

Fourth annual report, 1868 / Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Borough Lunatic Asylum.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT,



1868.



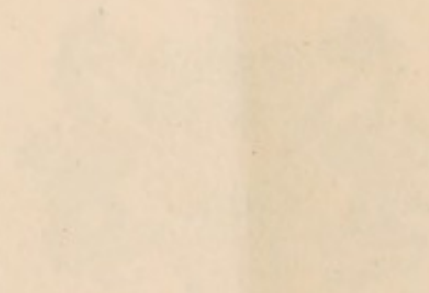
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1863.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Howarth & Son's Engine

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

1881



Printed by J. W. & J. W. at the Newcastle Press, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Committee :

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
2. RALPH DODDS, Esq.
3. ANTHONY NICHOL, Esq.
4. ROBERT PLUMMER, Esq.
5. JOSEPH POLLARD, Esq.
6. JOHN BLACKWELL, Esq.
7. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
8. JOHN LIDDELL, Esq.

Clerk to Committee :

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

Medical Superintendent :

HUGH GRAINGER STEWART, M.D.

Chaplain :


REV. J. J. DAY, M.A.

Clerk to the Asylum :

ROBERT SCOTT.

Natron :

MRS. BLACK.



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Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT 1868.

The Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum beg to submit to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, their Annual Report upon the condition and progress of the Institution.

On the 31st December, 1868, the number of patients on the books was 153 (viz., 84 males and 69 females), being an increase of 19 as compared with the previous year (when the numbers were 71 males and 63 females : total, 134). Of these, 68 males and 52 females (120) were in the Temporary Asylum at Bensham, and 19 males and 16 females (35) were at the Farm Ward, at Coxlodge, and 1 male was absent from the Asylum on trial.

The admissions during the past year have been 31 males and 26 females—total, 57 ; the discharges 21 and the deaths 17 ; and the total number under treatment has been 102 males and 89 females—total 191.

The admissions and deaths have thus greatly exceeded those of the previous year, the average number of patients daily resident having been 142 and the percentage of deaths on the average number of daily residents 11·9.

The feeble state of health of many of the patients when admitted into the asylum being doubtless the cause of this increased amount of mortality. In consequence of this increased number of patients the Asylum at Bensham is greatly overcrowded, and your committee have found it necessary to give instructions to the architect to have dormitories on the upper floor of the west wing of the new building at Coxlodge prepared for the immediate reception of 30 male patients. This additional accommodation will enable them to provide for the requirements of the asylum until the new building is ready for the reception of the patients.

The committee have the satisfaction of informing the justices that, notwithstanding the high price of provisions and the heavy

expenses incidental to the present establishments, they have been able to reduce the call upon the Guardians for maintenance 1s. per week for each patient, and they confidently hope that the reduced charge of 13s. a week will be sufficient to meet the cost of maintenance during the coming year, and that they will be able to make a further reduction as soon as the patients are removed to the new asylum.

The committee on their monthly visits to the Asylum at Bensham and the Farm Ward at Coxlodge, have invariably found the establishments clean and orderly, and the patients properly attended to.

The committee regret that a misunderstanding which, unfortunately, arose between the architect and the contractor for the mason work, caused a serious delay in the progress of the works during the summer months, and that in consequence the building of the new asylum was not completed according to their expectations at the close of the past year. They are, however, glad to report that this misunderstanding has been settled without recourse to litigation, and that the completion of the building is now rapidly progressing.

The Commissioners in Lunacy who visited the Asylum on the 22nd day of July last, expressed themselves satisfied with the management and condition of the asylum.

The usual Tables, as well as a Financial Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Maintenance Fund, and also a Summary of the expenditure of the Capital Account, will shortly be completed for presentation.

In conclusion, your Committee are enabled to speak in most favourable terms of the zeal and activity of their Medical and other officers. Some few cases of misconduct have arisen amongst the attendants and servants, but the majority have performed their arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

THOMAS HEDLEY, CHAIRMAN.

THOS. WILSON.

JOSEPH POLLARD.

RALPH DODDS.

ANTHONY NICHOL.

Dr.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
1868. Nov. 25.—To 1st Instalment of Loan from the Public Loan Commissioners	20,000	0	0
1867. Jan. 22.—To 2nd Instalment of Loan from the Public Loan Commissioners	5,000	0	0
Aug. 26.—To Balance 1st Loan from Commissioners	5,000	0	0
1st Instalment of Loan from the North British Insurance Company	10,000	0	0
1868. 2nd Instalment of Loan from the North British Insurance Company	10,000	0	0
Interest on Deposits up to 31st December, 1866			£197 2 0
Interest to June 30th, 1867			56 1 10
Interest to December 31st, 1867			38 18 3
Interest to June 30th, 1868			101 14 3
Interest to December 31st, 1868			96 5 6
	490	1	10

	£	s.	d.
1868. By purchase of Land at Coxlodge and Interest on Purchase Money	11,350	18	0
Alteration of Farm Buildings at Coxlodge to Temporary Asylum, and Surveyor's Fee for checking Builder's Account	2,329	6	1
Payments to Contractor for Excavation, Mason, and Brick Work for New Asylum	12,801	0	0
Payments to Contractor for Carpenter Work	5,700	0	0
Payments to Contractors for Plumbing Work	1,000	0	0
Payments to Contractors for Slating Work	900	0	0
Payments to Contractors for Plaster Work	800	0	0
Payments to Contractors for Ironfounders Work	320	0	0
Payments to Contractors for Glazing Work	160	0	0
Payment to Contractor for Gas Fitting of Engineering Work	750	0	0
Payment to Contractor for making new Approach Road, laying out Roads, &c.	342	15	7
Farm, permanent improvements	232	10	11
Drainage of Land ditto	273	3	1
Furniture, Fittings, &c., for Asylum	2,561	16	10
Drapery, Bedding, and stock of Clothing for Asylum	1,183	8	3
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	137	14	7
Rates, Tithes, &c., on Land	62	9	1
Repairs at Bensham Asylum	185	5	6
Commission to Architect and Salary of Clerk of Works	1,057	10	0
Salary of Clerk to Committee	250	0	0
Salary of Treasurer	70	0	0
Solicitor's charges on Purchase of Land, Mortgage of Rates, &c., preparing Contracts, &c.	319	10	2
Expenses of laying Foundation Stone of Asylum at Coxlodge	60	13	6
Insurance	73	11	8
Miscellaneous Expenses, Postage, &c.	54	19	7
31st December, 1863—Balance in hand at this date	42,975	12	10
	7,514	9	0
	50,490	1	10

50,490 1 10

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM, 22ND JULY, 1868.

There are now 145 patients upon the Asylum books, viz., 58 men and 52 women at Bensham, and 16 men and 19 women at Coxlodge. We have visited both places to-day, and have seen and spoken to every patient, as to whose treatment and management we have a favourable report to make. Their personal condition and clothing was satisfactory, and they were generally free from excitement. At Bensham we found 8 men 2 women in bed, some of the former being in a very feeble condition. The general health of the patients however is good. Since the last visit, the mortality amongst the men has been large, as many as 11 having died in that interval, but only 3 deaths are recorded amongst the women. An inquest was held in the case of a man who committed suicide by hanging, the particulars of which were fully reported to our Board.

There have been 25 admissions in each division, and 7 men and 14 women have been discharged.

The condition of the rooms at Bensham was as good as their faulty construction and arrangement would permit, and all the bedding was clean and well kept; but in several of the dormitories the beds were too crowded, and we have suggested as a temporary relief to this pressure, that one of the ground floor day rooms in the male division should be converted into a dormitory, an attendant being placed in the adjoining room. It would be necessary, should this suggestion be adopted, that matting should be laid on the floor.

At the time of our visit, 15 of the women were walking out beyond the premises, but we saw them on their return, and were pleased with the neatness of their dresses and general appearance. About 15 patients enjoy the privilege of walking beyond the premises, and during the present month 8 have been out unat-

tended, or have been permitted to visit their friends for the day. Attending divine service in the chapel, there are usually between 30 and 40 men and about 26 women, and about 24 of both sexes go to church. These liberal arrangements are evidently much appreciated by the patients, many of whom spoke very favourably of their treatment. From 30 to 40 patients of each sex are usefully employed.

The suggestions made by our colleagues at their last visit, relative to an improvement in the dietary, has been attended to, and a solid meat dinner has been substituted for the soup formerly given.

We have made the usual statutory enquiries. There has been no instances of mechanical restraint; but 5 men and 8 women have been secluded occasionally, but for the most part during short periods only.

After seeing the patients at the farm, where they seem to be very comfortable and contented, and where the men perform a great deal of useful labour, we went over the new building, which has made great progress, and is roofed in and partially floored. The window sashes are fixed; they are made to open top and bottom, and will be checked at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. We have suggested this check need not be fixed to the ground floor windows opening into the airing courts.

The general appearance of the building is handsome and cheerful, and the interior will be well lighted and convenient. As far as we could judge, the work seems to be substantial and good.

In the female division, eight baths have been fixed in the general bath room. We think that they are inconveniently crowded together, having no space for dressing, and we recommend the removal of the two baths from the middle of the room.

The spaces marked out and partially enclosed for airing courts are, we think, much too limited in extent, more especially those to the front of the building, and intended for the use of the main body of the inmates. Even now, could an extension be made without much expense, we would strongly urge that it should be done.

We understand that the Committee propose purchasing an additional portion of land to rectify the boundary line. Could the field on the eastern side of the brook be also purchased, or even rented, it would prove a most important and valuable addition to the property.

We have had some conversation with Dr. Stewart as to the early removal to the new asylum of useful working male patients. It seems to us that one of the wings might be made habitable at a very early period. We desire specially to direct the attention of the Committee to the importance of determining as soon as possible the description of furniture and fittings which will be suitable, so that contracts may be made, and all the furniture be ready when the building is completed.

We observe that plantations have been formed near the boundaries of the property, but the present season has proved very unfavourable to the growth of the young trees. We have suggested that where practicable avenues of trees should be planted.

Dr. Stewart visits Coxlodge daily, and he evidently devotes his best care to the management and welfare of all the patients.

W. G. CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners*
JAMES WILKES, } *in Lunacy.*

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

REPORT, by Mr. W. L. MOFFATT, the Architect, on the Progress and State of the NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM for the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, erecting at Coxlodge.

To the Committee of Justices appointed to provide an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my report in March of last year, the entrance range of buildings, kitchen offices, and medical superintendent's house have been erected, and are now nearly finished; and the internal finishings of the main building have been completed. The gas-tubing is now put in throughout the whole building, and the fittings are in a forward state of preparation. The cooking, heating, and washing apparatus, steam engine and boilers, hot water supply, &c., are nearly all fixed up, with the exception of the steam engine and washing machines, the fixing of which will be deferred until the asylum is ready for occupation. The western wing of the building is all but ready for the temporary reception of patients. The airing courts are not so far advanced as they might have been, owing, in part, to delay caused by the building of the walls being stopped on account of not being executed in a satisfactory manner, and according to specification and contract, and partly by these courts having been considerably enlarged at the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy. These causes threw this part of the work into the end of the season, when the weather became unfavourable for out-door operations, but they will be proceeded with more rapidly now as the spring advances, and I hope will be completed by May.

The internal painting will also be proceeded with as soon as the grates are put in, which is now being done; and with a few weeks of drying weather, and the aid of fires in each room, there is reason to expect that the building will be ready for occupation in May next. The plans and specifications of the entrance lodge and gateway, additions to farm offices, enclosure walls, and other fences, &c., have been prepared, and having been sanctioned by the Commissioners in Lunacy, estimates for the several works have been obtained by public advertisement, and that of Mr. John Simpson accepted, the whole may be completed by the end of July next.

With the exception of the walls referred to, the works generally are being executed by the contractors according to the plans and specifications in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and faithful servant,

WM. LAMBIE MOFFATT.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The Medical Superintendent has the honour of submitting the Fourth Annual Report of the Asylum and the Statistical Tables for the year, in the forms recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

On the 1st of January, 1868, there were on the books of the the asylum 134 patients.

During the year there were admitted 57; discharged, 21; died, 17—so that there are now resident 153.

Whilst 191 have been under treatment during the year, there has been an increase of 19 in the number resident on the last, as compared with the first day of the year.

The average daily number has been 142; that is, 12 more than in 1867.

Accommodation for the increased numbers has been made by fitting up as a dormitory an apartment on the ground floor of Bensham Asylum. Arrangements are in progress for the partial occupation of one of the wings of the new building at Coxlodge, which will relieve the present pressure and provide for any probable increase.

The management of the Asylum and patients has been on the whole satisfactory, considering the inadequate accommodation provided at Bensham. The difficulties of dealing with the violent cases, and these were very numerous, have, as the house became more crowded, increased, and no conception can be formed by those who have not actually seen the working of the asylum, of the amount of labour which devolved on the nurses and attendants.

ADMISSIONS.

Judging from the number of new cases that have been admitted, which is the highest that has been recorded in any one year since the opening of the asylum, the causes which produce insanity must have been unusually active. Large though this increase be, it does not represent the entire amount of mental disease that has actually been produced, as only those cases are included that were so severe as imperatively to demand asylum

treatment. Newcastle is not exceptional in this respect, as it is believed that there has been a large increase of insanity throughout the country. In seeking for its causes we must look for conditions that have been universal in their operation. The great heat that prevailed during the past season has been considered by some a principal cause, whilst the impoverished diet to which many of the working classes were reduced may also have had a considerable share in the production of the disease.

The large number 57 (31 males and 26 females), comprise 51 new cases, and 6 re-admissions of individuals who had formerly been in the asylum. Of these 11 have been discharged as recovered or improved, 7 have died, and 39 remain in the asylum. A large residue, among which are many having no probable chance of complete restoration.

The bodily condition of the patients at the time of admission was for the most part very unhealthy, and one patient was sent to the asylum in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, labouring under the delirium that so frequently accompanies that disease. The man was moribund at the time of his removal, and died in five days. Eight cases of general paralysis and 16 of other incurable forms of mental disease, 3 epileptics, 1 deaf mute, and one blind person have been admitted. Eight had, previous to admission, attempted self-destruction in various ways, by cutting the throat, leaping from a window, drowning, and abstaining from food.

Mania is as usual the most frequent form of the disease, and dementia, melancholia, and monomania follow in the order enumerated.

The ages of the patients admitted present no remarkable feature; the largest number are in middle age. Of the three between 60 and 70, two died shortly after being admitted, and one recovered.

Of the patients admitted 13 had previously suffered from insanity.

It is much to be desired that at the time of admission more accurate information should be given as to the history of the patients, so that a sound estimate may be formed of the cause of the disease in each individual case. In general the papers are filled unsatisfactorily, and important questions are left unanswered. The most frequent causes of the mental disease are hereditary transmission of the malady, intemperance, and insufficient nutrition. Physical have been more potent in the production of the disease than moral causes. In 7 cases no cause could be ascertained.

Several of the new patients have been of the better class, and

it is much to be desired that special accommodation be set aside for them in the new building, adapted to their requirements and comfort.

Besides the case of the delirium of phthesis, to which reference has been made, two men appeared to suffer rather from delirium tremens than from mania; both of them recovered in a day or two. Such cases of delirium should not be sent to an asylum where only cases of insanity can be legally received.

The extraordinary effects of intemperance on a peculiarly sensitive nervous system was exemplified in the case of M. A., who was admitted for a second time suffering from acute mania. The year before, she had been placed in the asylum on account of the same form of disease produced by the same cause, and had been warned of the inevitable effect of again indulging in spirits, but to no purpose. The admission for the fourth time of H. J. shows a remarkable tendency of the disease to recur in a person with hereditary taint, but it is believed that were this patient more carefully managed at home, she would less frequently become an inmate of the asylum.

DISCHARGES.

The numbers that have left the Asylum have been distributed as follow :—15 were recovered, 5 were relieved, and 1 was unimproved.

The great increase in the number of admissions has diminished the proportion of recoveries calculated on them, the per centage being 26·3, which is lower than any previous year. Most of the recoveries have been in recent cases, and the residence in the asylum averaged six months.

The principal cause of the mental disease in those who recovered was hereditary taint.

DEATHS.

The mortality is this year higher than last, the numbers being 12 males and 5 females, in all 17; which, on the average number of patients resident, gives a per centage of 11·9.

Diseases of the brain were the principal causes of death. One man, a determined suicide, succeeded in destroying himself by hanging, notwithstanding the special means that were taken to prevent him accomplishing his object. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a full report of the circumstances of the case transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Of those who died, 7 had been less than six months resident, 2 less than a year, and the remaining 7 from one to three years.

We have thus again to note the large proportion of deaths in those recently admitted, many of whom are sent to the asylum as a last resort, when all hope of cure and even life is past.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The low physical state of many of the male patients, and the grave diseases from which they were at the time of admission suffering, necessitated their being kept in bed to be treated. The dormitories frequently looked like the wards of a general hospital, and the attendants' time was mostly taken up with nursing.

The female division has been on the other hand remarkably healthy, and few cases of bodily ailment of a serious character have occurred.

The diseases prevailing have been principally organic disease of the brain and diseases of debility. No malady of an epidemic nature has invaded the community.

ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

The only serious accident, fracture of the neck of the Femur, was that which occurred to a harmless old man, a fellow inmate having violently thrown him down. The patient is now doing well.

Several escapes have taken place, and one man succeeded in eluding the search that was made for him for 14 days, when he was discharged according to the provision of the Statute.

OCCUPATIONS.

During the year a great amount of work has been accomplished by the patients. The clothing has been made up entirely in the house, and a large number of the hair mattresses have been cleaned, repicked, and refilled.

The Garden work at Bensham has kept a number of the patients in healthy out-door occupation, whilst the labour of those at Coxlodge in road making and soil shifting will save a considerable amount of outlay for these purposes.

The planting of trees in the spring and winter was vigorously prosecuted, but considerable loss was sustained owing to the dry season.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Chaplain, the Rev. J. J. Day, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Bensham, has, once a week, performed morning service; and has, each month, visited the patients at the farm ward, and held

prayers there. All the patients that can attend assist at these services.

A large number of the well-behaved go to the parish churches of Bensham and Gosforth on Sundays, and the usual afternoon service in the asylum is regularly held.

AMUSEMENTS.

The weekly dance, and an occasional dramatic representation or concert, are the principal amusements provided for the patients.

The want of a library of instructive and entertaining books is much felt by the better-educated inmates ; and the presentation, to the asylum, of any volumes or periodicals would open to them sources of amusement which are much needed to relieve the *ennui* of the life they are necessarily leading.

THE STAFF.

Miss Welham having resigned her appointment, Mrs. Black succeeded her as matron.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants ; but, generally, their conduct has been such as to give satisfaction to the officers.

The addition of a night nurse and attendant to the service of the asylum has added to the safety and comfort of the patients, and relieved the Medical Superintendent of much anxiety as to the security of his charge at night.

My thanks are due to you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the support and counsel you have given me ; and to the officers and subordinates who have aided in the working of the asylum.

HUGH GRAINGER STEWART, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.,
Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1868.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1868				71	63	134
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	29	22	51			
Re-Admitted during the year	2	4	6	31	26	57
Total under care and treatment during the year ...				102	89	191
Discharged or Removed—						
Recovered	4	11	15			
Relieved	1	4	5			
Not improved.....	1	...	1			
Died	12	5	17			
Total discharged and died during the year				18	20	38
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1868.....				84	69	153
Average daily numbers resident during the year ...				74	68	142

TABLE II.,
Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1868.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons Admitted during the period of 3½ years ...				124	117	241
Re-Admissions				4	10	14
Total Number of Cases Admitted.....				128	127	255
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged or Removed —						
Recovered	17	36	53			
Relieved	1	6	7			
Not improved..	2	...	2			
Died	24	16	40			
Total Discharged and Died during the 3½ years				44	58	102
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1868				84	69	153
Average Daily Numbers resident during the 3½ years				65	61	126

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, 1868.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1868.				Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1868.				Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1868.																		
YEARS.		New Cases.		Re- lapsed Cases.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Total.																
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.															
1865.	58	56	114	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	7	5	12	1	2	1	...	1	...	7	9	16	42	41	83	
1866.	18	25	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	12	16	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	2	8	9	12	21
1867.	19	14	37	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	5	11	16	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	2	9	7	3	10
1868.	29	22	57	1	8	9	2	2	...	4	3	7	1	8	9	...	2	2	4	3	7	26	13	39
Total ...	124	117	255	4	11	15	1	4	5	1	1	12	5	17	17	36	53	1	6	7	2	...	2	...	24	16	40	84	69	153

Summary of the Total Admissions.			
Per Centage of Cases		Recovered ...	...
"	"	Relieved ...	...
"	"	Not improved ...	...
"	"	Dead ...	...
"	"	Remaining ...	...

Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
13.28	28.35	20.78		
.79	4.73	2.74		
1.56	—	.79		
18.75	12.59	15.69		
65.62	54.33	60.00		
100.---	100.---	100.---		

TABLE V.,
Showing the Causes of Death during the Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES:—			
Apoplexy and Paralysis .....	...	...	...
Epilepsy and Convulsions .....	...	1	1
General Paresis	3	...	3
Maniacal or Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay .....	...	1	1
Inflammation and other Diseases of the Brain, Softening, Tumours, &c.	5	1	6
THORACIC DISEASE:—			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleura, and Bronchi .....	...	...	...
Pulmonary Consumption	2	...	2
Disease of the Heart, &c. ....	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE:—			
Inflammation and Ulceration of the Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum	1	1	2
Dysentery and Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...
Pelvic Abscess .....	...	...	...
Exanthemata .....	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...
Cancer of the Face .....	...	1	1
Anæmia .....	...	...	...
General Debility and Old Age .....	...	..	...
Accidents .....	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	1
Total	12	5	17
Ascertained by <i>post mortem</i> examination	7	2	9

TABLE VI.,
Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged, Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1868.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
From 1 to 3 months	1	1	2	1	...	1
" 3 to 6 " .....	...	7	7	2	4	6
" 6 to 9 "	1	3	4	...	...	...
" 9 to 12 "	1	...	1	2	...	2
" 1 to 2 years .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 2 to 3 " .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 3 to 5 "	1	...	1	..	1	1
" 5 to 7 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 7 to 10 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 to 12 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	11	15	12	5	17

TABLE VII,
Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1868.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.									
	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.				THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.				
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Total.
FIRST CLASS— First attack, and within three months of admission	14	10	24	1	4	5	1	3	4	5
SECOND CLASS— First attack, above three and within twelve months of admission	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
THIRD CLASS— Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission ...	5	10	15	3	7	10	...	...	2	2
FOURTH CLASS— First attack or not, but of more than twelve months of admission ...	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
NOT ASCERTAINED ..	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	26	57	4	11	15	2	4	6	17

TABLE IX.,

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1863.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			
Single	9	15	24	2	6	8	1	...	1	3	1	4
Married	22	9	31	2	4	6	1	4	5	9	2	11
Widowed .....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	31	26	57	4	11	15	2	4	6	12	5	17

TABLE X.,

Showing the probable Causes (as parent or assigned) of the Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1868.

CAUSES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.				THE DEATHS.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.			
MORAL:—										
Religious Excitement.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Anxiety .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL:—										
Hereditary Taint	6	6	12	3	6	9	1	...	2	2
Intemperance	9	1	10	...	1	1	1	2	...	2
Insufficient Nutrition	5	4	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Epileptic Insanity .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Climacteric do. ....	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic do. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal do. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisical do.	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Hysterical do. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traumatic do.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Brain Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overlactation .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mental Overwork.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural Decay .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Unascertained	7	...	7	1	1	2	...	1	1	2
Total	31	26	57	4	11	15	2	12	5	17

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance Statement of the Income and Expenditure during the Year 1868.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
January 1st.—To Balance of Cash—Treasurer	...	461	9	11	Dec. 31st.—By Provisions	...	2160	9	4
" " Clerk to Visitors	...	1	14	0	" Clothing	...	33	1	3
" " Clerk to Asylum	...	6	12	6	" Salaries and Wages	...	701	7	5
					" Necessaries	...	205	7	5
March 31st.—" Cash, Board of Guardians	...	1203	14	0	" Surgery and Dispensary	...	25	19	7
June 30th.—" " "	...	1289	4	0	" Wine, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c.	...	98	19	11
Sept. 30th.—" " "	...	133	0	0	" Furniture and Bedding	...	230	11	1
Dec. 31st.—" " "	...	1393	18	1	" Farm and Garden...	...	352	6	10
					" Rent, Rates, and Insurance	...	44	18	7
May 28th.—" " Thirsk Union	...	2	18	0	" Miscellaneous	...	256	17	0
June 30th.—" " Borough Treasurer	...	3	6	0	" Stable	...	41	19	6
Sept. 30th.—" " " "	...				" Repairs	...	61	4	2
					" Funeral Expenses	...	14	8	1
Dec. 31st.—" " Rent of Workshops	...	12	0	0			5023	10	2
" " Produce of Land Sold	...	4	4	3	" Interest on Bank Account	...	2	7	8
" " Dripping Sold	...	3	0	0	" Balance of Cash—Treasurer	...	674	6	3
" " Marine Stores Sold	...	0	18	10	" Clerk to Visitors	...	4	18	5
" " Discount	...	0	1	8	" Clerk to Asylum	...	14	0	9
							693	5	5
							£5719	3	3

1869, 4th March.—Examined and found correct,

CHARLES SMITH, AUDITOR.

ROBERT SCOTT,

CLERK AND STEWARD.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Weekly Cost per Patient, for Maintenance, during the Year 1868.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Average.
	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions	2160 9 4	5 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Clothing.....	333 1 3	0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and Wages	701 7 5	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
Necessaries—Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.	305 7 5	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and Dispensary	26 19 7	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Wine and Spirits, Porter, Ale, &c.....	98 19 11	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture and Bedding	230 11 1	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farm and Garden.....	352 6 10	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rent of House, Rates, and Insurance.....	440 18 7	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous—Incidental Expenses	255 17 0	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Stable.....	41 19 6	0 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
„ Repairs	61 4 2	0 2
	5009 2 1	13 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Less by Sales and Produce of Labour	20 4 9	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total Cost and Weekly Average	4988 17 4	13 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Work done in Females' Sewing Room during 1868.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired
Aprons	144	585
Bedgowns	29	246
Bibs	6	10
Black Bands	17	9
Blankets .....	...	34
Bonnets Trimmed, &c.....	29	9
Carpets, Bedside .....	...	24
Counterpanes .....	...	101
Cotton Chemises	129	721
Cotton Drawers	2	...
Cotton Shirts	150	1121
Day Caps	99	371
Dresses, Print	43	395
Dresses, Stuff	35	271
Dresses, Strong	3	15
Flannel Chemises	47	137
Flannel Petticoats.....	33	143
Hoods.....	...	13
Handkerchiefs ..	113	32
Jackets	12	...
Mattress Ticks	16	7
Muslin Curtains and Window Blinds.....	26	53
Night Caps	61	192
Neckerchiefs	102	127
Pillow Cases	133	681
Pillow Ticks	20	...
Plaiding Shirts	142	343
Plaiding Drawers	181	409
Round Towels and Kitchen Aprons.....	51	65
Bed Rugs	3	58
Sheets.....	197	899
Shawls .....	...	28
Shrouds	16	...
Stays .....	...	65
Stockings and Socks.....	178	1278
Stuff Petticoats.....	23	179
Table Cloths .....	...	103
Tea Towels and Kitchen Cloths	47	34
Towels, Chamber	51	233
Towels, Bath	63	...

Work done in Tailors' Shop during the Year 1868.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Attendants' Jackets	12	9
Bed Sackings... ..	30	19
Mattress Ticks	9	7
Men's Caps	54	20
Patients' Jackets	38	145
Pillow Ticks	4	4
Trousers	61	825
Vests	33	122
Livery Great Coat.....	1	1
„ Frock Coat.....	1	...
„ Vest	1	...
„ Trousers.....	1	1

Work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the Year 1868.

Description of Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Boots and Shoes—pairs	161	274
Braces—pairs	54	46

