

Twenty-first annual report of the county and city of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Pearson, John.
Sherlock, James.
Bond, Alfred.
Rowe, Henry.
Palmer Phillips, Charles.
Nairne, Robert.

Publication/Creation

Worcester : printed by Knight and Co., 1874.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/my2y2nza>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The County and City

OF

WORCESTER



PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WORCESTER :

PRINTED BY KNIGHT AND CO., THE AVENUE, CROSS.

1874.

TWENTY-FIRST

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907

STATE PRINTING OFFICE

The County and City



WORKS

PAPER MANUFACTURING ASYLUM

WORKS

PRINTED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1908

Committee of Visitors for 1873.

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.

EDWARD VINCENT WHEELER, ESQ., Kyrewood House, Tenbury.

THE REV. W. W. DOUGLAS, Salwarpe Rectory, Worcester.

E. MORTON, ESQ., Kidderminster.

A. H. ROYDS, ESQ., Great Malvern.

C. M. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern.

REV. JAMES COOK, Peopleton, Pershore.

G. W. HASTINGS, ESQ., Barnard's Green, Great Malvern.

FOR THE CITY.

E. WALL, ESQ. (Mayor), Worcester.

J. W. LEA, ESQ., Upper Wick, Worcester.

F. WOODWARD, ESQ., Lark Hill, Worcester.

R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., Worcester.

Medical Officer and Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent.

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.

M I S S G I D D I N G S.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

THE
TWENTY-FIRST 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, 1874, and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester within twenty days of the 22nd of December, 1873, pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting to the Court and Council their continued and entire confidence in Dr. Sherlock, whose additional duties and responsibilities, owing to the increased, and we fear we must add still increasing, number of patients, have only tended to develop his high qualities as head of this important institution. We refer to the Commissioners' Report (Schedule 1) in confirmation of this expression of our approval.

The conduct of all the subordinate officers of the Asylum has been highly satisfactory during the past year, and that of the attendants and servants, with very few exceptions, has met with the approval of your Committee.

The contracts with Northamptonshire for the reception of their patients here have been terminated by arrange-

ment; one-half of their patients have been removed, and the remainder will be shortly.

The only patients then remaining under contract will be 15 males from Durham.

The rate of maintenance was raised from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. per head per week from the 1st May last, owing to the high price of meat, coals, and almost every other article of general consumption.

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

At the last visit of the House Committee in 1872, and at the last visit of the present year, the numbers stood as under:—

		Males.	..	Females.
Nov. 1872.	County Patients	276	..	329
	Private Patients	8	..	13
	Contract Patients	15	..	20
		—		—
		299	..	362
		—		—
Nov. 1873.	County Patients	292	..	338
	Private Patients	5	..	18
	Contract Patients	26	..	8
		—		—
		323	..	364
		—		—

So that, excluding out-county and private patients, there was an increase during the past year of 16 males and 9 females chargeable to the Unions in the county and city of Worcester.

The profit on the contract and out-county patients during the year has been £576. 1s. 8d., and on the private patients £260. 13s. 1d. These sums, with the balance in hand last year, have defrayed the entire cost of repairs for the year, leaving a balance of £73. 12s. 8d.

We append an abstract of the Repairs and Buildings' Accounts, also the usual statement of the Mortgage Debt (Schedule 2), and the Chaplain's Report (Schedule 3).

The two retiring county members will be the Rev. James Cook, who has attended 10 times, and Mr. Morton, who has attended 12 times. Mr. Berington had also attended 12 times, and the decision as to retirement was taken by lot. The following is a table of the attendances:—

	No. of Attendances.
The Earl of Dudley	2
R. P. Amphlett, Esq. M.P.	4
G. W. Hastings, Esq.	6
Rev. John Pearson (Chairman)	16
Rev. C. J. Sale	14
E. V. Wheeler, Esq.	13
Rev. W. W. Douglas	16
A. H. Royds, Esq.	16
C. M. Berington, Esq.	12
E. Morton, Esq.	12
Rev. J. Cook	10
The Mayor of Worcester (E. Wall, Esq.)	-
J. W. Lea, Esq.	1
R. E. Barnett, Esq.	11
F. Woodward, Esq.	7

The practice of purchasing fat stock and slaughtering it on the premises continues successful. The meat is of a better quality, and the cost is less than it would now be under the contract system. The Committee make their purchases through their own bailiff, thus saving a considerable item in commission.

Deputations from several Boards of Guardians visited the Asylum during the past year. We append extracts from the reports of three who left records of their visits:

WORCESTER UNION, 10th April, 1873.—“The Committee desire to state that they consider the establishment is admirably managed, and reflects the greatest credit upon Dr. Sherlock, the Medical Superintendent, and the other officers by whom he is assisted.”

BROMSGROVE UNION, 6 Sept., 1873.—“The Committee beg to testify their entire satisfaction with all the arrangements of the esta-

“ bishment, which appears to be exceedingly well managed, the inmates
 “ clean and well cared for, and everything provided which may conduce
 “ to their comfort and happiness.”

KIDDERMINSTER UNION, 7 Aug., 1873.—“ The Committee desire
 “ to express their gratification at the very excellent arrangements of the
 “ Asylum, evidencing, as they do on all sides, the desire of the autho-
 “ rities for the comfort, recreation, and recovery of the unfortunate
 “ inmates.”

At Midsummer last, the Committee presented to the Court and Council, a Report in which they recommended that additional Baths and Water-closets should be provided on both sides of the house, and that the Laundry should be extended. That report incorporated an elaborate Report of the House Committee on the same subject, giving in tables all details, showing the existing accommodation and proposed additions, and a Report from Mr. Rowe, the Architect, with the particulars of the works recommended, and an estimate of the cost. The Committee asked the Court and Council for a grant of £2,300 to defray the entire cost, including Architect's commission, Clerk of the Works, &c. The Court and Council received the Report, and made an order for granting the necessary funds, but coupled the order with a permission to the Committee to substitute earth-closets for water-closets if on full consideration they found such substitution practical and advantageous.

At Michaelmas, the Committee presented a further Special Report, informing the Court and Council, “ That
 “ having fully investigated the matter they did not consider
 “ the adoption of earth-closets suitable in substitution of
 “ water-closets, and thereupon proceeded to advertise for
 “ Tenders for carrying out the works upon the original
 “ plans; but that the lowest tender—that of Messrs.
 “ Wood & Sons, exceeded Mr. Rowe's estimate by £955,
 “ and that, under the circumstances, the Committee were
 “ unable to accept the Tender.”

The Court upon this Report rescinded the order made at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, intimating that further information was required,—

Firstly--Why the bathing operations could not be carried on on several days, so as to prevent the necessity of the additional bathing accommodation ;

Secondly—As to the difference in cost of earth-closets and water-closets, and the reasons against the adoption of the former.

The Town Council simply made an order receiving the Committee's " Further Report."

In this state of things, the Committee at their November meeting, desired Dr. Sherlock to make a Special Report to the December meeting, upon the points raised by the Court, as well as upon the proposed extensions generally, and directed Mr. Rowe to report upon the comparative cost of earth and water-closets.

Three members of the Committee, with Dr. Sherlock and Mr. Rowe, visited the Shrewsbury Asylum, at Bicton, where earth-closets are in general use, and, after careful examination and enquiry, were unanimously of opinion that they are utterly unfit for adoption within the walls of Lunatic Asylums where the water supply and drainage arrangements are adequate for water-closets.

At their meeting on the 1st of December, the Committee received and fully considered Dr. Sherlock's and Mr. Rowe's Reports, which are appended in Schedule No. 4 ; and at a special meeting held on the 13th of December, came to the following resolution :—

The Committee having again, in consequence of the suggestions of the Court of Quarter Sessions, very fully considered the question of the Bathing arrangements at present in force at the Asylum, and also the question of the adoption of Earth-closets instead of Water-closets, and the comparative cost of the two systems, is unanimously of opinion that the necessity, already fully reported upon, exists for the additional Baths ; that the reasons given by Dr. Sherlock in

his Report are conclusive to show the undesirability of increasing the number of bathing days, and that the proposed additions to the bathing accommodation are therefore absolutely necessary. Also that further enquiry has fully confirmed their view, that Earth-closets cannot be adopted with any advantage in the Asylum, and that, if adopted, their cost would exceed that of additional Water-closets. Resolved therefore, that the Court and Council be applied to for the sum of £3,300, to enable the Committee to carry out the proposed extensions according to the approved Plans.

For further details as to the reasons which guided your Committee in coming to the foregoing resolution, they beg to refer the Court and Council to the Reports (subjoined) of Dr. Sherlock and Mr. Rowe, which were submitted to the Committee, and considered and approved by them before being finally accepted.

It only remains for the Committee to apply formally for a grant of £3,300, to enable them to carry out the works. The County's share will be £2,933. 6s. 8d., and the City's £366. 13s. 4d.

Messrs. Wood & Sons' tender for the work at £2,985 has (as the Court has been already informed) been provisionally accepted.

The approved Plans and original Estimate again accompany this Report.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PEARSON,

CHAIRMAN.

Worcester, 13th Dec., 1873.

[SCHEDULE No. 1.]

(COPY.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ Worcester County Asylum,
 “ 21st February, 1873.

“ Yesterday we commenced, and to-day we finished, our periodical
 “ inspection of this Asylum. Since our colleagues’ visit in March of
 “ last year, the patients have increased in number—they are now 661, of
 “ whom 301 are males and 360 are females. The total number given
 “ includes 8 males and 15 females belonging to the private class, and 35
 “ out-county patients, of whom 20 women were received under a
 “ contract with Northamptonshire, and 15 men from the county of
 “ Durham.

“ The maintenance charges are now 8s. 9d. per week for paupers
 “ from Unions in the county and city of Worcester, and 14s. per week
 “ for out-county paupers. The payments for private patients vary from
 “ 8s. 9d. to 15s.

“ The changes which have taken place among those detained here
 “ have been—

	M.	F.	M.	F.
“ By admission	61	71	72	86
“ By re-admission	11	15		
“ By discharge			29	34
“ By death			29	26

“ Of the discharged, 24 men and 30 women are reported to have
 “ recovered.

“ Two males and 2 females are absent on trial.

“ In every case of death but one, *post mortem* examinations were
 “ made of the bodies of the deceased patients, but there has been only
 “ one inquest by the Coroner. The Jury returned a verdict that the
 “ deceased died from natural causes, but observed that the bruises on
 “ her body at the time of her admission should be the subject of enquiry

“ by the Local Government Board. This case was communicated to our
 “ office. Two male patients were found dead in bed, the cause of death
 “ being epilepsy ; with these exceptions the mortality calls for no
 “ observation beyond this remark, viz., that many of the admissions
 “ appear to have been of moribund persons, *e. g.*—9 deaths took place
 “ within two months of admission, some of them within a very few
 “ days. We regret very much that the propriety of removal of the
 “ insane to the Asylum in an earlier stage of their malady is not
 “ sufficiently considered.

“ There is no record of any resort to restraint since the last visit,
 “ but in the interval 13 men and 17 women have been placed in
 “ seclusion, the former altogether upon 72, the latter upon 109,
 “ occasions.

“ A very large proportion of the patients on the books are infirm.
 “ We found in our passage through the wards 23 men and 26 women in
 “ bed from various causes, some of them in a dying condition ; and we
 “ learnt that 63 male patients and 117 female patients of the pauper
 “ class, besides 6 of each sex among the private patients, were under
 “ medical treatment.

“ When small-pox prevailed in this neighbourhood some months
 “ ago, the patients, officers, attendants, and servants of this Asylum
 “ were, as a precautionary measure, all vaccinated, but no epidemic has
 “ broken out in the Asylum. The visitation of patients by friends
 “ coming from infected districts was also forbidden, and patients from
 “ those districts were refused.

“ We yesterday saw every patient on the books, except the 2 men
 “ and 2 women absent on trial, heard all who showed any disposition
 “ to speak to us, and ourselves entered into conversation with many.
 “ The general demeanour was most orderly : we rarely see in our
 “ visits to Asylums such entire absence of excitement in the patients ;
 “ the men and women were also well and neatly dressed, and in many
 “ ways shewed that the staff of attendants did its duty thoroughly,
 “ though it is certainly not too strong in numbers. We were glad to
 “ see in several wards the attendance of a married couple upon the
 “ infirm men and idiot boys. A second male night attendant has been
 “ appointed since our colleagues were here, and the suicidal and
 “ epileptic, with few exceptions, have been brought together at night to
 “ admit of more strict supervision. The wet and dirty cases now
 “ average 16 in the male, and 32 in the female division.

“ We were exceedingly glad to hear that the Committee of Visitors
 “ has ordered that a subdued light of gas should be kept up at night in
 “ all the passages, corridors, and attendants' rooms. In the Infirmary
 “ occupied by patients seriously ill, or suicidally disposed, a light is also
 “ burnt all night.

" Every part of the building was yesterday visited by us, and
 " many of the wards were again inspected to-day, also the work-
 " shops and Chapel. We found many of the corridors and day rooms
 " bright with Christmas decorations, and nowhere any want of good
 " order. Painting of the walls is in progress, especially in No. 5 Male
 " Ward, but arrangements have been made which prevent any incon-
 " venience to the patients. In No. 5 Female Ward we noticed the
 " absence of under-blankets on several beds, but elsewhere the bedding
 " was quite sufficient. Ventilation was perfect throughout the building,
 " if we except No. 7, which was occupied by ten men in bed, but on our
 " second visit to that ward it was also free from offensive smell. The
 " beds here appear to be too crowded: less crowding of beds in many
 " dormitories would be an improvement.

" Yesterday we were present when dinner was served to the women
 " in various wards, and to-day we attended at the dinner-hour in the
 " male wards. The food put upon the table for the female patients
 " yesterday was Australian meat, with rice; to-day the men had potato
 " and meat pie. The conduct of the patients was as orderly at this
 " meal as during the rest of our visit, and all seemed satisfied, though
 " next to nothing was left when dinner was over. In answer to our
 " enquiry in regard to dietary, we find that it is as good as it was when
 " the Asylum was visited in March last, and that Canadian pork is now
 " on trial once a week. According to our experience there can be no
 " question that any reduction of dietary would be attended with very
 " mischievous consequences. A large proportion of the persons admitted
 " here arrive in a state of great physical prostration; their bodily health
 " has to be built up, as it were; and then, to ameliorate their mental
 " condition, a good diet must be maintained.

" The bathing arrangements have been improved, but only to this
 " extent. By bathing on two days in the week all the male patient
 " have clean water. In the female division there is but one bathing
 " day, and at least two patients use the same water. The baths are so
 " few in the female division, and the bath rooms there are so small, that
 " some remedy for the existing defects is urgently called for. We
 " believe that a general bath room for the men and another for the
 " women would be valuable additions to this Asylum. The water closets
 " in both divisions, now so few, might then be multiplied by conversion
 " in some wards of the single bath rooms.

" We remark that, to meet the contingency of an outbreak of fire
 " in this building, there is no system of hydrants, but the hoses, upon
 " which reliance is placed, receive, we are told, constant attention.

" Since Lady-day last our colleagues' recommendation of purchase
 " by the Committee, of fat stock for slaughter on the premises, has been
 " adopted with satisfactory results.

“The Chapel, which we looked at before we concluded our inspection to-day, appears to be now scarcely large enough for the numbers in this Asylum, but the difficulty is met by two services on Sundays, and a third on Wednesdays; the male patients on Sundays average 185, the women 235.

“The ward returns shew that of the men now on the books, 58 work on the farm and 71 at various trades; 90 women sew, 68 are employed in the laundry, and 17 in the kitchen. Altogether 200 males and 225 females are usefully employed. We saw many in the female division at needlework, and some men occupied at the shops, others were painting the wards now in course of renovation, and not a few going to or returning from out-door labour.

“For the amusement of the patients there is a brass band, consisting of 14 attendants. In the large hall were acted, at Christmas, two farces. The last concert was on Thursday. About 400 patients attend the weekly dances. We heard with pleasure that several of the men now working here at trades were taught so to work since their admission; and we think that if a school were started, many adults and boys and girls on the books of the Asylum might be thereby improved.

“It will be seen from our Report that this Asylum still shews the results of good and careful management.

“CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, } COMMISSIONERS
 “ROBERT NAIRNE, } IN LUNACY.”

[SCHEDULE No. 2.]

REPAIRS ACCOUNT, 1873.

		RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.
1872.	Balance brought forward (see page 17, 20th Annual Report)				133	8	6
Feb. 3.	By Profit on Northampton Patients to the 31st December last	69	0	0			
	„ Ditto Durham	51	15	0			
	„ Ditto Ross		8	3			
	„ Ditto Aston	1	6	3			
	„ Ditto Private Patients	69	3	4			
		<hr/>			191	12	10
May 5.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients to 31st March last	88	15	3			
	„ Ditto Durham	50	12	6			
	„ Ditto Private Patients	68	12	8			
		<hr/>			208	0	5
Aug. 4.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients to 30th June last	114	3	5			
	„ Ditto Durham	46	5	8			
	„ Ditto Private Patients	63	6	0			
		<hr/>			223	15	1
Nov. 3.	„ Ditto Northampton Patients to 30th September last	109	8	3			
	„ Ditto Durham	44	7	1			
	„ Ditto Private Patients	59	11	1			
		<hr/>			213	6	5
					<u>£970</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

1873.	EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.	
Feb. 3.	Paid General Repairs, for Christmas Quarter, as per book	258	12	9			
May 5.	Paid General Repairs, for Lady Day Quarter, as per book	200	6	8			
Aug. 4.	Paid General Repairs, for Midsummer Quarter, as per book	211	18	3			
Nov. 3.	Paid General Repairs, for Michaelmas Quarter, as per book	225	12	11			
		<hr/>			896	10	7
	Balance	73	12	8			
		<hr/>			<u>£970</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

1872.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
	Balance (see 20th Annual Report, page 18)	101	18	6
<hr/>				
1873.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 4.	Ellington & Ridley—Carpet	26	12	3
	Turley & Co.—Paper	6	18	0
May 4.	Marris & Norton—Chairs	17	14	0
<hr/>				
		51	4	3
	Balance	50	14	3
<hr/>				
		£101	18	6
<hr/>				

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
	79,716	14	0	9,194	9	4	88,911	3	4
Paid off	48,889	9	8	5,491	3	2	54,380	12	10
Balance now due . . £	30,827	4	4	3,703	6	2	34,530	10	6

(Signed)

J. PEARSON.

[SCHEDULE No. 3.]

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

There is no need in this my second Report to speak extensively of my work so far as it affects myself. My impressions of it remain much as they were after six months' experience at the close of last year. Notwithstanding the common ideas entertained respecting Asylums for the insane, no doubt rests in my mind that there is still a spiritual field left for the watchful labourer,—the one, I mean, who looks day by day for the favourable time which comes periodically in a large number of cases, when (so to say) the mental soil begins to be unbound from the frosts which seemed to have wrapped it almost in the *rigor* of death, when with thankfulness for the refreshing change it opens sufficiently to receive natural impressions undistorted, and with them the good seed of God's Word. Such most likely is the intention of the Committee in arranging that this seed should be always at hand, and such at least is the feeling which has ever inspired my endeavours here, inducing me not to confine my private ministrations to a threefold visitation of all the Wards during the week, but to exceed this regulation when I have thought it necessary or useful. Without doubt there are difficulties in an Asylum Chaplaincy not experienced elsewhere, and the office seeming to lack some of those adventitious aids to an ordinary pastoral charge in a social view and otherwise, your Chaplain is thankful when he meets with a favourable recognition of his work from whatever source and in whatever form.

Whether my ministrations have tended in any degree to accelerate the recovery of any class of patients, it is not for me to say; indeed it would be hard to judge. I can only hope they have. If kindly words to the misanthrope, cheerful thoughts for the desponding, soothing expressions to the discontented and impatient, &c., mingled with declarations of that undying love and forgiveness breathed throughout the Gospels for all mankind, could have availed to that end, I have good hope my labours have not been in vain. It has certainly been pleasant to receive from some of those discharged from time to time deeply thankful acknowledgments of the religious comfort placed within their

reach, as well as of any personal kindness I have been able to show them.

Besides the weekly visitations to which I have alluded I have adhered to the general regulation regarding the daily visitation of the Hospitals, and ministered to the sick by reading and prayer in private, or in small gatherings as convenience or as occasion required. Not for half a dozen days throughout the year have the Hospitals been left unattended by myself or others acting for me.

The Sunday services in Chapel have been as aforesaid. At those in the morning I have generally alternated the Litany with the Communion Service. Sermons have been delivered at all Sunday services, on Christmas Day, and Good Friday, except when the Holy Communion has been administered, which has happened seven times since my last Report, the communicants averaging 14 males and 14 females. I have only once had occasion to administer Holy Communion privately, and that not to an ordinary patient, but the farm servant, who died at the Asylum. On Wednesdays I have read Morning Prayer usually with the Litany at the Chapel. There have been no variations from the prescribed public services except on Sunday, the 28th September, which we marked as a day of Thanksgiving for Harvest in the manner now common, and on Wednesday last, when we adopted the Form of Prayer recommended by the Primate for the increased supply of Missionaries.

The 8 o'clock prayers in the house on all mornings except when there is service at the Chapel, seem to me to have been well attended and generally productive of good.

The musical part of our worship has been highly satisfactory on the whole. For the last three months Mrs. Bond has given her services at the harmonium as often as possible, and we trust that the impetus we have given to a still greater interest in sacred music will tend to increased efficiency.

We have had no further supply of Prayer Books, but I shall shortly have to ask for some, as the demand for them begins to be felt. We have yet Bibles and Hymn Books in stock.

There seems to have been greater interest in the Library on the part of the more intelligent patients, and the books to which I referred last year as offered by the S.P.C.K., and which reached me on the 20th January last to the number of 30, have been generally popular and useful.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,
Faithfully, your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND,
CHAPLAIN.

Powick, December 10th, 1873.

[SCHEDULE No. 4.]

DR. SHERLOCK'S REPORT.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
POWICK, NEAR WORCESTER,
DECEMBER 1ST, 1873.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the direction of the Committee of Visitors that their Superintendent should make a special report at their next meeting on the subject of Earth Closets, and that he should also report as to the practicability of making such bathing arrangements as would render the provision of an additional number of baths unnecessary, as also in respect of the extension of the laundry accommodation, and more especially that of the wash house, and as to means to facilitate and provide for the proper drying of the clothing, he begs to submit as follows:—

To enable the Committee to clearly understand the position in which the Asylum is now placed, it is necessary to refer to its gradual enlargement by various additions, extending over the 21 years during which it has been in operation.

Annexed is a statement (Table 1) shewing the accommodation provided for patients at the date of its opening in August 1852, when it was calculated that the Asylum could receive 202 patients in equal proportion of each sex.

Soon after the opening of the Asylum it was found that the number of patients received and remaining under treatment so considerably exceeded the accommodation provided, that steps were taken for its enlargement in respect of both the male and female departments, and in 1856 two dormitory wards, capable of accommodating 110 patients—55 of each sex—were completed; thus raising the total accommodation of the Asylum to about 320 patients. The patients who during the night occupied these two new dormitory wards were during the day distributed

through the several wards of the original buildings. These additional wards are marked 7 on Table 1, shewing the accommodation provided for the patients.

Owing to the gradual and steady increase in the number of the female patients, as also to the debilitated and infirm condition of a large number of the patients of this sex, it was in a few years found impossible to treat the then existing number of patients in the Asylum in the wards provided for their reception, and in 1861 there was completed a semi-detached infirmary ward for female patients, estimated to accommodate 40 inmates. This ward is marked F. 8 on Table 1.

The numbers of the female patients still continuing to increase, it again became necessary to provide a comprehensive scheme of enlargement for their accommodation, and accordingly, in 1863, a detached block for the patients of this sex was opened, capable of accommodating 105 of the more orderly, convalescent, and industrious female inmates. This ward is marked F. 9 on Table 1.

Since this date no addition has been made to the female accommodation.

In 1866, the male patients having increased in number so much in excess of the accommodation provided for their reception, it was determined to convert the Superintendent's residence into dormitories, thus providing beds for 56 male patients with their attendants. These patients during the day were distributed throughout the existing wards of the original buildings. These are marked "Dormitories" on Table 1.

In 1871, owing to the still increasing demand for accommodation of male patients, and the large number resident in the Asylum in excess of those for whom it was provided, a new semi-detached building, generally similar in its character to that provided for the females in 1863, was built and brought into occupation. This building was intended to provide accommodation for 134 male patients of a quiet, industrious, orderly, and convalescent class. This block is marked M. 8 on Table 1.

During the construction of this ward it was forced upon the attention of your Superintendent, who made representations to the Committee, that the number of single rooms for the care and protection of agitated patients had not kept pace with the other accommodation provided; and, to prevent the recurrence of accidents, and promote

the protection and recovery of those requiring single rooms at night, it was resolved to annex a one-storied building, containing eight single rooms, to the ward which received this particular class of patients.

No further addition has been made to the Asylum, and by various arrangements it is now calculated that the Asylum can receive and provide accommodation for 750 patients.

The original buildings of the Asylum were intended to accommodate 101 patients of each sex, and each division was provided with six baths, eight water-closets, and 17 basins in their lavatories. The wards were so arranged that six classifications could be adopted in regard of each sex. It will thus be seen that the baths were provided originally in the proportion of 1 to 17 patients, the water-closets of 1 to 13, and the basins in lavatories of 1 to 6.

Ten of the wards of the original construction were intended to receive from 16 to 21 patients. The remaining two were sick rooms, and were only intended for seven patients of each sex, and, being on the second floor, were found inconvenient and inaccessible.

In the first enlargement of the Asylum it had become manifest to the Committee that the wards were capable of accommodating during the day a considerably larger number of patients than was originally intended, and to provide the necessary extension at the least possible cost, sleeping accommodation only was provided elsewhere, and during the day the patients were distributed amongst the wards for which they appeared most adapted. While water-closets and lavatories were provided in the new dormitories in sufficient proportion for the use of the patients during the night, no change or increase was introduced into the originally constructed wards consequent on the increased number of patients occupying them during the day.

When the Asylum has been, as on many occasions, overcrowded, a ward originally constructed to accommodate 21 patients has been occupied during the day by as many as from 65 to 70 patients.

In the new accommodation which has been provided in the Infirmary ward for women, and in the detached blocks for males and females respectively, there is a fair proportion of water-closets, baths, and lavatories for the number of patients for whom they were designed, and more

especially so in the last constructed detached block for males.

It will be remembered that the two detached blocks with the Infirmary ward collectively accommodate 279 patients, which number deducted from 750, the full complement of patients which the Asylum is now capable of receiving, leaves 471 patients to be accommodated in the original wards during the day, with the additional sleeping dormitories since constructed for their use by night.

The insufficiency of the water-closets, baths, and lavatories has arisen in the manner explained by the successive additions to the sleeping accommodation of the Asylum, and has been repeatedly remarked upon and reported to you by the Commissioners in Lunacy in several successive years (see 18th Report, page 13 ; 19th Report, page 11 ; and 20th Report, page 11). The deficiency in these respects, which has been gradually increasing owing to the larger number of resident patients, has never been met by any attempt to restore the balance to its original proportion. Table No. 2, annexed to this Report, gives the various wards with the number of patients formerly and at present resident in them, as also the number of baths, water-closets, and basins in lavatories. It also shews the number of baths, water-closets, and basins in lavatories when the proposed additions have been introduced.

There are now 18 baths for the use of all the patients in the Asylum—an equal number in the male and female divisions, placed respectively in seven female and six male wards.

In a properly constructed bath a sufficient quantity of water can be supplied and run off to bathe a patient, in from four to five minutes, the process occupying, with the utmost expedition, some six further minutes. It thus takes, with the present number of patients, in any ward or block, from six to nine hours to bathe the whole of them, in fact the operation covers the available working hours of an entire day. The size of the bath rooms in the old wards is also so very contracted and inadequate as not to admit of facilities for properly carrying on this operation, and, in consequence, much confusion always arises.

On the day when the patients are bathed, clean linen is supplied them, and if the bathing were distributed over several days, the stocks of clothing in the wards would

have to be much increased at a considerable outlay, as the laundry arrangements are not sufficiently capacious to admit of receiving clothes from various departments every day of the week.

The supply of water for the baths and water-closets is quite adequate. By extending the number of bath days much inconvenience and disadvantage would arise in the conduct of the Asylum from having necessarily to close all wards against inspection during the time of the continuance of bathing.

On the other hand, if the days are not extended it would be attended with great detriment and confusion to the inmates of any ward that patients from one department should be brought to bath in another, and only disorder, discomfort, and untidiness would result, as the attendants and patients so intruded upon would be interfered with, and their normal occupations and engagements rendered nearly impossible.

The male patients are now bathed on two days in the week—the industrious workers on Saturday, and the feeble, chronic, demented, and agitated (occupying the old wards) on Thursday; while in the female department the bathing is restricted to one day—Thursday—when the whole of that division of the Asylum is necessarily closed against visitors, and all work by tradesmen and necessary repairs suspended.

In the proposed new arrangement for bathing, it is intended to place, for each division, six or eight baths with proper screens, in a general room with adjoining dressing rooms, and to these the patients of each sex can be conducted by their attendants, the bathing properly superintended, and the time occupied by the bathing in each ward will be very much reduced. Owing to the character of the patients in several departments of the Asylum, such as the Infirmary wards, the wards for feeble and helpless, the wards for acute cases, and the wards for idiots and epileptics, it is imperatively forced upon us to retain some provision for bathing to meet casualties and emergencies; but, if the new system be carried out, the general bathing can be accomplished much more effectually, be better superintended, and with much saving of time.

From this it will be evident that it is not desirable to introduce into the bath room of any ward the patients and

attendants of another department, and this for the reasons assigned, and that unless a general bath room be provided containing a sufficient number of baths for the use of the patients generally who are able to be taken thereto, no saving of time in the conduct of the work can be effected ; nor can effectual supervision be secured during the process by the Matron and Head Male Attendant, which is always desirable for medical and sanitary reasons. When bathing is going on simultaneously in many wards, as is the case at present, such supervision is impossible. Reports of the condition of the persons of patients are thus not made with that accuracy which is so desirable, and persons suffering from various states of disease or injury are more likely to be overlooked and not reported upon. To increase the number of bathing days with our present number and existing arrangements of baths, unless patients (which is very objectionable) should be taken to several wards at the same time, is most undesirable ; and, in addition, each ward and department has not a staff sufficient to superintend the process, if the patients were distributed over several wards, and it would result in violent conduct and much irritation were the attendants of other wards to undertake the work. Besides, the latter could not be spared from the supervision of their own department ; and, from being more or less unacquainted with the peculiarities of the persons they were bathing, they would either permit the bathing to be done inefficiently, the reports made would be less satisfactory, or, if carried out thoroughly, the patients would be more irritated and less under control.

It has thus been shewn that wards originally constructed to hold 202 patients, and having proper bath, water-closet, and lavatory accommodation for that number of persons, are now so arranged and worked that during the day the number of patients in them is more than doubled. The night arrangements are suitable and adequate, but to complete their necessary sanitary conditions in both the male and female divisions during the day, the additional water-closets, basins in lavatories, and a general bath room, should be supplied.

EARTH CLOSETS.

When the Committee of Visitors some months ago were recommended by the Court of Quarter Sessions to

take into consideration, and, if practicable, adopt Earth-closets in lieu of Water-closets in the proposed extensions, information was sought from all the Asylums of the country in respect of the fitness of Earth-closets for the use of insane patients. Applications were made to 59 County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals for the insane, and replies were received from the Superintendents of 52. Twenty-seven Asylums were using Water-closets, but in several of them Earth-closets had been tried and found not to answer, as at Northampton, Somerset, and Surrey, and the Superintendents reported unfavourably of them in comparison with Water-closets.

In 25 Asylums the Superintendents reported that Earth-closets were in use. In two Asylums, Broadmoor and Shrewsbury, they were said to be in use in all situations; ten confined their use to out-of-door situations, seven to ground floor wards only, two to ground and first floor wards, and four used Earth Commodes of various construction in special departments. Thirteen of the Superintendents where Earth-closets are in use, reported unfavourably of them, while the Superintendents of five Asylums where they are in use stated that they answer well.

The Superintendents of nearly all the Asylums where Earth-closets have been in use state that they require more care and attention than Water-closets, and the majority speak of them as emitting most offensive odours if the least neglect be permitted. In several Asylums where they have been in use they have been replaced by Water-closets. In the last report of the Isle of Man Asylum, dated July, 1873, the following paragraph occurs:—
 “Water-closets have been substituted for Earth-closets throughout the Asylum. The desirability and advantage of this change no words of mine can express.”

The Superintendent of Broadmoor Asylum reports that the experiment with Earth-closets has there “been a very complete one. The result has been to prove that they are a shocking nuisance indoors, and to be avoided wherever the water supply and sewerage are reasonably good.” In the pamphlet published and circulated by Moule’s Patent Earth Closet Company, testimonials from these two last named Asylums are given, speaking favourably of their suitability by the Clerks of the Works, but subsequent experience has proved

them unsuitable, and the Superintendents, as above stated, report their removal. The Superintendents of Berks, Caterham, Colney Hatch, Kent, Leavesden, and Rainhill report equally unfavourably of them, and in Kent they have been replaced by Water-closets in all the wards, and their use confined to out-of-door situations.

The weight of evidence appears to your Superintendent to prove clearly that they are less effectual than Water-closets, that they require much greater attention and care, that they are frequently very offensive and pollute the atmosphere, and that their use should be confined to airing courts.

In constructing a new Asylum some of the objections to their use can be partially removed by placing Earth-closets in situations where they can be charged with dry earth, and the soil removed from the outside of the building, but where the closets are placed, as in this Asylum, in exposed situations, much inconvenience and nuisance would arise from the filling and emptying process.

If Earth-closets were fixed on the first floor wards, considerable inconvenience would result from having daily to carry earth for their supply through the wards occupied by the patients, and this would be much more inconvenient and undesirable in female wards, where men would daily have to enter at an early hour. Where Earth-closets are in use, it is absolutely essential in an Asylum to provide some paid labour for the daily attention and supervision of providing them with dry earth and removing the contents of the tanks. It is also necessary to have some provision by means of which dry earth may be procurable at all seasons for the supply of the Closets, and this must entail considerable expense in erecting a building for stowage of earth during the summer, or of constantly having some artificial means of drying earth during the winter. The product of the use of Water Closets is equally applicable to land in the form of sewage, and at present this is constantly carried out, and entails no charge for labour, and appears to be equally valuable as a fertilising agent.

Since the last visit of the Committee several members of your Board, accompanied by the County Surveyor and your Superintendent, visited the Shrewsbury Asylum, where Earth-closets were known to be in use, both in ground floor and first floor wards. Without exception,

the whole of these closets were more or less offensive, and some of them painfully so, although it had been attempted to overcome the nuisance by the copious use of chloride of lime, a strong odour of which could be readily perceived everywhere. In the first floor wards, where shoots were employed to conduct the soil to tanks or vaults on the ground underneath, this was especially the case, and much inconvenience was stated to frequently arise from the earth and soil, in its passage downwards, adhering to the inside of the shoot. In several of the Earth-closets examined, the deposit of the dried ashes upon the pan was accompanied with the raising of so much dust as must necessarily soil the dress of any person using the closet; probably, however, this would be less likely to occur were earth or clay in use. In reply to our enquiries, it was reported that, in the morning when the tanks or vaults were being emptied from the outside, a most offensive odour was found to enter and penetrate into the building owing to a back draught from the outside through the pipes. It was said to be perceptible for some considerable time afterwards. In a sanitary point of view, your Superintendent is therefore forced to report upon Earth-closets very unfavourably, not only in respect of those as seen at Shrewsbury, but in many other Asylums of the country where they have been seen and inspected by him.

The Commissioners in Lunacy also, in reply to your enquiries, stated that they were less serviceable for Asylum use than Water-closets, and were found not to answer so well.

So far as the examination extended, the members of your Board concluded that they were equally liable to get out of order as Water-closets, and several were found without earth or ashes, some acting imperfectly, and a few not at all.

Mr. Rowe will report regarding the comparative cost of the Earth and Water-closets as falling more within his province.

LAUNDRY EXTENSIONS.

Since the opening of the Asylum no addition has been made to our laundry buildings, which, with the exception of extended artificial drying space, is now in the same state as when the Asylum was opened.

The number of articles of clothing washed in your laundry from week to week is nearly 10,000, and to enable us to accomplish the work without an extended use of machinery, a gradually increasing number of the female patients have to be sent daily to assist in executing the work of this department. Latterly the crowding has become so excessive that there is not room to conduct the work properly without much confusion, and consequent risk of the patients irritating each other by being forced to work in such close contact. This state of matters was several times pointed out to the Visiting Subcommittee, and when the extension of Water-closets and Baths was recently under consideration, your Superintendent was again forced to submit this question and ask for increased space.

The position of the new female bath room and dressing room would necessitate the roofing in of a slip of ground to the north extremity of the laundry wash-house, and, were that ground occupied and no extension made to the wash-house, much more expensive structural alterations would be forced upon you for consideration and adoption at some subsequent and early date.

The available space at our disposal for drying the clothes in inclement weather is at such seasons quite inadequate, and at such times it is frequently impossible and always difficult to obtain the return of the linen from the laundry at the appointed day and hours. Provision has been made in the plans sent in, to remedy this defect.

In a sanitary point of view your Superintendent is forced, in conclusion, to state his opinion that the proposed additions to the Water-closet, Bath, and Lavatory accommodation are absolutely necessary to enable the Asylum to meet the purposes for which it is designed, and that in these respects, and also as regards the Laundry department, it is insufficient for the present and prospective number of patients.

J. SHERLOCK, M.D.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

TABLE No. 1.

Accommodation provided for Male and Female Patients at the opening of the Asylum in August, 1852, and at subsequent dates.

WARDS.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Single Rooms.	No. of Baths.	No. of W. C.'s.	No. of Basins in Lavatory.
	Beds.				
1852, M. 1	4 (16)	5	1	1	3
2	4 (16)	5	1	1	3
3	2 (8)	8	1	2	3
4	2 (8)	8	1	2	3
5	2 (8)	12	1	1	3
6	1 (5)	2	1*	1	2
	15 (61)	40	6	8	17
1856, M. 7	5 (57)	3	1*	2	5
1866, "Dormitories" ...	10 (56)	0	0	2	4
1871, M. 8	11 (124)	10	4	11	18
1852, F. 1	4 (16)	5	1	1	3
2	4 (16)	5	1	1	3
3	2 (8)	8	1	2	3
4	2 (8)	8	1	2	3
5	2 (8)	12	1	1	3
6	1 (5)	2	1*	1	2
	15 (61)	40	6	8	17
1856, F. 7	5 (57)	3	1*	2	5
1861, F. 8	5 (32)	8	2	2	3
1863, F. 9	8 (96)	9	2	6	19

* In the Bath Rooms of the Wards so marked, which are now only occupied at night as Dormitories, the baths have been removed and the rooms converted into single rooms for patients, or applied for the attendants in charge.

TABLE No. 2.

WARDS.	Sex.		No. of Patients at present.	No. of Patients formerly resident.	No. of Baths as at present.	No. of W. C.'s.	No. of Basins in Lavatory.	Can accommodate by day.	Can sleep at night.	Proposed No. of Baths.	Proposed No. of W. C.'s.	Proposed No. of Basins in Lavatory.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.											
M. 1.....	50		20 by night	68	1	2*	3	50	26	2	3	6	* One unfit for use.
M. 2.....	50		49	65	1	2*	3	50	27	2	3	6	* One unfit for use.
M. 3.....	50		48	63	1	2	3	50	18	1	3	5	
M. 4.....	50		39	60	1	2	3	50	22	1	3	5	
M. 5.....	45		37	54	1	4*	3	45	31	1	4*	3	* One unfit for use.
M. 6 Dormitory			11 by night	13 by night	0	1	2	0	11	0	1	2	
M. 7 "			65 by night	65 by night	0	2	5	0	56	0	2	5	
M. 8.....	150		140	Never exceeded	4	11	18	150	150	4	11	18	
Dormitories over the Kitchen...			Now vacant	20	0	1	0	0	21	0	1	0	
M. 1 Dormitory			Now vacant	14*	0	0	0	0	14*	0	0	0	* This accommodation will probably be required for other purposes.
M. 2 "			Now vacant	22	0	1	2	0	22	0	1	2	
M. 3 "			Now vacant	20	0	1	2	0	20	0	1	2	
New Bath Room					0	1	2	0	20	8	1	2	
	395		313	386	9	29*	44	395	418	19	33	54	* Three of which are unfit for use.
F. 1.....	50	50	37	60	1	2*	3	50	27	2	3	6	* One unfit for use.
F. 2.....	50	50	42	60	1	2*	3	50	26	2	3	6	* One unfit for use.
F. 3.....	45	45	49	58	1	2	3	45	20	1	3	5	
F. 4.....	45	45	44	58	1	2	3	45	24	1	3	5	
F. 5.....	35	35	26	30	1	2*	3	35	21	1	4*	3	* One unfit for use.
F. 6 Dormitory			14 by night	16 by night	0	1	2	0	14	0	1	2	
F. 7 "			55 by night	60 by night	0	2	5	0	55	0	2	5	
F. 8.....	55	125	44	68	2	2	3	55	53	2	2	3	
F. 9.....	125		122	125	2	6	19	125	125	2	6	19	
New Bath Room					2	6	19	125	125	6	6	19	
	405		364	459	9	21*	44	405	365	17	27	54	* Three of which are unfit for use.

MR. ROWE'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have, in compliance with your request, considered the subject of introducing Earth Closets in lieu of the proposed Water Closets provided for in the Plans and Estimates recently prepared and submitted to your Committee and the Court of Quarter Sessions, and also the difference in cost between the two constructions; and, after giving the matter due and careful consideration, I am of opinion that it would be impracticable, owing to the nature of the construction of building on the present Plans, to introduce the Earth Closets into second floor wards, inasmuch as the Tubes and Casings from the same, which must of necessity be of large size, would entirely stop the light and ventilation, and also lessen the floor space to the Closets connected with the ground floor wards, which are immediately below the others. The only practicable mode of introducing Earth Closets into upper floor wards in order to avoid these difficulties, would be to extend the Closet portion of the proposed new building at an increased cost of £50; such extension would add two internal angles next the airing courts, which I think would somewhat interfere with the proper supervision of the patients by the attendants.

I have prepared a Plan showing the increased extent of building which would be required.

As regards their introduction to such ground floor wards, I am of opinion, considering on the one hand the preparation that would be required in converting the Closets to the purpose, together with the cost of apparatuses and appliances, and on the other hand the adjacent ready supply of water, and the use of soil pipes and drains from the second floor Closets, that the cost to introduce the Earth system would be in excess of the Water Closet system, inasmuch as I find upon calculation that the cost of the former would be for the ground floor £104, and the latter £90. Permanent attention and cost would also be entailed in the preparation of earth, and in its supply to, and removal from, the Closets.

The cost of the *building* construction would be the same in either instance.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

HENRY ROWE,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Worcester, 1st Dec., 1873.

HEAD ATTENDANT'S *Return of Male Patients Employed during the
Year ending December 31st, 1873.*

How Employed.	No. of Days
Tailors	4022
Shoemakers	4557
Carpenters... ..	1401
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers	3689
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasmaker	1871
" Painter, Glazier, Whitewasher, and Plumber	3939
" Masons and Bricklayers	2221
" Baker and Brewer	2227
" Clerk and Storekeeper	934
" Attendants	20904
" on Farm and Garden	23494
Total number of days	69259
Weekly Average... ..	1331
Daily Average	221
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 December 31st, 1873.

How Employed.	No. of Days
In Sewing, &c.	26499
In the Laundry... ..	21229
Assisting the Attendants... ..	14968
" Housemaids	623
" in the Kitchen... ..	4731
Total number of days... ..	68050
Weekly Average	1309
Daily Average	218
Employed 59 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, 1874.

UNIONS.	In County and City Asylum		In other Asylums.		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	3	12					3		3	15	18
Bromsgrove	22	24			3	6	2	5	27	35	62
Bromyard								5	4	6	10
Cleobury Mortimer ...	4	1									
Droitwich	17	24			2	6	3	3	22	33	55
Dudley	28	31			9	16	7	5	44	52	96
Evesham	8	12			2	3	4	5	14	20	34
Kidderminster	42	37			2	10	2	9	46	56	102
King's Norton	20	20			7	9			27	29	56
Ledbury	1	1						1	1	2	3
Martley	16	14			4	6	5	5	25	25	50
Newent	1	1							1	1	2
Pershore	12	17	1		2	6	3	6	18	29	47
Shipston-on-Stour ...	5	4		1	7	5	2	6	14	16	30
Solihull	6	2							6	2	8
Stourbridge	27	38	1		4	11	20	19	52	68	120
Stow-on-the-Wold ...											
Stratford-on-Avon ...	2	1							2	1	3
Tenbury	2	8				1		1	2	10	12
Tewkesbury		4								4	4
Upton-on-Severn ...	15	21			2	13	4	4	21	38	59
Westbromwich	8	18						3	8	21	29
Worcester	45	45			1	4	2	6	48	55	103
City of Worcester ...		2								2	2
County of Worcester...	8	1							8	1	9
Totals	292	338	2	1	45	96	54	86	393	521	914
Totals for last year ...	273	329	3		51	94	58	90	385	513	898

Unions, &c., Chargeable for the Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1873.

UNIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	3	12	15
Bromsgrove	22	24	46
Cleobury Mortimer	4	1	5
Droitwich	17	24	41
Dudley... ..	28	31	59
Evesham	8	12	20
Kettering	1		1
Kidderminster	42	37	79
King's Norton	20	20	40
Ledbury	1	1	2
Martley	16	14	30
Newent	1	1	2
Pershore	12	17	29
Shipston-on-Stour	5	4	9
Solihull	6	2	8
Stourbridge... ..	27	38	65
Stratford-on-Avon	2	1	3
Tenbury	2	8	10
Tewkesbury		4	4
Upton-on-Severn... ..	15	21	36
Westbromwich	48	18	26
Worcester	5	45	90
" City of		2	2
" County of... ..	8	1	9
Visitors of Durham Asylum	15		15
	308	338	646
Private Patients	5	18	23
Total	313	356	669

Articles Made and Repaired from the 1st January to 31st
December, 1873.

		Made.	Repaired.
<i>Tailor's Shop.</i>	Cloth Overcoats		21
	„ Jackets	43	76
	„ Trousers	99	166
	„ Vests	39	64
	Fustian Jackets	124	686
	„ Trousers	130	971
	„ Vests	149	388
	Canvas Jackets	11	23
	„ Trousers	62	49
	„ Vests	9	24
	„ Dresses	52	52
	Serge Drawers (cut out—pairs)	257	
	Bed Ticks	79	
	Mackintosh Bed Cases	22	
	„ Sheets	55	
	Pillow Ticks	117	
	Cushion Covers (cut)	6	
	Caps	305	31
	Braces (pairs)	132	
	Carpets	7	28
	„ (cut)	13	
	Cocoa Nut Matting		1
Sofa Covers (cut)	2		
Canvas Leggings (pairs)	2	2	
Chair Covers	8		
Seat „	1		
Mackintosh Sofa Cushions	1		
Hearth Rugs	7		
<i>Upholsterer's Shop.</i>	Hair Beds	45	142
	Cork „		2
	Sea-weed Mattresses	34	215
	Canvas „	4	78
	Pillows	119	112
	Hassocks		4
	Cushions	22	15
	Room Pads		4
	Kneeling Pads		23
	Mackintosh Bed Cases		4
	„ Sheets		3
Ottomans		7	
<i>Shoemaker's Shop.</i>	Boots	471	1099
	Slippers	175	
	Boot Laces (gross)	32½	
	Lock Straps (dozens)	5	
	Brace Ends (pairs)	15	
	Attendants' Belts	6	

*Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the
1st January to the 31st December, 1873.*

	Made.	Repaired.
Shirts	522	4,576
„ Flannel	360	2,140
Drawers (pairs)	257	600
Trousers (Machined)	291	
Hose (pairs)		21,640
Vests (Machined)	197	
Jackets „	178	
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs	700	200
Handkerchiefs	640	250
Dresses	430	6,200
„ Canvas		100
„ Night	220	2,356
Petticoats	480	6,570
Chemises... ..	570	4,300
„ Flannel	151	1,200
Caps	174	1,300
Pinafores... ..	312	4,900
Aprons	180	5,200
Stays (Forfar)... ..	70	2,300
Bonnets (Cotton)	100	200
Sheets	962	4,270
Pillow Cases	696	4,200
Rugs		260
„ Strong	74	250
Table Cloths	76	360
Pudding Cloths	40	36
Towels	840	300
Bed Cases	79	
Blankets		320
Slops	38	40
Cushions... ..	24	18
Blinds	46	20
Shrouds	28	
Boots and Shoes, bound (pairs)	184	

*Contract Prices of the several Articles of Consumption in the
Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum,
for the Year 1873.*

ARTICLES.	Lady-day quarter.	Mid-summer quarter.	Michael-mas quarter.	Christ-mas quarter.	Average for the year.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0/8	0/6	0/6		0/6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon " " " " " " " "	0/7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0/7	0/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0/7	0/7
Bath Bricks, per 100	6/6	5/6	6/6	5/6	6/0
Blue, per lb.	0/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/10
Black Lead, per lb.	0/4	0/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/3 $\frac{1}{3}$	0/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/4
Blacking, per gross	3/3	2/9	2/9	2/9	2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, Salt, per cwt... ..	120/0	126/0	116/0	126/0	122/0
Candles, Composite, per doz. lbs.	8/0	6/3		6/0	6/10
Candles, dips, per doz. lbs... ..	5/7	5/4		5/4	5/5
Cheese, per cwt... ..	64/0	70/0	70/0	65/4	67/4
Chicory " " " " " " " "	44/0	48/0		44/0	45/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, lumps, per ton... ..			25/3		25/3
" brooch, " " " " " " " "				26/6	26/6
" Wigan gas, per ton... ..			32/0	23/6	27/9
" best deeps, " " " " " " " "			25/6	27/6	26/6
" nuts, " " " " " " " "			19/9	22/0	20/10
Coffee, roasted, per cwt	124/0	125/0	128/0	140/0	129/3
Currants, per cwt.	31/0	31/0	30/0	32/0	31/0
Flour, seconds, per sack	47/0	46/0	46/6	48/6	47/0
" thirds, " " " " " " " "	44/0	43/0	43/6	46/0	44/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt, per bushel... ..	8/9	8/9	8/9	9/6	8/11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Molasses, per cwt.	16/0	16/0	17/0	16/0	16/3
Mustard, per lb.... ..	0/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/8	0/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/8	0/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, " " " " " " " "	0/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/8	0/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0/7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes, per bag of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ scrs.	11/0	12/0			11/6
Raisins, per cwt... ..				36/0	36/0
Rice, " " " " " " " "	14/6	14/6	13/6	16/0	14/7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, " " " " " " " "		2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3
Soap, extract of, per gross... ..	6/9	6/6		4/0	5/9
" soft, per 60 or 64 lbs.	13/0	12/9	12/6	12/6	12/8
Soda, per cwt.	8/0	8/9	7/9	7/6	8/0
Split Peas, per cwt.	14/0	14/0	14/0	14/0	14/0
Starch, common, per cwt... ..	28/0	27/0	27/0	26/9	27/2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Glenfield, " " " " " " " "	49/0	49/0	49/0	48/6	48/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, lump " " " " " " " "	44/4	46/8	42/0	39/8	43/2
" raw " " " " " " " "	30/6	29/6	32/6	32/6	31/3
Snuff, per lb.	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
Tobacco, " " " " " " " "	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
Tea, " " " " " " " "	1/8	1/10	1/8	1/8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1/8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vinegar, per gallon	1/2	0/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/0	1/0	0/11 $\frac{3}{4}$

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, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.			
From Unions Contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :	£	s.	d.
Alcester	383	15	7
Bromsgrove	1,111	7	10
Cleobury Mortimer	122	15	1
Droitwich	861	8	7
Dudley	1,300	10	3
Evesham	397	4	8
Kidderminster	1,930	17	0
King's Norton	870	16	5
Ledbury	33	4	10
Martley	762	2	9
Newent	23	19	4
Pershore	703	10	6
Shipston-on-Stour	235	11	10
Solihull	184	3	11
Stourbridge	1,423	13	5
Stratford-on-Avon	59	19	7
Tenbury	205	16	9
Tewkesbury	135	3	3
Upton-on-Severn	842	3	0
Westbromwich	586	7	11
Worcester	2,183	15	1
			14,358 7 7
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics ...	193	6	10
From Treasurer of City of Worcester, for ditto	43	8	0
			236 14 10
From places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of the Asylum, viz. :—			
Edmonton Union	9	6	0
Tisbury „	4	9	5
			13 15 5
From the Committee of Visitors of Durham Asylum, for Patients under Contract ...	547	10	0
From ditto Northampton Asylum, for ditto	1,103	9	9
			1,650 19 9
From Private Patients... ..			788 6 5
Sales from Farm and Stores			766 14 4
Refunded to Maintenance Account by County and City Treasurers on account of Repairs to Buildings			227 14 5
Total Receipts... ..			18,042 12 9

PAYMENTS.

PROVISIONS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Meat	2,387	15	0			
Bacon	209	7	0			
Flour	1,858	8	0			
Malt... ..	665	11	8			
Butter	314	4	9			
Sugar	252	5	7			
Tea	190	6	11			
Cheese	164	4	10			
Hops	59	19	3			
Currants and Raisins	56	15	8			
Coffee	82	11	0			
Eggs	171	18	0			
Ale... ..	54	0	1			
Split Peas	40	6	0			
Tapioca	0	15	9			
Sauces	2	8	9			
Lemons and Oranges	12	11	0			
Spices	1	9	0			
Mustard... ..	8	8	4			
Pepper	8	7	0			
Saltpetre	0	5	6			
Arrowroot	18	13	4			
Potatoes... ..	273	1	0			
Salt	6	15	0			
Barm	17	1	0			
Fish	40	1	1			
Milk	35	5	8			
Vinegar	8	17	1			
Chicory	9	2	3			
Molasses... ..	4	2	2			
Rice	31	15	3			
Geese	8	10	0			
Maccaroni and Sago	0	3	6			
Candied Peel... ..	1	6	2			
Apples	1	5	0			
Beer	27	0	0			
						7,024 17 7
SALARIES AND WAGES.						
Officers	1,618	16	3			
Attendants and Servants	1,411	14	7			
						3,030 10 10
CLOTHING						
Leather	326	11	10			
Worsted... ..	8	11	0			
Boot and Stay Laces	7	10	6			
Thread, Needles, Hooks, Eyes, and Pins	68	6	7			
Buttons and Tape... ..	6	18	0			
Pocket Handkerchiefs	15	14	2			
Hose	40	2	1			
Carried forward	473	14	2			10,055 8 5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	473	14	2	10,055	8	5
Dowlas	177	8	0			
Print	24	14	8			
Shoemakers' Wages	54	9	8			
Moleskin... ..	26	19	3			
Calico	108	6	1			
Check for Dresses... ..	30	3	2			
Welsh Flannel	67	18	0			
Check for Aprons... ..	8	10	0			
Muslin Jaconet	1	14	0			
Glazed Lining	2	13	4			
Dimette... ..	3	9	4			
Canvas	2	18	6			
Brace Webbing	9	1	11			
Jean	11	6	8			
Tweed	64	9	0			
Knitting and Mending Cotton	6	3	5			
Stays	11	8	1			
Caps (Attendants')	15	11	9			
Linsey	41	14	3			
Umbrellas	8	3	4			
Linen	4	4	6			
Check Muslin	1	14	0			
Livery for Porter	3	7	6			
Tailor's Wages	21	6	10			
Serge	18	18	0			
				1,200	7	5
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	268	4	9			
Extract of Meat	41	13	6			
				309	18	3
NECESSARIES.						
Brooch Coal	43	10	6			
Lumps	433	19	6			
Engine Slack... ..	174	18	2			
Hauling and Carriage of Coal	119	7	11			
Deeps Coal	519	1	5			
Nuts ,,	188	3	11			
Gas Coal	296	16	11			
Firewood	20	3	3			
Soaps	215	10	2			
Brushes, &c.	89	2	6			
Earthenware and Glass	45	14	2			
Candles	10	17	6			
Black Lead	3	5	8			
Soda	33	5	9			
Blue	4	18	0			
Whiting... ..	0	8	8			
Blacking	2	1	0			
Gutta Percha Chambers	12	3	0			
Starch	7	15	6			
Carried forward	2,221	3	6	11,565	14	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,221	3	6	11,565	14	1
Bath Bricks	0	17	6			
Clothes Pegs	1	9	3			
Ironmongery	90	14	11			
House Flannel	51	8	9			
Clothes Lines	2	2	9			
Clothes Baskets	14	2	0			
Gas Stoker	14	12	0			
Lime for Gas... ..	5	4	0			
				2,401	14	8
WINES AND SPIRITS.						
Wines	142	4	7			
Spirits	434	18	5			
				577	3	0
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Waterproof Sheeting	36	12	10			
Wadding	0	2	10			
Japanese Paper	4	16	8			
Bed Lace	9	4	0			
Bed Ticking	50	12	1			
Cleaning Curtains... ..	0	6	0			
Sheeting	129	12	3			
Curtain Binding	0	6	0			
Linoleum	13	8	6			
Hearth Rugs... ..	6	15	9			
Upholstery	5	16	11			
Blankets	63	7	9			
Chintz	1	6	7			
Diaper	5	1	4			
Curled Hair	18	4	0			
Flocks	3	14	8			
Bed Rugs	22	14	9			
Carpet Binding	5	14	0			
Carpeting	34	13	0			
Looking Glasses	13	17	2			
Sea Grass	18	2	4			
Window Holland... ..	30	1	3			
Table Cloths	3	11	11			
Circular Pillows	1	14	6			
Webbing	0	16	6			
Leather for Upholsterer	4	4	4			
				484	17	11
FARM AND GARDEN.						
Bran	29	10	0			
Grinding Beans	3	11	0			
Wheelwright... ..	8	14	6			
Saddlery	3	18	0			
Sheep Rack	6	10	0			
Cowman and Labourer	87	14	0			
Seeds	83	7	6			
Carried forward	223	5	0	15,029	9	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	223	5	0	15,029	9	8
Rent	224	15	5			
Rates, Taxes, &c.	90	2	0			
Licenses for Servants	4	5	6			
Farm Implements	4	10	0			
Blacksmith	5	19	7			
Hire of Threshing Machine... ..	8	5	0			
„ Sacks... ..	0	10	0			
Plants	0	13	0			
Butcher	7	16	6			
Cows	112	6	6			
Pigs	72	4	0			
Sharps	16	12	3			
Guano	20	12	6			
Cheese Cloth	0	3	3			
Scythes and Rubbers	2	0	0			
Besoms	0	5	9			
Powder and Shot	0	4	3			
Sheep, carriage of	0	6	1			
Baskets	1	3	8			
Mittens, for Hedging	0	10	6			
Cart Nets	0	7	0			
Plough	4	16	0			
Flower Pots	9	10	0			
Repairing Mowing Machines	2	4	8			
Shearing Sheep	0	14	0			
Repairing Rick Sheet	1	2	6			
Ram	7	14	0			
				822	19	11
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Postages, Books, Periodicals, &c.	282	13	11			
Tobacco and Snuff	109	7	0			
Pipes	1	19	0			
Bird Seed	11	18	6			
Oil, for Engine	10	7	0			
Music, Instruments, and Repairs	28	8	10			
Cooperage	16	11	11			
Workmen's Wages	226	17	0			
Postmaster—Private Bag	1	1	0			
Repairing Clocks	1	1	0			
Carriage of Goods... ..	47	10	5			
Amusements... ..	7	5	0			
Re-captures	7	3	10			
Killing Rats	2	14	6			
Travelling	7	16	0			
Corks	1	3	6			
Sweep	6	2	6			
Difference in charge—Patient at Fisherton	15	7	3			
Boiler Insurance	4	0	6			
Fish for Aquaria	0	10	0			
Subscription to Parish School	5	0	0			
Carried forward	794	18	8	15,852	9	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	794	18	8	15,852	9	7
Subscription to Parish Churchyard	3	0	0			
Coffin Boards... ..	17	6	10			
Slides for Magic Lantern	5	8	0			
Shroud Flannel	1	11	6			
Birds for Wards	1	15	0			
Cricket Balls... ..	0	14	0			
Superintendent's Expenses to Commissioners in Lunacy's Office, <i>re</i> increased Sanitary accommodation	2	15	0			
Gauging large Beer Casks	1	1	0			
				828	10	0
Total Expenditure				16,680	19	7

Abstract of the Receipts and Payments, on account of the day of January to the 31st day of December, 1873, as and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 58.

DR.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1st January, 1873.		
To	Treasurer's Balance, see p. 33, 20th Report	498 3 3	
„	Building and Repairs' Account Balance, see pp. 17 and 18, 20th Report ...	235 7 0	
„	Clerk's Balance, see p. 33 „ ...	6 6 6	
			739 16 9
From	Sale of Goods from Stores, Farm, &c...		766 14 4
„	Unions within the County of Worcester	14,358 7 7	
„	Treasurer of the County of Worcester, for Criminal & Wandering Lunatics	193 6 10	
„	Treasurer of the City of Worcester, for ditto... ..	43 8 0	
			14,595 2 5
„	County of Durham, for Patients under contract	547 10 0	
„	County of Northampton, for ditto ...	1,103 9 9	
			1,650 19 9
„	Out Counties and Boroughs for Patients not under contract		13 15 5
For	Maintenance, &c., of Private Patients...		788 6 5
„	New Buildings and Repairs... ..		836 14 9
			19,391 9 10
	31st January, 1874. Audited and Examined, FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.		

County and City of Worcester Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, pursuant to the Act 16

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages...	...	3,030	10	10			
„ Provisions	...	7,024	17	7			
„ Wines and Spirits	...	577	3	0			
„ Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Washing, &c...	...	2,401	14	8			
„ Surgery and Dispensary	...	309	18	3			
„ Clothing	...	1,200	7	5			
„ Furniture and Bedding...	...	484	17	11			
„ Farm and Garden	...	508	1	6			
„ Rent of Land, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c.	...	314	18	5			
„ Miscellaneous, viz. :—Print- ing, Stationery, Work- men's Wages, Tobacco, &c.	828 10 0						
Less refunded by Repair Account for Workmen's Wages, &c.	270 12 2						
		557	17	10			
„ Gross Payments on account of Mainte- nance (see page 49)	...				16,410	7	5
„ Funerals, Removals, and Allowances— (repaid in Maintenance Account)	...				98	13	9
„ Amount transferred to Building and Repair Account, being profit on Patients under Contract, and Private Patients	...				836	14	9
„ New Buildings and Repairs, see p. 15 and 16	...				947	14	10
„ Fisherton Asylum, per Stourbridge Union, for Maintenance of a Patient..	...				23	12	9
31st December, 1873.							
Treasurer's Balance	...	932	16	1			
„ Building and Repair Account Balance, see p. 15 and 16...	...	124	6	11			
„ Clerk's Balance	...	17	3	4			
					1,074	6	4
					19,391	9	10

Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the Net Expenditure.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions	7,069	12	0	4	0
Clothing	1,226	11	6	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salaries and Wages	3,047	0	3	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) ...	2,150	7	10	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and Dispensary.....	323	12	1	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wines and Spirits	544	5	6	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Furniture and Bedding	685	1	2	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden and Farm	845	4	7	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous	613	11	10	0	4
	16,505	6	9	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Less received for Goods Sold from Stores and Farm	766	14	4	0	5
Net Expenditure	15,738	12	5	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of Days' Residence				247,627	
Daily Average Number				678	

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Amount due this day to Tradesmen on Account of Patients' Maintenance	1,247	9	1
„ Repair Account, excess over ordinary Weekly Charge from Private and other Patients under Contract.....	182	4	2
„ Amount due for Salaries and Wages	525	14	11
Surplus Balance	1,112	4	5
	3,067	12	7

Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross Payment on Account of Maintenance (see page 47)		16,410 7 5
<i>Add</i>		
Increase in Amount owing to sundry Persons	345 17 10	
Ditto for Salaries and Wages.....	16 9 5	
		362 7 3
<i>Deduct</i>		
Received for Sales	766 14 4	16,772 14 8
Increase of Stock	236 9 11	
„ in Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold.....	30 18 0	
		1,034 2 3
Balance being Net Expenditure		15,738 12 5

Equal to an Average Weekly Cost per Patient of 8s. 10½d.

1 S T J A N U A R Y , 1 8 7 4 .

ASSETS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance in Treasurer's hands		932 16 1	
„ „ Clerk's „		17 3 4	
			949 19 5
„ Amount due this day from Unions, &c., for Maintenance and care of Patients...			1,988 16 10
„ Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold.....			128 16 4
			3,067 12 7

31st January, 1874.

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, 1873				1,519	2	6
„ Seeds, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c., viz. :—Lady Day Quarter...	238	13	8			
„ Midsummer Quarter	187	9	6			
„ Michaelmas Quarter.....	178	15	1			
„ Christmas Quarter	236	5	7			
	<hr/>			841	3	10
„ Presumed Rent of Freehold				52	10	0
„ Wash and Grains				70	0	0
„ Wages, &c., of Farm Bailiff, two Garden- ers and five Farm Servants				356	4	0
„ Balance, being Profit on the year				321	7	6
				<hr/>		
				3,160	7	10

for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Supplied to Asylum:—						
1,606½ Gallons New Milk	64	15	3			
5,815 „ Skim „	96	18	4			
197½ Quarts Cream	12	6	10			
1,187 lbs. Fresh Butter	74	3	7			
11,347 „ Pork	349	11	8			
337 „ Veal	9	17	8			
4,046 „ Mutton	123	14	3			
5,019 „ Beef	162	1	5			
184 „ Bacon.....	6	6	6			
850 Gallons Cider and Perry.....	21	5	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits, &c.....	262	15	8			
By Sales, &c. :—				1,183	16	2
1,068½ Pints New Milk	4	19	7			
Cream	2	19	4			
266 lbs. Fresh Butter	16	12	7			
7 Calves	13	10	0			
614 Bushels Wheat.....	225	13	10			
3 „ Beans	0	18	0			
1½ Ton Onions.....	10	10	0			
8 Pots Potatoes	2	5	9			
8 „ Pears.....	2	8	0			
3 Tons 15 cwt. Hay.....	13	2	6			
3 Calf Skins and Fat	1	1	7			
51 Sheep „	16	12	5			
6 Lamb „	0	11	2			
6 Cow Hides and Fat	12	13	11			
449 lbs. Wool	39	5	0			
5 „ Belts	0	5	0			
				363	8	8
By Keep of Fat Stock				25	6	6
Hauling and other Horse Work for Asylum				82	13	6
Stock, 31st December, 1873.....				1,505	3	0
				3,160	7	10

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Per Year.	Per Year.	Per Week.
† Superintendent	£600	1 Assistant Gardener	£17
Assistant Medical Officer	150	1 Tailor	39
* Chaplain	200	1 Baker	36 8s.
* Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80	1 Female Head Attendant	40
* Auditor	54	1 " Attendant	30
* Clerk of Asylum	150	6 " "	20 each.
Matron	70	1 " "	19
† Bailiff	62	3 " "	17 each.
Storekeeper	40	4 " "	16
† Engineer and Gatekeeper	90	3 " "	15
Superintendent's Clerk	26	4 " "	14
1 Male Head Attendant	55	2 " "	13
1 " Attendant	32	1 Cook	23
3 " "	30 each.	1 Night Nurse	18
1 " "	28	1 Dressmaker	20
1 " "	27	1 House Maid	13
2 " "	26 each.	1 Laundry	25
1 " "	25	2 Laundry Maids	16 each.
1 " "	23	1 " "	12
1 Night "	30	1 Kitchen "	14
1 " "	26	1 " "	12
2 Farm Servants	18 each.	1 Cabinet Maker	15s.
1 " "	17	1 Carpenter	15s.
1 Groom	15	* 1 Cowman	12s.
1 Mason Attendant	44 4s.	1 Shoemaker	15s.
1 Brewer	27	1 " "	10s.
1 Plumber and Painter Attendant	46 16s.	* 1 Excavator	15s.
1 Painter Attendant	39	* 1 " "	18s.
1 " "	31 4s.	* 1 Farm Servant	15s.
1 Carpenter	39	* 1 Mason	24s.
1 Band Instructor	8	1 Gas Stoker	11s.
1 Stoker	32	1 Tailor	13s.
1 Porter	18		
1 Gardener	31 4s.		

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

DIETARY, 1873.

	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, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 6 oz. suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 5 oz. suet pudding; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"
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, or 4 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 12 oz. rice, varied by substituting puddings of fruit or rhubarb when in season; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat without bone, or 4 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 8 oz. rice, varied, same as males; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	"	"
THURSDAY	"	"	16 oz. beefsteak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat without bone, with vegetables; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. beefsteak 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.	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 Wards, Kitchens, Laundry, Workshops, Farm, or Garden:— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cider or beer, at 4 o'clock. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, at 10 o'clock.

TABLE I.—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, 1873.

Year.	Admitted.				Of each year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1873.								Total Discharged and Died of each year's Admissions to 31st December, 1873.								Remaining of each year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1873.						
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		M.	F.	T.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st,																											
1852.....	91	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	5	10	2	1	3	3	48	53	101	21	28	49
1853.....	51	43	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	3	8	2	1	3	3	30	18	48	4	6	10
1854.....	38	44	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	22	..	12	..	..	..	..	19	18	37	1	3	4
1855.....	47	45	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	16	4	8	..	..	..	..	26	19	45	2	9	11
1856.....	36	36	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	22	20	42	4	7	11
1857.....	72	55	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	15	19	18	..	18	..	20	29	49	3	6	9
1858.....	38	47	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	23	4	5	1	..	1	..	22	17	39	4	11	15
1859.....	59	61	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	23	7	11	4	1	5	1	23	24	47	4	13	17
1860.....	59	63	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	29	2	7	1	..	1	..	29	25	54	8	10	18
1861.....	56	63	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	26	5	6	11	..	4	..	24	24	48	6	12	18
1862.....	60	47	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26	3	5	2	..	2	..	3	19	49	12	7	19
1863.....	57	85	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32	6	15	21	..	14	..	24	24	48	13	12	24
1864.....	60	89	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	7	16	2	..	2	..	25	30	55	11	14	25
1865.....	61	57	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	28	4	8	2	..	3	..	36	20	56	11	14	25
1866.....	66	65	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	38	4	4	2	..	2	..	31	22	53	17	19	36
1867.....	70	70	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	2	10	2	..	8	..	36	29	65	16	11	27
1868.....	82	60	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26	3	5	5	..	5	..	32	29	61	27	9	36
1869.....	77	60	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	4	9	3	..	4	..	39	14	53	19	22	41
1870.....	52	100	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	40	2	3	5	1	18	..	19	27	46	13	28	40
1871.....	102	53	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	33	3	2	5	3	2	..	35	11	46	26	17	43
1872.....	68	77	11	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	32	1	4	5	1	1	..	13	11	24	41	47	88
1873.....	76	59	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	2	1	3	..	8	..	14	3	22	52	51	103
Totals.....	1362	1280	124	183	24	28	52	3	8	24	32	34	23	57	95	108	203	68	76	605	497	1092	1313	356	639		

Summary of the Total Admissions from August 11th, 1852, to December 31st, 1873.

Percentage of Cases	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	27.60	34.25	31.00
Relieved	6.36	6.91	6.65
Not Improved	4.55	4.87	4.71
Dead	40.52	31.18	35.74
Remaining	20.97	22.79	21.90
	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.		Percentage of Deaths on average number Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Unimproved.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st, 1851	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	1	1	2	4	81	97	178	69	83	152	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.5	1.9	3.7	
1852	52	45	97	9	16	25	2	3	1	2	31	102	109	211	90	104	194	21.1	11.5	16.0	17.3	85.5	25.7	
1853	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	..	..	51	104	114	218	104	112	216	25.0	22.3	23.6	19.5	29.8	25.0
1854	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	..	..	15	107	123	230	110	121	231	21.8	12.4	16.9	35.8	39.6	37.6
1855	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	..	..	..	30	116	135	251	114	131	244	14.9	10.0	12.3	29.3	35.9	32.5
1856	77	56	133	18	11	29	2	3	3	3	28	157	161	318	124	149	273	8.0	12.7	10.6	24.3	19.6	22.3	
1857 (a)	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	1	1	15	165	179	344	159	171	330	9.4	7.6	8.5	39.0	26.5	33.7	
1858 (a)	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	..	..	22	176	194	370	177	185	362	12.4	9.7	11.0	30.3	40.6	35.8
1859 (a)	61	71	132	18	29	47	13	7	2	2	27	159	215	374	163	206	374	16.0	11.1	13.3	29.5	28.2	28.8	
1860 (a)	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	7	3	3	41	172	235	408	165	224	389	16.3	6.2	10.5	25.8	38.2	32.3	
1861	64	54	118	22	24	46	3	4	..	..	24	184	241	425	181	236	417	13.2	8.9	10.8	34.3	44.4	39.0
1862 (b)	62	97	159	23	31	54	7	4	4	4	28	181	277	461	187	248	435	14.9	10.4	12.4	37.1	32.0	34.0	
1863 (b, c)	67	103	170	26	22	48	5	3	1	2	34	185	318	503	187	312	499	18.1	11.5	14.0	38.8	21.3	28.2	
1864 (b, c)	72	68	140	15	34	49	2	1	..	..	26	211	329	540	196	316	512	13.2	6.6	9.1	20.8	50.0	35.0
1865 (b, c)	76	79	155	18	28	46	1	13	12	12	30	238	332	570	221	337	538	13.5	6.8	9.5	23.7	35.4	29.6	
1867 (d)	79	80	159	25	25	50	9	7	4	4	86	244	351	595	242	345	587	14.8	8.1	10.9	31.6	31.2	31.4	
1868 (e)	87	63	156	21	28	49	2	5	6	9	44	231	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	4	4	35	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	21	47	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	10	39	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	5	35	295	354	669	296	349	645	11.8	7.4	9.4	39.2	37.9	38.5	
1873 (b)	85	72	157	24	28	52	2	5	7	34	34	313	356	639	318	365	633	10.7	6.3	8.3	28.2	38.8	33.1	
Totals and Averages of 21.39 years	1499	1562	3061	412	535	947	95	108	203	68	76	144	605	487	1092	196	253	449	14.9	9.7	12.0	28.7	36.4	32.1

(c) During the years so marked there were resident 30 Male Patients from the Bedford Asylum.
 (b) 30 Female " Abergavenny Asylum.
 (c) 30 " " Oxford Asylum.
 (d) 45 " " " and 10 from the Abergavenny Asylums.
 (e) 45 " " " " Asylum.
 (f) 24 " " Northampton Asylum.
 (g) 15 Male " " Durham Asylum.
 (b) 15 " " " and 12 Males (and 30 Females from the Northampton Asylum.

TABLE III.—*General Results of the Year 1873.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of Inmates at close of 1872	296	364	660
Admitted for the first time during the year ...	76	59	135
Re-admitted during the year	9	13	22
Total number under treatment	381	436	817
Discharged	M. 34	F. 57	T. 91
Of whom were Recovered	M. 24	F. 28	T. 52
" " Relieved	2	5	7
" " Unimproved	8	24	32
Died	34	23	57
Total discharged and died during the year ...	68	80	148
Number of Patients at close of 1873	313	356	669
Average number resident throughout the year ...	318	365	683
Highest number in the Asylum during the year ...	331	379	710
Lowest number in Asylum during the year ...	296	360	656

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31st, 1873.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the period of 21 years and four months... ..	1369	1380	2749
Patients re-admitted... ..	124	182	306
Total number of cases admitted	1493	1562	3055
Discharged or Removed—	M.	F.	T.
Recovered... ..	412	535	947
Relieved	95	108	203
Unimproved	68	76	144
Died	605	487	1092
Total discharged and died	1180	1206	2386
Remaining December 31st, 1873	313	356	669
Average number resident during the 21.39 years ..	196	253	449

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	6	3	9	2	2	4	1	3	4
February	20	8	28	2	4	6	2	1	3
March	3	4	7	3	6	9	3	4	7
April	7	4	11	1	1	1	3	5	8
May	9	6	15	1	1	2	4	1	5
June	5	8	13	1	2	3	4	1	5
July	9	4	13	6	3	9	1	1	2
August	5	9	14	1	1	1	2	3	5
September	7	10	17	1	1	1	3	1	4
October	7	4	11	4	3	7	1	1	2
November	2	7	9	3	20	23	7	2	9
December	5	5	10	12	13	25	3		3
Totals	85	72	157	34	57	91	34	23	57

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	14	20	34	14	13	27	1		1
„ Chronic	6	5	11	1	8	9	3	3	6
„ Recurrent					1	1	1	2	3
„ Hysterie					1	1			
„ Puerperal		2	2		3	3			
„ with Epilepsy ..	6	6	12	1		1	3	1	4
„ „ Paralysis ...	1	1	2					1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	7	2	9	2	1	3	7	1	8
Dementia	14	6	20	8	13	21	2	1	3
„ Senile	2		2				1		1
„ „ with Paralysis	8		8				5	1	6
„ with Epilepsy ...	4	2	6		1	1	1		1
„ „ „ & Paralysis		1	1					1	1
„ „ Paralysis ...								1	1
„ „ General Paralysis	7	2	9	1		1	6	1	7
Melancholia	3	16	19	5	12	17	1	6	7
Monomania of Unseen Agency					1	1			
„ Suspicion	3	4	7	1	2	3		2	2
„ Pride	1	1	2	1	1	2			
„ Superstition ...	1		1						
Amentia (Idiotcy) ...	3	1	4				1	2	3
„ „ with Epilepsy	1	1	2				1		1
„ (Imbecility) ...	2	1	3						
„ „ with Epilepsy	2	1	3				1		1
Total	85	72	157	34	57	91	34	23	57

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 ...	22	24	46	16	14	30		2	2	6	8	14
„ 3 months ...	5	10	15	3	5	8		1	1	6	1	7
„ 6 „ ...	5	5	10	1	4	5		1	1	2		2
„ 9 „ ...	3		3		1	1	1		1	1		1
„ 12 „ ...	4	7	11		1	1				2	3	5
Above 1 year ...	6	5	11		1	1				2	1	3
„ 2 years ...	2		2							2		2
„ 3 „ ...	4	2	6				1	6	7		1	1
„ 4 „ ...	5	1	6				2	2	4		1	1
From 5 to 10 years ...	1	6	7				1	8	9	2	4	6
„ 10 to 15 „ ...	3		3					3	3	1		1
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	1		1				1		1			
„ 20 to 25 „ ...	1		1				1	1	2	1		1
„ 25 to 30 „ ...	2		2				2	1	3			
„ 30 to 35 „ ...								1	1			
For weeks (undefined)	1	2	3	1		1				1	1	2
„ months „	3	3	6		2	2				2		2
„ years „	4	1	5				1	3	4	1		1
Congenital ...	8	4	12							3	2	5
Unknown ...	5	2	7	3		3				2	1	3
Total... ..	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57

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.												
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths			
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
<i>First Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	18	13	31	11	8	19		1	1		7	6	13
<i>Second Class.</i> —Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	11	12	23	1	6	7		1	1		6	3	9
<i>Third Class.</i> —Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admission	12	25	37	9	13	22	1	2	3		6	4	10
<i>Fourth Class.</i> —Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	37	20	57		1	1	9	25	34		13	9	22
Unknown	7	2	9	3		3					2	1	3
Totals	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39		34	23	57

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.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cases of First Attack	51	36	87	12	15	27	6	17	23	20	15	35
„ Second „	7	12	19	3	4	7		4	4	5	3	8
„ Third „	2	1	3	4	3	7		1	1	1		1
„ Fourth „	2	4	6	1	2	3	1		1			
„ Fifth „		2	2									
„ Sixth „		2	2		1	1		1	1			
Have had several Attacks	6	8	14	1	3	4	3	5	8	2	2	4
Congenital	8	4	12							3	2	5
Unknown	9	3	12	3		3		1	1	3	1	4
Totals	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57

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.	Recovered			Relieved or Unimproved.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Injury to the Head by Falls or Blows	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Hereditary and Miserly Habits	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Loss of Money	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Infidelity of wife	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Disease of Brain	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Epilepsy	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Paralysis	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Softening of Brain and Intemperance	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sunstroke	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Intemperance	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Intemperance	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bodily over-exertion and Intemperance	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4	5
Epilepsy	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Intemperance	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Previous Attacks	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Poverty	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Bad Health	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Hereditary	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Intemperance	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Paralysis and Hereditary	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
" " and Epilepsy	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sequelæ of Fever and Pregnancy	5	5	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Intemperance	5	5	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Carried forward	21	11	32	6	3	9	6	3	9	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE X (continued).—Shewing the assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

Phthisis	...	36	31	67	14	18	32	4	7	11	19	5	24
" and Hereditary	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puberty	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Bad Health	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
" and Loss of Blood	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" and Destitution	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Religious Fanaticism and Masturbation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Poverty and Hereditary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism and Hereditary	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Heart Disease and Seduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neuralgia and Hereditary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Degeneration of Old Age	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" and Softening of Brain	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" and Poverty	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" and Previous Attacks	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" and Injury to Head	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Menorrhagia and Hereditary	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Climacteric and Hereditary	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Congenital	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
" and Hereditary	...	2	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hereditary	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Physical	...	61	46	107	18	21	39	4	8	12	26	12	38

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.			
				Reco- vered.			Re- lieved or Unim- proved.						
	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	
Grief at Death of Friends	1		1									1	1
" " " and Hereditary	1		1										
Disappointment and Previous Attacks	1		1										
Domestic Troubles	1		1									1	1
" " " and Hereditary	1	1	2										
Anxiety	1		1				1	1				1	1
" and Pecuniary Difficulties	1		1	1	1							2	1
" and Hereditary	1		1										
" and Uterine Irritation	1		1										
" and Insomnium				1	1								
Failure in Business	1		1										
Pecuniary Difficulties	1	2	3										
" " " and Intemperance	1		1										
Poverty	2		2	1	1		1	1				1	1
" and Vagrancy	1		1										
" " Anxiety				1	1								
Fright and Desertion of Son	1		1										
" " Uterine Derangement				1	1								
Religious Fanaticism	1		1				3	3					
" " " and Hereditary	1	1	2				1	1					
" " " and Previous Attacks	1		1	1	1								
Secluded Mode of Life & general Bad Health	1		1										
Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life	1		1									2	2
" " " " " and) " " " " " reduced circumstances)	1		1										
Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life and) " " " " " Intemperance)	1		1	1	1								
Infidelity of Husband	1		1	1	1								
" " " and Poverty	1		1										
" of Wife and Anxiety												1	1
" " " and Domestic Troubles	1		1										
Reduced Circumstances												1	1
Excessive Mental Exertion & Disappoint-) " " " " " ment)							1	1					
Disappointment in Love				1	1								
" " " and Blows on Head	1		1										
" " " and Hereditary				1	1								
Emotion from having been left a Legacy							1	1					
Imprisonment												1	1
Total Moral	11	20	31	4	6	10	1	7	8	5	7	12	
" Physical	61	46	107	18	21	39	4	8	12	26	12	38	
" Unknown	13	6	19	2	1	3	5	14	19	3	4	7	
Total Cases	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57	
Hereditary predisposition to Insanity) known to exist in the Cases of)	13	16	29	5	4	9	1	1	2	3	3	6	

TABLE XI.--*Illustrative of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted during the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	12	15	27
„ meditated „	14	13	27
Total.....	26	28	54
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted.</i>			
Mania, Acute	3	2	5
„ Chronic		1	1
„ with Epilepsy	2	3	5
Dementia	1		1
„ with Paralysis.....	1		1
„ „ General Paralysis		1	1
Monomania	1		1
Melancholia	2	8	10
Amentia (Imbecility)	1		1
„ „ with Epilepsy	1		1
Total.....	12	15	27
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated.</i>			
Mania, Acute	1	3	4
„ Chronic	1		1
„ with Epilepsy.....		1	1
„ Puerperal		2	2
„ with General Paralysis	3		3
Dementia	1	1	2
„ Senile	1		1
„ with Epilepsy.....	1		1
„ „ Paralysis.....	2		2
„ „ General Paralysis	3		3
Monomania	1	1	2
Melancholia		5	5
Total.....	14	13	27
<i>Means used in Attempts made.</i>			
Abstinence		1	1
Hanging		1	1
Drowning.....	3	1	4
Poisoning.....		1	1
Mutilation	1		1
Strangulation	1	2	3
Precipitation	1	6	7
„ and Cutting Throat.....		1	1
Cutting Throat	5		5
„ and Strangulation		1	1
Not described	1	1	2
Total.....	12	15	27

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Assistant in shop	0	1	1	Brought forward	53	39	92
Baker	1	0	1	Labourer at spinning mills	1	0	1
Boatmen	2	0	2	Lace Maker.....	0	1	1
Bootbinder	0	1	1	„ Runner	0	1	1
Bricklayer	1	0	1	Laundress	0	1	1
Builder's wife	0	1	1	Lodging Housekeeper ..	0	1	1
Butcher	1	0	1	Miller's wives, and son of	1	2	3
Carpenters	2	0	2	Miners	2	0	2
Chain Striker	1	0	1	Nailers	2	1	3
Chemist	1	0	1	Pensioner from Army ..	1	0	1
Clerk.....	1	0	1	Plasterer	1	0	1
Commission Agent.....	1	0	1	Prostitute.....	0	1	1
Confidential Servant....	1	0	1	Publican	1	0	1
Cooper	1	0	1	School Master & Mistress	1	1	2
Domestic Servants.....	0	10	10	Semstress.....	0	1	1
Dressmaker	0	1	1	Shackle Maker	1	0	1
Errand Man	1	0	1	Sheet Iron Worker.....	1	0	1
Farmers	1	2	3	Shirt Maker.....	0	1	1
Forgeman	1	0	1	Shoemakers	3	0	3
Fruiterer	1	0	1	Shopkeepers	2	0	2
Gardeners	2	0	2	Silk Weaver.....	1	0	1
General Dealer & Carrier	1	0	1	Skin Flesher	1	0	1
Glover and Gloveress....	1	1	2	Stay Presser	1	0	1
Governess	0	1	1	Stocking Maker	1	0	1
Groom and wife of.....	1	1	2	Stonemason	1	0	1
Groom and Coachman ..	1	0	1	Tailor's wife	0	1	1
House Painter.....	1	0	1	Tinman.....	1	0	1
Housewives	0	11	11	Watchmaker's wife.....	0	1	1
Jockey	1	0	1	Washerwomen.....	0	2	2
Agricultural Labourers, wives, widows, and daughters of	27	9	36	Vestry Clerk.....	1	0	1
Labourer at saw mills ..	1	0	1	Yeomanry Drill Instructor	1	0	1
				None and Unknown	7	18	25
Carried forward	53	39	92	Total.....	85	72	157

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Fair Education... ..	5	6	11
Can Read and Write	47	43	90
Can Read only	13	13	26
Can neither Read nor Write	18	7	25
Unknown	2	3	5
Total	85	72	157

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 ..	42	30	72	11	10	21	8	13	21	12	12	24
Married ...	33	31	64	12	14	26	2	13	15	19	8	27
Widowed ...	8	10	18		4	4		3	3	2	2	4
Unknown ...	2	1	3	1		1				1	1	2
Total ...	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	62	60	122
Roman Catholics... ..	6	2	8
Wesleyans	1	3	4
„ Methodists	2	1	3
Baptists	1	1	2
Independents	2	2	4
Lady Huntingdon's	1		1
Plymouth Brethren	1		1
Presbyterian	1		1
Primitive Methodists	1	1	2
Methodist New Connexion	1	1	2
Unitarian	1		1
Unknown	5	1	6
Total	85	72	157

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

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.							
	Males.	Females	Total.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.		Males.	Females	Total.					
				Males.	Females	Total.	Males.				Females	Total.			
From 5 to 10 years of age	1		1								1			1	
" 10 to 15	2	1	3												1
" 15 to 20	8	2	10												1
" 20 to 25	4	4	8				1								1
" 25 to 30	5	14	19				1								1
" 30 to 35	13	8	21				1								1
" 35 to 40	12	9	21				2								1
" 40 to 45	4	4	8												1
" 45 to 50	8	10	18												1
" 50 to 55	5	6	11					2							1
" 55 to 60	8	4	12					2							1
" 60 to 65	4	7	11												1
" 65 to 70	1	2	3												1
" 70 to 75	4	1	5												1
" 75 to 80	6		6												1
Total	85	72	157	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57			

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 5 days.....							1	1	2
" 10 "							1	1	1
" 3 weeks							1	1	1
" 1 month.....							1	1	1
" 2 months	1		1				4		4
" 3 "	3	1	4				2	2	4
" 6 "	6	10	16		1	1	3	2	5
" 9 "	3	8	11		7	7	5		5
" 1 year.....	3	2	5	10	1	11	1	4	5
" 1 " and 6 months...	7	1	8				1		1
" 2 years		1	1				6		6
" 3 "	1	3	4		14	14	4	3	7
" 4 "		1	1		6	6	2		2
" 5 "							2	2	4
" 6 "							1	1	2
" 7 "							1	1	2
" 8 "		1	1					2	2
" 12 "							1	1	2
" 17 "								1	1
Total.....	24	28	52	10	29	39	34	23	57

TABLE XVIII.—*Of the 157 Patients Admitted in 1873,*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been discharged—Recovered	9	6	15
" " " Relieved.....	2	1	3
" " " Unimproved.....	8	6	14
" Died	14	8	22
There remain under Treatment.....	52	51	103
Total.....	85	72	157

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

	M.	F.	T.
1st. In good Bodily Health and Condition	4	2	6
2nd. In indifferent Health and reduced Condition.....	56	58	114
3rd. In bad Health and exhausted Condition	25	12	37
Total	85	72	157
 2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of—			
Mania, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement	1		1
“ “ “ “ and Anæmia	1		1
“ and Cerebral Irritation	3	6	9
“ “ “ and Anæmia		2	2
“ “ “ Disease of Heart.....	1	2	3
“ “ “ Insomnium	3	3	6
“ “ “ “ and Contusions	1	1	2
“ “ “ “ Disease of Heart		1	1
“ “ “ Bronchitis	1	1	2
“ “ “ Debility	1		1
“ “ “ Menorrhagia		1	1
“ “ “ Scabies	1		1
“ Cerebral and Cutaneous Irritation		1	1
“ and General Functional Inactivity and Menorrhagia.....		1	1
“ Epilepsy and Wounds of Scalp.....	1		1
“ “ Debility.....	1	2	3
“ “ Boils	1		1
“ “ Anæmia.....		2	2
“ “ Disease of Heart		1	1
“ “ Cerebral Irritation and effects of Burn.....	1		1
“ and General Paralysis	4		4
“ “ and Insomnium	1		1
“ Paralysis and Muscular Tremors	1		1
“ Disease of Heart and Brain	1		1
“ “ “ Atheroma		1	1
“ “ “ “ and Pleurisy	1		1
“ “ “ and Menorrhagia		1	1
“ Bronchitis and Emphysema	1		1
“ Atheroma and	1		1
“ and Feeble Circulation		1	1
“ Anæmia and Hysteria.....		1	1
“ Puerperal, Epilepsy and Anæmia		1	1
Monomania and Cerebral Irritation		1	1
“ “ General Functional Inactivity	1		1
“ “ Chronic Spinal Disease		1	1
“ “ Disease of Heart.....		1	1
“ “ “ and Atheroma		1	1
“ Varicose Ulcer and Emphysema	1		1
“ Phthisis and Cerebral Irritation	1		1
Carried forward.....	30	33	63

TABLE XIX (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward.....	30	33	63
Melancholia, Cerebral and Uterine Irritation, and Anæmia		1	1
" and General Debility	1		1
" " General Functional Inactivity.....		1	1
" " Dyspepsia		1	1
" " Emphysema		1	1
" " Abstinence		1	1
" " Bronchocele and Leucorrhœa		1	1
" Anæmia and Debility		1	1
" " " Hysteria		1	1
" Disease of Heart and Abstinence		1	1
" " " " General Debility		1	1
" Insomnium, Abstinence and Contusions		1	1
Dementia and Epilepsy	1		1
" " and Anæmia	1	2	3
" " " Disease of Brain	1		1
" " " Disease of Heart & Ulcer of Hand from burn	1		1
" and Disease of Heart.....	1	1	2
" " " and Liver	1		1
" " of Brain and Debility	1		1
" " " and Emphysema		1	1
" and Anæmia	1		1
" Anæmia and Debility.....	1		1
" and General Debility.....		1	1
" " Functional Inactivity	1		1
" Atheroma and Debility		1	1
" Varix and General Debility		1	1
" Abstinence and General Debility		1	1
" Struma and Debility	1		1
" Paralysis and Disease of Brain.....	1		1
" " Muscular Atrophy	1		1
" " Edema of Legs	1		1
" and General Paralysis	4		4
" " " and Catarrh		1	1
" " " Disease of Heart and Scabies		1	1
Idiotcy and Epilepsy		1	1
" " and General Functional Derangement.....	1		1
" and General Debility	2		2
" Scabies and Debility	1		1
" Biliary Derangement and Anæmia		1	1
Imbecility and Epilepsy	1	1	2
" " General Debility	2		2
" " Rachitis		1	1
Total.....	56	58	114

TABLE XIX (continued).

	M.	F.	T.
3rd. <i>Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of—</i>			
Mania, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement	1		1
„ „ „ „ „ Struma & Anæmia	1		1
„ Cerebral Irritation, Disease of Heart, Scalp Wounds and Contusions.....		1	1
„ Epilepsy, Cerebral Irritation, Contusions and Prostration ...	1		1
„ General Paralysis and Cerebral Irritation	1		1
„ „ „ „ and Insomnium ...		1	1
„ „ „ Edema of Legs and Prostration	1		1
„ „ „ and Disease of Heart		1	1
„ Paralysis, Bronchitis and Exhaustion		1	1
„ Bronchitis and Cirrhosis of Liver	1		1
„ Disease of Heart and Atheroma.....	1		1
„ „ of Brain and Fatty Degeneration of Organs		1	1
„ Puerperal, Bedsores, Pneumonia and Prostration		1	1
Monomania, Atheroma and Emphysema	1		1
„ Disease of Heart, Bronchitis and Emphysema	1		1
Melancholia, Abstinence and Prostration		2	2
„ „ and Broncho-pneumonia		1	1
„ Bronchitis and Abstinence		1	1
„ Dyspepsia and Disease of Brain		1	1
„ Disease of Heart and Suicidal Wound of Neck.....	1		1
„ Suicidal Wound of Neck and Abstinence	1		1
Dementia, Epilepsy, Disease of Brain and Heart		1	1
„ General Paralysis and Disease of Heart.....	1		1
„ „ „ Necrosis of Tibia and Bedsores	1		1
„ „ „ Bronchitis and Disease of Liver	1		1
„ Paralysis, Disease of Brain and Heart	1		1
„ „ „ of Heart and Emphysema.....	1		1
„ „ „ „ and Atheroma.....	1		1
„ Disease of Brain, Paralysis and Bronchitis	1		1
„ „ „ „ and Abstinence	1		1
„ „ „ „ and Heart, Paralysis and Bronchitis ...	1		1
„ „ of Heart, Atheroma and General Debility	1		1
„ „ „ „ and Emphysema	3		3
Idiotcy, Epilepsy and Anæmia	1		1
Total.....	25	12	37

TABLE XX.—*Causes of Death.*

	M.	F.	T.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis	13	1	14
" " and Pulmonary Congestion.....	1		1
" " and Pleuro-pneumonia		1	1
Disease of Brain and Heart and Pneumonia	1		1
" " with Paralysis and Bronchitis	1		1
" " with Atheroma and Paralysis		1	1
Tumour of Brain and Epilepsy with Pulmonary Congestion.....	1		1
Epilepsy		1	1
" (Asphyxia)	1		1
" and Chronic Disease of Brain and other organs	1		1
" and Ulceration of Intestines	1		1
Apoplexy and Disease of Brain		1	1
" " " Heart and other organs		1	1
" with Disease of Heart, Arteries, Brain and other organs ...	1		1
Exhaustion from Mania, Disease of Brain with Bronchitis		1	1
" " " Disease of Kidneys and Pneumonia		1	1
" " Melancholia and Broncho-pneumonia		1	1
" " " and Chronic Disease of Lungs & Liver		1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Disease of Heart and Kidneys with Dropsy		1	1
" " " Brain with Paralysis & Pulmonary Congestion	1		1
" " " other organs with Dropsy		1	1
" " " Pulmonary Congestion	1		1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart and Disease of Liver and Kidneys		1	1
Pneumonia	1		1
" and Chronic Peritonitis	1		1
" and Fatty Degeneration of Liver and Kidneys		1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia and Disease of Heart	1	1	2
Tubercular Pneumonia and Disease of Kidneys		1	1
" " " " and Liver	1		1
Acute Tuberculosis and Disease of Kidneys.....	1		1
Bronchitis, Asthma and Disease of Heart.....	1		1
Phthisis.....	1	2	3
" and Disease of Liver, Kidneys and Spleen.....		1	1
Hydrothorax and Chronic Disease of Heart, Liver and Kidneys		1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Disease of Liver and Chronic Peritonitis	1		1
Cirrhosis of Liver and Ascites	1		1
Disease of Kidneys and Brain with Pneumonia		1	1
<i>Special Disease.</i>			
Debility of Old Age and Degeneration of organs.....		1	1
" " " Disease of Heart and Pulmonary Emphysema ...	1		1
<i>Accidental.</i>			
Suicide by Hanging	1		1
" " Strangulation.....		1	1
Total.....	34	23	57

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1873.*

	M.	F.	T.
Mania, Acute	7	8	15
" Chronic	32	59	91
" Recurrent	26	40	66
" " with Epilepsy	1	2	3
" " " Paralysis	1		1
" Puerperal... ..		3	3
" Hysteric		6	6
" " with Epilepsy		1	1
" with Epilepsy	36	27	63
" " Paralysis	4	4	8
" " General Paralysis	17	4	21
" " Chorea		1	1
Dipsomania with Epilepsy		1	1
Dementia	34	22	56
" Advanced	12	20	32
" " with Paralysis		1	1
" Senile	2		2
" " with Paralysis	1		1
" with Paralysis	13	7	20
" " Epilepsy and Paralysis	1		1
" " General Paralysis	8	5	13
" " Epilepsy	19	17	36
Melancholia	13	39	52
" with Paralysis		1	1
Monomania of Suspicion	17	28	45
" " Pride	6	8	14
" " Unseen Agency	7	11	18
" " Superstition	6	1	7
" " Witchcraft	1		1
" " Fear		1	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	5	5	10
" " with Epilepsy	4	4	8
" (Idiotcy)	21	18	39
" " with Paralysis		1	1
" " " Epilepsy	18	9	27
" " " " and Paralysis	1	1	2
" " " Chorea		1	1
Total	313	356	669

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1873.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month	1	1	2
„ 3 months	2	2	4
„ 6 „	4	7	11
„ 9 „	5	13	18
„ 12 „	7	4	11
„ 1 year and 6 months	14	16	30
„ 2 years	6	9	15
„ 3 „	20	21	41
„ 4 „	16	13	29
„ 5 „	15	13	28
From 5 to 10 years	53	54	107
„ 10 „ 15 „	43	40	83
„ 15 „ 20 „	16	39	55
„ 20 „ 25 „	10	19	29
„ 25 „ 30 „	9	21	30
„ 30 „ 35 „	7	5	12
„ 35 „ 40 „	4	1	5
„ 45 „ 50 „		2	2
For a period of 63 years and 4 months		1	1
„ weeks (undefined)	1	2	3
„ months „	2	2	4
„ years „	25	29	54
Congenital	49	39	88
Unknown	4	3	7
Total.....	313	356	669

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1873.*

	M.	F.	T.
Of 6 years of age	1		1
From 7 to 10 years of age	1		1
" 10 " 15 "	5	5	10
" 15 " 20 "	18	11	29
" 20 " 25 "	26	16	42
" 25 " 30 "	28	38	66
" 30 " 35 "	39	36	75
" 35 " 40 "	38	35	73
" 40 " 45 "	34	44	78
" 45 " 50 "	22	48	70
" 50 " 55 "	31	25	56
" 55 " 60 "	21	20	41
" 60 " 65 "	22	40	62
" 65 " 70 "	11	23	34
" 70 " 75 "	8	6	14
" 75 " 80 "	4	6	10
" 80 " 85 "	3	2	5
" 85 " 90 "		1	1
" 90 " 95 "	1		1
Total.....	313	356	669

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the Number of probably Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1873.*

	M.	F.	T.
Curable	22	48	70
Incurable	291	308	599
Total.....	313	356	669

PATHOLOGICAL APPENDIX.

Fifty-seven deaths occurred in the Asylum during the past year, and in every case, but one, a post-mortem examination of the body was made. A few notes of the most interesting cases are subjoined.

- 1.—E. F., female, æt. 30. Twenty-six hours after death. Body in fair condition. Rigor mortis general. Calvarium thinner than normal. The Pacchionian glands were much hypertrophied, almost perforating the bone over them. The arachnoid sac contained several ounces of clear fluid. Arachnoid much thickened, very opaque and tough. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid. Venous sinuses much engorged. Imbedded in the posterior extremity of the left occipital lobe was a small hard tumour, about the size of a hazel nut. It had no attachment to the pia mater, but was covered over externally by the brain substance. It was easily detached, and left a rounded cavity corresponding to its situation, the sides of which were quite smooth and glistening, except at its deepest part, where it had the appearance of the tumour having been torn off from its connection with the brain. On section it was found to consist of several envelopes, the outer of tough fibrous tissue about the 1-12th of an inch in thickness; the next was thinner and not so tough, but also of fibrous tissue. Internal to these were two or three concentric layers of a greenish colour, the outer semi-membranous, the inner of a putty-like consistence and of a shining appearance, as if it contained crystalline matter. In the centre of the mass were two or three white hard calcareous masses of a rounded form. Under the microscope the outer envelopes presented the ordinary appearance of white fibrous tissue, with several fatty-looking particles dispersed throughout it. The inner layers contained numerous plates of cholesterine and spicular crystals, and the field was also crowded with small oil globules. The surrounding brain matter to the naked eye seemed in no way implicated in the growth except where attached at the deeper part, not did it exhibit any signs of disintegration.

With the aid of the microscope, however, the brain cells appeared smaller than usual, were very dark coloured, and granular-looking. The brain was of large size although the convolutions were considerably wasted, the sulci being wide and deep. Ventricles contained about an ounce of fluid. The cerebral substance was soft and œdematous throughout. No other abnormalities were observed. Encephalon, drained of its fluid, weighed 50 ounces. Lungs congested at the base, emphysematous at apex and anterior margin. Heart weighed $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, full of dark coagulum, texture very fatty, almost no healthy muscular tissue being present on the right side. Aorta much contracted, only admitting the tip of the fore finger. Valves competent. Liver weighed 3 lbs., pale and fatty.—Remarks: Had been epileptic for about twelve years, although only for two of these she was an inmate of the Asylum. She had recurrent attacks of mania and frequent severe fits, and it was from the exhaustion following a succession of the latter she died.

2.—E. M., female, æt. 61. Twenty-eight hours after death. Calvarium of normal density and thickness, and had the dura mater firmly adherent to its inner surface. Arachnoid opaque. Pia mater normal. Convolutions small and had a wasted appearance. Ventricles contained about 2 drachms of clear fluid. Central ganglia flattened, but irregular on the surface. In the centre of the right optic thalamus was a small cavity, oval in shape, and about the size of an ordinary pea. It was lined by a brown gelatinous-looking membrane, containing numerous blood cells in its composition. The surrounding brain texture was broken up for some little distance. The cerebral substance generally was doughy and inelastic. The cranial capacity was small. Encephalon weighed only 33 ounces. Heart enlarged. Left ventricle had its walls hypertrophied and cavity dilated, muscular tissue mottled and fatty. Valves normal. The walls on the right side were almost entirely converted into fat. Lungs emphysematous. Liver cirrhotic. Kidneys small and contracted.—Remarks: Was a case of dementia, of about six years duration. During her residence in the Asylum she was generally quiet and harmless, and never had any paralytic symptoms. For some time before death she was in a feeble and debilitated state, and death occurred from gradual asthenia, caused by the degenerated state of the heart.

3.—M. W., female, æt 65. Fifteen hours after death. Body emaciated. Calvarium thick, diploe plentiful. Dura mater normal, except at the left temporal region opposite the lower part of the fissure of Rolando, where it was thick and very

vascular. Attached to its inner surface at this part was a small pyramidal tumour, the base being rather larger than a sixpence and gradually tapering off to a somewhat pointed extremity which was imbedded in a small concavity in the brain, but the pia mater over that part was intact and normal, having no connection with the tumour. The latter was of a pink colour, the apex soft and almost entirely composed of large pyriform, oval, and rounded cells, which contained numerous nuclei. Towards the base the tumour was harder, fibrous stroma being present in considerable quantity, and the cells there were made more distinct after the addition of acetic acid. From the number, shape, and proliferous nature of the cells, the growth was evidently cancerous, but nothing of like origin was found in any other organ. About four ounces of fluid escaped from the arachnoid sac, the subarachnoid space was also much distended with serum, the pia mater stripped readily off, and was infiltrated with fluid. The convolutions were much wasted being narrow and contracted, while the sulci were very wide. The lateral ventricles were much distended and contained over two ounces of fluid. The brain substance was pale, œdematous, and soft throughout. Arteries atheromatous. Encephalon weighed only 35 ounces. Right lung adherent throughout, pleura much thickened, carnified at the base, œdematous in its upper half. Left lung free in its cavity, emphysematous at the apex and anterior margin, bronchitic and œdematous. Heart fatty, weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Mitral and aortic valves thickened and atheromatous. Liver fatty, gall bladder contained about two dozen small stones. Kidneys granular.—Remarks: When admitted she was in a very feeble and paralysed state, unable to walk, or stand without assistance. She was suffering from acute bronchitis, was in a maniacal, very restless, and sleepless state, had to be forced with all her food, gradually became more exhausted, and died nine days after her admission.

- 4.—O. H., female, æt. 61. Thirty hours after death. Body spare. Rigor mortis general. Calvarium thicker than normal. Dura mater normal. The arachnoid and pia mater over the vertex appeared healthy. On removing the brain a considerable amount of fluid was present in the arachnoid sac at the base, and the pia mater over the medulla, pons and inferior surface of the cerebellum was covered with a fine flocculent lymphic deposit. Around the outer side of the right crus cerebri a slight sanguineous effusion was visible beneath the pia mater. The convolutions of the vertex were flattened. Brain substance of the upper part of the hemispheres was tough and doughy; puncta cruenta numerous. Nearer the

ventricles the cerebral tissue became very soft. Ventricles much dilated, the posterior cornua extending far back into the occipital lobes, leaving a wall there only about a quarter of an inch in thickness. The fornix, septum lucidum and lower part of the corpus callosum were extensively affected by white softening, being converted into a diffuent creamy substance, and flocculent masses of the white substance floated in the ventricular fluid. Fully eight ounces of fluid was present in the ventricles. On the right floor was a recent clot attached to the choroid plexus, from which it had evidently originated, and extending downwards implicating and breaking up the lower part of the optic thalamus and corpus striatum, and becoming continuous with that above noticed round the crus cerebri. The surrounding brain substance was very soft and much disintegrated. The choroid plexus on the left side contained some effused and coagulated blood, but it did not leave its meshes. Cerebellum, pons and medulla considerably softened. Arteries much affected by atheroma. Encephalon weighed 44 ounces. Under the microscope the white softening presented a mass of irregular and broken up nerve tubes, varying greatly in size and shewing numerous varicosities and moniliform swellings. The broken up grey matter surrounding the clot exhibited many granular-looking cells and misshapen blood corpuscles. Lungs emphysematous. Heart of normal size; valves competent; a few small vegetations present on the cusps of the aortic. Liver small, weighing 35 ounces, structure normal. Gall bladder contracted and small, but much thickened, and just forming a capsule for a large soft gallstone almost entirely composed of cholesterine. Kidneys and spleen normal.—Remarks: This was a case of chronic mania, and had been for several months in the Asylum. She was always extremely irritable and deluded, but, until within eighteen hours of her death, she had never exhibited any symptoms of paralysis or softening. She then gradually became drowsy and comatose, and never rallied.

- 5.—W. T., male, æt. 34. Thirty-five hours after death. Body thin. Bedsores over the sacrum and trochanters. Calvarium thick, soft and spongy. Dura mater normal. An arachnoid cyst extended over the right hemisphere and reaching down into the middle fossa. The walls were thick and leathery, and it contained over five ounces of dark bloody fluid. The right half of the cerebrum was smaller than the left, and its convolutions were much flattened. Pia mater adherent to the cortical substance. Ventricles dilated, and contained four ounces of clear serum. The lining membrane of the floor was covered by large crystalline granulations. The cerebral

substance was doughy and inelastic. *Puncta cruenta* numerous and large. No marked pathological changes in the thoracic and abdominal organs.—Remarks: Was a case of general paralysis of nearly five years standing. After a few months' residence a remission occurred in his symptoms, and he was able to return home, but after about six months' absence he was tried and convicted on a charge of larceny, and being found insane was transferred to the Asylum. The after-course of his disease did not materially differ from the ordinary run of cases of general paralysis.

6.—A. P., female, *æt.* 79. Sixteen hours after death. Body corpulent. Calvarium thick, dense, and hard, very difficult to detach, owing to the firm adhesion of the dura mater to its inner surface. The inner table of the frontal bone was rough and irregular, owing to the presence of several large bony ridges on its surface. On removing the brain two exostoses were seen on the cranial surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, on the left side. Each was about as large as a field bean. The falx cerebri contained three bony plates, the largest being about 1 inch in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch broad, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in thickness. The other two were merely small scales. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid, and stripped readily off the hemispheres. Convulsions showed considerable wasting. Ventricles contained one ounce serum. Brain substance generally soft and *œdematous*. Arteries extensively affected by atheroma. Encephalon weighed 40 ounces. Heart hypertrophied and fatty; mitral orifice constricted. Aortic valve thickened and incompetent, a fringe of vegetations attached to each of the cusps. The aortic arch was extremely atheromatous, dilated and thin. Lungs emphysematous. Liver had a nutmeg appearance; a stone as large as a walnut almost entirely filled up the gall bladder. Kidneys granular.—Remarks: During a residence of nearly three years her symptoms were chiefly those of chronic mania, with occasional attacks of paralysis. She was always very irritable and fretful, and for the most part spent noisy and sleepless nights. Senile debility and degeneration were the proximate causes of death.

7.—P. G., female *æt.* 51. Thirty-two hours after death. Calvarium normal. A thin layer of recently effused blood coated the parietal arachnoid over the vertex, sides and base of both hemispheres. Pia mater normal. Ventricles contained nearly two ounces clear serous fluid. In the substance of the left corpus striatum, and shining through its upper surface, was a recent clot about the size of a small hazel nut. The surrounding brain substance was much broken up; the cells

crowded with granular particles, and the tubes irregular and broken. The right optic thalamus was in an extremely soft state, the upper part being quite diffuent and disintegrated. The cells and capillaries were covered by granular particles similar to those above-mentioned. The brain substance generally was softer than normal. Arteries much affected by atheroma. Encephalon weighed 46 ounces. Heart enlarged, weighed $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Aortic valve thickened and patches of atheroma present in the cusps. Aorta dilated, wall thin, inner surface had a rough worm-eaten appearance. Both lungs congested towards the base, emphysematous elsewhere. Kidneys contracted, and in the granular stage of Bright's disease.—Remarks: Was a case of epilepsy of some years standing although she was only two months in the Asylum. When admitted she was in a very feeble, tremulous and paralysed state, the left side being principally affected. She had frequent and severe fits; after a succession of them she became drowsy, and subsequently comatose, gradually sinking until she died.

- 8.—E. H., female *æt.* 67. Thirty-four hours after death. Body emaciated. Rigor mortis general. Calvarium thick, dura mater firmly adherent to its inner surface. The inner table of the bone at the lower frontal region presented many irregularities, caused by projecting bony processes. Three bony plates existed in the falx cerebri, varying from half to one inch long by quarter-inch broad. Pia mater infiltrated with fluid and stripped readily off the hemispheres. On slicing the brain, from above downwards, a patch of softening about the size of a field bean was seen in the left gyrus fornicatus, above the middle of the corpus callosum. It was of a light brown colour, and the surrounding vessels were much injected. On examining the softened texture, microscopically, large granular cells and exudation corpuscles were visible in great numbers, with broken down cells and granular debris plentifully interspersed. The walls of the surrounding capillaries were covered with thick granulations, some of them very large and evidently fatty in their nature. Ventricles contained an ounce and a half of clear fluid. Brain substance generally was softer than normal and somewhat *œdematous*. Arteries atheromatous. Encephalon weighed 45 ounces. Pericardium contained over two ounces of serum. Heart fatty. Aorta dilated and atheromatous; valves incompetent and thickened. Both lungs adherent, the result of old pleurisy; emphysematous at the apices and anterior margins; both bases in a state of red hepatization. Spleen large and soft. Both kidneys small and contracted, the right weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, the left 3 ounces.—Remarks: Was a

mild case of chronic mania, with marked delusions and hallucinations. Had been close on seventeen years in the Asylum. The pulmonary mischief was the primary cause of death.

- 9.—J. R., male, æt. 32. Thirty-four hours after death. Body emaciated. Bedsores over sacrum and trochanters. Calvarium thick and hard. Over each hemisphere there was present an arachnoid cyst, with thick leathery walls of a dark brown colour, and each containing about twelve drachms of thin bloody fluid. Pia mater firmly adherent to the cortical substance. Ventricles much dilated, containing about three ounces clear serous fluid; lining membrane covered with large granulations. Hemispheres very soft, breaking with their own weight. Encephalon weighed 43 ounces.
- 10.—J. W., male, æt. 50. Twenty-eight hours after death. Body corpulent, numerous bedsores present. Calvarium thick and hard. An arachnoid cyst existed over the right hemisphere, the walls were laminated and easily separable from the membranes, and about 1-6th inch in thickness. It contained over two ounces of a dark bloody fluid, which under the microscope exhibited numerous misshapen blood discs, with a few crystalline masses floating amongst them. The right hemisphere was compressed and smaller than the left. It weighed $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces while the weight of the left was $16\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. In the middle fossa on the left side was a patch of recently effused blood. Ventricles contained about an ounce of fluid and the lining membrane had a frosted appearance. Pia mater adherent in patches to the cortical substance. Brain substance generally was soft and œdematous. Arteries slightly atheromatous. Encephalon weighed 36 ounces. Remarks: The preceding two records were both of general paralytics and the progress of their disease did not materially differ from the ordinary run of those cases.
- 11.—W. L., male, æt. 60. Thirty-six hours after death. Calvarium thick and dense, diploe almost absent. Dura mater adherent to the bone. Arachnoid thickened and opaque, the sac contained several ounces of clear fluid. Pia mater adherent in patches to the cortical substance. Vessels at the base exhibited various degrees of atheromatous degeneration. Brain substance soft and pulpy and could with difficulty be handled without breaking it down. Grey matter atrophied. Near the surface of the left corpus striatum was seen a dark brown clot about the size of a field bean. It was evidently of old standing, and principally composed of granular debris, fatty molecules, and pigment granules. The left hemisphere of

the cerebellum contained an old clot in its substance, measuring one and half inch by one-third of an inch. The surrounding structure was pigmented and softened, and the remainder of the cerebellum was also very soft. Heart greatly enlarged, weighed $24\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; mitral orifice much dilated; aortic valve thickened in all its cusps, and incompetent. The walls of the left ventricle were very thick, and the cavity enlarged. Right side dilated. Muscular substance pale and somewhat fatty. Lungs congested and bronchitic. Liver weighed 4lbs., slightly waxy. Kidneys much contracted and very granular.—Remarks: Had formerly been a soldier, of very irregular and debauched habits. Was only in the Asylum one month. When admitted he was said to have been only a few days ill, but his case must evidently have been of long standing. He was unable to walk without assistance owing to the loss of co-ordinating power over the movements of the lower limbs. When supported his walk was very jerky, the legs being thrown out in a spasmodic manner, and kept far apart to the right and left. Paralytic symptoms were well marked in his speech, and he was considerably demented. He also suffered from retention of urine and albuminuria; an attack of bronchitis and pulmonary congestion soon supervening he never rallied.

THE
TWENTY-FIRST 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 herewith submits the Twenty-first Annual Report of your Asylum, of which this is the twentieth which he has had the honour of presenting. To it are annexed the usual Statistical Tables in reference to the Patients admitted, discharged, and deceased during the year, and others giving information regarding those remaining under treatment at its termination. The usual Financial Statements in respect of the Income and Expenditure of the Asylum under its various departments have been prepared by the Clerk and audited, and are presented along with the preceding, which more particularly relate to the consideration of medical questions regarding the Patients under treatment.

On the 31st December, 1872, the Patients in your Asylum were 660, 296 of whom were males and 364 females. During the year the admissions from all sources were 157, 85 of whom were males and 72 females, making the total number under treatment 817, viz., 381 males and 436 females.

Ninety-one Patients have been discharged, of whom 52 had recovered, 7 were relieved, and 32 were unimproved.

Of the discharges 34 were males and 57 females.

The deaths during the year were 57, viz., 34 males and 23 females. The number of Patients remaining on the books at the close of the year was 669, of whom 313 were males and 356 females, being an increase of 9 Patients when compared with those left under care in the Asylum at the close of 1872.

Of the admissions of the year, 18 Patients—12 males and 6 females, were received under contract with the Visitors of the County of Northampton, from the Leicester Borough Asylum. Eight Private Patients—3 males and 5 females, were sent here by their relatives, who became chargeable for the payment of their maintenance; and one woman was, subsequently to her admission, transferred from the charge of her Union to that of her relatives, and so became a Private Patient. Deducting the cases of these 27 Patients—15 males and 12 females, from the gross admissions of the year, we find that the number of Union Patients sent to the Asylum was 130, viz., 70 males and 60 females, which is as near as possible for both sexes the average of admissions of this class since the opening of the Asylum; the males being rather in excess of, and the females below, the averages of all former years. For the preceding year the admissions, similarly arranged, amounted to 145, viz., 59 males and 86 females. The falling off of the female admissions is therefore very marked. The entire admissions of the past year are also lower than any which have obtained since 1869, and no good reason can be assigned why this result should have occurred. Probably the increased charge for maintenance, consequent on the advance in the prices of most articles of general consumption, may have induced some of the Unions to retain at home on out-door relief, or in their Workhouses, persons of unsound mind, who would formerly have been at once placed here under treatment.

More than one-fifth of the Patients admitted had been sent to, and were under treatment in, their Union Workhouses prior to their reception into your Asylum. The period of their detention varied from a few days to several years. In the cases where detention had been so prolonged probably no injury had resulted, but in those cases

where, after a short residence, the authorities of the Union had forced upon them the necessity of transporting the Patients to the Asylum, it is much to be deplored that this step had not been at once decided upon and carried out. Where persons of unsound mind, suffering from chronic insanity, can be retained in a Union Workhouse for months or years without danger, unless the case be of recent origin, but little evil results from this procedure; and if the Patient so circumstanced can be maintained suitably and advantageously at a lower cost therein, no reasonable cause of complaint can arise, but it is grievous to know that many of the persons received into Workhouses from their homes, and who are curable, have been tried and detained therein for one or more weeks, to their great detriment, rendering their mental disease more confirmed and the hopes of their recovery more uncertain. When Patients are sent to your Asylum enquiries are made in respect of their antecedents, and a Table is annexed, shewing how many Patients were received from, and for what length of time detained in, Workhouses prior to their reception here.

TABLE I.—*Patients who were in Workhouses previous to their Admission to this Asylum in 1873, and for what periods.*

	M.	F.	T.
Under One week		3	3
For One week	2	1	3
„ Three weeks		1	1
„ Six „	1		1
„ Two months		1	1
„ Three „		1	1
„ Six „		1	1
„ Nine „	1		1
„ One year		1	1
„ Two or Three years	2		2
„ Five years	1		1
In and out of house for Six or Seven years ...	1		1
Period of residence not known	8	7	15
Total	16	16	32

The next Table shews the Workhouses in which the Patients, although of unsound mind, were detained.

TABLE II.—*Showing the Workhouses in which Patients were detained previous to their Admission in 1873.*

					M.	F.	T.
Bromsgrove	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Dudley	...	...	...	...	3		3
Evesham	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Kidderminster	...	...	...	...	3		3
King's Norton	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ledbury	...	...	...	...	1		1
Pershore	...	...	...	...		3	3
Upton-on-Severn	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
West Bromwich	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Worcester	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total					16	16	32
Of the Patients received from Workhouses							
There were considered Curable					3	3	6
" " " Incurable					13	13	26
Total					16	16	32

It is a matter of grave consideration whether, in the best interests of the ratepayers (throwing out of our calculations the certain benefit to the Patients), it would not be better in the first instance to send all such cases at once to the Asylum of the district, whereby their prompt recovery would be promoted, and the number of chronic lunatics reduced, as also the duration of the term of treatment of those who recover. A few days' residence in the ordinary wards of a Workhouse retards for weeks and months, and injures the prospects of a curable lunatic; and when the case is incurable, after a more or less prolonged residence, they frequently become so dangerous, destructive, perverted in their habits, and unmanageable in their conduct, that at last they are delegated to their County Asylum, where for months, in spite of all care and treatment, they are maintained at a great expense, and with no prospect of recovery, and only ultimately undergo, under a proper system, a moderate degree of relief and improvement, in which state they may survive for very many years and remain a permanent charge upon their Unions.

To illustrate the impropriety and danger of this practice, the case of a male Patient suffering from melancholia may be adduced. When sent to the Union Workhouse he had a recent suicidal wound of the neck, which in a few weeks healed. Some five weeks subsequently, while still in a depressed state of mind and resident in the Workhouse, he again inflicted upon himself a much more dangerous wound in the same situation, which nearly proved fatal at the time. The man was then sent to the Asylum, where, after a protracted convalescence, he is gradually recovering, and will in all probability be able to resume his former employment. By more prompt action on the part of the Union and its officers this man's life would have been guarded against such a contingency, and had the same measures been adopted after the first attempt on his life as were taken subsequently, he might now reasonably be expected to have recovered, and to have ceased being a charge upon the funds of his Union.

Of the Patients received from Workhouses, 6 were considered to be curable, and in the remaining 26 their mental and bodily conditions were found to be of a character which reduced them to the class of Incurable. Three died within a few weeks of their admission, and 4 others before the close of the year. The remarks presented for your consideration in the Report of last year at page 83 do not as yet appear to have had any influence in arresting the evils complained of, for we still find that curable Patients are detained in Workhouses to their manifest detriment, and that persons of unsound mind, in a dying state, are still transferred to the Asylum at much risk and with the effect of only precipitating a fatal termination.

The accompanying return shews the sources whence the admissions of the year have been derived. It presents no very marked difference from that of the preceding year, and the number of Patients received from the larger Unions of this County and City closely approximate, but, on comparing this return with that for the year 1871, very important reductions, in respect of the number of admissions from the Unions containing a manufacturing and commercial population, are perceptible. The purely agricultural Unions shew less deviation in the number of those sent to your Asylum for care, and indicate less

change in the surroundings of their community. It is therefore a matter of reasonable supposition that the activity of trade and the larger earnings of the working classes, together with the more efficient control and supervision of the houses where intoxicating drinks are sold, have added considerably to the material prosperity of the people, and prevented much of that privation from poverty and dissipation which in a very large number of persons so circumstanced culminates in bodily and mental disease. The Unions of Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Dudley, Kidderminster, King's Norton, Stourbridge, West Bromwich, and Worcester, all shew a perceptible decline in the number of the Patients admitted from them during the past two years, and in all of them the cause probably arises from the circumstances enumerated above.

TABLE III.—Names of Unions chargeable with the Patients admitted during the year.

Unions.	M.	F.	T.
Alcester		1	1
Bromsgrove	4	3	7
Cleobury Mortimer	1		1
Droitwich	6	5	11
Dudley	8	2	10
Evesham	2	3	5
Kidderminster	11	4	15
King's Norton	6	5	11
Ledbury	1		1
Martley	2	2	4
Newent	1		1
Pershore	3	6	9
Stratford-on-Avon	1	1	2
Stourbridge	6	7	13
Solihull	2	1	3
Tenbury		4	4
Upton-on-Severn	5	5	10
West Bromwich	2	2	4
Worcester	8	10	18
„ County	1		1
Visitors of the County of Northampton	12	6	18
Private Patients	3	5	8
Total	85	72	157

Twenty-two Patients—9 males and 13 females, had been previously resident in the Asylum. The accompanying

Table shews the periods which had elapsed between their discharge and the date of their re-admission.

TABLE IV.—*Showing the period which elapsed between the discharge and re-admission of this class during the year.*

	M.	F.	T.
Absent for three months		2	2
„ four „		2	2
„ eleven „		1	1
„ one year and three months ..	1		1
„ „ and six „		2	2
„ „ and eight „	1		1
„ „ and nine „		1	1
„ „ and ten „	1		1
„ two years and three „		1	1
„ „ and five „	1	1	2
„ „ and seven „	1		1
„ three years	1		1
„ „ and one month	1		1
„ „ and six months		1	1
„ four years and two „		1	1
„ six „ and ten „	1		1
„ eleven „ and six „		1	1
„ sixteen „ and five „	1		1
Total	9	13	22

Almost all of them, however, had been on trial for one or more months prior to the order of their discharge being made by your Committee. It will be seen from this Table that 5 females had been absent for less than one year; that in the cases of 3 males and 3 females their interval of immunity from active mental derangement varied from one to two years; that in 2 males and 2 females it ranged from two to three years; that in 2 males and 1 female their return to the Asylum was after three and under four years; and in the remaining 4 Patients—2 males and 2 females, their absence from Asylum care extended from over four to above sixteen years. Of the above, 3 of the men had been selected for removal to their Union Work-houses as chronic and quiet Patients in your Asylum while it was overcrowded, and in all of them had occurred a well-marked exacerbation of their mental state, which rendered it imperative for their safety to return them to Asylum care. Considering the small number of such

selected cases as were so disposed of, it does not augur well for the success of experimenting largely in this direction; and unless the Union Workhouses can make arrangements of a more extended and liberal character for the permanent care of such Patients, similar results may be expected to ensue. Four others—2 males and 2 females, of the re-admissions had been removed, against the advice of your Superintendent, by their relatives, who undertook to provide for their care. They were at the time of their removal much improved in their mental condition, but were still supposed to be suffering from a tendency to periodic attacks of mania, or to have only undergone a remission of their acute symptoms, while they had presented indications of disease of the brain and other nervous centres during their residence here. In 7 other instances of this class—3 males and 4 females, their insanity was complicated, in some with an uncontrollable desire to indulge to excess in drink, in others there was a strong hereditary predisposition to mental disease, which in the Asylum yielded to control and subsided, but soon again cropped out when the Patient was removed from such protection; and in the other cases their mental unsoundness, like the attacks of ague, assumed a periodic form, and recurred after longer or shorter intervals of comparative mental composure.

Even in the County Asylums of this country it is often a matter of great difficulty to detain under our care Patients apparently and undoubtedly at the moment in a sound state of mind, but who are supposed by the medical authorities to still retain a proclivity to the re-appearance of their disorder, and which, by a more prolonged residence in the Asylum and immunity from the cares of life, would probably result in the acquisition of this exemption to a much greater degree. Patients of the rank of life from whom our admissions are derived, as also their relatives, and not unfrequently their Union authorities, believe that their retention in an Asylum is, under such circumstances, likely to result in a renewal of their mental disease; they disregard all prophylactic advice, assume that what had heretofore been observed in this respect was accidental, and would never again occur, and prefer to have their relatives at once under their care at this risk rather than defer the period of their detention under the discipline of

an Asylum for a few more weeks or months, and in many of such cases the result happens which is recorded above.

Only 54 of the admissions of the year were diagnosed on their reception as having a reasonable prospect of recovery from their insanity, the number of the males being 19 and of the females 35, out of a total of 157 Patients. The curable Patients constituted 34.4 per cent. of the admissions, the proportion for the males being 22.3 per cent. and for the females 48.6. In respect of the male Patients so low a percentage of curable Patients, when compared with those incurable, has never previously been recorded. The experience of former years gave a percentage of about 50 upon the admissions of both sexes, while this year it is nearly 16 per cent. below that low standard. Twelve of the Patients admitted were found to be congenital idiots or imbeciles, with varying physical malformations and defects, and, besides, in many the presence of grave complications was observable. Fifteen persons were ascertained to be suffering from general paralysis well marked, and for the most part at an advanced stage. In many of these the disease had not been previously recognized, and it was often distressing to be forced to give an unfavourable prognosis when the friends interested in them had been led to think that a short period of quiet care and treatment in the Asylum would result in their recovery. Four were persons very advanced in life, suffering from the decay and degeneration of organs consequent on old age, and whose mental powers could never be resuscitated. Fourteen were suffering from advanced disease of the brain, with the complications of paralysis or epileptiform convulsions, or from other organs being affected with organic disease, in the course of which mental unsoundness and impairment, and maniacal delirium had supervened. In twelve other cases their health had broken down from various diseases consequent on their mode of life, habits, or occupation, and a number of this section did not long survive their reception. Epilepsy of long standing and great severity, with a highly excited and often dangerously maniacal condition, was present in 15 cases. It existed as a complication in several others of our admissions, which are, however, classed under a different head; and in 31 cases their insanity had become so confirmed from its long persistence, their minds so impaired, and their conduct and habits so

perverted, as to afford no ostensible reason for expecting recovery. This last group contains the chronic cases received under contract from other Asylums, those returned to our care from Union Workhouses, as also the cases long detained at home by their friends, and who had become, under existing arrangements, dangerous and unmanageable.

The above extended enumeration of the leading classifications of 103 incurable cases received into your Asylum during the year, clearly indicates out of what a small proportion of our ordinary admissions can restoration to a sound state of mind be anticipated; but it has always appeared to your Superintendent, and it does so still, that those Patients broken down in health, both bodily and mental, are as much deserving of your care and consideration as the minority, whom we have by our exertions some prospects of restoring to a sound state of mind. Self-interest alone in the latter case suggests that no expense or effort should be spared to promote and bring about recovery in every case where it is possible; but an extended humanity and the practice of our Christian religion compel us to do everything that is possible for the relief of suffering. Again, it unfortunately happens in respect of the latter class that society is obliged to protect itself from various sources of danger which arise in the cases of many persons suffering from chronic insanity; and in many of the incurably insane much injury has been inflicted on the community, not only in respect of their persons, but also in matters having relation to their property and social position.

A recent case of acute insanity is for the most part readily recognized, but many of those suffering from chronic insanity are difficult of detection and elucidation, are consequently long at large, and before steps have been taken for their care and safety grave complications have arisen, requiring a protracted investigation by our Civil or Criminal Courts. Amongst the poor and working classes, as in those occupying a higher social position, the same state of mental disease, insidious in its onset and progress, is observed to occur. The early departures from the normal disposition, habits, and trains of thought are slight and are not ascribed to their proper source, and too frequently such persons are only found to be suffering from insanity when their conduct has resulted in some family or public

disaster, the very character of which may be, and often is, quite foreign to the known constitution of mind and feelings of the individual. Several of the chronic admissions of the year are evidently of this type—we are told of their being insane a few days or weeks, but on prosecuting our enquiry into the history of their antecedents it is discovered that, for years often, the friends have been aware of a gradual and progressive change in their feelings, habits, conduct, and lines of thought.

The daily average number of Patients resident has been for the past year 683, viz., 318 males and 365 females, being an increase of 38, viz., 22 males and 16 females, above the preceding year. This unusually large rate of increase is, however, in great measure due to the admission in the early part of the year of 18 Patients belonging to the County of Northampton; and these, with others previously resident belonging to that County, were removed before the close of the year. The number of resident Patients varied during the year from 656 to 710, but the last-named number has been much reduced by the removal of the out-County Patients already alluded to. There consequently still exists a considerable margin of accommodation in your Asylum for the reception and care of out-County and Private Patients, out of the profits of whose maintenance above the general average rate, the repairs of this Asylum have for so many years past been provided. Owing, however, to the recent extension of numerous County and Borough Asylums, and the erection of a second of a similar class in counties already possessing one such Asylum, or consequent on sub-division, or on the completion of new Borough Asylums, out-County Patients are in comparatively small numbers transferred to other County Asylums under Contract; and this is a matter of congratulation, as Patients so removed from their own district are generally deprived of the assistance found to result from the visitation of their relations, which is of undoubted advantage when their case has made some progress towards recovery and acute symptoms have subsided. The great benefit to be derived from County or Borough Asylums, beyond providing for the care of the Patients incident thereunto under the Statutes, consists in their possessing a margin of accommodation for the reception of such Private Patients of their district as are from their means unable to pay for their treatment in

the private licensed houses of the country; and it is undoubted that by such means many families are relieved from the necessity of becoming tainted with relief from poor rates, which, as far as is possible, should be encouraged when not departing from the general tenor of our legislative action.

Eight Private Patients were received during the year, and 1 was transferred from the Pauper to this class by her relatives; 5 were discharged, of whom 4 had recovered and 1 was relieved; 4 died during the year; they were cases left under care from preceding years, but of this number, 3 when admitted were found to be in a hopeless state both as regards their mental and bodily condition, and the early termination of their illness in death was considered probable.

As in Unions, so also as regards Private Patients, we find that the majority of them are sent from places not far distant from the Asylum, and it would appear that many medical men are unaware of your present arrangements for their reception, and fail to take advantage of the privilege. Thus 5 of these admissions were derived from Worcester and its immediate neighbourhood, while all the populous districts of your County furnish only 4 of such cases. Relatives, however, are averse to send persons, although of unsound mind, to Asylums far removed from their residence, owing to the difficulties arising from their visitation, while those in closer proximity, knowing more of the inner life of your Asylum, gladly avail themselves of its advantages.

Twenty-seven of the Patients admitted had attempted suicide, and 3, when brought to the Asylum, were found to be suffering from dangerous wounds, the result of their own attempts on their lives. Twenty-seven other Patients were known to harbour and meditate such procedure. Several of these Patients made numerous attempts upon their lives subsequent to their reception, and in all of them much reflection had evidently been bestowed in preparing their plan of action, in choosing the time and place of its adoption, and in providing themselves with the means of carrying out their purpose. Patients suffering from this impulse are generally not devoid of intelligence, and are, owing to their warped and perverted thoughts and feelings, ever devising plans to deceive and throw off their guard the vigilance of those in attendance

upon them. They not unfrequently speak and act most plausibly, appear to be much improved and relieved, profess to have overcome their morbid feelings, endeavour and often succeed in persuading those responsible for their care and recovery, of the uselessness of continuing the precautions ordered for their safety, and so try to bring about the realization of their closely-cherished scheme. Patients of this character vary much from day to day, and even from hour to hour. At one moment they may be free from the impulse, and soon afterwards it may recur with all its former intensity. The only safeguard in such cases consists in having them uninterruptedly under the eye of others of sound mind, and even then, in a certain number of instances, persons so afflicted occasionally succeed in effecting their purpose by means secretly adopted and carried out even under the very eyes of those in attendance upon them.

During the past year a suicidal wave has been perceptible in the persons under our care. Several during the day have made attempts of a most determined character upon their lives, and while in the presence of their guardians. These fortunately were all detected, and resulted in no permanent injury to the individuals. Two, however, of this class were unfortunately allowed by their Attendants to separate themselves from the ever-present supervision spoken of above as essential for their safety, and in consequence thereof were enabled to effect their purpose. In both of these persons considerable apparent improvement had been obtained under Asylum care, but the culpable relaxation of our regulations by the Attendants in charge, viz., not to permit such persons to be out of the reach of observation, resulted disastrously. In one of the above unfortunate cases life was not extinct, when the patient was, after a few minutes' absence from observation, discovered to be strangling herself with the cord of a window blind of the dormitory which she occupied at night, and which she had been allowed to enter upon some seemingly rational pretence. The existence of disease and enlargement of the thyroid gland in this case probably assisted in promoting the fatal termination, and when the Patient was discovered in the position indicated life was not extinct, although means of resuscitation were adopted and prolonged for some considerable time. In connection with this suicidal type of mental disease, another

rather unusual complication, at least in this district, remains to be mentioned. Many Patients, both of the male and female sex, have been under our care, who for months persistently employed themselves in causing solutions of continuity of the soft textures. This propensity existed not only during the night, but was carried out during the day in the most open manner, in spite of all remonstrances, entreaties, and arrangements. Restraint was not employed to circumvent this perversion, but relays of persons were told off to guard against the continuance of the practice, and with only partial success. In all of these cases it was found that the general health was much deranged, and the remedies adopted were such as were indicated for its improvement. Your Superintendent has no reason to regret the course pursued in these cases; some of them have left the Asylum in an improved state of bodily and mental health, others remain here suffering from chronic insanity, with symptoms indicating the existence of brain disease, but the impulse in question has been abated, although not entirely suspended.

Ninety-one Patients—34 males and 57 females, have been discharged during the year; of these 52 were registered as recovered—24 males and 28 females; 7 were relieved only—2 males and 5 females; and in 32—8 males and 24 females, no improvement had been effected during their residence here. The Patients discharged as relieved and unimproved were for the most part chronic cases of insanity belonging to Northampton county; a few belonged to other counties, and on the proving of their settlements they were removed to the Asylums of their own district; and in the few remaining cases their friends, on giving your Committee the necessary legal undertaking, were allowed to have them under their care on their shewing good grounds of their capability to provide for their proper treatment and the safety of themselves and others. The percentage of the recoveries of both sexes, calculated on the admissions of the year, was 33.1, being for the males 28.2 and for the females 38.8. The low average of the past year in respect of the men's recoveries has been already accounted for in the observations which have been made in this Report, when giving particulars regarding the character of the insanity of the Patients received here. The Commissioners in

Lunacy give the average rate of recovery on admissions in all the County and Borough Asylums for 1872 as 34.89 per cent. for males, 41.56 for females, and for both sexes 38.35. For that year the average for this Asylum was 38.5 per cent. for both sexes, the male ratio being 39.2 and the female 37.9, the general average of the whole country being somewhat below the results obtained here. For the past year, however, the ratio here is lower by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for the reasons already assigned.

In Table X is set forth the assigned causes of the mental disease in the Patients admitted, discharged, and deceased. Information regarding their antecedent history is sought from all sources, and, as far as possible, has been arranged in accordance with the practice of former years. In 107—61 males and 46 females, the exciting and proximate causes of insanity were of a physical character; and in 31 other Patients—11 males and 20 females, causes of a moral character were recognized. In 19 instances, chiefly in Patients from other counties, no information could be procured. In over 68 per cent. of the cases physical causes predominated, the ratio for the males being 4 per cent. above the average, and that of the females nearly 4 per cent. less. Injuries to the brain and nervous system by accident and disease, frequently complicated by epilepsy and paralysis, intemperance and many of its accompaniments, bad health and suffering, and consequent privation, various uterine derangements, the puerperal state, the degeneration and decay often observed at advanced periods of life, original defects and malformations such as are met with in the idiot, and resulting in arrest of development of the intelligence, the hereditary tendency to insanity, and the proclivity to a recurrence of the disorder derived from previous attacks, were the leading conditions noted during the year in this division. Moral agencies were recorded as the cause in nearly 20 per cent. of all the Patients about whom information was received, the ratio was nearly 13 per cent. for the male sex, and 27.7 per cent. for the females. The chief agents mentioned as prevailing were grief, fright, disappointments, anxiety, domestic and other troubles, failure in business and reduced circumstances, infidelity on the part of persons married, dissolute and irregular modes of life, and inordinate mental activity and emotion arising from the uncontrolled action of various passions

and feelings. The results of this year's experience vary but slightly from those of preceding years, and, as was found formerly, the majority suffer from insanity, the result of physical factors; and in this class the male sex is in the ascendant, while a smaller proportion arises from moral agents, in which class the female cases are much in excess of those of the men.

When Patients are brought to the Asylum, an examination is made of their state of health and bodily condition, and the results are set forth in Table XIX. Only 6 persons could be considered as in the enjoyment of good health, and their bodily condition satisfactory. In 114 persons it was observed that their health had suffered, and that their condition and vital powers were lowered. Their mental condition had, in the whole of this division, exercised a prejudicial influence on them in these respects, and in the majority some contemporaneous disease or deranged state of health was present as the cause in some of their insanity, and in others as a consequence. Nearly the whole of the organs and their various functions are found to be included in this catalogue, showing how closely insanity is allied to, and dependent upon, such change of structure or alteration of function. Many of this class were found to be suffering from the earlier stages of disease of an organic character—which would admit of palliation and relief for varying periods of time, but many others passed in the course of the year into the third division, in accordance with the well-recognised mode of progress of the disease from which they were suffering. Thirty-seven persons were found, when first seen, to be in an exhausted and prostrated condition, their health bad and broken down; and in all these there was imminent danger of a fatal termination occurring at once or at a very early date. They were cases which had run an acute course from the first, or were persons in whom disease had existed for long periods of time, and in whom had arisen a sudden exacerbation; while others had been taken care of by their relations, or in Workhouses, till this critical condition became pronounced. The character of the diseased conditions from which this class were suffering are, in fact, the same as those of the preceding one, but the pathological changes were further advanced, and so rendered them less amenable to relief or extension of their existence; and accordingly

we find that many such only survive their removal for a few days, weeks, or months.

Fifty-seven deaths occurred during the year, of whom 34 were males and 23 females. The average age at the time of their death was, for the men $45\frac{1}{2}$, and for the women $49\frac{1}{3}$ years. Three Patients died at ages between 75 and 80, nine between 60 and 75 years of age, and nine others at ages between 50 and 60. Three died before attaining the age of puberty—they were Idiots or Epileptics; and the remaining 33 died at the middle periods of life. Five deaths occurred before the persons had been one month under treatment, and 3 of these under two weeks' residence; 8 deaths took place at periods varying from one to three months, and 15 at intervals ranging from three to twelve months' residence. Thus 13 of the deaths took place within three months of their admission, and 15 between that date and before the end of the first year, which is all but 50 per cent. of the year's mortality. The mortality of the year for both sexes, calculated on the average resident population, was at the rate of 8.3 per cent.—the male ratio being 10.7 and the female 6.3. Since the Asylum was opened an equally low rate for both sexes has never been recorded. The rate for the men has been lower during two former years, and for the women during one only, but these exceptions did not occur for both sexes in the same annual period covered by the reports made to your Committee. The death rate thus during the past year is nearly 4 per cent. below our own average of all former years, and between 2 and 3 per cent. below the average of the whole County Asylums of the country. The death rate, calculated upon the total number of persons under treatment, is, for the men 8.9 per cent., for the females rather under 5.3; and for both sexes 6.9 per cent.; which also is considerably beneath the low average of deaths in all the County Asylums for 1872. To neuroses, or disease affecting the cerebro-spinal system, 31 of this year's deaths are ascribed, the proportion being 21 of this category for men, and 10 for women. The sexes together in this class account for 54 per cent. of the entire mortality, and the rate therein, as respects the males, is more than double that for the females. General paralysis, paralysis, epilepsy, and various other forms of disease of the nervous centres, with exhaustion and prostration consequent upon the severity of the disorder in their mental state, are the

principal recorded diseases. Nineteen of the deaths were from disease implicating especially the heart and lungs; in this (the thoracic division) the male and female deaths were respectively 9 and 10. Only 3 deaths were produced by disease implicating the abdominal organs, and of these, 2 referred to men and 1 to a woman; the remaining 4 deaths arose in 2 cases from the debility and breaking up of the health consequent upon old age, and in 2 from suicides which occurred in the Asylum, and which were the subject of inquiry by your Committee and the Coroner. In one of these cases your Committee considered that the Attendant in charge of the Patient was guilty of grave negligence in allowing the person to be out of observation for a considerable period, but in the second unfortunate case, the Patient was out of sight for only some ten minutes, and, when found, life was not altogether extinct. A third inquest was necessary in the case of a girl who sustained a fracture of her arm several weeks before her decease, when she was helpless and bedridden from advanced amyloid degeneration of the liver and kidneys, concurrent with long standing pulmonary mischief. The fracture had nothing to do with the immediate cause of her death, and had partially united, and so the Jury found that death resulted from natural causes.

Of the Patients admitted during the year, 14 were discharged recovered before its termination; 3 were removed relieved; and 14 were removed unimproved to other County Asylums. Twenty-one however—14 men and 7 women, have died, clearly indicating the low and dangerous state of their health at the date of their admission, and 53 males and 52 females of the year's admissions still remain under treatment.

It will be gratifying to your Committee to hear that the general health of the Patients in the Asylum, and also those employed in your service, has been very good, and far above the average of most former years. Probably, to some extent, this is owing to the greatly extended cubic space which the residents now occupy, consequent on additions recently made to your Asylum. There has been no epidemic disease; and little seen of diarrhœa or dysentery, and what has occurred has been readily overcome by treatment, and appeared to be owing to changes of temperature of an exceptional character, or errors in dietary. There has been only a very few

cases of mild febrile disorder; and a marked exemption from erysipelatous affections, carbuncles, boils, and gangrenous patches of the extremities. Phthisis, which a few years ago shewed a tendency to develop itself in an unusual number of our residents, has been reduced to a very material extent, and most of the cases now coming under treatment have been received with evident signs of its existence, and in only a very few has it developed itself during their residence while in your Asylum.

There were supposed to be 70 curable and 599 incurable Patients in the Asylum at the close of the year. Of the incurable Patients 88 were idiotic, and many of them were also paralysed and epileptic; 104 others were known to be epileptic, and many of these are the most violent and dangerous Patients under our care; 33 were suffering from ordinary paralysis, and 34 from the general paralysis of the insane; and the others from various forms of chronic insanity, attended in some with excitement, in others with mental impairment and incapacity, and in many with delusion.

No structural changes have been accomplished during the year, but it is intended to extend the accommodation of your Asylum materially in respect of the Baths, Water Closets, and Lavatories, which, from the increasing number of Patients occupying the old Wards, are now very deficient in these respects. The sanitary condition of your Asylum will thereby be much further promoted, and should the number of resident Patients under your supervision still further increase, the Asylum will be in a position to afford them adequate accommodation. In connection herewith, the drying closet space of the Laundry will be enlarged, and a material addition made to the Washhouse, in both of which respects this department afforded insufficient accommodation.

The slaughtering of Live Stock at the Asylum, which has proved successful financially and secures excellent meat on all occasions, has necessitated the renting of some coterminous pasture and arable land to enable your Committee to grow roots, hay, and to provide a run for the stock bought by auction periodically for this purpose in the open market. Lord Coventry, with his accustomed kind consideration for the interests of your Asylum, at once acceded to your application in this behalf, and arranged for your entering upon the occupancy of the

lands, which, for the most part, formerly formed a portion of the Five Pear Trees Farm, and were excluded from the tenancy arrangement recently entered into by you when entering upon that farm a few years ago.

It will be satisfactory to your Committee to be reminded that during the past year no changes have occurred among the staff of Asylum officers. There have been only three changes in respect of female attendants, one of whom left to be married, and two others, after being in your service for very limited periods (both under six months); and one of these was found to be unsuited for her duties. Three junior male attendants left the service—one a good and promising officer, for employment in another Asylum; and the other two after trial were found inefficient. Two male servants resigned—one a steady man, to commence business on his own account; and the other was a young and inexperienced person who wished his wages to be raised to the level of those given to servants of long standing and accustomed to the work. Lastly, three tradesmen in your employ resigned—one the baker, to begin business for himself; and two painters, neither of whom displayed great activity or energy in the prosecution of their work. For some time past the stamp of the candidates who apply for appointments here has perceptibly declined, and not unfrequently the persons who apply refuse to accept an engagement on the terms offered. It will, therefore, probably result that in your Asylum, as has already happened in those of many other counties, the scale of wages now in use will require revision by your Committee during the ensuing year, so as to enable you to offer, for the proper discharge of the responsible duties demanded of all, a remuneration sufficient to retain in the service of your Asylum those who are trained and have acquired experience, and to obtain for junior appointments a class of applicants endowed with sufficient physical and mental capacity, which will render them eligible for promotion when vacancies from any cause arise. A difficulty of the latter character has not unfrequently presented itself, and our only remedy on such occasions is to enter the open market and endeavour to procure persons trained elsewhere. Those trained in your own Asylum are, as a rule, preferable; while many of those procured from other Asylums are always desirous of a change, and, although having no prominent fault of

character or conduct beyond lack of interest and want of *esprit de corps* in the Asylum of which they are temporary servants, are undesirable attendants or officers to be engaged in any considerable proportion.

It is right that your Superintendent should convey to you his hearty appreciation of the manner in which the several officers acting under him have discharged their various duties and trusts; and he believes that in no former year of his experience have they been exceeded in zeal and earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the Asylum and its inmates.

To Dr. Gowan, who has now for nearly three years acted as Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent, much praise is due, for the unvarying attention which he has bestowed upon all matters connected with the medical care and treatment of the Asylum community, and during my occasional absences the conduct of the general concerns of the Asylum has suffered no remission of active management.

In concluding this Report, your Superintendent begs to repeat his grateful and sincere thanks for the unvarying support, confidence, and assistance which he has, during this, as during so many former years, received from your Committee, and which he trusts to maintain by the exercise of the same means which first elicited their approval.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.