

Twenty-second annual report, 1886 / Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.
Hedley, Thomas.
Palmer Phillips, Charles.
Southey, Reginald.
Wickham, R. H. B.
Brodie, David.

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183 Euston Road
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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TWENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT,



Newcastle-upon-Tyne :
PRINTED AT THE "DAILY JOURNAL" OFFICE, CLAYTON STREET.

1887.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
CITY HEALTH ASSURANCE

THE FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT



Printed and Published by
THE CITY HEALTH ASSURANCE

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF THE
OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Committee of Visitors.

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
2. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
3. BENJAMIN PLUMMER, Esq.
4. JOHN GEORGE FENWICK, Esq.
5. WILLIAM BOUTLAND WILKINSON, Esq.
6. THOMAS NELSON, Esq.
7. THOMAS GEORGE GIBSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Committee.

JOHN ATKINSON, SOLICITOR, VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Consulting Surgeons.

GEORGE YEOMAN HEATH, D.C.L., M.D.
GEORGE HALIBURTON HUME, M.D.

R. H. B. WICKHAM, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S. Ed.,
Medical Superintendent.

G. N. HENRY, M.B., C.M., *Assistant Medical Officer.*

THE REV. W. BOWLAN, LL.D., *Chaplain.*

DAVID BRODIE, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

W. S. REID, *Housekeeper and Head Nurse.*

GEORGE DUNCAN, *Head Attendant and Choir Master.*

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT, 1886.

1ST JANUARY, 1887.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum have, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to make the Twenty-second Annual Report to the Magistrates of the condition and management of the Institution.

On the 31st December, 1885, the number of patients on the books was 274 (viz., 133 male and 141 female). The admissions during 1886 were 108 (viz., 56 male and 52 female), and they were chargeable in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
As Private Patients.....	0	0	0
To the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union.....	56	52	108
To the Commissioners of Prisons	0	0	0
To "Out County" Unions.....	0	0	0
	<u>56</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>108</u>

The discharges were 67 (viz., 33 male and 34 female), and the deaths were 25 (viz., 18 male and 7 female).

The average number daily resident was 291 (viz., 141 male and 150 female). The number discharged recovered was 30, or 27·77 per cent. of the admissions, and the percentage of deaths of the average number daily resident was about 8·6, and of the total number under treatment about 6·5.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1886, was 290 (viz., 138 male and 152 female), being an increase of 16 as compared with last year. Of this number, 4 are chargeable as private patients as against 4 last year; 285 are chargeable to the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as against 269 last year; and 1 is chargeable to an "Out County" Union.

The Committee, in accordance with the terms of the statute under which their Board is constituted, have regularly visited the Asylum during the year, and have always found it in good order. The patients, who have an opportunity of making any statement to individual members of the Committee, invariably appear comfortable, tidy, and well cared for.

Considerable progress has been made in the building of the new wings; and it is hoped that soon after the date of this report the female wards will be ready for occupation.

The plans having been most carefully revised by the Committee before they were submitted to the contractor, but few alterations have been necessary, and they have not hesitated to call additional skilled counsel when they considered that special knowledge was requisite. Their experience in connection with the main building has taught them, that by taking the opinion of a responsible person during the progress of particular works, considerable sums of public money may ultimately be saved.

The additional 35 acres of land reported last year as purchased by the Committee, have been thrown into the Old Asylum Estate, by removing a portion of the old boundary wall which stood between the two pieces of ground and extending the rest, to encircle the New Estate. An open iron railing was contemplated at first, but objections to this of a technical character were foreseen, and a wall of 8 feet high was resolved upon.

The drains of the main building were thoroughly overhauled by Mr. Laws, the Newcastle Corporation Engineer, as intimated last year. His report was adopted, and the whole system was altered in accordance with his recommendations, which comprised the cutting off of all waste pipes, the automatic flushing of the sewers, and the erection of ventilating shafts at various places. So far as the Committee can judge at this date, the scheme has already shown itself a good one.

In consequence of the high rate of admissions to the male wards, and the hopeless character of the insanity in many,

preventing any prospect of lightening the numbers by discharging them as recovered or as permanently improved, the male department became so overcrowded as to be the cause of much anxiety, and the Committee made arrangements for the reception of 13 patients at the East Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, until the new male wards are completed. The cost of boarding them there is 14s. per head per week.

The building of the new wings suggested to the Committee the advisableness of improving the means at their disposal in the case of an outbreak of fire. They invited the co-operation of Captain Nicholls, the Chief Constable and Head of the Fire Brigade of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and he has sent in a report which is under consideration at the date of writing.

Dr. Wickham, the Medical Superintendent, continues to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Committee; also, Mr. Henry, the Assistant Medical Officer, and the Chaplain, Dr. Bowlan. The Committee are also well satisfied at the manner in which the other officers of the Institution have discharged their respective duties.

The Committee will shortly receive the Annual Medical Report from Dr. Wickham, which, with the Statistical Tables and a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure under the Maintenance Account, shall be printed and circulated amongst the Magistrates.

THOMAS HEDLEY.
 W. B. WILKINSON.
 THOS. WILSON.
 THOS. GEO. GIBSON.
 THOS. NELSON.
 B. PLUMMER.
 J. G. FENWICK.

JOHN ATKINSON, *Clerks of the Committee.*

ENTRY BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

17TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

To break the continuity of our statutory visits in the second half of the year, we have thus early made our inspection on the present occasion. The total number of patients has risen from 272 in November, 1885 (the date of the Commissioners' last visit), to 280; the females being 16 in excess of the males. The admissions during the interval have been 20, of which 3 cases had previously been in the Asylum within a year. Of 15 cases discharged, 5 had recovered. Seven deaths have occurred; none were sudden, and none were due to violence or accident of any kind, so it is almost needless to say that there has been no inquest. The recorded causes of death were verified in four instances by autopsies. The rate of mortality for 1885, calculated upon the average number of patients in residence, was 8·7; that calculated upon the total number under treatment was 6·8 per cent.

According to the returns made to us by the Medical Superintendent, he has but one actively suicidal person in the Wards—a woman. Whenever a notice of the suicidal disposition of a patient is given in writing to an attendant, we think that in that notice should be an injunction that such patient is to be kept in view until the notice be withdrawn.

The epileptic class includes 25 men and 8 women, and 13 patients are believed to be affected by general paralysis.

To-day, when we inspected the several wards, 15 cases were in bed, of whom 10 are reckoned to be seriously ill. The fractures recently sustained have been two, the one caused by an accidental fall, the subject an elderly woman, and the injury, fracture of the terminal phalanx of the third finger of the left hand; the other fracture was of the left nasal bone of a male patient, sustained in a struggle with another patient; the injured

man was an epileptic, and of an excitable disposition. The assailant has a bad character, and often aggressive. The affair was sudden, and we cannot learn that the attendants on duty in the Ward were in fault—the staff there is 3 attendants to 30 patients, not too strong a staff by any means for the more troublesome class.

Five of the 12 male day attendants, and 1 only of the 11 female day attendants are unable to count a year's service in the Wards. There has been no change in the head attendants.

On the male side, especially, there are some dangerous patients, but all of each sex behaved fairly well during our inspection; the women were remarkably quiet.

More attention should be given to the tidyness of the bath rooms in some Wards, but the cleanliness and order of the general interior of the Asylum is creditable. In the general bath room for women the introduction of screens between the baths appears to us to be desirable.

It has been found necessary to replace, by new, some of the old and worn out heating apparatus. This has affected the regular supply of hot water for some weeks past; but Dr. Wickham informs us that he hopes that the work will be accomplished within a week. The Borough Engineer, reputed to be a very competent person for the task, has been employed to carry out the improvements in the sewerage of the Asylum. Men have commenced the work. The existing tanks are to be abolished, and the drains will be connected with the town system. Irrigation of Asylum land, with sewage, is no part of the new scheme. As to the progress since the Commissioners' visit, in November, of the additional blocks, it has not been great, weather having made it difficult to proceed quickly.

We have as usual examined the Medical Records. The male case books are kept well and better than the others.

CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, } Comissioners
RIGINALD SOUTHEY, } in Lunacy.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

6th January, 1887.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-second Annual Report, with the Statistical Tables, for 1886.

On the 1st of January, 1886, there were 274 patients (*viz.*, 133 men and 141 women) on the books of the Asylum; and on the 31st of December there were 290 (*viz.*, 138 men and 152 women). To this number must be added 13 men, at present boarded at the East Riding of Yorkshire Asylum, in consequence of a deficiency of accommodation here. This makes the total number of lunatics, chargeable to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union, for whom Asylum accommodation was necessary on the 31st December, 1886, 303 (*viz.*, 151 men and 152 women). The average number daily resident in 1886 was 291 (*viz.*, 141 men and 150 women); and the total number under treatment was 382 (*viz.*, 189 men and 193 women), as against 276 and 351 respectively in 1886.

The admissions were 108 (*viz.*, 56 men and 52 women).

The discharges were 67, of which number 30 were "recovered," 27 were "relieved," and 10 were "not improved." The percentage of recoveries, as calculated on the admissions, was 27·7 (*viz.*, 21·5 men and 34·6 women). The 47 "relieved" and "not improved" comprise cases which were sent to other Asylums, including the 13 above noted, and such cases as were sufficiently restored to be sent to the Union Workhouse or to the care of relations.

The deaths were 25 (*viz.*, 18 men and 7 women), and represent a percentage of 8·6 (*viz.*, 12·7 men and 4·7 women) of the average number resident, and of 6·5 (*viz.*, 9·5 men and 3·6 women) of the total number under treatment.

The general statistics of the Asylum are as follows:—Since it was opened in June, 1865, there have been 1,789 admissions (viz., 945 men and 844 women), of whom 214 (viz., 88 men and 126 women) were “re-admissions”—that is to say, they had been certified as insane at least once before and sent to this Asylum. Many of the remainder may have been in other Asylums—and it is known that such is the case of some; and of the 186 “re-admissions” themselves not a few refer to the same patient as being received here over and over again. Of the 1,789 admissions, 577 (viz., 261 men and 316 women), or a percentage of about 32·25 (viz., 27·61 men and 37·44 women) have been discharged “recovered;” 466 (viz., 241 men and 225 women) have been discharged “relieved” or “not improved;” and 456 (viz., 305 men and 151 women) have died—leaving, as has been said, 290 patients on the books of the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1886.

Of the admissions, it will be seen by Table V. that 67 were cases of *mania*, 28 of *monomania*, in which term is included *melancholia*, and 12 of *dementia*. The number of maniacal general paralytics was in excess of the average, and, in the crowded state of the wards, much increased the difficulties of management. There is no form of insanity in which the evils of over-crowding are more patent than this.

Respecting the general bodily health of the “admissions,” there is occasion to refer again to the large number in which cardiac disorder was observed. One man was admitted suffering from fractures of the ribs and the right *ulna*. It was necessary to place him in restraint for the latter, as he repeatedly interfered with the treatment. He was discharged recovered at the end of the year.

Table VI., giving the causes of death, does not call for any special remark. *Post-mortem* examination was prohibited, in writing, in 10 of the 25 deaths.

Table VII. shows, as usual, that the recent cases are more

curable, as well as more fatal to life than those of longer standing. Of the 30 "recoveries," 28, or about 93 per cent. were discharged within twelve months of their admission; and of the 25 deaths, 13 occurred within the same period.

Table IX. shows that insanity is most active in the prime of life; 87 of the 108 admissions, 24 of the 30 "recoveries," and 17 of the 25 deaths being aged from 21 to 50.

Table X. gives the condition as to marriage in the admissions, discharges, and deaths. According to the census returns of 1881, the proportion of married, single, and widowed to the population of England and Wales, and excluding all under 15 years of age, was 55, 37, and 9 per cent. respectively. The percentage under Table X., in round numbers was:—Of the admissions, 40, 45, and 14; of the "recoveries," 60, 33, and 6; of the *non-recoveries*, 35, 54, and 10; and of the deaths, 44, 40, and 12 respectively. From whence the curious in such matters might argue that you are less likely to become insane if married than single, and to recover from it if you do; while your chances of death are tolerably even. On the other hand as the married, with their additional duties as regards the care and support of others, are more important members of the family circle than the single, so it may be that they are compelled to ignore symptoms of ill-health which would disquiet those with fewer responsibilities. It is certain that such considerations accelerate the discharge of the breadwinner and the housekeeper. Seldom does a month pass without you having to consider the case of a man whose wife and family are in sore straits during his illness and consequent absence from work, or of a woman whose children are piteously in need of a mother's care, and to decide which is the kinder, to discharge such patients at once, while you are far from certain that they are sufficiently restored to perform the duties expected of them, or to keep them for a little longer. This is one reason why the married are more frequently discharged, "on trial," than the single, from this Asylum.

Table XI., giving the ascribed cause of the insanity in each

of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year, shows that in all the cases, except 2 of the "non-recoveries," and exclusive of the "unknown," the disease was traceable to a physical cause. First in order comes the hereditary taint, which is responsible for 15, or about 14 per cent., of the admissions, and next comes intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors, accounting for about 13 per cent. It must not be forgotten, in considering this table, that only one cause is given in each case. Exception was taken by a reviewer to some remarks in my last report, in which, while giving it as my opinion that it would probably always be a vexed question whether the intemperate habits were the cause of the insanity, or the insanity the cause of the intemperate habits, I had said that "in the great majority of the particular cases which have come under my own notice, the evidence is in favour of the conclusion that the insanity causes the intemperate habits;" and it was urged, that if my observations were correct,

"We are and have been totally wrong in our treatment of such cases. Instead of drunkards being taken to a police court, they should be committed to an asylum as dangerous to themselves. As a necessary consequence our asylums must be multiplied at least ten-fold."

I am glad to acknowledge the courtesy which I have always received from the review in question, but I venture to remind the critic that his alarm that if my views are correct we must, so to speak, begin at the beginning again, has nothing to do with the truth or otherwise of them. And I take this opportunity of stating that my remarks have been applied more promiscuously than was intended, and, if I may say so, than their words will bear. I did not mean to imply that all drunkards were insane, and that insanity caused the intemperate habits of such persons. I was speaking only of those cases which had come before myself, in which insanity and intemperate habits had been concomitant, and I remarked that I had interested myself for many years in an attempt to place them in their proper sequence in each case, with

the result that an insane neurosis was generally found to have preceded the intemperate habits. Every year strengthens my conviction that if we only search carefully enough we shall find one constitutional taint or another in those who, as we are apt to think at first, have been rendered insane by intemperance. And so long as it is permitted to perpetuate this taint by unsuitable marriages, it is of little consequence that it is nurtured by intemperance and kindred vices, for the commonwealth must continue to pay the penalty of not trying to stamp out the taint itself. To try and check it at the other end is like raising a bank and trying to stop a current without taking notice of the stream which continually feeds it; and it is to be hoped that society will, some day or other, reach such a wholesome state of education in this respect that the intermarriage of the consumptive, for instance, will be regarded with as much repugnancy as is extended now to wedlock within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

With reference to such matters in the work of the year as are of any general interest, I would allude to the following:—

It has frequently been a matter of complaint from many patients in most of the public asylums, that in consequence of their being engaged at occupations in the grounds, they seldom had an opportunity of talking to the Visiting Justices, and the Commissioners in Lunacy have referred to this subject in their report of several Asylums. It appears a reasonable complaint, and now all the male patients are kept in the wards until you have finished your visit.

The Urinals are a source of trouble in all Asylums, it being difficult to keep them free from smell. Dr. Southey, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, advised me to have boiling water poured down them, and, improving on this hint, I have connected them with the hot water system instead of the cold; consequently, they are flushed now with an agent which keeps the salts in solution until they have passed into the main drains—thus preventing a sediment from forming on the waste pipes.

The precautions to be taken in the case of an outbreak of fire

were being considered by you at the close of the year. I have always been of the opinion that in a small asylum the staff would be fully occupied in such a case in attending to the safety of the patients, and that, if the fire were not extinguished very early, we could do but little service. While recognising the necessity for being completely equipped with minor appliances, such as buckets, extincteurs, and the like, I think it would be more prudent to put the Asylum in direct communication with the Corporation Fire Station, where there is an excellently equipped and drilled fire brigade, than to trust to efforts, which for want of hands alone, would be sure to break down.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, in the report of their statutory visit on the 17th February, 1886, allude to the small proportion of *post-mortem* examinations. There is much hostility to these examinations in this district; as an instance, I may refer to the year which has just closed, when 25 deaths occurred in the Asylum, and *post-mortem* examination was prohibited, in writing, by the relatives in 10 cases. Every effort is made to induce the relatives to sanction them.

The inattention to tidiness in the bath rooms is probably a complaint, in another form, of the absence of sufficient store-rooms throughout this Asylum; for the bath rooms have to be utilised as temporary receptacles for washed and soiled clothing on its way to and from the laundry, there being no other depository for it.

The inference that some of the case books are in arrear is difficult to answer, for the cases referred to are not specified. There are only two case books at a time in use in this Asylum, the one for the male, and the other for the female division, and the rule here for keeping records of cases is as follows. For the first week of a new case an entry is made every day; for the first month, once a week; and for the first half-year afterwards, once a month; and after that they are specially examined, and noted every six months, for so long as they remain in the Asylum:

notes of illness, of an exhibition of new mental symptoms, and such other special circumstances, being attended to as may be required. A list is kept of the dates on which entries are due, and any "arrear" is attributable to other causes than a neglect of duty.

I have the pleasure to report favourably of the general conduct of the officers and servants during the year.

I beg leave to thank you for your kindness and courtesy towards myself.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. H. B. WICKHAM.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1886.

			M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1886			133	141	274
	M.	F.			Total.
Admitted for the first time during the Year	50	30			80
Re-admitted during the Year	6	22	56	52	108
Total under treatment			189	193	382
Discharged—					
Recovered	12	18			30
Relieved	16	11			27
Not Improved	5	5			10
Died	18	7			25
Total discharged and died			51	41	92
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1886... ..			138	152	290
Average number daily resident			141	150	291

TABLE II,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1886.

			M.	F.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 21½ Years			857	718	1575
Re-admitted... ..			88	126	214
Total number admitted			945	844	1789
	M.	F.			Total.
Discharged—					
Recovered	261	316			577
Relieved	109	117			226
Not Improved	132	108			240
Died	305	151			456
Total number discharged and died during 21½ Years			807	692	1499
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1886			138	152	290
Average number daily resident during 21½ Years ...			110·4	118·3	228·8

TABLE IV.,

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number of each Year remaining on the 31st December, 1886.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Re-lapsed Cases.			Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died in 1886.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1886.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1886.										
	New Cases.		Total.	Re-lapsed Cases.		Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Males.	Fem.	Total.				
	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				Total.			
1865	58	56	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	18	25	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	19	14	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	29	22	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	26	22	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	68	108	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	63	34	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	48	35	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	21	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	28	29	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	28	22	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	24	19	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	31	18	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	64	25	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	28	26	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	45	24	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	49	38	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	57	33	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	35	44	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	35	38	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	33	31	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	50	30	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	857	718	1789	12	18	30	16	11	27	5	5	16	7	25	261	316	577	109	117	226	132	108	240	305	151	456	138	152	290

Summary of the Total Admissions.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Per Centage of Cases Recovered	27.6	57.4	32.3
" " Relieved	11.5	13.9	12.6
" " Not Improved	14.0	12.8	13.4
" " Dead	32.3	17.9	25.5
" " Remaining	14.6	18.0	16.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE V.,

*Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted and in those Discharged
Recovered during the year 1886.*

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania	36	31	67	7	12	19
Monomania	12	16	28	5	6	11
Dementia... ..	7	5	12	...	...	...
Other forms of Insanity ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Amentia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total..	56	52	108	12	18	30

TABLE VI.,

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASES:—			
General Paralysis	5	1	6
Mania... ..	1	...	1
Epilepsy ... ..	...	1	1
Apoplexy	1	...	1
Encephalitis	4	...	4
THORACIC DISEASES:—			
Disease of the Heart... ..	3	1	4
Pulmonary Disease.....	2	4	6
OTHER DISEASES:—			
Chronic Nephritis	1	...	1
Cancer of the Bowels..	1	...	1
Total	18	7	25

TABLE VII.,

Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1886.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 1 month ... ..	...	...	...	2	..	2
From 1 to 3 months	3	6	9	2	1	3
" 3 to 6 "	6	3	9	4	1	5
" 6 to 9 "	2	4	6	...	...	...
" 9 to 12 "	1	3	4	2	1	3
" 1 to 2 years ... ..	...	1	1	1	1	2
" 2 to 3 " ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 3 to 4 " ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
" 4 to 5 " ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 5 to 6 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 6 to 7 " ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 7 to 8 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 8 to 9 " ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 9 to 10 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 to 11 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 11 to 12 " ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 12 to 13 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 13 to 14 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 14 to 15 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 to 16 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 16 to 17 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 17 to 18 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 18 to 19 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	12	18	30	18	7	25

TABLE VIII,

Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1886.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.											
	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
FIRST CLASS—First attack, and within three months of admission	37	21	58	7	11	18	12	6	18	7	2	9
SECOND CLASS—First attack, upwards of three months and within twelve months of admission	5	5	10	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	1	5
THIRD CLASS—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission... ..	6	14	20	1	7	8	8	4	12	1	1	2
FOURTH CLASS—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission..	5	5	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	7
Not known.... ..	3	7	10	1	...	1	...	3	3	2	...	2
Total	56	52	108	12	18	30	21	16	37	18	7	25

TABLE IX.,
Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1886.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.				
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Not more than 20 years	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 21 to 30 years	15	15	30	1	8	9	10	5	5	15	4	1	5	5
" 31 to 40 "	14	14	28	5	5	10	5	3	3	8	4	2	6	6
" 41 to 50 "	10	14	24	2	2	4	4	3	3	7	4	2	6	6
" 51 to 60 "	7	6	13	1	2	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	4	4
" 61 to 70 "	4	1	5	2	1	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2
" 71 to 80 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
" 81 to 90 "	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	52	108	12	18	30	21	16	37	18	7	25	25	25

TABLE X,

Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1886.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Married	23	20	43	6	12	18	9	4	13	10	1	11
Single	24	25	49	4	6	10	12	8	20	5	5	10
Widowed	8	6	14	2	...	2	...	4	4	2	1	3
Unknown	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	56	52	108	12	18	30	21	16	37	18	7	25

TABLE XII.,

Showing the Gain or Loss in Weight of each Patient discharged Recovered during the Year 1886, exclusive of those Discharged on Probation.

Number on Register.	Duration of Residence.		Weight at Admission.		Weight at Discharge.		Gain or Loss in Weight.			
	Mnth.	Days.	st.	lb.	st.	lb.	Gain.		Loss.	
			st.	lb.	st.	lb.	st.	lb.	st.	lb.
75.....	2	11	9	0	9	3½	...	3½	...	...
1597.....	3	13	9	11	10	10	...	13	...	...
1574.....	8	5	9	5	10	2	...	11	...	...
1551.....	11	20	6	9½	7	13	1	3½	...	...
1611.....	4	20	11	2	11	4	...	2	...	...
1625.....	4	3	9	1	12	1	3	0	...	...
1642.....	2	25	7	10	7	10	...	...	...	...
1652.....	2	14	7	5½	8	5	...	13½	...	...
1622.....	6	17	7	2	7	8	...	6	...	...
1661.....	2	7	7	2½	6	7½	...	...	...	9
1659.....	3	13	6	0	8	10	2	10	...	...
1649.....	4	10	7	12	8	0	...	2	...	...
1601.....	10	21	9	8	11	0	1	6	...	...
1676.....	1	26	6	10	7	2	...	6	...	...
1687.....	1	17	7	8½	8	0	...	5½	...	...
1683.....	1	29	11	7	11	7	...	...	...	...
1667.....	3	20	6	4½	9	4	2	13½	...	...
1697.....	1	26	6	2	6	12	...	10	...	...
1679.....	3	16	13	8	12	0	...	...	1	8
1359.....	45	26	6	9½	8	9	1	13½	...	...
1629.....	8	26	7	8	7	5	...	...	...	3
1607.....	12	0	8	4	10	2	1	12	...	...
1632.....	9	4	8	9	10	4	1	9	...	...
1648.....	7	6	10	5	10	6	...	1	...	...
1653.....	6	29	7	3	7	8	...	5	...	...
1670.....	5	5	10	5	11	10	1	5	...	...
1651.....	7	8	8	10	10	6	1	10	...	...
1590.....	16	2	11	12	9	2	...	...	2	10
1702.....	2	11	7	3½	8	1	...	11½	...	...
1673.....	4	28	7	9	9	4	1	9	...	...

Appendix II. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Jan. 1st.	£ s. d.	Dec. 31st.	£ s. d.
To Balance of Cash—Treasurer	814 17 0	By Provisions	2,392 19 1
" Clerk of Asylum	18 8 0	" Clothing	1,086 16 4
"	833 5 0	" Salaries and Wages	2,223 6 9
Dec. 31st.		" Necessaries	711 5 3
To Cash per Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union	7,536 19 3	" Surgery and Dispensary	34 12 7
" Gateshead Union	18 8 0	" Wines, Spirits, and Porter	40 16 0
" Tynemouth Union	4 17 0	" Furniture and Bedding	763 2 3
" Castle Ward Union	10 6 0	" Garden and Farm	666 2 11
" Bedale Union	6 12 0	" Miscellanies	340 18 9
" Private Patients' Board	7,577 2 3	" Funeral Expenses	35 2 4
" Commissioners of Prisons	167 5 6	" Building and Repairs	8,295 2 3
" Sundries Sold	102 2 2	" Balance of Cash—Treasurer	65 4 10
" Rent of Field for one year	65 0 0	" Clerk of Asylum	48 13 9
" Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,313 2 11	"	113 18 7
" House Rents	15 19 0	"	£10,184 11 10
" Fire Insurance Claim	106 0 0	"	
" Funeral Expenses Repaid	1 18 6	"	
"	£10,184 11 10	"	
" Total	£10,184 11 10	"	

23rd February, 1887—Examined and found correct,

DAVID BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

(Signed)

THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN,
THOMAS WILSON,
W. B. WILKINSON,

} VISITING JUSTICES.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BUILDING AND REPAIR ACCOUNT.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1886.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.	Jan. 1st.	£	s.	d.
To Cash—House Rent	15	19	0	By Balance of Cash due Treasurer	912	4	3
” ” Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,313	2	11	Dec. 31st.			
” ” Fire Insurance Claim	6	0	0	By Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	59	10	0
” ” Goods sold	10	0	0	” Ordinary Repairs	653	16	5
” Balance of Cash due from Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,345	1	11	” Wages	260	19	2
				” Pensions	55	0	0
				” Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	1,029	5	7
					746	5	5
				Total	£2,687	15	3

23rd February, 1887.—Examined and found correct,

DAVID BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

(Signed)

THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN,
THOMAS WILSON,
W. B. WILKINSON, } VISITING JUSTICES.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year 1886.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Less Sales.	Nett Weekly Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions	2,392 19 1	59 9 1	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clothing	1,086 16 4	6 10 8	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Salaries and Wages	2,223 6 9	0 10 0	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
Necessaries	711 5 3	.....	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and Dispensary	34 12 7	0 7 6	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wines, Spirits, and Porter	40 16 0	.....	0 0 $\frac{5}{8}$
Furniture and Bedding.....	763 2 3	.....	0 11 $\frac{7}{8}$
Garden and Farm	666 2 11	189 14 11	0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Miscellanies.....	340 18 9	.....	0 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total	8,259 19 11	256 12 2	10 4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Building and Repairs	1,775 11 0	31 19 0	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

DAVID BRODIE,

CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

