

Thirty-first annual report, 1895 / Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Lunatic Asylum.

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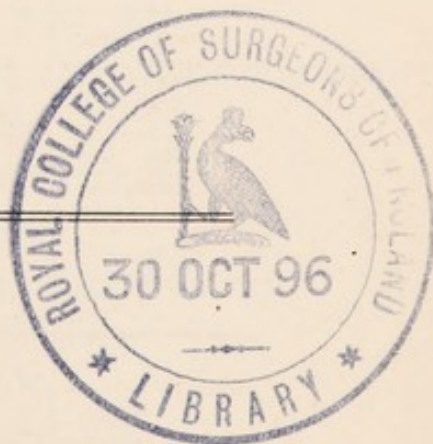


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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT,

1895.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
PRINTED AT THE "DAILY JOURNAL" OFFICE, CLAYTON STREET.

1896.

NOTICE OF THE BOARD

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, OXFORD

A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

1. COUNCILLOR RILEY LORD (MAYOR).
2. ALDERMAN WM. H. STEPHENSON (CHAIRMAN).
3. " HENRY WILLIAM NEWTON.
4. " THOMAS GEORGE GIBSON.
5. " WILLIAM DAVIES STEPHENS.
6. " THOMAS RICHARDSON.
7. " THOMAS BURGESS WINTER.
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Clerk to the Committee.

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

A STATE OF
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF THE

WORK OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

1860

BY

THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

LONDON

PRINTED BY

H. K. BULLOCK, STATIONERS' HALL COURT, LONDON.

A LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

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.

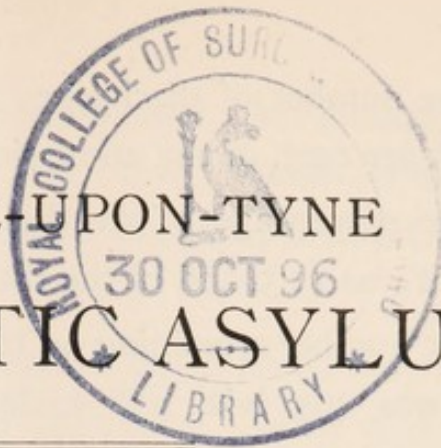
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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.



REPORT, 1895.

JANUARY 22ND, 1896.

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 Thirty-first Annual Report (and the Seventh 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, 1894, the number of patients on the books was 470 (viz., 219 males and 251 females). The admissions during 1895 were 134 (viz., 85 males and 49 females).

The admissions were chargeable in the following manner:—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
As Private Patients	1	0	1
To the Newcastle Union	84	49	133
To the Commissioners of Prisons	0	0	0
As "Out County" Cases	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	85	49	134

The discharges were 55 (viz., 25 males and 30 females), and the deaths were 56 (viz., 41 males and 15 females).

The average number daily resident was 484 (viz., 233 males and 251 females).

The number of discharges *recovered* was 40, or at the rate of 29·8 per cent. of the admissions.

The percentage of deaths of the average numbers daily resident was 11·5, and of the total number under treatment 9·2.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1895, was 493 (*viz.*, 238 males and 255 females), being an increase of 23 as compared with last year. Of this number 12 are chargeable as private patients, as against 12 last year, and 479 are chargeable to the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as against 457 last year, and two are chargeable to an "Out County Union."

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 23rd day of November, 1895.

During the year, the contract for the foundation works let to Mr. John Ferguson has been squared up. The contract for the erection of the superstructure and the auxiliary buildings was let to Mr. Walter Scott on the 12th day of June, 1895, and operations under this contract were commenced in July. Satisfactory progress has been made. One of the largest blocks is now being roofed, a second block will approach the same state in a few weeks, and a third block is a little over half the required height of building. A commencement is being made with the Isolation Hospital, which is expected to be ready for occupation, if required, in about six months.

To relieve the overcrowded state of the Asylum, arrangements have been made with the Committee of the Durham County Asylum for the reception of 30 of the Newcastle male pauper patients into the Asylum at Sedgefield. And also with the Committee of the Sunderland Borough Asylum, for the reception of 15 of the Newcastle female paupers into the Sunderland Asylum, at a cost of 14s. a week for each patient.

Dr. Callcott, the Medical Superintendent, the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. Smith), and the other Officers of the Institution, have discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

The Committee will shortly receive the Annual Report from Dr. Callcott, which, with the Statistical Tables and a Statement of the receipts and expenditure under the Maintenance Account, shall be printed and circulated amongst the members of the City Council.

WM. H. STEPHENSON, CHAIRMAN.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM,
NOVEMBER 23RD, 1895.

Since the last visit paid by our colleagues to this Asylum, about 16 months ago, the following changes have taken place:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	101	74	175
Discharged... ..	28	48	76
Discharged, of whom "recovered"	16	40	56
Died	45	20	65

There are now on the books of the Asylum exactly 500 patients, or about 50 more than can properly be accommodated. The consequence is that in all probability the patients' health is prejudicially affected, judging from the erysipelas, boils and carbuncles which are prevalent in the Asylum, without mentioning that about one-quarter of the deaths are ascribed to phthisis. The new buildings to accommodate 361 males are in progress, but we fear it will be long before they are ready to receive patients.

The crowded state of the Asylum is greatly due to the long time which elapsed before the work was begun after the plans had received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Now it only remains for the Committee to find asylum accommodation for their patients, and at once, as it will be impossible to receive more patients here; and the farm is not able to be used, as there are there two male patients suffering from scarlet fever; and no other place capable of being used as an Isolation Hospital can be found. The disease is

supposed to have been brought in to the Asylum by the friends of one of those attacked. Special attendants were brought from London, and only two patients caught the disease. We need not add the farm itself is quite unfitted to be used for its present purpose, there being no appliances there for washing, drying, baking, and purifying the clothes, and no separate arrangement for the drains.

Two men on trial, and the two patients at the farm, were not seen by us, but we saw and tried to speak with all the rest. One patient told us that two days before he was admitted here (before that time he had been in the insane ward at the workhouse) he gave a power of attorney to a woman to receive his money arising from rents of houses, amounting in all to about £120 per annum. He is here as a pauper patient, his initials are T.M., and was admitted 10th April, 1894. We think some enquiry might be made into this case, as Dr. Callcott believes his story to be true.

No other patient made any complaint needing notice here, excepting as to the laundry patients, who told us that they never saw the Committee. This we have reason to think is true, because, though the working men are properly kept in to be seen, the laundry patients are not brought into the wards, and have no opportunity afforded them of asking for their discharge.

We saw a good meal served in the dining hall. The bread is not baked on the premises, and, though not bad, it is not as good as we usually find it in asylums.

The wards were clean and bright; but it is with much surprise that we have to report (though there is a very fair library of secular and amusing books) that in wards 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the female side, containing 213 patients, not one single book or illustrated paper is provided, except in ward 4, where there were two illustrated papers on a stand, but no books for 47 patients.

On the male side, in wards 2 and 3, there were no books or papers; in No. 1, for 68 patients, three novels were provided weekly, and in No. 4, with 49 patients, three novels were supposed to be furnished weekly, but on inspection we find but one novel, one old history of Arabia, and a volume of the Penny Illustrated. We are strongly of opinion that entertaining works ought to be found in abundance in every ward.

The attendants ought to be able to check the destructive habits of the patients. It is done in other asylums, where there are a far worse class of patients than are detained here, and we say it without any qualification that in no asylum in England is there such a lack of books in the wards as we found here.

The patients were quiet and well-behaved. In the wards occupied by the more turbulent patients no noisy excitement prevailed, and not a single patient appeared to be aggressively disposed.

The beds and bedding were in good order, and the dormitories were clean. The rooms, including infirmaries, were too cold, though this was by no means a cold day for the time of year. In bed we saw 26 men and 10 women. We should like to see more comfortable chairs for the aged and infirm.

The escape of patients, in the event of fire, by alternative exits seems now to be properly provided for, but we advised bells to be put into the dormitories at the old chapel to summon the head attendants on either side, who alone have keys to unlock the exit doors. All the floors of the single rooms used by patients of dirty habits should be made impervious to urine, and every day well rubbed with beeswax and turpentine.

The means of extinguishing a fire on its inception should be entirely re-constructed. Here and there are a few old-fashioned leathern buckets placed in a box, some of them will not hold water, and none of them are able to be filled. The

ordinary fire buckets should be supplied in their stead, and in the place of two there should be at least four ready filled with water, and used for no other purpose. They should also be kept close to, if not in the dormitories. The small fire-engines in glass cases are practically useless. There is no regular fire drill, and no nurse could say with confidence that she could attach the hose to the internal hydrants. There is no fire alarm, and no electric means of summoning assistance. In some wards there are telephones, but not in most. At the kitchen the range is too small, and the scullery is an inconvenient room, which is often full of steam. Both want white-washing and general renovation, and both ought to be kept cleaner and neater.

We have already alluded to the deaths from phthisis. The only other frequent cause was general paralysis, from which disease 20 men and 3 women died. The Coroner held one inquest on the body of a man who was found, *post-mortem*, with broken ribs, but the verdict was death from general paralysis.

Post-mortem examination was made in 78 per cent. of the deaths; in seven cases bed sores existed, and there was one patient in bed to-day who had a bed sore. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint to-day, but 9 males and 1 female have been treated by the former method on 64 and 11 occasions, and for 473 and 80 hours respectively; whilst mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 4 men and 1 woman on 51 and 6 occasions, the total duration being 839 hours for the men, and 63 for the women. The reasons assigned being in all cases surgical, and the means used are the camisole and leather gloves, the latter can no longer be employed. The serious casualties have been five, but all were accidentally caused. The only epidemic or zymotic diseases which have appeared have been facial erysipelas and scarlet fever, both of which have been already mentioned.

The attendants are 22 men and 21 women by day, and 3 of each sex by night. The duration of service is fairly satisfactory ; but if the nurses' sitting room was made more comfortable, it might be found possible to retain them longer in the Asylum service ; as it is, 10 out of the 24 have not yet been here a year. Two nurses were discharged for ill-treating a patient, but no one else was dismissed for any cause since the last visit.

There is no patient now considered to be actively suicidal. There are 46 patients suffering from epilepsy, and a like number from general paralysis, of the former 23, and of the latter 34 are males. We do not approve of the division down the centre of the room in the special supervision dormitories. We see no advantage in it, and it effectually prevents "continuous" supervision, and prevents the attendant from going quickly from one side of the room to the other. At church, last Sunday, nearly 200 were present.

We regret to find that there is only one service a month for the Roman Catholic patients, whilst the average number of patients able to attend is 35. Very few patients are entirely confined to the airing courts. The entertainments are attended by about 190 patients. The patients employed are returned to us as 172 males and 183 females, but 95 of the men are ward cleaners only, and 63 women are in the same way employed ; 60 men work on the land, 32 women work at the laundry, 15 in the kitchen, and the rest knit or sew. The remainder of the men are employed in various trades.

We hope that arrangements will be made, whereby the head attendants, or, in their unavoidable absence, their properly appointed deputies be always present at the general bathing.

W. E. FRERE, } Commissioners
REGINALD SOUTHEY, } in Lunacy.

NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM,

JULY 18TH, 1896.

We have to-day visited this Asylum, and are able to give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found it.

Of the suggestions made by our colleagues at their visit in November last, we find that easy chairs and sofas have been provided in several wards on the female side; that a weekly fire drill for the nurses has been established, and fire buckets provided and placed in boxes in several of the dormitories; that bookcases have been fixed in all the wards, and books provided in sufficient quantity; and that the floors of many of the day rooms, dormitories, and single rooms have been stained and varnished.

In addition to these improvements, we find that a supplemental hospital ward for some eight patients on each side has been made by the conversion of dormitories, and that the dormitories of No. 5 male ward have been improved by the removal of the partition wall between these rooms and the passage.

The recreation room for the female attendants has been re-furnished, and now looks bright and comfortable, and is, we are told, much frequented.

There are to-day on the Asylum books 220 males and 252 female patients (total 472), while 30 males are boarded out at the Durham County Asylum, and 15 females in the Sunderland Borough Asylum.

Since the above-mentioned visit of our colleagues the admissions have been 107 (59 males and 48 females), the discharges 90 (56 males and 34 females), and the deaths 45, in the proportion of 29 males to 16 females. The deaths were all from natural causes, but in 29 per cent. death resulted from general paralysis, and in 20 per cent. from phthisis, and one death occurred from erysipelas. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in the satisfactory percentage of 78 of the

deaths, and revealed the existence of bed sores in 9 per cent. of the patients who died.

One inquest was held in the case of a woman who died from phthisis, and had sustained some self-inflicted injuries to the head, which was not, however, considered contributory to her death.

The death rate for 1895 was 11·5 per cent. on the average numbers resident—that for males being 17·6 per cent., that for women 5·9.

The average percentage of deaths during the five years ending 1895 is 10·7, being somewhat higher than the average rate in county and borough asylums.

The recovery rate for 1895 was, for both sexes, 40 per cent. of the admissions.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion appears to have been resorted to in the cases of two males only, on 14 occasions, and for a total of 107 hours.

Two serious, but non-fatal, casualties have occurred since the Asylum was last visited. In one case a female sustained a fracture of the femur by a fall whilst being taken to bed. We saw her in bed to-day. In the other case a male patient sustained fractures of three ribs during a struggle with attendants. The patient alleged to us that the injury was due to a blow from one of the attendants. The Committee had previously enquired into the case, but there was no allegation by the patient at that enquiry that he had been struck by the attendant, and our further investigation satisfied us that the injury resulted from a fall during what was, apparently, an unavoidably struggle.

With the exception of one case of erysipelas, the Asylum has been free from any disease of an infectious character. The general health appeared to be good.

There are at present among the patients 45 epileptics, 41 general paralytics, and 2 actively suicidal. The suicidal and epileptic patients all sleep under constant supervision.

The returns of useful employment are satisfactory, and indicate that 70 per cent. of each sex do useful work; but of these 40 per cent. of the men and 26 of the women work only in the wards.

Enquiring into the means of exercise, we find that 31 per cent. of the men and no women walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; that 50 per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women walk out daily beyond the airing courts; and that no men and less than 5 per cent. of the women are altogether confined to these courts.

We saw every patient on the Asylum books with the exception of one woman, who was out on trial. They were quiet and well-behaved during our inspection, and were neat and tidy in dress and appearance. With the exception of the above-mentioned charge, we had no complaint of ill-usage, while several spoke gratefully of their care and treatment. We were pleased to notice that no patient was wearing a strong dress.

We saw the dinner served in the hall to 120 male and 132 female patients. The fare was broth, with preserve pudding and bread and cheese. It appeared to be fairly well appreciated, and the behaviour of the patients was satisfactory.

We found all parts of the Asylum in excellent order—the day rooms bright and cheerful, and some of them provided with pianos, bagatelle boards, and other means of amusement. The dormitories and bedding were clean and in proper condition; some of the dormitories, however, appeared to be over-crowded.

We would suggest, for the favourable consideration of the Committee, the casing in of the towel rollers and other points of suspension in the lobbies and lavatories, the removal of all urinals, and an extension of the process of staining and varnishing to the epileptic dormitories, and to dormitory No. 1 on the female side. The recreation room for the male

attendants struck us as being dull and cheerless, and might, at no great cost, be rendered more attractive by the provision of comfortable chairs and of pictures. Its appearance was in marked contrast with the bright room for the nurses.

There are 23 attendants on each side for day duty, and the night staff, which consists of four of each sex, has been increased by one attendant on each side to meet the night nursing in the newly-opened supplemental hospital wards.

About 30 per cent. of the attendants have been here less than a year, but 26 per cent. show over five years' service.

Enquiry into the general bathing of the patients elicits that, on the female side, the deputy to the Chief Nurse is present continuously at all the general bathing. On the male side the arrangements are not so satisfactory, and we hope that the system adopted on the other side will be extended to the males.

Our inspection included a visit to the new buildings now in course of construction. We find the buildings for the accommodation of patients nearly all roofed in; but a strike among the plasterers is preventing further progress with the inside work. The detached hospital is in the same forward state; but the kitchens and other administrative offices, as well as the recreation hall and chapel, have only the foundations in.

The results of *post-mortem* examinations are fully recorded, and the case books generally carefully kept. When the older cases are brought forward into more recent books, as is now being done, the arrears will be made up, and, we are sure, will not be suffered to recur.

G. HAROLD URMSON, } Commissioners
F. NEEDHAM, } in Lunacy.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

19TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Thirty-first Annual Report with the Statistical Tables for the year 1895.

On the 1st of January, 1895, there were 470 patients (219 men and 251 women) on the books of the Asylum; and on the 31st of December there were 493 patients (viz., 238 men and 255 women). The average daily number resident in 1895 was 484 (viz., 233 men and 251 women), and the total number under treatment was 604 (viz., 304 men and 300 women), as against 463 and 565 respectively in 1894.

The admissions were 134 (viz., 85 men and 49 women).

The discharges were 55, of which number 40 were "recovered," 12 were "relieved," and 3 were "not improved."

The percentage of recoveries, as calculated on the admissions, was 29·8 (viz., 18·8 men and 48·9 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 56 (viz., 41 men and 15 women), and represent a percentage of 11·5 (viz., 17·6 men and 5·9 women) of the average daily number resident, and 9·27 (viz., 13·16 men and 5·0 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 2,849 admissions (viz., 1,521 men and 1,328 women), of whom 357 (viz., 148 men and 209 women) were re-admissions, having been certified as insane at least once previously and sent to this Asylum. Of the 2,849 admissions, 935 (viz., 423 men and 512 women),

or a percentage of 32·8 (viz., 27·8 men and 38·6 women) have been discharged recovered ; 594 (viz., 319 men and 275 women) have been discharged relieved or not improved and 827 (viz., 541 men and 286 women) have died, leaving as has been stated 493 on the books of the Asylum on the 31st day of December, 1895, being an increase of 23 patients for the previous year.

This increase, together with the increase of 21 in 1894, has still further overcrowded the already crowded condition of the Asylum, and to relieve it 30 male patients were, on Feb. 12th, sent to the Durham County Asylum, and 15 female patients on Feb. 14, to the Sunderland Borough Asylum as out-boarders.

Of the admissions it will be seen by reference to Table XI., that 26 cases (viz., 19 males and 7 females) were suffering from general paralysis, 4 males and 2 females were epileptic, 4 males were the subjects of congenital defect, and their were 6 cases of senile insanity, and 6 other cases with organic brain disease—all incurable cases—which probably accounts for the fact that, our recovery rate is a little lower than it has been during the previous three years.

The death rate has again been high, as will be seen by reference to Table V., and it will be there observed that out of the 56 deaths, 23 (viz., 20 males and 3 females) were due to general paralysis, and 11 males to consumption.

The Coroner held an inquest in the case of a male patient, D. J., who was admitted on July 29th, suffering from general paralysis, and who died on October 22nd, his death being complicated by the existence of fractured ribs, discovered at the *post-mortem* examination—the left third and fourth ribs had been fractured close to the breast bone and were united by recent callus ; on the right side the fifth and sixth ribs were fractured midway between the breast bone and their angles, and were partially united; and the tenth of this side was the seat of a very old firmly united fracture. None of these fractures had penetrated the lungs. This case was fully

investigated by the Coroner and the Committee of Visitors, and no blame was ascribed by them to the attendants. The patient was an exceedingly excited case, and on several occasions after paroxysms of frenzy he was examined, as well as his condition would permit, for injury to his chest, but none was detected during life.

The general health of the patients during the past year has not been good, there having been a greater number than usual of minor ailments, and in October a case of scarlet fever occurred in a male patient, which was followed by a second case. These two male patients were isolated in that portion of the farm buildings used for this purpose, and both made good recoveries. The fever was not of a severe type, and, I believe, the infection was brought into the Asylum by the friends of the patient, scarlet fever being then very prevalent in that part of Newcastle where they resided.

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 38 instances, *intemperance in drink* in 41 instances, and *hereditary predisposition* in 38 instances.

The conduct of the attendants, nurses, and servants, has been good, with one exception—two nurses were dismissed for striking a patient who had attacked one of them and blacked her eye.

My fellow-officers continue to assist me greatly in the management of the Asylum by their constant efforts to work for its good and the welfare of the patients, and to them my thanks are due, and I beg also to thank the Committee for their kindness and courtesy to me 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 1895.

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1895	219	251	470
	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the Year	77	41	118
Re-admitted during the Year.....	8	8	16
	85	49	134
Total under treatment	304	300	604
Discharged—			
Recovered	16	24	40
Relieved	6	6	12
Not Improved	3	...	3
Died	41	15	56
Total discharged and died.....	66	45	111
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1895	238	255	493
Average number daily resident	233	251	484
*Persons under care during the Year	304	298	602
†Persons admitted.....	85	47	132
Persons recovered	16	24	40
Transferred from other Asylums.....	2	...	2
Transferred to other Asylums	3	2	5

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE II.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1895.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 30½ Years	1,373	1,119	2,492
Re-admitted	148	209	357
Total number admitted.....	1,521	1,328	2,849
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged—			
Recovered	423	512	935
Relieved	165	157	322
Not Improved	154	118	272
Died	541	286	827
Total number discharged and died during 30½ Years	1,283	1,073	2,356
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1895	238	255	493
Average number daily resident during 30½ years ...	133·1	145·3	278·6
Transferred from other asylums	54	31	85
Transferred to other asylums	158	98	256

TABLE IIa.,

Showing the Admissions and Recoveries of Persons from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1895 (30½ years).

	M.	F.	Total.
Persons admitted during the 30½ Years.....	1,373	1,119	2,492
*Persons discharged recovered during the same period, being 31·8 per cent. of persons admitted	372	421	793
Of whom were re-admitted relapsed	73	105	178
Recovered persons who have not relapsed	299	316	615
Relapsed persons discharged recovered	30	43	73
†Net recovered persons, being 27·6 per cent. of persons admitted	329	359	688

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to cases which may include the same individual more than once. Re-admission applies only to re-admission into this Asylum.

† *I.e.*, Recovered persons, sane at the present time, so far as the Asylum statistics show.

TABLE VI.,

Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1895.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 1 month .....	...	...	...	4	1	5
From 1 to 3 months	1	...	1	7	1	8
„ 3 to 6 „	7	5	12	1	...	1
„ 6 to 9 „	5	10	15	4	3	7
„ 9 to 12 „	2	5	7	4	...	4
„ 1 to 2 years .....	...	2	2	5	2	7
„ 2 to 3 „	1	...	1	4	...	4
„ 3 to 4 „ .....	...	...	...	2	3	5
„ 4 to 5 „ .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
„ 5 to 10 „ .....	...	..	...	4	3	7
„ 10 to 15 „ .....	...	1	1	3	1	4
„ 15 to 20 „ .....	...	..	...	2	...	2
„ 20 to 25 „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 25 to 30 „ .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	16	24	40	41	15	56

TABLE VII.,

Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1895.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.											
	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
FIRST CLASS—First attack, and within three months of admission.....	30	14	44	8	9	17	5	2	7	13	5	18
SECOND CLASS—First attack, upwards of three months and within twelve months of admission	15	11	26	...	3	3	1	2	3	11	4	15
THIRD CLASS—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission.....	14	17	31	8	8	16	1	2	3	4	1	5
FOURTH CLASS—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission..	24	7	31	...	4	4	2	...	2	13	5	18
Not known.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	85	49	134	16	24	40	9	6	15	41	15	56

TABLE VIII,
Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1895, and of those remaining in the Asylum.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUM.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
From 5 years to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 "	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" 15 "	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...
" 20 "	6	9	15	2	6	8	1	2	3	5	8	10	11	21	...
" 25 "	7	3	10	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	22	15	37	...
" 30 "	10	3	13	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	28	19	47	...
" 35 "	15	10	25	3	2	5	3	2	5	7	10	38	37	75	...
" 40 "	7	6	13	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	53	...
" 45 "	8	2	10	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	40	63	...
" 50 "	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	36	64	...
" 55 "	13	1	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	34	...
" 60 "	3	3	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	39	...
" 65 "	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26	...
" 70 "	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	...
" 75 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...
" 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
" 85 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 95 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	85	49	134	16	24	40	9	6	15	41	15	238	255	493	

TABLE IX.,

Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1895, and in those remaining in the Asylum.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUM.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Married	39	19	58	7	13	20	2	2	4	16	4	20	91	95	186
Single	34	18	52	7	10	17	7	2	9	17	3	20	126	118	244
Widowed.....	12	11	23	2	1	3	...	2	2	8	8	16	19	38	57
Unknown .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Total.....	85	49	134	16	24	40	9	6	15	41	15	56	238	255	493

TABLE X,
Showing the Ascribed Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1895.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.					
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Total.	Not Recovered.		Total.			
				M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
MORAL—Domestic trouble, &c.	8	8	16	2	3	5	1	1	2	6	4	10
Adverse circumstances, &c.	14	1	15	4	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	2
Mental anxiety, worry, &c.	1	6	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	3
Religious excitement. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love affairs, &c. . . . .	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright, nervous shock, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL—Intemperance (in drink)	32	9	41	5	3	8	3	1	4	16	3	19
Intemperance (sexual)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self abuse (sexual) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over exertion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident or Injury	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pregnancy . . . . .	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition, &c. . . . .	...	8	8	...	7	7	...	2	2	...	...	...
Lactation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders . . . . .	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Puberty . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation, &c.	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Old age	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other bodily disorders	9	8	17	3	1	4	1	...	1	3	3	6
Previous attacks	14	14	28	8	7	15	2	2	4	2	1	3
Hereditary influence, ascertained	24	14	38	4	10	14	1	1	1	6	1	7
Congenital defect, ascertained	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other ascertained causes	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
Unknown	10	1	11	1	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	7

TABLE XI,

Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1895, and the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in those remaining on the 31st December, 1895.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUM.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" " with Epilepsy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
" " without Epilepsy	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	8	21
Epilepsy acquired	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	15	33
General Paralysis of the Insane	19	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	12	38
Mania—												
Acute	18	19	37	6	12	18	4	1	5	57	96	153
Chronic	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	51	41	92
Recurrent	5	2	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	10	11
A Potu	5	2	7	3	3	6	3	...	3	3	3	6
Puerperal .....	...	4	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	11	11
Senile	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Melancholia—												
Acute	11	3	14	1	1	2	4	...	4	14	19	33
Chronic	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Recurrent	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
A Potu .....	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	4
Puerperal .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Senile .....	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dementia—												
Primary	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	8	3	11
Secondary	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	36
Senile	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	...	4
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, Coarse Brain Diseases, &c.)	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	...	7
Not Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85	49	134	16	24	40	41	15	56	238	255	493

TABLE XIII.,

Showing the Gain or Loss in weight of each Patient Discharged Recovered during the Year 1895. (Exclusive of one Case in which there was a special reason for not ascertaining the weight on admission.)

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.	
							st.	lb	st.	lb
1539.....	120	1	5	13½	6	11	...	11½	...	...
2519.....	9	28	7	12	8	2	..	4	...	...
2581.....	2	25	7	11	8	7	...	10	...	...
2567.....	4	19	8	1	7	9	...	...	...	6
2521.....	10	15	8	7½	8	11	...	3½	...	...
2571.....	6	10	9	1	10	12	1	11	...	...
2613.....	3	4	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...
2574.....	5	19	8	...	8	9	...	9	...	...
2605.....	2	24	8	4	8	3½	..	...	...	0½
2546.....	10	6	6	4	7	8	1	4	...	...
2612.....	4	7	8	13	8	11	...	...	...	2
2547.....	11	10	6	3	8	2	1	13	...	...
2632.....	2	7	7	13½	8	11	...	11½	...	...
2597.....	5	25	7	4	8	6	1	2	...	...
2627.....	2	19	6	6	7	...	..	8	...	...
2589.....	6	17	7	12	8	4	...	6	...	...
2194.....	47	21	10	...	11	4	1	4	..	...
2561.....	9	2	8	3	8	3	...	..	...	...
2481.....	19	28	6	6	7	12	1	6	...	...
2608.....	6	12	6	11	7	9	...	12	...	...
2604.....	7	28	7	12	8	2½	...	4½	...	...
2416.....	15	17	9	2½	10	...	...	11½	...	...
2621.....	6	7	6	4	7	5	1	1	...	...
2598.....	9	24	8	10	10	9	1	13	...	...
2648.....	4	15	7	2½	8	7	1	4½	...	...
2603.....	9	3	11	6	11	10	...	4	...	...
2624.....	6	26	9	12	10	9	...	11	...	...
2653.....	4	7	7	10	8	7	...	11	...	...
2638.....	5	10	6	8	6	4	...	...	...	4
2682.....	2	10	7	12	8	2	...	4	...	...
2665.....	6	1	8	10	8	1	...	...	...	9
2656.....	6	26	6	7	7	7	1	...	...	...
2641.....	7	23	9	10	10	6	...	10	...	..
2688.....	3	28	8	13	9	2	...	3	...	...
2691.....	3	27	10	12	11	...	...	2	...	...
2675.....	4	29	7	9½	8	1	...	5½	...	...
2654.....	7	7	6	6	8	2	1	10	...	...
2609.....	11	13	7	4	7	5	...	1	...	...
2610.....	11	18	8	12	9	9	..	11	..	...

TABLE XIV.,

Showing the Average number of Patients occupied usefully during 1895, and the nature of their respective occupations on the 31st December, 1895.

	M.	F.	Total.
Average number per day of Patients occupied usefully during 1895	162	180	342
Number employed usefully on the 31st December, and how employed :—			
Assisting Attendants and Nurses	101	61	162
Garden, Farm, and Grounds	51	...	51
Engineers	2	...	2
Joiners	2	...	2
Shoemakers	4	...	4
Painters	1	...	1
Tailors	1	...	1
Upholsterers	3	...	3
Embroidery ... .. .	...	3	3
Knitting ... .. .	...	36	36
Sewing ... .. .	...	37	37
Laundry ... .. .	...	31	31
Kitchen ... .. .	...	14	14
Total	165	182	347
Excited	20	25	45
In bed and feeble	38	30	68
Idlers	15	18	33
On leave ... .. .	...	...	...
Total	238	255	493

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year ending 31st March, 1896.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Less Sales.	Net Weekly Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions 	3,482 7 4	79 2 11	2 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Clothing 	894 5 3	18 5 2	0 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Salaries and Wages 	3,384 14 5	.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries 	1,152 17 0	0 6 6	0 10 $\frac{7}{8}$
Surgery and Dispensary 	65 2 11	.....	0 0 $\frac{5}{8}$
Wines, Spirits, and Porter 	84 10 6	0 5 0	0 0 $\frac{6}{8}$
Furniture and Bedding 	618 5 11	2 1 11	0 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Garden and Farm 	489 2 4	30 0 0	0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Miscellanies 	575 15 11	4 14 0	0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Total 	10,792 9 9 <i>10,747 1 7</i>	134 15 6	8 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Building and Repairs... 	1,505 18 11	12 9 0	1 1 $\frac{2}{8}$

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, 1896.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income.						
1896.—March 31st.						
To Cash.—House Rent	20	16	0			
" " Goods Sold	7	19	0			
" " Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1,590	8	3			
" " From Private and Out-County Patients' Maintenance Account	268	10	1			
" " Fire Insurance Claim	4	10	0	1,892	3	4
" " Balance (due from Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), to be included in next precept for Alterations and Repairs Account	120	16	4			
" " (due from Iron Chapel and No. 5 Ward Account)	567	2	0	687	18	4
Total				2,580	1	8
Expenditure.						
1895.—April 1st.						
By Balance (due from Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	238	10	8			
" " (due from Iron Chapel and No. 5 Ward Account)	835	12	1	1,074	2	9
1896.—March 31st.						
By Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	244	1	11			
" Ordinary Repairs	426	18	0			
" Wages	247	3	10			
" Pensions	499	6	10	1,417	10	7
" Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	30	17	1			
" South Gosforth Urban District Council — claim for making road adjoining Asylum						
" Estate	57	11	3			
Total				2,580	1	8

May, 1896.—Examined and found correct,

RICHARD HENRY HOLMES, F.C.A., MAYOR'S AUDITOR.
 W. M. LYON, } CITY AUDITORS.
 J. G. ALDER, }

DAVID BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

APPENDIX III.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CITY ASYLUM—DIET TABLE.

	DINNER—1 P.M.										SUPPER—6.15 P.M.				
	Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.		Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.		Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	
Sunday	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday.....	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday.	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday ...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saturday ...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 25lb. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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No.	Date	Particulars
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