphere was

normal, that over the left appeared whiter and more glistening than usual, and to the touch was hard and unequal. The membranes stripped off the right hemisphere easily, but from the left vertex the dura mater was difficult to remove as it was adherent to the pia mater, was much thickened, and contained several hard rounded nodules about the size of a pea. That part covering the temporo-sphenoidal and lower frontal lobes on the left side was very hard and thick, and could not be removed without taking the other membranes and a layer of cortical substance with it. The subjacent convolutions, for the depth of a quarter of an inch, were hard and cartilaginous, and both they and the growth in the membranes gave evidence under the microscope of containing cancerous deposit. With the exception of the cortical substance, the left hemisphere was one mass of white softening, and perfectly semifluid in consistence. This state extended to the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, which were pulpy and partially disintegrated. The right hemisphere throughout, although rather œdematous, was of moderately firm consistence. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla were softer than normal. The encephalon weighed 51 ounces.—Remarks: Was admitted in September, 1871, in a somewhat demented state, and reported to have been subject to epilepsy for six months. He gradually failed in bodily health and condition, having frequent and severe fits, and in a few months marked paralytic symptoms shewed themselves, especially affecting his speech and walk. On 14th January following, he had a succession of epileptic attacks, being convulsed almost continuously for several hours. After this he got rather stronger, was able to be up every day and move about among the other patients; and although his mind was feeble and impaired, he could answer simple questions regarding his state in a moderately intelligent manner. In this state he continued until April 27th, when he had another succession of convulsions, and died early the next morning.

11.—D. A., male, æt. 12. Fifty-eight hours after death. Calvarium thin and soft. On removing the dura mater the right hemisphere bulged out more than the left, and on touching it distinct fluctuation was visible. The encephalon was removed entire while it still contained its fluid, and weighed 55 ounces. Pia mater stripped readily off the hemispheres, being infiltrated with fluid. A cut was made into the right hemisphere about two inches below the vertex, when a gush

of clear yellow serous fluid escaped, probably measuring about half a pint. The right ventricle was dilated to an enormous extent, the hemisphere being in fact converted into a large cyst, the brain substance forming its walls being in some places excessively thin, at the lower parietal region not measuring more than one-sixth of an inch. The lining membrane of this cavity was of a reddish brown colour and filled with numerous injected blood vessels. Attached to it, and floating in the contained serum was a quantity of soft yellow semi-transparent substance, having the appearance of half-melted fat. This, on being examined microscopically, was found to contain numerous irregular and broken-down nerve tubes, and cells of various sizes and forms filled with granular matter. The white substance of this hemisphere was very soft and diffuent. Attached to the inner surface of the pia mater, near the left vertex, and imbedded in the cortical substance, was a hard, round, nodulated substance, about the size of a small pea. Its wall was composed of tough fibrous tissue, and it was filled with white cretaceous matter. The convolutions of the left hemisphere were flattened, but not so much so as in the case of the right, its substance was œdematous, and lateral ventricle considerably dilated. The central ganglia were very soft and pulpy, as were also the cerebellum, pons, and medulla.—Remarks: Admitted about a year previously as a case of mania, resulting from epilepsy of twelve months standing. He was, however, a boy of weak intellect. During the whole of his residence scarcely a day passed in which he had not two or three fits, frequently many more, and he was very irritable and passionate. Paralytic symptoms were present for some months before death, but he was able to be up and about the ward until within a few days of that occurrence. He was convulsed almost continuously for 48 hours before he died.

- 12.—C. T., female, æt. 65. Thirty-eight hours after death. Body thin. Legs œdematous. To the right of the umbilicus there could be felt through the abdominal wall a hard moveable tumour about the size of a cocoa-nut. Calvarium normal. Arachnoid sac contained about four ounces of fluid, and the pia mater was also infiltrated with it. The convolutions were wasted and widely separated. Vessels extensively affected with atheroma. Ventricles dilated and distended with fluid. Heart weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; muscular texture friable and fatty. Aortic valve incompetent, and contained calcareous plates in each cusp.

The aorta itself was dilated and atheromatous. Mitral valve thickened. The coronary arteries were completely calcified and perfectly brittle; this state extended from their origin to their minute branches. The lumen of the vessels was also much diminished. On opening the abdominal cavity and slightly turning on one side the small intestine, there was seen a round globular mass, resembling somewhat in size and appearance a foetal head. It was of a pale colour, glistening externally, and freely moveable. It was attached to the anterior margin of the right lobe of the liver, part of its substance fitting into the gland tissue, which seemed to extend some little way over the mass, and thin off upon it. The tumour was easily torn from its attachment, and weighed $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. On section it was found that the wall was about one-eighth of an inch thick throughout, hard and calcareous, and that the interior was filled by a greenish-yellow substance, having the consistence of butter. This, under the microscope, shewed crystals of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with broken down granular-looking matter. The liver was of normal size, soft and friable in texture. Gall bladder normal. Both kidneys were in the granular stage of Bright's disease.—Remarks: Was admitted in a very feeble and prostrated condition, and was found dead in bed six hours after. For some time previously she had been in a melancholic condition, and the chief reason she was sent to the Asylum was the difficulty experienced in getting her to take proper nourishment. She had not been out of her house for nearly a year, and living ten miles from the Asylum, the drive over evidently hastened the fatal event. Her friends stated that about 16 years ago she was under treatment for disease of the liver, an abscess of that organ having been diagnosed by her medical attendant.

- 13.—J. T., male, æt. 46. Thirty-two hours after death. Body anasarcaous. Calvarium of normal thickness, but very hard and dense. Dura mater normal. Arachnoid thick, leathery, and opaque. Subarachnoid fluid much increased in quantity. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid, and stripped readily off the convolutions, which were considerably wasted, the sulci being wide and deep. Ventricles contained about four ounces of fluid. The brain substance was pale and œdematous, soft and inelastic. A clot occupied the left middle cerebral artery, and extended for some little distance into the internal carotid. It was attached to the wall of the vessel, was laminated, and partially decolorized. About three ounces

of fluid in the sac of the pericardium. Heart hypertrophied, weighed 15 ounces. Aortic valve slightly thickened, but competent. Mitral orifice contracted, with difficulty admitting one finger. The valve was very thick and cartilaginous, and covered with vegetations, which were easily detached, on both sides of its anterior curtain, and on the ventricular surface of the posterior. Right side much dilated, the auriculo-ventricular orifice admitting the whole hand. Tricuspid valve considerably thickened. Both pleuræ contained about two pints of fluid. Lungs crepitant throughout, but congested and œdematous. Liver knobby on the surface, capsule very thick. The organ was extensively affected with cirrhosis. Left kidney weighed nine ounces, its surface was studded with small cysts filled by a brown gelatinous substance. On section, numerous larger cysts of a similar nature were observed, the gland containing very little secreting texture. Right kidney weighed eight and a half ounces, contained a few small cysts, and some deposit in the secreting structure. — Remarks: There was a history of syphilis in this case. He was in the Asylum about ten years. Had necrosis of the bones of both legs. Although the plug in the middle cerebral artery must have been present for some time before death, he had never any paralytic, or aphasic symptoms, but for the last few days he was in a very heavy and drowsy state.

- 14.—S. H., female, æt. 33. Forty hours after death. Calvarium very thick, measuring in many parts fully half an inch. It was also hard, dense, and heavy. Sawn off in the usual manner it weighed 20 ounces. Dura mater adherent to its inner surface. Several ounces of fluid escaped from the arachnoid sac. Pia mater adherent in patches to the cortical substance. Convolutions flattened and atrophied. The surface of the right hemisphere was felt to fluctuate distinctly, especially towards the occipital lobe, where the cerebral substance was evidently reduced to a mere membranous covering of contained fluid, and on making a small incision at that part, over eight ounces of clear serum escaped. On opening into the right ventricle it was seen to be enormously distended, and still to contain about two ounces of fluid. The surrounding brain substance was tough and hard, and posteriorly and superiorly very thin, measuring from one to three or four lines. The lining membrane of the ventricle was much thickened. The optic thalamus and corpus striatum were

atrophied and misshapen. The left ventricle was also dilated, but only to a moderate extent, and the central ganglia were fuller and better shaped. Cerebellum, &c., small. Encephalon, drained of its fluid, weighed 30 ounces.—Remarks: When admitted into the Asylum five years before her death she was in a maniacal condition, and suffering from left hemiplegia. She gradually became demented and helpless, lost all power of speech, and for the last two years of her life she was constantly confined to bed in an extremely feeble state, unable to feed herself, or attend to her own wants in any way. During the whole of her residence she had convulsive attacks at short intervals.

- 15.—A. M., female, æt. 80. Fifty-nine hours after death. Calvarium very thick, but soft and easily cut. Dura mater firmly adherent to its inner surface, and the calvarium was only removed by exercising great force, which nearly brought the entire brain from the cavity and its connections. By the rupture of the dura mater, about eight ounces of bloody fluid escaped. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid, and stripped easily off the hemispheres. The convolutions were much wasted. In the ascending parietal convolution of the left side there was a patch of softening of a reddish brown colour, and evidently the result of an old extravasation. It had an oblong shape, and was about one inch long by half an inch broad, and implicated both the grey and the white substance. Very little fluid in the lateral ventricles, and no frosting visible on the lining membrane, but the brain substance was soft and œdematous throughout. The arteries were extensively affected by atheroma. Encephalon, after the escape of its surrounding and contained fluid, weighed 38 ounces. Heart, enlarged and fatty, weighed $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Both aortic and mitral valves were thickened and atheromatous. Aorta contained large calcareous plates in its ascending portion.—Remarks: Was a case of chronic mania, alternating with melancholia, and was in the Asylum for over six years. During her residence she had several paralytic attacks, rendering her for a time perfectly helpless. She was frequently in a very restless, noisy, and agitated condition, and it was after an attack of this kind that she gradually sank and died. She was known to suffer from extensive heart disease, and on more than one occasion had phlebitis of the lower extremities.

THE
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Superintendent has the honor of presenting the Twentieth Annual Report of your Asylum, to which is annexed the usual Statistical Tables regarding the character of the insanity and the accompanying bodily diseases of those who have been under treatment, and likewise a Financial Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure incurred for the general purposes of the Asylum, in providing for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the Patients.

At the beginning of the year the Patients numbered 625, viz., 290 males and 335 females. During the year the aggregate admissions were 174, viz., 79 males and 95 females, so that the total number under care during the year was 799, of whom 369 were males and 430 females.

The removals from the Asylum were 78, of whom 38 were males and 40 females. Of this number, 67 were discharged

as recovered, of whom 31 were males and 36 were females; 6 were removed when relieved—4 males and 2 females; 5 were removed in an unimproved state—3 males and 2 females; and 61 Patients died during the year—35 males and 26 females; so that at the close of the year there were resident 660 Patients, of whom 296 were males and 364 females.

The average number resident in your Asylum throughout the year was 645, of whom 296 were males and 349 females.

The highest number of Patients resident on any day was 664—300 males and 364 females.

The lowest number resident during the year on any day was 618—283 men and 335 women.

The admissions of the year were, as stated above, 174; of these, 15 were male Patients received under a contract with the Visitors of the Durham County Asylum; 11 were private Patients, admitted as such under the regulations now in force in respect of the reception of Patients of this class, and 5 other Patients who were sent for care to your Asylum by the Unions, were subsequently transferred to the Private Patient Class, and in all of these latter cases their transfer was undertaken at the wish of their responsible relatives. One of these transfers, however, had been admitted before the close of 1871, and is therefore not an admission of this year. To secure their admission into your Asylum, advantage was taken by their friends, and application made to their Unions for their reception, but on being informed that private Patients could be received and kept here under care and treatment, although at an increased cost, they at once undertook the responsibility of their maintenance. The Patients of this class numbered altogether 16, of whom 7 were males and 9 females. Owing to the informalities in their orders or certificates, 1 Patient of either sex was discharged and again admitted, so that the actual number of private Patients

received and transferred was 5 males and 8 females. One female Patient, after being absent on trial from the Asylum for one month and discharged, was again re-admitted during the year. The actual admissions of Patients from the Unions of your County and City, exclusive of those received under contract, the re-admissions of the year, and private Patients, were therefore 145, of whom 59 were males and 86 females. Up to the beginning of this year the average admissions from all sources were 140, of whom 68 were males and 72 females; and excluding out-county Patients, the average number of admissions was 134, being 67 of either sex respectively. It consequently happens that during the past year the male admissions of your County and City are 8 below the usual average, while the females are 19 beyond the customary standard. It will also be observed that the gross admissions for the past three years are all but identical; in the first of them, Northampton female Patients were received under contract, and raised the number of the admissions; in the second, male Patients were admitted from your own district in vastly increased proportion, and kept up the high average; while in the third and present year, the admissions of Durham and private Patients have kept up the numbers, but in reality the Union cases received from your own district have perceptibly declined.

The average number of Patients resident throughout the year is slightly in excess of any similar period, being 15 above the average of the preceding year, and 4 above that of the year 1870, while the number left resident at the termination of the year is 16 in excess of any previously-recorded year. The results of this year, therefore, tend rather to confirm the opinion expressed in the last Report, that the admissions from your own area would be for the most part very nearly balanced by the numbers discharged and dying.

The following Table gives the number of Patients received

from the several Unions of your County and City, and includes the re-admissions :—

Name of Unions from which Patients were Admitted as chargeable to, during the Year.

Unions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	1	3	4
Bromsgrove	3	7	10
Cleobury Mortimer	1	0	1
Droitwich	4	6	10
Dudley	7	10	17
Evesham.....	1	6	7
Kidderminster	5	9	14
Kingsnorton	2	9	11
Martley	3	1	4
Newent	0	1	1
Pershore	5	3	8
Shipston-on-Stour	0	2	2
Stourbridge	5	8	13
Solihull	1	0	1
Tenbury	1	3	4
Tewkesbury	0	1	1
Upton-on-Severn	6	4	10
Westbromwich	1	3	4
Worcester	12	10	22
Visitors of the Durham Asylum	15	0	15
Private Patients	6	9	15
Total.....	79	95	174

On comparing this table with those supplied in the two preceding Reports, it will be seen that the number of Patients received from the several Unions varies materially from year to year, but there can be no doubt but that a very decided falling off in the admissions of the year has occurred pretty generally in the majority of the Unions, varying in amount from 50 to 15 per cent. On the other hand, in a very few Unions the admissions are somewhat in excess of recent years, but the noticeable fact is evident that the admissions have declined in most of the chief Unions of your district, and especially as regards the male Patients, when compared with the preceding year. Considering that the necessity for parochial relief has declined during this same period, and that the numbers of persons supported by the poor rates are less than during the previous year, this result might have been anticipated, for it is a well ascertained fact that

the number of lunatics occurring amongst those supported by their Unions is far in excess of those arising among an equal number of the general population. The unexampled prosperity of trade in most branches, and the high prices paid for labour, must have had the effect of pouring more money into the hands of the community, and of augmenting their power to provide themselves with the substantial comforts of life, and the result is evident in a decreased ratio of pauperism, general disease, and insanity.

At the date of their admission 83 Patients, 30 males and 53 females were supposed to be curable. The ratio of the curable to the entire admissions was for both sexes very nearly 48 per cent., that for the males being 38 per cent., and for the females nearly 56 per cent. Thus only rather less than one-half of the Patients sent to your Asylum presented any reasonable prospect of their mental disease resulting in recovery.

Of the Patients who were admitted suffering from incurable insanity, 7 were idiotic, and in most of these there was super-added epilepsy, 3 of them were males and 4 females; 10 were the subjects of severe epilepsy, of whom 4 were males and 6 females; 23 were recognized as suffering from ordinary or general paralysis, of whom 18 were males and 5 females; 7 were ascertained to be suffering from well marked brain disease, of whom 2 were males and 5 females; 13 were the subjects of various organic disease and degeneration, and in most of them immediate danger to their life was apprehended, and of this class 3 were males and 10 females; and in the remaining 31 cases, of whom 19 were males and 12 females, their mental disease had existed for such prolonged periods, and was found to have resulted in such perversion and impairment as to leave no reasonable prospect of their insanity resolving itself into restoration of a sound state of mind.

Twenty-nine of this year's admissions, viz., 10 males and 19 females, were brought from Union Workhouses. Eight of them were reported to have resided therein from one to many years, 13 had been resident for a period not exceeding one

month, 2 for about six months, and in the remaining 6 no information on this point could be obtained. Of these 29 Patients, 18 were in a bad state of health at the time of their admission, 4 have died during the year, 3 have been discharged subsequent to their recovery, and 22 remain in the Asylum at the close of the year. Nine of this class of admissions were judged to be curable, and 20 incurable. Of the 4 who died, 3 of them only survived their transfer to the Asylum from four to ten days, and the propriety of removing such Patients cannot be otherwise than questionable; if their removal to an Asylum be not attended to at an earlier stage of their illness, and it be deferred till death is imminent, it cannot be considered as otherwise than dangerous and cruel to transport them long distances, and so hasten their death. Again, the propriety of retaining Patients suffering from curable insanity, of no matter what type, in a Workhouse, is disastrous in the extreme, as not giving the best prospect of recovery and within the most limited period of treatment. In behalf of economy, if for no more laudable reason, it is much cheaper for the Unions to send to the Asylum every such case at once on their becoming known to them, by which means temporary relief for a few months would restore them to bodily and mental health, and enable them to resume their place in society, for on the other hand, cases treated in Workhouses become chronic, rarely or ever recover, and the burden of their maintenance by their Unions has in that event to be continued throughout their whole life.

Twenty-nine Patients, of whom 11 were males and 18 females, were cases of re-admission, and in two of this number, to meet the statutory requirements, it was necessary, from the original orders or certificates being invalid, to discharge the Patients and re-admit them. One female was twice re-admitted during the year, after having been absent on trial for periods of above one month. She has suffered from many attacks of hysterical mania, and been frequently brought before justices for assaults, destruction of property, and otherwise disturbing the public

peace. Soon after her discharge she commences to lead a life of profligacy and immorality, and again becomes unable to control her actions from disturbance of the functions of her nervous system. Her friends, unfortunately, either fail in controlling her or introduce her to the mode of life which previously she had adopted. In the two other cases of early re-admissions, poverty and bodily over-exertion in the girl, and domestic and trade troubles in the case of the man, were sufficient to induce a recurrence of their mental unsoundness. In many of the other cases re-admitted after longer intervals, disease suspected to exist, when formerly they had been under care in your Asylum, re-appeared more manifestly under the conditions of life which they had adopted or been forced to submit to. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that in 21 of these re-admissions they had been absent from the Asylum for periods ranging from one to nearly 20 years.

In connection with the consideration of this matter, it may not be out of place to state that the friends of even the poorest and most dependent of the Patients, after observing, during their visits to their relatives, a decided improvement in their appearance, conduct, and conversation, and upon being informed that they are able to employ themselves to some extent, at once assume, upon the representation of the Patient, that they have entirely recovered, and that the mere passing delirium from which they had suffered was accidental and transitory, and that if immediately removed they would be competent to undertake all their former engagements and be happy and well ever afterwards. This plea has often to be resisted, much to the annoyance of relatives, and for the most part, when it has been acceded to, relapse has followed after a longer or shorter interval. In nearly all cases discharged from your Asylum it has been the practice for many years to permit probationary absence on trial for one month, which can be extended on sight of or from reports of the progress of the Patient, and in the event of any unfavourable change appearing in their condition while so absent, the friends are advised and recommended at once to

return them to our care. This provision materially hastens the discharge of Patients, and in doubtful cases affords a ready means of testing their supposed recovery ; but friends generally wish this privilege to be exercised at an earlier date than is consistent with the dictates of prudence and consequent prospects of benefit. For the most part, unfortunately, it is found that when a Patient is brought back suffering from a relapse, the friends are devoid of hope, and cease to take an active interest in their progress, and reduce their visits within the very narrowest limits, and sometimes even cease to enquire after their welfare, to the great detriment of the Patients, who are thus cut off from all their connection with the world beyond that supplied by the resources of your Asylum.

One hundred and nine of the admissions were suffering from a first attack of insanity, in 5 others no information was available, 7 were congenital cases born with defective mental and physical organizations, and the remaining 53 had suffered previously from one to six previous seizures.

On referring to Table XVI., which gives the ages of the Patients who have been admitted, discharged, and died, it will be evident that the incidence of an attack of insanity occurs at the age when the mental powers are at their fullest power of development, and engaged in the trials of life up to the limits of their several capacities. Thus between the ages of 20 and 55 years, 139 Patients, viz., 65 males and 74 females, were received for treatment. The Patients received at an earlier age include for the most part the idiotic, those born with strongly inherited tendencies to mental disease, those of weak constitution, and others whose mental and bodily training have been carried out in defiance of all the recognised laws of sanitary science. The remaining and older cases represent for the most part those suffering from the degenerative changes consequent on the decline and reduced vital powers incident to old age, and which is a very varying factor according to the original constitution of the individual, or the habits and mode of life which may have been followed ; for many are found to die at comparatively an

early age, worn out and with all the existing signs of senility, while others retain to extreme old age the full fruition of both their mental and bodily vigour.

It has again to be recorded how few in proportion to the admissions are the recent, acute, and suddenly accruing cases of insanity, both in respect of the males and females. Such cases are generally those in whom the ordinary popular appearances of well marked insanity are met with, and they are also those who furnish the most numerous and best recoveries. The majority of the cases sent to your Asylum are persons broken down in health and mental power to a greater or less extent, and who have long been on the verge of an attack of insanity. Many of them have been long suffering from unrecognised and complicating disease of one or more organs and been in failing health. Often, owing to some accidental occurrence in the circumstances of their daily life, they suddenly break down and exhibit undoubted signs of mental perturbation.

On making enquiry, it is reported that the Patient was quite well up to within a few days or weeks of their admission, but subsequently, after the bearing of the enquiries become understood, it is elicited that many changes have been long observable in the habits, conduct, life, and general activity of mind of these persons. Another large class of the admissions occur among the aged and persons not so advanced in life, but the subjects of organic disease in some or many of the organs essential to the enjoyment of health. They break down and are unable to exercise their several vocations in life, their mental powers are impaired and inactive, and they become a burden on their friends or Unions. As a rule, they are insufficiently provided by the community with the aids which their diseased condition demands, and they gradually lapse into a state of mental unsoundness, during the course of which many are sent to you for care and protection. Probably, if many of these cases were intercepted by judicious arrangements during their downward course, it would never have been necessary to have applied for their admission into an Asylum, but it unfortunately happens

that many such are overlooked, neglected, and have no adequate provision made for their care and sustenance, till the mind as well as the body has become diseased, and society, to protect itself, removes them to a place of safety. It has been shown earlier in this Report how, unfortunately, many have this step undertaken at too late a date to save even life, and that others who are thought to be recoverable are exposed to influences inimical to their chances of cure, by tentative attempts at care in workhouses and in the homes of their friends. In the latter case, when the person afflicted has not become chargeable upon the rates, there may be the excuse of affection and ignorance, but in the case of Unions, with the testimony of experience, backed by the statistics on insanity, no such plea should be advanced, or can be sustained.

Twenty-six of the Patients admitted had attempted suicide, and 28 others had meditated self-destruction. The majority of these, in both cases, were females, and were suffering from melancholia. During the period of excitement in cases of mania this impulse was frequently prominent, but generally it was less persistent, and subsided at an earlier date under appropriate treatment in the Asylum. Four Patients, 3 males and 1 female, had, when admitted, self-inflicted wounds, and for their protection, as well as in some other instances when this proclivity was strongly manifested, it was necessary for several weeks to subject them to continuous watching both by day and night, which entailed much anxiety and exertion on the part of the Attendants. Fortunately, however, we are able to report that no accident from this source of danger has occurred during the past year.

In only 5 of the Patients admitted could their bodily health and condition be pronounced to be good and satisfactory. In 117 persons their health was indifferent, and their condition reduced; and in 52 persons their health was so impaired, and their condition so exhausted, as to render it doubtful whether they would rally and be relieved from their impending state of danger. Particulars regarding the complications of bodily disease under

which they suffered are given in Table XIX., and show how varied and extended are the diseased conditions under which insanity manifests itself, and how impossible it is in many cases to bring about recovery, the mental aberration cropping up as the last link of a chain of diseases in other organs. There are, of course, very numerous cases of insanity occurring and recorded from primary disease of the brain, and other nervous centres, but a large proportion are induced by disease acting secondarily upon the nervous system.

Persons employed in agricultural pursuits with their wives and children constitute, as usual in this county, a large proportion of the admissions. Female domestic servants, charwomen, and housekeepers are recorded as supplying 22 of the admissions. Women employed in the glove trade, in the manufacture of nails, and as seamstresses furnish 9 Patients; and 4 women had been occupied as governesses or pupil teachers, indicating how numerous are the breakdowns out of a limited class of persons engaged in such mental occupation, which is probably often carried out beyond the powers of their constitution, and results in mental disease. Among the men the trades usually practised exhibit several examples of the occurrence of insanity, but none of them in an exceptional or prominent form.

Table X. shows the assigned causes of the mental derangement in the persons admitted during the year, so far as these particulars could be ascertained from relatives or other persons in intimate connection with them. In 114 persons, viz., 55 males and 59 females, the causes were believed to be of a physical nature; and in 45 persons, 11 male and 34 females, moral agencies were described as the active agents in the production of their insanity. In this class, as usually happens, the females largely preponderate, and this is owing chiefly to the greater activity of their emotions and passions in a normal state. Thirty of the cases, in equal number from either sex, were reported to have a hereditary tendency to insanity, but in many of these, other agencies had arisen which had given the

final impulse to the occurrence of the attack. In respect of the physical causes for both sexes, these were presumed to have been active in 65.5 per cent. of all the known cases, the ratio for the men being 68.3 per cent., and for the women 62.1 per cent. Moral agencies were presumed to have resulted in the attacks of insanity in 25.7 per cent. of the cases of both sexes, the ratio for the males being low, and only reaching not quite 14 per cent., and in respect of the females the ratio per cent. was 35.7. The results observed during the year conform very closely to the experience of preceding years, and again we find the physical causes of insanity nearly three times as numerous as the moral influences, while causes under the latter head are, as in former years, more operative in respect of the female than the male admissions. Among the chief physical causes assigned may be placed intemperance and the habitual abuse of intoxicating drinks, or of articles of the same class used for customary relaxation, and in many of such persons other causes, owing to the want of self-control and laxity of conduct consequent on self-indulgence, were found co-operating towards this result. Injuries to the head, apoplexy, epilepsy, diseases of the brain of various character, and sunstroke, were known to have been followed by an attack of insanity, either gradually or suddenly, in many instances. The climacteric period of life, the puerperal state, various uterine disorders and diseases, formed another group. Tubercular disease, the poison of syphilis, the sequelæ of various fevers, the states of anæmia, hysteria and general debility, various morbid conditions of the health, the degeneration and reduced vital powers consequent on the advanced periods of life, and congenital arrests of development or malformations, were each recognised as furnishing a considerable proportion of the insanity of the cases. In many were found strong hereditary predisposition to this morbid condition of mind, inherited from progenitors, and lighted up into activity under the influence of often very inadequate causes, and which in perfectly healthy subjects would have been probably insufficient to have induced such a result. The proclivity to a

recurrence of mental unsoundness was found present in many instances, but in several of these some intervening and casual circumstances arose which called their insanity again into activity.

Among the chief moral causes may be enumerated various depressing and absorbing passions and feelings as grief, anxiety, disappointments on various subjects, and frights. Domestic troubles and pecuniary difficulties were often observed to result in insanity. Poverty also furnishes its proportion of admissions, and in many other cases it, in conjunction with other factors, brought about a low and reduced state of health, resulting in bodily disease, during which insanity cropped up. Many other moral influences are recorded in the second division of the 10th Table as having excited the mental disturbance of those placed in the Asylum.

Sixty-seven Patients—31 males and 36 females—were discharged recovered, the ratio of recoveries, calculated on the total admissions, was for both sexes 38.5 per cent., that of the males being 39.2 and for the females 37.9. Excluding from our calculation of averages the chronic cases of insanity received from Durham, the ratio of recovery to the entire admissions of your own County and City would be 42.1 per cent. for both sexes, and that for males 48.4 per cent. The present rate of recoveries may, therefore, be considered as very satisfactory, especially bearing in mind the unfavourable character of more than one half of the admissions. The average rate of recovery in the several County and Borough Asylums of this country during a series of years has been found to be 35.47 per cent., and on comparing this ratio with that obtained here during the past year, we observe that, according to the first series of calculation, this standard result has been exceeded here by rather over three per cent., and regarded from the second point of view there is an excess of 6.63 per cent. On referring to Table II., it will be observed that even still more favourable results were obtained during the preceding year, but that for the preceding eight years the average of recoveries was below

the standard of the whole country, and more especially in respect of the male Patients. Twenty-four of the recoveries are derived from the admissions of this year, and 37 from the preceding one, and a much smaller number from the admissions of former years. The majority of this class had been resident in the Asylum from three to six months before their recovery was established, but a very considerable number had been resident for periods beyond six months, and ranging between that time and 18 months, after the lapse of which period of treatment the successful cases rapidly fell off in number.

Six Patients were removed when relieved, 4 being males and 2 females. All the men were transferred to the Asylums to which they belonged, consequent on the proving of their settlement, which was not in this County or City; and in the case of the 2 females, their friends became responsible for their safety and care.

Five Patients were removed unimproved—3 males and 2 females. One of either sex was found to have been received on an order which was ascertained to be invalid, and was therefore discharged and at once re-admitted; and in the cases of 2 males and 1 female, they were transferred to the Asylums of the County in which they were found to have a settlement.

During the year, 61 Patients died in your Asylum—35 males and 26 females. On the average number of resident Patients, the annual rate of mortality was for both sexes 9.4 per cent., the rate amongst the males being 11.8, and for the females 7.4. In the aggregate, an equally low rate has not prevailed since 1865, when the death rate was lower by 3 per cent. In respect of the males, the death rate is lower than has been observed since 1858, when for two consecutive years an unusually low mortality prevailed in your Asylum, and on the average since those years the mortality has been rather over 3 per cent. above the ratio of the present year, and may to some extent be accounted for by the manifestly over-crowded state of the male wards during a period of several years prior to the recent extensions in that division. The female mortality rate—7.4 per cent.,

is also favourable, and has not been surpassed since 1866, when during that and the preceding year a lower rate was secured than during the past year. The ratio for the present year is 2.5 below the average of this sex since the opening of the Asylum. The average age at the time of death was for the males 47, and for the females 51 years. Sixteen of the deaths occurred out of the Patients admitted during the year, and 12 out of those of the previous year. Six of the deceased Patients died after a residence here of from one to twelve days, 1 under three weeks' residence, 4 under two months, 8 at periods ranging from three to six months, and 4 more before they had been twelve months under care. Thus 37 per cent., or about one-third, happened in Patients who had not been resident for twelve months. The ages of the ten oldest deceased varied from 75 to 85, and in the preceding decade occurs six persons. A large proportion of the deaths, however, it will be observed, took place in persons in the middle periods of life, but whose health had broken down under the insanity with which they were afflicted, or from some of the many bodily diseased conditions with which it was attended.

Thirty-eight of the Patients deceased died from disease referable to the cerebro-spinal system, and of these 26 were men and 12 women. As usual, the large preponderance of men in this division is very marked. This class of disease alone represents 62.3 per cent. of the year's mortality.

To disease affecting the organs of respiration and circulation 14 of the deaths were referred, being in the case of the males 6, and among the females 8, and the thoracic division thus induced nearly 23 per cent. of the year's mortality.

To abdominal disease three deaths were ascribed, 1 resulting from ovarian disease, and 2 from cancer; and to the debility of old age, and the degeneration of organs and textures consequent on disordered and imperfect nutrition—the result of old age, were referred the 6 remaining deaths.

The Coroner deemed it necessary to hold one inquest during the year in the case of an aged female, who, having been some

time resident in a Union Workhouse, was admitted here in a very bruised and prostrate condition, and died four days subsequently. The Jury recommended an enquiry by the Local Government Board, to ascertain how the bruises were caused, and this because there was some conflicting evidence in respect of this point. The woman evidently died not in consequence of any injury she had sustained. In the course of the enquiry which took place subsequently, it was shewn conclusively that from want of proper arrangements and efficient attendance the unfortunate woman had caused by her own acts the contusions already alluded to. It would, undoubtedly, have been better to have sent this woman at once to the Asylum, or to have engaged a special attendant for her proper care if it were thought desirable to retain her therein. Her condition was also aggravated by her persistent refusal of food.

Of the 174 admissions of the year, 24—9 males and 15 females—have already been discharged recovered; 3 have been removed relieved, and 2 unimproved; 16—9 males and 7 females—have died; and 129 remain in the Asylum at the close of the year, of whom 59 were males and 70 females.

The general health of the Patients has been satisfactory during the year, if we exclude from our comments those admitted with and suffering from organic diseases of various organs. No disease of an epidemic character has prevailed nor been present in the Asylum. There has been a remarkable absence of diarrhœa, and only a very few cases of a mild dysenteric type. Erythematous and erysipelatous inflammations have also been less frequently observed. Tubercular affections of the lungs have been observed, however, still to progress more actively than was the case some years ago, and in several cases where a tendency to this degeneration showed itself on admission the signs of its presence have become more confirmed and prominent, still thereby indicating that our sanitary arrangements have not even as yet arrived at a state of complete perfection; but it is important to place on record how much has been effected by the judicious extension of the area of the

Asylum to meet the absolutely essential requirements of the Patients, by whom it has been occupied for several years past.

During the early part of the year, small pox was epidemic in several of the Unions of your County, and during the summer, this epidemic extended itself to the Union in which your Asylum was situated, and to others surrounding it. A few cases occurred in our immediate neighbourhood. Patients afflicted with insanity had been in proximity at their homes, or in Union Workhouses, with persons suffering from this disease, and their reception here was refused and delayed in consequence. The friends of Patients coming from infected districts were prohibited from visiting at the Asylum until the epidemic had subsided, and as a precautionary measure, all the officers, attendants, servants, and resident Patients were re-vaccinated. This operation was repeated in about two months in respect of the unsuccessful cases, and of those who had since the previous operation entered your service, or been admitted as Patients, and it is with much gratitude that we are enabled to state that no case of this disease has occurred in the Asylum, and this, although several of those admitted had recently suffered from it, and that members of several of the families of those employed by you became affected. The restrictions necessarily imposed on their movements for the safety of the general community were cheerfully submitted to, and subjoined we add a Table, showing the results of re-vaccination as performed in the Asylum. During May, 705 patients, officers, attendants, and servants were vaccinated.

	Distinct marks of having been previously done.	No marks of having been previously done.	Uncertain and indistinct marks and unknown.
Of the 595 Patients, &c., who were vaccinated successfully	479	97	19
Of the 110 unsuccessful cases	81	22	7
Totals.....	560	119	26

In July, the 110 cases in which re-vaccination had proved

ineffectual, and two other persons, were again re-vaccinated with the following results:—

	Distinct marks of having been previously done.	No marks of having been previously done.	Uncertain and indistinct marks and unknown.
Of the 60 Patients who were vaccinated successfully	42	12	6
Of the 52 unsuccessful cases	39	9	4
Totals.....	81	21	10

And finally, in November, 71 patients and servants who had subsequently entered the Asylum were vaccinated.

	Distinct marks of having been previously done.	No marks of having been previously done.	Uncertain and indistinct marks and unknown.
Of the 62 Patients who were vaccinated successfully	49	5	8
Of the 9 unsuccessful cases	7	...	2
Totals.....	56	5	10

In several of the Patients and some members of your Staff, who have been vaccinated, considerable constitutional disturbance, with febrile symptoms, manifested themselves and continued observable for about one week after their appearance. In a few the arm became tense and swollen, and the lymphatic glands affected and indurated, and in a still less number small abscesses formed in the axilla which required evacuation by puncture; but in no case did any permanent injury result. The great majority of even the successful cases felt no marked inconvenience, and only a certain degree of cutaneous irritation for a few days while the vesicles were maturing. The majority of the persons operated upon were not in good health but feeble and delicate, and they generally suffered less than the more robust and better conditioned of the Insane or Staff.

The occupations and occasional recreations of the Patients continue much the same as have been formerly reported to you ; but it has been practicable, owing to the increase of the land used for farming purposes, to employ more profitably many of the Patients, whereby produce of excellent quality and at prime cost has been supplied to and consumed in the Asylum. There is still, however, some deficiency in respect of the supply of milk from our dairy, and often of potatoes, which, although planted in the most suitable land, do not invariably yield a fair crop, and often became much diseased when the prospects of a good harvest appeared certain.

During the past nine months the supply of butchers' meat has been entirely provided from fat stock bought by commission, and slaughtered on the premises here as it was required. During this period the price of meat has considerably advanced, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that although the meat from animals killed here is of excellent and uniformly good quality, and much superior in a nutritive point of view to the bulk of that formerly supplied by contract, yet no increase in the charge has resulted under this head, and a smaller issue has been found sufficient to provide the specified dietaries, and we have a much reduced production of bones from the animals having been better fed.

Australian beef and mutton, bought cooked, have been largely used during the year, and although not so much relished by the Patients as fresh meat, it has been found to be (when properly served) a very nutritious and good substitute for the home-fed articles, and the complaints, at first very loud in its abuse, have either entirely ceased, or become less general. One great point in its favour is, that it is easily digested and does not cause any special irritation or sickness, and those using it continue in good health and condition.

During the last quarter of the year, owing to the increased cost of all the chief articles of general consumption in the Asylum, and especially of the unexampled advance in the price of coals, your Committee were compelled to raise the weekly

cost from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week. Should prices again decline to their former level, a reduction in the charge of maintenance may be reasonably anticipated.

It is still satisfactory to be able to report that the profits accruing from the care of private and out County Patients in excess of the sum paid for maintenance by the Unions of your district, has been sufficient to meet the expenditure incurred in respect of the alterations, renewals, and repairs of the fabric of your Asylum.

It will also be borne in mind that owing to the recent enlargement of your Asylum in the male division, it now affords available accommodation for the reception of 760 persons, so that at the close of the present year your Committee were still in a position to receive private Patients of either sex, or take under contract Patients belonging to other Counties or Boroughs on such terms as might be agreed upon.

During the year several remedies, which have been advanced as possessing an undoubted curative influence in the treatment of the insane suffering from certain specified complications and groups of symptoms, have been administered to selected individuals in the doses recommended, and the use of the drug was continued for a time sufficient to enable us to form an estimate of its value, but in our hands no decided improvement or result has been arrived at. Care was in all cases taken to provide ourselves with these remedies prepared by the best druggists in respect of the articles being tested.

The succus conii was given to several cases who were suffering from attacks of recent or acute recurrent mania accompanied with much excess of motility and irritability, constant restlessness and sleeplessness, with agitation of manner and wild incoherence. Most of the cases continued to use this drug for about two months in gradually or rapidly increased doses, but in none to whom it was given was there any appreciable subsidence of the excessive motility and irritability of the muscular system, nor any relief from the state of mania observed. In some of the cases the course of the attack became more

alarming, and after a fair trial the use of this agent was discontinued.

The *extractum ergotæ liquidum*, which was reported to possess very beneficial effects in cases of recurrent mania, and of mania with epilepsy, by reducing the violence of the excitement, and prolonging the intervals of comparative tranquility, was found, after repeated trials in many cases of both characters, to be inoperative; and in the cases who were using this drug when the attack supervened, its intensity or duration was not mitigated or shortened, and the attacks declined as they had done on former occasions. In all of our cases the use of this remedy was continued for a couple of weeks, and in most of them its use was again resumed on the reappearance of a subsequent attack, and with similarly unsuccessful results.

The calabar bean, in the form of tincture, was experimented with in respect of its curative or arresting powers in cases of general paralysis of the insane. Nearly the whole of the cases to whom it was exhibited had already suffered from one or more attacks of epileptiform convulsions. In about one-half of the cases who were taking this remedy the disease ran on apparently without interruption, if not more rapidly than is generally the case; but in the remainder there was a subsidence of the graver symptoms for a longer or shorter duration, and in two of the persons who had used it for about two months there was also a remission in the disease, and although the persons could not be reported as recovered, there was sufficient improvement secured to enable them to return home to the care of their friends.

The chloral hydrate alone, or in combination with other remedies, has proved very effectual as an hypnotic in most cases requiring rest and sleep, with the object of avoiding exhaustion and prostration from excessive or long-continued agitation. It is not considered to be a remedy having much curative power over the progress and course of mental disease, but it is undoubtedly of high value in procuring rest and sleep without much, if any, constitutional disturbance, so that time is

afforded for the due exercise of other moral and medical treatment.

Two vacancies occurred amongst the officers of the Asylum staff. One was consequent upon the appointment of the Rev. A. L. Gore, your late Chaplain, to a living in another county. Your Storekeeper also obtained a more lucrative appointment of the same character in one of the large Workhouses of the country. Several of the attendants who had gained experience in your service were enabled to obtain a considerable increase of wages by transferring themselves to other Asylums in which they were engaged to occupy more responsible situations. A few were asked to resign from being unadapted for the work after giving it a fair trial. The largest number of changes have been in the class of female domestic servants, in which much difficulty has been experienced in finding persons active, competent, and well-conducted, who are willing to enter your service and continue in it.

Dr. Gowan, the Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer, continues to discharge his duties with great zeal and intelligence, and has, by his untiring energy, rendered himself a most valuable officer in all cases of a professional and medical character, and probably, had he proved himself to have been less efficient, it would have been necessary for you to have increased the strength of your Medical Staff by appointing a second Assistant Medical Officer.

Your Superintendent takes this opportunity of reporting how faithfully and continuously all the older members of your Staff have acted in their several capacities throughout the year. To the majority of the Attendants and Servants praise is also due for the conscientious discharge of their duties; and it has often, unfortunately, occurred that considerable sacrifices of time, labour, and anxiety have been demanded of them, which have been met with a spirit exhibiting much self-denial and love of the work in which they pass their lives.

Your Superintendent again, in presenting his 19th Report, begs to thank your Committee for their continued confidence

and support, and feels pleasure in assuring them that the Asylum still, in his opinion, appears to meet the wants and requirements of the class of Patients for whom it was provided, and that its resources are well economised and administered, is to some extent shewn from the large number of private Patients who take advantage of the privilege of entering your Asylum for treatment, when mental disease renders such a step necessary.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.