

Twenty-ninth annual report, 1893 / Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.

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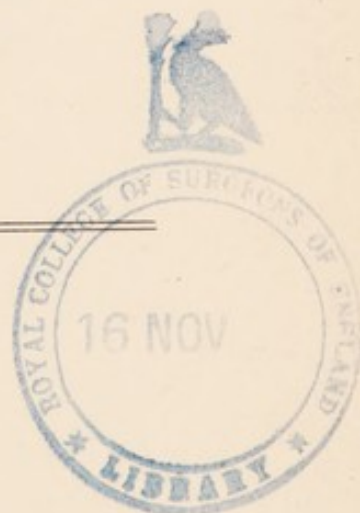


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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TWENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT,

1893.



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

1894.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT
ON THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK

IN
RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL
IN MAY, 1852

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
FOR THE YEAR 1894.

1. ALDERMAN STEPHEN QUIN, MAYOR.
2. „ WILLIAM HASWELL STEPHENSON, CHAIRMAN.
3. „ HENRY WILLIAM NEWTON.
4. „ THOMAS GEORGE GIBSON.
5. „ WILLIAM DAVIES STEPHENS.
6. „ THOMAS RICHARDSON.
7. „ THOMAS BURGESS WINTER.
8. „ WILLIAM SUTTON.
9. „ EDWARD CULLEY.
10. „ EDWARD STOUT, VICE-CHAIRMAN.
11. „ JOSEPH BAXTER ELLIS.
12. COUNCILLOR JAMES HENRY INGLEDEW.
13. „ JONATHAN BARKER ELLIS.
14. „ JOHN DONALD ANNAN.
15. „ RILEY LORD.
16. „ HEDLEY CHAPMAN.
17. „ GEORGE HARKUS.
18. „ THOMAS COOKE.
19. „ WILLIAM SMITH.
20. „ JAMES COLTMAN.
21. „ THOMAS STAMP ALDER.
22. „ JAMES BLAKEY.
23. „ WILLIAM THOMPSON.
24. „ B. J. SUTHERLAND.
25. „ H. B. WILSON.

Clerk of the Committee.

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

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

From December, 1893, to May, 1894.

ALDERMAN STEPHEN QUIN, MAYOR.

„ W. H. STEPHENSON.
„ E. STOUT.
„ T. G. GIBSON.
„ THOMAS RICHARDSON.
„ EDWARD CULLEY.
„ JOSEPH BAXTER ELLIS.

COUNCILLOR J. H. INGLEDEW.

„ THOMAS COOKE.
„ B. J. SUTHERLAND.
„ JAMES BLAKEY.
„ J. D. ANNAN.
„ H. B. WILSON.

From June to November, 1894.

ALDERMAN STEPHEN QUIN, MAYOR.

„ DR. H. W. NEWTON.
„ W. D. STEPHENS.
„ T. B. WINTER.
„ WILLIAM SUTTON.

COUNCILLOR JAMES COLTMAN.

„ WILLIAM THOMPSON.
„ T. S. ALDER.
„ RILEY LORD.
„ H. CHAPMAN.
„ JONATHAN BARKER ELLIS.
„ GEORGE HARKUS.
„ WILLIAM SMITH.

ALDERMAN W. H. STEPHENSON, CHAIRMAN, } *Ex-officio Members*
„ E. STOUT, VICE-CHAIRMAN, } *of Committee.*

A LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Consulting Surgeons.

GEORGE HALIBURTON HUME, M.D.

FREDERICK PAGE, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES THOMAS CALLCOTT, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

ROBERT GILLIES SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chaplain.

THE REV. WILLIAM MADDISON, M.A.

Clerk and Steward.


DAVID BRODIE.

Housekeeper and Head Nurse.

MISS W. S. REID.

Head Attendant and Choir Master.

GEORGE DUNCAN.



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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT, 1893.

JANUARY 17TH, 1894.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon Tyne Lunatic Asylum have, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Lunacy Act, 1890," to make the Twenty-ninth Annual Report (and the Fifth Annual Report under the "Local Government Act, 1888") to the City Council, of the condition and management of the Institution.

On the 31st day of December, 1892, the number of patients on the books was 448 (viz., 212 males and 236 females). The admissions during 1893 were 119 (viz., 68 males and 51 females).

The admissions were chargeable in the following manner:—

	MALE.		FEMALE.		TOTAL.
As Private Patients	0	.....	2	.....	2
To the Newcastle Union	66	.....	49	.....	115
To the Commissioners of Prisons	2	.....	0	.....	2
As "Out County" Cases	0	.....	0	.....	0
	—		—		—
	68		51		119
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

The discharges were 58 (viz., 30 males and 28 females), and the deaths were 60 (viz., 35 males and 25 females).

The average number daily resident was 445 (viz., 214 males and 231 females).

The number of discharges recovered was 40, or at the rate of 33·6 per cent. of the admissions.

The percentage of deaths of the average numbers daily resident was 13·4, and of the total number under treatment 10·5.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1893, was 449 (viz., 215 males and 234 females), being an increase of 1 as compared with last year. Of this number 12 are chargeable as private patients, as against 11 last year, and 437 are chargeable to the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as against 436 last year.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 19th day of October, 1893.

To relieve the over-crowding, the old chapel has been converted into dormitories, and a temporary chapel procured for the services, as was suggested in our last report.

The plans of the proposed extension of the City Asylum have been approved by the Commissioners in Lunacy and sanctioned by the Home Secretary.

The Committee advertised for tenders for the execution of the foundation work in connection with the extension building, and, out of the nine tenders sent in, the Committee accepted that of Mr. John Ferguson, contractor, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the sum of £9,465, which has been approved and confirmed by the City Council and sanctioned by the Home Secretary.

The Committee have applied to the City Council for the grant of a sum of £10,000 on account of the cost of erecting the proposed Asylum extension building and of furnishing the same.

The Committee regret to record the death of Mr. Councillor Thomas Telford, which occurred during the time he was a member of the Asylum Committee.

The Committee also regret to report the resignation of the Rev. James Paterson, M.A., who has been Chaplain to the Asylum

since the year 1889, and who has been appointed to a living in the South of England. They have appointed the Rev. William Maddison, the Rector of Gosforth, to be Chaplain to the Asylum, in the place of the Rev. James Paterson, and on the same terms.

The House Committee have regularly visited the Asylum monthly during the year, and have always found it in good order, and the patients, who have an opportunity every visitation of making any statements to individual members of the Committee, have invariably appeared comfortable and clean.

The Committee have much pleasure in recording their satisfaction with the management of the Asylum by Dr. Callcott and the other officers, and with the care taken of the patients and the attention bestowed upon them.

The Committee will shortly receive the Annual Medical Report from Dr. Callcott, which, with the Statistical Tables and statement of the receipts and expenditure under the Maintenance Fund and a copy of the Report of the Lunacy Commissioners, shall be printed with this report and circulated amongst the members of the City Council and the Board of Guardians.

WM. H. STEPHENSON, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ATKINSON,

Clerk to the Visiting Committee.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

CITY ASYLUM, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

OCTOBER 19TH, 1893.

At the last visit paid by two of our colleagues to this Asylum there were 408 patients on the books. We find that there are 38 patients this day more on the books than there were at that time. In these circumstances we are glad to notice that the chapel has been divided and converted into dormitories ; but still over-crowding exists, and to this cause must, in all probability, be attributed the fact that over 25 per cent. of the deaths which have taken place since the last visit have been due to pulmonary disease. We have, therefore, no hesitation in urging the Committee to allow no delay in proceeding with the building of the New Asylum. 208 patients have been admitted, 118 men and 90 women ; 91 patients left the Asylum, 66 on recovery ; and 43 men and 36 women have died. The only facts connected with the deaths we have to notice are that 27 died from general paralysis ; that autopsy verified the assigned cause in all but 3 cases, and that the Coroner held 3 inquests. In 2 instances the verdict was death from natural causes, and in the other death from fractured ribs and peritonitis. This death formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and the Committee—being unable to discover who was the attendant to blame in the matter—wisely, as we think, resolved to dismiss all the attendants having charge of the patient after a certain date, and in the result 5 attendants had to leave summarily. We regret to find that *post-mortem* examinations revealed the fact that 14 patients had bed-sores. This is a large number, and

seems to point to want of skilful nursing, but it must be remembered that the number of general paralytics is large. 15 men and 9 women were in bed to-day, but no one had a bed-sore. We saw all the patients, excepting 2 absent on trial. That very desirable power of sending out patients on trial with an allowance does not seem to be exercised here. We feel so strongly the advantage and economy of granting this allowance that we urge the utility of this grant upon the Committee. The patients throughout our inspection were well-behaved, and, with such patients as are here, the staff may be sufficient; but in No. 2 ward (female side) 28 patients of the turbulent class are under care of 3 nurses whose time was, as we saw to-day, fully occupied, as two nurses were entirely engaged looking after two patients. The health of the patients is not very satisfactory. 6 patients and 3 attendants are at this time suffering from phthisis. We hope the attendants will be careful to secure proper ventilation in the dormitories by opening the windows both top and bottom. Improved ventilation is required at the chapel dormitory. A very good dinner was served in the hall, where 129 men and 142 women were assembled, and conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. We had no fault to find with the dress of the patients as a whole, but we think that the women ought to be given a change of underlinen twice weekly. We are informed that the men do have 2 shirts each week.

We have again to call attention to the fact that the north dormitory, on either side, still has only one exit in case of fire. The day-rooms were on the whole cheerful, and a new piano has been provided for the women and a bagatelle board for the men at No. 5 day-room in their respective sides. No. 2 on each side, however, requires much brightening and renovation. These wards are occupied by the worst class, and it is precisely for this class

that more particular attention is required, that their surroundings be bright and humanizing. Some of the old baths are so high that they are a positive danger to the patients using them, and in some way their height should be reduced or new fittings substituted. The only complaints we had (not manifestly founded on delusions) were of undue detention. We referred each complainant to the Committee, with whom, as we told them, rested the power of discharge. Some patients said they were out at work and could not see the Committee during their visit. We hope that means may be devised whereby every patient desiring it—worker or non-worker—may have an opportunity of addressing the Committee at every visit. There are 19 persons of each sex acting as day attendants, and 3 of each sex as night attendants. Out of the 44 attendants 24 have not been here as yet for two years. 3 patients have been restrained for surgical reasons on 14 occasions, and for 192 hours. 8 patients have been secluded on 28 occasions for a total of 142½ hours. The casualties which have occurred, not ending fatally, require no comment. There are 40 patients suffering from epilepsy, and 35 men and 7 women are general paralytics. No patient is now deemed to be actively suicidal. Should there be such a case admitted, we advise Dr. Callcott to alter his system of giving notice of the suicidal proclivities, and to issue caution cards setting forth the fact of the patient's suicidal tendencies and the nature of the attempt at self-destruction most to be apprehended. This card to have endorsed on it some words acknowledging that the person in possession of that card is aware of the caution given on the other side and understands the notice. Such notice should contain the order that the patient is never to be let out of sight, and the endorsement should be undersigned by every attendant having charge of the patient for ever so short a period.

At church, last Sunday, about 100 patients of each sex were present. The Roman Catholic service takes place monthly. The associated gatherings attract about as many as attend church. The daily walks and outside weekly parties are much the same as were last reported. Employment is given to 147 men and 184 women, but 82 of the former are ward cleaners only—a large number to be found to do real useful work out of a total population of 213. The Case Book and Pathological Records are well and carefully kept. We hope that the opportunity afforded here of pathological research will be made use of to as large an extent as possible.

W. E. FRERE,	} Commissioners
F. NEEDHAM,		in Lunacy.

NEWCASTLE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

JULY 16TH, 1894.

The patients to-day on the books of this Asylum are 466 in number, 218 being males and 248 females. The total is 20 more than at the visit of our colleagues on October 13th, 1893, and, although according to an estimate which does not, we think, allow full minimum of space, there are vacancies for two more males, the women are nine in excess.

Since the date of the last visit 79 patients have been admitted; 31 discharged, of whom 22 had recovered, and 28 have died. The private patients at present here are three males and nine females. No patients properly receivable here are boarded out elsewhere, and all on the books are chargeable to Newcastle. One patient, a woman, is out on trial.

Twenty-four of the 28 deaths were followed by autopsy; 13 of them, or nearly 50 per cent., were due to general paralysis; one was the subject of inquest, and the cause was declared to

be "failure of the heart's action during an epileptic fit." The remaining deaths were from ordinary and natural causes. Eight of the bodies examined *post mortem* had bed-sores. None of the patients seen to-day in bed, six males and 12 females, suffer at present, we are assured, from this cause.

The mortality in 1893 was high, being 13·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The recoveries were 33·6 per cent. of the number of admissions in the year.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have not been many since the last visit, only one resulting in fracture, two in dislocations, and one in a sprained wrist.

No mechanical restraint has since then been recorded, and seclusion only in the case of a man on five occasions, and for 44 hours in all.

The only zymotic or infectious disease since the last visit has been facial erysipelas, which attacked two female patients. The latest list of patients under medical treatment includes the names of 19 males and 11 females; but the health of the Asylum is on the whole good.

The present number of epileptics is 47, and of general paralytics 35; but there is no patient deemed to be actively suicidal, for whom special supervision is requisite. Dr. Callcott employs a special notice and form of instruction to the attendant in such cases.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and many at the dinner in the dining hall, which was well filled. Their demeanour has been very good, all being extremely quiet and well behaved; and the only complaints were of detention. We are well satisfied with the dress of both sexes, and with the personal neatness of the patients, and in neither division did we find a patient wearing an exceptional dress.

The usefully employed of the patients represent proportions

of 60 per cent. of the males and 71 per cent. of the females ; but one-half of the numbers in each case are assistants in the wards only. We are informed that all the patients who are able have daily walking exercise outside the airing courts, and about 60 men go weekly beyond the Asylum estate. The attendance at entertainments includes about 200 patients, and a like number attend the Church of England service, and some 40 that of the Roman Catholic Church, both of which are celebrated in the temporary iron chapel, which has been provided in lieu of the old chapel converted into dormitories.

We can report very favourably of the condition of the wards, which we find very clean and comfortable. The new wards numbered five in each division, and, for which the divisions of the old chapel mainly serve as dormitories, are very pleasant. We should like to see a better supply of plants in the day rooms, especially in the male division ; and we recommend the provision of some low bedsteads for single rooms, so as to avoid having mattresses on the floor.

We understand that the question of providing means of communication between the Infirmarys and epileptic dormitories and the Medical Officers' quarters is under consideration. We do not hesitate to recommend telephones in preference to mere electric bells.

In view of the present overcrowding and deficiency of accommodation for additional cases, it is satisfactory to find that the foundations of the extensions for 361 male patients are being laid, and we hope the work will be rapidly proceeded with. We understand that it is proposed temporarily to occupy some existing accommodation at the Farm Buildings for 30 or so male patients. The accommodation seems quite suitable, and its use would free the new Male Ward No. 5. and chapel dormitory for female patients. There seems, therefore, to be no

objection to this course. We are glad to find that alternative staircases for the two north dormitories are being built.

The staff of attendants is maintained at about the same strength as at the last visit. There are 20 of each sex for day duty, which gives one to 11 patients in the male, and one to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the female division; and there are three men and three women for night duty. Ten out of the total number have not yet completed a year's service.

The Medical Staff is as before. The case books, and medical records generally, are well kept.

C. S. BAGOT,	}	Commissioners in Lunacy.
JOHN A. WALLIS,		

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

FEBRUARY 21ST, 1894.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-ninth Annual Report with the Statistical Tables for the year 1893.

On the 1st of January, 1893, there were 448 patients (viz., 212 men and 236 women) on the books of the Asylum; and on the 31st of December there were 449 patients (viz., 215 men and 234 women). The average daily number resident in 1893 was 445 (viz., 214 men and 231 women), and the total number under treatment was 567 (viz., 280 men and 287 women), as against 427 and 533 respectively in 1892.

The admissions were 119 (viz., 68 men and 51 women).

The discharges were 58, of which number 40 were "recovered," 13 were "relieved," and 5 were "not improved."

The percentage of recoveries, as calculated on the admissions, was 33·6 (viz., 23·5 men and 47·1 women). The "relieved" and "not improved" comprise cases which were transferred to other asylums, and such cases as were sufficiently restored or considered fit to be sent to the care of their relatives.

The deaths were 60 (viz., 35 men and 25 women), and represent a percentage of 13·5 (viz., 16·4 men and 10·8 women) of the average number daily resident and 10·6 (viz., 12·6 men and 8·7 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 2,599 admissions

(viz., 1,384 men and 1,215 women), of whom 327 (viz., 135 men and 192 women) were re-admissions having been certified as insane at least once previously and sent to this Asylum. Of the 2,599 admissions, 856 (viz., 397 men and 459 women), or a percentage of 32·9 (viz., 28·6 men and 37·8 women) have been discharged "recovered"; 564 (viz., 301 men and 263 women) have been discharged "relieved" or "not improved"; and 730 (viz., 471 men and 259 women) have died, leaving, as has been stated, 449 on the books of the Asylum on the 31st day of December, 1893, being an increase of 1 patient for the previous year.

In my last report I referred to the unusual large increase of 34 patients for the year 1892 as being due not to an increased admission rate but to the accumulation of unfavourable cases, and this statement is borne out by the large increase in the death-rate of the past year, which has risen by 50 per cent., but there is also another cause for this high death-rate, and that is the over-crowded condition of the Asylum, which evidently predisposes the patients to pulmonary diseases.

Fortunately, this crowded state of the wards has been somewhat relieved by the conversion of the chapel into dormitories, and the formation of a fifth day ward in each division. This change has been highly beneficial to the comfort of the patients, but it can only be of a temporary nature, for including the chapel dormitories, your Asylum now provides accommodation for 466 patients, as against a resident population of 449. This fact is more evident when it is considered that five years ago, on the 1st of January, 1889, the number of patients was 331, which, compared with the present number 449, shows an increase of 118, being an annual increase of nearly 24. Although this appears at first sight to be an alarming statement, and pointing to an increase of insanity, it is not really so, being not more than

would be anticipated by the increased population of Newcastle and the accumulation of old cases in the Asylum.

Of the admissions, it will be seen by reference to Table XI., that 30 cases (viz., 26 men and 4 women) were suffering from general paralysis, and 4 men and 2 women were epileptic.

The recovery rate has increased from 31·9 per cent. to 33·6 per cent.

By reference to Table V. it will be observed that the chief points connected with the increased death-rate are that 22 patients, viz.: 14 men and 8 women, died from general paralysis, and 5 patients of each sex from consumption. The Coroner held an inquest in the case of A—— M——, a female patient aged 91 years, who died from congestion of the lungs after an accidental fall which fractured her thigh.

The Asylum has been free from any infectious or zymotic diseases.

The causes of the insanity in the admissions, as stated in Table X., show that domestic trouble, adverse circumstances, and mental anxiety have contributed as causes in 41 instances; intemperance in drink in 33 instances; and hereditary predisposition in 27 instances.

I am glad to state that the conduct of the attendants and nurses during the past year has been very satisfactory, and my fellow-officers continue to work conscientiously for the good of the patients and the welfare of the Asylum.

Thanking the Committee for their courtesy to myself at all times,

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOMAS CALLCOTT.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1893.

				M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1893				212	236	448
	M.	F.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the Year	62	37	99			
Re-admitted during the Year	6	14	20	68	51	119
Total under treatment				280	287	567
Discharged—						
Recovered	16	24	40			
Relieved	9	4	13			
Not Improved	5	...	5			
Died	35	25	60			
Total discharged and died				65	53	118
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1893.....				215	234	449
Average number daily resident				214	231	445

TABLE II.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1893.

				M.	F.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 28½ years				1,249	1,023	2,272
Re-admitted				135	192	327
Total number admitted.....				1,384	1,215	2,599
	M.	F.	Total.			
Discharged—						
Recovered	397	459	856			
Relieved	153	148	301			
Not Improved	148	115	263			
Died	471	259	730			
Total number discharged and died during 28½ Years				1,169	981	2,150
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1893.....				215	234	449
Average number daily resident during 28½ Years...				126·6	138·1	265·0

TABLE VI.,

Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1893

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than one month	1	...	1	2	1	3
From 1 to 3 months	4	4	8	3	...	3
„ 3 to 6 „	3	7	10	5	2	7
„ 6 to 9 „	4	6	10	3	2	5
„ 9 to 12 „	2	3	5	3	2	5
„ 1 to 2 years	2	2	4	8	4	12
„ 2 to 3 „ .....	...	1	1	2	3	5
„ 3 to 4 „ .....	...	1	1	2	2	4
„ 4 to 5 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5 to 6 „ .....	...	..	...	...	1	1
„ 6 to 10 „ .....	...	...	...	2	5	7
„ 11 to 15 „ .....	...	...	...	4	1	5
„ 16 to 20 „ .....	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ 21 to 25 „ .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 26 to 30 „ .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total.....	16	24	40	35	25	60

TABLE VII.,

Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1893.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.										
	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.	
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months of admission	20	16	36	10	6	16	2	1	3	16	28
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, upwards of three months and within twelve months of admission	14	7	21	1	3	4	2	1	3	7	12
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission	7	10	17	2	10	12	5	1	6	...	4
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission...	24	18	42	2	5	7	4	1	5	12	16
Not known	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Total.....	68	51	119	16	24	40	14	4	18	35	60

TABLE VIII,
Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1893.

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	8	12	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
From 21 to 30 years ..	16	13	29	4	8	12	2	...	2	2	2	4
" 31 to 40 "	24	16	40	5	6	11	6	3	9	12	3	15
" 41 to 50 "	10	7	17	1	3	4	3	1	4	4	6	10
" 51 to 60 "	7	5	12	4	4	8	1	...	1	8	7	15
" 61 to 70 "	5	2	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	2	7
" 71 to 80 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	6
" 81 to 90 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 91 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown .....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	68	51	119	16	24	40	14	4	18	35	25	60

TABLE IX,
Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1893.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Married	35	25	60	8	15	23	8	2	10	24	5	29
Single	27	22	49	7	9	16	6	2	8	8	11	19
Widowed.....	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
Unknown	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	68	51	119	16	24	40	14	4	18	35	25	60

TABLE X,
Showing the Ascribed Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1893.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.—Domestic trouble, &c.....	4	14	18	1	2	3	2	1	3
Adverse circumstances, &c.	17	3	20	2	2	4	8	5	13
Mental anxiety, worry, &c.	4	1	5	1	1	2	6	...	6
Religious excitement.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Love affairs, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
Fright, nervous shock, &c.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
PHYSICAL.—Intemperance (in drink)	26	7	33	7	3	10	9	2	11
Intemperance (sexual) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Veneral disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self abuse (sexual).....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sunstroke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accident or injury.....	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pregnancy .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition .....	...	8	8	...	3	3	...	...	...
Lactation .....	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1
Uterine and ovarian disorders .....	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...
Puberty .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Change of life .....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation, &c.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Old age	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other bodily disorders	8	6	14	1	2	3	3	3	4
Previous attacks.....	5	11	16	2	9	11	1	2	3
Hereditary influence, ascertained.....	15	12	27	4	5	9	5	6	11
Congenital defect, ascertained	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other ascertained causes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown	8	5	13	...	...	...	4	7	11

TABLE XI,

Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1893, and the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in those remaining on 31st December, 1893.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			RESIDENT.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" " with Epilepsy	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" " without Epilepsy .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	9	20
Epilepsy acquired	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	16	14	30
General Paralysis of the Insane	26	4	30	...	...	...	15	8	23	31	7	38
Mania—												
Acute	17	14	31	5	11	16	5	6	11	54	91	145
Chronic	4	8	12	1	2	3	1	2	3	45	40	85
Recurrent .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	7
A Potu	4	3	7	6	2	8	...	...	...	5	3	8
Puerperal .....	...	9	9	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	10	10
Senile	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	7
Melancholia—												
Acute	6	2	8	3	3	6	2	5	7	9	19	28
Chronic .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	2	8
Recurrent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
A Potu .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4
Puerperal .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Senile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5
Dementia—												
Primary	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Secondary	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	10	30
Senile	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	4
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	...	3
Total	68	51	119	16	24	40	35	25	60	215	234	449

TABLE XII.,

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted during the Year, 1893.

MALES.			
Barber	1		
Brassfinisher	2		
Bricklayer	2		
Brickmaker.....	1		
Cabinetmaker.....	1		
Clerk	4		
Dairyman	1		
Draper.....	1		
Draughtsman.....	1		
Engine Fitter.....	1		
Engineer.....	1		
Engineer (Sea-going).....	1		
Farmer	1		
Gardener.....	1		
Hardwareman	1		
Hawker	1		
Joiner	3		
Labourer.....	16		
Machinist	3		
Maltster	1		
Miner (Coal)	6		
Painter	1		
Patternmaker.....	1		
Platelayer	1		
Plasterer.....	1		
Postman	1		
Potter	1		
Publican	1		
Railway Guard	1		
Rivetter	1		
Soldier (R.E.).....	1		
Shoemaker	1		
Striker.....	1		
Tailor	1		
Timber Merchant	1		
Waterman	1		
None	2		
Unknown	1		
	—		
	68		
	—		
		FEMALES.	
		Clerk	1
		Dressmaker.....	4
		Domestic Servant	7
		Hawker	1
		Housewife	22
		Shopkeeper.....	1
		Whitelead Worker.....	2
		None	13
			—
			51
			—

TABLE XIII.,

Showing the Gain and Loss in Weight of each Patient Discharged Recovered during the Year 1893. (Exclusive of two Cases in which there were special reasons for not ascertaining their Weight.)

Number on Register.	Duration of Residence.		Weight at Admission.		Weight at Discharge.		Gain or Loss in Weight.			
	Mths.	Days.	st.	lb.	st.	lb.	Gain.		Loss.	
2330 ...	5	11	5	12	7	5	1	7	...	...
2064 ...	33	4	6	2	6	3	0	1	...	...
2322 ...	6	23	6	7	8	13	2	6	...	...
2288 ...	9	0	9	5	10	12	1	7	...	...
2358 ...	3	18	9	5	9	12	0	7	...	...
2378 ...	2	14	7	8	7	10½	0	2½	...	...
2367 ...	3	25	8	13	8	9	...	...	0	4
2267 ...	13	24	9	9	10	7	0	12	...	...
2377 ...	2	15	10	0	10	3	0	3	...	...
2368 ...	3	16	7	4	8	8	1	4	...	...
2340 ...	6	7	8	10	8	5	...	...	0	5
2255 ...	15	24	8	1	8	7	0	6	...	...
2398 ...	1	18	5	10	6	6	0	10	...	...
2305 ...	12	0	10	10	10	7	...	...	0	3
2396 ...	2	27	9	10	10	11	1	1	...	...
2316 ...	11	8	8	0	9	0	1	0	...	...
2277 ...	15	7	8	2	10	2	2	0	...	...
2353 ...	7	10	6	12	7	0	0	2	...	...
2410 ...	3	0	7	13	8	10	0	11	...	...
2390 ..	4	24	9	11½	10	7	1	5½	...	...
2365 ...	7	9	7	12	8	8	0	10	...	...
2349 ...	8	19	5	6	6	0	0	8	...	...
2417 ...	2	8	8	6	8	11	0	5	...	...
2412 ...	3	11	7	2	8	2	1	0	...	...
2347 ...	8	29	9	2	10	5	1	3	...	...
2233 ...	21	23	11	6	13	6	2	0	...	...
2380 ...	6	12	7	10	8	9	0	13	...	...
2420 ...	3	28	8	0	8	7	0	7	...	...
2438 ...	2	13	9	12	10	6	0	8	...	...
2391 ...	7	8	8	13	10	7	1	8	...	...
2376 ...	10	17	8	7	9	6	0	13	...	...
2381 ...	9	2	8	4	9	12	1	8	...	...
2427 ...	5	10	7	10	7	1	...	...	0	9
2463 ...	2	1	7	7	7	12	0	5	...	...
2372 ...	10	26	8	6	7	4	...	...	1	2
2425 ...	6	19	5	6	6	12	1	6	...	...
2469 ...	2	11	9	2	8	10	...	...	0	6
2457 ..	3	23	12	0	13	8	1	8	...	...

TABLE XIV.,

Showing the Average number of Patients occupied usefully during 1893, and the nature of their respective occupations on the 29th December, 1893.

	M.	F.	Total.
Average number per day of Patients occupied usefully during 1893.....	135	151	286
Number employed usefully on the 29th December, and how employed :—			
Messengers	1	...	1
Assisting Attendants and Nurses.....	80	61	141
Garden, Farm, and Grounds.....	49	...	49
Engineer	1	...	1
Joiners.....	2	...	2
Shoemakers.....	3	...	3
Painter.....	1	...	1
Tailor	1	...	1
Upholsterers	4	...	4
Embroidery.....	...	4	4
Knitting .....	...	29	29
Sewing .....	...	25	25
Laundry .....	...	27	27
Kitchen .....	...	10	10
Total.....	142	156	298
Excited.....	23	25	48
In bed and feeble	40	45	85
Idlers	10	8	18
On leave .....	...	...	...
Total.....	215	234	449

Appendix II NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BALANCE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1894.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
April 1st, 1893.							s.
To Balance of Cash—Treasurer.....	1,689	9	7	By Provisions	3,430	4	1
" " Clerk of the Asylum ...	68	11	11	" Clothing	1,078	11	3
" On Deposit Receipt (Lambton & Co.)	—	—	—	" Salaries and Wages	3,023	14	1
March 31st, 1894.				" Necessaries	1,047	13	8
To Cash per Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union ...	9,655	14	9	" Surgery and Dispensary	45	12	3
" Glendale Union	2	10	0	" Wines, Spirits, and Porter	90	0	0
" Gateshead Union	7	2	0	" Furniture and Bedding.....	886	15	9
" Tynemouth Union.....	3	2	0	" Garden and Farm	513	5	2
" South Shields Union.....	0	12	0	" Miscellanies.....	380	17	7
" Private Patients' Board	—	—	—	" Funeral Expenses	44	16	0
" Sundries Sold	449	0	8		10,541	9	10
" Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	718	2	8	Building and Repairs	2,523	2	7
" House Rent	1,476	9	6	Transferred from Private and Out-County Patients			
" Advances made to Capital Account repaid ...	20	16	0	Account, to Building and Repairs Account	464	15	3
" Interest on Banking Account.....	789	0	8	Balance of Cash—Treasurer.....	3,344	3	6
	32	18	1	" " Clerk of the Asylum ...	39	18	8
Total.....	£16,913	9	10		3,384	2	2
				Total.....	£16,913	9	10

14th May, 1894.—Examined and found correct.

DAVID BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

RICHARD HENRY HOLMES, F.C.A., MAYOR'S AUDITOR.

A. KEITH DURHAM, } CITY AUDITORS.
W. MURES LYON, }

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year ending 31st March, 1894.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Less Sales.	Nett Weekly Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions	3,430 4 1	101 16 6	2 10 ³ / ₈
Clothing	1,078 11 3	344 15 7	0 7 ⁵ / ₈
Salaries and Wages	3,023 14 1	1 0 0	2 7 ¹ / ₈
Necessaries	1,047 13 8	0 9 0	0 10 ³ / ₈
Surgery and Dispensary	45 12 3	.....	0 0 ¹ / ₈
Wines, Spirits, and Porter	90 0 0	0 15 7	0 0 ⁷ / ₈
Furniture and Bedding	886 15 9	533 1 7	0 3 ⁵ / ₈
Garden and Farm	513 5 2	132 15 6	0 3 ⁷ / ₈
Miscellanies	380 17 7	2 11 6	0 3 ⁷ / ₈
Total	10,496 13 10	1,117 5 3	8 0 ⁵ / ₈
Building and Repairs	2,523 2 7	2 15 0	2 1 ⁵ / ₈

DAVID BRODIE,

CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BUILDING AND REPAIR ACCOUNT.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March, 1894.

Income.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1894.—March 31st.				1893.—April 1st.			£ s. d.
To Cash.—House Rent	By Balance due from Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	599 16 9
" " Goods Sold	1894.—March 31st.			
" " Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	By Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	...	...	215 11 10
" " From Private and Out-County Patients' Maintenance Account	" Ordinary Repairs	...	...	757 8 11
" " Repayment of Moneys Advanced to New Extension Account	" Wages	...	...	199 16 0
" " Balance (due from Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne)	" Pensions	...	...	513 1 4
" " (due from Iron Chapel and No. 5 Ward Account)	" Additions, Alterations, and Improvements (including Iron Chapel and Alterations to No. 5 Ward, £717 18s. 2d.)	...	...	809 12 6
" " Ward Account)	" New Building Extension Account	...	...	27 12 0
Total	" Furnishings and Clothing to No. 5 Ward	...	...	866 16 10
							1,704 1 4
				Total	...	...	£3,989 16 2

14th May, 1894.—Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HENRY HOLMES, F.C.A., MAYOR'S AUDITOR.
A. KEITH DURHAM, } CITY AUDITORS.
W. MURES LYON, }

DAVID BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY ASYLUM—DIET TABLE.

Tea for 100 persons to contain 1lb. of Tea, 4lb. of Sugar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ gall. New Milk.
Coffee for 100 persons to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Coffee, 4lb. of Sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ gall. New Milk.
Meat and Potato Pie for 100 persons to contain 28lb. of Meat uncooked and with bone, 24lb. Flour, 3lb. Suet or Dripping.
Irish Stew for 100 persons to contain 26lb. Tinned Mutton and 88lb. uncooked Potatoes.
Soup on Wednesday to contain, for 100 persons, Liquor of Meat boiled same day, with 6lb. barley, 3lb. Peas, 3lb. Rice, 16lb. Cabbage, Seasoning, &c.
Soup on Saturday to contain, for 100 persons, 12lb. Hough Beef, with 6lb. Barley, 3lb. Peas, 3lb. Rice, 16lb. Cabbage, Seasoning, &c.
Extra Diet for Workers—2oz. Bread, 1oz. Cheese, and Half-pint of Lemonade for Luncheon.
Extra Diet for Laundry—8oz. Tea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sugar, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ 4lb. Loaves weekly.
Extra Diet for Sewing Room—6oz. Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sugar, 1 4lb. Loaf, and 2oz. Butter on Tuesdays.
Extra Diet for Sick and Debilitated—according to Medical Order.
(a). Tinned Corned Beef or Mutton.
(b). Tinned Meat and Potato Pie for 100 persons to contain same quantity of Meat and Potatoes as on Tuesday, with 20lb. of Flour, Seasoning, &c.
(c). Rice Pudding for 100 persons to contain 11lb. Rice, 4lb. Currants, and 3lb. Sugar.
(d). Dumpling Pudding for 100 persons to contain 24lb. Flour, 4lb. Preserves, and 3lb. Suet.