TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER

Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

WORCESTER:
PRINTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE, 72, HIGH STREET.

1881.

Committee of Visitors for 1880.

FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUDLEY, Witley Court, Stourport.
REV. JOHN PEARSON (Chairman), Suckley Rectory, Worcester.
G. W. HASTINGS, ESQ., M.P., Barnard's Green, Great Malvern.
SIR R. HARINGTON, BART., Whitbourne Court, Worcester.
REV. CHARLES JOHN SALE, Holt Rectory, Worcester.
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R. BOURNE, ESQ., Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove.
C. M. BERINGTON, ESQ., Little Malvern Court, Malvern.
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FOR THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

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H. WILLIS, ESQ., Pitmaston, Worcester.
R. E. BARNETT, ESQ., The Mall, Worcester.
F. WOODWARD, ESQ., Lark Hill, Worcester.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES SHERLOCK, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer and Deputy-Superintendent.

MR. F. H. CRADDOCK, B.A., Oxon, M.R.C.S.E.

Second Assistant Medical Officer.

MR. RICHARD ATKINSON, B.A., Cantab, F.R.C.S.

Chaplain.

REV. A. BOND, B.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN WHITMORE ISAAC, ESQ.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

MR. MARTIN CURTLER.

Auditor.

MR. F. A. WHEELER.

Asylum Clerk.

MR. G. JENKINS.

Matron.

MISS GIDDINGS.

THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH 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, 1881, *and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester within twenty days of the 20th of December,* 1880, *pursuant to the 62nd Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act,* 1853."

THE COMMITTEE'S confidence in Dr. Sherlock's admirable management of the Asylum in every department is as strong as ever.

The conduct of the other officers and servants has been generally satisfactory during the past year.

The weekly charge to Unions remains at 8s. 8d. The weekly cost of maintenance for the year 1879 was the seventh lowest of the Public Asylums of the country.

The following table shows the number of Patients of the County and City in the Asylum at the date of the last visit of the House Committee in each of the following years :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1874	322	378	700
1875	323	390	713
1876	324	395	719
1877	315	409	724
1878	314	422	736
1879	336	434	770
1880	348	417	765

The totals of 1880 include 22 males and 25 female Patients whose friends pay for their maintenance.

As regards this class of Patients, your Committee would draw especial attention to the important explanations given in the "Special Report" presented at Michaelmas, as to the reasons for retaining them in the Asylum. But the Committee beg to add that they would not at any time feel justified in enlarging the Asylum, if the exclusion of this class altogether would give the room required for the pauper Lunatics of the County and City.

The Court and Council were made aware, by the elaborate Report presented at Michaelmas, of the large amount of time and attention which the Committee had, during the year, devoted to the question of providing additional accommodation, and of the resolution ultimately come to to defer its further consideration until the number of Patients in the Asylum should amount to 790.

The numbers at the date of the last Meeting of the House Committee were, as shown above, 765, being 5 less than a year ago.

Dr. Griffith, the second Assistant Medical Officer, resigned his situation in May last. Mr. Richard Atkinson was appointed in his stead.

Extensive improvements have been made in the means of supplying the Asylum with pure water in accordance with the Report presented to the Court and Council in April last.

A fire brigade has been organised amongst the attendants,

and all needful appliances have been provided for immediate use in case of fire.

The Asylum has been visited, during the year, by deputations from numerous Boards of Guardians, and great satisfaction has universally been expressed by them upon its general condition and management.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 14th and 15th May, and made a favourable report, a copy of which will be found in the schedule. The only point in it requiring any notice is the fact that the Commissioners again urge upon the Committee the necessity of immediate enlargement. The Commissioners were, however, subsequently to their visit, informed of the resolution of the Committee before referred to to defer the further consideration of the question until the numbers should reach 790.

The Committee have held 12 meetings during the year. The House Committee 8 meetings.

The following is the Attendance Table:—

	No. of times.
The Earl of Dudley	0
G. W. Hastings, Esq., M.P.	5
Sir Richard Harington, Bart.	6
Rev. C. J. Sale	6
E. V. Wheeler, Esq.	12
Robert Bourne, Esq.	10
C. M. Berington, Esq.	11
Rev. J. Pearson	11
J. Brinton, Esq., M.P.	10
Rev. J. P. Hastings	10
R. Berkeley, Esq.	7
The Mayor of Worcester (J. Noake, Esq.)	8
H. Willis, Esq.	6
R. E. Barnett, Esq.	11
F. Woodward, Esq.	7

The two retiring Members acting for the County will, in accordance with the Sessions rule, be Rev. C. J. Sale and Mr. Berkeley.

The sum required for general ordinary repairs for the year 1881 is estimated at £1,000. Of this it may be assumed that £600 will accrue from the profit on the private Patients, so that the amount for which the Committee have to apply for is £400—£355. 11s. 2d. from the County, and £44. 8s. 10d. from the City.

We append to this Report:—

1.—A copy of the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

2.—The Repair Account for the year.

3.—A Statement of the Mortgage Debt.

4.—The Chaplain's Report.

5.—The Special Report presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions and Town Council on the question of enlargement; together with Dr. Sherlock's Report on the same subject.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PEARSON,

CHAIRMAN.

Worcester, 30th December, 1880.

(1)

(COPY.)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

"Worcester County and City Asylum,
"May 15th, 1880.

"This Asylum, which it appears could properly receive not more than 754 Patients, has now upon its books 767, of whom 13 are absent on leave. The beds are 782. In day rooms and dormitories we noticed much over-crowding, which, as a rule, is dangerous to the general health of the inmates, and specially prejudicial to the proper treatment of acute cases. We are glad to find that the Committee concur with us in thinking that the provision of additional accommodation is a pressing matter, and that they have gone so far as to discuss the erection of a block upon the freehold land attached to the Asylum, as a receptacle for harmless idiots and dements, and persons reduced by senility to an unsound condition of mind. We fear that for such cases the Workhouses in this locality are now closed by the operation of the four shillings subsidy, and that financial considerations prevent the care of them elsewhere than in an Asylum. They will not, however, require such a staff of attendants as acute or curable cases, and their accommodation should be of an inexpensive character. The Committee will doubtless look at all the circumstances which affect the selection of the site for the new building. The certainty of a sufficient supply of water, not liable to pollution, must of course be a primary consideration. The fact that only 55 acres or thereabouts of the adjacent land belong in perpetuity to the Asylum is not, we think, an absolute obstacle to the erection of another block here for chronic harmless cases, say 100 of each sex, provided the Committee can acquire, for a term of years, some of the land held by them from year to year. If the hill near the Gas Works affords a sufficient plateau, which can only be determined by careful measurement, that would not be, we think, a bad site. Something should be done, and that speedily, to relieve the overcrowding of the Asylum, and to provide for the future increase in the number of the Pauper Lunatics of the County and City.

"The admissions at this Asylum average from 12 to 15 monthly. The recoveries for 1879, as compared with the admissions, were in the ratio of 36 per cent. for both sexes; and the death-rate was eight per cent. upon the daily average number of patients in residence.

"This mortality is below the average of a series of years, both as regards this Institution, and other County and Borough Asylums. During the seven months which have elapsed since a visit by Members of our Board, the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted (of whom 16 were re-admitted)	42	43	85
Discharged (all recovered except four)	13	18	31
Died	23	31	54

"These figures leave here on the books 339 male, and 428 female Patients. None but recovered Patients have been sent to Workhouses. The private Patients are 18 men, 24 women. Three Paupers are chargeable to out Counties, the rest belong to Unions in the County or City of Worcester. The rate of weekly maintenance for these last mentioned paupers is 8s. 8d. There is nothing in the causes of death since the Commissioners' last visit which calls for special remark. *Post mortem* examinations have been made on all but one of the deceased Patients. There has been no suicide, and no Coroner's Inquest has been held. Of the present inmates of the Asylum 20 men and 6 women are general paralytics, 52 males and 49 females are idiots or congenital imbeciles, 67 Patients of each sex are subject to epilepsy. We found during our inspection 18 men and 16 women in bed; among the former was one who had lacerated his throat with a piece of tin, which he had secreted. This was done, it is believed, with a suicidal intention, and while he was lying in bed in the dormitory set apart for epileptics, where an attendant is stationed. A lad in bed, epileptic, had a fractured thumb; the injury was, it seems, accidental, another Patient having trodden on his hand. The other cases in bed were suffering from ailments common in Asylums; several were aged or having fits. The casualties recorded are a few injuries, not very serious in their consequences. There has been no epidemic, and the general health is as good as in an Asylum of this kind can be expected. Last week's registry tells us that 115 Patients were under medical treatment; 268 do not as a rule go beyond the airing courts.

"According to the medical records the only instance of restraint was for surgical purposes, and the subject was the man who cut his throat, and was to-day in bed. It was applied to prevent him from removing the bandages and re-opening the wound, and for 48 hours only. Five Patients of each sex have been secluded, the men on 13

occasions for 96 hours, the women 20 times for 102 hours. The longest seclusion of any male was 24 hours, of any female 30 hours. No person was to-day in seclusion or under restraint, turbulent or noisily excited. We can report very favourably indeed, not only of the demeanour of the Patients, but of the clothing and general appearance of both sexes. The staff of attendants by day consists, besides one head attendant in each division, of 20 males and 24 females, but there is one vacancy for a man, and temporarily there is a woman in excess of the number stated above. No male but two females are under 21 years of age. Twelve attendants have served less than 12 months here, of whom the majority—seven—are women. Night nurses are three on each side; one in each division is in charge of about 50 Patients, who are epileptic or suicidal. The arrangements for the supervision of this class are by no means as good as they should be, but might be greatly improved at no great cost by the removal of certain partition walls, and the substitution of girders. This alteration has been already suggested, and we hope that it will again be considered by the Committee and Superintendent, as well as the introduction of tell-tale clocks, for checking neglect of vigilance on the part of the night attendants. A comparatively inexpensive electrical clock with stations, made by Bailey, of Salford, and in use at the Hereford Asylum, has been found very satisfactory in practice.

"We found the wards in a creditable condition, and the bedding, wherever we examined it, good and clean. For facility of inspection the Patients had been, in some of the wards, arranged at tables; but we trust that ordinarily they have the range of their wards, including the galleries, where are the principal comforts and decorations in the shape of furniture. The dietary seems good, and the food on table at dinner time, which we tasted, was open to no unfavourable comment. We listened to all complaints made to us by Patients; two men only alleged rough handling on the part of attendants, but they were both excitable Patients, and we could not satisfy ourselves that they had any substantial grounds for complaint. Two hundred and forty-five men and 278 women are, according to the returns made to us, usefully employed. Of the former 90 assist on the farm and in the garden, 14 in the tailor's shop, 8 in the shoemaker's shop, 67 in the wards; the rest help as carpenters painters, glaziers, masons, &c., or in the offices. Of the women, about 70 do laundry work; 24 are employed as housemaids, in the kitchen or elsewhere in doors, besides 60 in the wards, and 120 sew. Two Chapel services are given on Sundays, and there is also a service on every Wednesday. The Chaplain has also a Bible Class, attended by 20 Patients of each sex. He visits the Hospital daily, and the other wards frequently. The Chapel is now scarcely adequate in size for the Asylum population; the attendances last

Sunday registered are 552, but many Patients went to both services. In order to secure a more perfect water supply for the general purposes of the Asylum, the Committee have recently obtained a contract for sinking a new well, and placing therein a set of pumps to raise filtered water from the brook to the present cistern, thus acquiring a second set of pumps available in the event of any accident to the existing machinery. We suggest that there be a general examination of the water closets with a view to the ventilation, above the roof of the Asylum, of all the soil pipes, where this arrangement does not now exist. An attendants' W.C. badly placed in Male Ward No. 5 should be abolished, and the question of altering the objectionable position of the urinals in some of the wards is also a matter requiring consideration. As to the means of extinction of any outbreak of fire in the building, we learn that two 'Tozer's portable hand engines' and an extincteur for inside use, together with ladders, helmets, axes, belts, &c., have recently been purchased. External hydrants are provided at four spots on the north side of the Asylum, to which hose can be attached, and, by bringing the steam pump to bear thereon, a stream of water can be thrown upon the roof of the building. We to-day requested that the efficiency of the arrangements might be tested. A spindle of a valve immediately broke, and nearly an hour elapsed before water could be thrown on to the roof. It seems that the apparatus had not been tested for several months. We strongly recommend a thorough drill of the fire brigade not less frequently than once a month, with practice also at irregular and unexpected times.

"Subject to the observations already made, we have pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of the general arrangements for the care and comfort of the Patients, and to the creditable condition in which the Asylum is maintained.

"CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, } COMMISSIONERS
"JOHN D. CLEATON, } IN LUNACY.

(2)

REPAIRS ACCOUNT, 1880.

1880.	RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	d.
	Balance (see 27th Annual Report, page 13)				445	15	6
Feb. 5.	By Profit on Aston Union to 31st December	0	15	2			
	,, Ditto Dudley	3	10	0			
	,, Ditto Stroud	3	10	0			
	,, Ditto Private Patients	150	3	8			
					157	18	10
May 6.	,, Ditto Dudley to 31st March	3	9	3			
	,, Ditto Stroud	3	9	3			
	,, Ditto Private Patients	137	18	3			
					144	16	9
June 14.	,, County Treasurer, 8-9ths of £500 ordered at Easter Quarter Sessions for Water Supply				444	8	11
June 9.	,, City Treasurer, 1-9th of ditto				55	11	1
Aug. 4.	,, Profit on Dudley Patients to 30th June	3	9	3			
	,, Ditto Durham	1	6	7			
	,, Ditto Stroud	3	9	3			
	,, Ditto Private Patients	147	0	10			
					155	5	11
Nov. 5.	,, Ditto Birkenhead	2	11	8			
	,, Ditto Dudley	3	10	0			
	,, Ditto Stroud	2	11	8			
	,, Ditto Private Patients	161	0	11			
					169	14	3
					£1,573	11	3

1880.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2.	Paid General Repairs, for Christmas Quarter, 1879, as per repair account	235	0	5
May 3.	Paid General Repairs, for Lady-day Quarter, 1880, as per repair account	196	14	2
July 5.	H. Rowe, Architect	16	2	0
Aug. 2.	Paid General Repairs, for Midsummer Quarter, 1880, as per repair account.....	189	15	3
Nov. 1.	Paid General Repairs, for Michaelmas Quarter, as per repair account	167	5	0
Dec. 6.	Dr. Sherlock, sundry Bills for repairs to Filter Beds	14	18	4
	T. Morgan, Stone.....	15	15	0
		835	10	2
	Balance in hand	738	1	1
		£1,573	11	3

(3)

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT.

	For the County. £.	s.	d	For the City. £.	s	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
The total aggregate originally borrowed amounted to.....	56,888	17	8	7,111	2	4	64,000	0	0
Borrowed since	25,827	16	4	2,083	7	0	27,911	3	4
	82,716	14	0	9,194	9	4	91,911	3	4
Paid off	72,964	3	0	7,691	9	10	80,655	12	10
Balance now due	9,752	11	0	1,502	19	6	11,255	10	6

(Signed) J. PEARSON.

(4)

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of presenting to you a Ninth Annual Report of my work as Chaplain of your Asylum.

I cannot look back on any previous year that has given me more pleasure and interest in my duties or furnished more ground for hope of good results than the last twelve months have. It may be that with increased experience of the phases of thought that manifest themselves in establishments of this kind, I can appreciate all the more my people's peculiar spiritual wants (I speak of the more intelligent Patients), and am able the more to respond with sympathy and suitable instruction and guidance. At all events such are my feelings, and such are my observations which I build upon the daily reception I meet with in the wards, the hearty welcome by some, the smile struggling through melancholy in others, the greater buoyancy of spirit and brighter views of life imparted by a cheering word of hope, and this in the case of not a few. It has been my happiness, too, from indirect source as well as from apparent outward decorum in our Church Services, to be assured of good done by the public ministration of the Word of God there ; that there was not merely marked reverence externally which I could see for myself, but also the attentive ear and interested heart ; and that memories of affliction thus edified and sanctified have followed some discharged ones to their homes for continued good.

I have to report, more, perhaps, for the information of others than for yours, who see my Journal monthly, that all the Statutory Services in Church have been duly performed by myself or neighbours, namely, in the morning and afternoon of all Sundays, and the mornings of Christmas Day and Good Friday, and that on all these occasions Sermons have been preached except when Holy Communion was administered.

This has happened seven times since my last Report, the average number of Communicants reaching 16 males and 12 females. I have

also administered the Sacrament privately once during the year to three females, two being old and very ill: this was at the request of one and with the manifest pleasure of the others.

Beyond Ascension Day and Harvest Thanksgiving we have had no special Services.

On Sundays our Congregations are full almost to overflowing, and at Wednesday morning Prayer with Litany in Chapel, and at 8 o'clock Prayers on other days in the Assembly Room, satisfactory numbers usually attend.

It is a pleasure to announce that the Musical part of our Services is not only more extensive, but in a higher state of efficiency, owing to a weekly practice every Saturday evening since Easter. This must, of course, always depend not only on the interest evoked but the available talent, both vocal and instrumental; and we are at present favourably placed. I am glad to be able cordially to thank the Choir for their hearty co-operation.

No change has occurred in the regulation which directs me to visit all the wards three times a week, and to minister to the sick in the Hospitals and elsewhere daily as occasion requires and circumstances permit; and it is not too much to say that I am sustained in this work by encouraging earnestness in many invalids.

My Sunday Bible Class has been increasingly interesting, both in point of numbers and the lively attention evinced by those who join it. The average attendance has been 27 males and 23 females.

The Library remains a useful Institution, about 370 volumes having been issued in the year.

No unusual event has occurred within my functions except the Baptism of an adult Patient on his death-bed at the request of his parents, preferred to me through the Vicar of his parish, and on satisfactory facts being forthcoming as to his previous history.

I cannot more fitly conclude my remarks than in words of thanks to the Doctors for their courtesy, much kindly feeling, and help, and to the whole Staff of the House for their customary readiness in seconding my efforts for the good of our people generally.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Faithfully your obedient Servant,

ALFRED BOND, B.A.,

CHAPLAIN.

Holly Lodge, Powick,
Dec. 11th, 1880.

(5)

(COPY.)

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY OF WORCESTER PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

On the question referred to them by Resolution of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Midsummer, 1880, "*that it be referred to the Committee to consider and report whether by a classification of Patients or otherwise the contemplated Enlargement of the Powick Lunatic Asylum can be avoided in whole or in part,*" *to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Michaelmas Sessions,* 1880, *and to the Town Council of the City of Worcester.*

Before proceeding to report in detail upon the question submitted to them for consideration, your Committee think it right to premise, with respect to the preamble of the resolution of Quarter Sessions, in obedience to which this report is furnished, that they do not at present contemplate any large expenditure on the Powick Lunatic Asylum for the purpose of increasing the accommodation provided there.

Having fully and carefully considered the subject at several meetings, both before and since the last Quarter Sessions, they have come to the conclusion that the necessity for providing such additional accommodation will not arise until the number of Patients confined in the Asylum amounts to 790; and that even then the necessity will not be so pressing but that the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Municipal Authorities of the City will have abundant time for considering and discussing the

best method of providing the increased accommodation which they may then think necessary.

The maximum of Patients confined in the Asylum was reached in October, 1878, when the number was 786. After some intermediate fluctuations, the number was, on the 4th instant, 757. Your Committee see no reason to fear that this number is likely suddenly, seriously to increase.

Exceptional causes—such as the effect of the legislation, hereinafter referred to, which induced Boards of Guardians to transfer to the Asylum many cases which would otherwise have remained in Workhouses—the recent great depression of trade, and the privation of the classes from whom your Patients are taken, with an unusually low death-rate in 1879, operated in the first instance to swell, and subsequently to retard the reduction of, the numbers in the Asylum. These causes have in a great measure ceased to operate, and with their cessation the great temporary pressure, which gave rise to the apprehensions of the Court, has ceased also.

Your Committee now proceed to consider in detail the question referred to them. In doing so they have availed themselves of the assistance of a valuable special report which they have obtained on the subject from their Medical Superintendent, a copy of which has been deposited in the Offices of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Worcester, and of the Town Clerk of the City of Worcester.

They have dealt with the following questions:—

I.—The division of the Patients into two classes.

A.—The hopelessly incurable, consisting of chronic, imbecile, and non-productive persons, referred to hereafter, for brevity, as the "chronic" cases.

B.—Cases not hopelessly incurable, comprising acute and dangerous cases, referred to hereafter, for brevity, as "acute" cases.

II.—The boarding-out of a portion of the Patients in other Asylums.

III.—The elimination from the Asylum of Patients of the private, as distinguished from the pauper class.

I.—Your Committee are of opinion that it is not necessary for the health or well-being of the chronic cases to supply them with as liberal a diet or to guard them with the same close superintendence as is necessary in acute cases, although for the reasons hereinafter stated they do not think that any substantial gain would accrue to the county by any alteration of diet or superintendence.

But they are decidedly of opinion, that any classification of the Patients with the view of providing the chronic cases with more economical diet and superintendence, is practically impossible in the existing buildings.

It would be quite impracticable in the present building so completely to separate the two classes as to prevent their communicating with one another during exercise and at other times. And the provision for any one class of a more spare diet for that class than the diet supplied to the others would create much discontent and probable insubordination.

Provision might, indeed, be made for a separation of the chronic and acute cases by means of extensive and costly structural works such as are referred to in the report of Dr. Sherlock, but as your Committee conceive it to be their duty, in compliance with the resolution of Quarter Sessions, to enquire only how the expense of these structural works may be avoided, and not to find reasons for their necessity, they do not pursue this question further.

Another mode of diminishing the number of Patients in the Asylum which has been suggested is the relegation of chronic cases to the Workhouses.

There are, no doubt, in the Asylum many persons of the chronic class who might with safety be kept in Workhouses. But there are no means of compelling Guardians to receive them, whilst on the contrary the capitation grant at present made by the Treasury has the effect, by transposing a considerable portion of the cost of support to the Imperial Exchequer, of acting as a powerful stimulus to Guardians to

send as many cases as possible to the Asylum. It is probable that this consequence was intended by the Legislature, but whether this be so or not there can be no doubt that it is quite hopeless to expect to be able to relieve the Asylum by the transfer of chronic cases to the Workhouse.

A third mode for providing for the separate treatment of the chronic cases would be the provision of a separate building for their treatment at a distance from the present Asylum.

Such a building must be either built on purpose or hired. The question of building may be at once dismissed as inconsistent with the object of inquiry, but if suitable premises could be hired at a moderate rent, no objection, except on economical considerations, would arise to the chronic cases being separately treated in such premises.

In order to dispose of the economical question satisfactorily, it is necessary to review shortly the grounds on which expectations of saving in such a case are based. It is said that the cost of the maintenance of this class on the comparatively liberal diet furnished in the Asylum is excessive in comparison with the cost of maintenance in Workhouses. But your Committee find on enquiry that this proposition is based on entirely fallacious grounds.

They have been able, with the assistance of the Martley Board of Guardians, to obtain information as to the weekly cost of the maintenance of Paupers in a considerable number of Workhouses. They find the average weekly cost of food and clothing to be 4s. a head for both sexes, exclusively of the establishment expenses, such as officers' salaries, and the like. The returns from the Powick Asylum, which show an average weekly cost of 8s. 6d., are inclusive of salaries and other establishment charges. The actual average weekly cost of the maintenance of the Patients in the Powick Asylum is—for men 3s., and for women 2s. 7¾d., for food only, with a further average of 6d. for wine, spirits, drugs, and about 6d. each for clothing; so that, notwithstanding the more liberal diet fur-

nished in the Asylum, and notwithstanding that its inmates are, with comparatively few exceptions, adults, the actual average cost of food and clothing for the inmates is slightly less than that in a Workhouse whose inmates comprise a large proportion of infants and very young children. The advantage in the case of the Asylum arises, no doubt, mainly from the size of the establishment, and could not be reproduced to an equal extent in a branch establishment on a smaller scale.

Although the diet necessary for the support of chronic cases need not be so abundant or stimulating as that necessary in acute cases, yet the diet even in chronic cases must necessarily be somewhat more nutritious than the average of that provided for Paupers in Workhouses ; and in Asylums set apart for the purpose in Middlesex, it has been found that the average weekly cost of maintenance of chronic, as distinguished from acute cases, amounts, including establishment charges, to 8s. per week per head. And your Committee, after giving the subject full consideration, do not see any reason to believe that chronic cases could be maintained at a branch establishment in the county at a much less cost than the acute cases.

Against the advantage thus expected to be gained in cost of maintenance, it is to be borne in mind that rent will have to be provided, and that the withdrawal from the principal Asylum of the chronic cases which require the smaller proportion of attendants to Patients, and the concentration there of acute cases, will necessitate the employment at the principal Asylum of a larger proportion of attendants to Patients than is at present necessary, thus increasing the average weekly charge for acute cases. In the opinion of your Committee this additional expense, together with the rent of the necessary premises, would swallow up or more than swallow up any saving effected by the establishment of a separate branch for chronic cases.

They therefore come to the conclusion that in the event of its becoming necessary at any future time to enlarge the present Asylum, the expense incident to such enlargement cannot be reduced by a classification of the Patients.

II.—With respect to the second alternative of meeting any future increase of Patients by boarding out the excess in other Asylums, your Committee are of opinion that it would be unwise to rely on any such expedient as a permanent arrangement.

Economically considered, it would be unprofitable to the County and City, because the charges made by the foreign Asylums always represent a profit to their owners. And the amount of this profit, which is a dead loss to the County which pays it, would probably represent a larger annual outlay than the interest on the capital required to provide the necessary extended accommodation at home.

As a mere temporary expedient for disposing of a sudden and transitory influx of Patients, the boarding-out system appears unobjectionable except for its uncertainty. It must be borne in mind that the same causes which may at any time operate to produce a sudden and transitory influx of Patients in this County, are likely to be in operation at the same time in other places, so that the overcrowding is likely to be simultaneous.

Your Committee cannot, therefore, recommend that any reliance should be placed on the boarding-out system as a permanent means of relief to any increase in the number of the Patients at the Powick Asylum.

III.—The exclusion of the private class of Patients.

The exclusion of this class would at this date remove from the Asylum 47 Patients, and to this extent would produce an immediate apparent relief. But the exclusion of this class of Patients is, in the opinion of your Committee, objectionable on two grounds.

First, the Patients in question all have settlements within the County or City of Worcester, and if paupers would be sent to the Powick Asylum as such. They are taken, with very rare exceptions, from a class which, though not actually pauper, would be quite unable to bear the expense of maintenance in

an ordinary private Asylum. They would, therefore, if now discharged, return in most cases after short intervals as paupers.

The relief afforded by their exclusion would thus be so temporary as to be quite illusory, and the degradation of the returned Patients to the pauper class would have an injurious effect in subjecting to the stigma of pauperism their friends and relations who now (and often by the exercise of much self-denial) keep themselves above the level of that class.

Secondly, inasmuch as all the Patients of both classes are treated as on an equality in respect of diet and accommodation, the difference between the ordinary charge for a pauper and the amount paid by the friends of private Patients, which is always in practice proportioned to their means, is a clear profit to the ratepayers. This profit, which amounts to about £650 per annum, would, if the private Patients were excluded, be wholly lost.

On the whole, therefore, your Committee, while repeating that they do not at present contemplate any expenditure for the purpose of increasing the accommodation in the City and County Lunatic Asylum, report, in answer to the questions submitted to them, that in the event of any such expenditure being under altered circumstances hereafter necessary, it could not by a classification of Patients or otherwise be avoided in the whole or in part.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN PEARSON,

CHAIRMAN.

Worcester, Oct., 1880.

(COPY.)

County and City of Worcester Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT OF DR. SHERLOCK,

AS TO INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATION.

"2nd August, 1880.

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

"In compliance with the directions received from your Committee at their last Meeting, that I should submit to you for consideration a Report upon the question of the order of the Court of Quarter Session which had been referred to you, with the view of 'considering and reporting upon the possibility of avoiding a large prospective expenditure at the Powick Lunatic Asylum, consequent upon the increased number of resident Patients therein, and its insufficiency to accommodate properly and safely the present number, and suggesting whether, by a further classification of the Patients, or by any other means, such expenditure could be avoided in whole or in part, and that thus the increasing charge which the Asylum entails upon the Ratepayers of the County and City might be reduced,' I beg to report as follows :—

"The whole subject in connection with this question was fully discussed at your Meeting, held at the Asylum, on the 5th July, and I then received your instructions that the order of the Court, and the whole question should be referred to me for consideration, and that a Report should be presented by me at your Meeting to-day.

"In the 27th Annual Report, which has been presented to you and has been circulated amongst the Justices of the County and the members of the Town Council of the City of Worcester, the question of the enlargement of the Asylum, which had been then under frequent consideration by your Committee, was discussed at considerable length, and various suggestions and recommendations were

made in the Report, which I had the honour of submitting. It was shown that at that date (31st December, 1879) there were 772 patients resident in the Asylum (340 males and 432 females), and that at one time, before the removal of the contract Patients belonging to the County of Stafford there had been as many as 786 Patients resident in the Asylum (in October, 1878, viz., 363 males and 423 females.) After the removal of the Stafford Contract Patients the numbers at once fell to 739 (316 males and 423 females.) In the year 1879 the admissions of new Patients from your own district were 181, while the death rate was unusually low, so that at the close of the year 1879 there was again much overcrowding, and the question of enlargement or disposing of some of the Patients elsewhere than in the existing buildings of the Asylum was frequently discussed. Your Committee, at a monthly meeting held this year, finally determined, by a resolution arrived at after much discussion, that the question of enlargement involving expenditure should be reserved for further consideration till the number of Patients in the Asylum reached 790, and I was directed as far as possible to make arrangements for the transfer of Patients to the care of their friends and relatives, or others interested in them, or in any way responsible for them; as also, if possible, to induce Boards of Guardians to receive from the Asylum such chronic imbecile idiots or dements as were moderately easy of control and management, and whose residence in a Workhouse would not in their then state be prejudicial to the general arrangements of a Union Workhouse. Acting upon these suggestions the number of Patients has been slightly reduced, and there are to-day on the books 763 Patients (343 males and 420 females.) The Boards of Guardians of the different Unions of your County and City have, however, altogether declined to receive into their Union Workhouses Patients of this class, and many members of your Committee who act as Guardians in various Unions have reported that the feeling of the Boards of Guardians of your County and City is strongly against receiving into their several Workhouses imbecile or demented Patients, or those who can at all be classified as of unsound mind.

"The Capitation Grant of 4s. per head per week allowed by the Treasury in the cases of all pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind resident in the Asylum, probably largely influences the decision of the Guardians in this as also almost every other district of the country, for in a financial point of view it is impossible for them properly to provide for this class of persons at all in a commensurate degree with the differential amount at their disposal, which for this county at present would be represented by 4s. 8d. per head per week. The average cost of ordinary paupers in the Workhouses of the several Unions would probably be less than this sum, but this average

includes infants, children, and persons who require no special supervision, and the appointment of a few officers such as a Master, Matron, Schoolmistress, and Porter, with occasional visits from a Chaplain and a Medical man, is sufficient for the seperintendence of the general work and conduct of the Workhouse, but if the chronic insane in any considerable numbers were relegated to them for care some considerable cost would be incurred in respect of salaries and wages of sane persons to see to their safety and care, for nearly all this class of the insane are helpless and dependent upon others of sound mind. Their very existence and support altogether depend upon such a provision.

"All authorities also agree that even the most helpless class of the insane, even when quiet, can only be maintained at a considerably larger expenditure than the same number of paupers suffering from bodily infirmity and disease who have retained their mental faculties. The financial accounts of the different Asylums of the country in respect of the maintenance of Patients therein are made upon a different basis from that prevailing in Union Workhouses, and do not include for the latter all charges made in respect of the maintenance of lunatics in Asylums, so that in reality no perfect comparison can be drawn between the two several sets of institutions in this respect.

"There is no doubt, however, that after a careful consideration and examination of the large number of Patients resident in your Asylum, there are at present a considerable number resident therein who might be safely relegated for care to their Union Workhouses, if the several Boards of Guardians would make arrangements to receive them therein, and thus probably for several years any addition to this Asylum might be avoided, and the room thus placed at the disposal of your Committee should be sufficient for the reception of all recent, acute, and dangerous Patients if such an arrangement were fairly carried out by the Union Authorities. The number of Patients at first drafted to their several Workhouses might be extended from time to time, as during the progress of their treatment at the Asylum persons were found to become fairly adapted for such care.

"Again, by some discretion on the part of Justices in signing orders for the admission of Lunatics of all classes into your Asylum, considerable reduction of the number of Patients sent here from year to year might be obtained; for instance, children of tender years (often under 10 years of age), who are now frequently sent to the Asylum, might be detained at home or placed in the Union Workhouse, and not sent to undergo care and treatment in the Asylum, as in almost every instance such cases do not result in recovery. These children have generally been born with defective mental and bodily organizations, are imbecile, idiotic, and frequently epileptic, and such as are placed

in Idiot Asylums for training. They nearly all undoubtedly improve in their habits under the orderly system and discipline prevalent in an Asylum, and are thereby rendered less repulsive objects to others; and some cases may be trained to habits of order and decency, and become somewhat productive in respect of little offices of usefulness which they may be trained to perform, and, therefore, partially self-supporting.

"Another class of Patients frequently sent to the Asylum are the very aged, infirm, and broken-down both in mental and bodily health, whose ages vary from 60 to 90. In respect of this class, recovery rarely or never results, and such persons frequently continue to reside in your Asylum after undergoing various degrees of improvement for many years.

"In connection with the consideration of the care and protection of the two foregoing classes, it might be possible for Boards of Guardians to arrange, by a moderate payment, that both of these divisions should be kept at home under the charge of their relatives, or, failing the possibility of obtaining such care in their homes, they might be received into the Union Workhouse of their district.

"If these two classes of Patients were eliminated from the ordinary Admissions of any year, a great reduction in the number of Admissions would result, and by a judicious selection made of cases now resident in your Asylum from these two classes, who might be received by their relatives on the payment, if necessary, of out-door relief, or into the several Workhouses, an immediate relief could at present be afforded to the stagnation and overcrowding which now exist at Powick. On the other hand it is worthy of consideration as to whether, by relegating such persons of defective and impaired mind, and generally in weak health, to the care of relatives and to the Workhouses, much benefit in the end would result, for by relieving any household of the care, anxiety, and work consequent upon the residence therein of any one such individual, the whole working power of the household is made available for the production of their means of subsistence, whereas, by abstracting one or more working members of the community for the necessary care of these afflicted persons, the whole household suffers, and gradually sinks in health and condition, and becomes impoverished to a greater or less degree.

"At the end of the year 1879 there were resident in your Asylum 39 Patients of the private class, of whom 16 were men and 23 women. These Patients were not chargeable to any Union in your District, although all had settlements in, or were sent to the Asylum while resident in your County and City. The rates of payment for these Patients varied from 8s. 8d. to 15s. per week, and from the excess in

payments made on their account beyond the actual charge, as also from the excess in payments made in respect of contract Patients from other Counties in former years up to the present time, the funds necessary for the repairs to the fabric of the Asylum have been secured for many years past, thus relieving the area of the district for which your Asylum was provided from contributing to an annual expenditure of from £800 to £1,200. It should be stated that in a large majority of the private Patients the friends are unable to pay more than the sums which they are at present voluntarily doing, and that were the Committee to exercise the powers entrusted to them by the Lunacy Laws, and order their discharge, in a very short time it would be found that the bulk of these Patients would be returned to the Asylum as paupers by the different Unions in which their settlements existed. While private Patients remain chargeable as at present, friends very often exercise considerable self-denial to relieve themselves and the Patients of the stigma of pauperism, and contribute freely according to their means. From inability to continue these payments it has, however, frequently happened that in each year of the history of your Asylum, while this arrangement has been in operation, several Patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper class while they were resident in the Asylum, and were your Committee to order all private Patients now in the Asylum at any ordinary Meeting to be discharged, the Asylum would be undoubtedly relieved from the immediate care of a corresponding number of resident Patients, but within a period of two or three months the greater number of them would have been reconsigned to your care by the Union Authorities of the districts in which their settlements existed, and in that case it is probable the Union Authorities would only be recouped to the amount of the ordinary weekly rate of maintenance, while the profit accruing to the Asylum, which relieved them from the stigma of pauperism, would be lost to the County and City, and which, as at present arranged, amounts to about £500 per annum. There are, at the present time, resident in the Asylum, probably not more than three or four persons of this class whose friends are capable of paying more than 15s. per week, and in any such case it is open for the consideration of your Committee whether they are in a position to pay a larger sum, taking into account all concomitant claims and circumstances. In no case, at present in the Asylum, so far as is known to your Superintendent, from a fairly intimate acquaintance with their circumstances, is the estate or friends of a Patient presumably able to contribute more than a few shillings for their maintenance per week beyond what they are at present doing. It is therefore, impossible, taking the whole of these facts into consideration, for your Superintendent to recommend that this class of Patients

should at once be discharged, as such a proceeding would, as has already been explained, result within a few months in the return of these same individuals to the Asylum at the ordinary rate, and the balance of the profit, amounting to about £500 per annum for many years past, would at once have to be provided by the County and City rates.

"At the present time it appears to be particularly inopportune to advocate any large expenditure in respect of providing buildings for the extended accommodation of Patients at Powick Asylum. The number of Patients already in the Asylum is sufficiently large to render its management and administration a very great tax on the energies of your Superintendent and the heads of its different departments, and it has been found by experience that when Asylums exceed the limits of that of your County and City, as at present established, they cannot be administered with the same amount of economy and careful supervision of details as at present is possible. Additions to your present Asylum of the same character as the building already existing would supply the want. The system prevailing would, however, be only perpetuated and extended ; at the present time most authorities agree that by a further classification of lunatics, imbeciles, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, some of these might be accommodated in buildings of a more home-like, simple, and less expensive construction than the wards of an ordinary Asylum. The cost of their maintenance would be less, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that the cost of the acute and dangerous classes of Lunatics alone provided for in the original Asylum would be somewhat increased, as the staff of Attendants and Officers necessary to superintend their safety and see to their requirements would have to be relatively larger, but in respect of the selected cases of imbecility, chronic insanity, and others suitable for such limited supervision, a moderately less rate of maintenance should reasonably be expected to occur.

"In the Metropolitan district large imbecile Asylums under a special Act have been built and filled with chronic Patients, transferred from Colney Hatch, Hanwell, and the Union Workhouses of that district ; but the cost of maintenance is there found to average over 8s. per week, while in the original Asylums it has undoubtedly been somewhat raised, consequent upon the graver character of the mental disease of the Patients retained therein. These Asylums are under the control of the Local Government Board.

"When the number of Lunatics of any county admits of the classification and separation of the curable and productive cases of insanity and mental unsoundness from the incurable, non-productive,

and chronic harmless patients, the separation of these two classes appears to be desirable and reasonable; and while on the one hand it is submitted that no very material reduction of expenditure would result from such a course of action, it is on the other hand certain that the non-productive class should be maintained if possible at a less permanent cost.

"In the last Annual Report of your Superintendent presented to your Committee it was suggested, and the feeling generally in the country appears to be, that where one county with an Asylum as at present existing has an insufficient number of Patients of the non-productive class, a new Act of the Legislature should be obtained to enable several adjoining counties to provide a conjoint Asylum for the care of such a class of Patients.

"In the Metropolitan district these Asylums for imbeciles are under the management and control of the Local Government Board, but it does not appear essential for the success of the experiment that such an arrangement should be applied to the whole of the country, but their inspection should continue to be entrusted to the present Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, while their supervision and control would be undertaken by a local body of Visiting Justices elected by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

"In the adjoining county of Warwick, some nine years ago, a subsidiary Asylum for imbeciles, idiots, and chronic lunatics was erected near to and in the grounds of the original Asylum, capable of accommodating 220 Patients, at a cost, with furniture and fittings, of about £20,000. This expenditure included arrangements providing a separate kitchen and store-rooms, without laundry or chapel accommodation. It was then intended that Patients of tender years admitted into the Asylum should be trained as at Earlswood and other kindred Idiot Asylums; but it was found that no Patients were sent to the Asylum capable of training with any prospect of benefit, but that only chronic Patients from the Workhouses were relegated thereto. The Superintendent of that Asylum reports recently to me that no considerable saving has been effected in the dietary of the Asylum, and that having to provide separate servants for the kitchen and cooking department, the diminution of numbers in respect of the ordinary day attendants was more than fully counter-balanced.

"Further legislation is probably necessary for the due and adequate protection and treatment of this afflicted class of imbeciles and chronic Patients of a harmless and non-productive character, whose care, supervision, and requirements may be fairly reduced below the essentials at present absolutely demanded in the case of acute, dangerous, and productive Patients, who are able to appreciate all

the advantages which they derive from being employed in various ways at trades and in agriculture, and for whose amenity special religious provision has been made, and also relaxation by varied means of amusement, which, in a much reduced scale, might be required by the former.

"In many counties, while the opinions and feelings of the Justices of the district were in process of formation, it has been found possible to board out for a limited period of years, with the sanction of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, a certain proportion of selected Patients. This, hitherto, has generally been and is now possible, but at an increased charge per head per year, intended to represent the value of the capital sum expended in providing a building furnished for their reception. This practice has been extensively followed by many counties, but not hitherto by your County and City, for heretofore, when a necessity for enlargement had been found to exist and expenditure was incurred, a considerable margin of excessive accommodation was provided which has been utilised by receiving Patients from other districts, and in this way a fund was provided, relieving the ratepayers from various annual grants in respect of repairs, renewals, and various minor improvements arising and becoming necessary from time to time. If this course of boarding out were adopted, the necessity for an immediate increase of the present buildings at Powick would be avoided; but the charge of maintenance to the Unions would be increased by distributing three-fourths of the differential maintenance rate in excess to the ordinary maintenance rate, and the remaining fourth to the County and City rates, thus by so much raising the cost of each Patient resident in the Asylum, and under such an arrangement, no pecuniary relief beyond a postponement would be secured.

"Another mode by which extension to the present buildings at Powick might be avoided consists in renting suitable premises for the reception, accommodation, care, and treatment of imbecile and non-productive Patients, wherever they were found to exist, either in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum or in any part of this County or City. To such a building could be relegated all persons of a non-productive character who were moderately quiet and easy of management. A block of buildings formerly used as an Asylum at Droitwich was offered your Committee, as applicable for the transfer thereto of Patients of this class; but, after examination, it was found that considerable cost would be incurred in making them available and suitable for Patients, and then only for those of one sex to the extent of 80. Such a mode of relief, however, would also render it unnecessary for your Committee at present to undertake any enlargement of

your Asylum, and would thus defer the consideration of any large expenditure for at least several years to come.

"Considering the size and importance of your present Asylum, it might also be well for you to discuss the question whether it might not be desirable to erect at once a detached Hospital, say for 40 Patients of the two sexes, which would be available on the occurrence of any epidemic, but which could at ordinary times be utilised as accommodation for Patients requiring less immediate supervision than generally obtains in the ordinary wards of your Institution. An extension of your Asylum could also be made by raising certain portions of the Female Infirmary Ward and adding a second story to your laundry, and finally by adopting a classification of the Patients in accordance with the General Report, a subsidiary Asylum might be provided for both male and female Patients of an imbecile and non-productive character, capable of accommodating from 200 to 250 Patients, with capability of enlargement at any time, on a suitable site, with separate cooking arrangements and offices. A different and modified system of dietary might then be enforced, and for this class of Patients, who would not require the same amount of supervision, care, and attention, and who are non-productive and incapable of much if any benefit from attendance at recreations or other assemblages of Patients, a considerably reduced number of attendants would be necessary, thus entailing a much reduced cost for their maintenance beyond that prevailing in the present Asylum; but when the Asylum as it at present stands is denuded of these Patients and filled with those of an acute and dangerous character, the cost of the maintenance of the latter would probably be increased to a moderate extent per head per week, and it is probable that the average cost of the two Asylums would in the end not vary very materially from that at present prevailing.

"The Lunacy Amendment Act, 1862, section 8, gave power for the Visitors of any Asylum, and the Guardians of any parish or Union within the district, for which an Asylum had been provided, to make arrangements, with the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic lunatics in the Workhouse of any parish or Union of such district. It was considered necessary, that persons removed from the Asylum should be looked after by paid attendants; that they should have separate wards, and that their dietary should be somewhat similar to that in use in the Asylum from which they were removed. The various Boards of Guardians of this County and City, and also those of other counties and districts, took no action under the provisions of this Section, inasmuch as the carrying of it out would have increased the cost of maintenance per head per week of all

chronic Patients so transferred from Asylums. The provisions of this clause, in fact, have never been carried into effect. Subsequently, Government has handicapped Asylums, and induced Boards of Guardians to send all classes of the insane to the Asylums of their district by paying 4s. per head per week to the Unions for each person so located and treated, while for those detained in the Workhouse they receive no allowance from the Government Funds.

"The frequent occurrence of inquiries into cases sent from Workhouses to Asylums who were found to have been treated insufficiently, and were neglected and their condition rendered miserable and deplorable, as also the unfavourable entries made by the Government Inspectors in visiting the various Workhouses of the country where Patients were detained, induced the Government to offer the above capitation grant with the intention of having this class of Patients transferred to buildings where a system of treatment and supervision prevailed which met with their approval and rendered the occurrence of such scandals less probable. The consequence has been that the Asylums of the country have been filled to overflowing, and the Asylum buildings already existing providing for the care of the insane have been found insufficient for the accommodation of all lunatics of any given district. To extend these buildings and provide the necessary accommodation would be attended with a large outlay. If accommodation could be found for them elsewhere in any existing buildings it would appear preferable that they should be relegated thereto, and so reduce the amount of capital to be expended. Again, Government might, by a change of their policy, induce Boards of Guardians to provide fair accommodation for chronic and selected cases of lunacy and idiotcy by offering them the same amount per head per week on their undertaking to provide for such Patients in a suitable manner, and a certificate to that effect could readily be given annually or twice a year by the Inspector whose duty it would be to visit and to report upon the Workhouses and those classed as insane resident therein.

"The average cost of maintenance per head per week of Lunatics in the County Asylums of the country averaged 9s. 8½d. during the year 1878 (which is that last published.)

"The cost of maintaining a chronic Lunatic in the Metropolitan Asylums under the control of the Local Government Board averaged over 8s. per week in 1879, and in one—that of Darenth—which had been recently opened, over 13s. 6d.

"The cost of maintaining a Pauper in a Workhouse generally averages about 4s. per week, but this amount does not include salaries nor rations of officers and paid servants, and all Workhouses contain

probably about one-fifth of infants and children, and including these, the less cost of whose maintenance is evident, the general average cost of adult paupers would be considerably increased.

"The cost of maintaining a lunatic in your County and City Asylum has averaged for several years past about 8s. 6d. per week.

"The cost of the recognised dietary of Patients in your Asylum at present prices is—for men, 3s. per head per week; and for women, 2s. 7¾d.

"In respect of the care and maintenance of cases of imbecility and chronic Lunatics, a larger proportion of servants and nurses is required than in the case of ordinary paupers. The dietary also of all persons of unsound mind, whether chronic or otherwise, should, in the opinion of all authorities, necessarily be more nourishing and stimulating, and in larger quantity than that required in the case of ordinary paupers.

"Owing to the crowded state of your Asylum, where at present and for some time past every ward has been full to its entire extent of accommodation, and many of them overcrowded, it would be impossible to organise and carry out the separation of Patients to be treated, dieted, and looked after on a reduced scale. It will also occur to you that if such an arrangement were attempted, and Patients so selected were meeting from day to day and associating with others (who were treated differently) in the airing courts and elsewhere, which they must necessarily do, dissatisfaction and scenes of turbulent excitement could not be prevented and avoided. If, however, Patients now resident in the Asylum were located elsewhere, and those only removed who were thought fit subjects for such a modified system of treatment, the same result would not necessarily arise.

"I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"JAMES SHERLOCK."

County and 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, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
From Unions Contributing to the Erection and Repairs of the Asylum for Lunatics, viz. :—						
Alcester	307	16	10			
Bromsgrove	1,056	0	1			
Cleobury Mortimer	77	0	2			
Droitwich	1,395	16	6			
Dudley	1,706	1	2			
Evesham	490	17	8			
Kidderminster	1,953	7	6			
Kingsnorton	1,237	3	2			
Ledbury	28	14	11			
Martley	687	16	1			
Newent	56	8	4			
Pershore	798	3	9			
Shipston-on-Stour	204	2	6			
Solihull	265	8	10			
Stourbridge	1,593	0	5			
Stratford-on-Avon	45	7	0			
Tenbury	195	12	3			
Tewkesbury	95	1	1			
Upton-on-Severn	1,170	4	6			
Westbromwich	515	17	6			
Worcester	2,129	4	1			
				16,009	4	4
Carried forward				16,009	4	4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				16,009	4	4
From Treasurer of the County of Worcester for Wanderers and Criminal Lunatics	177	5	6			
From Treasurer of the City of Worcester for ditto	22	13	6	199	19	0
From Places not contributing to the Erection, &c., of Asylum, viz. :—						
Birkenhead	6	16	0			
Durham	3	10	0			
Prison Commissioners	8	14	7			
Stroud	28	2	0	47	2	7
From Private Patients.....	1,629	17	4	1,629	17	4
Sales from Farm and Stores	827	5	0	827	5	0
Refunded to Maintenance Account by County and City Treasurers on Account of Repairs to Buildings.....	256	1	6	256	1	6
Total Receipts				18,969	9	9

PAYMENTS.

Provisions.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ale	99	4	7			
Arrowroot	17	9	8			
Bacon	212	12	0			
Barm	7	16	4			
Butter	417	17	0			
Brewer's Licence	0	6	0			
Cheese	140	7	6			
Chicory	6	15	7			
Coffee	71	0	5			
Currants and Raisins	111	3	9			
Eggs	191	4	10			
Fish	300	17	7			
Flour	1,668	3	9			
Geese and other Poultry	21	18	2			
Hops	122	8	4			
Lard	106	4	0			
Lemons and Oranges	12	19	9			
Molasses	3	16	6			
Malt	659	8	0			
Milk	19	16	3			
Mustard	14	6	10			
Meat:—Preserved Beef and Mutton	537	15	10			
,, Fat Stock	480	6	4			
,, Canadian Beef and Mutton	553	15	3			
,, ,, Pork	96	8	9			
Oatmeal	0	2	9			
Pepper	3	7	8			
Perry	1	3	4			
Potatoes	366	14	6			
Rice	28	0	6			
Salt	5	8	4			
Saltpetre	0	5	3			
Sauces	1	4	0			
Spices	1	18	9			
Split Peas	14	10	0			
Sugar	357	15	4			
Theonine	2	5	0			
Tapioca	0	2	11			
Tea	263	16	1			
Vinegar	13	12	11			
				6,934	10	4
Salaries and Wages.						
Officers	2,371	19	1			
Attendants	1,682	14	1			
				4,054	13	2
Surgery and Dispensary.						
Drugs, &c.	188	17	5			
				188	17	5
Carried forward				11,178	0	11

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				11,178	0	11
Wines and Spirits.						
Wines	93	14	0			
Spirits	400	19	7			
				494	13	7
Clothing.						
Boot and Stay Laces	6	12	0			
Boots and Shoes	147	3	9			
Buttons and Tapes	2	6	6			
Calico	51	14	11			
Canvas	67	2	7			
Caps (Attendants)	18	7	6			
Check for Aprons	7	10	4			
,, ,, Dresses	16	11	5			
Dimette	5	0	0			
Dowlas	108	15	5			
Flannel	106	4	5			
Hats (Felt)	9	8	7			
Hose	83	12	8			
Leather	92	2	2			
Linsey	111	3	10			
Livery for Porter	5	0	0			
Moleskin	21	5	6			
Pins and Needles	1	11	10			
Pocket Handkerchiefs	12	9	1			
Print	32	9	9			
Ribbon	0	5	9			
Serge	8	3	0			
Shawls	26	16	1			
Shoemaker's Wages	39	0	0			
Silesia	2	16	10			
Threads, Needles, &c.	27	11	11			
Trimmings	0	6	1			
Winsey	30	8	1			
Worsted	8	18	0			
				1,050	18	0
Necessaries.						
Baskets	6	0	0			
Bath Bricks	1	2	6			
Blacking	2	3	0			
Black Lead	3	5	4			
Blue	2	12	5			
Brushes	58	16	1			
Candles	6	7	9			
Clothes Line	0	8	4			
Coals, Lumps	572	10	10			
,, Gas	262	8	0			
,, Kibbles	63	19	9			
,, Kilburn	86	16	5			
,, Smith's Breeze	3	3	9			
Carried forward	1,069	14	2	12,723	12	6

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Brought forward	1,069	14	2	12,723	12	6
Earthenware and Glass	59	11	9			
Gas Stoker's Wages	30	13	6			
House Flannel	51	8	6			
Ironmongery	85	15	7			
Matches	2	13	0			
Mats	4	14	1			
Pegs (Clothes)	1	0	0			
Soap	162	5	6			
Soda	20	4	8			
Starch	9	14	6			
Supernumerary Stoker	6	11	6			
Water Supply Wages	31	4	0			
				1,535	10	9
Furniture and Bedding.						
Binding	3	1	6			
Blankets	62	1	7			
Canvas	6	14	6			
Carpeting	31	12	9			
Chintz	3	8	5			
Curtains (Cleaning)	0	12	6			
Chairs (Repairs)	0	1	6			
Flocks	8	1	6			
Forfar	40	8	11			
Glass Cloth	1	2	10			
Glue	1	1	7			
Holland	1	10	0			
Huckaback	46	5	2			
Knitting Cotton	4	0	0			
Looking Glasses	3	2	3			
Picture Glass	6	15	0			
,, Mouldings	14	10	0			
Rugs	58	4	8			
Sheeting (Waterproof)	25	13	1			
Upholsterer's Wages	39	0	0			
Window Blinds	0	19	1			
				358	6	10
Farm and Garden.						
Besoms	0	16	7			
Blacksmith	9	13	4			
Bran	50	10	0			
Butcher	7	1	6			
Bull	10	12	6			
Commission Purchasing Stock	1	0	0			
Cows	135	13	6			
Cart Greese	0	5	0			
Cowman and Labourers' Wages	238	5	6			
Disinfecting Powder	3	2	6			
Gratuity to Harvest Men	6	12	6			
Grinding Beans, &c.	4	10	0			
Guano	48	1	11			
Carried forward	516	4	10	14,617	10	1

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Brought forward	516	4	10	14,617	10	1
Halters	0	3	0			
Haywarden	1	0	0			
Horse	45	0	0			
Heifers	131	3	0			
Implements and Repairs	30	3	2			
Indian Corn	7	2	6			
Licenses for Servants	3	15	0			
Net	0	7	0			
Oats	0	16	0			
Oil Cake	27	8	4			
Pigs	1	19	4			
Plants	2	5	2			
Ropes	1	5	0			
Rates and Taxes	152	19	3			
Rent	395	5	5			
Seeds	127	14	0			
Sacks and Repairs	3	6	6			
Saddlery	7	8	4			
Sharps	20	2	9			
Steam Cultivator (Hire of)	18	0	0			
Threshing Machine (Hire of)	12	5	0			
Thatching Yarn	0	7	6			
Veterinary	0	17	0			
Wheelwright	19	7	0			
				1,526	5	1
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Advertising	34	16	9			
Amusements	9	3	9			
Bird Seed	11	12	0			
Birds	0	17	0			
Boiler Insurance	4	0	0			
Books, Periodicals, &c.	36	6	1			
Cards (Playing)	4	0	0			
Cooperage	7	4	10			
Cricket Bats, Balls, &c.	3	3	3			
Carriage of Goods	121	5	1			
Coffin Boards	22	10	1			
Clocks (Repaired)	2	12	6			
Coffin Furniture	4	2	7			
Consultation Fee	1	1	0			
Difference in Charge, Patient at Fisherton	18	8	0			
Drain Pipes	1	10	0			
Escapes	0	2	0			
Flower Seeds	7	14	6			
,, Pots	1	6	6			
Gratuities	42	5	0			
Hearse (Repairs to)	10	10	0			
Killing Rats	2	19	0			
Lawn Mowers (Repairs to)	4	6	0			
Law Charges	3	13	4			
Licence for Porter	0	15	0			
Letter Bags	2	6	6			
Marking Ink	2	2	0			
Carried forward	360	12	9	16,143	15	2

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Brought forward	360	12	9	16,143	15	2
Music, Instruments, and Repairs	50	8	6			
Magic Lantern (Repairs to)	4	18	0			
Moulding for Pictures	12	14	4			
Nine Pins	1	0	0			
Olive Oil	11	15	4			
Pitch	1	2	0			
Pipes	0	10	10			
Postage and Receipt Stamps	42	1	2			
Printing	60	14	0			
,, Reports	64	7	10			
Powder	0	5	6			
Stationery	40	13	1			
Subscription to Powick School	5	0	0			
,, ,, Churchyard	3	0	0			
Sweep (Tools for)	7	4	10			
Telegrams	4	16	9			
Tobacco and Snuff	99	4	10			
Travelling Expenses	22	0	2			
Timber	22	8	0			
Thermometers	1	18	5			
Waste Paper	8	4	9			
Workmen's Wages	286	19	8			
				1,112	0	9
Total payments				17,255	15	11

Abstract of the Receipts and Payments, on account of the County and the 31st day of December, 1880, as prepared by the Clerk of the

Dr. RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1st January, 1880.						
To Treasurer's Balance	1,638	4	0			
,, Clerk's Balance	72	18	11			
,, Repairs' ,, ...	445	15	6			
				2,156	18	5
,, Cash from Sales of Goods from Stores and Farm				827	5	0
,, Ditto from Unions within the County of Worcester	16,009	4	4			
,, Ditto from Treasurer of the County of Worcester, for Wandering Lunatics	177	5	6			
,, Ditto from Treasurer of the City of Worcester, for ditto	22	13	6			
				16,209	3	4
,, Ditto from Out Counties and Boroughs for Patients not under Contract				38	8	0
,, Ditto for Maintenance, of Private Patients				1,629	17	4
,, Ditto for Repairs.....				1,127	15	9
,, Prison Commissioners for Criminal Lunatics.....				8	14	7
1st March, 1881. Audited and Examined, FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.				21,998	2	5

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

Cr. PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages		4,054	13	2			
,, Provisions		6,934	10	4			
,, Wines and Spirits		494	13	7			
,, Necessaries (Fuel, &c.)		1,535	10	9			
,, Surgery and Dispensary		188	17	5			
,, Clothing		1,050	18	0			
,, Furniture and Bedding		358	6	10			
,, Farm and Garden		978	0	5			
,, Rent, Rates, Taxes, &c.		548	4	8			
,, Miscellaneous, viz., Printing, Stationery, Workmen's Wages, Tobacco, &c.	1,112 0 9						
Less refunded by Repairs Account for Workmen's Wages, &c.	340 17 0						
		771	3	9			
,, Gross Payments as above on account of Maintenance (for details see pages 37 to 41) less deductions as above stated (also see page 45)					16,914	18	11
,, Funerals, Removals, and Allowances (Repaid in Maintenance Account)					145	1	4
,, Amount Transferred to Repairs Account, being profit on Out County, and Private Patients					627	15	9
,, Fisherton Asylum, per Stourbridge Union for Maintenance of a Patient					22	13	6
,, New Buildings and Repairs					835	10	2
,, Amount Refunded on account of Board of Private Patients received in excess					1	12	1
31st December, 1880.							
,, Treasurer's Balance		2,633	8	7			
,, Clerk's ditto		79	1	0			
,, Repairs' ditto		738	1	1			
					3,450	10	8
					21,998	2	5

Statement showing the Average Weekly Cost on the Net Expenditure.

Items of Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.	Average. £.	s.	d.
Provisions	7,069	13	3	0	3	6¾
Clothing	1,066	16	3	0	0	6½
Salaries and Wages	4,040	1	11	0	2	0½
Necessaries	1,492	8	3	0	0	9
Surgery and Dispensary	188	17	5	0	0	1
Wine and Spirits	526	9	10	0	0	3¼
Furniture and Bedding	375	0	6	0	0	2¼
Farm and Garden	1,564	8	0	0	0	9½
Miscellaneous	769	18	1	0	0	4½
	17,093	13	6	0	8	7¼
Less received for Goods Sold from Farm and Stores	827	5	0	0	0	5
Net Expenditure	16,266	8	6	0	8	2¼

Aggregate Number of Days' Residence 278,147
Daily Average Number Resident 760

BALANCE-SHEET,

LIABILITIES.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount due this day to Tradesmen on Account of Patients' Maintenance	899	19	5
,, Repairs Account, Profit on Out County & Private Patients	180	5	7
,, Salaries and Wages	690	13	1
,, Private Patients	4	10	0
Surplus	2,980	18	4
	4,756	6	5

Statement showing Actual Expenditure for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Payments on Account of Maintenance (see page 43)				16,914	18	11
Add—						
Increase in Amount owing to sundry Persons	7	19	5			
Decrease in Stock	205	19	2			
				213	18	7
				17,128	17	6
Deduct—						
Decrease in Amount owing for Salaries and Wages.....	14	11	3			
Increase in Amount owing by Sundry Persons	20	12	9			
Sales	827	5	0			
				862	9	0
Balance being Net Expenditure.....				16,266	8	6

Equal to an average weekly cost per Patient of 8s. 2¼d.

1st JANUARY, 1881.

ASSETS.	£.	s.	d.
By Treasurer's Balance in hand.....	2,633	8	7
,, Clerks	79	1	0
,, Amount due this day from Unions, &c., for Maintenance and care of Patients.....	1,889	5	8
,, Amount owing by sundry Persons for Goods Sold	154	11	2
Audited and examined, FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor. 1st March, 1881.	4,756	6	5

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

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Stock, 1st January, 1880				2,517	17	0
,, Seeds, Live Stock, Wages, Rent of Land, Taxes, &c., viz. :—Lady-Day Quarter	445	5	0			
,, Midsummer Quarter	301	14	5			
,, Michaelmas Quarter	301	15	9			
,, Christmas Quarter	526	0	7	1,574	15	9
,, Presumed Rent of Freehold				52	10	0
,, Wash and Grains from Asylum				90	0	0
,, Wages of Farm Bailiff, one Gardener, and two Farm Servants				280	0	0
Balance, being Profit on the Year				322	11	7
1st March, 1881. Audited and examined, FRED. A. WHEELER, Auditor.				4,837	14	4

for the Year ending December 31, 1880. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Supplied to the Asylum :—						
308½ Gallons New Milk	15	8	6			
12,050 ,, Seconds ditto	401	13	4			
196½ Quarts Cream	13	2	0			
941lbs. Butter	62	14	8			
10,122lbs. Pork	312	5	1			
1,560lbs. Veal	45	12	9			
6,149lbs. Mutton	182	6	6			
10,107lbs. Beef	311	0	8			
252lbs. Bacon	7	17	6			
1 Lamb	1	13	0			
170 Gallons Cider	4	5	0			
28 Bushels Peas	7	16	0			
4 ,, Oats	0	16	0			
Roots, Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits, &c.	291	15	10			
				1,658	6	10
By Sales, &c. :—						
1,022 Pints New Milk	6	7	9			
Cream	5	3	1			
355lbs. Fresh Butter	23	13	4			
12 Calves	34	1	2			
42 Lambs	67	17	8			
620 Bushels Wheat	179	15	6			
193 ,, Beans	51	6	1			
100 ,, Barley	21	18	0			
108 ,, Oats	21	12	0			
92 ,, Peas	24	9	7			
8 Cwt. Onions	5	0	0			
47¾ ,, Hay	8	19	0			
5 ,, Bran	1	6	0			
3 Tons 11 cwt. 3 qr. Timber Bark	14	2	9			
Hides, Skins, and Fat	43	17	0			
Use of Boar	1	15	0			
Rent of Cottage	6	10	0			
,, Land	2	0	0			
				519	13	11
By Keep of Fat Stock				2	18	6
,, Hauling and other Horse Work for the Asylum				177	1	0
,, Stock, 31st December, 1880				2,479	14	1
				4,837	14	4

SALARIES AND WAGES.—1880.

	Per Year.
†Superintendent	£1,000
First Assistant Medical Officer	150
Second ,, ,,	100
*Chaplain	250
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	80
*Auditor	54
*Clerk of Asylum	200
Matron	70
†Farm Bailiff	62
Storekeeper	60
†Engineer and Gatekeeper	90
*Superintendent's Clerk	50
1 Male Head Attendant	60
1 Female ,, ,,	55
3 Male Attendants	35
2 ,, ,,	33
1 ,, ,,	31
2 ,, ,,	30
1 ,, ,,	28
6 ,, ,,	24
1 Night Attendant	36
1 ,, ,,	30
1 ,, ,,	26
1 Farm Servant	21
1 Carter	18
1 Groom	18
1 Brewer and Assistant Storekeeper	39
1 Painter Attendant	46. 16s.
1 Plumber ,,	44. 4s.
1 Carpenter ,,	40
1 Band Instructor	10
1 Stoker Attendant	32
1 Porter	26
1 Assistant Gardener	20
1 Baker Attendant	41. 12s.
1 Tailor ,,	44. 4s.

	Per Year.
1 Chimney Sweep	£20
1 Female Attendant	34
4 ,, ,,	24
2 ,, ,,	22
5 ,, ,,	20
8 ,, ,,	18
3 ,, ,,	16
4 ,, ,,	14
1 Supernumerary Attendant (per week)	14s.
1 Cook	30
2 Night Nurses	22
1 ,, ,,	20
1 Dressmaker Attendant	20
1 Housemaid ,,	15
1 ,, ,,	14
1 Kitchen Maid ,,	18
1 ,, ,, ,,	12
2 Laundry Maid ,,	20
1 ,, ,, ,,	16
1 ,, ,, ,,	13
	Per Week.
1 Cabinet Maker	17s.
1 Carpenter	17s.
*a*1 Cowman	12s.
1 Shoemaker	15s.
*1 Farm Servant	18s.
*1 Excavator	15s.
*b*1 Farm Servant	17s.
*b*1 ,, ,,	16s.
*b*1 ,, ,,	14s.
*b*1 Plough Boy	4s.
*1 Mason	26s.
1 Gas Stoker	12s.
1 Upholsterer	15s.
1 Water Supply	12s.
1 Gardener	15s.

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

DIETARY, 1880.

	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, ⅓ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, ⅓ oz. butter.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked, without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked without bone: 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ⅓ oz. butter.	1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, ⅓ 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, ½ 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, ½ pint beer.	,, ,,	,, ,,
TUESDAY....	,, ,,	,, ,,	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; or 12 oz. fish, cleaned and uncooked; 3 oz. bread, ½ 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, ½ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone, or 3 oz. Australian cooked meat, with 8 oz. rice, varied, same as males; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	,, ,,	,, ,,
THURSDAY..	,, ,,	,, ,,	16 oz. beefsteak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, ½ pint beer.	12 oz. beefsteak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; with vegetables, ½ pint beer.	,, ,,	,, ,,
FRIDAY.....	,, ,,	,, ,,	5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, ½ pint beer, vegetables.	,, ,,	,, ,,
SATURDAY..	,, ,,	,, ,,	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	1 pint pea soup, including 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer.	,, ,,	,, ,,

Luncheon and extra allowance for Patients working in the Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, Workshops, Farm, or Garden:— 4 oz. bread, ½ oz. cheese, ½ pint beer, at 10 o'clock. ½ pint cider or beer, at 4 o'clock.

Unions, &c., Chargeable for the Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1880.

Unions, &c.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	6	7	13
Bromsgrove	23	24	47
Cleobury Mortimer	1	2	3
Droitwich	26	32	58
Dudley	36	39	75
Evesham	6	15	21
Kidderminster	44	41	85
Kingsnorton	30	40	70
Ledbury	0	1	1
Martley	18	14	32
Newent	1	2	3
Pershore	15	17	32
Shipston-on-Stour	5	4	9
Solihull	8	5	13
Stourbridge	28	37	65
Stratford-on-Avon	2	0	2
Tenbury	2	6	8
Tewkesbury	2	1	3
Upton-on-Severn	21	33	54
West Bromwich	5	16	21
Worcester	40	54	94
,, City of	0	1	1
,, County of	5	2	7
Prison Commissioners	1	0	1
	325	393	718
Private Patients	22	26	48
Total	347	419	766

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, 1881.

Unions.	In County and City Asylum.		In other Asylums.		In Workhouses.		With Friends.		Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcester	6	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	13	20
Bromsgrove	23	24	0	0	6	7	1	3	30	34	64
Bromyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleobury Mortimer	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	6
Droitwich	26	32	0	0	1	6	3	2	30	40	70
Dudley	36	39	0	0	0	0	5	8	41	47	88
Evesham	6	15	1	0	5	4	0	1	12	20	32
Kidderminster	44	41	0	0	3	7	2	8	49	56	105
Kingsnorton	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	70
Ledbury	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Martley	18	14	0	0	5	8	5	6	28	28	56
Newent	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Pershore	15	17	1	0	1	9	2	4	19	30	49
Shipston-on-Stour	5	4	0	0	7	4	1	3	13	11	24
Solihull	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	13
Stourbridge	28	37	2	0	8	17	11	16	49	70	119
Stow-on-the-Wold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stratford-on-Avon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tenbury	2	6	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	10	13
Tewkesbury	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	5
Upton-on-Severn	21	33	0	0	1	7	2	3	24	43	67
West Bromwich	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	18	23
Worcester	40	54	0	1	2	4	1	1	43	60	103
,, City of	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, County of	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
Total	324	393	4	1	40	76	35	68	403	538	941
Totals for last year	323	409	3	0	39	72	36	70	401	551	952

Head Attendant's Return of Male Patients Employed during the Year ending December 31*st*, 1880.

How Employed.	No. of Days' Work.
Tailors	3,835
Shoemakers	2,445
Carpenters	1,864
Upholsterers and Hair Pickers	5,288
Malt Grinding	122
Assisting Engineer, Smith, Stoker, and Gasmaker	3,447
,, Painter, Glazier, Whitewasher, and Plumber	1,813
,, Masons and Bricklayers	314
,, in Stores, Baker, Brewer, and Butcher	1,988
,, Clerks	2,076
,, Attendants	23,233
,, on Farm and Garden	23,151
Total number of days' work	69,576
Weekly Average	1,338
Daily Average	223
Employed 65 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 31*st*, 1880.

How Employed.	No. of Days' Work.
In Sewing, &c.	24,356
In the Laundry	23,300
Assisting the Attendants	15,077
,, Housemaids	903
,, in the Kitchen	5,628
Total number of days' work	69,264
Weekly Average	1,332
Daily Average	222
Employed 52 per cent. of the average number of Female Patients resident throughout the year.	

Articles Made and Repaired from the 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1880.

		Made.	Repaired.
Tailors' Shop.	Cloth Overcoats	2	56
	,, Jackets	55	218
	,, Trousers	121	292
	,, Vests	42	151
	,, Caps	318	35
	Fustian Jackets	27	460
	,, Trousers	27	1,147
	,, Vests	5	430
	Canvas Jackets	3	42
	,, Trousers	40	60
	,, Vests	2	46
	,, Male Dresses	25	68
	,, Female ,,	19	0
	,, Bed Ticks	5	0
	,, Shirts	0	3
	Serge Drawers (cut out)	90	0
	Bed Ticks ,,	18	0
	Mackintosh Bed Cases ,,	33	7
	,, Sheets ,,	44	0
	,, Cushion Covers ,,	4	0
	Pillow Ticks ,,	76	0
	Cushion Seats Covers	2	4
	Braces (pairs)	48	32½
	Carpets	10	17
	Cocoa-nut Matting	4	7
	Sofa Covers	2	0
	Hassocks	81	0
	Bed Covers (bound)	3	0
	Hearse Cover	1	0
	Sofa Bolsters	4	0
	Druggetts	0	5
Upholsterers' Shop.	Hair Beds	37	187
	Canvas Beds Refilled with Straw	0	223
	Sea Grass Mattresses	0	137
	Pillows	63	163
	Cushions	2	46
	Macintosh Cases (bound)	33	0
	,, Sheets ,,	44	0
	American Cloth Cases	4	0
	,, Bolsters	10	0
	Cushions Covered in Mackintosh	4	9
	Couch Frames	0	4
	Stuffing Kneeling Pads	15	0
	Webbing Stretchers for Bedsteads	0	4
	Covering Picture Frames with Calico & Mounting	291	0
Shoe-makers' Shop.	Boots and Shoes	0	1,765
	Lock Straps (dozen)	8	0
	Boot Laces (gross)	18	0
	Brace Ends (dozen)	1	0

Articles Made and Repaired by the Female Patients from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1880.

	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	430	7,400
Bonnets (Cotton)	146	340
Bed Cases	18	0
Blankets	0	430
Blinds and Valances	148	60
Chemises	235	5,300
Ditto (Flannel)	122	2,420
Caps	0	4,000
Cushions	40	36
Drawers (pairs)	90	1,340
Dresses	320	12,980
Ditto (Canvas)	44	620
Ditto (Night)	120	3,420
Hose (pairs)	24	32,400
Handkerchiefs	0	400
Neckerchiefs and Scarfs	308	300
Petticoats	315	6,290
Pinafores	241	6,400
Pillow Cases	457	6,000
Pudding Cloths	50	40
Rugs	0	340
Ditto strong	41	460
Shirts	587	5,600
Ditto (Flannel)	78	2,000
Slops	0	36
Shrouds	62	0
Stays (Forfar)	60	3,240
Sheets	606	4,240
Trousers (Machined)	168	0
Table Cloths	88	600
Towels	614	2,400
Vests (Machined)	22	0
Jackets (Machined)	71	0

Contract Prices for the several Articles of Consumption in the County and City Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1880.

Articles.	Lady-Day Quarter.		Midsummer Quarter.		Michaelmas Quarter.		Christmas Quarter.		Average for the year 1880.		Average for the year 1879.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Arrow Root, per lb.	0	6½	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6⅛	0	6¼
Bacon, per lb.	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½	0	7¾	0	7 9/16	0	7⅞
Bath Bricks, per 100	6	0	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	7½	6	0
Black Lead, per lb.	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
Blacking, per gross	2	9	2	9	2	11	2	11	2	10	2	11¼
Blue, per lb.	0	9¼	0	9¼	0	9¼	0	9¼	0	9¼	0	9¼
Candles (Dips.), per 12lbs.	4	8	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Ditto (Comp.), per 12lbs.	5	6	5	6	6	0	5	6	5	7½	5	11½
Cheese, per cwt.	64	0	64	0	54	0	66	0	62	0	48	6
Chicory, per cwt.	35	6	36	6	36	6	36	6	36	3	36	0
Coal (Lumps), per ton	12	6	11	9	11	3	11	6	11	9	12	2¼
,, (Brooch), per ton	13	0	0	0	11	9	12	0	12	3		
,, (Deeps), per ton	13	3	12	9	12	0	12	6	12	7½	15	6
,, (Wigan Gas), per ton	17	6	17	6	17	0	16	3	17	0¾	18	0
,, (Cannel), per ton	29	0	29	0	28	0	27	0	28	3	28	0
,, (Kibbles), per ton	11	9			10	6	11	0	11	1		
,, (Engine Slack), per ton	11	0	11	0	10	3	10	3	10	7½		
Coffee, roasted, per cwt.	102	8	102	8	112	0	102	0	104	10	119	2
Currants, per cwt.	33	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	3	25	3
Flour (2nds), per 280lbs.	43	0	43	3	39	0	34	6	39	11¼	34	4
Ditto (Thirds), ditto	40	6	40	9	37	0	32	0	37	6¾	32	0¾
Malt (per bushel)	9	3	8	6	8	9	5	9	8	0¾	8	7½
Molasses, per cwt.	13	6	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	10½	13	9
Mustard, per lb.	0	8½	0	8½	0	9	0	8	0	8½	0	8⅞
Pepper, per lb.	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	4⅝
Potatoes, per ton	130	0	145	0					137	6	110	0
Raisins, per cwt.							48	0	48	0	32	6
Rice, per cwt.	13	9	15	6	13	9	13	9	14	2¼	14	6
Salt, per ton.	26	8	26	8	26	8	28	4	27	1	26	8
Soft Soap, per 64lbs.	10	0	10	0	9	6	9	9	9	9¾	9	9¾
Soda, per cwt.	5	6	5	3	5	0	5	0	5	2¼	4	8½
Split Peas, per cwt.	13	0	12	4	12	4	13	3	12	8¾	12	9
Starch (Common), per cwt.	25	6	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	1½	25	3
Ditto (Glenfield), per cwt.	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	48	3
Sugar (Lump), per cwt.	36	6	34	0	32	8	36	6	34	2	31	4½
Ditto (Raw), per cwt.	32	0	30	6	29	6	30	0	30	6	27	4½
Snuff, per lb.	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7
Tobacco, per lb.	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
Tea, per lb.	1	7	1	6			1	4	1	5½	1	4⅛
Vinegar, per gallon	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11¼

TABLE I.—*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the number of each Year's remaining*

Admitted.						Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died, in 1880.											
Year.	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.		Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.		
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31st.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1852	91	101	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
1853	51	43	1	2	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1854	38	44	3	3	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855	47	45	6	3	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1856	36	36	5	3	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1857	72	55	2	1	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1858	38	47	2	5	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1859	50	61	6	3	120	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1860	59	63	2	8	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1861	56	63	6	5	130	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1862	60	47	4	7	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1863	57	85	5	12	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1864	60	89	7	14	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1865	61	57	11	11	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1866	66	65	10	14	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1867	70	70	9	10	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1868	82	60	5	9	156	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869	77	60	5	14	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1870	52	100	10	12	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1871	102	53	5	15	175	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
1872	68	77	11	18	174	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1873	76	59	9	13	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1874	94	62	12	12	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1875	70	67	8	15	160	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
1876	82	68	8	17	175	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
1877	84	67	14	15	180	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
1878	64	54	8	16	142	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
1879	90	67	8	16	181	11	19	30	3	2	5	1	0	1	10	4	14
1880	73	66	7	17	163	10	12	22	2	1	3	1	0	1	17	14	31
Totals	1926	1831	189	290	4236	23	43	66	5	5	10	2	0	2	43	48	91

opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the on the 31*st December*, 1880.

Year.	Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to December 31st, 1880.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December, 1880.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
From Aug. 11 to Dec. 31st.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1852	15	14	29	5	5	10	2	1	3	54	59	113	15	22	37
1853	11	17	28	5	3	8	2	1	3	30	22	52	4	2	6
1854	13	22	35	8	4	12	0	0	0	19	18	37	1	3	4
1855	20	16	36	4	4	8	1	0	1	27	23	50	1	5	6
1856	11	11	22	1	1	2	3	0	3	22	22	44	4	5	9
1857	18	17	35	15	4	19	18	0	18	21	31	52	2	4	6
1858	9	23	32	4	1	5	1	0	1	23	19	42	3	9	12
1859	19	22	41	7	4	11	4	1	5	25	28	53	1	9	10
1860	21	29	50	2	7	9	1	0	1	33	28	61	4	7	11
1861	23	27	50	5	6	11	4	0	4	27	26	53	3	9	12
1862	17	26	43	3	2	5	2	0	2	35	23	58	7	3	10
1863	18	33	51	6	15	21	2	14	16	26	27	53	10	8	18
1864	22	24	46	7	16	23	2	19	21	27	32	59	9	12	21
1865	19	28	47	4	3	7	2	3	5	41	27	68	6	7	13
1866	24	34	58	4	4	8	1	1	2	37	28	65	10	12	22
1867	24	22	46	2	10	12	2	8	10	42	35	77	9	5	14
1868	21	28	49	3	4	7	5	0	5	40	31	71	18	6	24
1869	18	32	50	3	7	10	3	1	4	43	19	62	15	15	30
1870	22	43	65	2	3	5	1	18	19	31	28	59	6	20	26
1871	41	39	80	3	2	5	3	2	5	46	15	61	14	10	24
1872	29	45	74	1	6	7	15	1	16	27	24	51	7	19	26
1873	19	27	46	4	4	8	9	6	15	34	15	49	19	20	39
1874	25	27	52	11	8	19	9	0	9	42	18	60	19	21	40
1875	23	34	57	7	5	12	5	0	5	30	17	47	13	26	39
1876	24	34	58	12	6	18	0	0	0	35	22	57	19	23	42
1877	17	44	61	12	8	20	10	0	10	32	11	43	27	19	46
1878	22	28	50	4	5	9	1	0	1	31	14	45	14	23	37
1879	27	32	59	7	4	11	3	1	4	24	7	31	37	39	76
1880	10	12	22	2	1	3	1	0	1	17	14	31	50	56	106
Totals	582	790	1372	153	152	305	112	77	189	921	683	1604	347	419	766

Summary of the Total Admissions from August 11*th*, 1852, *to December* 31*st*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Per-centage of Cases Recovered	27.52	37.24	32.39
,, ,, Relieved.....	7.23	7.17	7.20
,, ,, Not Improved	5.30	3.63	4.46
,, ,, Died	43.54	32.20	37.87
,, ,, Remaining	16.41	19.76	18.08
	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE II.—*General results of each Year*

Dates.	Admitted.			Discharged.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.		
From Aug. 11th to Dec. 31st.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1852	91	101	192	5	2	7	2	0	2	1	0	1
1853	52	45	97	9	16	25	2	3	5	1	2	3
1854	41	47	88	8	14	22	5	3	8	0	0	0
1855	53	48	101	19	19	38	7	5	12	0	0	0
1856	41	39	80	12	14	26	1	0	1	2	0	2
1857 (*a*)	74	56	130	18	11	29	2	0	2	3	0	3
1858 (*a*)	40	52	92	12	19	31	4	2	6	1	0	1
1859 (*a*)	56	64	120	17	26	43	5	4	9	1	1	2
1860 (*a*)	61	71	132	18	20	38	13	7	20	20	0	20
1861	62	68	130	16	26	42	4	7	11	2	0	2
1862	64	54	118	22	24	46	3	4	7	3	0	3
1863 (*b*)	62	97	159	23	31	54	7	4	11	4	0	4
1864 (*b c*)	67	103	170	26	22	48	5	3	8	1	1	2
1865 (*b c*)	72	68	140	15	34	49	2	1	3	3	1	4
1866 (*b c*)	76	79	155	18	28	46	1	13	14	0	12	12
1867 (*d*)	79	80	159	25	25	50	9	7	16	3	1	4
1868 (*d*)	87	69	156	21	28	49	2	5	7	3	6	9
1869 (*e*)	82	74	156	20	30	50	1	5	6	4	0	4
1870 (*f*)	62	112	174	23	33	56	3	15	18	3	18	21
1871 (*f*).....	107	68	175	30	49	79	11	13	24	2	8	10
1872 (*f g*).....	79	95	174	31	36	67	4	2	6	3	2	5
1873 (*g h*).....	85	72	157	24	28	52	2	5	7	8	24	32
1874 (*g j*)	106	74	180	25	27	52	6	5	11	2	0	2
1875 (*k*).....	78	82	160	23	31	54	1	7	8	14	0	14
1876 (*k*).....	90	85	175	27	39	66	14	4	18	0	0	0
1877 (*l*).....	98	82	180	23	43	66	5	9	14	0	0	0
1878 (*l*).....	72	70	142	22	35	57	21	7	28	24	0	24
1879	98	83	181	27	37	64	6	7	13	2	1	3
1880	80	83	163	23	43	66	5	5	10	2	0	2
Totals & averages of 28.39 years ..	2115	2121	4236	582	790	1372	153	152	305	112	77	189

During the years so marked there were resident:—

a.—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.

since the opening of the Asylum.

Date.	Died.			Remained at close of Year.			Average number Resident.			Per-centage of Deaths on average number Resident.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1852	2	2	4	81	97	178	69	83	152	2·9	2·4	2·6	5·5	1·9	3·7
1853	19	12	31	102	109	211	90	104	194	21·1	11·5	16·0	17·3	35·5	25·7
1854	26	25	51	104	114	218	104	112	216	25·0	22·3	23·6	19·5	29·8	25·0
1855	24	15	39	107	123	230	110	121	231	21·8	12·4	16·9	35·8	39·6	37·6
1856	17	13	30	116	135	251	114	130	244	14·9	10·0	12·3	29·3	35·9	32·5
1857	10	19	29	157	161	318	124	149	273	8·0	12·7	10·6	24·3	19·6	22·3
1858	15	13	28	165	179	344	159	171	330	9·4	7·6	8·5	30·0	36·5	33·7
1859	22	18	40	176	194	370	177	185	362	12·4	9·7	11·0	30·3	40·6	35·8
1860	27	23	50	159	215	374	168	206	374	16·0	11·1	13·3	29·5	28·2	28·8
1861	27	14	41	172	236	408	165	224	389	16·3	6·2	10·5	25·8	38·2	32·3
1862	24	21	45	184	241	425	181	236	417	13·2	8·9	10·8	34·3	44·4	39·0
1863	28	26	54	184	277	461	187	248	435	14·9	10·4	12·4	37·1	32·0	34·0
1864	34	36	70	185	318	503	187	312	499	18·1	11·5	14·0	38·8	21·3	28·2
1865	26	21	47	211	329	540	196	316	512	13·2	6·6	9·1	20·8	50·0	35·0
1866	30	23	53	238	332	570	221	337	558	13·5	6·8	9·5	23·7	35·4	29·6
1867	36	28	64	244	351	595	242	345	587	14·8	8·1	10·9	31·6	31·2	31·4
1868	44	27	71	261	354	615	254	349	603	17·3	7·6	11·7	24·1	40·6	31·4
1869	39	28	67	279	365	644	268	359	627	14·5	7·8	10·7	24·4	40·5	32·0
1870	47	32	79	265	379	644	275	366	641	17·0	8·7	12·3	37·1	29·4	32·2
1871	39	42	81	290	335	625	283	347	630	13·7	12·1	12·8	28·0	72·0	45·1
1872	35	26	61	296	364	660	296	349	645	11·8	7·4	9·4	39·2	37·9	38·5
1873	34	23	57	313	356	669	318	365	683	10·7	6·3	8·3	28·2	38·8	33·1
1874	34	21	55	352	377	729	331	366	697	10·2	5·7	7·9	23·6	36·5	28·9
1875	43	29	72	349	392	741	347	381	728	12·4	7·6	9·9	29·5	37·8	33·8
1876	54	33	87	344	411	745	351	388	739	15·4	8·5	11·8	30·0	45·9	37·7
1877	59	20	79	355	422	766	350	405	755	16·8	4·9	10·4	23·4	52·4	36·6
1878	51	17	68	309	442	731	351	416	767	14.5	4·0	8·8	30·5	50·0	40·1
1879	32	28	60	340	432	772	323	424	747	9·9	6·6	8.0	28·7	46·2	36·7
1880	43	48	91	347	419	766	343	423	766	12·5	11·3	11.8	30·6	53·1	42·3
Tot'l	921	683	1604				232	289	521	14·5	9·0	11.5	28.6	38.8	33.2

h.—12 Male and 30 Female Patients from the Northampton Asylum.
j.—20 ,, Patients from the Stafford Asylums.
k.—30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
l.—40 ,, ,, ,, ,,

In calculating the per centage of Recoveries on the Admissions of the last two years, Transfers from other Asylums are excluded.

TABLE III.—*General Results of the Year* 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at close of 1879	340	432	772
Admitted for the first time during the year	73	66	139
Re-admitted during the year	7	17	24
Total number under treatment	420	515	935
Discharged (M. 30, F. 48, T. 78)			
Of whom were Recovered (M. 23, F. 43, T. 66)			
,, ,, Relieved (M. 5, F. 5, T. 10)			
,, ,, Unimproved (M. 2, F. 0, T. 2)			
Died (M. 43, F. 48, T. 91)			
Total discharged and died during the year	73	96	169
Number of Patients at close of 1880	347	419	766
Average number resident throughout the year	343	423	766
Highest number in Asylum during the year	350	432	782
Lowest number in Asylum during the year	335	418	753

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the period of 28 years and 4 months	1,926	1,831	3,757
Patients re-admitted	189	290	479
Total number of Cases admitted	2,115	2,121	4,236
Discharged or Removed— (M. F. T.)			
Recovered (M. 582, F. 790, T. 1,372)			
Relieved (M. 153, F. 152, T. 305)			
Unimproved (M. 112, F. 77, T. 189)			
Died (M. 921, F. 683, T. 1,604)			
Total discharged and died	1,768	1,702	3,470
Remaining, 31st December, 1880	347	419	766
Average number resident during the 28.39 years	232	289	521

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	10	4	14	2	4	6	6	5	11
February	9	12	21	0	2	2	1	6	7
March	3	9	12	5	7	12	4	8	12
April	6	4	10	0	0	0	4	4	8
May	9	7	16	3	0	3	6	2	8
June	4	7	11	5	8	13	6	4	10
July	8	5	13	4	7	11	0	3	3
August	3	6	9	2	3	5	3	4	7
September	6	8	14	4	3	7	3	2	5
October	9	7	16	2	5	7	2	3	5
November	8	6	14	0	8	8	5	2	7
December	5	8	13	3	1	4	3	5	8
Totals	80	83	163	30	48	78	43	48	91

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	22	27	49	16	23	39	4	7	11
,, Chronic	12	11	23	2	4	6	3	9	12
,, Hysteric	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
,, ,, with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, Recurrent	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, ,, with Epilepsy	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
,, Puerperal	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1
,, with Epilepsy	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	5	8
,, ,, Paralysis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
,, ,, General Paralysis	11	1	12	1	1	2	12	2	14
,, ,, Ataxia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Typhomania	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dementia	10	4	14	2	1	3	6	3	9
,, Senile	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4
,, ,, with Paralysis	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	6
,, with Hysteria & Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, Epilepsy	3	6	9	0	2	2	1	3	4
,, ,, ,, & Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, Paralysis	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
,, ,, General Paralysis	4	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2
Melancholia	4	8	12	5	7	12	3	3	6
,, with Epilepsy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, General Paralysis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monomania of Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, ,, Superstition	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
,, ,, Unseen Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, (Idiotcy)	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, ,, with Epilepsy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	80	83	163	30	48	78	43	48	91

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

	Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved or Unimproved.			Deceased.		
Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	22	29	51	10	25	35	2	1	3	10	9	19
,, 3 months ...	14	15	29	9	10	19	0	0	0	8	8	16
,, 6 ,, ...	10	5	15	3	2	5	1	0	1	2	2	4
,, 9 ,, ...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, 12 ,, ...	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	2
Above 1 year	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
,, 2 years	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
,, 3 ,, ...	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 4 ,, ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From 5 to 10 years	1	9	10	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	7	9
,, 10 to 15 ,,	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
,, 15 to 20 ,,	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 20 to 25 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
For weeks (undefined)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
,, months ,,	6	4	10	0	1	1	1	0	1	5	4	9
,, years... ,,	3	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	6
Congenital	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Unknown	2	1	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	3
Totals.....	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

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.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class.—Cases of first attack, and within 3 months on admission	25	26	51	14	19	33	1	0	1	17	16	33
Second Class.—Cases of first attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	18	10	28	3	3	6	2	2	4	8	5	13
Third Class.—Cases not of the first attack, and within 12 months on admission	15	23	38	4	17	21	1	1	2	3	4	7
Fourth Class.—Cases of first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	20	24	44	1	3	4	1	2	3	12	20	32
Unknown	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	6
Totals	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

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

No. of Attacks.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of First Attack	48	55	103	17	24	41	3	4	7	32	38	70
,, Second ,,	6	12	18	2	5	7	0	0	0	2	3	5
,, Third ,,	3	6	9	0	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, Fourth ,,	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, Fifth ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Sixth ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Seventh ,,	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Have had several Attacks	8	2	10	1	2	3	2	1	3	0	3	3
Congenital	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Unknown	8	0	8	2	2	4	2	0	2	5	2	7
Totals	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

TABLE X.—*Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, & Deaths of the Year.*

Physical Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Injury to Head by Falls or Blows	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, Intemperance & Pecuniary Difficulties	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Domestic Troubles	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, and Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Irregular Mode of Life	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Domestic Troubles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disease of Brain	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
,, ,, and Poverty	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, and Intemperance	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Anxiety and Worry	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, ,, ,, Previous Attacks	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunstroke	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Epilepsy	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
,, and Bad Health	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Hereditary	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
,, ,, Previous Attacks	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intemperance	5	1	6	3	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	5
,, and Poverty	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, and Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, Privation, and Previous Attacks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Pecuniary Difficulties, and Previous Attacks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carried forward	24	12	36	5	2	7	1	2	3	17	12	29

Brought forward	24	12	36	5	2	7	1	2	3	17	12	29
Intemperance and Loss of Situation	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, Want of Employment	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Irregular Mode of Life	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Illusage	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Domestic Trouble and Imprisonment	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Bad Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, Epilepsy	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Previous Attacks	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, and Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, & Domestic Troubles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Hereditary	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bodily Over-exertion and Hereditary	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Previous Attacks	3	6	9	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	2	3
,, ,, and Hereditary	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Masturbation and Shock from Burn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Over-study, and Previous Attacks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hereditary	2	4	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
Puerperal	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, and Bodily Over-exertion	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Hereditary	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Grief and Pecuniary Difficulties	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, and Seduction	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyperlactation	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uterine Derangement	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad Health	2	5	7	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	2	3
,, ,, and Previous Attacks	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Want of Employment	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effects of Fever	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, and Intemperance	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Degeneration of Old Age	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
,, ,, and Paralysis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poverty	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
,, ,, ,, Pecuniary Difficulties	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
,, and Epilepsy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Hereditary	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Physical	50	52	102	16	23	39	1	3	4	27	28	55

TABLE X. *(Continued.)—Showing the Assigned Causes of the Mental Disease in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

Moral Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Grief at Death of Friends	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Want of Employment and Previous Attacks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Intemperance	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, and Poverty	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Anxiety	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Epilepsy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Previous Attacks	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, Loss of Situation and Disease of Brain	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Disappointment in Love	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
,, ,, and Hereditary	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Shock	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Troubles	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, Privation, and Previous Attacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
,, ,, and Bad Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Previous Attacks	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, and Hereditary	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	1	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolute and Irregular Mode of Life and Previous Attacks	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Illusage	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Effects of Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Solitary Mode of Life	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Mode of Life	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anxiety and Worry	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, and Domestic Troubles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Privation	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carried forward	9	16	25	3	13	16	1	1	2	2	8	10

Brought forward	9	16	25	3	13	16	1	1	2	2	8	10
Anxiety and Worry and Fright	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Bad Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Previous Attacks	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Want of Employment	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, ,, and Poverty	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Hereditary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Previous Attacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Overstudy	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, and Hereditary	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pecuniary Difficulties and Losses	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, Sunstroke and Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Previous Attacks	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Anxiety	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced Circumstances and Hereditary	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destitution and Previous Attacks	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty and Bad Health	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, ,, and Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, and Hereditary	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, ,, and Previous Attacks	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fright and Epilepsy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, Degeneration of Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Religious Fanaticism	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
,, ,, and Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Desertion of Husband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, ,, and Poverty	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seduction	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, and Trouble	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape and Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total Moral	24	26	50	7	20	27	5	2	7	10	14	24
,, Physical	50	52	102	16	23	39	1	3	4	27	28	55
,, Unknown	6	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	6	12
Total cases	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91
Hereditary Predisposition to Insanity known to exist in the cases of	20	25	45	6	12	18	0	1	1	11	4	15

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

	Males.	Females	Total.
Have attempted Suicide	13	13	26
,, meditated ,,	16	25	41
Total	29	38	67
Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—			
Mania, Acute	4	2	6
,, Chronic	1	1	2
,, Hysteric	0	1	1
,, Puerperal	0	2	2
,, with Epilepsy	1	0	1
,, ,, General Paralysis	2	0	2
Dementia	1	0	1
,, with Epilepsy	1	2	3
,, ,, General Paralysis	1	1	2
Melancholia	2	3	5
,, with General Paralysis	0	1	1
Total	13	13	26
Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—			
Mania, Acute	5	12	17
,, Chronic	3	1	4
,, Recurrent with Epilepsy	1	0	1
,, Puerperal	0	1	1
,, Hysteric	0	1	1
,, with Epilepsy	0	1	1
,, ,, General Paralysis	3	1	4
Dementia	2	0	2
,, Senile	0	2	2
,, ,, with Paralysis	0	1	1
,, with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Melancholia	0	3	3
Amentia (Imbecility)	1	0	1
,, (Idiotcy)	1	0	1
,, ,, with Epilepsy	0	1	1
Total	16	25	41
Means used in attempts made—			
Cutting Throat	3	1	4
,, ,, and Drowning	0	1	1
Hanging	1	0	1
Drowning	2	1	3
Strangulation	2	0	2
,, ,, and Precipitation	1	0	1
Precipitation	1	7	8
,, and Drowning	1	0	1
Poison	1	1	2
,, and Cutting Throat	0	1	1
Abstinence	1	1	2
Total	13	13	26

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Bakers, and Wives of...	1	2	3	Brought forward...	30	46	76
Basket Maker	1	0	1	Labourers, Wives and Daughters of.....	5	9	14
Bath Maker	1	0	1	Labourers (Agricultural) and Wives of.....	10	5	15
Blacksmith	1	0	1	Labourer (Bricklayer's)..	1	0	1
Boatman	1	0	1	Leather Currier.....	1	0	1
Bone Turner.....	1	0	1	Licensed Victualler.....	1	0	1
Butchers, and Wife of...	3	1	4	Maltster and Brewer ...	1	0	1
Cabinet Maker and Polisher.....	1	0	1	Marine Store Dealer ...	1	0	1
Carpenters, and Wife of	2	1	3	Master of Workhouse...	1	0	1
Carpet Weaver.....	1	0	1	Medical Student	1	0	1
Charwomen	0	3	3	Milliner	0	1	1
Chemist's Apprentice...	1	0	1	Moulder.....	1	0	1
Clerk (Banker's)	1	0	1	Nailers	2	0	2
Coal Miner, and Wife of	1	1	2	Navvy	1	0	1
Commercial Traveller...	1	0	1	Needle Makers.....	2	0	2
Commission Agent	1	0	1	Needlewoman	0	1	1
Dealer	1	0	1	Nightsoil Men	2	0	2
Domestic Servants	0	10	10	Nurse.....	0	1	1
Dressmakers.....	0	2	2	Painter, Wife of	1	1	2
Eating House Keeper ...	0	1	1	Pansmith	1	0	1
Farmers, and Widow of	2	1	3	Parish Clerk.....	1	0	1
Foundry Girl	0	1	1	Sailcloth Maker	1	0	1
French Polisher	1	0	1	Sawyers.....	2	0	2
Glass Manufacturer.....	1	0	1	Schoolmistress.....	0	1	1
Gloveress	0	1	1	Shoemaker	1	0	1
Governesses	0	3	3	Soldier	1	0	1
Grocers	2	0	2	Stonemason	1	0	1
Grooms	2	0	2	Tailors	2	0	2
Horsenail Makers.....	2	0	2	Wheelwrights	2	0	2
Housekeepers	0	2	2	Wine Merchant	1	0	1
Housewives	0	17	17	None or Unknown	6	18	24
Jeweller.....	1	0	1				
Carried forward ...	30	46	76	Total	80	83	163

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Fair Education	12	14	26
Can Read and Write	43	39	82
Can Read only	11	15	26
Can neither Read nor Write	12	13	25
Unknown	2	2	4
Total	80	83	163

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

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	32	35	67	11	15	26	1	4	5	12	21	33
Married	46	36	82	12	24	36	6	1	7	29	15	44
Widowed	2	11	13	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	12	14
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	55	66	121
Roman Catholics	5	2	7
Wesleyans and Methodists (including various sects)	10	9	19
Independent	0	1	1
Baptists	5	3	8
Presbyterians	2	1	3
Unitarians	1	1	2
None or Unknown	2	0	2
Total	80	83	163

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

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
10 to 15 ,,	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
15 to 20 ,,	6	5	11	3	2	5	0	1	1	2	1	3
20 to 25 ,,	4	6	10	2	3	5	1	0	1	2	1	3
25 to 30 ,,	9	8	17	5	1	6	0	0	0	2	4	6
30 to 35 ,,	3	9	12	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	4	7
35 to 40 ,,	14	9	23	2	9	11	2	0	2	5	4	9
40 to 45 ,,	10	7	17	2	7	9	2	0	2	5	2	7
45 to 50 ,,	10	3	13	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	8
50 to 55 ,,	6	7	13	2	6	8	0	0	0	5	2	7
55 to 60 ,,	7	7	14	2	3	5	0	0	0	3	3	6
60 to 65 ,,	4	3	7	0	2	2	0	1	1	4	4	8
65 to 70 ,,	3	5	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	5	6
70 to 75 ,,	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
75 to 80 ,,	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
80 to 85 ,,	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
85 to 90 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	80	83	163	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

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

Period of Residence.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Unimproved.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
,, 4 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, 2 weeks	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
,, 3 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
,, 2 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
,, 3 ,,	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	0	1
,, 6 ,,	8	14	22	1	0	1	8	5	13
,, 9 ,,	7	6	13	0	1	1	3	2	5
,, 1 year	1	7	8	3	0	3	4	2	6
,, 1 ,, and 6 months	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	5
,, 2 years	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
,, 3 ,,	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	4	5
,, 4 ,,	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
,, 5 ,,	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	4
,, 6 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
,, 7 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 8 ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 10 ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
,, 12 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 14 ,,	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
,, 16 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
,, 18 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 20 ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
,, 22 ,,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
,, 28 ,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Totals	23	43	66	7	5	12	43	48	91

TABLE XVIII.—*Of the* 163 *Patients Admitted in* 1880,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There have been discharged Recovered	10	12	22
,, ,, ,, Relieved	2	1	3
,, ,, ,, Unimproved	1	0	1
,, ,, Died	17	14	31
,, remain under Treatment	50	56	106
Total	80	83	163

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. In good Bodily Health and Condition	6	5	11
2nd. In indifferent Health and reduced Condition	53	51	104
3rd. In bad Health and exhausted Condition	21	27	48
Total	80	83	163
2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of:—			
Mania and Cerebral Irritation	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, and Insomnia	5	4	9
,, ,, ,, ,, and Anæmia	0	5	5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Bronchitis	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Anæmia	1	3	4
,, ,, ,, ,, Ulcers	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Lupus	0	1	1
,, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement	3	0	3
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Insomnia	2	2	4
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Anæmia	3	1	4
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Bronchitis	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hysteria	0	1	1
,, and General Functional Derangement	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Diarrhœa	0	1	1
,, Epilepsy and Cerebral Irritation	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Insomnia	0	1	1
,, ,, and Anæmia	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, Reduced Vital Powers	0	1	1
,, and General Paralysis	3	0	3
,, ,, ,, Cerebral Irritation and Insomnia	2	0	2
,, ,, ,, and Insomnia	2	1	3
,, ,, ,, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Cardiac Disease	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Hernia	1	0	1
,, and Anæmia	0	1	1
,, ,, and Insomnia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Bronchitis	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Dyspepsia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Menorrhagia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Hernia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Ulcers	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Reduced Vital Powers	1	3	4
,, Disease of Heart and Anasarca	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Atheroma	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Anæmia	0	1	1
,, Puerperal, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement and Bronchitis	0	1	1
,, ,, Albuminuria and Insomnia	0	1	1
,, Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	0	1
,, and Tonsillitis	0	1	1
,, ,, Reduced Vital Powers	2	0	2
Carried forward	38	36	74

TABLE XIX. *(Continued.)*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	38	36	74
2nd. Indifferent Health and reduced Condition, the result of (Continued):—			
Melancholia, Cerebral Irritation, Insomnia and Anæmia	0	1	1
,, ,, and General Functional Derangement	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Psoriasis	1	0	1
,, General Paralysis, Insomnia, and Contusions	0	1	1
Insomnia and Scabies	1	0	1
,, Anæmia and Insomnia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Prurigo	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Pregnancy	0	1	1
,, and Chronic Disease of Brain	1	0	1
Dementia, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement and Dyspepsia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Anæmia	1	0	1
,, and General Paralysis	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Anæmia	1	0	1
,, Paralysis and Atheroma	1	0	1
,, Epilepsy and Paralysis	1	0	1
,, ,, Cerebral Irritation and Cardiac Disease	0	1	1
,, ,, and Struma	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Anæmia	0	2	2
,, ,, ,, Reduced Vital Powers	0	1	1
,, Anæmia and Syphilis	1	0	1
,, ,, Insomnia and Atheroma	0	1	1
,, ,, and Reduced Vital Powers	2	0	2
Imbecility and Reduced Vital Powers	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Cardiac Disease	1	0	1
Idiotcy, Epilepsy, and Reduced Vital Powers	0	1	1
,, Anæmia ,, ,, ,,	2	1	3
Total	53	51	104
3rd. Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of:—			
Mania, Cerebral Irritation and Insomnia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Anæmia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, & Hysteria	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Contusions	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Bronchitis	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Anæmia and Hysteria	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Pregnancy and Syphilis	0	1	1
,, ,, and General Functional Derangement, Bronchitis and Broken Ribs	1	0	1
,, Epilepsy, Anæmia and Insomnia	1	0	1
,, and General Paralysis	1	0	1
,, Paralysis & Cerebral & General Functional Derangement	1	0	1
,, Hysteria, Anæmia and Contusions	0	1	1
,, Disease of Heart and Anæmia	1	0	1
Carried forward	8	5	13

TABLE XIX. *(Continued.)*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	8	5	13
3rd. Bad Health and Exhausted Condition, the result of (Continued):—			
Mania, Disease of Heart and Lungs and Atheroma	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Pulmonary Congestion	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Liver and Anæmia	0	1	1
,, Puerperal, Cerebral Irritation, Insomnia, and Anæmia	0	1	1
,, and Congestion of Brain and Lungs	0	1	1
,, Typhoid Condition, Cerebral Irritation and Insomnia	0	1	1
Melancholia, Epilepsy, Cerebral and General Functional Derangement	0	1	1
,, Anæmia, Insomnia, and Cut Throat	1	0	1
,, ,, and Albuminuria	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Reduced Vital Powers	1	1	2
,, Cardiac Disease and Insomnia	0	1	1
Dementia, Epilepsy, Anæmia and Bronchitis	1	0	1
,, ,, Pulmonary Congestion	0	1	1
,, General Paralysis	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, and Bedsores	1	0	1
,, Paralysis and Bronchitis	0	1	1
,, and Disease of Brain	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Bronchitis	1	0	1
,, Insomnia and Senile Degeneration of Organs	0	1	1
,, Disease of Heart and Brain and Syphilis	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Bronchitis and Albuminuria	1	0	1
,, Rheumatic Arthritis and Reduced Vital Powers	0	1	1
,, Senile, Paralysis, Pneumonia and Hernia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, and Cardiac Disease	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Insomnia and Contusions	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Atheroma and Contusions	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Bronchitis	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Contusions	0	1	1
,, ,, Disease of Heart and Lungs and Anasarca	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Insomnia and Contusions	0	1	1
,, ,, Atheroma and Anasarca	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Insomnia	0	1	1
Imbecility, Cardiac Disease and Struma	0	1	1
Total	21	27	48

TABLE XX.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.			
General Paralysis	8	4	12
,, ,, and Pneumonia	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, Pulmonary Congestion	1	1	2
Disease of Brain	1	0	1
,, ,, with Paralysis	2	1	3
,, ,, ,, ,, and Epilepsy	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Pneumonia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Disease of Vessels	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Heart	0	2	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, & Kidneys	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Senile Degeneration	2	2	4
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Diarrhœa	1	0	1
,, ,, Heart, and Kidneys	0	1	1
,, ,, with Pneumonia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Senile Degeneration	0	1	1
Epilepsy	0	3	3
,, and Phthisis	2	0	2
,, ,, Pulmonary Congestion	0	2	2
Apoplexy	1	0	1
,, and Disease of Brain and Vessels	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Kidneys	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Vessels	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, and Heart	0	1	1
,, ,, General Paralysis	1	0	1
,, ,, Epilepsy	1	1	2
,, ,, Senile Degeneration	0	2	2
,, ,, Pneumonia	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania and Disease of Brain	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Pneumonia	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, and Pneumonia	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, with Phthisis, and Disease of Kidneys	0	1	1
,, ,, Melancholia with Pneumonia	2	0	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, & Disease of Liver	0	1	1
THORACIC DISEASE.			
Disease of Heart and Vessels, and Senile Degeneration	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, Liver and Kidneys	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, with Hydrothorax	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Pulmonary Congestion	0	1	1
Pneumonia with Disease of Liver and Kidneys	1	1	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	0	1
,, ,, with Disease of Vessels and Kidneys	0	1	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	0	1
Bronchitis with Disease of Heart and Kidneys	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Liver	0	2	2
Phthisis	2	2	4
Œdema of Lungs and Disease of Kidneys	0	1	1
Carried forward	37	41	78

TABLE XX. *(Continued.)*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	37	41	78
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.			
Disease of Liver, Bladder, and Kidneys	0	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	1	1
Disease of Kidneys and Heart	0	1	1
Peritonitis	0	1	1
,, and Ascites with Disease of Brain and Heart	1	0	1
SPECIAL DISEASE.			
Exhaustion from Senile Degeneration of Organs	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, with Paralysis	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Gangrene	1	0	1
,, ,, Struma and Bedsores	1	0	1
Traumatic Pyæmia and Pneumonia	1	0	1
Diabetes and Tubercular Pneumonia	1	0	1
Scirrhus of Pancreas	1	0	1
Malignant Disease of Liver and Pancreas	0	1	1
Total	43	48	91

TABLE XXI.—*Form of Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	11	8	19
,, Chronic	51	75	126
,, Recurrent	27	49	76
,, ,, with Epilepsy	1	2	3
,, ,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	1	0	1
,, ,, ,, Paralysis	0	2	2
,, Hysteric	0	12	12
,, with Epilepsy	31	44	75
,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	2	2	4
,, ,, Paralysis	5	8	13
,, ,, General Paralysis	13	2	15
,, ,, Chorea	0	1	1
Kleptomania	0	1	1
Dementia	35	34	69
,, Advanced	9	11	20
,, Senile	1	6	7
,, ,, with Paralysis	1	0	1
,, with Epilepsy	26	16	42
,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	4	0	4
,, ,, Paralysis	12	10	22
,, ,, General Paralysis	7	1	8
Melancholia	10	31	41
,, with Epilepsy	1	1	2
,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	1	0	1
,, ,, Paralysis	3	1	4
,, ,, General Paralysis	0	1	1
Monomania of Pride	6	7	13
,, ,, Superstition	4	3	7
,, ,, ,, with Paralysis	2	0	2
,, ,, Unseen Agency	6	13	19
,, ,, Suspicion	23	27	50
,, ,, ,, with Paralysis	0	1	1
Amentia (Imbecility)	11	6	17
,, ,, with Epilepsy	3	8	11
,, ,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	0	2	2
,, ,, ,, Paralysis	2	0	2
,, (Idiotcy)	21	20	41
,, ,, with Epilepsy	13	11	24
,, ,, ,, ,, and Paralysis	3	2	5
,, ,, ,, Paralysis	1	1	2
Total	347	419	766

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the Duration of the Mental Disease of those remaining in the Asylum on the* 31*st December*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	1	4
,, 3 months	2	4	6
,, 6 ,,	6	12	18
,, 9 ,,	6	5	11
,, 12 ,,	7	11	18
,, 1 year and 6 months	16	18	34
,, 2 years	9	9	18
,, 3 ,,	16	15	31
,, 4 ,,	20	15	35
,, 5 ,,	12	13	25
From 5 to 10 years	46	77	123
,, 10 to 15 ,,	39	44	83
,, 15 to 20 ,,	32	34	66
,, 20 to 25 ,,	8	36	44
,, 25 to 30 ,,	13	11	24
,, 30 to 35 ,,	10	17	27
,, 35 to 40 ,,	7	8	15
,, 40 to 45 ,,	4	2	6
For months (undefined)	1	1	2
,, years ,,	33	35	68
Congenital	54	50	104
Unknown	3	1	4
Total	347	419	766

TABLE XXIII.—*Showing the Ages of those remaining in the Asylum on the* 31*st December*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	2	3	5
,, 10 to 15 ,,	4	3	7
,, 15 to 20 ,,	15	10	25
,, 20 to 25 ,,	25	23	48
,, 25 to 30 ,,	27	32	59
,, 30 to 35 ,,	31	38	69
,, 35 to 40 ,,	52	45	97
,, 40 to 45 ,,	41	44	85
,, 45 to 50 ,,	37	44	81
,, 50 to 55 ,,	34	50	84
,, 55 to 60 ,,	19	38	57
,, 60 to 65 ,,	25	22	47
,, 65 to 70 ,,	17	32	49
,, 70 to 75 ,,	12	17	29
,, 75 to 80 ,,	6	13	19
,, 80 to 85 ,,	0	3	3
,, 85 to 90 ,,	0	1	1
,, 90 to 95 ,,	0	1	1
Total	347	419	766

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the number of probable Curable and Incurable Patients in the Asylum on the* 31*st December*, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable	24	43	67
Incurable	323	376	699
Total	347	419	766

EXTRACTS FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL RECORDS OF THE DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Ninety-one deaths occurred, and post-mortem examinations were made in eighty-eight cases. An account is subjoined of a few of the most interesting.

1.—W. P., male, æt. 84. This was a case of senile dementia with paralysis. He was a very infirm, prostrate old man, could not walk without support, and on admission was suffering from left pneumonia. He had been in the Workhouse one week, and on relief for ten years before: he only survived his admission twelve days. The assigned cause of the insanity was old age.

Autopsy, 60 hours after death: body fairly nourished; old fractures of the eighth, ninth, and tenth right ribs. Calvarium thin and indurated: diploë disappeared. Coats of basilar artery atheromatous. Along the right side of the base of the skull from the orbital plate of the frontal bone, as far as the level where the lateral sinus empties itself, was a layer of dark coagulated clot: it was about a quarter of an inch thick, and peeled off readily from the subjacent dura mater: this membrane, however, was inseparably adherent to the bone. The meninges were all thick and tough, the arachnoid being almost of the same consistence as normal dura mater. In the right orbital lobe was a patch of yellow substance, tough and dense, probably the remains of an old hæmorrhage. Cerebral substance generally soft and doughy; lateral ventricles dilated, containing a good quantity of serosity. Pons, medulla, and cerebellum all abnormally soft. Weight of encephalon, 44½ ounces. Heart very large (15¼ ounces.) Aorta enormously dilated, its diameter being 1¾ inches, just above the valves. Valves were competent, but extensively diseased, being for the most part transformed into bony plates, and in situ hardly admitted the tip of the little finger from the ventricular side: hypertrophy of walls of left ventricle. Mitral admitted four fingers readily. Lungs slightly congested. Liver small and friable. Kidneys in a state of advanced granular disease.

2.—J. L., male, æt. 85. This Patient had originally been a criminal, and the form of his mental disease on admission (28 years ago) was monomania of unseen agency; he was also reported to have been insane for 12 years before his admission, making a total history of 40 years' insanity. He was generally quiet and orderly,

and until debilitated by advancing age assisted in his ward. During the last three or four years of his life he suffered from anasarca (which finally passed into gangrene), and albuminuria.

Autopsy, 42 hours after death. Body fairly well nourished: large bedsore on sacrum, and smaller ones on either trochanter. The left leg to about three inches above the knee was black and gangrenous: the muscles were all laid bare, and the patella was nearly detached from the tibia; the fetor of the limb was extreme. Calvarium queerly shaped, very narrow in front, and instead of curving round at the temples it came to an almost sharp angle; it was thick and indurated, and there was no diploë: in the occipital region it was nearly half an inch thick. Vessels at base, especially vertebrals and internal carotids, thickened, and atheromatous, gaping widely on section. Convolutions atrophied, membranes free and not thickened. Substance of cerebrum soft and inelastic, optic thalami and corpora striata being markedly so. The cerebellum, pons, and medulla appeared normal to the naked eye. Weight of encephalon 45¾ ounces. Heart of normal size. Aorta dilated and atheromatous: aortic cusps thickened, and in the one nearest the mitral were some cartilaginous plates. Mitral not stenosed. Lungs fairly healthy. Both kidneys were surrounded by immense cysts, some two or three being as large as an orange. When the superjacent fat had been dissected off there was not more than a third of ordinary renal structure left between the cysts; besides these large cysts there were innumerable smaller ones varying from a walnut to a pea in size, some were multilocular, but the majority unilocular; on section of the glands some remnants of pyramidal structure were seen infiltrated with cysts. Weights of each before the cysts were emptied, right 18, left 18¾ ounces.

3.—D. G., male, æt. 62. This was a case of semile dementia with paralysis. He was a very feeble, tottering, old man, could not walk unassisted, attend to his own wants, or the calls of nature; he only lived a little over two months after his admission. His mind was an absolute blank. The assigned causes of his insanity was intemperance, pecuniary difficulties, and injury to the head four years back.

Autopsy, 54 hours after death; body fairly nourished; small bedsore on left buttock. Calvarium normal thickness; plenty of diploë. Dura mater closely adherent to the bone in one or two places (old meningitis); it had to be cut away from the rest of the membrane, otherwise the skull-cap when removed would have pulled out the whole encephalon. Arachnoid tightly distended with serum, and there was a large quantity

at the base, and in the meshes of the pia mater. Vessels of the circle atheromatous; the left vertebral artery was much enlarged, and resembled a fibrous canal, and the right was about a third of its natural size. Membranes thick and tough, but stripped readily. Convolutions much atrophied, the majority not being half their normal size. Substance of the hemispheres creamy and diffluent, the central ganglia were especially bad in this respect. In the right occipital lobe was a patch of ramollissement as large as a pigeon's egg; it was filled with bluish-grey semifluid matter with a very fetid odour. In the island of Reil on the left side was also a cribriform worm-eaten patch. No frosting anywhere; ventricles dilated, but the fluid had drained away. There was estimated to be upwards of a pint of fluid in the skull altogether. Weight of encephalon, drained of fluid, 41¾ ounces. Heart covered with fat. Aorta dilated, inelastic, and covered with atheromatous deposit; there was also atheroma on the ventricular endocardium; left ventricle hypertrophied. Both lungs pneumonic, the right grey, the left red hepatization; sections from each sank in water. Kidneys fatty.

4.—E. P., male, æt. 25. This was a case of profound dementia with epilepsy and hemiplegia. He was 21 years of age on admission, and the insanity was then said to date back to two years of age, when he received an injury to the head. The left side was completely paralysed, both the leg and arm being much wasted; the heel was drawn up, the leg slightly flexed on the thigh, and the latter adducted; the hand was flexed at 30° with the forearm, and the forearm on the arm. He was quite helpless, and had to be carried from place to place; was very vicious and irritable, would bite or scratch anyone whom he did not like. He finally died exhausted after a succession of severe fits.

Autopsy, 52 hours after death. Body thin and emaciated; left leg and arm as described above; no bed sores; rigor mortis persistent. Calvarium of normal thickness: plenty of diploë. When the brain was laid on the table, before it was cut there was a marked difference between the two sides, the right being everywhere much the largest. The convolutions of the right hemisphere were much atrophied. Large amount of subarachnoid fluid on the right side. The left hemisphere was flattened in places, and on the left side the meninges were thick and tough, and adhered closely to the cortical gray. The right lobe of the cerebellum was about half the size of the left; right crus cerebri, right half of pons, and right corpus albicans much smaller than those of the opposite side. Right cerebral hemisphere of good consistence, membranes closely adherent. The left cerebral hemisphere was a mere bag of fluid, and on

making sections it was found to be composed of an almost gelatinous substance divided by septa into loculi, the whole bearing some resemblance to a section of white sponge. The surface of the hemisphere felt hard and firm, this loculated structure being underneath. Frosting in both lateral ventricles: the corpora striata were about equal in size, though that on the atrophied side seemed flattened. Right thalamus was much smaller than the left. Right half of cord larger than left. Left middle fossa larger than the right, and right posterior fossa larger than left. Right orbital plate more prominent than left, and the crista galli inclined to the right side. In the lower part of the right sphenoidal lobe was a small cavity surrounded by worm-eaten texture. Weight of encephalon, 32½ ounces; right cerebral hemisphere, 20 ounces; left ditto, 8¼; right cerebellum, 1¾; left, 2½. Heart very small (6½ ounces); lumen of aorta contracted. Mitral admitted tips of two fingers; free edge thickened; tricuspid admitted three fingers; substance firm. One or two cicatrices at apices of lungs; bases consolidated; sections sinking in water. Liver fatty. Kidneys apparently normal.

5.—G. G., male, æt. 57. This was a case of acute maniacal delirium. On admission he was furiously excited, raving and shouting, undressing himself, refusing to eat, and dirty in his habits. He continued so until his death, 11 days after. Six days after admission broken ribs were detected on the left side; he had been carefully examined on admission, and they were not found then. From the condition of the ribs as described below, the universal medical opinion was that they were old fractures which had become disunited owing to his extreme restlessness and tumbling about his room; this view was corroborated by the mother, who gave evidence at the inquest that he had been treated for fractured ribs three years previously, and was adopted by the jury. The assigned causes of the insanity were disease of the brain, intemperance, and poverty.

Autopsy, 45 hours after death. Body thin, rigor mortis disappearing; a few recent sores on front of right shin and ankle; superficial sores from burn on each buttock. Ecchymosis diffused over a space of about two hands' breadths below the left nipple. Calvarium of normal thickness, no diploë visible. Milky opacity of arachnoid, and large quantity of fluid in the subarachnoid spaces. Superficial cerebral vessels engorged. Small patch of atheroma in right anterior cerebral artery. Membranes thickened and leathery. Substance of brain very anæmic, doughy, and inelastic. Lateral ventricles contained a large quantity of clear serum, and there was frosting on their floor, and on that of the

fourth. Membranes of cord thickened and opalescent. Weight of encephalon 46½ ounces. Lungs free in their cavities: the right was congested and œdematous below, and the lower lobe of the left was in a condition of red hepatization. Aortic valves competent, aorta dilated, and spotted with atheroma; muscular substance good. Kidneys fairly healthy. The 8th, 9th, and 10th left ribs were fractured in two places, and the 11th in one. It was evident these were of old standing, for (*a*) they were united by fibrous tissue, white in colour, and of the thickness of a half-crown. (*b*) The ends of the fractured bones were rounded and white, and in one place a kind of false joint was formed, one fractured end being hollowed out into a cup-shaped depression, while the other was rounded correspondingly, both extremities being quite smooth. (*c*) At no place was there any blood extravasated about the fractures, nor did any of the fractured ends present a jagged or uneven appearance. (*d*) In no place was the pleura torn, and there were no signs of pleurisy over the seats of fracture. There was a fracture of the right 7th rib nearer the spine than those on the opposite side, and unlike them it was firmly united by bony union.

6.—A. M. S., æt. 15, female. This was a case of advanced dementia with epilepsy. The duration of the insanity was upwards of six years, and the assigned cause a fall on the head. She was very thin, anæmic, and feeble child—helpless, and paralysed, constantly taking tonics and extra diet, which did not, however, seem to benefit her much. She never spoke, but made a queer inarticulate noise, moaned a good deal, and seemed to suffer much pain in her head. She was restless, irritable, destructive, and uncleanly in her habits.

Autopsy, 48 hours after death. Body much emaciated; lower limbs gnarled and twisted; rigor mortis persistent; no bed sores. The calvarium was of normal thickness and density: diploë present. The whole of the right half of the encephalon was covered with an organized false membrane, which adhered closely both to the dura mater and arachnoid. Commencing at the crista galli, it lined the base as far as the Torcular Herophili, and formed a complete envelope for the right half of the brain. It was tough and thick (about ⅓ inch), of a tawny yellow colour, and resembled, generally, soaked leather. The Sella Turcica, orbital plates of the frontal bones, greater wings of the sphenoid, and petrous portion of the temporal bones were all abnormally prominent, so much so as to materially diminish the capacity of the skull. The arachnoid was much thickened, and covered in some parts with flaky lymph: large quantity of fluid in

subarachnoid spaces, and at base of brain; cerebral substance soft and creamy; lateral ventricles dilated and full of fluid. Frosting on the floor of the fourth. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla normal. Weight of encephalon (drained of fluid), 32¾ ounces. Heart very small (idiotic); weighed 5¾ ounces; healthy. Lungs congested (hypostasis.) Liver small. Kidneys and spleen normal.

7.—A. G., female, æt. 68. This was an old woman who had been on several previous occasions an inmate of the Asylum. She had many delusions and hallucinations chiefly referable to her relatives; was very restless and uneasy, and incapable of employing herself. About eighteen months before her death she sustained a severe right hemiplegic seizure, which rendered her completely aphasic for some time, and from the effects of which she never quite recovered. The fatal issue was materially hastened by a sharp attack of diarrhœa. The assigned causes of her insanity were previous attacks and a hereditary predisposition.

Autopsy, 62 hours after death. Body much emaciated, large deep bedsore on right trochanter, and a smaller one on the left; large cicatrix on inner aspect of right elbow-joint which prevented extension of arm much beyond 90°. Decomposition had commenced in the abdominal walls: weather warm and dry. Rigor mortis disappeared. Calvarium thickened and indurated, but little diploë being visible. Convolutions flattened and wasted. Large amount of clear serosity at the base, and some in subarachnoid spaces. The arteries of the circle were extensively atheromatous, more especially the basilar and the middle cerebrals. Just over the centre of the fissure of Sylvius was a patch of old softening, it was yellow and creamy, and consisted of broken down nervous matter, the result of a hæmorrhage of some standing. In the centre of the softened patch was a hard tough body about the size of a filbert: on section it appeared to be of a fibrous character. The patch of ramollissement extended vertically downwards involving the island of Reil, the roof of the lateral ventricle, the corpus striatum, and optic thalamus of the same side, which were almost diffluent; the fornix was reduced to a creamy pulp. No fluid in the lateral ventricles, or frosting on either them or the fourth. Pons, medulla, and cerebellum all much softened. Weight of encephalon, 38 ounces. Heart rather small (7¾ ounces.) Aortic valves competent; the vessel itself was covered with atheromatous deposit: semilunar cusps thickened and bony plate in one. Mitral healthy. Old fibrous cicatrix at apex of right lung. Left apex in a condition of purulent infiltration: odour extremely fetid. Liver fatty. Kidneys granular.

8.—E. J., æt. 80, female. This was a case of advanced senile dementia with paralysis. She was a very infirm, feeble, old woman, much reduced in condition, and was suffering on admission from bronchitis. She only survived five weeks. She was perverse and troublesome if thwarted in any way; would yell and scream at the top of her voice till she was exhausted. She sustained a paralytic seizure one afternoon, became quite comatose, and sank within 24 hours. She had been an inmate of the Workhouse for three months, and on relief 12 months previous to her admission. The assigned cause of the insanity was old age.

Autopsy, 46 hours after death; body somewhat emaciated, rigor mortis persistent; no bedsores; weather hot and damp. Calvarium very thin, diploë being unequally present; the surface of the hemispheres was flattened, and the convolutions atrophied. Vessels of the circle atheromatous, especially the vertebrals and basilar. On cutting the cerebrum from the cerebellum, a large recent hæmorrhage was found in the substance of the pons Varolii. It was traced upwards, and found to extend along the whole of the right side of the floor of the fourth ventricle, through the iter a tertio into the third, the roof of which with the fornix and velum interpositum were completely destroyed. The right lateral ventricle was filled with large masses of dark clot, and the occipital lobe on the same side was excavated and filled with recently effused blood. On making careful and narrow sections of the pons, two more small hæmorrhages quite distinct from the large one were found in its substance; they were each about the size of a horse bean. When the blood had been cleared out of the lateral ventricle there was seen to be a dense firm growth involving both the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus; it was probably of the nature of a glioma. On making longtitudinal sections of the hemisphere further outwards, a reticulated tissue was seen, presenting in some parts a network, and in others a worm-eaten appearance; this was either the remains of an old hæmorrhage, or an outwork of the growth referred to above. The cerebellum was much softened, but no hæmorrhage could be seen in its substance. Weight of encephalon (drained of clot) 44 ounces. Heart normal size; valves competent, aorta atheromatous; free edges of semilunar valves, and corpora arantii thickened; curtain of mitral thickened and nodular. Lungs pneumonic at bases. Liver nutmeg. Kidneys granular and cystic.

9.—E. J., female, æt. 87. This old woman had been an inmate for 28 years; she was originally a case of melancholia; was shy, reserved, and taciturn, but with advancing age she became

demented, and possessed with one fixed delusion that she had a worm in her throat. Some weeks before her death she suffered from diarrhœa, and on this suddenly supervened symptoms of intestinal obstruction; for upwards of a fortnight no passage of fæces took place per rectum, and there was frequent vomiting of almost entirely liquid feculent matter. On examination the abdomen was greatly distended with flatus, but nothing could be felt except a lump in the right groin; it lay in the line of Poupart's ligament, its long axis being parallel with that of the ligament. It seemed to be about the size of a walnut, 1½ inches long by ½ inch broad: its situation was just over the internal abdominal ring: there was no redness or swelling of the skin over it, no particular pain on pressure, but a slight (perhaps communicated) impulse on coughing. The symptoms all subsided under expectant treatment, but a hemiplegic seizure shortly after carried her off. No cause for the insanity was assigned on her admission.

Autopsy, 38 hours after death. Body moderately well-nourished, rigor mortis persistent; right arm and hand œdematous; no bed sores. Calvarium very thick, and plenty of diploë was seen. Vessels of the circle rigid and atheromatous, gaping widely on section, especially the vertebrals and internal carotids. Convolutions atrophied, but not much flattened. Serosity in fair quantity at the base, in the sac of the arachnoid and meshes of the pia mater. Membranes free, and not thickened. Lateral ventricles dilated, but there was no frosting. Substance of brain of fair consistence: small patch of worm-eaten substance in right corpus striatum. Weight of encephalon, 44¼ ounces. Heart: large, and covered with much fat. Aorta dilated and atheromatous: aorta valve competent, and its cusps much thickened. Mitral admitted three fingers easily: curtain somewhat thickened. Tricuspid healthy. Coronary arteries diseased. Lungs slightly congested: fibrous cicatrix at left apex. Liver: nutmeg; gall bladder contained four stones. Kidneys large and granular. Cortical substance thin: capsules closely adherent. The intestines were carefully examined to find the cause of the obstruction. About an inch or so above the ileo-cœcal valve there was a patch of reddened gut, which was also much thickened, and bore all the appearance of having been acutely strangulated; and was connected with the internal abdominal ring by a small fibrous band which adhered closely to the bowel. This band entered the ring and was attached to an oval body about the size of a walnut. On cutting into this it was found to consist partly of fat and partly of fibrous or connective tissue stroma; there was also a band of organised

tissue reaching from the extremity of the vermiform appendix to a portion of the gut higher up, and higher still there were several bands passing from the bowel to the connective tissue round the bladder. The supposition is that one of the glandulæ epiploicæ by some means found its way through the abdominal ring, drew a portion of the periphery of the gut after it, which became strangulated by the edges of the ring; that after a while this portion of the gut retracted spontaneously, the calibre of the gut became free and the symptoms of obstruction subsided.

10.—A. L., æt. 84, female. This was a case of advanced senile dementia with paralysis. She was a very feeble, tottering, old woman, full of queer delusions and hallucinations both of hearing and vision: was restless and uneasy by day and night; would frequently yell and shout loudly for hours together, till she was quite exhausted. She only survived her admission for four months, during which time she suffered from chronic bronchitis and occasional attacks of diarrhœa. The assigned causes of her insanity were old age and poverty.

Autopsy, 69 hours after death. Body fairly well nourished. Rigor mortis persistent; face and scalp puffy and œdematous, and a small wound near the occipital protuberance. Weather very cold and frosty. Calvarium very thick all round, in some places as much as two-thirds of an inch, and indurated; no diploë anywhere. On removing the brain a large dark blood-clot was seen occupying the middle and posterior fossæ on both sides, and extending some distance into the anterior fossæ; it was situated between the dura mater and arachnoid, and the quantity was estimated to be about four ounces. A quantity of dark clotted blood also adhered to the sides of the cerebrum and cerebellum. The vessels of the circle were thickened, rigid, and atheromatous, especially the internal carotids and middle cerebrals. The convolutions were much atrophied: in many instances they were not a quarter of an inch wide, and resembled bunches of white worms; there was some clear serosity in the sac of the arachnoid, and the meshes of the pia water. Membranes thickened but not adherent. Cerebral substance soft and nonresilient. Lateral ventricles dilated, and fornix reduced to a creamy pulp. No frosting anywhere. Cerebellum, pons, and medulla apparently normal. Weight of encephalon, 40 ounces. Heart of normal size (10¾ ounces.) Valves competent. Mitral not stenosed. Aorta atheromatous, and left ventricle hypertrophied. Old pleuritic adhesions on both lungs; bronchi reddened and congested. Liver very fatty and friable. Kidneys contracted and granular.

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