

Eleventh annual report, 1875 / Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Borough Lunatic Asylum.


ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

1875.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
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1876.



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A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OFFICE-BEARERS
FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Committee of Visitors.

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
2. ANTHONY NICHOL, Esq.
3. JOSEPH POLLARD, Esq.
4. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
5. WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq.
6. BENJAMIN PLUMMER, Esq.
7. T. LESSLIE GREGSON, Esq.
8. JOHN BULMAN, Esq.
9. HILTON PHILIPSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Committee.

JOHN ATKINSON, SOLICITOR, 72, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Medical Superintendent.

R. H. B. WICKHAM, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Chaplain.

THE REV. W. BOWLAN, LL.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

W. J. BROWN, M.B., Dublin.

Clerk of the Asylum.

DAVID BRODIE.

Houskeeper.

MISS HILL.

Head Nurse.

MISS REID.

Head Attendant.

C. MCBAIN.

THE

AMERICAN

REVIEW

OF

THE

ARTS

AND

LITERATURE

OF

THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AND

THE

WEST INDIES

AND

THE

WESTERN ISLANDS

OF THE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

AND

THE

WESTERN

ISLANDS

OF THE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

AND

THE

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT 1875.

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

On the 31st December, 1874, the number of patients on the books was 226 (viz., 109 male and 117 female). The admissions during 1875 were 58 (viz., 30 male and 28 female), and were chargeable in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
As Private Patients.....	4	4	8
To the Newcastle Union.....	26	24	50

The discharges were 54 (viz., 34 male and 20 female), and the deaths 11 (viz., 9 male and 2 female).

The average number daily resident was 232 (viz., 110 male and 122 female). The number of patients discharged recovered was 24, or about 41·38 per cent. of the admissions; and the percentage of deaths of the average number daily resident was 4·7; of the total number (284) under treatment about 3·87.

The total number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1875, was 219 (viz., 96 male and 123 female), being a decrease of 7 as compared with last year. Of this number—

11	are chargeable as private patients, as against 11 last year.
192	„ to the Newcastle Union „ 178 „
16	„ to other Unions „ 37 „

The Committee have ample accommodation for private patients, whom they receive under the 43rd section of the

"Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," and for whom a charge of 21s. per week is made; and they are also willing to receive pauper patients from unions which cannot find room within their own district. The charge for the latter is 14s. per week.

The Committee, on their monthly visits of inspection, have invariably found the Asylum in a clean and orderly state, reflecting credit on the entire staff. A large number of the patients are employed within the house and on the grounds, and the Committee have every reason to believe that their general health has been good, and that they meet with kind and judicious treatment.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 30th of July. Their report will be printed in due course.

Two changes of importance have taken place in the staff—Mr. Edward George Levinge, M.B., the Assistant Medical Officer, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. William James Brown, M.B., Dublin; and Mr. James Kirkpatrick, the Head Attendant, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Bain, for many years an attendant in the Royal Asylum at Glasgow.

It having become necessary to re-paper and re-varnish the interior of the Asylum, a tender for the execution of the work by Messrs. John Richardson & Co., of Newcastle, was accepted, and the whole of the ground floor of the portion of the building occupied by patients, with a few of the second floor wards most urgently requiring it, was thoroughly done up. The second floor and the offices, &c., at the back of the Asylum, will probably be attended to in the ensuing summer.

The new hot water system reported last year, as being at the date of the report still in the hands of the contractors, has now

been in operation for more than ten months, and works satisfactorily.

A great deal of wire fencing has been completed during the year, and arrangements are now in progress to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy with regard to the further decoration of the airing courts.

The Committee desire again to record their entire satisfaction with the able management of the Asylum by Mr. Wickham, who has been ably supported by the Medical Assistant and other officers of the Institution.

The Committee will receive the Annual Statistical Report from Mr. Wickham, which, with a statement of the receipts and expenditure under the maintenance fund, will be printed and circulated amongst the magistrates.

THOMAS HEDLEY.

THOMAS WILSON.

A. NICHOL.

JOHN BULMAN.

B. PLUMMER.

W. HUNTER.

T. LESSLIE GREGSON.

HILTON PHILIPSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM,

JULY 30TH, 1875.

We have officially visited this Asylum, and seen all the patients except one man and six women, who are away on probation. The total number on the books is 247—118 of the male and 129 of the female sex. Of the Newcastle patients there are 198; 20 belong to Durham, 17 to other Counties, Boroughs, and Unions, and two males and 10 females are of the private class. The charges have somewhat altered since the last report, the Borough now paying 12s., Durham and other out Counties 14s., and the private patients from 16s. to 21s.

During the eighteen months which have elapsed since our colleagues were here, 47 men and 52 women have been admitted; 23 men and 34 women have been discharged, of whom 35 men are reported recovered, and 16 men and 6 women have died.

It will be seen that the mortality has again been very low; and especially amongst the women. With two exceptions the deaths have all been from ordinary causes. The exceptions were (1) that of a woman who was accidentally suffocated whilst lying on her face in an apoplectic seizure; and (2) that of a man who, previously to his admission, had, in a suicidal attempt, thrown himself out of a window, causing injuries which ultimately proved fatal on the third day after admission. Both these cases were reported to our Board at the time, and they were the only

instances in which coroner's inquests were held. There have been *post-mortem* examinations in all but three cases of death.

The bodily health of the inmates continues to be very good, and there were only two patients in bed to-day, both in the female division.

Three of the men and five women are under medical treatment.

We inspected all the wards and offices, and found them clean and in proper order. The rooms were fairly furnished, and many of the walls have been papered and varnished, and thus rendered lighter and more cheerful. The bedding was well attended to, but the proportion of straw beds is still unusually large. All the patients have now been brought into the main building, and the farm is no longer used except as lodgings for some of the married attendants. Exclusive of this accommodation, which is sufficient for 50 patients, and can at any time be made available, there are now in the main building vacant beds for 20 men and six women.

It seemed to us that No. 2 female ward was capable of improvement, and we recommend that more objects of interest and simple decoration, and more means of amusement be introduced. In several asylums good musical boxes have been supplied with good effect.

We regret to find how little has yet been done to put the airing courts into a proper state. They are still quite bare, and the paths are in a rough condition. The roads and shrubberies on the outside are in very good order, and there is no reason whatever why a matter of so much importance as the due

planting and cultivation of the patients' airing courts should have been so long neglected.

There was very little excitement among the patients to-day, and no one was restrained. One woman, however, was locked in her room.

The dining hall has been undergoing a course of painting, and for the present the patients take their meals in the wards No. 1 in each division. There were, to-day, 63 men and 61 women assembled for their dinners, the food consisting of herrings, potatoes, bread, and beer. The fish was fresh and good, and the dinner seemed to give satisfaction to all.

For the reason above stated the associated entertainments have been discontinued for the last two or three weeks, but the average numbers usually present amount to about 106 of both sexes. At the chapel service last Sunday there were 68 men and 51 women.

The average numbers going beyond the Asylum estate for county walks, are said to vary from 30 to 35 of each sex. The return of employment gives 71 patients in the male, and 69 in the female division. Of the men 30 work on the land, 14 assist the tradesmen, and 25 are ward cleaners. Twenty-four of the women do needlework, and 35 are ward cleaners, but only four work in the laundry department.

The staff of attendants seem to be adequate. There is a night watch on each side, but we think that tell-tale clocks should be provided to check their visits to the different wards.

Our attention has been specially directed to the water supply, and we regret to learn that during the summer months the

amount furnished, all of which is derived from the Newcastle Works, is frequently insufficient, and to-day several of the closets were in a very offensive state in consequence of want of water. Since the last visit an additional pump has been fixed for more readily charging the cisterns which cannot be filled by gravitation, but as the supply by the water main is intermittent, we suggest that provision should be made for a much larger storage. Nothing is of more importance in an asylum than a large and regular supply of water, not only on sanitary grounds, but as a means for extinguishing fire, and as regards this latter point we suggest that additional external hydrants should be fixed in suitable positions.

The following statements, drawn from entries in the *Medical Journal*, have reference to the use of seclusion in this Asylum as a means for the control of excitement, violence, or dangerous propensities :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Separate individuals secluded	17.....	11.....	28
Total number of occasions	294.....	90.....	384
Total number of hours	2,674.....	685.....	3,359

Besides the above, four males and one female have also been secluded, but principally on account of illness, or to prevent the intrusion of others. An analysis of the above statement shows that of the seventeen men in the table, one of them, who was thought to be homicidal, and who has since been removed to another asylum, was secluded 69 times for a total of 700 hours, and that two other of the men were, between them, secluded on 107 occasions for 900 hours. Amongst the women, one patient, the subject of acute mania, was secluded on 38 occasions for 353 hours.

As regards the use of restraint, it appears that four men have been so treated, either by means of locked gloves or a "polka," in the aggregate on 87 days and 65 nights, chiefly for surgical reasons, or to prevent self-injury.

Four women have worn locked gloves for like reasons on 82 days, or portions of days, and another woman has been thus restrained on 343 days, or greater portions of days, and generally at night, also to prevent her from lacerating herself or picking her flesh.

We have on this occasion gone somewhat more fully than usual into the subject of seclusion and restraint, because the use of both in this Asylum is, in proportion to the number of patients, much larger than in other similar institutions in our jurisdiction, and whilst making every allowance for the unfavourable nature of some of the cases, and admitting the minuteness with which each instance is recorded, we cannot but express a hope that by care and perseverance some other and less objectionable means may be adopted in the management and treatment of cases of the descriptions now under consideration.

Subject to these remarks, and the observations already made in this report, we are of opinion that the Asylum generally is much improved.

W. G. CAMPBELL,	} Commissioners
JOHN D. CLEATON,	
	in Lunacy.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

January, 1876.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Eleventh Annual Report, with the Statistical Tables for 1875.

On the 1st of January, 1875, there were in the Asylum 226 patients (viz., 109 men and 117 women), and on the 31st of December, 1875, there were 219 (viz., 96 men and 123 women). The average number daily resident was 232 (viz., 110 men and 122 women), and the entire number under treatment was 284, as against 227 and 289 respectively in 1874.

The admissions were 58, of which number the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne contributed 50, being less by 10 than last year, and the remainder were private patients, no "out-county" patients having been admitted.

The discharges amounted to 54, of which number 24 were "recovered," 5 were "relieved," and 25 were "not improved." The excessive number discharged "not improved" is due to the circumstance that 19, belonging to Unions within the County of Durham, were removed to the Asylum at Sedgefield, in that county. The number of "recoveries" gives the gratifying percentage of 41·4 of the admissions.

The deaths were only 11 in number (viz., 9 men and 2 women), being the extremely low percentage of 4·7 of the

average number resident, and of 3·8 of the total number under treatment.

The general statistics of the Asylum are as follow:—Since it was opened, in June, 1865, there have been admitted 852 patients (viz., 426 men and 426 women); and of these 257 (viz., 105 men and 152 women) have been discharged “recovered,” this being a per centage of about 30·2 of the admissions. 182 have been discharged “relieved,” or “not improved;” this large number being chiefly due to the fact that there being generally room here for “out-county” patients, we from time to time receive a batch of chronic cases from asylums in which additions and alterations are being made, and when these are completed the patients are sent back again. The deaths since the opening of the Asylum have been 194 (viz., 132 men and 62 women), leaving, as has been said, at the end of 1875, 219. The per centage of deaths, calculated on the principle of Table IV., is 22·82.

Of the admissions, a large proportion were in a very feeble state of health, and although the death-rate has been surprisingly low, it is feared that in spite of all care it will rise considerably in 1876. The types of insanity have been much the same as usual, but the number of patients suffering from general paralysis has increased, and the cases themselves were in a particularly advanced stage, most of them having died already. In 1874, the number of deaths was 16, and that of those who died within six months of their admission, only 3, or about 19 per cent. of the whole; whereas in 1875 the number of deaths was 11, and that of those who died within six months of their admission

was 7, or nearly 64 per cent. In the alleged causes of the insanity in the admissions, &c., in Table XI., it will be noticed that "change of life" plays an important part, and the whole of the cases having been most carefully investigated, I am glad to say that the number ascribed to that cause may fairly be relied on. Of some other causes it is not necessary to say much. It would only be reiterating the story which has been so often told in these Reports, were I to insist once more on the necessity of receiving with much caution those charged, for example, to "intemperance" in the use of intoxicating liquors. There is no subject more fraught with danger to Asylum Statistics than this of "intemperance," and none which has been more greedily seized on by the unscrupulous and the unwary, to advantage themselves on the one hand, or, on the other, to promote a good cause. The one will not, and the other cannot see the difference between cause and effect, and that before they ascribe so much insanity to "intemperance," they should look a little further, and make sure that the insanity has not caused the intemperance.

As for treatment, there is little to be added to what has been said in former reports. The total amount of hours in which seclusion was employed is large as compared with some other asylums; and in the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy of their statutory visit, special attention is directed to this subject. Some of their remarks refer to eleven months of 1874, and it must be borne in mind that their report includes a period of exactly eighteen months. Of the three men to whom they particularly refer, one has been discharged recovered; another was a case of general paralysis in a large powerfully-built man, who was at the time passing through that intractable stage of

mania to which so many of them are subject, and which is so nearly allied to epileptic mania ; and the third was a man who, as was reported last year, was removed to Fisherton House Asylum. This was a case of determined homicidal insanity whose fixed intention it was to murder the superior officers, and who, while the arrangements for his removal to Fisherton House were being made, was placed in seclusion. Every year or so we hear of savage and brutal assaults on, and not unfrequently of the murder of asylum officers by desperate lunatics, who retain only the outward form of a human being ; and I am quite at a loss to see how the cause of humanity, science, or anything else good is promoted by allowing such persons to be at large even in the asylum wards. They are objects of terror to the well-disposed patients, and the feelings of the quiet and orderly who, be it remembered, do all the work that is done in asylums, should be considered when one is resolving to attempt the task of eradicating the disease in such a case as the one under remark. When an accident happens in an asylum, and an officer or attendant is either severely wounded or killed outright, what is generally reported is to the effect that the patient was "of a refractory class, but not considered actually dangerous." This is simply an admission that those in charge of him were ignorant of one of the most important symptoms of his malady ; and I respectfully suggest that he who finds out such a symptom, and taking steps to prevent evil consequences, so avoids the probable loss of one or more valuable lives, is more deserving of credit than he who never finds it out at all until irreparable mischief has been done. It will be understood that these remarks are made in reference to a particular case of which

the old saying may be quoted, "desperate diseases require desperate remedies." Since the visit of the Commissioners in July, 1875, I have, in deference to their very strongly expressed wishes, almost entirely relinquished the use of seclusion. It would be premature to speak of the results of this change, but although far from thinking that there is anything wrong, inhumane, or retrograde in seclusion, I am quite willing to give the other system as prolonged a trial as I have already accorded to seclusion, provided, of course, that the cases continue to be suitable. It ought not to be forgotten that I have always taken a very liberal view of the meaning of the word *seclusion*, and have registered under it cases where the patient is placed by himself in a bedroom with books, newspapers, or the means of employment, and that what is called "dark" seclusion is not necessarily practised here. The general impression of seclusion is that the shutters of the room are closed, and the patient spends a certain time in the dark. In a great number of cases the patient really passes very much the same sort of existence that thousands do who have to work for their bread, and whose occupation is of a solitary kind; and if it be objected that the door is locked, it may be answered that so is the Asylum door also, and that after all it is only one lock more.

No inquests were held during the year, nor did any accident of a serious character occur.

The amusements were of the usual sort.

I have again the pleasure to report favourably of the conduct of the officers. Mr. W. J. Brown, who succeeded Mr. E. G. Levinge as the Assistant Medical Officer, has been most indefatigable in his exertions. The behaviour of the attendants,

nurses, and servants generally, has been, with a few individual exceptions, very praiseworthy.

I conclude this report by thanking you most sincerely for the kind and liberal support in the performance of my duties which you have invariably accorded to me, and without which it would be impossible to perform them to the satisfaction of any one.

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 1875.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1875				109	117	226
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the Year... ..	28	22	50			
Re-Admitted during the Year	2	6	8	30	28	58
Total under treatment				139	145	284
Discharged—						
Recovered	9	15	24			
Relieved	3	2	5			
Not improved... ..	22	3	25			
Died	9	2	11			
Total discharged and died				43	22	65
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1875				96	123	219
Average number daily resident				110	122	232

TABLE II.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1875.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 10½ years				406	392	798
Re-Admitted				20	34	54
Total number of cases admitted				426	426	852
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged—						
Recovered	105	152	257			
Relieved	37	34	71			
Not improved ..	56	55	111			
Died	132	62	194			
Total number discharged and died during the 10½ years ..				330	303	633
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1875				96	123	219
Average number daily resident during the 10½ years				93 7-21	104	197 7-21

TABLE IV.,

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December, 1875.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1875.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1875.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1875.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		New Cases.	Re-lapsed Cases.	Total Number.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.	Males.	Fem.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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1865.....	58	56	...	114	1</

TABLE V.,

Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted and Discharged Recovered during the Year 1875.

	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Mania .....	...	2	2	...	2	2
„ Acute	3	4	7	1	5	6
„ Chronic	1	...	1	...	1	1
Melancholia	6	11	17	4	4	8
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	5	1	6	...	...	...
Dementia	3	1	4	...	...	...
Amentia .....	...	4	4	...	...	...
Monomania	12	5	17	4	3	7
Total... ..	30	28	58	9	15	24

TABLE VI.,

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1875.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES:—			
Apoplexy and Paralysis	1	...	1
Epilepsy .....	...	1	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	1	4
Acute Melancholia	1	...	1
Inflammation, Tumours, and other Diseases of the Brain	2	...	2
THORACIC DISEASES:—			
Phthisis	1	...	1
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	1	...	1
Total	9	2	11
Ascertained by <i>post-mortem</i> examination.....	8	2	10

TABLE VII.,

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged, Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1875.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months	1	...	1	2	...	2
„ 3 to 6 „	3	6	9	3	...	3
„ 6 to 9 „ .....	...	1	1	..	...	...
„ 9 to 12 „	1	3	4	...	...	...
„ 1 to 2 years	2	2	4	...	...	...
„ 2 to 3 „	1	1	2	...	...	1
„ 3 to 4 „ .....	...	2	2	...	1	1
„ 4 to 5 „ .....	...	..	...	1	...	1
„ 8 to 9 „	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ 9 to 10 „ .....	...	...	..	1	...	1
Total	9	15	24	9	2	11

TABLE VIII.

Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.											
	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
FIRST CLASS—First attack, and within three months of admission	12	7	19	6	7	13	...	...	...	4	2	6
SECOND CLASS—First attack, above three months and within twelve months of admission	2	6	8	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	...	1
THIRD CLASS—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission	3	7	10	2	4	6	2	1	3	...	...	...
FOURTH CLASS--First attack or not, but of more than 12 months before admission	7	5	12	...	1	1	20	1	21	3	...	3
Not known	6	3	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1
Total.....	30	28	58	9	15	24	25	5	30	9	2	11

TABLE X.,
Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.				
				Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.						
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
Single	11	10	21	5	4	9	12	4	16	3	1	4
Married	18	15	33	3	10	13	9	1	10	6	1	7
Widowed	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Not Known .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total.....	30	28	58	9	15	24	25	5	30	9	2	11

TABLE XI,
Showing the alleged Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1875.

CAUSES.	ADMISSION.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Males.	Fem.
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Total.		
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble..	...	1	1	..	2	2	...	...	...
PHYSICAL—									
Over-lactation .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to head	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menstrual irregularity .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Change of life	3	6	9	...	3	3	...	...	...
Pregnancy.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Anæmia.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Over-work .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	5	1	6	5	...	5	...	1	...
Old age .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubescence .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital..	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
Hereditary	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
Syphilis	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation of brain.....	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	5	...
Stroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masturbation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unknown	7	5	12	4	6	10	20	2	1
Total	30	28	58	9	15	24	25	9	2
Total							30		11

APPENDIX II. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance Statement of the Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st	To Balance of Cash—Treasurer...	882	15	10			
"	" Clerk of Asylum...	24	3	8			
					906	19	6
"	Arrears (Private Patient) ...	13	11	5			
Dec. 31st	Corporation of Newcastle for Ordinary Building and Repairs £2061 15s. 1d., less House Rent received £16 2s. 0d., and Cash Paid £189 5s. 10d. ...	1856	7	3			
					1869	18	8
	To Cash per Newcastle Union ...	5934	8	7			
"	" Durham County Asylum ...	609	13	6			
"	" St. Matthew's Union ...	584	0	0			
"	" Stirling Parish ...	5	13	7			
"	" Hexham Union ...	0	18	0			
"	" Bedale Union ...	4	13	0			
					7139	6	8
"	Private Patients' Board ...				530	14	3
"	Sundries Sold ...				135	0	8
"	House Rent Received ...				16	2	0
"	Cash—Corporation of Newcastle ...				189	5	10
					£10787	7	7

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st	By Balance due Clerk to Visitors						
Dec. 31—	" Provisions ...	2594	17	2			
"	" Clothing ...	655	1	5			
"	" Salaries and Wages ...	1566	1	3			
"	" Necessaries ...	766	7	6½			
"	" Surgery and Dispensary ...	40	10	0			
"	" Wines, Spirits, &c. ...	80	6	5			
"	" Furniture and Bedding ...	456	6	0			
"	" Garden and Farm ...	439	12	6½			
"	" Miscellaneous ...	279	12	0			
"	" Building and Repairs ...	1211	0	4			
"	" Funeral Expenses ...	9	9	0			
					8099	3	6
"	Balance of Cash—Treasurer ...	790	7	10			
"	Clerk of Asylum ...	25	17	7			
					816	5	5
"	Arrears (Private Patient) ...	13	11	5			
"	" Corporation of Newcastle for Ordinary Building and Repairs ...	1856	7	3			
					1869	18	8
					£10787	7	7

DAVID BRODIE,
CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

March 21st, 1876—Examined and found correct,
CHARLES SMITH, AUDITOR.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year 1875.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Less Sales.	Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions	2594 17 2	69 15 8	4 2
Clothing	655 1 5	3 13 0	1 0½
Salaries and Wages.....	1566 1 3	...	2 7
Necessaries.....	766 7 6½	...	1 3½
Surgery and Dispensary	40 10 0	0 16 0	0 0½
Wines, Spirits, &c.	80 6 5	2 0 0	0 1½
Furniture and Bedding	456 6 0	...	0 9
Garden and Farm.....	439 12 6¼	58 16 0	0 7½
Miscellaneous	279 12 0	...	0 5½
Building and Repairs	1211 0 2	...	2 0
	8089 14 6	135 0 8	13 1½
Less by Ordinary Repairs' Account	1211 0 2		2 0
	6878 14 4		
„ Sales	135 0 8		
Nett Cost and Average	6743 13 8		11 1½

DAVID BRODIE,

Clerk of the Asylum.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—DIET TABLE.

BREAKFAST—8.15 A.M.										DINNER—1 P.M.										SUPPER—6.15 P.M.								
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.						
Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.		Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat	Uncooked Vegetables.	Meat and Potato Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Fish.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat	Uncooked Vegetables.	Meat and Potato Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Fish.	Pudding.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
oz.	oz.	Pt.	Pt.		oz.	Pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pt.
8	2	1	...		...	4	4½	16	...	...	...	...	16c	...	...	½	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	...	1		...	½	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	1	...		3½	½	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	3½	½	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	...	1		...	½	3	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	½	3	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	1	...		...	½	...	...	16b	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	14b	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	...	1		3½	½	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	3½	½	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	8	2	1
8	2	1	...		3½	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	12d	1	3½	½	...	...	...	...	1	...	12d	1	8	2	1

Tea for 100 persons to contain 1lb. of Tea, 4lbs. of Sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)

Coffee for 100 persons to contain 14lbs. of Coffee, 4lbs. of Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)

(a). Australian Corned Beef or Mutton.

Meat and Potatoe Pie for 100 persons to contain 28lbs. of Meat, uncooked and with bone, 24lbs. Flour, 3lbs. Suet or Dripping. Irish Stew for 100 persons to contain same Meat (Australian) and Potatoes as on Sundays.

Soup on Wednesday to contain, for 100 persons, Liquor of Meat boiled same day, with 6lbs. Barley, 3lbs. Peas, 16lbs. Cabbage, &c. Soup on Saturday to contain, for 100 persons, 21bs. Hough Beef, with 6lbs. Barley, 3lbs. Peas, 16lbs. Cabbage, Seasoning, &c.

(c). Rice Pudding for 100 persons to contain 11lbs. Rice, 4lbs. Currants, and 3lb. Sugar.

(d). Dumpling Pudding for 100 persons to contain 24lbs. of Flour, 4lbs. of Preserves, and 3lbs. Suet.

Extra Diet for Workers—2oz. Bread, 1oz. Cheese, and Half-pint Beer for Luncheon.

Extra Diet for Sick and Debilitated—according to Medical Officer.