

Seventh annual report of the Inverness District Lunatic Asylum : May 1871.

Contributors

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SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INVERNESS DISTRICT LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

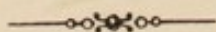


MAY 1871.

INVERNESS:
PRINTED AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

1871.

Inverness District Asylum, 1870-71.



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-TYTTLER, Convener of said County.

ARTHUR FORBES, Esquire of Culloden.

Colonel HUGH INGLIS of Kingsmills.

HUGH DAVIDSON, Esquire of Cantray.

FOUNTAIN WALKER, Esquire of Foyers.

Captain JOHN FRASER of Balnain.

The SENIOR BAILIE of Inverness.

The PROVOST of Inverness.

II. FOR ROSS & CROMARTY SHIRES & THE BURGHS THEREIN.

Sir KENNETH S. MACKENZIE of Gairloch, Bart.

R. B. Æ. MACLEOD, Esquire of Cadboll.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esquire of Kindeace.

Captain JAMES D. MACKENZIE of Finden.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON, Esquire of Tulloch.

Colonel W. G. H. ROSS of Cromarty.

The PROVOST of Dingwall.

Sir ROBERT R. MACKENZIE of Coul, Bart.

III. FOR SUTHERLAND AND THE BURGH OF DORNOCH.

GEORGE LOCH, Esquire of Embo, M.P.

SIDNEY HADWEN, Esquire of Balblair.

IV. FOR THE COUNTY AND BURGH OF NAIRN.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER DUNBAR of Boath, Bart.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER STABLES, Esq., Cawdor Castle.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Bank Agent, Inverness.

AUDITOR.

THOMAS FALCONER, Esq., Solicitor, Inverness.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

JOHN WILSON, M.D., Inverness | J. J. ROSS, M.D., Inverness.

ASYLUM STAFF.

Medical Superintendent	THOMAS AITKEN, M.D.
Medical Assistant	T. W. MACDOWALL, M.D.
Chaplain	Rev. ALEX. MACGREGOR.
Clerk and Storekeeper	Mr J. URQUHART.
Matron	Miss MACLAURIN.
Head Male Attendant	Mr D. MACLENNAN.
Head Female Attendant	Miss SUTHERLAND.
Farm Steward and Gardener	Mr C. FINDLAY.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INVERNESS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
25th November 1870.

The numbers at present on the register of the Asylum are 153 males and 125 females, of whom 1 male and 2 females are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 2d June are 30 admissions—13 males and 17 females; 23 discharges—12 males and 11 females; and 10 deaths—8 males and 2 females.

The condition of many of the patients on admission was far from satisfactory. No less than 16 were already in an incurable condition; the recovery of 7 was considered doubtful; and in 7 cases only were confident hopes entertained of restoration to sanity. Several were in a very feeble bodily condition, and 4 presented symptoms of phthisis. Of the patients discharged 17 had recovered, 2 were removed to other establishments, and 4 were taken home.

The causes of death were consumption in 7 cases, general paralysis in 2, and double pneumonia in 1. The predominance of consumption as a cause of death is again striking, but there is reason to think that in many of the cases the patient was already affected with the malady on admission, and, consequently, that its development was not owing to any sanitary defect in the building. This matter, however, should be carefully watched and studied.

The general appearance of the House continues to improve with the increasing number of articles of furniture and decoration. Several of the wards have now an aspect of considerable comfort, but a great deal remains to be done to bring the House, as a whole, up to the desirable standard. The beneficial effects of what has already been accomplished is seen in diminished excitement, in greater tranquillity, and in the smaller necessity for seclusion. One of the first matters which should now receive attention is the provision of cushions for the benches, especially in the wards occupied by the aged and infirm; and particular efforts should be directed to the decoration of the wards in which the more troublesome patients are placed, as from such efforts the most apparent benefit is likely to flow.

Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, but the Chapel is still pervaded by the smells of the kitchen. During the summer great inconvenience has been experienced from the scarcity of water; but some additional supply will, in future, be procurable from the adjoining estate; and it is hoped that if the rainfall were once sufficient to fill the pond or reservoir, the wants of the establishment would then be fully met. Should this not be the case, the question will assume a very serious aspect. Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention; and the patients of both sexes were, as a rule, neat and orderly in dress. The clothing, especially on the male side, was occasionally a good deal worn, and several of the mattresses were found out of repair; but this arose, not from neglect or oversight, but from the inability to overtake everything at once with a staff that had been very much thrown out of gear by the change of matron. There is now, however, every reason to hope that the female industrial department will be efficiently conducted. Already the zeal and energy of the new matron have produced very beneficial results, although the patients with whom she has to deal are frequently so untrained and uncouth that they have to be taught even the rudiments of civilized behaviour. The females at present industrially employed are 18 in housework, 8 in kitchen, 9 in the laundry, and 44 in the sewing-room. Of the males, 60 work in the grounds, and 35 are engaged in the House and workshops. The terrace in front of the House has now been levelled and put into order, and marked progress

has been made in clearing away the uneven ground at the main entrance. The land under cultivation consists of 6 acres of potato field, $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres corn field, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres turnip field, and 21 acres in grass. In the workshops there are 4 tailors, 4 shoemakers, and 1 carpenter.

The sanitary state of the inmates is at present fairly satisfactory. Two of each sex are confined to bed, and 30 men and 40 women are confined to the House by medical order. The physical appearance of the patients has materially improved; there is less pallor and less appearance of depressed vitality. This change is ascribed, and probably with justice, to the change which has been effected in the diet, which is now, perhaps, more in accordance with the habits and tastes of the people of the district than that formerly in use. The supply of green vegetables is much more abundant; but it has also to be taken into account that the broth is much better made, and is more nutritious than was formerly the case.

The results of treatment, as estimated by the proportion of recoveries, are favourable. The small extent to which recourse is had to seclusion, is satisfactory. At the visit, no patient was found secluded, and only six entries of seclusion occur in the register (applicable to five patients) since last inspection; for periods of 3 days, 3 days, 9 days, 14 days, and a few hours. The airing courts are little used, all the patients, with few exceptions, taking exercise in the general grounds. Mechanical restraint of a modified kind—that is by tightly fastening a shawl round the body—is used in the case of a female, to impede the free use of her hands; and the fear of self-mutilation leads to the continuance of restraint during the night in the case of the male noted in former Reports. Only one patient is not provided with a bedstead. Recreation and amusement meets with fair attention, and dances and other evening entertainments are regularly continued. There still, however, appears to be a dearth of pictorial and other amusing periodicals. The numbers attending Chapel are registered as 112 males and 56 females.

It is estimated that there are at present 21 vacant beds on the male, and 27 on the female, side. This being the case, and seeing that the tendency to increase in the parochial patients is not by any means decided, it might be well to consider whether private

patients should not be again admitted. The boon to the district would be great, and many cases might thus be prevented from being thrown upon the parish. And even should the demand for accommodation come to exceed the capabilities of the Asylum, it might then be worthy of consideration whether the wants and interests of the district should not be met by the erection of a few cottages on the Asylum grounds, in which certain of the industrial and more manageable of the patients would be accommodated. Extension in this manner could be cheaply and readily carried out.

The total number of attendants is 17 on the male, and 11 on the female, side, including the head attendants and night attendants. Since the 2d June, of the males, 3 emigrated to New Zealand, 2 were dismissed for drunkenness, 1 left on account of illness, and 1 of his own accord; of the females, 2 left from timidity, 1 was dismissed, and 5 went home or took other situations. These frequent changes are much to be regretted. The wages for the district appear to be adequate, being from £23 to £29 for the males, and from £10 to £14 for the females. A good many accidents, not of a very serious character, have occurred. It is probable that, with a more permanent staff, greater immunity in this respect would be achieved. The remoteness of the Asylum from the town, and from sources of extraneous amusement, is probably a not insignificant cause of the frequent changes among the attendants. The registers are carefully kept.

JAMES COXE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,

15th April 1871.

The total number of patients in the Institution is at present 271—148 males and 123 females. Of these, 3 males and 1 female are absent on probation.

Since last visit, 18 patients have been admitted—all pauper, and all chargeable to the parishes of the district. During the same period, 11 patients have been discharged and 14 have died. Nine of the patients discharged are entered as recovered. The 14 deaths were caused by phthisis in 5 instances; by pneumonia or bronchitis in 6; by marasmus and diarrhoea in 1; by epilepsy in 1; and by general paralysis in 1.

It is remarkable that consumption should continue to prevail so greatly in an Asylum which draws its population chiefly from those districts of Scotland in which that disease is believed to be of rare occurrence; and the more remarkable as ordinary inflammatory lung diseases appear to be equally prevalent and fatal, since 11 of the 14 deaths were caused by chest affections of one kind or another. If general paralysis were as common among the patients belonging to this district as among those belonging to many others, the whole death-rate would be excessively high. It is difficult to determine why phthisis and other pulmonary diseases should be so productive of death as they are in this Asylum; and it appears that the attention of the Medical Superintendent is actively directed to the subject. It would, perhaps, be desirable to give him facilities for ascertaining accurately the nature of the climate. The frequent bursting of the water pipes in winter may probably be accepted as indicating the occurrence of periods of exceptionally cold weather.

The appearance of the patients was regarded as showing that the efforts to improve their general sanitary condition have been so far successful. This, however, was thought to be more evident among the male than among the female patients, and, perhaps, is due to their being more in the open air. A great many of the patients belonging to this district lead at their own homes a life which is peculiarly an out-of-door one, and it is suggested that an effort should be made to have them more in the open air.

The case books, which are very satisfactorily kept, indicate a

careful medical treatment of the patients; but *post-mortem* examinations are not generally made.

97 males and 92 females are entered as employed in the following ways:—

WOMEN.

- 8 Planting Potatoes.
- 20 Assisting Attendants.
- 7 In the Kitchen.
- 9 In the Laundry.
- 42 Sewing.
- 6 Knitting.

MEN.

- 13 As Tailors, Shoemakers, Carpenters, or Plumbers.
- 17 Assisting Attendants and Storekeeper.
- 3 At the Stable & Piggeries.
- 4 As Stokers, as Messenger, or in Cutting Firewood.
- 60 As Gardeners or Labourers.

Five patients are on parole, and 116 males and 82 females dine in association. During the visit the men were seen at dinner, which consisted of fish, potatoes, bread, and beer. It was a well-cooked and well-served meal, and was eaten in perfect tranquillity.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains two entries since last visit, both referring to patients whose condition is well known to the Board. One of them wore a strait-jacket from the 14th January to the 18th March, during the day, but not during the night, to prevent self-mutilation, and the other was for three days in seclusion in consequence of being excited and troublesome. At present one patient wears a polka during the night to prevent self-mutilation; three patients wear strong dresses, but made and fastened in the ordinary way; and three use quilted bedcovers. No other forms of restraint or of special dress were in use, and no patient was found in seclusion. On the male side nearly all the patients were tranquil and contented, but among the females there was considerable excitement.

Ten attendants have left, two of them being dismissed for striking patients, and one for being out after hours.

The efficiency of the night-watching is shown in the fact that 39 patients require to be raised during the night, while there were nine wet beds this morning.

All parts of the House were, as usual, clean, and in excellent order. Many additions to the furniture and to the articles of decoration were observed; and it is understood that during the

summer months there is to be a considerable amount of papering and painting. It is suggested that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Ward A, should be provided with large mirrors. In a number of the mattresses the hair would be the better of teasing; and the glass shed over the boilers, which have been removed from the kitchen, should without delay be more efficiently ventilated.

It is interesting to know that the great majority of the patients when they reach the Asylum are well clothed and clean.

The general condition of the establishment is very creditable to those concerned in the management.

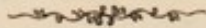
ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

Abstract of the Proceedings of the House and Visiting Committee

OF THE

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,

For the Year 1870-71.



COMMITTEE FOR 1870-71.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER.
PROVOST of INVERNESS.
Colonel HUGH INGLIS of Kingsmills.
R. B. Æ. MACLEOD of Cadboll.

Captain J. D. MACKENZIE of Findon.
W. A. STABLES, Cawdor Castle.
Bailie SIMPSON.
Sir R. R. MACKENZIE of Coul, Bart.

The Chairman to attend Meetings *ex officio*.

Colonel FRASER-TYTLER, *Chairman and Convener*.

The Committee met thrice during the year, the first meeting being held on the 30th day of August, for the purpose of inspecting the House, Garden, and Grounds, which were found in a satisfactory state. It having been reported that it was found necessary to commence the cartage of water on the 26th inst., some conversation took place on its deficiency, and the Clerk was instructed to communicate with Sir John Ramsden, or his agent, and ascertain whether he would allow surface drains to be made over the property of Dunain to lead surface water into the reservoir. Two more retorts being required for the Gas-house, they were ordered; and Dr Aitken was empowered to engage a head female attendant.

On the 5th of November the Committee again met, for the purpose of deciding the yearly contracts, extending from the 11th November 1870 to the 11th November 1871. After a careful

consideration of the various offers, the Committee decided upon accepting those which combined cheapness with good quality. The Committee carefully inspected the House, and found everything in good order, except a few locks, which they ordered to be repaired, and they also gave instructions that some matting should be got for several of the lavatories. The Clerk then read a letter from Dr Mackenzie of Eileanach, regretting that he was unable to attend the meeting and report formally the steps he had taken in regard to the remit at last meeting of the Board as to irrigation. Several letters, however, he had received, were laid before the Committee, as to the best steps to be taken in carrying out the object in view.

The Committee met for the third time on the 3d day of April, when tenders were laid on the table for a drying room at the laundry, and for whitewashing and colouring the Asylum, but, in the unavoidable absence of Mr Laurie, the meeting resolved to remit them to the consideration of the following Committee, viz., Colonel Fraser-Tytler, Dr Mackenzie, Bailie Simpson, and the Chairman of the Board; and the Clerk was instructed to call them together on Mr Laurie's return home. It having been reported that objections were made, by the party who rents the wintering, of shooting going on over the grounds, instructions were given to take the necessary steps for putting a stop to it. It having also been reported that the new potato-steamer would cost upwards of £30, it was determined to delay the procuring of it until further inquiries were made on the subject. Many of the blinds, which were much worn, were ordered to be replaced, and a foul water sink was ordered to be obtained, its position to be determined by the architect. The Committee also inspected the male and female wards, kitchen, &c., and were satisfied with their condition. They also examined the House, books, and registers, and found them to be well and carefully kept.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

At the commencement of the present year, 16th May 1870, the population consisted of 277 patients—or 156 males and 121 females. From that date, 58 patients have been admitted—47 of whom, or 25 males and 22 females, were placed under treatment for the first time; 6, or 4 males and 2 females, were transfers from other Asylums; and 5, or 3 males and 2 females, were admitted for the second time. Of the 5 latter patients, 2 were removed contrary to the frequently expressed opinion of the Medical Officers, but the other 3 must be taken as the representatives of a class of individuals who pass their lives equally between an Asylum and the outer world; their mental equilibrium restored for a time by the discipline in such Institutions, they enter society only to return again and again under treatment. In comparing the admissions with those of last year, it will be observed that there has been a decrease of 1, the same number of males having been admitted, but 1 female less. The disparity in numbers, however, between the sexes, has been considerably decreased, the result being principally due to the greater number of deaths amongst the males. The accommodation still vacant in the female department of the Asylum, amounting to twenty-five beds, has led the District Board of Lunacy to sanction the admission of a certain number of female private patients; and in the male department, at the most moderate calculation, there is sufficient space for twenty-six additional inmates. Unlike the case, there-

fore, it is understood, of other similar Asylums, there is ample room here to meet the demands of the district for some years, judging from the annual number of admissions and the corresponding discharges from death and dismissal.

Of the 58 patients admitted, in 13 males and 10 females the prognosis has been looked upon as favourable; in 3 males and 6 females as doubtful; and in 14 males and 12 females as unfavourable. There can be no doubt, however, that the curable cases are stated at their maximum, the calculation having been arrived at principally from taking into consideration the duration of the mental symptoms. The other important elements necessary for forming a correct opinion on this point—such as the cause of the disease, previous habits of the patient, &c.—frequently cannot be obtained, apparently from a want of the due appreciation of their real importance, and it is often almost impossible to arrive at the true extent of hereditary taint, from the unwillingness of friends to acknowledge so sad an affliction as insanity in their family, though a correct opinion regarding the case depends upon the fullest details on this subject. Of the incurable cases, 2 males are deemed so from general paralysis, 2 from epilepsy, 2 from the cause of the disease and strong hereditary taint, 2 from the cause of the disease alone, 2 from the character of the delusions, 1 from advanced age, 2 from the duration of insanity, and 2 from idiocy. Amongst the females, 7 are looked upon as incurable from the duration of the disease, 1 from the cause of the disease, 1 from recurrence of the disease, and 3 from the nature of the disease.

The physical condition of the patients was, upon the whole, favourable at the time of their admission. Thus—13 males and 9 females were in good health, 11 males and 10 females in fair health, 4 males and 6 females in weak health, and 2 males and 3 females in very weak health. To exhibit also how frequently insanity is associated with bodily diseases, a statement is here added of the maladies those admitted laboured under at the date of their admission. Thus—2 males suffered from general paralysis, 3 females from pulmonary consumption, 1 female from pulmonary consumption and prolapsus uteri, 1 from pulmonary consumption and aphasia, 1 male from struma, 2 males from epilepsy, 1 female from epilepsy and amenorrhea, 7 females from amenorrhea alone,

3 females from menorrhagia, 2 males from varicose veins, 1 male from dyspepsia, 2 from aggravated dyspepsia, 2 males and 2 females from heart disease, 3 males from hypochondriasis, 1 male from syphilis, 1 female from neuralgia, 1 male from ichthyosis. From the records kept of the condition of patients, it has been found that their condition as to cleanliness and clothing was, upon the whole, satisfactory. In 29 males and 23 females it was good, in 5 males and 5 females it was fair, and in 2 males and 4 females it was bad.

Of the more interesting cases which have come under observation, the most remarkable was that of two brothers, whom it was found necessary to seclude within a few weeks of each other, and both of whom laboured under strong hereditary taint. One of them had suffered for a considerable time under atonic dyspepsia, and from his proclivity to mental disease had experienced the profound melancholia often associated with such a state. Gifted with a natural reverence and devotion, he dwelt incessantly upon religious topics, and became dejected and hopeless. Day by day this condition became more profound, until his unhappiness terminated in an attack of mania of the highest type, during which he gesticulated violently, slept little, talked incoherently on religious matters, declaring that for him there was no hope, that his children had been murdered, and that his own life was in danger. At this period of his illness he was brought to the Asylum, and shortly afterwards the death of his mother, an aged woman, necessitated the presence at home of his brother. About twenty years before, the latter had experienced a severe attack of insanity, but in the interval his mental health had been preserved by the careful management and judicious kindness of his wife. Living at a distance, he had been unaware of the misfortunes of his relations, and the sudden knowledge of the death of one to whom he was so deeply attached, and the illness of his brother unexpectedly coming upon him, was too much for the equilibrium of a mind so unstable as his. He was barely able to attend to the duties required of him, and on returning from his mother's funeral the first symptoms of mental derangement appeared, and he narrowly escaped death from getting out of a railway carriage, and clambering about it in an alarming manner, while the train was in motion.

Taken charge of at the first station arrived at, he was sent to the Asylum, and nothing could then exceed the severity of his mental symptoms. He was violent, struggled incessantly, could not recognise where he had been placed, saw friends in every one around, and shouted incoherently at the top of his voice. Within a fortnight, however, all this passed away; he was allowed to see his brother, old feelings sprang up between them, and mutually supporting and aiding each other, and waiting trustfully until the recovery of each was deemed satisfactory, they left the Asylum on the same day. In the case of another patient, a female, the paroxysm of insanity also occurred in a railway carriage, from which she threw herself suddenly, and without injury, with the exception of a slight bruise on her right arm. Of the reasons for this act the girl could give no account, and all the circumstances connected with the rash impulse have entirely passed from her mind; nor has she any remembrance of what transpired during the excitement immediately following. A want of power, indeed, to recall what occurred is not unfrequently a symptom of a sudden outbreak of insanity, and this was still more strongly exemplified in the case of a girl found in a neighbouring proprietor's drawing-room, which she had thrown into confusion. Though questioned regarding the act, she could recall nothing connected with it, and frequently endeavoured, but in vain, to fill up what was, to her, a blank in her mental life. Perhaps, still more interesting than the cases just quoted are those of two patients, who illustrate, in the most striking manner, the similarity of the result, whether the morbid mental condition originates primarily in actual bodily disease, or takes its origin from a strong and sudden impression on the mind. In one of the cases just referred to, the profound melancholia under which he laboured was the result of a specific and deeply-seated disease, and the delusions as to poison being contained in his food undoubtedly depended directly upon it. In the other instance, on the contrary, the individual having lived in the same house as a person said to have suffered from the same malady as the patient above referred to, believed himself to be affected by the disease, became hypochondriacal, and fell into profound melancholia, in which the most prominent delusion was the refusal of food, on the ground that the poison of the disease was conveyed to

him through it. The type of these cases was in every respect similar, and is perhaps as apt an illustration as could be given of the mind and body mutually influencing each other, and indicate in what well marked directions impressions run, however they originate.

Though during the winter there has been a considerable amount of disease, principally pulmonary, the general health of the establishment has been good, and it has not been visited by any epidemic. For the first time for several years there were a few cases of erysipelas, and several aged patients have experienced prolonged attacks of diarrhœa, but without fatal result. The improving health of the patients is believed to be principally due to the greater variety of food provided for them in the new diet roll, which has been in existence for upwards of a year and a-half, and the anæmic look, on which the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy so frequently remarked, has to a great extent disappeared.

The deaths amount to 26, or 9.5 per cent. on the average population, showing a decrease of 3 per cent. on the previous twelve months. This large mortality is again due to pulmonary consumption; 14 of the patients, or 9 males and 5 females, having been carried off by it. A careful investigation, up to the present time, has, as yet, offered no satisfactory explanation of its prevalence here during the past three years, and it seems rather to be, to a great extent, the result of the tendency of constitutions exhausted by hereditary and acquired taints, or low types of mental disease observed in this district, than the conditions under which the patients are placed. Thus, of the 14 persons who died of this disease, the causes which may have produced it, apart from residence in the Asylum, have been investigated, and it has been found that of this number, 1 female and 1 male were of a family who died either of phthisis or insane, 1 male was phthisical before admission, 2 males were highly strumous, 2 males were syphilitic, and in 1 male and 1 female the influence of posture (dwelt on at some length in Fifth Report, page 20), was well marked. The probability, therefore, is, from the above statement, that if the correct history of the antecedents of the different inmates who suffered from phthisis could be traced, it would be discovered that there is a strong hereditary or other tendency to

the disease. Such information, however, it is difficult to obtain, for the official schedules do not direct attention to such points, and those who accompany patients to the Asylum are often unable or incompetent to supply it. From the intimate and well-traced relations, however, of insanity to diseases connected with marked diathetic conditions, it has now become of double importance that the Asylum physician should be acquainted with the tendencies existing in the families of individuals submitted to his treatment. In almost every instance, one of the medical certifiers could supply this, and it certainly would be of the greatest value in regard to the two most important, hopeless, and prevalent diseases met with in Asylums, viz., general paralysis and phthisis pulmonalis. It must also be remembered, in discussing this question, that no comparison exists between a community like this and an ordinary population. Amongst the latter, for example, want of health, comparatively speaking, is the exception, in an Asylum it is the rule. In a former paragraph of this Report it has been shown how often well marked morbid conditions are associated with mental affections, and it is only from want of more accurate means of diagnosis that we are not able to point out the association in every case. The ill-ventilated, badly-lighted dwellings of the large towns, badly supplied with water, combined with the tendency of the people to indulge in stimulants, from the unhealthy conditions in which they live, may, perhaps, be set against the degraded habits of the insane, but in the latter must be taken into consideration, and superadded, the effect of the mental symptoms. Phthisis, it is well known, occurs most frequently amongst melancholics and demented, and it is, perhaps, hard to decide whether the dejection and profoundly depressing emotions of the one, or the weary round constituting the mental life of the other, is more detrimental in subduing that quick impressionability of the mind, and delight and appreciation of change, so favourable to the production of full and vigorous bodily health. Unless, therefore, the suggestion above made can be carried out, it is difficult to understand how the exact proportion will ever be ascertained, of the causes of phthisis due to Asylum life, and what is the real difference of mortality in this disease between the inhabitants of Asylums and those living under ordinary circumstances.

The death of three patients from general paralysis requires be specially noted, as it is rarely met with in this Asylum. Of the 597 cases under treatment since the opening of this institution—seven only have been admitted labouring under it, and all have presented the usual bodily symptoms and ideas of grandeur so characteristic of the disease. Thus, one man, talked incessantly of a monster cannon, 30 feet long, a rival to the 35-ton gun at Woolwich, which he proposed to take to Java with him to shoot deer. Another, the stoker of a vessel, looked upon himself as Lord of Heaven and Earth. Another, a medical man, declared he could throw a cannon ball to Wick, and put a priceless value on everything he wore and was surrounded by. Another, a soldier, baker, and navvy, was competent to cure all diseases, declared that the roads of Petty were paved with gold, and that he was about to build a golden church there. Another, a man who won the Victoria Cross in India by his bravery, lived in a state of the most perfect and placid delight, muttering continually to himself, "Happy! happy! happy! lots of gold in Edinburgh;" and another, a sailor, believes himself to have shot a perfectly fabulous number of lions, tigers, and elephants, the skins of which he sold for ten thousand pounds, now lying to his credit in the Caledonian Bank. These cases, however, have been introduced here principally to point out the curious and interesting fact that no instance of this disease has been found in a patient who has resided his whole life in his native glen, and the fact becomes more interesting when it is known that one division of the Celtic race is peculiarly prone to it. It appears, however, that general paralysis is essentially the result of the high mental pressure, the vices, the luxury, the habits connected with the great centres of civilisation, and it chiefly affects those coming in contact with them. All the patients here suffering from the malady had been more more or less under these influences, and it is probable that as the country is opened up by the great lines of communication now spreading through it, and the intercourse with the South becomes more easy, and its effects more strongly felt, the next seven years will see the admission into the Institution of a greater number of cases of a disease which has hitherto proved so unmanageable and so fatal.

The number of discharges have amounted to 40, or 22 males and 18 females. Of these, 3 males and 1 female have left on probation, 5 males and 1 female were unimproved, 4 males were improved, and 10 males and 16 females were recovered. The recoveries are double those of the preceding year, a result attained from a considerable number of favourable cases having been sent in during the last three of the preceding twelve months. In those recovered, the longest period of residence was two years seven months and one day; the shortest, one month and three days; and the average period of residence, seven months and six days. Before being placed under treatment, 1 of these had suffered from insanity for a few days, 2 for three days, 10 for one week, 2 for four weeks, 1 for five weeks, 1 for two months, 4 for three months, 1 for four months, 1 for ten months, 1 for one year, and 1 for one year and eleven months. Of the restorations to health, the principal element to recovery in 3 males and 6 females was believed to be principally dependent on residence in the Asylum, in 1 male from hygiene, in 2 males on residence and hygiene, in 1 male and 1 female the disease simply seemed to exhaust itself, and both medical and moral means seemed to exercise no control over them, whilst in 3 males and 9 females it was traced to medical treatment. The advantage of remedies is also exhibited in the shorter residence of those in the Asylum influenced by them, for it is found that of the 12 recoveries from their use, its duration lasted on an average six months three weeks and one day, whereas in the cases of those only influenced by the general discipline of the establishment, hygiene, &c., the average length of residence was seven months two weeks and three days, showing a clear gain of nearly a month of mental health; a fact of great importance, considering the detrimental influence produced by the continuation of conditions of morbid excitement or depression. As in former years, special remedies have not produced any marked effect, the best results having been obtained from the use of general nervine and chalybeate tonics, anti-spasmodics, stimulants, and nutritives. Narcotics have been sparingly employed, and rather in cases of bodily diseases, than for obtaining rest in the hope of alleviating mental symptoms. The most beneficial hypnotics have been found to be hyoscyamus, or bromide of potassium, either singly or combined; and to this state-

ment it only requires to be added that all recent cases, in which obstacles do not arise from the patients themselves to its being efficiently carried out, are submitted to treatment.

In a former Report I took occasion to refer to the influence of public events on the delusions and mental phenomena exhibited by the insane, and within the past year several marked illustrations of this fact have come under observation. Thus, a female, a paroxysmal maniac, having learnt, through the newspapers, the sudden death of a former intimate from heart disease, feared that her own was similarly affected, and for a longer time than usual was able to control the attacks to which she was subject. In a male, labouring under delusional insanity, the perusal of the evidence in a celebrated criminal trial, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety, led to the belief that he was inculpated with the accused. But still more interesting than this was the effect produced by the great Continental war just terminated. Recent information regarding it, was sought for by the patients as anxiously and eagerly as upon 'Change, and groups might be seen standing in the airing court on the arrival of the *Scotsman*, listening to the telegrams. Even in some cases the apathetic dement was momentarily roused, and the interest he felt in the struggle turned temporarily the thoughts of perhaps the profoundest and most hopeless melancholic into a healthier channel. In those with grandiose and ambitious ideas it produced a still stronger effect, and on one man especially the influence was extremely marked. Gifted with unbounded self-confidence as to his mental powers, he looks upon "politics" as peculiarly his department, the supervision of all States as his natural inheritance. He fills hundreds of pages with schemes for various governments; masses, in imagination, vast armies, to which the hordes which swept over Europe in the earlier periods of its history are but insignificant crowds; provides money from an unlimited bank; and artillery to which distance is a matter of indifference. Passionately interested in the war, and in the success of the Imperial arms, the crushing disasters experienced by the French filled him with dismay. He had looked forward to the triumphant march of the Emperor to Berlin, he had boasted to his companions of it, and described himself, to them, as "holding on and with him," and now everything was going con-

trary to his expectations. At first incredulous of the defeats, he could no longer deny them; and when the Committee of Public Defence was formed, he announced his intention of taking a more active part in the affair, and stepped into the arena. On the 3d December he writes to M. Gambetta :—" I have taken the Presidency of the Universal Republic, which I have established, and I assume the position quite naturally." On 4th January, when there was no further hopes of success of the French arms, he intimates to Lord Granville, " I insist that Prussia shall cease her aggression. Germany is arrested. The Caledonian spirit stands to terminate the barbarous struggle." And at last, utterly cast down by the misfortunes of France, he can no longer find means of expressing his sorrow for her fate but in her own language—and I here give an extract translated from one of the manifestoes drawn up for the guidance of M. Gambetta :—

" Such is my detestation of the barbarous events taking place in France that I am unable to address you in English. The Gaelic is the Celtic language. Vive le Monde Celtique ! All that is natural belongs to it. My nature—the nature of the immortals is with France and all Gaul. All who are free in Europe, and all that is natural throughout the world is with us. The Germans are inferior to us, they are " le bas monde"—slaves of Europe. But notwithstanding this, it does not become me to slander an ancient people. . . . France ought to make shields and targets to protect her in war, and all the infantry ought to possess these that they may fire in safety from behind them. It is possible to obtain these without much difficulty. The Celtique world, I repeat, is the most natural, and if I were at liberty I should at once go to France to render her all the assistance in my power. France is—must be—victorious. Let us all go together to join her—all that she wants is arms—artillery. France is victorious, and a revolution has been accomplished, which cannot fail to be for the progress of liberty throughout the world. What is necessary France cannot want. Strangers must not be strangers to her in her extremity. Long live the Picts—the Caledonians—the Celtic world—immortal for ever ! You have my permission to make this public."

The intense sympathy with the French nation was, it is interesting to note, generally felt amongst the inmates, and a somewhat careful investigation of its cause led to the belief that it was not

entirely dependent upon ignorance regarding the political position lately taken by Prussia, but a remnant of that romantic and traditional attachment which has existed from the earliest times between France and the Highlands of Scotland.

Field and garden labour, and the formation of the embankment running out from the principal entrance still continue to form the principal employment of the male patients. Considerable activity has also prevailed in the workshops, and though the numbers employed are less, by the aid of a sewing-machine, procured nearly a year ago, it has been possible to make all the clothing required by the men, and the greater number of shoes and slippers. In the female department, for a few months, there was a smaller number of needlewomen and knitters than is generally found amongst so many females, and it was with difficulty for a time that the work and repairs falling to their share could be overtaken. The amusements have been the same as in former years, with the exception of a Christmas tree, which gave great pleasure to the inmates. For the rich fruit it bore I have to express my thanks to Mrs Fountaine Walker of Foyers, Mrs Eden of Hedgefield, Mrs Davidson of Mayfield, Mrs H. C. Macandrew of Midmills, Mrs Walter Carruthers of Gordonville, Mrs Macgregor, Kessock Cottage, Miss Young, Ness Bank, Miss Bayne, Mr Davidson, C.E., Mr James Rose, Mr Alexander Ross, Mr James Ross, and many other friends interested in its success. I have also again to thank Messrs Collier & Park for a repetition given here of one of their beautiful oxy-hydrogen magic lantern exhibitions, which attracted so much attention in Inverness.

The Rev. Mr Macgregor still continues to conduct divine service alternately in English and Gaelic, an arrangement, he believes, most suitable for his congregation, and it gives me pleasure to record that he has made his weekly visits so acceptable to the inmates, that great disappointment is always felt by them should any event prevent his presence on the usual day he has set apart for the purpose.

There is still an insufficient supply of popular readable books, though some additions have been made to the library; and I have to acknowledge donations to it from Robert Carruthers, Esq., LL.D., and Mrs Clark, Castle Street, Inverness. At the suggestion of the Commissioners, additional newspapers and periodicals have been added to those formerly taken in. Progress has

been made in the ornamentation of the different corridors and dormitories, and a further advance in this direction will be made when a suitable opportunity presents itself. The Asylum, however, wears, in every respect—though much still requires to be done—a more pleasant and cheerful aspect. It is hoped that it will ultimately be possible to give a further significance to the decorations, by making them illustrative of some particular subject. This has been accomplished in two instances already. In one corridor the pictures represent various species of domestic and wild animals and beautiful birds, directing attention to a few of the striking objects in natural history; whilst in another the views consist of scenes in Palestine, with the name and allusions to which every inmate is familiar.

In bringing this portion of my report to a conclusion, I beg to lay before the District Board of Lunacy the Reports upon the state of the Asylum by the Visiting Commissioners, and in doing so I have to express my thanks to the members for the kind and considerate support I have at all times met with from them.

The alterations proposed to be carried out in the kitchen have now been effected. The cooking boilers have been removed from the scullery to a glass-house erected in the court immediately behind it. There is no doubt that this change will prove beneficial in every way, in protecting the centre block of building from the dampness it was constantly exposed to from the steam carried into the flues during the preparation of the different meals, and it has relieved the more central dormitories of the heavy smell to which attention has frequently been drawn, notwithstanding the perfect ventilation possible in them on account of the changes required. The heating apparatus not having been completed in time, it is still impossible to state satisfactorily how far these alterations will be effective in maintaining the temperature of the wards during the colder months of the year. No considerable repairs have been necessary in either the gas-house or laundry, but owing to changes arising from putting in a large new central boiler, it is intended to add to the laundry a hot-air chamber for the purpose of drying mattresses, the heat to be derived from steam supplied by the steam-boiler, circulating through a coil of pipes suitably arranged in it.

The water promises to be, if not sufficient, at least nearly so, for the wants of the establishment. The quantity collected during the winter and spring amounts to 4,500,000 gallons, which still remains to be drawn from. In order, however, to make the water supply still more certain, a succursal pond has been formed about half-way up the hill, which will hold 270,000 gallons, serve to catch the drainage of the slope below the upper reservoir, and, at the same time, act as a settling pond and add to the healthiness of the water, by the aeration taking place in flowing from the one reservoir to the other. It may be stated that the supply of water has been made more certain by forming surface drains to the extent of 1163 yards.

The principal work, in addition to that of the farm and garden, has been the pushing forward the embankment now in course of construction across the hollow immediately behind the Asylum, and destined to connect the main road through the grounds with that leading up the hill. From a measurement made by Mr W. Paterson, C.E., it appears that 3000 cubic yards of earth have been removed by the aid of the portable railway, and that the work, if performed in the usual way, would have cost at least £137. 10s., calculated at current contract prices. Some progress has been made in laying out the grounds between the Medical Superintendent's House and the Asylum, and many of the large boulders disfiguring this part of the grounds have been blasted and cleared away. Ground to the extent of four acres was prepared for planting, two and a-half acres of this having been cleared of whins and surface drained. The extent of land under crop this year represents nine acres under potatoes, twelve and a-half acres oats, ten acres grass, half-an-acre tares, and six and a-half acres in turnips. The farm and garden produce of last year was 38 qrs. oats, 6 acres of turnips, 1000 stones hay, 211 doz. eggs, 21 fowls, 104 bolls of potatoes, 11,943 lbs. cabbage, 3381 lbs. greens, 3181 lbs. carrots, 15,000 lbs. turnips, 1396 lbs. onions, 323 lbs. leeks, 139 lbs. parsley, 117 lbs. rhubarb, 17 lbs. pease, 15 lbs. gooseberries, 11 lbs. spinage, 26 lbs. strawberries, 65 lbs. cauliflower, and 8 lbs. beetroot.

In terminating this Report, I cannot do so without thanking Mr Davidson for much kindly interest and aid during the year.

The officers associated with me have all performed their duties with commendable punctuality and energy, and though many changes have taken place in the staff of attendants, there is every reason for regarding the Asylum as in a satisfactory condition.

15th May 1871.

THOS. AITKEN.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.
GENERAL RESULTS OF YEAR ENDING 15TH MAY 1871.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Total number resident (including two patients on probation) 15th May 1870	157	122	279
Admitted from Parishes . . .	27	24	51
Transferred from other Asylums . .	3	4	7
Total number under Treatment . .	187	150	337
Discharged Recovered . . . M. F. T.			
Discharged Unrecovered . . .			
Transferred . . .			
Died . . .			
Probation . . .			
42 25 67	42	25	67
Total number resident 15th May 1871	145	125	270
Average number resident during the year	...	...	272

TABLE II.
AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20	3	0	3
„ 20 and 30	7	9	16
„ 30 and 40	6	9	15
„ 40 and 50	7	5	12
„ 50 and 60	2	5	7
„ 60 and 70	2	0	2
„ 70 and 80	0	0	0
Unknown	3	0	3
	30	28	58

TABLE III.
SEX OF PATIENTS.

	Admitted.	Recovered.	Removed.	Died.
Males . . .	30	10	10	19
Females . . .	28	16	1	7

TABLE IV.
CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Married	11	9	20
Unmarried	16	18	34
Widowed	3	1	4

TABLE V.
OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Blacksmith's Wife	0	2	2
Butler	1	0	1
Cabinetmaker	1	0	1
Carpenter's Wife	0	2	2
Cooper	1	0	1
Clerk	3	0	3
Domestic Servants	0	15	15
Draper	1	0	1
Fisherman	1	0	1
Forester	1	0	1
Gamekeeper	1	0	1
Gardener	1	0	1
Housewife	0	3	3
Miller	1	0	1
Navvy	4	0	4
Out-door Workers	0	2	2
Ploughman	4	0	4
Quarryman	1	0	1
Schoolmaster	1	0	1
Schoolmaster's Wife	0	1	1

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Schoolmistress	0	2	2
Shoemaker	1	0	1
Skipper	2	0	2
Vagrant	1	0	1
Of no occupation	4	1	5
	30	28	58

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Amenorrhœa	0	2	2
Anxiety and Privation	0	1	1
Congenital	3	0	3
Depressed circumstances and hereditary taint	1	0	1
Disappointment in love	1	0	1
Fever	0	1	1
Hereditary	6	5	11
Intemperance	3	1	4
Intemperance and hereditary taint	1	0	1
Masturbation	1	0	1
Miscarriage—Hereditary taint	0	1	1
Misfortune to sister	0	1	1
Pecuniary embarrassment	1	0	1
Puerperal	0	3	3
Quarrel with neighbour	0	1	1
Religious excitement	0	3	3
Religious excitement and hereditary taint	1	1	2
Religious excitement and disappointment	0	1	1
Sunstroke and hereditary taint	1	0	1
Suspected ruin of daughter	1	0	1
Syphilis	1	0	1
Vexation and loss of means	0	1	1
Unknown	9	6	15
	30	28	58

TABLE VII.
FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy	1	0	1
Imbecility, with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Dementia	2	2	4
Do. with Epilepsy	1	0	1
General Paralysis	2	0	2
Mania	13	19	32
Melancholia	8	7	15
Do. Suicidal	1	0	1
Monomania of suspicion	1	0	1
	30	28	58

TABLE VIII.
INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY TENDENCY.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Hereditary tendency	10	7	17
No Hereditary tendency	3	3	6
Unknown	17	18	35
	30	28	58

TABLE IX.
DURATION OF DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Less than 1 Year	18	20	38
From 1 to 2 Years	5	3	8
„ 2 to 5 „	0	3	3
„ 5 to 10 „	0	1	1
Congenital	3	0	3
Unknown	4	1	5
	30	28	58

TABLE X.
NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	I.	II.	More.	Un- known.
Males	20	2	2	6
Females	16	8	1	3

TABLE XI.
AMOUNT OF EDUCATION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Well educated	17	12	29
Can read only	4	9	13
Can read and write	7	6	13
Cannot read or write	1	0	1
Unknown	1	1	2
	30	28	58

TABLE XII.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy	1	0	1
Chronic Bronchitis	1	0	1
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Phthisis	9	5	14
Pneumonia	4	1	5
Marasmus	1	0	1
General Paralysis	3	0	3
	19	7	26

SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED
MAY 15, 1871.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Assisting attendants in housework .	15	23	38
Stokers	2	0	2
Assisting Storekeeper	2	0	2
Messenger	1	0	1
Tailors	6	0	6
Shoemakers	6	0	6
Plumber	1	0	1
Joiner	1	0	1
Stableboy	1	0	1
Cutting Firewood	1	0	1
Pigmen	2	0	2
Gardeners	6	0	6
Labourers	54	0	54
Employed in Kitchen	0	5	5
Laundresses	0	8	8
Assisting housemaid	0	2	2
Sewing	0	22	22
Knitting	0	14	14
	98	74	170

TABLE XIV.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 15TH MAY 1871.

CARPENTER WORK.	1 Stair	37 Doors
MADE.	1 Chair	104 Water Closets
91 Broom Handles	19 Trays	94 Chairs
21 Hammerhandles	1 Gate	2 Presses
26 Ft. Shelving	1 Sink	13 Sinks
14 Divider Handles	10 Knife Boxes	5 Tables
64 Pick Handles	22 Coffins	78 Blinds
92 Picture Frames	REPAIRED.	35 Washhnd. Bsns.
13 Do. Stretchers	121 Shutters	13 Barrows
6 Barrows	46 Locks	1 Wagon, and
2 Wheels	52 Forms	60 Days' Working at
1 Table	101 Windows	General repairs
	412 Pns. Glass put in	throughout House.

TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

MADE BY FEMALES	<i>Washing continued.</i>	TAILORS' WORK. MADE.																																				
358 Shirts 78 Flannel Shirts 75 Pairs Stockings 203 Pairs Socks 118 Petticoats 203 Chemises 113 Caps 300 Aprons 106 Towels 119 Sheets 10 Loose Beds 17 Tablecloths 26 Shrouds 72 Pillow Slips 110 Dresses 17 Jackets 5 Skirts	2,678 Flannel Slips, Male 2,794 Drawers, Male 6,388 Pairs Socks 720 Handkerchiefs Male 800 Do. Female 3,160 Flannel Slips, Female 3,432 Chemises 844 Drawers 2,784 Petticoats 2,342 Stockings 2,164 Gowns 9,664 Aprons 7,144 Caps 844 Night Gowns 912 Collars 730 Bibs	104 Trousers 88 Jackets 80 Vests. 204 Pairs Drawers 200 Flannels 12 Loose Beds 58 Mattress Cases 54 Towels 8 Overalls REPAIRED. 1286 Trousers 827 Vests 907 Jackets 30 Bed-covers 70 Blinds 163 Mattresses																																				
ARTICLES WASHED DURING YEAR.	SHOEMAKERS' WORK. MADE. 70 Prs. Carpet Shs. 16 Prs. Strong Bts. 40 Slippers (House) REPAIRED. 1461 Boots and Shoes	OUT-DOOR LABOUR <table><tr><th>Description of Work.</th><th>No. of Days of 10 hours each.</th><th>Days.</th><th>Hrs.</th></tr><tr><td>Garden</td><td>232</td><td></td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Farm</td><td>190</td><td></td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Land im- provement</td><td>00</td><td></td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Drainage</td><td>00</td><td></td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Blasting</td><td>14</td><td></td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Roads, &c.</td><td>43</td><td></td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Excava- tions</td><td>224</td><td></td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Miscel- laneous</td><td>239</td><td></td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Description of Work.	No. of Days of 10 hours each.	Days.	Hrs.	Garden	232		4	Farm	190		2	Land im- provement	00		0	Drainage	00		0	Blasting	14		2	Roads, &c.	43		4	Excava- tions	224		8	Miscel- laneous	239		4
Description of Work.	No. of Days of 10 hours each.	Days.	Hrs.																																			
Garden	232		4																																			
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Land im- provement	00		0																																			
Drainage	00		0																																			
Blasting	14		2																																			
Roads, &c.	43		4																																			
Excava- tions	224		8																																			
Miscel- laneous	239		4																																			

TABLE XV.
PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 15TH MAY 1871.

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING.				TOTAL.
	Aug. 15.	Nov. 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	
Barley	2302	1868	1746	1866	7782 lbs.
Beef	9619	8956	8593	8201	35369 „
Beer	7071	7707	7849	7089	29716 pints
Beer (Bitter)	232	357	252	251	1092 bot.
Blacking	399	374	286	329	1388 cakes
Blacklead	286	294	378	272	1230 „
Brandy	9	22	16	15	62 bot.
Bread	19534	16382	14332	13465	63713 lbs.
Buns	...	518	685	442	1645 No.
Butter	866	876	870	816	3428 lbs.
Candles	32	57	75	59	223 „
Cheese	1327	1245	1023	918	4513 „
Coffee	36	44	28	24	132 „
Corn Flour	75	100	90	84	349 „
Flour	1080	1004	902	798	3784 „
Fish	1809	2227	2159	2158	8353 „
Loaf Sugar	50	44	74	72	240 „
Matches	467	544	503	503	2017 boxes
Meal	12122	12073	11589	10968	46752 lbs.
Milk	21761	21596	19304	20573	83234 pints
Mustard	8	12	9	9	38 lbs.
Mutton	267	295	504	202	1268 „
Pease (Round)	502	406	271	315	1494 „
Pease (Split)	460	455	490	420	1825 „
Pease Flour	341	338	364	312	1355 „
Pepper	15	20	17	14	66 „
Pipeclay	275	270	190	214	949 cakes
Porter	345	498	422	303	1568 bot.
Potatoes	12886	18364	28935	29880	90065 lbs.
Rice	1087	798	139	168	2192 „
Salt	1680	1680	1680	1560	6600 „
Snuff	31	34	30	28	123 „
Soap (Hard)	1013	1051	953	1023	4040 „
Soap (Soft)	915	946	965	982	3808 „
Soda	840	1040	840	840	3660 „

TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	QUARTERS ENDING.				TOTAL.
	Aug. 15.	Nov. 15.	Feb. 15.	May 15.	
Starch	44	44	43	39	170 lbs.
Suet	318	155	192	151	816 "
Sugar	950	1027	981	894	3852 "
Tea	220	226	229	212	887 "
Tobacco . . .	77	76	82	79	314 "
Treacle . . .	...	...	529	...	529 "
Vegetables . .	2280	11995	12474	8933	35682 "
Whisky	21	34	34	34	123 bot.
Wine (Port) . .	28	17	53	88	186 "
Wine (Sherry) .	2	2	6	4	14 "

TABLE XV - Continued

Articles	Quarters Ending				Total
	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	
Starch	44	44	43	39	170
Suet	218	153	102	151	624
Sugar	1000	1027	981	994	3992
Tobacco	290	295	290	212	1087
Tobacco	77	78	82	79	316
Flour	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetables	2780	11909	12174	9032	35895
Wheat	21	34	34	34	123
Wine (Port)	26	17	63	88	194
Wine (Sherry)	7	2	6	4	19

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