

Fourth annual report of the Inverness District Lunatic Asylum : May 1868.

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FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

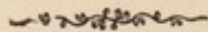
INVERNESS DISTRICT LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

MAY 1868.

INVERNESS:
PRINTED AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

1868.

INVERNESS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY, 1867-68.



I. For Inverness-shire and the Burgh of Inverness.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON, Esquire, Principal Sheriff-Substitute
of Inverness-shire, *Chairman*.

Lord LOVAT, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Inverness.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER, Convener of said County.

ARTHUR FORBES, Esquire of Culloden.

Colonel HUGH INGLIS of Kingsmills.

JAMES MURRAY GRANT, Esquire of Glenmoriston.

FOUNTAINE WALKER, Esquire of Foyers.

Captain JOHN FRASER of Balnain.

Bailie DALLAS, Senior Bailie of Inverness.

Bailie SIMPSON, Second Bailie of Inverness.

II. For Ross and Cromarty Shires and the Burghs therein.

Sir KENNETH S. MACKENZIE of Gairloch, Bart.

R. B. Æ. MACLEOD, Esquire of Cadboll.

ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esquire of Ardross, M.P.

COLIN LYON-MACKENZIE, Esquire of St Martins.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Esquire of Tulloch.

JOHN MACKENZIE, Esquire of Eileanach, M.D.

HECTOR MUNRO, Esquire, Provost of Dingwall.

JOHN MACLEOD, Esquire, Provost of Tain.

III. For Sutherland and the Burgh of Dornoch.

GEORGE LOCH, Esquire of Embo.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND FRASER, Esquire, Dornoch.

IV. For the County and Burgh of Nairn.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Boath, Bart.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER STABLES, Esquire, Cawdor Castle.

Clerk and Treasurer.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Solicitor, Inverness.

Consulting Physicians.

J. J. ROSS, M.D., Inverness.

JOHN WILSON, M.D., Inverness.

Asylum Staff.

Medical Superintendent THOMAS AITKEN, M.D.

Medical Assistant D. CASSIDY, M.B.

Chaplain Rev. ALEX. MACGREGOR.

House Steward Mr DAVID MACRAE.

Matron Miss ISABELLA ROSS.

Head Attendant Mr D. MACLENNAN.

Farm Steward and Gardener Mr C. FINDLAY.

INVERNESS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY

1867-68.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INVERNESS DISTRICT BOARD

OF LUNACY.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, September 6th, 1867.

Since the visit of 23d March the following admissions have taken place:—

PRIVATE.	PAUPER.		TOTAL.
M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.
2 1	14	11	28
...

The form of the mental malady is registered as having been mania in 18 cases, melancholia in 7, dementia in 2, and idiocy in 1; but it would appear that in a considerable number it had already become incurable. The patients at this date are 134 males and 110 females, of whom only 9 males and 8 females are deemed curable. The patients discharged are as follows:—

PRIVATE.	PAUPER.		TOTAL.
M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.
1 2	6	4	13
...

Of these cases 12 were recoveries, and 1 was transferred to Montrose Asylum. There is no patient absent on probation, and no unrecovered case has been removed. Eight deaths have taken place, 2 of males and 6 of females, all parochial patients. The cause of death was phthisis in 1 case, and various chronic maladies in the remaining 7. The average age at death was 56 years.

The present sanitary condition of the establishment is on the whole favourable. Only 4 males and 3 females are confined to bed from sickness; but 14 males and 25 females are kept in the house by medical order, and of these 9 males and 6 females are under special medical treatment for bodily ailments. A considerable number of the patients present the aspect of depressed vital powers, and the administration of extra articles of diet is deemed necessary in many cases on this account. It is, however, doubtful whether this necessity arises from the dietary being insufficient in quantity or from the mode of cooking being defective. The dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of bread, broth, and dumpling, all in abundant quantity, but the broth was very poor in animal constituents.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and in excellent order, but its general aspect was bare and unhome-like. There continues to be a great want of objects of decoration and interest, such as prints, statuettes, flowers, birds, books, newspapers, and other periodicals. The papering of the walls of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, and supplying the windows with light valances of gaily coloured calico, would effect a very great improvement in the appearance of the wards, which would react most favourably on the condition of the patients. It is extremely desirable that immediate steps were taken in the direction here indicated, and an appeal to the public for assistance could scarcely fail to meet with a favourable response.

There is also great room for an extension of the means of recreation and amusement, which are at present nearly entirely limited to the weekly dance. A bowling green and cricket ground are, however, being formed, but it is stated that the patients show very little inclination for out-door sports. This fact is so little in accordance with the habits of the people, and with the experience of other Asylums, as to lead to the suspicion that some local causes are in operation which indispose to active exertion. The preparation of the food has already been alluded to as a possible cause of the low vital tone displayed by many of the patients. Another possible cause may be the water, which is principally collected by surface drainage, and which is again in insufficient quantity for bathing and flushing the drains. Whether its quality is such as to fit it for culinary and drinking purposes, or whether it is danger-

ously contaminated by organic matter, should be at once ascertained by chemical analysis. Sufficient doubt as to the cause of the epidemic fever which prevailed about a year ago in the establishment, and which is alluded to in last report, exists to make this course desirable. It would be well also to lose no time in thoroughly draining all the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum.

The bedding throughout the house was clean and well-kept, but the sheets were generally much worn. Steps are, however, being taken to renew them. Night nursing continues to be attended with excellent results, the number of wet beds on the male and female sides being usually about 3 or 4 respectively. The significance of this fact can only be duly appreciated when the nature of the community is taken into account; and this element must always be considered in forming a judgment of the general results which have been attained. The previous habits of many of the patients have been such that a good deal has been gained when they have been taught to sit on seats.

The day clothing was sufficient, and although frequently much patched, otherwise in good order.

In some parts of the establishment considerable excitement was caused by the visit of the Commissioner, and to such a degree as to induce a fear that the irritability of the nervous system is not sufficiently dissipated by exercise in the open air. In the female workroom this was especially the case; and indeed it was stated that the occurrence of excitement in one patient is so apt to spread to the rest, that the advantages of a general workroom are thereby in a considerable degree neutralised. This excitability must, however, be regarded as abnormal and capable of removal, either by improved diet or increased exercise. No patient was in seclusion, but the register contains ten entries of its application since last visit. The longest period was for seven days, and the cause either attacking attendants, using threatening language, or breaking glass. Only one strong dress is in use, and only one bed is furnished with quilted coverings. Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but the nails should be more frequently cut.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that while great difficulties have been overcome, and the general condition of the establishment is extremely creditable to Dr Aitken, there is still a great deal to be accomplished in the way of acting on the mental

faculties of the patients. Their previous training renders them little amenable to influences which are found very salutary in southern Asylums. Few of them, for instance, seem capable of reading anything beyond those portions of the Bible or Psalms which they have learned to repeat in a sort of mechanical fashion. Hence the more need to have recourse to pic-nics, excursions, and other amusements into which they are capable of entering, in order to break the monotony of their existence. It is true few are curable, but many are capable of deriving both benefit and pleasure from sources of this kind.

It is extremely desirable that the terraces in front of the house were levelled and fenced, so as to afford increased facilities for air and exercise in its immediate vicinity; without this aid the walled airing-courts must be regarded as too small for the necessities of the establishment.

Several accidents, generally of a slight nature, have occurred since last inspection; but in one case the neck of the femur appears to have been broken, and in another some suspicion of maltreatment by two of the female attendants led to their discharge. Another female attendant was discharged for being late, and one left to be married. Only one change took place among the male attendants, and this was due to bad health.

The various registers are carefully kept.

JAMES COXE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14th & 21st March 1868.

The interior of this Asylum was found, at both the above dates, in excellent order, clean, comfortable, well ventilated—except at one point—and generally well-lighted. Disappointment was, however, created by the wild, unreclaimed state of the grounds immediately surrounding the house. Considerable portions of the hill-side are under cultivation; and the whole farm yielded last year 1000 stones hay, 20 quarters corn, and 160 bolls potatoes. Nine

acres were in turnips. The whole produce, including the rent for pasturage and the price of pigs, realising about £160. These results are satisfactory, but it is matter for inquiry whether the labour be not too exclusively bestowed upon the out-field, to the neglect, or at least to the postponement, of more important work. No advance has been made towards the formation of the terrace in front, previously adverted to; a portion of the bank facing the entrance has been removed, but vast mounds remain, obstructing light and air, which, at the present rate of progress, will deform the approach for years to come; and the ill-kept state of the vicinity of the offices was discreditable, and, considering the number of articles left about, dangerous. The old as well as the new pig-styes are still in operation, and large collections of manure fill the courts, the effluvia from which may not prove insalubrious, but is certainly most un-savoury. Large numbers of pigs are now kept.

Seventy-eight men are now employed usefully, and by a slight addition to the staff—which is, however, in the proportion of one attendant to eleven patients—the number of those actively occupied might be increased. The workmen at present consist of 1 joiner, 1 plumber, 3 stokers, 3 shoemakers, 2 farm-servants, 2 messengers, and 60 labourers and domestic servants. Of 103 industrial females, 9 are engaged in laundry, 4 in kitchen work, and 90 in sewing or domestic services.

The recreation hall is now used as a workroom. It contained 40 patients when the inspection took place, and presented a busy and animated scene. It is most satisfactory to find that no male patient is now restricted to the airing-yard; 16 females require this restriction, but 46 take exercise in the grounds, and 44 men and 39 women go beyond the boundaries. Eight individuals enjoy parole. It must be noted here that no general promenade has yet been made, and that when more extended exercise is permitted the inmates must go along the public road.

Considerable excitement followed the visit, but, on the whole, the deportment of the patients was quiet and cheerful. It is obvious, however, that the type of mental disease prevailing here is more active, irritable, perhaps intractable, than what prevails elsewhere. Another peculiarity, that of the extreme pallidity of the patients on both sides of the house, calls for observation. The external signs of anæmia and low vitality were so striking that,

with the co-operation of the medical officers, an inquiry was extemporised on the subject. Of 34 males taken in succession during the personal examination, 1 had a florid, 13 a natural, and 20 a pallid or etiolated aspect. Of the same individuals the pulse was full or strong in 4, feeble or small in 30. Of 24 females the face was florid in 1, natural in 10, pale in 13; the pulse was full or strong in 4, small or feeble in 20. These features are certainly not accidental. They do not appear to depend upon existing circumstances. The patients enjoy a large amount of exercise in the open air; attention is paid to ventilation, warmth, clothing, cleanliness; the dietary is that sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy, and the food is now better cooked than at last visit, and a large number, 50 individuals, are allowed extra food, wine, whisky, &c. It is worthy of observation, however, that the most successful medication is stated to include abundant nourishment and tonics. The large proportion of melancholics and dements admitted since last visit—21 to 13 imbeciles and maniacs—must likewise be kept in view. This condition may be connected with the hereditary tendencies, the previous diet, the etiolation resulting from the imperfectly-lighted dwellings of the patients; but whatever the cause, a thorough examination into its nature and influence is recommended to the medical officers.

Two of the day-rooms appeared rather crowded. The dormitories were well arranged and cheerful, but the vast extent of unornamented and unpapered wall in most of the apartments of both of these classes is painful to the eye. The bedding was clean, well exposed to the air, and sufficient. The weight of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pairs blankets and a coverlet, the allowance to each bed, was 19 lbs. 2 oz. Brushes are provided for the men in proportion of 1 to 5; for the women in that of 1 to 3. One towel is issued per week for every 2 or 3 patients. Each patient is bathed once a-week, 3 using the same water. Sheets are used as bath towels. The body clothes were good and generally neat. The dress of some of the females was very smart, and of all clean. A substantial dinner was fairly served to 116 men and 81 women during the inspection. It consisted of good broth and 4 ounces of beef, and a large allowance of potatoes, which were not of good quality. The hall was inconveniently crowded, the tables too close, and the narrow entrances leads to some confusion when the patients are assembled and dismissed. The sudden

excitement of one individual, and the difficulty experienced in removing him, confirmed these observations; the event, however, at the same time, illustrated the good discipline established in the community, as the offender met neither support nor sympathy.

The Asylum contains at present 144 males and 122 females, being an increase of 22 in the resident numbers since last visit. No patient is at present absent, but the Medical Superintendent proposes that two should leave on probation in the course of the ensuing week. Of those at present under treatment 7 are private cases; so that as the estimated accommodation was 300, there are still 41 vacancies.

47 are regarded as acute cases; not more, however, than 26 are curable, and of these 19 are under medical treatment for mental affections. The drugs chiefly used are iron and nux vomica. Except in one case, bromid. potass. has not proved useful in epilepsy. Phosph. ferri, cerium, *ætea racemosa*, sulph. strychniæ have not been tried. Iodid. potass., opiates, and chlorodyne have been used without benefit. Compulsory alimentation is effected by means of the stomach pump. Deodorization by carbolic acid or chloride of lime is occasionally resorted to. The dangerous class is estimated at 30. Except contusions in epileptics, and a sprain received in an abortive attempt to escape, there have, however, been no accidents. Only two individuals have required seclusion, and no strong dresses are now worn.

70 men and 55 women attend amusements. These have consisted during the present season of a weekly ball, four lectures, and two readings. A club, or social reunion, has been formed for games, conversation, &c., and promises well. Additions have been made to the library, but the collection is still small. A half-holiday per week is allowed to all the patients employed within the house.

Since 6th September 1867, 35 persons have been admitted, all of whom were chargeable to parishes within the district. Four were transferred from other Asylums. Of the entrants, 1 was sent half-naked; 4 dirty in person, and dirty and ragged in clothes, 3 of these being lousy; 1 male wore a petticoat, his legs being contracted and touching the chin. Since the above date 7 patients have been discharged recovered, and 6 have died. Death is attributed in 2 cases to phthisis, in 1 to chronic bronchitis, in 1 to pneumonia, in 1 to tubercular peritonitis, and in 1 to general para-

lysis. The age of several of the deceased could not be ascertained. Three entered the Asylum in 1864, 1 in 1866, and 1 in 1867.

The books, registers, and orders are accurately kept.

The only changes in the staff necessitated by culpability have been the discharge of R. M. for insubordination, and J. M. for improper conduct.

The foregoing observations, while implying satisfaction with the state of the establishment, lead to the following recommendations :—

I. The ill-ventilated part of the building adverted to is the chapel. There a heavy disagreeable smell, evidently proceeding from the kitchen, is at all times perceptible. In summer it is especially offensive. Immediate steps should be taken to remedy this evil.

II. The darkness of the passage from E ward to chapel, &c., might be lessened by the introduction of glass panels in the doors.

III. Strenuous efforts should forthwith be made to remove the earth mound close to the entrance, to construct a promenade around the limits of the grounds, a bowling-green, cricket ground, and to plant evergreens, so as to relieve the bareness and monotony around the building. The ornamental character of these improvements may be regarded as accidental: their beneficial influence on the minds of the inmates renders them absolutely necessary.

IV. It might be prudent to try the effect of a very decided departure from the present dietary of the patients, with a view to remove the bodily condition alluded to; and it is recommended that, when this is done, pork should be largely used. In place of selling the pigs reared on the farm, they should be consumed in the establishment.

V. The pillows should be increased in number or in size.

VI. Public readings are strongly recommended as a cheap, ready, and generally acceptable amusement.

W. A. F. BROWNE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

**Abstract of the Proceedings of the House and
Visiting Committee**

OF THE

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,

For the Year 1867-68.

COMMITTEE FOR 1867-68.

Chairman—SHERIFF THOMSON.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER, Convener
of the County of Inverness.

ARTHUR FORBES, Esq. of Culloden.

FOUNTAIN WALKER, Esq. of Foyers.

JOHN FRASER, Esq. of Balnain.

Dr JOHN MACKENZIE of Eileanach.

W. A. STABLES, Esq., Cawdor Castle.

C. LYON-MACKENZIE, Esq. of St Martins.

Bailie DALLAS, Inverness, and

Bailie SIMPSON, Inverness.

This Committee was appointed at the Annual Meeting of the District Board on the 5th July 1867, and held its first meeting on the 9th of that month. As empowered by the Board, they examined the certificates of qualification and character of three candidates for the situation of resident engineer and plumber for the Asylum—in room of David Logan, lately resigned—and preferred those of David Scott, Inverness, who was appointed with the same salary as his predecessor (£60 a-year), with house accommodation, coals, gas, and vegetables from the garden. The Committee also examined and approved of a plan and specification by Mr William Paterson, C.E., Inverness, for carrying away the surplus sewage from the Asylum, through the farm of Mile-end; empowered him to procure the requisite tile pipes, and to employ a competent contractor to cut the trenches and lay the drains. At the next meeting the Committee investigated a complaint which had been made as to the supply of certain of the provisions supplied to the House.

They likewise empowered Dr Aitken to have the chimney of the retort-house at the gas works raised, in terms of a tender therefor, approved of by the architect; and for the safety of the patients the steps leading to the chapel and recreation hall in the Asylum widened and protected by a guard-rail.

Besides minutely inspecting the House, with the inmates and servants, as was done at all other meetings, arrangements were made by the Committee, at their meeting on the 18th August, for providing the west entrance lodge, which had recently before been assigned as a residence to one of the keepers and his family, with water, to be conveyed to it in earthen pipes, a matter which had to be deferred; and at the same meeting Dr Aitken was permitted to order a quantity of sheeting and materials for renewing the mattresses and bedding, and to procure tenders for the construction of a hatch off the scullery for cleaning the smoke flues, and for a new coal slip required from the outer court to the central coal-cellar.

On the 9th November 1867 the Committee held a long meeting, examining the samples of goods and provisions tendered upon contract for a year from Martinmas last, and after a careful scrutiny, almost all the tradesmen with whom the Board had previously dealt were continued, both on account of the cheapness and superior quality of their goods.

The Asylum, and all its inmates, were again minutely inspected by the Committee on the 22d January last, upon which occasion also—upon a representation from the Medical Superintendent that some of the furniture and utensils, including a large quantity of the enamelled soup basins, were worn out, he was authorised to have them renewed; and, as recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy, he was empowered to have a thermometer placed in each dormitory and day-room. Dr Aitken having also produced a tender from Mr John Russel, slater in Inverness, for the repair of the slater and plumber works of the roofs, which had suffered much from the heats of the previous summer and the tempestuous weather of last winter, he was, on consideration, authorised to accept the same, and to see the works executed in terms of a specification prepared by the resident plumber. The insurance of the Asylum buildings against fire was, on the advice of Mr Matthews, the architect, ordered to be increased, and means to be taken for improving the flues in the laundry, and for lining

them with fire, instead of common bricks, and for the more easy and efficient cleaning of the pipes between the gasometer and purifiers in the gas-house.

At the Committee's meeting on the 14th April last, the Medical Superintendent, on account of the rapid increase of pauper patients in the establishment, was authorised to order thirty additional iron bedsteads, with a quantity of blanketing, sheeting, and bed-covers, and to order the removal from the House of several of the male private patients. He was likewise permitted, on account of the good services and characters of the head male and female attendants, slightly to increase their salaries; and to procure for the use of the patients a set of balls, bats, and wickets, for the game of cricket, and to lay out part of the out-door premises as a play ground. At the same meeting the Committee had under their notice the subject of the purchase of a pair of horses for working the farm, but deferred it for the present, and authorised the farm to be worked and the crops laid down by hired labour on contract. The Committee likewise authorised Dr Aitken to direct the whole manual labour of the patients at his disposal to the enlargement and securing the embankments of the water reservoirs at the summit of the hill behind the Asylum, and Colonel Fraser-Tytler, as convener of the Special Committee appointed to superintend and increase the supply of water to the Asylum, was requested to confer with Mr W. Paterson, C.E., and to obtain from him a sketch for the proper enlargement of the reservoir, with a probable estimate of the cost of its construction, for the consideration of the District Board.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.
OF THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 18th May 1867 amounted to 247 and since that date 67 patients have been admitted, showing an increase of one over the admissions of the preceding year. Of these, 29 males and 29 females were received directly from parishes; 1 male and 2 females were transferred from other Asylums, and 5 males and 1 female were private patients. Of the 67 patients however, only 37—12 males and 15 females—were regarded as curable, and now as in former years, the greater proportion of cases have proved little amenable to treatment. In one instance, the patient voluntarily sought the protection of the Asylum, and he was about to be admitted under clause V of the Second Amendment to the Lunacy Act, but before the necessary legal steps could be taken, the disease suddenly assumed a form so acute that it became imperative on his friends to place him in seclusion in the usual manner.

An attempt has been made to ascertain the causes chiefly determining the seclusion of patients during the past year, and so far as can be made out of the 35 males—5 had exhibited violence, 13 were regarded as dangerous, 2 were epileptic and dangerous, 7 suicidal, and 2 incapable of taking care of themselves. Of the 22 females—4 were violent, 11 dangerous, 3 troublesome, 8 suicidal, 4 incapable of taking care of themselves, and 2 offensive to public decency. In a great number of cases, it would therefore appear, it is only when the individuals become aggressive that it is thought

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 18th May 1867 amounted to 241, and since that date 67 patients have been admitted, showing an increase of one over the admissions of the preceding year. Of these, 29 males and 29 females were received directly from parishes; 1 male and 2 females were transferred from other Asylums, and 5 males and 1 female were private patients. Of the 67 patients, however, only 27—12 males and 15 females—were regarded as curable, and now, as in former years, the greater proportion of cases have proved little amenable to treatment. In one instance, the patient voluntarily sought the protection of the Asylum, and he was about to be admitted under clause 7 of the Second Amendment to the Lunacy Act, but before the necessary legal steps could be taken, the disease suddenly assumed a form so acute that it became imperative on his friends to place him in seclusion in the usual manner.

An attempt has been made to ascertain the causes chiefly determining the seclusion of patients during the past year, and so far as can be made out, of the 35 males—5 had exhibited violence, 19 were regarded as dangerous, 2 were epileptic and dangerous, 7 suicidal, and 2 incapable of taking care of themselves. Of the 32 females—4 were violent, 11 dangerous, 3 troublesome, 8 suicidal, 4 incapable of taking care of themselves, and 2 offensive to public decency. In a great number of cases, it would therefore appear, it is only when the individuals become aggressive that it is thought

requisite they should be placed under treatment. But to act exclusively on such grounds is undoubtedly erroneous, limiting to a very great extent the usefulness of Asylums; and though more enlarged views are abroad on this point, the public require still to make an important step, and to understand that it is necessary to seclude the individual because he is insane. If this principle were acted upon it would be for the benefit of the community. Often it unknowingly is so, for in many instances in which the patient is reported violent, he has only been mismanaged, and the symptom which, when at large, is the most prominent, at once passes away under the judicious management of an Asylum. There is little doubt that it is from failing to act upon the principle just enunciated that the number of hopeless cases have increased in many places, to such an extent as to seriously alarm those who take an interest in this important question. The more ready detection and efficient supervision now exercised over the lunatic poor does not explain the apparent increase of mental disease, and it cannot be too clearly pointed out that, to keep down the number of the insane—whatever may be the means ultimately resorted to for their care, they should, during the first invasion of the malady, be dealt with in the same prompt and efficient manner as the poor labouring under ordinary bodily diseases.

One of the most striking features in the Asylum is the great disparity in the proportion of the sexes, there being at the present date 146 males and 122 females. This difference, however, has been found to depend not upon the greater number of men admitted, but chiefly from the numerous deaths amongst the females, from their advanced age, the condition in which they were admitted, and the greater tendency amongst them to phthisis and other exhausting diseases. The great increase of male pauper lunatics will, more or less, early necessitate the dismissal of the private cases, which the District Board of Lunacy, with that earnest desire to meet, so far as possible, the demands of the district, allowed to be placed here under treatment so long as accommodation could be provided for them.

Of the 67 patients admitted, 18 males and 15 females were in good health, 10 males and 9 females in fair health, and 7 males and 7 females in weak health. One woman arrived in a state of such extreme exhaustion that she survived only a few days; and in regard

to admissions, it is impossible to avoid reference to the condition in which patients are sent. Some of them come long distances very imperfectly clothed, and one woman in this state arrived here during the coldest time of spring from the extreme limits of the District. Attention has also frequently been directed to the mode in which female patients are conveyed to the Asylum. Frequently they are not accompanied by one of their own sex, and are compelled to take long journeys in charge of those who cannot bestow upon them the care they require. Such a practice cannot be too strongly reprobated, and it is unnecessary to point out its undoubted impropriety. It may, therefore, be well to state, for the information of Inspectors of Poor, that the report returned to the General Board of Lunacy of the "Condition of Patients on Admission," contains not only facts regarding their physical condition, but also the amount of clothing, the state of cleanliness, and the mode of their transference here, either with reference to attendance or restraint.

Of 25 patients discharged, 11 males and 9 females were restored to health, 2 were removed to other Asylums, and 3 left on probation. On account, however, of the greater number of curable cases having been admitted within the last three months, only 7 of the recoveries, or 24 per cent., belong to the year's admissions—a very small proportion in comparison to that attained during the preceding twelve months, though the difference is satisfactorily explained by the reason just stated. The shortest period of residence in the Asylum was 1 month, the longest 3 years. Previous to their admission, 4 of the patients had been insane for 1 week, 1 for 2 weeks, 2 for 3 weeks, 4 for 1 month, 3 for 2 months, 1 for 4 months, 1 for 5 months, 1 for a year; but of the history of the remaining three individuals no trustworthy information could be obtained, though the evidence would lead to the belief that the disease was of recent origin. One of the cases dismissed offered an extremely apt illustration of how persistently a delusion may hold its place and determine the actions of the individual, when, so far as can be ascertained, the mind is in other respects healthy. A man, a small crofter, disturbed and rendered profoundly unhappy by the sudden death of his brother, when engaged at work imagined he beheld our Saviour descend from the clouds, and announce to him that, in consequence of the railway

passing three times through the grounds of a neighbouring proprietor, not only his property but the whole of the Black Isle had been conferred upon him. Preparing actively to assert his claims on this to him Divine announcement, he was sent to the Asylum, and at first proved extremely unmanageable. Gradually, however, becoming familiar with his surroundings, he entered another phase—he insisted upon the truth of what he said, but was prepared to wait until those around him and the world at large were convinced. After many months it was evident he no longer cared to discuss his delusion; and after a still longer period had elapsed, he gave such evidence of the recognition of his error that his dismissal was determined upon. This, however, is only an instance, and has been quoted as such, of the strange motives governing individuals of a morbid temperament, and which, taking root in a mind less open and excitable, might have given rise to acts totally inexplicable.

The dismissal of patients on probation has been adopted in four cases. As this will now frequently have to be done to meet the necessities of the District, it is to be regretted that the supervision over the insane who live *en famille* is not more satisfactory. Those who associate daily with the insane, who know all the responsibilities connected with their management, what vigilance is requisite to obtain the necessary forbearance towards them, what attention to eradicate the habits they have acquired, naturally hesitate to put away from them those entrusted to their care; especially as they belong to the class incapable of explaining any improper treatment to which they may be subjected. There is no doubt that strong objections do exist to the persons to whom the insane, when at large, are entrusted, for unfortunately they are not individuals who can be expected to be actuated by higher motives, or to whom education may have supplied the place of principle. Such a grave defect as this must impress every one, and though every credit deserves to be given for the energetic attempts at the supervision of the insane in private dwellings, still this supervision must be regarded as insufficient. So far as can be made out, the parochial Medical Officer visits the patients once a quarter; the Deputy-Commissioners in some places once a-year, but in the more outlying districts once in two years; and the Inspector of Poor from time to time. No one, however, will say that this is adequate to the claims of the individuals upon public attention, and there cannot be a doubt that here,

as in all similar questions, to make the means of inspection now provided sufficient, there must be centralisation. The patients in private houses in nearly all parishes are not so numerous but they might be grouped, so as to be easy of access to the parochial medical officer, who at least ought to visit them as often as the inmates of the poorhouse, and inspectors would then be more certain that the money going to those taking charge of the insane poor was really expended upon them. If such an arrangement as this could be made within a short distance from the Asylum, it would be still better, by rendering the trial and interchange of cases easy; but as this perhaps could only be accomplished in a few instances, such a plan as that indicated above would undoubtedly prove by far the most satisfactory.

The number of deaths during the year have been 13, or 4.22 per cent. upon the total number resident. Calculated in relation to the sexes, it amounts to 3.5 per cent. upon the males; and 5 per cent. upon the females. Amongst the deaths was that of the only general paralytic, a rare form of insanity in this district, as only two have been admitted since the opening of the Asylum. The disease was somewhat rapid in its course, lasting only about ten months. The delusions were also extremely characteristic, and conditioned by the humble position in which the patient had lived; and with a triumphant and self-confident air, he used to declare that he was "the Lord of heaven and earth, and of all the men, and all the cattle, and all the 'sheeps,' and all the cows, and all the deer, and all the dogs"—the most valuable possessions with which he was acquainted. During the year, death has also broken up one of the most interesting associations in the Asylum, which afforded a striking illustration of one of the most peculiar laws governing the human mind. Two brothers, far advanced in dementia—though never actively exhibiting any of those family ties which might be expected to bind them, never even speaking to each other—became, apparently from old habit, inseparable. By some of those peculiarities whose origin it is impossible to discover, two other patients, both demented, associated themselves with them. They never spoke or gave the slightest sign of recognition, or appeared to be of the slightest comfort or assistance to each other; but wherever the one was the others were sure to be seen, and they had apparently recog-

nised the elder brother as the motive power of the group. If he rose they rose, if he walked they did so also, the one quite close behind the other, and stepping with the precision of well-trained soldiers. They followed him round tables, into the most inaccessible corners, in and out of rooms, stopped when he did, moved their arms in the same way, pinched their chin in a similar fashion, stared over each others' shoulders with unmoved countenances into the same looking-glass; stood before the same window, and even acts over which so little control comes to be exercised as winking, appeared to be performed with the same wonderful simultaneity. Strange to say, the second brother was the connecting-link between the elder and the other patients, for at his decease the association was dissolved, and though the attempt was made to continue it, it was not possible to do so.

Such may be regarded as an apt illustration of the power of imitation acting morbidly. The faculty, however, is one specially taken advantage of in the treatment of the insane, but it is more particularly through it that the efforts to reach the blunted mind of the idiot and imbecile has been rendered so successful. Few opportunities, and little time, indeed, exists in an establishment like this for attempts to elevate those so low in the intellectual scale, but the following account of a patient still resident here will show how the laws of the healthy mind are practically applied to the cure and treatment of those whose minds are defective. W. M'A., a dangerous and degraded imbecile, who had attempted to kill his sister with a spade, was brought to the Asylum the picture of the most abject terror, starting and spasmodically seizing his fellow-patients at the slightest noise. During the night he never slept, but sat up in bed begging he might not be left alone, and imploring, by look and gesture, protection from, he believed, impending death. This dread had become so strong, that it was almost an instinct, and when startled by any sudden noise, or approached threateningly by any of his neighbours, he seemed to avert the blow he anticipated by that dull, stupid, powerless look observed in animals when any danger they cannot resist surrounds them. For months he continued in this unhappy state, but at length attached himself to an attendant, followed his every look and gesture, and, crouching in a corner, watched the domestic operations of the ward. After weeks of observation, he began to carry buckets

of water for those cleaning the rooms and corridors, looked upon his doing so as a kind of triumph, and was always seen, in imitation of the workers, with his jacket off. Next he assisted spontaneously in taking the clothes to and from the laundry, and from this he was promoted to attending to one or two single bedrooms. Shortly afterwards he commenced to take a delight in watching the repairing of the clothing, and began to imitate the act of sewing, and then to sew. In consequence of this he was promoted to the tailor's shop, and spends his days in sewing on buttons, in which he takes inordinate delight. He has even become vain, refuses to aid in such occupation as washing floors, is proud of displaying his hands, which are always remarkable for their softness and whiteness. In this case, it will be observed, the performing of so simple an act as carrying a bucket of water was the commencement of all subsequent progress, a proof that in the lowest as well as in the greatest minds no trifle is unimportant.

Another important application of the principle just illustrated consists in the attempts made during the past two years to reclaim the chronically excited, mischievous, and degraded, and those about to enter these states. At the opening of the Asylum such cases composed a large proportion of the population, but by first engrafting new habits upon them, by the aid and vigilance of the night attendants, and then removing them, one by one, to dormitories, where the observing of the quiet of others induced quietude in them, fourteen patients of the very worst tendencies have now become, from requiring almost constant attention, useful members of the community. The cure of four patients at least, during the two last years, can be distinctly dated from the permission given them to sleep in dormitories; and it is deserving of notice, that in two cases the recoveries were influenced by the kindness of an attendant, who voluntarily sacrificed her own comfort to test the promise of a maniac—restless, noisy, and destructive during the night—who engaged to conduct herself with propriety if permitted to sleep with her fellow-patients. In another instance the violence of a patient, arising out of a delusion connected with one of the officers, was misinterpreted into general violence, and it was on this account thought judicious to confine her to a single room. The admission, however, of numerous new cases necessitated her removal to a dormitory, and from that moment she began to

improve. From the evidence therefore collected, there appears to be little doubt that the worst habits of patients are fostered by isolation during the night, and that if we except the sick, the homicidal, and a varying proportion of the epileptic, there are few patients who may not sleep in association, and who are not actually benefited by it. It appears, in fact, to induce an earlier return to normal habits in those about to become convalescent; it positively, in many instances, induces repose when other means have failed; it prevents those who have a tendency to be destructive, degraded, and noisy during the night from becoming so; and as evidence of its economy, it may be mentioned that in this Asylum it is rare to be informed that any destruction of bedding has taken place.

In my last report I took occasion to refer to the influence of ancient superstition upon the delusions of the patients, and it may not therefore be uninteresting to point out, in contrast to this, how readily morbid mental phenomena are moulded by current events, two marked instances of which have come under notice. In one of these, a diligent and steady labourer, exhausted by a hæmorrhoidal discharge, becomes suddenly depressed, hears solemn warnings addressed to him personally from the pulpit, and is under the influence of witchcraft. From time to time he labours under attacks of mania, during which his suspicions take another form, and he observes Fenians flitting about the hillside, whom he is bound to keep constantly under observation. In another instance, a shepherd, of irregular habits, took every opportunity of declaiming against the proposal made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the dog-tax, pronounced it an imposition, and endeavoured to rally those around "to stand by him," and they would resist a demand which he characterised in terms decidedly unparliamentary. Such instances are only another illustration of the statement made by a great French alienist, that it is possible to write the history of a period from the delusions of the patients admitted into Asylums. The efforts made to occupy the inmates have been attended with more than usual success, but there still remains a large proportion of cases which, either from habits of self-indulgence, idleness, or positive refusal to work, it is impossible to employ, although it is gratifying to think that the number of these is gradually decreasing. The efforts to obtain amusement for the inmates have been more encouraging, and this is believed to be principally the result

of endeavouring to make the meetings more of a social character. During the year the weekly balls have been continued, several lectures have been delivered, public readings have been got up, with unusual success, and there have been concerts and soirees. A new source of pleasure has also been supplied by the founding of a social club, at which from 40 to 50 of the more intelligent patients attend, and talk, play cards, dominoes, draughts, chess, and indulge in gossip. A variety of games, however, continues a desideratum, but it is hoped that it will be possible to supply this before the winter season returns. A cricket club has just been started, and it is proposed to make an effort to get up a band, a great want here, as it prevents the extemporisation of many amusements which would otherwise be possible during the winter months, when, from the exposed situation of the Asylum, the inmates are much confined to the house. It would prove also eminently serviceable in summer, during the out-door demonstrations.

The religious services are, as formerly, conducted alternately in English and Gaelic by the Rev. Mr Macgregor, whose ministrations and kindness are highly appreciated by the patients. The number attending the services have increased, and on the last Sunday of the Asylum year 111 males and 76 females were present. Morning prayers continue to be read at 8 o'clock, and the average attendance amounts to 98 males and 53 females.

Few additions have been made to the library, but several periodicals taken in afford pleasure to those who take an interest in reading. It is to be regretted, however, that the tone of the cheaper publications are so sensational and unsuitable for those whose minds are in a morbid condition. The only newspaper received is the *Scotsman*, and I have again to thank Fountaine Walker, Esq. of Foyers, for continuing to forward weekly *The Illustrated London News*.

Some additions have been made to the ornamentation of the house, and at the present time 30 pictures are ready for hanging. Donations, however, both of these and of books, papers, &c., would prove extremely acceptable.

The apparatus in the different departments have upon the whole continued to give satisfaction, though the boilers for heating the west end of the building scarcely acted so efficiently as in former years, and on several occasions, during the coldest part of

the season, the temperature in the sick ward and ward C was scarcely, if at all increased, and the dormitory in ward K was extremely cold. The cause of this cannot be spoken of very confidently, but is believed by the engineer, to a very great extent, to be due to the rust accumulating in the pipes and thus to a great extent absorbing the heat. The flues surrounding the cooking boilers and those of the laundry have required repair and slight alteration; since this was done some economy in fuel has been attained, and they have appeared to act with more efficiency. A trap has been made in the floor of the scullery for the purpose of cleaning the flues surrounding the central heating boilers and cooking apparatus, which has proved a great convenience. It has also been thought of advantage to substitute a copper coil for the iron one in the hot water cistern in the laundry, heated by the exhaust steam from the steam engine, as notwithstanding the care taken to avoid it, the iron coil was gradually destroyed by rust, and the pipes cracking after they become thin, permitted the water to pass along the tubes into the piston of the engine and rendering it uneasy in its working, threatened to injure it permanently.

From the farm manager's (Mr Findlay) report it would appear that improvements continue to be made within the grounds, thus, in addition to the ordinary garden and farm work, the central farm road has been pushed an additional 296 yards nearer the top of the hill, and though a good deal of labour is required for its completion, it is sufficient to give access to the fields on its south-west side. Land drains to the extent of 658 yards have been put in, and the south-east bank of the pond, from which a slight leakage was suspected, repaired. The removal of the heavy earth bank in front of the Asylum is still carried on, but that part of it lying to the east of the principal entrance has been entirely taken away, and it has been calculated that not less than 3000 cubic yards have been removed by the aid of the portable railway, which has proved of invaluable service in the work. Some progress has been made in grubbing up the whins, and besides this a number of the larger boulders have been blasted and cleared away from the arable land. It is, however, a matter of regret that it has not been found possible to lay out the terrace in front of the Asylum, but it is hoped that during the autumn it will be possible to accomplish the work, not only im-

portant as regards the amenity of the building, but still more as a promenade for such patients, as, from age and other infirmities, cannot go far from the building.

In completing this report, I beg to lay before the District Board of Lunacy the reports of the Visiting Commissioners, and an abstract of the proceedings of the House and Visiting Committee, and I have to offer my thanks to the District Board of Lunacy for their constant support and kindness, and their readiness to grant me permission to carry out whatever seemed beneficial for the comfort of the patients.

Only one important change has taken place in the staff, the election of Dr Cassidy to the situation of Medical Assistant. The appointment has proved in every way satisfactory, and Dr Cassidy has done everything in his power to perform his duties efficiently, and to promote whatever it was believed would conduce to the comfort and amusement of the inmates. The other officials have, upon the whole, performed their duties well, and the minor changes amongst them will be found recorded in the reports of the Visiting Commissioners. It is also pleasing to be able to state that the past year has been unvaried by any grave accident, and that progress continues to be made in the development of the resources of the institution.

THOS. AITKEN.

16th May 1868.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.
GENERAL RESULTS OF YEAR ENDING 18TH MAY 1867.

TOTAL.	Females.	Males.	
241	108	133	Total number resident 18th May 1867
58	29	29	Admitted from Parishes
3	2	1	Transferred from other Asylums
6	1	5	Private Patients
308	140	168	Total number under Treatment
			M. F. T.
			Discharged Recovered 11 9 20
			Transferred 2 0 2
			Died 6 7 13
			Probation 3 0 3
38	16	22	Decrease in number 22 16 38
270	124	146	Total number resident 15th May 1865
254	...	...	Average number resident during the year

TABLE II.
AGES OF PATIENTS.

TOTAL.	Females.	Males.	
2	2	0	Between 15 and 20
11	2	9	20 and 30
18	5	11	" 30 and 40
17	10	7	" 40 and 50
10	6	4	" 50 and 60
4	2	2	" 60 and 70
2	2	0	" 70 and 80
2	0	2	Unknown
67	32	35	

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

GENERAL RESULTS OF YEAR ENDING 18TH MAY 1867.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Total number resident 18th May 1867	133	108	241
Admitted from Parishes	29	29	58
Transferred from other Asylums	1	2	3
Private Patients	5	1	6
Total number under Treatment	168	140	308
	M.	F.	T.
Discharged Recovered	11	9	20
Transferred	2	0	2
Died	6	7	13
Probation	3	0	3
Decrease in number	22	16	38
Total number resident 15th May 1868	146	124	270
Average number resident during the year	...	...	254

TABLE II.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20	0	5	5
" 20 and 30	9	2	11
" 30 and 40	11	5	16
" 40 and 50	7	10	17
" 50 and 60	4	6	10
" 60 and 70	2	2	4
" 70 and 80	0	2	2
Unknown	2	0	2
	35	32	67

TABLE III.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
SEX OF PATIENTS.					
		Admitted.	Recovered.	Removed.	Died.
Males	.	35	11	5	6
Females	.	32	9	0	7

TABLE IV.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Married	.	11	13	24
Unmarried	.	23	16	39
Widowed	.	1	3	4

TABLE V.

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Carpenter	.	2	0	2
Clergyman	.	1	0	1
Cooper	.	1	0	1
Crofter	.	1	2	3
Clerk	.	1	0	1
Domestic Servants	.	0	13	13
Drover	.	1	0	1
Farm Servant's Wife	.	0	1	1
Farm Grieve's Wife	.	0	1	1
Fisherman	.	2	0	2
Gardener	.	1	0	1
Governess	.	0	1	1
Joiner's Wife	.	0	1	1
Labourer	.	11	0	11
Labourer's Wife	.	0	1	1
Mason	.	1	0	1
Mason's Wife	.	0	1	1
Merchant	.	2	1	3
Mill Worker	.	0	1	1
Out-door Workers	.	0	6	6
Salesman	.	1	0	1
Schoolmaster	.	1	0	1

TABLE V.—Continued.

SEX OF PATIENTS	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Schoolmistress	0	1	1
Seamstress	0	1	1
Shoemaker	2	0	2
Shoemaker's Wife	0	1	1
Shepherd	2	0	2
Tailor	1	0	1
Telegraph Clerk	1	0	1
Of no Occupation	3	0	3
Total	35	32	67

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amenorrhœa	0	2	2
Congenital	4	2	6
Critical period of life	0	3	3
Continued ill-health	3	0	3
Death of master	1	0	1
Death of child	0	2	2
Disappointment in love	2	0	2
Disappointment in marriage	0	1	1
Disappointment at non-promotion	1	0	1
Detection in aiding an intrigue	0	1	1
Destitution	0	2	2
Domestic troubles	0	3	3
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Excitement at prospect of examination	1	0	1
Fright	0	1	1
Hereditary	2	2	4
Hysteria	0	1	1
Hypochondriasis	1	0	1
Intemperance	3	0	3
Injury to head	2	0	2
Irritation at paternal reproof	1	0	1
Masturbation	1	0	1
Pecuniary embarrassments	0	1	1
Puerperal	0	2	2
Religious excitement	5	6	11
Shock from fall	1	0	1
Unknown	6	3	9
Total	35	32	67

TABLE VII.

FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy	1	0	1
Imbecility	2	2	4
Dementia	6	1	7
Mania	16	12	28
" with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Melancholia	8	15	23
" Suicidal	1	2	3
	35	32	67

TABLE VIII.

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY TENDENCY.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Hereditary tendency	4	7	11
No hereditary tendency	18	16	34
Unknown	13	9	22
	35	32	67

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Less than 1 Year	21	26	47
From 1 to 2 Years	2	0	2
" 2 to 5 "	1	2	3
" 5 to 10 "	2	1	3
" 25 to 30 "	1	0	1
Congenital	2	1	3
Unknown	6	2	8
	35	32	67

TABLE X.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	Males	Females	TOTAL	I.	II.	More.	Un-known.
Males	1	0	1	28	6	0	1
Females	2	3	5	20	10	2	0
	3	3	6				

TABLE XI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION OF PATIENTS.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Well educated	9	5	14
Can read only	11	9	20
Can read and write	10	12	22
Cannot read or write	4	4	8
Unknown	1	2	3
	35	32	67

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Disease of metacarpal bones	0	1	1
Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Exhaustion	0	1	1
Heart disease and gangrene	0	1	1
Lumbar abscess	1	0	1
Phthisis	1	2	3
Pneumonia	1	0	1
Paralysis	0	1	1
General paralysis	1	0	1
Tubercular peritonitis	1	0	1
	6	7	13

TABLE XIV.
SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 15TH MAY 1868.

MADE BY FEMALES.	REPAIRED BY FEMALES.	Shoemaker's Work. MADE.
327 Shirts.	329 Aprons.	56 Prs. Carpet Shoes
417 Flannel Shirts.	574 Gowns.	3 Prs. Strong Boots
111 Drawers.	1924 Shirts.	2 Prs. do. Shoes.
448 Pairs Stockings	838 Chemises.	REPAIRED.
71 Gowns.	1118 Flannels.	1846 Boots & Shoes.
194 Petticoats.	925 Sheets.	Tailor's Work. MADE.
255 Chemises.	74 Loose Beds.	5 Prs. Trousers.
267 Day-caps.	4410 Stockings.	1 Coat.
79 Night-caps.	517 Bolster Cases.	1 Vest.
113 Bed-gowns.	1089 Drawers.	182 Prs. Drawers.
268 Aprons.	335 Day-caps.	REPAIRED.
20 Shirts (strong Linen.)	70 Blinds.	1263 Prs. Trousers.
94 Mattresses.	95 Stays.	971 Vests.
36 Bolsters.	363 Petticoats.	1057 Jackets.
136 Bolster Cases.	45 Mattress Cases.	55 Blinds.
463 Towels.	287 Bed-gowns.	20 Bed Covers.
551 Sheets.	80 Blankets.	Out-door Labour.
27 Loose Beds.	8 Linen Shirts Breasted.	Average No. of Men, 46.
3 Qultd. Blankets	154 Stockings foot'd	Description No. of
14 Table-cloths.	36 Table-cloths.	of days em-
50 Bed Covers.	104 Bed Covers.	Work. ployed.
81 Blankets.	8 Shawls.	D. H.
163 Handkerchiefs.	34 Night-caps.	Garden . . . 89 0
12 Shrouds.	29 Pillow Cases.	Farm . . . 107 7
6 Blinds.	34 Night-gowns.	Land improve-
6 WindowScreens	27 Bonnets.	ment . . . 18 2
84 Bonnets trim'd.	7 Carpets.	Stone Blasting 6 6
12 Pillow Cases.	3 Quilts.	Roads . . . 51 6
2 Easy Chairs covered.	48 Towels.	Excavation . 112 0
1 Box Cover.	6 Hearth Rugs.	Miscellaneous 133 3

TABLE XV.

PROVISIONS CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 15TH MAY 1868.

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING--				TOTAL.
	Aug. 18.	Nov. 18.	Feb. 18.	May 15.	
Apples and Nuts	...	98	...	...	98 lbs.
Barley	3096	3283	3148	3151	12,678 „
Bath Brick	15	17	22	10	64 bricks
Beef	11874	12996	14383	13857	53,110 lbs.
Beer (Table)	4450	4863	4168	3776	17,257 pints.
Beer (Bitter)	154	248	150	169	721 bot.
Blacking	154	142	176	295	767 cakes
Blacklead	113	218	193	275	799 „
Black Sugar	1	2	2	1	6 lbs.
Brandy	9	6	6	7	28 bot.
Bread	24224	24307	15612	15841	79,984 lbs.
Buns	...	480	244	200	924 No.
Butter	1104	1136	1147	1129	4,516 lbs.
Candles	26	27	53	46	152 „
Cheese	684	735	728	701	2,848 „
Coffee	25	20	21	19	85 „
Confections	5	4	4	4	17 „
Corn Flour	52	88	73	14	227 „
Currants	102	115	127	117	461 „
Currant Loaves	...	...	160	...	160 „
Flour	784	828	952	893	3,457 „
Gin	...	2	5	...	7 bot.
Ham	14	20	29	43	106 lbs.
Linseed Meal	13	42	23	28	106 „
Loaf Sugar	40	44	44	40	168 „
Matches	320	344	355	333	1,352 boxes.
Meal	8455	8733	8637	8626	34,451 lbs.
Milk	13539	15185	15765	16311	60,800 pints.
Mustard	10	5	2	40	57 lbs.
Mutton	319	667	109	313	1,408 „
Pease	841	917	912	903	3,573 „
Pepper	4	5	6	7	22 „
Pipeclay	248	308	384	362	1,302 cakes.
Polishing Paste	30	12	30	16	88 pots.
Porter	431	361	206	275	1,273 pints.
Potatoes	9269	9814	35515	36475	91,073 lbs.
Rice	29	145	49	15	238 „
Salt	1239	1245	1491	1172	5,147 „
Snuff	26	31	25	17	99 „

TABLE XV.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL.
	Aug. 18.	Nov. 18.	Feb. 18.	May 15.	
Soap (Hard)	956	930	972	1013	3,871 lbs.
Soap (Soft)	614	525	504	518	2,161 "
Soda	483	421	635	395	1,934 "
Starch	26	29	28	36	119 "
Suet	387	402	488	484	1,761 "
Sugar	1166	1203	1174	1204	4,747 "
Tea	243	246	261	267	1,017 "
Tobacco	82	111	87	90	370 "
Vegetables	2667	2683	2678	2810	10,838 "
Whisky	74	81	61	66	282 bot.
Wine (Port)	54	60	42	54	210 "
Wine (Sherry)	2	3	...	...	5 "
Butter	147	136	104	104	4,516 lbs.
Candles	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	701	738	684	...	2,848 "
Coffee	19	21	25	...	85 "
Confections	4	4	5	...	17 "
Corn Flour	14	73	52	...	327 "
Currants	117	127	102	...	461 "
Currant Leaves	...	160	...	...	160 "
Flour	893	952	784	...	3,457 "
Gin	...	2	...	...	7 bot.
Ham	43	20	14	...	106 lbs.
Linseed Meal	28	23	13	...	106 "
Loaf Sugar	40	44	40	...	168 "
Matches	333	355	320	...	1,352 boxes
Meal	8026	8637	8455	...	34,451 lbs.
Milk	16311	15765	13538	...	60,800 pints
Mustard	40	5	10	...	57 lbs.
Mutton	313	109	319	...	1,408 "
Pease	903	912	841	...	3,573 "
Pepper	7	6	4	...	32 "
Pipeclay	362	384	248	...	1,302 carcs.
Polishing Paste	16	30	30	...	88 pots
Porter	275	206	431	...	1,273 pints
Potatoes	36475	35515	9269	...	91,073 lbs.
Rice	15	49	29	...	238 "
Salt	1172	1491	1232	...	5,147 "
Sugar	17	25	25	...	92 "

