

Reports regarding the affairs of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, from 1st October 1848 to 1st October 1849.

Contributors

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Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

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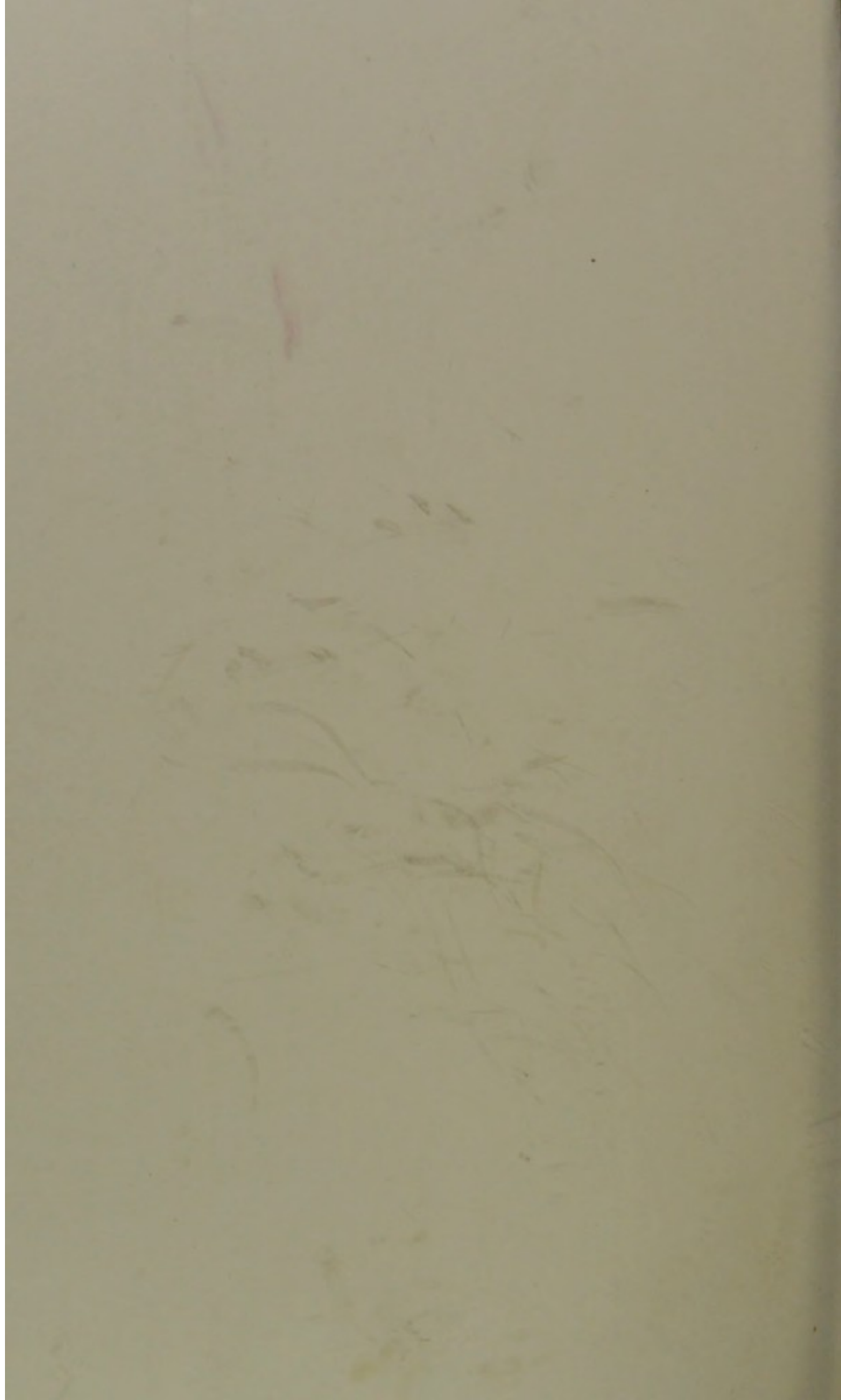
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REPORTS

REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF THE

ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH,

FROM

1st OCTOBER 1848 to 1st OCTOBER 1849.

REPORT BY THE MANAGERS

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF 1883

AND THE YEAR 1883

THE MANAGERS

OF THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF 1883

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AND THE YEAR 1883

The following is the REPORT of the MANAGERS for last Year, which was read to the Annual Meeting of Contributors to the ROYAL INFIRMARY, held within the Council Chambers on the 7th day of January 1850, in terms of the Charter.

REPORT BY THE MANAGERS

OF

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH,

FOR THE YEAR FROM 1st OCTOBER 1848 TO 1st OCTOBER 1849.

THE MANAGERS have now to submit to the GENERAL COURT of CONTRIBUTORS, in compliance with the terms of the Royal Charter, an account of their proceedings during the past year.

For the details of those proceedings they respectfully refer to the Minutes of the Weekly Meetings of the Ordinary Managers, which are now laid on the table.

The following is an Abstract of the Daily Register of Patients admitted during the year from 1st October 1848 to 1st October 1849, showing the result of the cases:—

Patients remaining in the Hospital at 1st October 1848,	320
Patients admitted from 1st October 1848 to 1st October 1849,	3,686
Total number under treatment during the year,	4,006
Of these there were—	
Dismissed Cured,	2,466
" Relieved,	391
" with Advice, or at their own desire,	179
" as Irregular or Improper,	86
" having received no benefit,	84
Died in Hospital,	518
	3,724
Patients remaining in the Hospital at 1st October 1849,	282

In these numbers there are included 726 cases of Fever, and 132 cases of Cholera—88 of the former, and precisely the same number of the latter, proved fatal.

The average daily number of patients in the House has been 322, and the greatest number at any one time 350—the lowest number 280.

The Abstracts now given show, when compared with the Returns of the two immediately preceding years, a marked diminution in the number of patients. In the year 1846–7 the numbers were 7,705—and in 1847–8, 7,766; so that the year which closed on the

1st of October presents, in favourable contrast with its predecessors, a *diminution* of patients to the amount of about 3,700.

This striking fact affords solid ground for congratulation and satisfaction, as well as devout thankfulness to a gracious superintending Providence.

Still the Managers would fail in their duty to the Contributors and the public, were they to represent the Returns for this year as supplying either a guide to the state of the public health during the past year, or a reason for supposing that the burdens on the Infirmary were lightened to so great an extent, or indeed in any respect, excepting in comparison with the Returns which it has been the melancholy duty of the Managers to make for the two preceding years.

It must be borne in mind, in the *first* place, that as soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed by the proper authorities, all *Cholera* patients were excluded from the Infirmary proper; although it is right to state, that to a great extent the requisite accommodation and the requisite beds and other articles were furnished free of charge by the Managers. Therefore, while that disease prevailed throughout the town and neighbourhood to a greater or less extent during the period embraced in this Return, its existence tended rather to diminish than to increase the number of patients under the proper charge of the Managers, owing to the fact that all who were affected by it, and were treated in Hospital, were accommodated in buildings set apart by the Managers for the purpose, under the direction of the Parochial Boards.

In the *second* place, the two years, the general returns for which have been mentioned, were periods remarkable for the extent to which fever prevailed throughout the country with long-continued virulence. A comparison with these seasons cannot therefore afford just means of comparison with an ordinary season. Nevertheless, they ought to be held in careful remembrance; for that which has happened already will, according to all human calculation, occur again, and past experience has demonstrated that cycles of epidemic disease may be calculated upon with almost as much certainty as occasional unpropitious harvests.

Taking the returns for the years 1847 and 1848, then, rather as warnings for the future than as affording proper data for average results, the Managers request the attention of the Contributors to the numbers for the years preceding 1847. Thus, in 1840, the numbers were 3,551; in 1841, 3,888; 1842, 3,502; 1843, 4,624; 1844, 5,664; 1845, 3,252; in 1846, 3,638. — The years 1843 and 1844 were also years of fever, and it is plain, looking to the list of patients for the present year, that the tendency is towards a considerable increase in the classes of ordinary diseases. This is precisely the result which the Managers stated to be their anticipation when they prepared their Report for last year.

While, then, the demands on the generous and steady support of the Public are as necessary as at any former period of the history of

this Institution, the Managers rejoice to be enabled to say that they have substantial grounds for holding that the public are alive to that fact, and to the advantages which result to the country at large from the maintenance of the Charity on the free and generous system of admission which has always been practised.

For the first time, for many years past, the Managers find themselves in a position to report that the Ordinary Expenditure is within the limits of the Ordinary Income. It is correctly stated in the valuable Report of the Committee of Contributors of last year, that since 1840 up to that time there had been a continual encroachment on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, and this notwithstanding the appropriation of all legacies and donations to the purposes of the annual expenditure,—a system which nothing but necessity could justify.

In the present year, after setting aside the legacies, there arises a balance or surplus on the receipts over the expenditure of £614:11:8.

This cannot fail, it is thought, to be satisfactory to the Contributors. The Managers themselves look to the result with lively gratitude to Him through whose influence and blessing the hearts of all classes have been led to “devise liberal things” in favour of the Hospital under their charge; and instead of allowing themselves to suppose for a moment that this slight flush of apparent prosperity will tend to damp the liberality of the contributors towards the Institution, they entertain a firm belief that the effect with the public will be, as it has been with themselves, to inspire hope and to stimulate exertion in so good a cause, seeing it is thus demonstrated that general, steady, and yet not unreasonable contributions, will suffice to maintain this important Institution in full and even increased vigour.

The Managers are glad again to advert with satisfaction to the numerous and handsome collections which continue to be made in various parts of the country on behalf of the Institution. There can be no doubt that almost all Scotland derives direct benefit from the Infirmary; and it is satisfactory to see this so widely and generally acknowledged. The Managers anxiously hope that those who have hitherto taken the lead in the various localities will continue their exertions.

Another class of subscriptions,—namely, those of workmen employed in extensive works and factories,—deserve especial notice.

If the spirit and the principle from which these contributions flow be looked to, the Managers are confident that their value cannot be too highly estimated. They carry with them convincing proof of the value of the Hospital. These working men subscribe to the Infirmary, not only because each may in his turn require or receive its benefits, but because they feel, in supporting the Institution, that they are effectually providing a home in sickness for their brother-labourers.

The class to which these subscribers belong is precisely that to

which the benefits of the Infirmary are most generally and most appropriately destined.

It will be in the recollection of the Contributors that, in the last Report, allusion was made to the great want of accommodation for the Patients, more particularly in the Surgical Department of the Hospital; and that it was then under the serious consideration of the Board of Management whether such accommodation might not be provided.

The Managers have now to report that they have proceeded with the inquiries then pointed at, and have taken various steps towards securing the object in view. They have become the purchasers, at moderate rates, of all the remaining properties in Surgeons' Square, with the single exception of the house belonging to the Medical Society, by which they have secured for ever the means of affording a great addition of open space to the Infirmary, and also ground for additional buildings of their own.

Plans have also been prepared and laid before the Board for a considerable addition to the Surgical Hospital. These plans are framed upon the principle that the addition now proposed may be capable of being added to at any future period, should that be found expedient.

The Managers are happy to be able to report that this important addition to the Infirmary may now be proceeded with, without encroaching on any part of the existing Capital Stock of the Corporation, as legacies and other bequests have fallen to the Infirmary within a recent period, which, if appropriated along with the small surplus on the accounts of the present year as a building fund, will, it is confidently anticipated, meet the whole of the expenditure at present contemplated.

The matters to which the Managers have now adverted are of grave importance, and are of a character which they feel ought not to be embarked in without serious consideration on their part, or without their meeting with the general approbation of the Contributors, who are so deeply interested in all that affects the stability and welfare of the Institution.

The Managers therefore earnestly and respectfully invite the fullest inquiry which the Contributors may, through their usual Committee, think fit to institute regarding the merits of these proposals. The Report of that Committee of last year acknowledged the necessity of some such exertions; and the Managers believe it will be found that the course they now contemplate is a wise one, and will stand the fullest investigation.

The additions are urgently wanted for the proper accommodation of the patients; and while that is the primary object, and must always be the main care of the Managers, they are also called for to enable them to afford that amount of Hospital Practice to the Medical Schools of the City which is essential to the advancement of that important branch of education, and in which not only the City, which has long held a conspicuous place among the Schools of

Medical Science, but also the Infirmary itself, is deeply interested, as it has always drawn a considerable portion of its annual revenue from the fees of the Medical Students.

The Managers have thus shortly given a sketch of their proceedings for the last year; and they can only repeat that they have gone on, and are now going on, in their management of the Institution on the faith that the Contributors will cordially support them in maintaining it in full efficiency. This cannot be done unless the generosity of the public keeps pace with the increasing demand for admission into the Hospital, and unless the Managers are enabled to put and preserve the buildings in a proper state of repair, without diverting the means at their disposal from their proper objects.

If the Managers are disappointed in their expectations in this respect now, the consequences are easy to predict. A general and well-founded complaint must speedily arise regarding the state of the Hospital, when large calls and extraordinary exertions will be made for contributions to an extent and in a manner far more burdensome to the community than a steady continuance or even an increase of their present ordinary subscriptions possibly can be.

The Managers are therefore confident that the Contributors will not leave them to the painful necessity of again making undue encroachments on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, in the hour of peril from sudden emergencies, when experience has proved that the effort must be made at a much higher ultimate cost to the public, than would have been the case had the requisite means been provided while no such pressure actually existed.

It needs scarcely to be stated, that numerous and admirable as most of the charities of the day are, none can be pointed out more entirely free from exception on moral or economic grounds than the Royal Infirmary. There, none but the true sufferer receives relief. That relief is given in the best and most efficient manner. The funds through which it is obtained are thus expended in direct, wholesome, and considerate charity. To this the rich man may safely cast in of his abundance, the poor man of his penury, without fear either that their bounty will be misapplied, or that it may tend to increase the evils which it is intended to remove, and knowing always that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The Managers beg to express their high sense of the unwearied and skilful exertions of the whole Medical and Surgical Officers of the Establishment during the past year, and beg to report that those in the employment of the Institution have conducted themselves so as to call for the thanks and approbation of the Board.

By order of the Managers,

PETER BELL,

Clerk to the Incorporation.

The GENERAL COURT of CONTRIBUTORS, at their Meeting on 7th January 1850, appointed a Committee to revise the proceedings of the Managers, and the Treasurer's Accounts from 1st October 1848 to 1st October 1849, and report their opinion thereon to an Adjourned Meeting.

**REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONTRIBUTORS
TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,**

APPOINTED ON 7th JANUARY 1850.

THE Committee having carefully examined the proceedings and accounts which have been submitted to them by the Managers for inspection, now beg leave to direct the attention of the Contributors to certain points which have specially demanded the consideration of the Committee, in the course of their examination of the affairs of the Infirmary.

From the Register of Patients which is kept at the Infirmary it appears, that during the year from 1st October 1848 to 1st October 1849 the number of patients admitted amounted to 3,686, which, on comparison with the Return for the preceding year, exhibits a diminution of no less than 3,378 in the number of admissions.

On contrasting, however, the number of admissions during last year with the average number of ordinary years, it will be seen that the one very nearly equals the other. If for this purpose we take the six years immediately antecedent to last year, exclusive of the extraordinary years of 1844, 47, and 48, it will be found that the average number of patients admitted annually during these years was 3,746, while the number admitted this last year has been 3,686.

In the Report for the year 1847-48, the attention of the Contributors was drawn to the continued excess of the Expenditure over the Revenue, and to the inroads which had already been made on the Capital Stock to meet these yearly deficiencies in the annual income. It was stated, that so recently as 1842 the Managers were compelled to sell Stock to the amount of £4000 in the new 3½ per cents. to liquidate the debt then existing; and the Committee would again refer to these facts with the view of impressing strongly on the minds of the Contributors the necessity for continued efforts on their part, to maintain the Infirmary in such a state as may enable it at all times to afford at least that measure of relief which it has hitherto yielded, without obliging the Managers on any future occasion to trench on the Capital Stock, as they were then compelled to do.

It is true that the ordinary Income of last year has somewhat exceeded the Expenditure; but it is at the same time to be kept in mind that the burden which the Institution has had to bear has been comparatively light, both as regards the number of its inmates and the expense of their maintenance. Should the Contributors weary in well-doing, the Income of the Institution may soon again fall short of the Expenditure, and the poor and helpless suffer privations which a more healthy state of feeling and acting might easily have prevented.

The main sources from which the income of the Institution is derived are the voluntary contributions, whether in the form of Collections at church-doors, or of Annual Subscriptions. It is to these branches of income that the Contributors and Managers must look for the means of maintaining the Institution in its present state of efficiency, of extending the sphere of its usefulness in proportion to the requirements of an increasing population, and still more of meeting the extraordinary demands which from time to time press upon it for aid in seasons of unusual sickness, privation, and distress.

In the Report of last year, the Committee pointed out the extensive benefits conferred by the Infirmary on persons engaged in various trades and occupations; and it was suggested for the consideration of the Managers, whether it might not be expedient to circulate among the Working-Classes a short address explaining to them the advantages which they derive from the Institution, and urging them to contribute, either individually or in union with others.

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that the Committee have this year to observe that the claims of the Infirmary were no sooner brought under the notice of the Working-Classes than they at once evinced the interest they felt in the prosperity of the Institution, by taking immediate and energetic steps for raising contributions among themselves in aid of its funds.

A Public Meeting, called by them, was held on the 5th April in the Waterloo Rooms. At this meeting, which was numerously attended, a Report was read which had been drawn up by a Committee appointed at a Preliminary Meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted :—

“ That this Meeting is fully aware of the great benefits derived by the whole community from the Royal Infirmary, and the desirableness that the efficiency of this noble Institution should not be allowed in any manner to decline.

“ That, in the deliberate opinion of this Meeting, it is expedient that a united effort ought to be made, amongst both Employers, Artizans, and others, to organize amongst themselves some permanent method of contributing to its Funds, with the ultimate view of placing the Infirmary in a position independent of uncertain and solicited assistance.”

The Committee are informed, that in consequence of these spontaneous efforts on the part of the Working-Classes, a very considerable sum has already been realized. When the movement has had time to extend more fully over both town and country, the amount may be expected to be greatly increased; and it will be an additional advantage gained by these voluntary offerings, if they tend in any manner to counteract the injurious influence of our Poor-Law, which, in relieving distress, destroys the independence of the labouring man who is so unfortunate as to be compelled to receive its aid.

In this movement the Committee have much pleasure in recording their sense of the zealous and efficient labours of Mr. Milne, by whom it was first originated.

The Committee have carefully examined the details of the Expenditure, and the only circumstance in regard to it which demands observation is the increase in the total expenditure of last year, relatively to the number of patients, as compared with the years immediately preceding. A satisfactory explanation of the difference will be found partly in the increased outlay incurred during last year on account of Buildings and Repairs (much of which had only been postponed till the cessation of the late Epidemic of fever), and of Furnishings to replace the waste of Stock which occurred during that period: in most part, however, the difference is to be ascribed to the character of the cases which fell under treatment during last year. For the experience of many former years has led the Committee to observe, that in all seasons when fever is unusually prevalent, the cost of patients for maintenance is uniformly lower than in ordinary circumstances.

The Committee observe with great satisfaction the very correct and business-like manner in which the accounts have been prepared.

The only other point to which the Committee require to advert is one of vast importance, and deserving of the most earnest consideration on the part of the contributors. What they now allude to is the necessity which exists for an enlargement of the Buildings. The want of sufficient and proper accommodation has long been felt, but never so urgently as of late years, when the Managers have been compelled to pitch tents, erect wooden sheds, and adopt other temporary expedients for the relief of suffering humanity. While late events have thus made it apparent that greatly increased accommodation may very soon and very unexpectedly be required, it may readily be shown that, independently altogether of extraordinary occurrences, the Infirmary is inadequate to the ordinary demands which are made upon it for accommodation.

1st, Since the opening of the House in December 1741, but few additions have been made to the original buildings.

In the year a wing containing three Wards was added; and in more recent times the Surgical Patients were removed from the

upper wards of the Infirmary proper to a separate building—the old High School. The inadequacy of the accommodation thus provided for both classes of cases may be judged of, by reflecting on the population of the city at the period when the House was built, as compared with its extent at the present time. In 1755 the population of Edinburgh and Leith was 57,220; in 1841 it amounted to 166,450. In addition to this, the facilities for intercourse are now so great as to lay the Infirmary far more open than formerly to applicants from distant parts of the country. A more just appreciation also of the value of the Institution and the liberality of its management, which forbids any restriction as to the admission of persons requiring its aid beyond what the capacity of the Building must necessarily impose, has no doubt tended most materially to increase these demands.

2d, That an increase to a large amount in the number of cases of ordinary disease, and also in the extent of the successive epidemics of fever by which the city has been visited, has actually taken place, may be determined by an examination of the Registers of the Royal Infirmary. From these it appears that there were treated to a termination—

During the nine years commencing 1801,—16,448 Cases;			
...	...	...	1821,—26,802 "
...	...	...	1841,—42,793 "

affording the average numbers 1827—2978—4754, for these series of years respectively.

Of cases of fever alone, there were treated to a termination—

During the nine years commencing 1801,— 1,532 Cases;			
...	...	...	1821,— 6,446 "
...	...	...	1841,—18,117 "

affording the average numbers 170—716—2013, for these series of years respectively.

If, again, we deduct the cases of fever, we find that of ordinary cases there were treated to a termination—

During the nine years commencing 1801,—14,916 Cases;			
...	...	...	1821,—20,356 "
...	...	...	1841,—24,617 "

affording the average numbers 1657—2261—2735, for these series of years respectively; while the number treated during last year exceeds the latter of these averages by 252 patients.

The increase in the number of patients is thus decided and steady, and there is an evil connected with it which does not appear at first sight, but which is nevertheless one of the strongest arguments which can be urged in favour of an immediate extension of the Building,—that in such circumstances, not only must it often happen that pa-

tients are refused to be admitted, but that of those who have actually been admitted, some at least must be discharged earlier than might otherwise be necessary or desirable, to make way for applicants whose ailments are of so serious a nature as to brook no delay.

The Committee have therefore no difficulty in recommending to the Contributors to give their most cordial approbation to the proposal of the Managers to extend the Infirmary Buildings, so as to provide the accommodation which is so urgently required; and the Committee do so the more readily, seeing that by the recent purchase of the properties in Surgeons' Square the Managers have now acquired a large extent of open ground, the elevation of which over the surrounding buildings will secure to the Infirmary the advantage of more perfect drainage and thorough ventilation in all time to come.

Some Members of the Committee, however, are of opinion that it may be advisable to consider whether the extension of the Buildings should be simply an extension of the Establishment and Buildings where they stand; or whether, in the space now acquired, separate buildings, with some of the character of a Convalescent Hospital, might be added; or lastly, whether any addition to the Infirmary may not be more properly placed in another suitable district in the city.

JOHN T. GORDON.
JA. MACKENZIE.
ROBT. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.
THO. RUSSELL.
J. R. SIBBALD, M. D.
HENRY MOFFAT.
JOHN F. MACFARLAN.
WM. COWAN.
ALEX. DOUGLAS.

RESIDENCES OF PATIENTS

Who have been admitted into the Royal Infirmary during the year ending September 30, 1849.

	No. Admitted.		No. Admitted.		No. Admitted.
ABERDEENSHIRE—		Brought forward,	30 3,030	Brought forward,	128 3,230
Aberdeen -	1	Colinton -	6	Wemyss -	3
		Corstorphine -	6	Parish not stated	2
ARGYLSHIRE—		Cramond -	12		133
Campbelton -	1	Cranston -	2	FORFARSHIRE—	
Craignish -	1	Crichton -	3	Arbroath -	2
Lochgilthead -	1	Currie -	10	Brechin -	1
	3	Dalkeith -	26	Dundee -	11
AYRSHIRE—		Duddingston -	1	Montrose -	2
Ayr -	2	Fala -	1	Tealing -	1
Blairhill -	1	Inveresk -	28		1
Dalmellington -	1	Kirkliston -	8	HADDINGTONSHIRE—	
Kilmarnock -	1	Lasswade -	13	Aberlady -	3
Kilmaurs -	1	Liberton -	10	Dirleton -	8
Maybole -	1	Mid-Calder -	5	Dunbar -	3
	7	Newbattle -	2	Gladsmuir -	5
BERWICKSHIRE—		Newton -	3	Haddington -	8
Berwick -	2	Penicuik -	12	Humbie -	1
Channelkirk -	1	Ratho -	6	Linton East -	5
Coldstream -	4	Roslin -	2	North Berwick -	10
Dunse -	1	Stow -	8	Pencaitland -	1
Greenlaw -	1	West-Calder -	5—199	Prestonpans -	2
Hutton -	2			Saltoun -	2
Lauder -	3	ELGINSHIRE—Forres	1	Tranent -	6
Longformacus -	1			Whittingham -	1
St. Bathans -	2	FIFESHIRE—		Yester -	1
Swinton -	1	Abbotshall -	1		56
Westruther -	2	Aberdour -	4	INVERNESS SHIRE—	
	20	Auchterderran -	3	Kilmalie -	1
CAITHNESS-SHIRE—		Auchtermuchty -	1		
Thurso -	1	Burntisland -	7	KINCARDINESHIRE—	
Wick -	3	Crail -	1	Fettercairn -	1
Parish not stated	3	Creich -	1	Laurencekirk -	1
	7	Cupar -	3	Stonehaven -	1
CLACKMANNANSHIRE—		Dunfermline -	27		3
Alloa -	11	Dysart -	15	KINROSS-SHIRE—	
Clackmannan -	7	Elie -	2	Kinross -	4
Dollar -	2	Falkland -	3	Orwell -	3
Tillicoultry -	2	Ferry-Port-on-			7
	22	Craig -	5	LANARKSHIRE—	
DUMFRIESSHIRE—		Inverkeithing -	15	Biggar -	1
Dumfries -	2	Kettle -	1	Cambuslang -	1
Glencairn -	1	Kilmany -	1	Carnwath -	4
Kirkpatrick -		Kinghorn -	1	Dolphinton -	1
Fleming -	1	Kinglassie -	1	Glasgow -	11
Langholm -	2	Kirkaldy -	20	Lanark -	9
Moffat -	1	Largo -	1	Monkland New -	9
	7	Leslie -	2	Shotts -	1
EDINBURGHSHIRE—		Markinch -	3		37
Edinburgh -	2,621	Newburgh -	1	LINLITHGOWSHIRE—	
Leith -	342	St. Andrews -	3	Bathgate -	5
Borthwick -	29	St. Monance -	2	Borrowstounness -	5
Cockpen -	1	Torryburn -	4	Carriden -	1
Carry forward,	30 3,030	Carry forward,	128 3,230	Carry forward,	11 3,230

RESIDENCES OF PATIENTS.

		No. Admitted.			No. Admitted.			No. Admitted.
Brought forward,	11	3,484	Brought forward,	17	3,544	Brought forward,		3,621
Linlithgow	-	4	Fortingal	-	1	SELKIRKSHIRE—		
Livingston	-	2	Kenmore	-	2	Galashiels	-	15
Torphichen	-	1	Kilmadock	-	1			
Uphall	-	22	Methven	-	3	SHETLAND	-	3
Whitburn West	1—	41	Muthill	-	1			
ORKNEY	-	2	Perth	-	4	STIRLINGSHIRE—		
			Trinity Gask	-	1	Bucklivie	-	1
PEEBLESSHIRE	-		Tulliallan	-	7	Campsie	-	1
Carlops	-	3			37	Carron	-	4
Linton West	-	6	RENFREWSHIRE—			Falkirk	-	10
Newlands	-	2	Paisley	-	2	Fintray	-	1
Peebles	-	6	Renfrew	-	1	Larbert	-	1
		17			3	Polmont	-	1
PERTHSHIRE—			ROSS-SHIRE—			Slamannan	-	1
Aberfeldy	-	1	Cromarty	-	1	Stirling	-	13
Balquhidder	-	1	Tain	-	1	Strathblane	-	1
Blairgowrie	-	2			2			34
Cargill	-	1	ROXBURGHSHIRE—			SUTHERLANDSHIRE—		
Crieff	-	1	Ancrum	-	2	Farr	-	1
Culross	-	2	Hawick	-	9			
Dull	-	1	Jedburgh	-	6	ENGLAND	-	11
Dunblane	-	3	Kelso	-	5			
Dunkeld	-	1	Melrose	-	8	Uncertain	-	1
Forgandenny	-	4	St. Boswells	-	5			
					35			3,686
Carry forward,	17	3,544	Carry forward,		3,621			

RESIDENCES OF FEVER PATIENTS

Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1849.

EDINBURGH.		No. Admitted.			No. Admitted.			No. Admitted.
Brought forward,			Brought forward,	44	30	Brought forward,	35	131
Abbeyhill	.	1	Baillie's-court	2		Hope's-land	2	
Antigua-street	.	1	Allison's-close	8		Lochend's-close	1	
Atholl-crescent	.	1	Campbell's-close	4		Miller's-close	1	
Allan-street	.	2	College-wynd	11		Old Fleshmarket		
Blair-street	.	1	Con's-close	1		Close	1	
Barony-street	.	1	Forrester's-wynd	1		Plainstone-close	13	
Broughton-street	.	3	High-school do.	2		St Mary's-wynd	11	
Broughton-place	.	1	Horse-wynd	9		Seaton's-close	2	
Baker's-place	.	1	Hume's-close	3		Shoemakers'-cl.	5	
Bell's-mills	.	1	Hall's-court	1		Tolbooth-wynd	1	
Castle-bank	.	1	Hodge's-court	1		Wilson's-court	1	
Canal	.	1	Kitchen-court	1		Milne's-close	1	
Catharine-street	.	2	Maconochie's-cl.	2		House of Refuge	8	
Causewayside	.	1	Mealmarket-Strs.	1		Holyrood-street	1	
City Poor-house	.	6	Purves's-land	5		Leith-wynd	6	
Crosscauseway	.	1	Robertson's-close	1		New-street	1—	90
Calton, High,	.	1	Scott's-close	4—	101	Dean	.	1
Calton, Low,	.	1	CANONGATE and CLOSES			Dunbar-street	.	1
Clyde-street	.	1	Adjacent—			Downie-place	.	1
Calton-street	.	1	Canongate	27		Darnaway-street	.	1
Cowfeeder-row	.	1	Chessell's-court	1		Edinburgh & Glasgow Ry.	1	
COWGATE and CLOSES Ad-			Coul's-close	1		Fountainbridge	.	6
jacent—			Cumming's-close	2		Fife-place	.	1
Cowgate	35		Davidson's-close	2		Forrest-road	.	1
Cowgatehead	5		Duncan's-close	1		Fingal-place	.	1
Bull's-close	4		Taylor's-land	1		George-square	.	2
Carry forward,	44	30	Carry forward,	35	131	Carry forward,		237

No. Admitted.		No. Admitted.		No. Admitted.	
Brought forward, 237		Brought forward, 423		Brought forward, 21 522	
Greenside-street	1	LAWNMARKET and		Fox-lane	8
Greenside-row	2	CLOSES Adjacent—		Giles'-street	8
Gilmore-street	1	Lawnmarket	2	Johnstone-street	1
Graham-street	1	Brodie's-close	8	King-street	1
Gorgie-mills	1	Riddell's-close	1	Kirkgate	1
GRASSMARKET and CLOSES		West-bow	2— 13	Laurie's-close	2
adjacent—		Melville-street	1	Leith—street not	
Grassmarket	23	Meadows	1	stated	13
Aird's-close	6	Market-street	2	Lumsden's-court	1
Burt's-close	10	Nicholson-street	2	Newhaven	1
Currie's-close	6	Park-place	1	Poplar-lane	4
Crawford's-close	1	Ponton-street	4	Queen-street	4
Hamilton's-close	8	Preston-street	1	Roads	1
Jamieson's-close	2	Prince's-street	1	Sandford-street	1
Lamond's-close	1	Pitt-street	1	Sheephead-wynd	3
Smith's-close	1	POTTERROW and CLOSES		Sheriff-brae	1
Thomson's-court	1— 59	Adjacent—		Shore	2
Home-street	1	Potterrow	1	St Andrew-st.	11
Hill-street	1	Middleton's-entry	2— 3	Sugarhouse-close	1
HIGH STREET and CLOSES		PLEASANCE and Places		Tolbooth-wynd	1
Adjacent—		Adjacent—		Vinegar-close	3
High-street	11	Pleasance	9	Waters'-close	1
Anchor-close	1	Arthur-street	3	Water-lane	1
Bailie Fife's-close	2	Hardwell-close	1	Wellington-st.	1
Blackfr's-wynd	16	Salisbury-street	2— 15		
Bell's-wynd	1	Riego-street	2	Total for Leith	92
Cant's-close	6	Register-street	1		
Chapel-court	1	Richmond-street	2	COUNTRY.	
Carrubber's-close	3	Romilly-place	1	Alloa	1
Covenant-close	3	Rose-street	4	Bathgate	2
Dickson's-close	1	Richmond-lane	1	Borthwick	11
Fleshmarket-cl.	1	Salisbury-square	1	Corstorphine	2
Fountain-close	1	St James'-square, No. & So.	4	Cramond	1
Foulis'-close	2	St Patrick-street	4	Crichton	1
Fishmarket-close	1	Semple-street	2	Currie	1
So. Gray's-close	2	Stockbridge	3	Dalkeith	3
Hyndford's-close	1	Scotland-street	1	Duddingstone	1
Monteith's-close	5	Shakespeare-square	1	Dunfermline	6
Morrison's-close	2	Stuart-street, Great	1	Dysart	2
Murdoch's-close	1	Thistle-street	1	Fife—parish not	
Milne's-square	1	Tobago-street	1	stated	1
Netherbow	1	Waterloo-place	1	Galashiels	2
Old Assembly-cl.	2	William-street	1	Inveresk	3
Police-office	1	Warriston-crescent	1	Kirkliston	2
Skinner's-close	5	WEST PORT and Places		Liberton	2
Society-close	1	Adjacent—		Linton, West	1
Stevenlaw's-close	1	West-Port	15	Livingston	1
Todrick's-wynd	13	Ink's-close	1	Midcalder	1
Trunk's-close	1	Inglis'-close	2	Newton	1
Writer's-court	1	Stevenson's-close	1— 19	North Berwick	2
Warriston-close	1	Residences uncertain	2	Orkney	1
Night Asylum	4			Peebles	1
Niddry-street	2— 95	Total for Edinburgh	522	Penicuik	1
India-place	1	LEITH & NEWHAVEN.		Stow	3
Infirmery	10	Bath-street	2	Uphall	3
Inverleith-row	2	Cable's-wynd	6	West Calder	1
Industrial School	1	Charity Work-ho.	2	Total from Country —	57
Jail	1	Charlotte-street	1		
Jamaica-street	2	Coalhill	6	OF WHOM WERE—	
Lady Lawson's-wynd	4	Constitution-st.	1	Scotch	379
Leith-street	1	Cow-close	1	Irish	260
Leith-walk	1	Cromwell-street	2	English	20
Lothian-street	1			Foreign	8
Carry forward,	423	Carry forward,	21 522	Uncertain	4— 671

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS

Admitted during the year ending 30th September 1849.

Occupation of Patient, or of Head of House.	No. Ad- mitted.	Bro ^t . forward, No. Ad- mitted.	Bro ^t . forward, No. Ad- mitted.	Bro ^t . forward, No. Ad- mitted.	No. Ad- mitted.
Agent	1	Cutlers	2	Messenger-at-arms	1
Bakers	28	Dancing-master	1	Miller	1
Barber	1	Door-keeper	1	Millwrights	3
Basket-makers	2	Dressmakers	30	Miners	9
Bleachers	3	Drover	1	Mirror-makers	3
Boatmen	3	Dyers	5	Modeller	1
Boiler-makers	4	Engineers	23	Mole-catcher	1
Bookbinders	18	Equestrian	1	Moulders	18
Bookbinders	4	Exciseman	1	Musicians	10
Bookfolders	2	Factory-workers	34	Nailers	6
Bookseller	1	Farmers	5	Net-worker	1
Bootcloser	1	Field-workers, fem.	44	Nurses	25
Bootmaker	1	Firemen, stokers,	10	Opticians	4
Brassfounders	8	Fishermen	8	Painters	32
Brewers' servants	5	Fisherwomen	5	Paint-manufacturer	1
Brickmoulder	1	Fishmonger	1	Paint-worker	1
Brokers	4	Flaxdressers	10	Papermakers	6
Brushmakers	3	Fleshers	27	Paper-rulers	2
Cabinetmakers	15	Foundrymen	2	Pattern-maker	1
Calico-printers	2	Gardeners	28	Pensioners	17
Candlemakers	2	Gasfitters	10	Pianoforte-maker	1
Carpenters	34	Glassblowers	2	Pipe-makers	2
Carriers	5	Glass-dealer	1	Plasterers	10
Carters	41	Glovemaker	1	Plate-layers	2
Cattle-dealer	1	Grinder	1	Ploughmen	6
Carvers and Gilders	5	Grocers	7	Plumbers	2
Causeway-layer	1	Green do.	4	Policemen	3
Charwoman	1	Grooms	2	Polishers	4
Chairmakers	4	Gunmakers	2	Porters	67
Chairmen	2	Hairdressers	3	Printers	38
Chimney-sweeps	10	Hatmakers	14	Print-cutter	1
Clerks	18	Hawkers, male	34	Quarrymen	9
Clockmakers	4	Do. female	33	Quill-dressers	2
Coachbuilders	11	Instrument-maker	1	Ropemakers	7
Coach-hirers	2	Ironmonger	1	Saddlers	3
Coachmen	23	Ironmoulder	1	Sailmaker	1
Coal-agents	2	Japanners	2	Sawyers	20
Collectors	2	Jeweller	1	Scavengers	4
Colliers	14	Joiners	4	Scissor-maker	1
Colour-worker	1	Labourers, male,	931	Scholars (Industrial	5
Combmakers	14	Land-surveyor	1	Schools)	5
Compositors	2	Lapidary	1	Schoolmistress	1
Confectioners	9	Lath-splitter	1	Seamen	99
Contractor	1	Laundresses	3	Sempstresses	71
Coopers	12	Lithographer	1	Servants, dom. male	44
Coppersmiths	3	Lodginghouse-kprs.	4	Do. do. female	623
Cotton-spinners	5	Machine-makers	2	Do. farm, male	42
Cowfeeders	4	Maltsters	3	Do. do. female	12
Corkcutters	11	Map-colourers	2	Shepherds	2
Curriers	5	Masons	43	Sheriff-officer	1
		Matmaker	1	Shoebinders	4
Carry forward,		Carry forward,		Carry forward,	