

Carmont, J. - The Crichton Royal Institution

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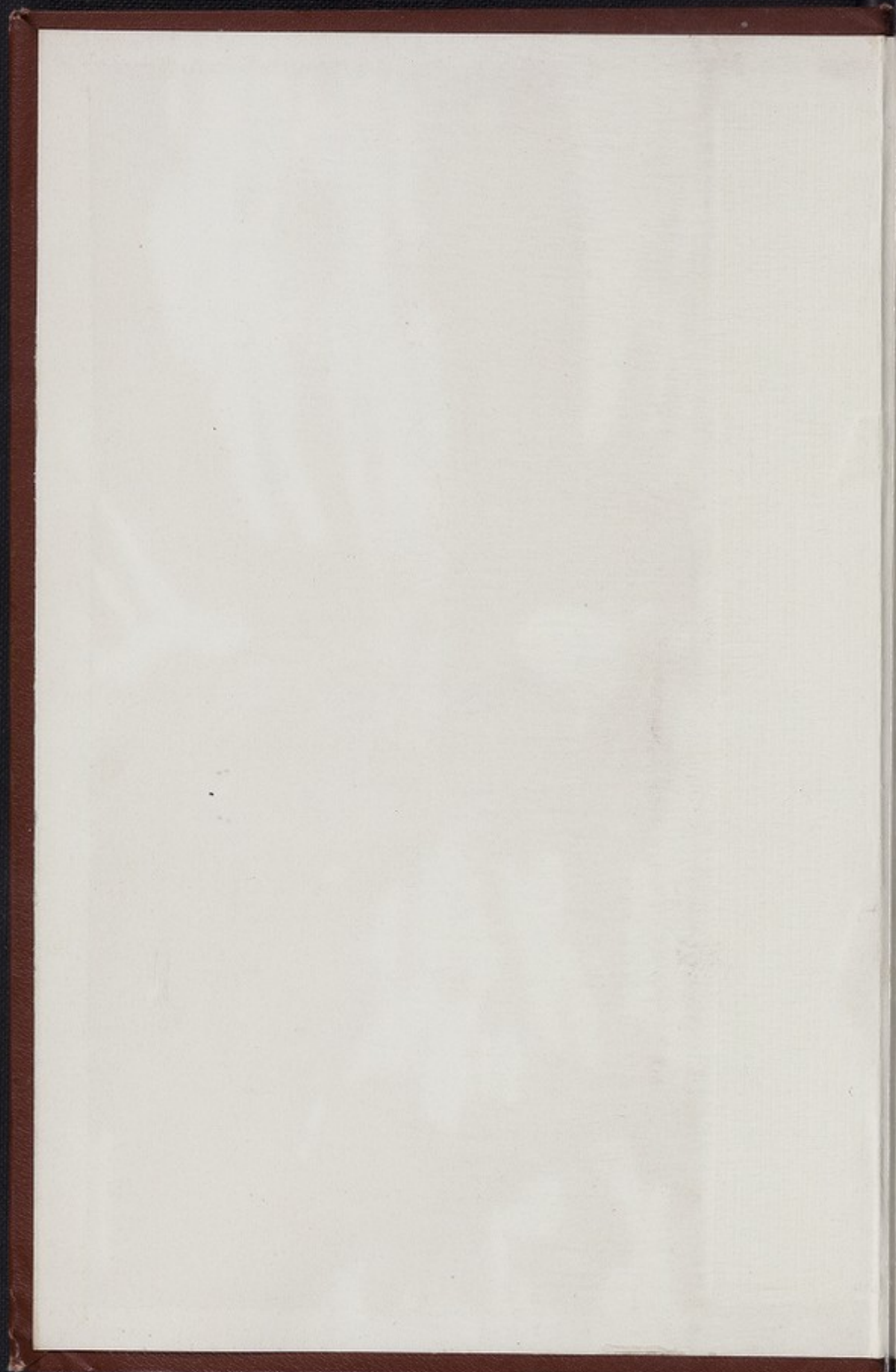
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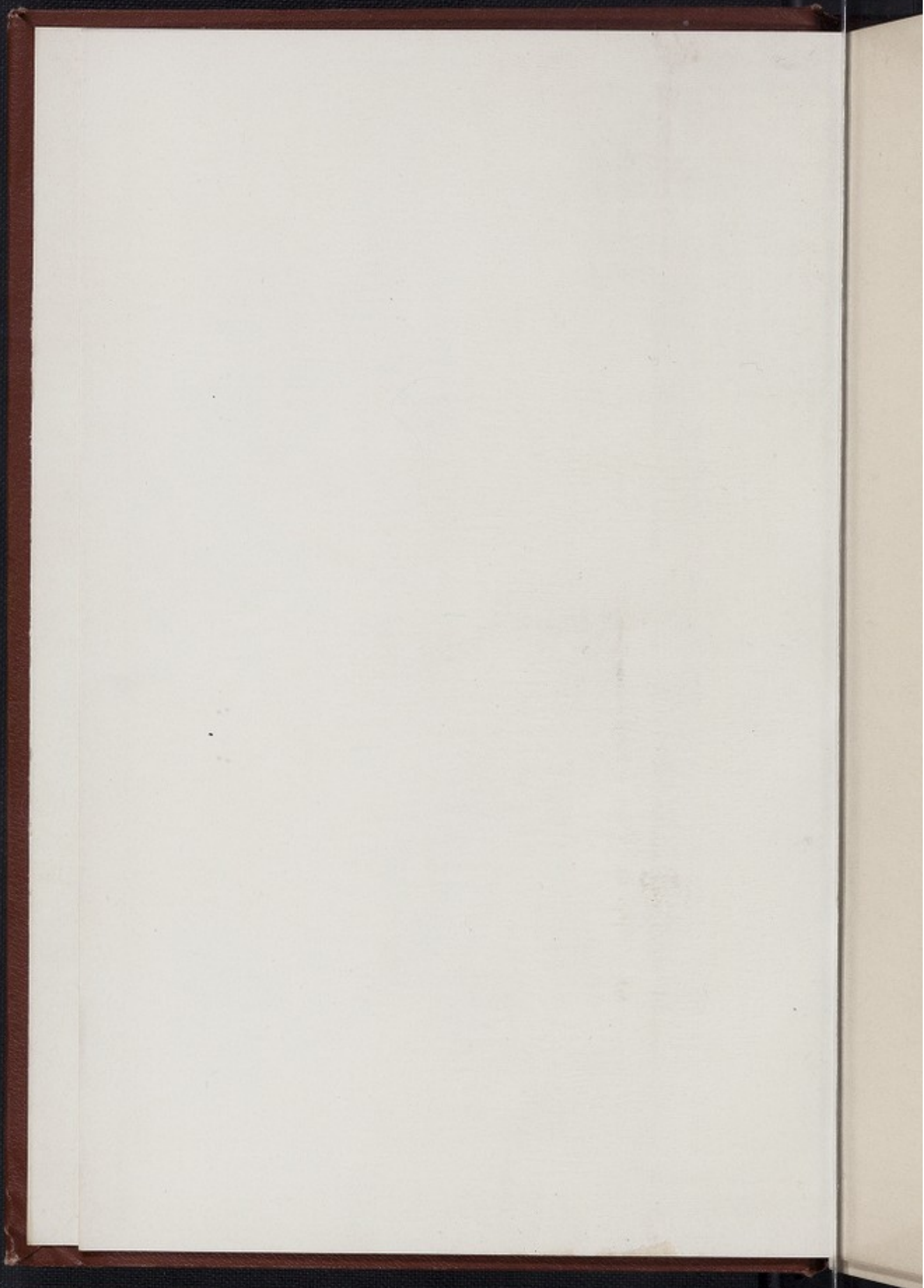
CRICHTON
ROYAL INSTITUTION
DUMFRIES.



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Photograph by James A. Ross, 1850

South Front of The British Royal Institution.

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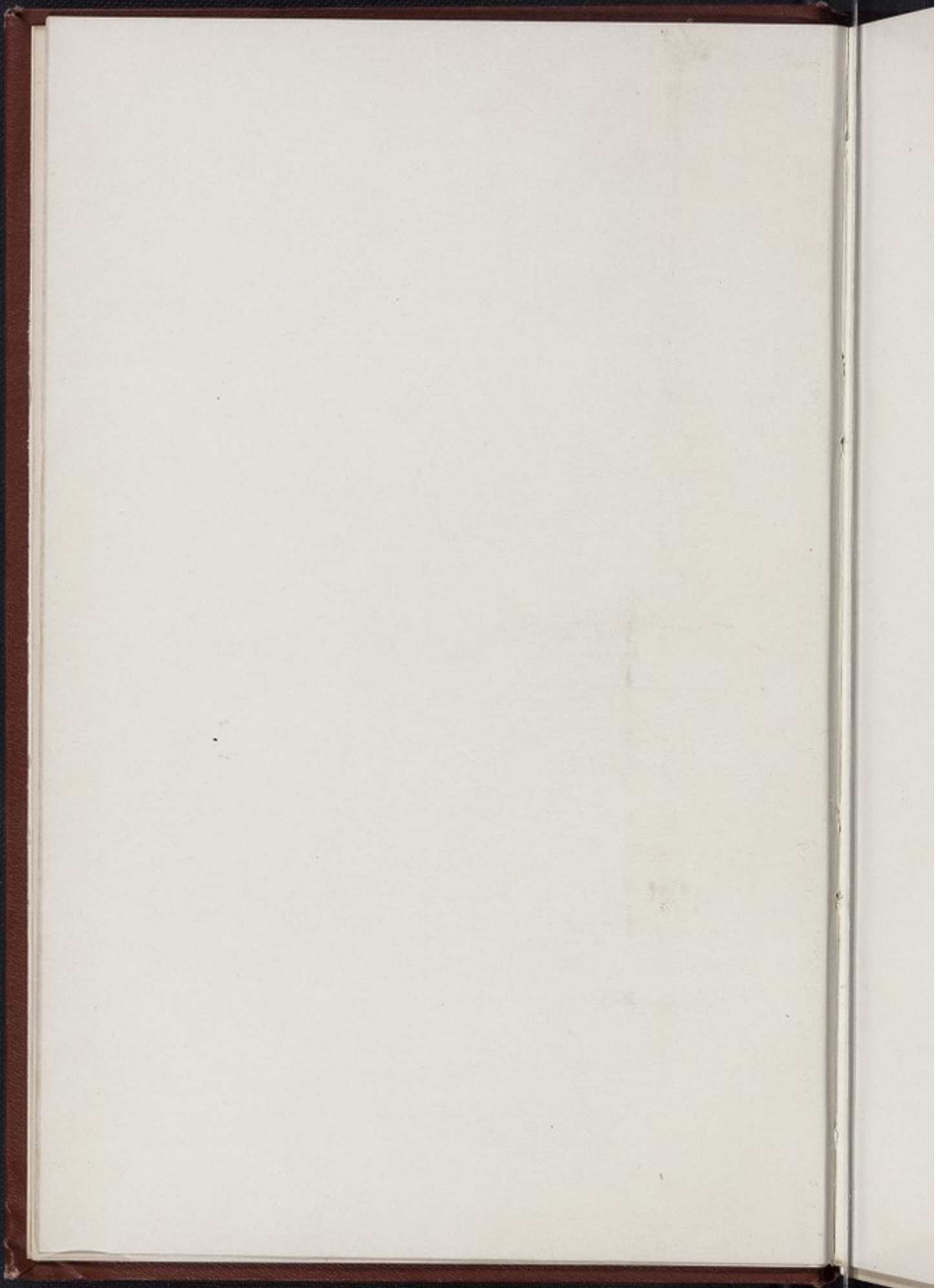
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THE
CRICHTON
ROYAL INSTITUTION
DUMFRIES.

BY
JAMES CARMONT, DUMFRIES,
ITS TREASURER AND SECRETARY.



LEICESTER:
RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & Co., LTD., DE MONTFORT PRESS.
1896.



INDEX.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I.—THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION :	
1. ESTABLISHMENT OF - - - - -	5
2. CONSTITUTION OF - - - - -	6
3. ADMINISTRATION OF, UNDER DR. BROWNE, 1839 TO 1857 - - - - -	8
ADMINISTRATION OF, UNDER DR. GILCHRIST AND DR. ADAM, 1858 TO 1884 - - - - -	15
ADMINISTRATION OF, UNDER DR. RUTHERFORD, 1884 TO 1896 - - - - -	21
4. BOARD OF DIRECTION OF - - - - -	24
 CHAPTER II.—THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION AT THE PRESENT DAY :	
1. ITS SITUATION - - - - -	28
2. THE FIRST HOUSE - - - - -	28
3. ITS GROUNDS- - - - -	31
4. THE SECOND HOUSE - - - - -	32
5. DETACHED RESIDENCES- - - - -	33
6. COUNTRY HOUSES- - - - -	34
7. ARTESIAN WELL - - - - -	36
8. THE FARM STEADING - - - - -	39
9. ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION - - - - -	44
10. MEMORIAL CHURCH - - - - -	46
 CHAPTER III.—THE POLICY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTION :	
1. CHANGES IN LUNACY LEGISLATION SINCE 1840 -	49
2. CHARITABLE PURPOSES EXPRESSED IN CRICHTON ACT OF 1840 - - - - -	51
3. CHARITABLE PURPOSES AS INTERPRETED BY REP- RESENTATIVES OF CERTAIN PARISH COUNCILS	52
4. CHARITABLE PURPOSES AS INTERPRETED AND CARRIED OUT BY THE TRUSTEES AND DIREC- TORS - - - - -	67

INDEX—*Continued.*

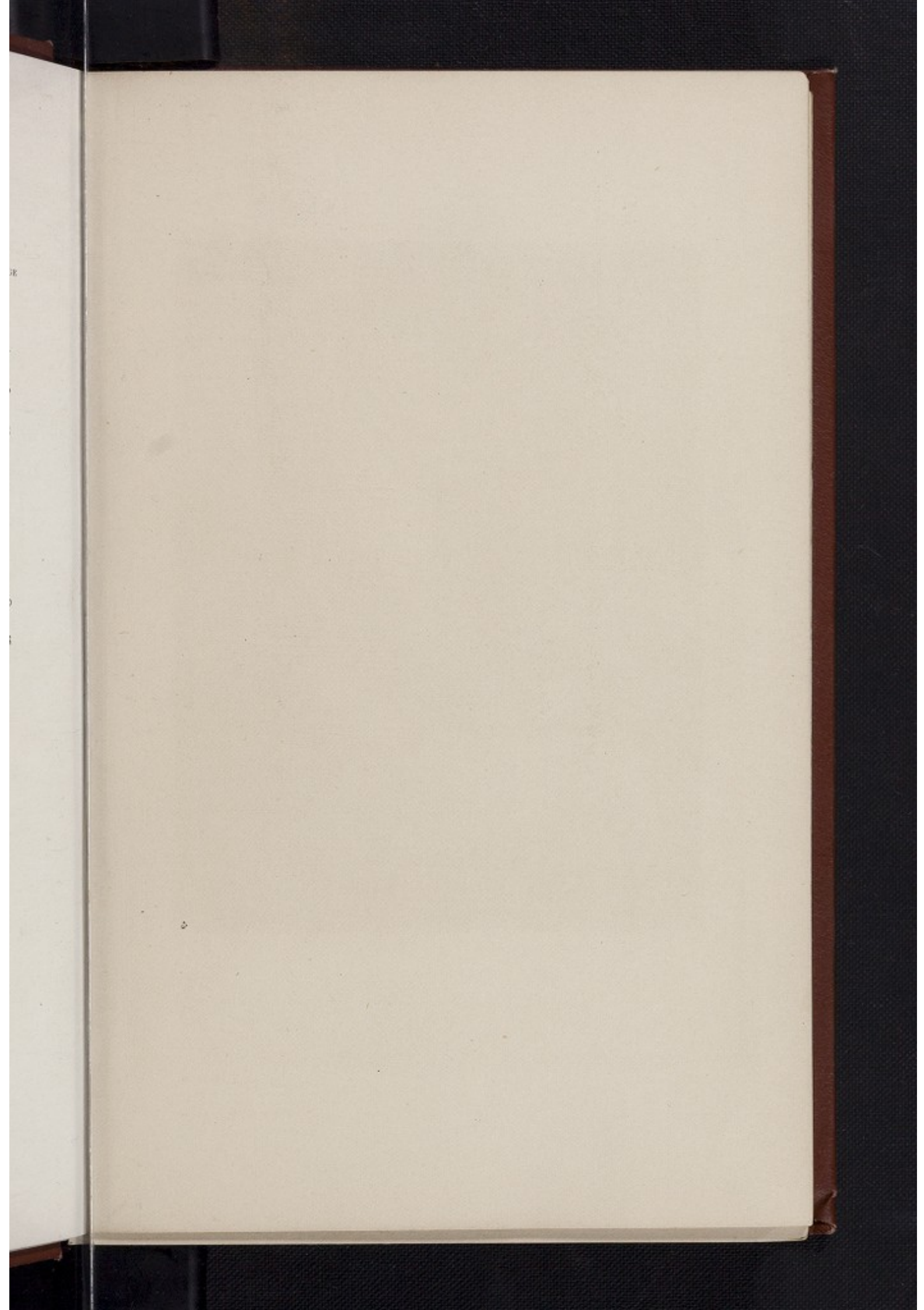
CHAPTER III.—*Continued.*

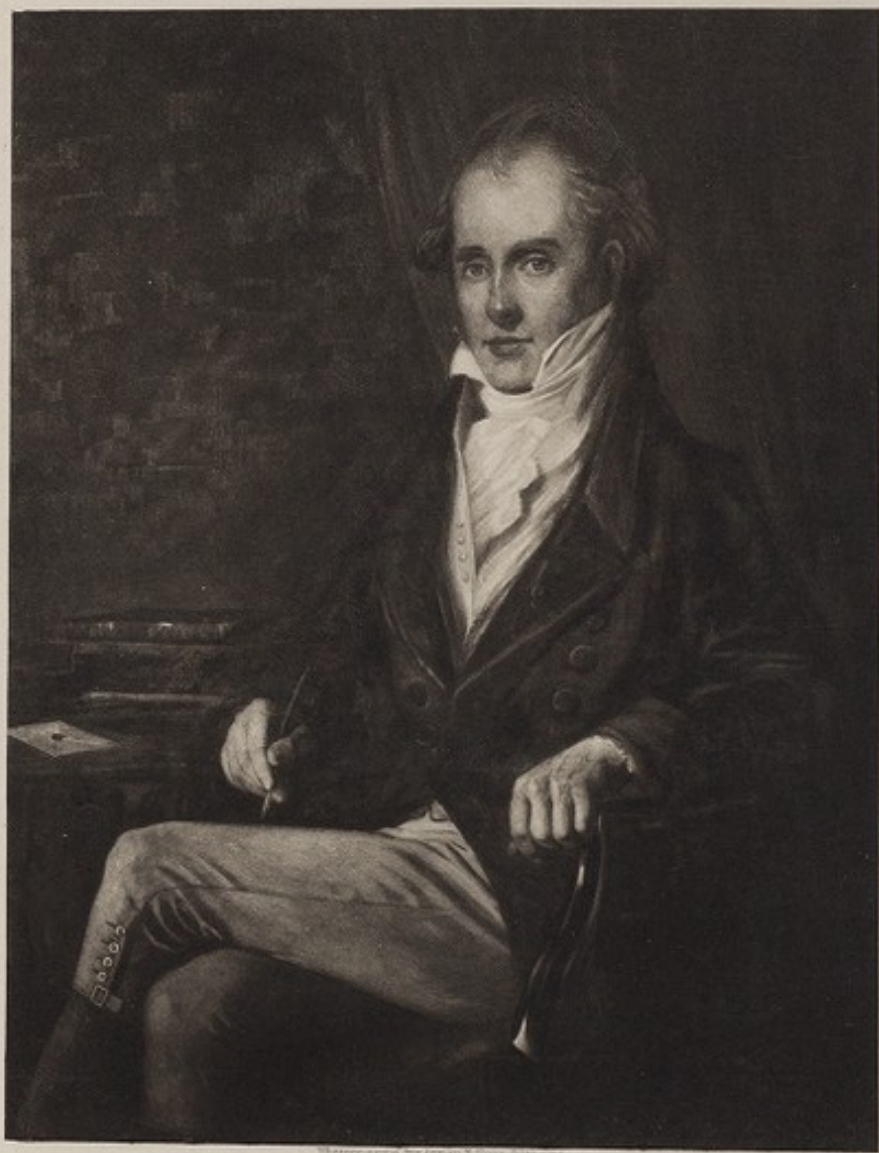
	PAGE
5. THE CONVENERS' BOND—ITS ORIGIN, OBJECT, AND LAPSE - - - - -	73
6. CLAIM BY PARISH COUNCILS FOR SUPPOSED VALUE OF LABOUR OF PAUPER PATIENTS - - -	84
7. BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTION AND TRADESPEOPLE OF DUMFRIES - - -	86
8. ALLEGED INJURY CAUSED BY PROXIMITY OF THE INSTITUTION TO NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES	88
9. ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE BY BOARD OF DIRECTION—	
(1) ON PURCHASE OF LAND - - -	91
(2) ON BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS -	94

CHAPTER IV.—FUTURE EXTENSIONS OF THE INSTI-
TUTION CONTEMPLATED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTION - - - 100

APPENDIX - - - - - 103

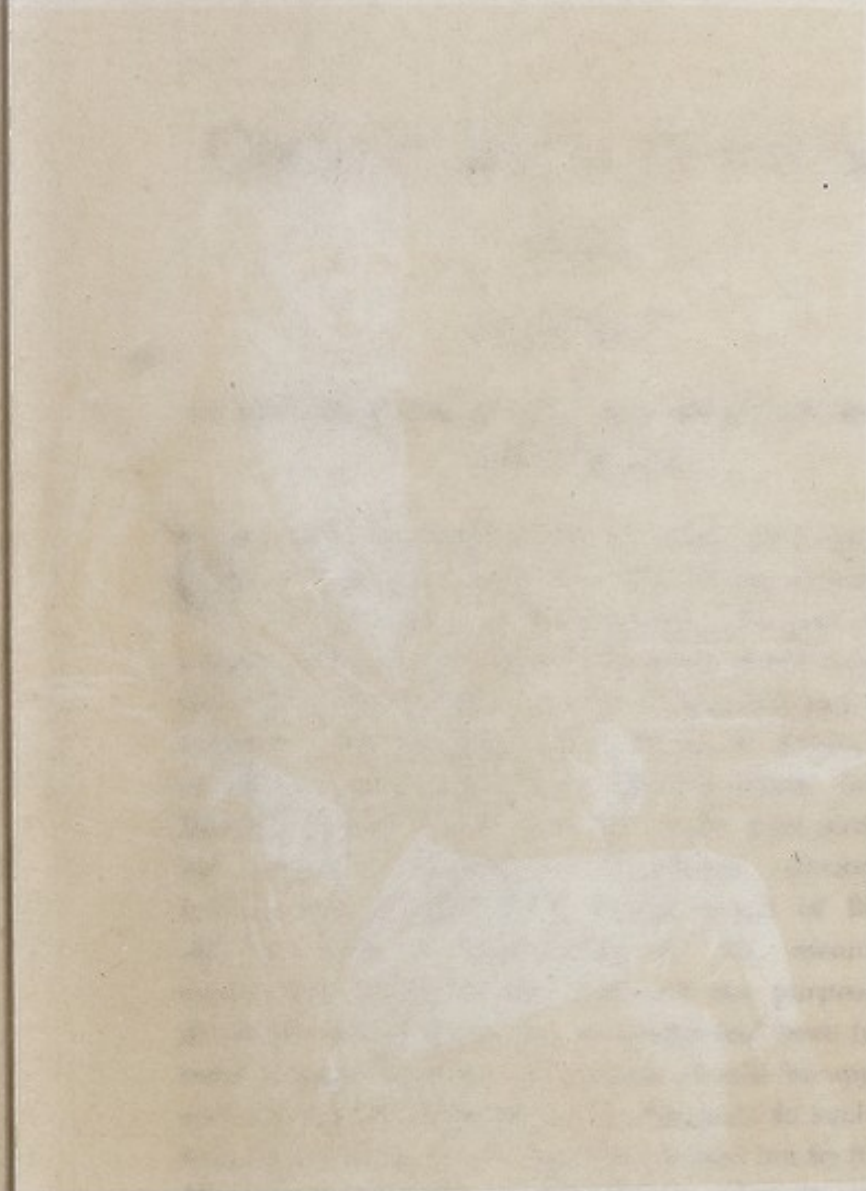






Engraved by Andrew A. Hall, Glasgow

James Brichton of Friars Carse.



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CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE Crichton Royal Institution owes its origin to the munificence of the late Dr. James Crichton, of Friars Carse, who towards the end of last century held the position of Physician to the Governor-General of India, and amassed a large fortune in that country. He purchased the estate of Friars Carse in 1809, and resided there till his death in 1823. Shortly before his decease he made provision from his extensive property for numerous relations and friends, and directed that, in the event of his failing to make a distribution of his means and estate that should remain after all the purposes and directions contained in his settlement had been fulfilled, such remaining means and estate should be applied in such charitable purposes, and in bequests to such of his friends and relations as might be pointed out by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Grierson or Crichton, with the approbation of a majority of his Trustees. The event thus contemplated occurred, and his Trustees, having carried out the purposes of his settlement, found that a very large sum remained in their hands, available for such

charitable purposes as Testator's widow might point out. The application of this sum was a subject of anxious thought to Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees, and after considering various schemes by which the community might be materially benefited, it was ultimately determined to use it for the foundation and endowment of a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, upon the most approved plan. On the closing of Dr. Crichton's Trust in 1840 it was found that the sums expended on the purchase of a site for the Institution, and in the erection and fitting up of buildings, &c., along with the endowment fund handed over to its managers, amounted, with accumulated interest, to the large sum of £94,479 7s. 2d.

All who can realize the miserable condition of the insane in this country in the early part of the present century, the unenlightened, sometimes barbarous, treatment to which they were subjected, and the general aversion in which they were held, must applaud the action of Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees in devoting the magnificent bequest of which they had the uncontrolled disposal, to so truly benevolent a purpose as that which they, after mature consideration, selected.

(2) BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE
INSTITUTION.

The general scheme of the Founders as described in their Act of Incorporation as Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution, was passed through Parliament, and obtained the Royal assent on 3rd July, 1840. It is therein stated that the Asylum which they had caused to be erected on the lands purchased by them for the purpose,



Mrs. Elizabeth [unclear]

The Crichton Royal Institution.

... Testator's widow might point out. The disposal of this sum was a subject of anxious consideration to Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees, and after weighing the schemes by which the community might be generally benefited, it was ultimately determined to apply for the foundation and endowment of a ... in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, upon a ... plan. On the closing of Dr. ... in 1840 it was found that the sums ... the purchase of a site for the Institution, ... the erection and fitting up of buildings, &c., ... the endowment fund handed over to its ... with accumulated interest, to the ... 479 7s. 2d.

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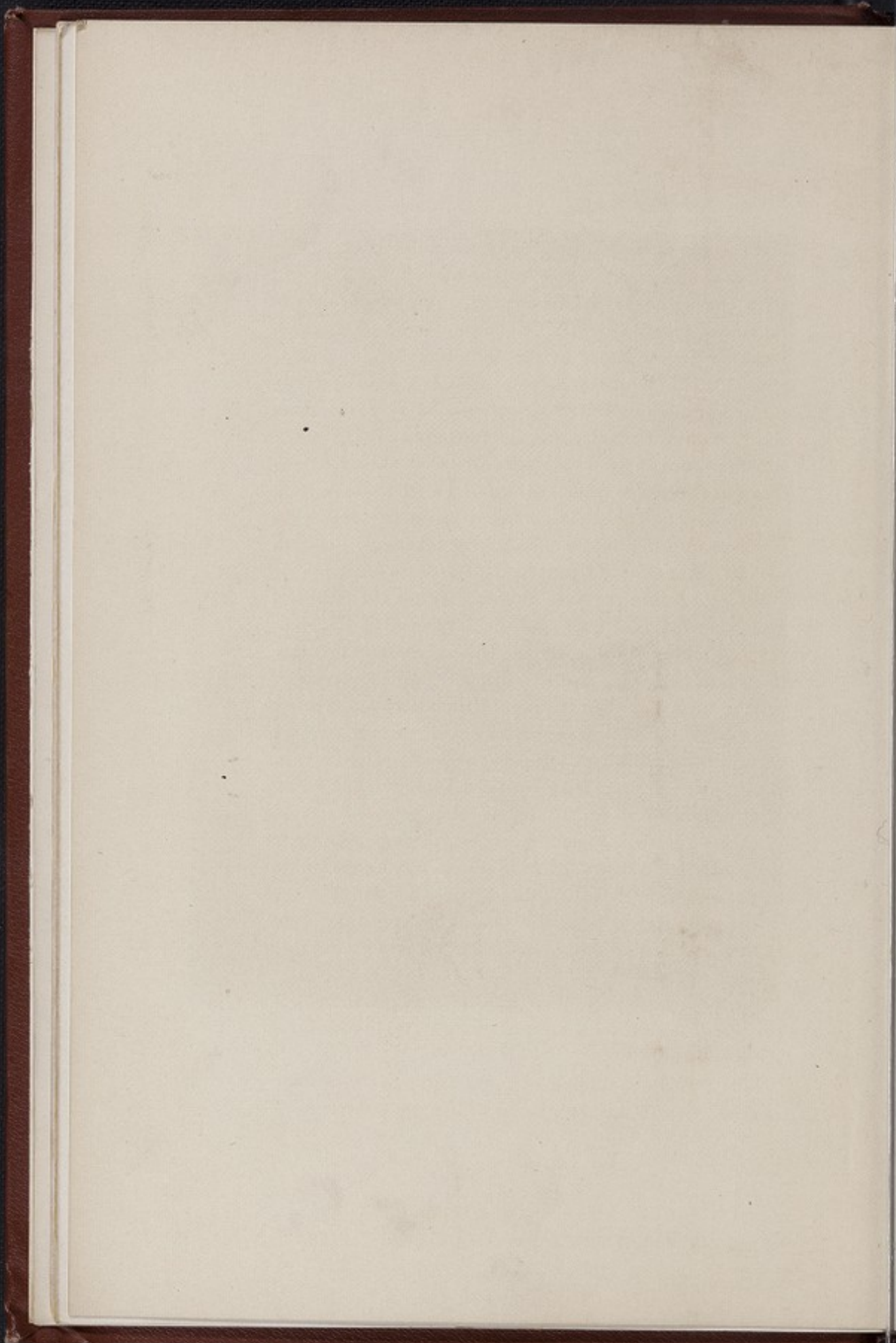
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Photographie by Anna J. King, Glasgow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brichton of Friars Carse.



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had accommodation for 120 patients or thereabouts, and was capable of addition or enlargement; that it should be a charitable establishment; that the whole of the remaining means of Dr. Crichton, as these became available by the death of the annuitants or otherwise, should, with the exception of a sum of £4,000 specially destined, be appropriated exclusively and without further reservation to the enlarging and further endowing of the Asylum, and for no other purpose whatever; that the free emoluments or profits to be derived from the Asylum should also be applied in enlarging or further endowing it; that a portion of the building should be appropriated for the reception and proper treatment of lunatic poor belonging to the parishes situated within the Shires of Dumfries and Wigtown, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and that these should be received at a low rate of board, and be provided with all the necessary and proper means for their successful treatment and perfect recovery. For the management of the Asylum, and the carrying out of the benevolent purposes of the Foundress, the Act of 1840 provided a Board of Direction consisting of fifteen members constituted as follows, viz. :—

Three Trustees named in the Act, during their lives, and their successors—each of these having power to nominate a person to succeed on his or her death.

Three Trustees, being noblemen bearing titles connected with the District, and their successors bearing the same titles.

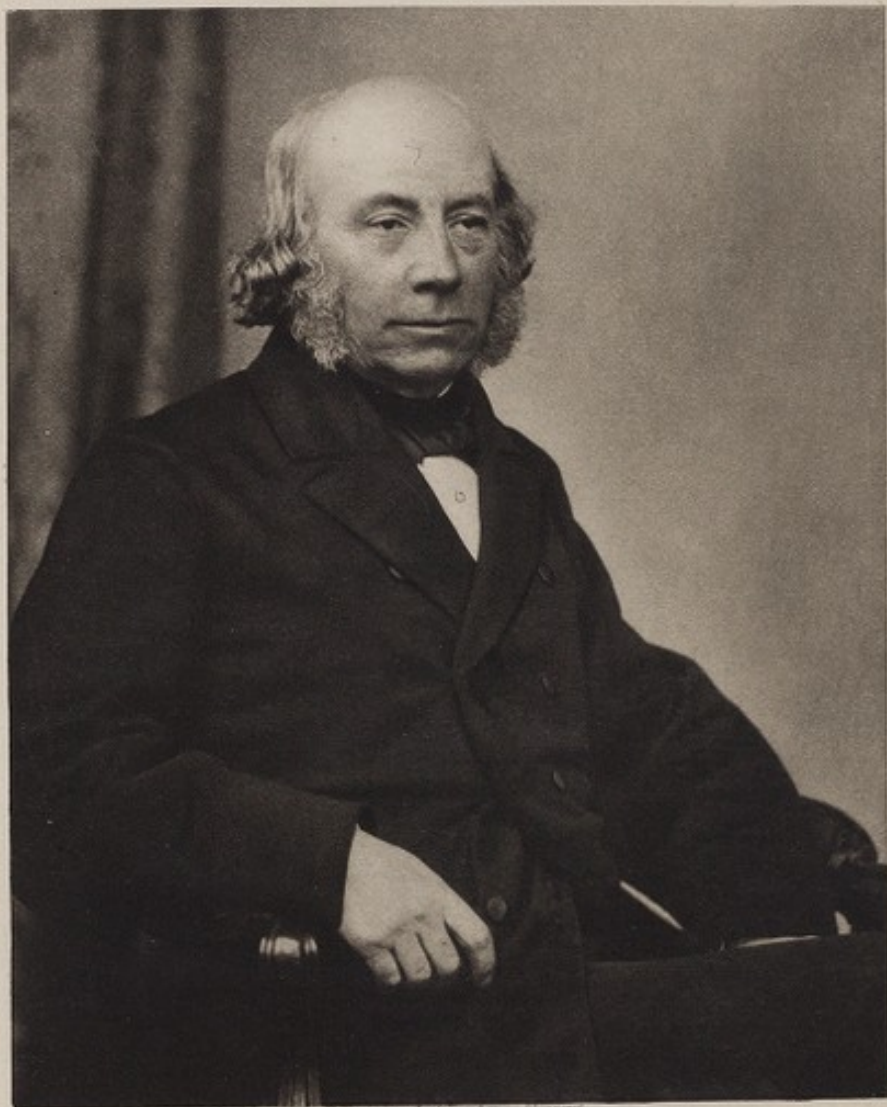
Four Trustees, holders of certain public offices connected with the shire, or the burgh of Dumfries, for the time being.

Five Directors, holding office for terms of three years, elected by the Board in manner defined by the Act.

This Board and their successors were constituted a body politic and corporate for the purposes of the Asylum by the name and style of the "Trustees and Directors "of the Crichton Royal Institution for Lunatics at "Dumfries," and extensive powers were conferred upon them by the said Act.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Though the history of the Crichton Royal Institution has been given in detail in its yearly Reports since its opening, upwards of 50 years ago, it is clear that from want of connection these periodical instalments of its history cannot convey any satisfactory general idea of its whole work and of the place the Institution has taken in the general Lunacy System of the country. The time seems to have arrived for placing before the public a connected statement of the leading events in its history, and of the share it has had in furthering the advance of the department of Medical Science to the service of which it has been devoted. That history may be conveniently dealt with in three divisions, viz., (1) From the foundation of the Institution in 1839 to 1st January, 1858, when the great Lunacy Measure of 1857 took effect. (2) From that date to 1884, when the decision was given by the Court of Session which affirmed the invalidity of the "Conveners' Bond," and virtually settled the question of the relations which should exist between the Institution and the county authorities of the three southern shires of Scotland; and (3) From that date to the present time. These three divisions will be found to correspond nearly to the periods of administration of the Medical Superintendents to whom, under the Board of Direction, the fortunes of the Establishment have been committed, and



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W. A. F. Crowne, M.D.

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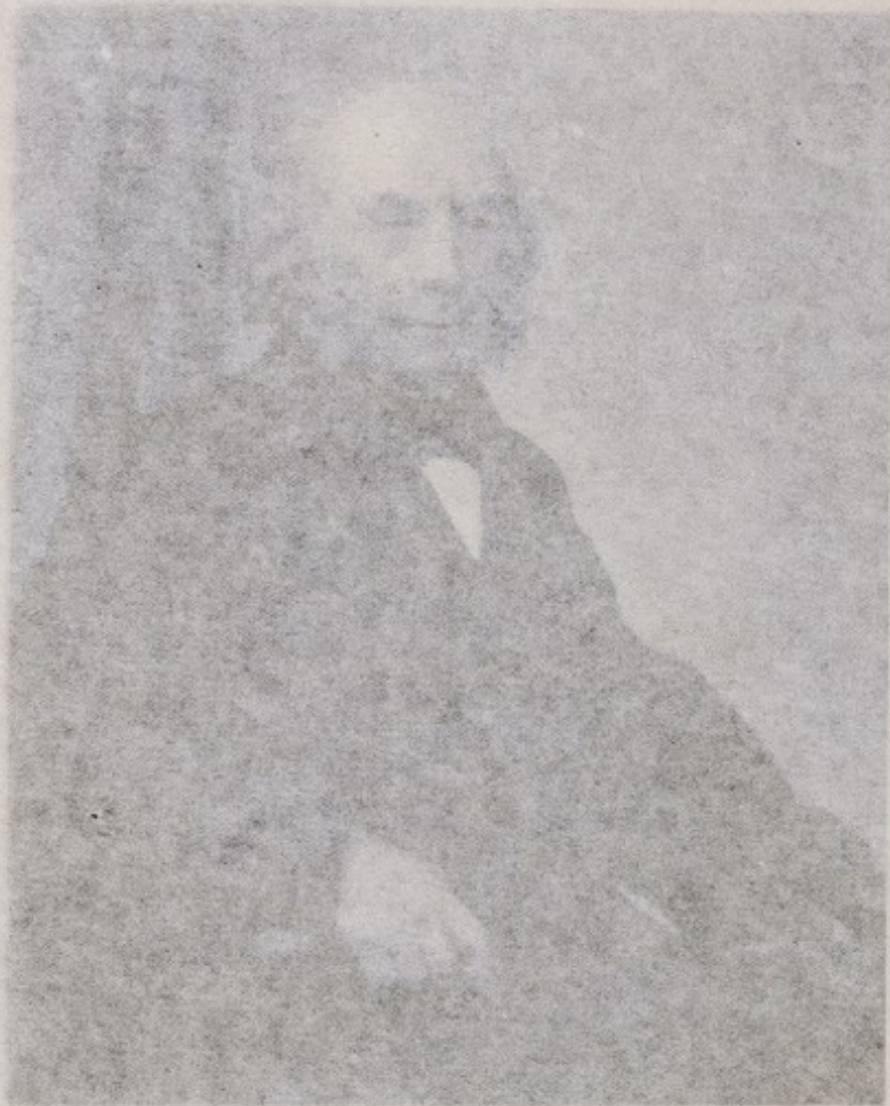
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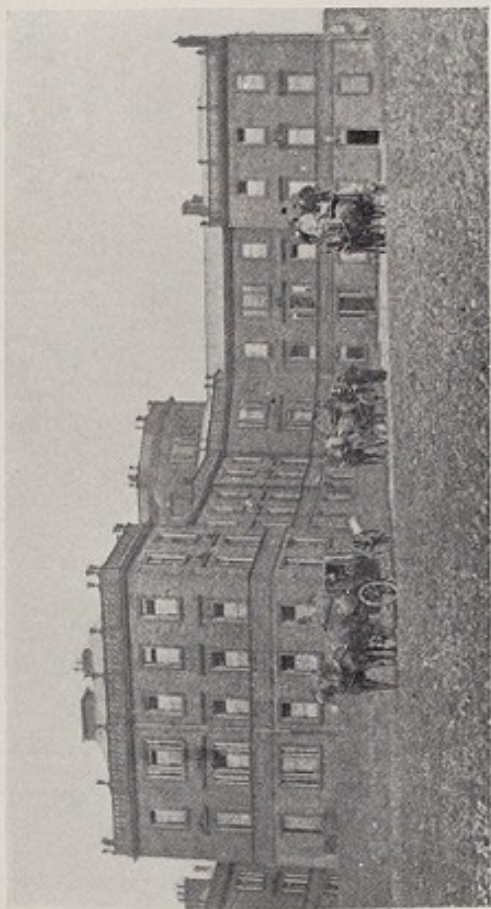
will afford an easy and natural means of sketching the careers and estimating the influence of these eminent men.

THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1839 to 1858.

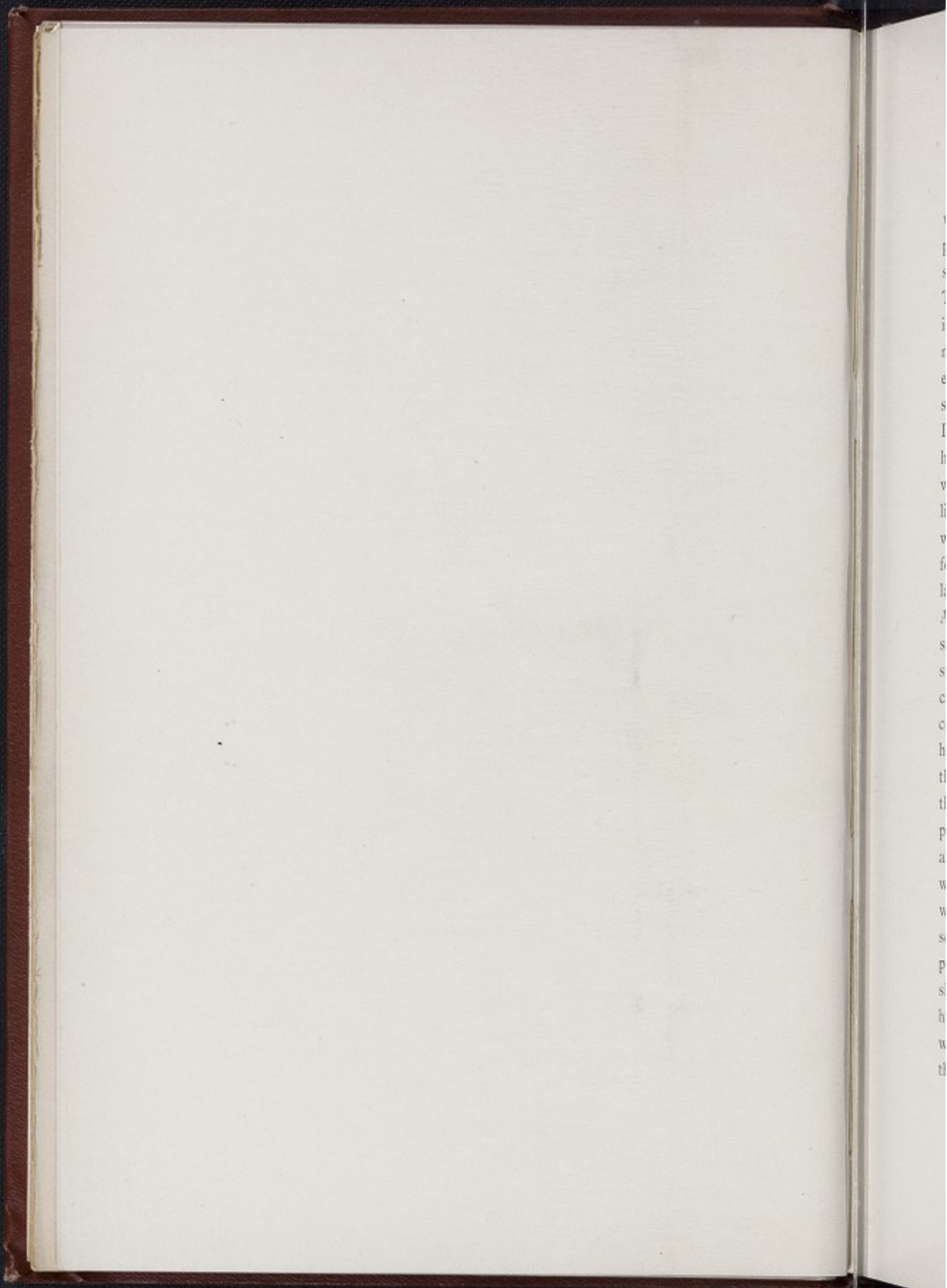
The first period, viz., from 1839 till 1858, was that during which the old and unenlightened systems of treating the insane by the use of physical restraint, of dark cells and cheerless airing courts, was finally departed from, or was so completely discredited that it only remained to the administrators of the second period to sweep away such traces of that system as had lingered behind. How urgently improvement in the treatment of the insane was called for, and how beneficial to mankind has been the establishment of Institutions like the Crichton Royal Institution, in which more humane methods were adopted, may be gathered from the fact that far on in the present century the rotatory chair was still in use, in which unfortunate patients, securely bound, were whirled round till their heads reeled and their senses forsook them; and the more violent and refractory were plunged without warning into a deep and fearful bath, the cover of which gave way under the patients' feet, as they were led through the passage in which it was situated. These things enable us to understand what Dr. Browne meant, when, in describing the condition of the insane in Scotland in these times, he said of it that "negligence, ignorance, callousness, and cruelty were written on every page."

In Dr. Browne, the Medical Superintendent whose services Mrs. Crichton and the other Directors of the day had the good fortune to secure for the opening of their Asylum in 1839, a man was found admirably suited for the duty of carrying out every improvement which had

been advocated by the Esquirols, Connollys, and other pioneers of an improved system of treating the insane. Himself a pioneer in the same department of Medical Science, Dr. Browne devoted his brilliant talents to the relief of the insane with rare assiduity, and with signal success. Endowed by nature with keen powers of observation, and deep penetration into the mysterious workings of the human mind, he found in the Crichton Royal Institution an admirable field for the exercise of his abilities and experience. Nowhere indeed could he have been more fortunately situated for the display of his energy and skill, than in the position of trusted administrator of an Institution whose resources permitted the trial of every new experiment in the treatment of its inmates that promised beneficial results, and whose Directors placed such unbounded confidence in his prudence and sagacity that nothing was ever refused him, which he asked for in the name and for the sake of suffering humanity. It was no wonder that under such guidance the Institution took rank from the beginning as one of the foremost of its kind, and that its reputation steadily grew from year to year as it gave proof of the great benefits it was capable of conferring upon the community. These benefits were not confined to the individuals who owed to the unwearied attention of Dr. Browne their restoration to mental health, for his methods, and the fruits of his observations, were made fully known, and were spread abroad by his lectures and in his contributions to Medical Journals, but especially in the Annual Reports of the Institution, which were eagerly read and diligently studied by his contemporaries. These lectures and reports were no mere dry disquisitions, intelligible only to the initiated in Medical Science, but



THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION—1839-1850—WEST FRONT.



were invested with a wealth of illustration set forth in a polished literary style which rendered them a fascinating study, and commended them to readers of every class. They were indeed so many treatises on the subject of insanity, its manifestations and development, its treatment and its cure. By their means other observers were enabled to advance along the paths which he trod with such successful results. In this way the reputation of Dr. Browne, and of the Institution of which he was the head, was spread throughout the United Kingdom, and wherever the English tongue was spoken. Nor did that limit, wide as it is, adequately represent the influence which his views on psychological subjects commanded, for his writings were translated into many foreign languages, and thus attained a world wide celebrity. Another source of Dr. Browne's success was the enthusiasm which he had the secret of inspiring among his subordinates, as well those of the class who were to carry on and extend his work, and to whom he could communicate the fruits of his experience, as of the humbler class whose irksome duty it was to wait upon the insane, and to carry out the treatment prescribed for their cure. It was no wonder that the Directors were proud of their Medical Superintendent, and that on the arrival of the time when his active services were to be withdrawn from the Institution, they regarded his loss with the utmost regret. It was, however, some consolation for that loss that he left them to fill a higher position than it was in their power to offer him. The skill and ability he had displayed in their service marked him out as one of the fittest men to whom, in association with equally distinguished colleagues, could be committed the administration of the great Lunacy Measure of 1857,

which has exercised so vast an influence for good, and rendered the legislation of Scotland, in respect to the care of the insane, a model for imitation by other countries. When, some thirteen years later, he was compelled, through failing sight, to resign his position as Commissioner in Lunacy, the Directors showed themselves not unmindful of the great services he had rendered in earlier times to the Institution, but placed him again upon their staff as Psychological Consultant, which office he continued to hold till his death in 1885.

During this first period of the history of the Institution, and under Dr. Browne's administration, occurred the introduction of its first special water supply from the well at Dockfoot. Contrasted with the present magnificent supply from the Artesian well at Rosehall it was, no doubt, a small affair, yet the procuring it was a source of no little satisfaction to the Directors, seeing that it could be described as so ample a supply that "during summer when bathing, cleaning, etc., are in greater demand no less than 9000 gallons are consumed daily." During this time also took place the first large extension of the Asylum. The first, and at the outset, only house of the Institution accommodated patients of all classes within its walls, but the increased and continually increasing numbers of inmates, and especially of those of the poorer classes, to whose needs attention was becoming yearly more urgently directed, rendered enlargement of the original premises more and more necessary. This enlargement was effected by the erection of the Second House of the Institution, commonly known by the name of the Southern Counties Asylum, because the greater part of it was devoted to the reception of the patients sent and paid for by the Parochial Boards



THE SECOND HOUSE OF
THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1849.

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of the Shires of Dumfries and Wigtown, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. This building was commenced in the year 1848, and was designed to accommodate about 150 patients chiefly, but not exclusively, of the pauper class. It was completed in 1850 at a cost of £10,508 13s. 3d. Though in exterior appearance not to be compared with the building of the first house, it was so well designed and conveniently arranged as to be adopted as a model for several other Asylums in various parts of the country. It is a sign of the march of improvement in Lunacy Administration, that this building, once regarded as so excellent in its way, should now be considered a blot upon the Institution, and that its removal, already partly effected by the renovation of its female department in 1887 at a cost more than equal to that of the whole original building, should now be under consideration of the Board. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the Directors were compelled by want of space to build the Second House in the immediate vicinity of the First or old House; but this was an unavoidable necessity, as the original enclosure of forty acres was still all that belonged to the Institution, and the new house extended to the very verge of the property. The negotiations with the County authorities which preceded and led to the erection of the Second House, and the arrangements made for its eventual extension when the necessities of the district should render enlargement necessary, are narrated in Chapter III., Section 5, along with the contentions to which these arrangements, so far as embodied in the "Conveners' Bond," gave rise.

Among the names which deserve to be remembered chiefly in connection with this period of the history

of the Institution, is that of its first Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert Adamson, whose sterling qualities of head and heart won for him the respect and confidence of the Trustees of the late Dr. Crichton, for whom he had acted as law-agent during the negotiations which had preceded the establishment of the Institution. That respect and confidence were continued to him in an equal degree by the Trustees and Directors who succeeded to the administration of the affairs of the Institution after Dr. Crichton's trust was wound up, and was maintained uninterruptedly till his death in 1861. His zeal for the best interests of the Institution had won for him their regard as an able and valuable coadjutor, and his ability, courtesy, and independence of character made them feel his loss as that of a sincere friend. So far, however, as official duties were concerned the interests of the Institution had been safeguarded by the association with him in 1856 of his son, Mr. Samuel Adamson, in the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. The latter, on his father's death, discharged the duties of both the offices so long and faithfully filled by his father. So closely and so long were father and son connected with the affairs of the Crichton Royal Institution, that when Mr. Samuel Adamson died in 1880 it was felt that the strongest link which had connected its past with its present was broken. On the death of Mr. Adamson the offices of Treasurer and Secretary were disjoined—Mr. John Symons, Writer, Dumfries, being appointed Treasurer, and the writer of the present sketch, Secretary. Mr. Symons discharged the duties of his important position till his death in 1885, when the offices were again conjoined, and the Secretary appointed to both.

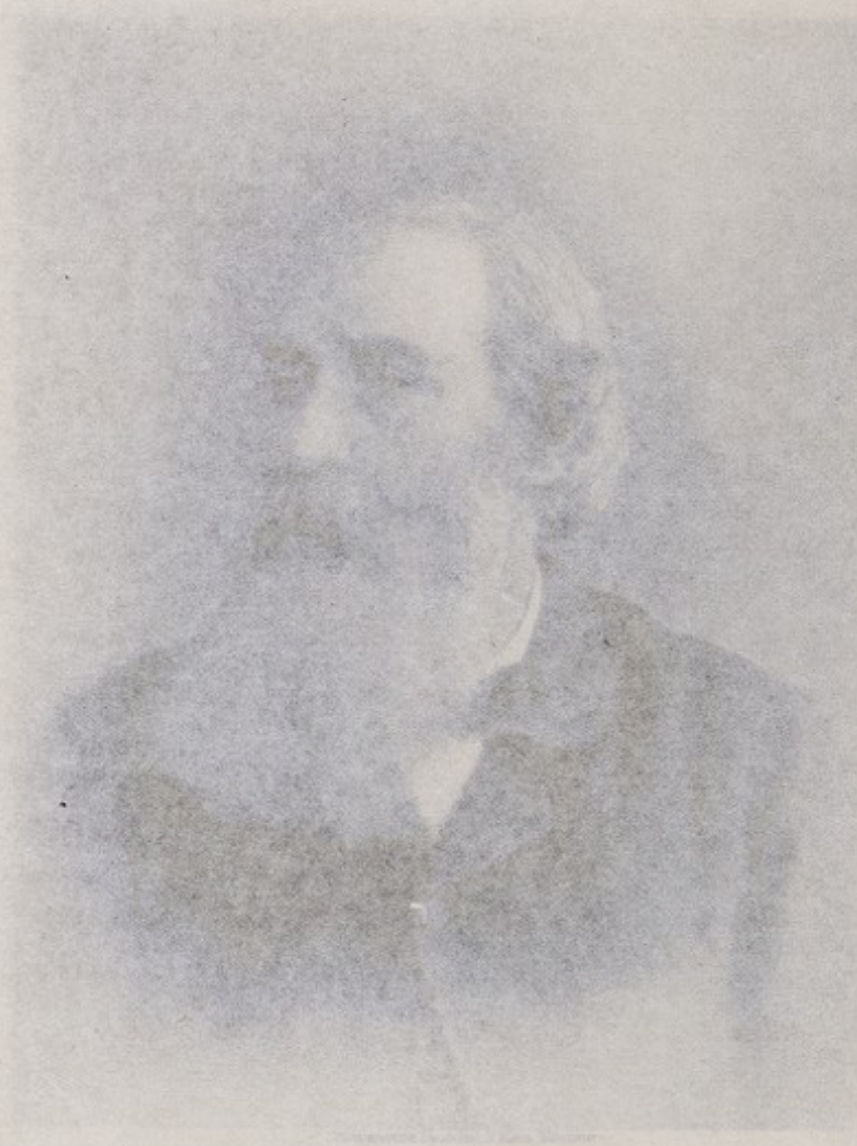
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Photograph by James A. Ross, Glasgow

James Gilchrist, M.D.

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James Gibberst, M.D.

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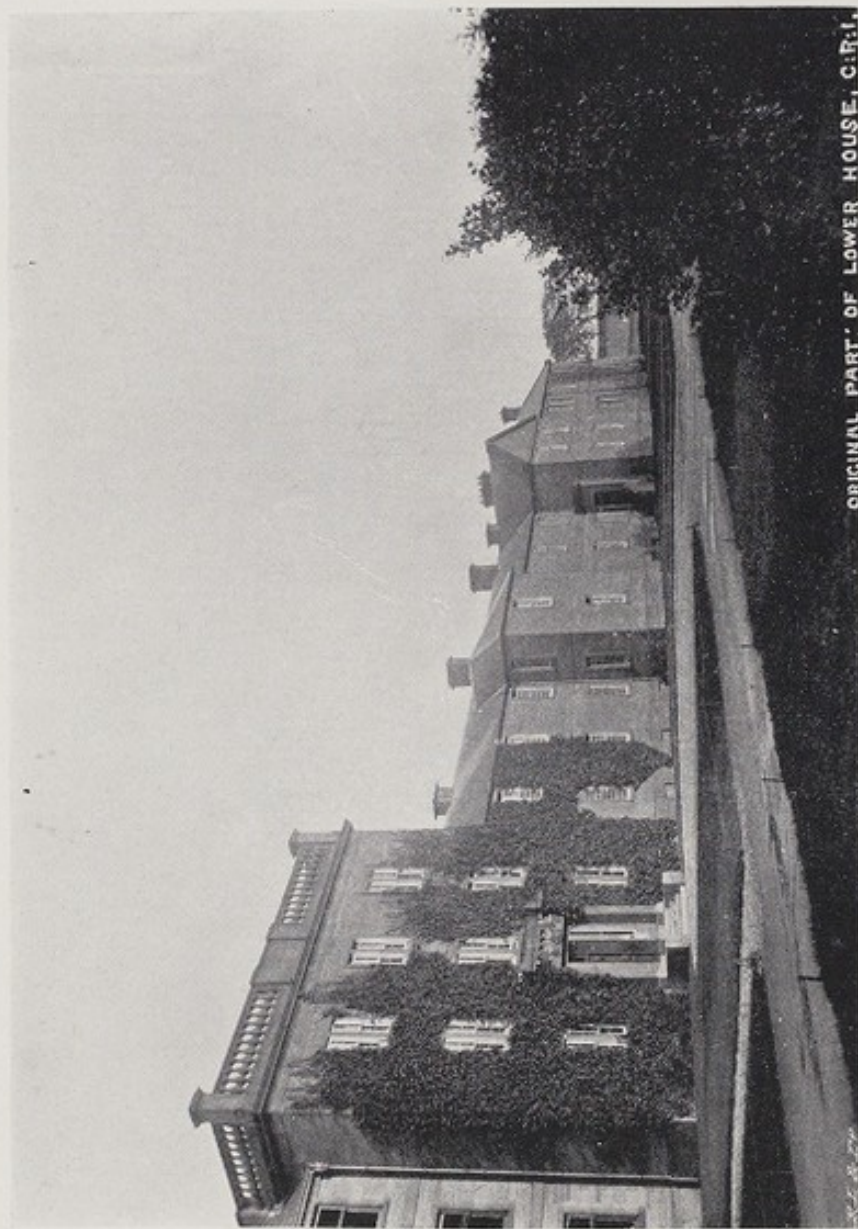
Among the friends who aided Mrs. Crichton in the task of establishing and of managing the Institution during this first period of its usefulness, there was no one whose loss she had more reason to deplore, than that of Admiral Johnston, of Cowhill, one of the original Testamentary Trustees of the Institution named in the Crichton Act. He was one of her staunchest friends, and one on whose disinterested counsel and sound advice she at all times relied. Her indebtedness to him was gracefully acknowledged on her behalf at the First Statutory Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 12th November, 1840, and she continued on many subsequent occasions to avail herself of his support and experience in questions of importance or difficulty which arose in connection with the management of the Institution. Admiral Johnston died in 1856, shortly after the completion of the Second House, in the establishment of which he had taken a lively interest.

THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1858 to 1884.

The second period of the history of the Institution commencing in 1858, and lasting till 1884, found it firmly established in public favour and confidence, and nothing required but a person who should be fitted to carry on what his predecessor had so worthily begun. That Dr. Gilchrist was such a man, is shown by the confidence with which Dr. Browne recommended him to the Board of Direction as his successor, and handed over to him the work he had so earnestly striven to perfect. To use the words of cordial recommendation with which Dr. Browne introduced him to his office on his appointment by the board, "The appointment of " Dr. Gilchrist implies a change in the man, rather than

“in the system. Unfettered by its details, with perfect
“independence of action, with matured experience, he
“will, doubtless, modify and extend—and much is still
“required in modification and extension; but the
“principles upon which the community has been con-
“ducted are founded in eternal truth, and justice, and
“Christian philosophy. He will come as a former
“friend, familiar with the history, and dispositions, and
“peculiarities of many of those who will regard him
“as the arbiter of their fate, accustomed to the move-
“ments of the body he is to govern, and animated by
“the same enthusiasm and discretion which distinguished
“him when formerly an officer, and endeared him to
“those whose affection and confidence it is most difficult
“to gain. It is not only seemly that a pupil of this
“school, which may boast of being upon a small scale
“the first Institution which was opened for study and
“observation in this country, should become its
“head; but it was wise that, should it be considered
“prudent to perpetuate what has been accomplished, the
“task should be confided to one conversant with the
“history of the work, who had aided in its progress,
“and whose prepossessions and predilections must be
“in favour of its continuance and development. He
“brings to the discharge of his duties—so onerous as
“to require more than human aid—a highly cultivated
“mind, varied acquirements, inflexible probity and faith-
“fulness, an ardent attachment to the department of
“medicine in which he is engaged, and, that highest
“qualification, a love and sympathy for those who are
“to be the objects of his personal as well as of his pro-
“fessional solicitude.”





ORIGINAL PART OF LOWER HOUSE, C.R.I.

THE SECOND HOUSE—AS EXTENDED 1858-1868.

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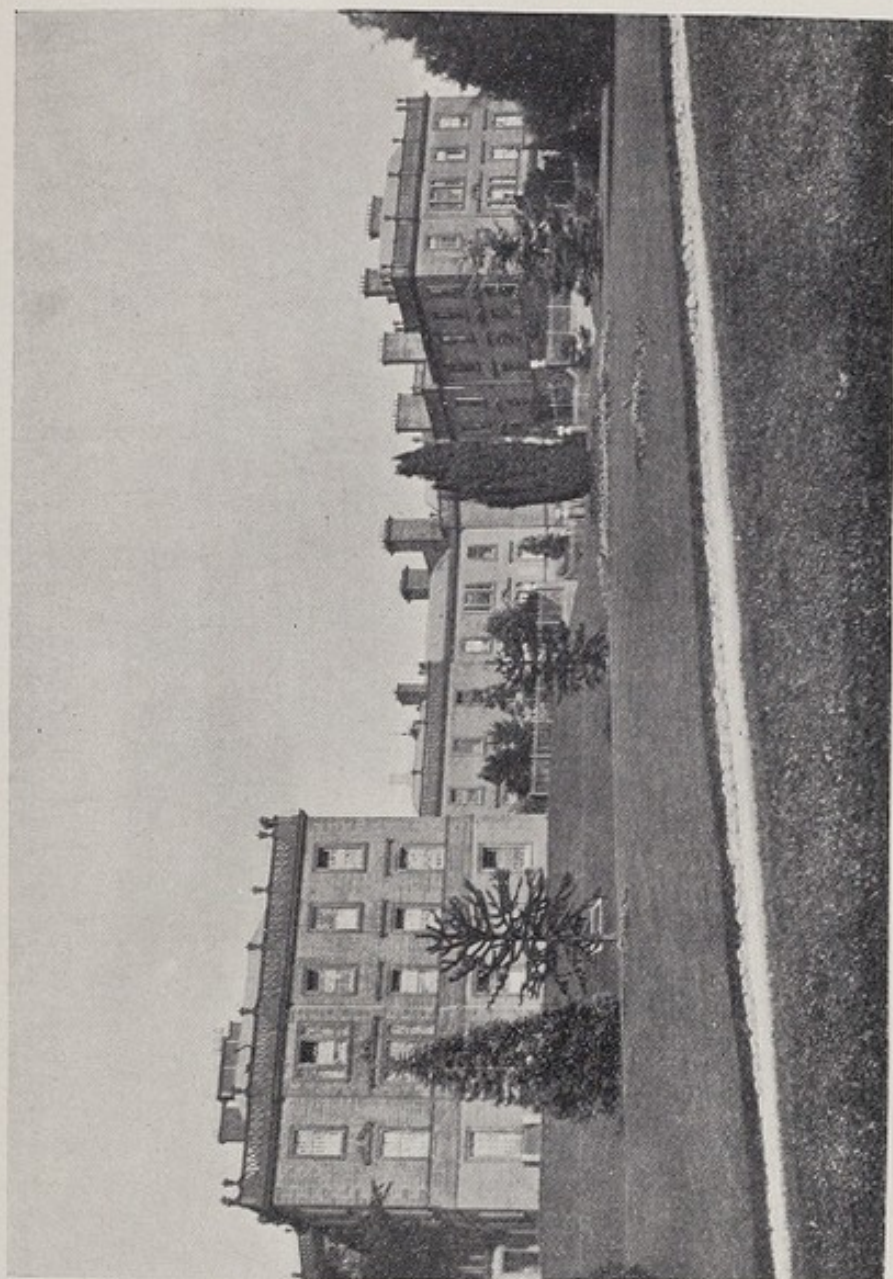
During Dr. Gilchrist's administration of the Institution, extending over a period of nearly twenty-three years, he zealously laboured in the department of Medical Science which he had selected, and earned the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, as an enlightened and devoted psychologist, securing to himself in an extraordinary degree the affection and respect of the inmates, and of the staff of the establishment which he governed. Under him the Institution continued steadily to increase in size and importance, and the intervals were few and short which elapsed between one extension and another, of the two large houses into which the establishment was at the time divided.

Among these extensions may be noted various enlargements of the Second House, made between the years 1858 and 1868 at a cost of nearly £10,000, and the addition of wings to the building to form infirmary and sick rooms, which were erected from 1866 to 1868 at a further cost of upwards of £3,500. But the great addition which distinguished his administration was the completion of the First House of the Institution, between the years 1868 and 1872, at a cost of about £20,000. This great addition practically completed the First House, and immensely improved the accommodation previously provided for the inmates, and removed some features in the internal arrangements which though pardonable at the date of the erection of the building, had been found to be blots upon the otherwise magnificent structure. It is, however, open to grave doubt whether it would not have been more prudent to have reserved the resources of the Institution for the carrying out of the more ambitious aim of completing the First House according to the original design by Mr. Burn,

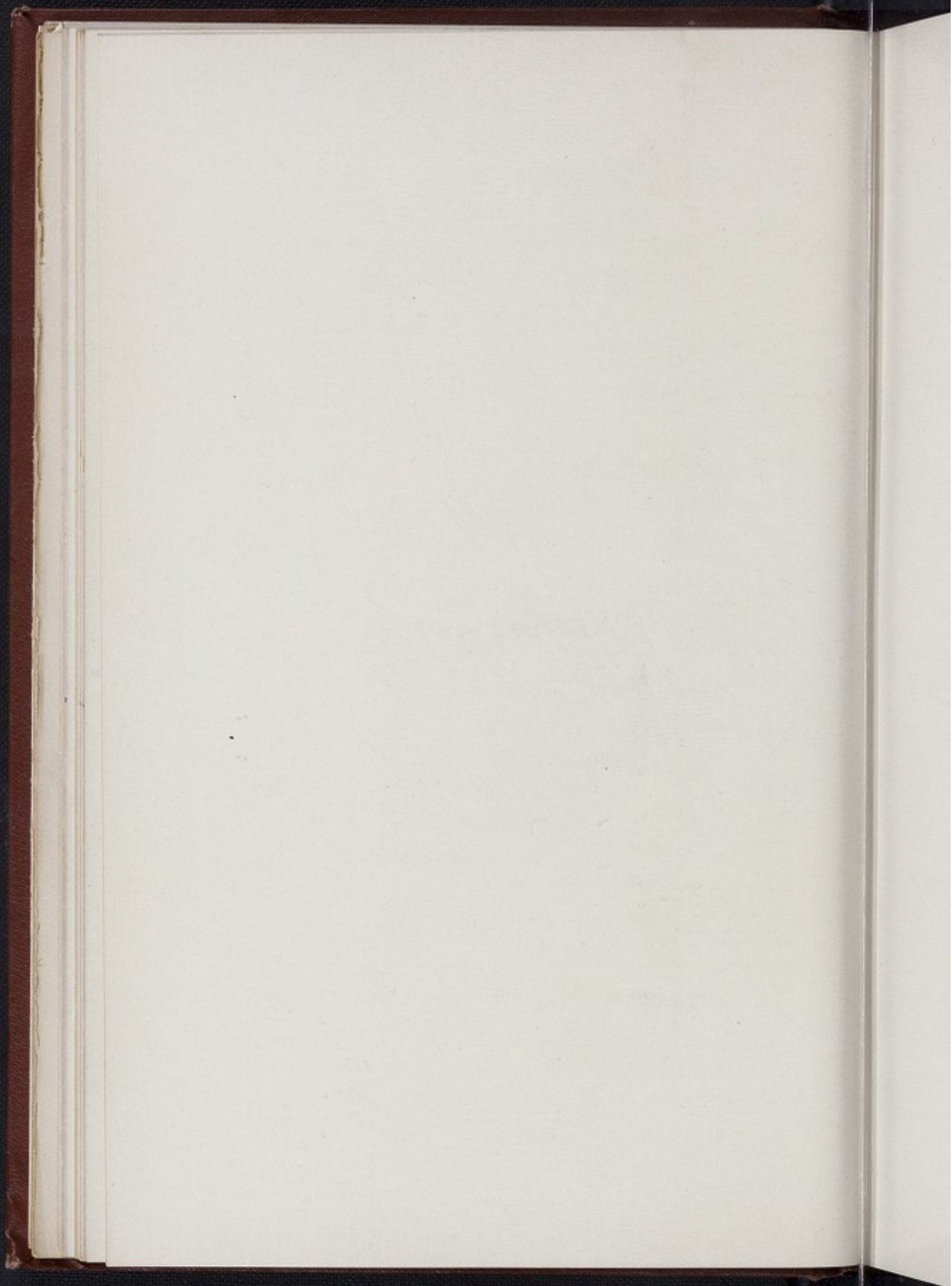
ORIGINAL PART OF LOWER HOUSE, C.R.I.

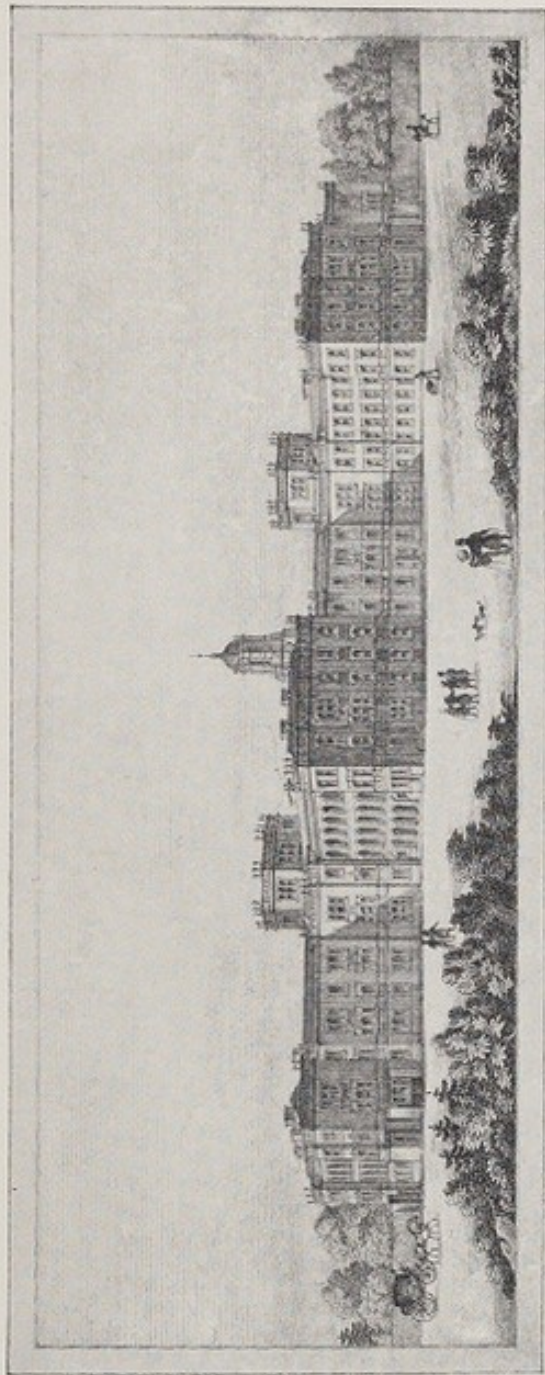
THE SECOND HOUSE—AS EXTENDED 1858-1868.

its architect, whereby the building would have been duplicated, with a light and elegant tower in the centre. The unfortunate proximity of the Second House, however, to which allusion has already been made, no doubt prevented this plan being carried out, for until more recent times, no one would have been bold enough to entertain the idea of sweeping away the Second House, and of re-erecting it at a more convenient distance from the first. It is sufficiently apparent now, that the adoption of such a bold policy would ultimately have been a gain to the Institution, since it would have permitted the freer development of the First House as a hospital for private patients only. The latest of the improvements and additions to the premises carried out under the administration of Dr. Gilchrist were, the building of the new stores department—an improvement of immense importance for the internal administration of the house—and the building of the new laundry, finished in 1879, which afforded an outlet for the employment of female labour, to the benefit both of the inmates and the establishment. These last improvements were carried out at an expense of nearly £6000. It was also under the administration of Dr. Gilchrist that the first considerable addition was made to the forty acres on which the first and second houses were built. In 1867 the adjoining farm of Brownhall, containing seventy acres, was acquired at a price of £8000, and the small residential property of Maryfield, adjoining the Institution on the north, was purchased at a price of £6000. It will thus be seen that the second period of the history of the Institution, which fell mainly under Dr. Gilchrist's administration, was full of the energy which had characterized that of his predecessor, and



THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION—1872-1896—WEST FRONT.





THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION—ORIGINAL DESIGN.

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that it was conducted along similar lines, though on a constantly increasing scale of magnitude. Dr. Gilchrist continued faithfully to discharge the duties of his important office till the autumn of 1879, when he was incapacitated from work by a painful attack of angina pectoris, and though he rallied and for several years enjoyed the society of his friends, he found himself compelled to retire from active duty in the year above mentioned on a well-earned retiring allowance, and to occupy himself with his favourite pursuits, prominent among which were the botanical and geological studies to which, throughout life, he had devoted such leisure as his official duties permitted. He died in 1885, survived by his widow and by two children of a former marriage. He was succeeded by Dr. James Adam, who had had much experience at the large Asylum at Caterham, but who resigned the Medical Superintendentship of the Institution, after a brief term of office, to carry on a proprietary Asylum at West Malling, in Kent, which we understand he has done with marked success.

The early part of the period between 1857 and 1884 witnessed the death in 1862 of Mrs. Crichton, of Friars Carse, the foundress of the Institution, at the ripe age of eighty-four. Mrs. Crichton belonged to the ancient family of the Griersons, of Lag, who had been settled in Dumfriesshire for many generations. The confidence which Dr. Crichton reposed in her judgment is shown by his appointment of her as a Trustee *sine qua non* for the carrying out of the charitable purposes to which he destined the residue of his very considerable means. How admirably she, in conjunction with her co-trustees, carried out the injunctions of her deceased husband is

so well known that we need not enlarge upon the subject here. Enough to say, that the Institution owes to her its existence ; that down to the time of her decease she took the most anxious interest and participation in its management ; that she lived to see the value of her magnificent gift to the community fully appreciated, and that her memory, and that of her husband, will be gratefully remembered by future generations as public benefactors to this district.

Within a few years after her decease occurred also that of her brother, Colonel Grierson, of Barndennoch, and of James Macalpine Leny, of Dalswinton. With the former passed away the last of the original Testamentary Trustees of the Institution who had taken part in its foundation, and Mr. Leny, the first named of the original Directors of the Institution, had long taken part in the management of its affairs, first in the capacity of Director, and subsequently as one of its Trustees. The work of carrying it on was now committed to new hands. It is no more than justice to say, that in every respect the new Board showed themselves worthy of their predecessors by their zeal for the work, and the ability and energy with which they carried it on. We may justly apply to the whole course of management by the Board the following cordial testimony, by one who possessed the best opportunities of judging, to the vigour and ability with which it has always been conducted.

“ If there has been failure in these exertions, it has
“ not rested with the governing body. The Directors
“ of the Crichton Institution do not limit their super-
“ intendence to mere monetary and economic details ;
“ without interfering with the views or duties of

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Photographed by James K. Sims, Glasgow

James Rutherford, M.D.

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"individuals, without showing that they have
"exercised a most benign and disinterested care over
"the general working of the institution, and before
"them the great interests of the community regarding the
"interests of those confined in the institution as well
"mount to all other considerations."

THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION. 1824 to 1856.

The beginning of the third period of the Crichton Royal Institution, viz., that from the spring of 1824 to the present time, very nearly coincides with the appointment of its present Medical Superintendent, Dr. James Rutherford, an event which cannot be too intimately acquainted with the Institution, nor more of itself a fitting starting point for a new chapter in its history. Born in 1840, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and having completed his degree at that of Vienna, practically acquainted with the duties of a general medical practitioner and carefully conversant with the speciality of mental diseases, Dr. Rutherford held the position of Medical Superintendent first at Inverkeithing, the Asylum for the District of Argyle, and afterwards in the Asylum of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and earned the reputation of being not only a capable and successful psychologist and a physician of exceptional skill and resource, but also an administrator of unrivalled ability. When, on appointment to the Medical Superintendship of the Crichton Royal Institution, he found a field of action open to him which afforded full scope for the exercise of his talents, he soon proved that the reputation he had gained was by no means overestimated. Of the Crichton Royal Institution we may say that, since in the external aspect



Engraving by J. W. & C. Co., Boston

James Rutherford, M.D.

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“ individuals, without showing that they ruled, they have
“ exercised a most benign and salutary influence over
“ the general working of the body ; holding before
“ them the great interests of society, but regarding the
“ interests of those confined to the Institution as para-
“ mount to all other considerations.”

THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1884 to 1896.

The beginning of the third division of the Crichton Royal Institution, viz., that from the spring of 1884 to the present time, very nearly coincides with the appointment of its present Medical Superintendent, Dr. James Rutherford, an event which anyone who is intimately acquainted with the Institution will admit to be of itself a fitting starting point for a new chapter in its history. Born in 1840, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and having completed his course at that of Vienna, practically acquainted with the duties of a general medical practitioner and carefully trained in the speciality of mental diseases, Dr. Rutherford filled the position of Medical Superintendent first in Lochgilphead, the Asylum for the District of Argyll, and afterwards in the Asylum of the Barony Parish at Lenzie, and earned the reputation of being not only a capable and successful psychologist and a physician of exceptional skill and resource, but also of being an administrator of unrivalled ability. When, on appointment to the Medical Superintendentship of the Crichton Royal Institution, he found a field of action open to him which afforded full scope for the exercise of his talents, he soon proved that the reputation he had gained was by no means overestimated. Of the Crichton Royal Institution we may say that, save in the external aspect

of its First House, it has been transformed since Dr. Rutherford assumed its management as Medical Superintendent in the summer of 1883. The average number of patients at that date for the five previous years (1878 to 1882) was 508. For the five years ending 1895 the number was 914. The airing courts with which the Institution was formerly surrounded had been swept away in the later period of Dr. Browne's management and during the administration of Dr. Gilchrist and Dr. Adam, but a further advance in modern methods of treatment was extensively carried out in the Crichton Royal Institution by the adoption of the open door system, under which a visitor may be conducted through almost the whole of the large building without the necessity of unlocking doors, other than those which separate the male from the female departments. The employment of patients, private as well as pauper, which had been from the beginning a feature of treatment of the insane in the Institution, was in its largely extended grounds encouraged to an extent not known before; a country residence has been provided for a large proportion of the private patients; the position and remuneration of the nurses, servants, and attendants upon the patients has been greatly improved; medical attendance has been provided for female patients by a qualified practitioner of their own sex; and every method of treatment discovered in recent times, which promised advantageous results, has been fairly tried. From a material point of view the results achieved under Dr. Rutherford's administration have been no less striking. The Crichton estate has been enlarged from a small property of 150 acres to one of 750, not including the estate of Friars Carse,

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SECOND HOUSE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT, AS RENOVATED 1887.

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once the property of Dr. Crichton, whose munificence led to the foundation of the Institution. The female department of the Second House has been renovated at a cost of £11,000; the water supply has been augmented from a comparatively small one to one of upwards of 120,000 gallons daily; a splendid new farm steading with dormitory accommodation for eighty patients has been built; an installation of electric light, not surpassed, it is believed, in any establishment in the United Kingdom, has been introduced; and last but not least, a splendid Memorial of the Foundress of the Institution, commenced on the completion of the fiftieth year from its opening, has been erected to perpetuate her name, and to remedy the want of adequate facilities for religious worship afforded to the inmates, the number of whom has far outgrown the provision in that respect originally made for them. It is always an easier matter to appraise the merits or demerits of a past administration than fairly and impartially to judge those of a policy which is unfolding itself from year to year, and from day to day; and to avoid suspicion of partiality, it is better to allow the actions of the living to speak for and justify themselves. This much may be fearlessly stated, that the success which has attended the past administration of the present Medical Superintendent abundantly justifies the confidence reposed in him by his Board; and all who desire the welfare of the Crichton Royal Institution must hope that he may be spared for many years to continue the work he has so excellently begun, and that he may witness the permanence of the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution which has so strikingly developed and extended in his hands.

(4) THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION—
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Of the Directors who originally managed the affairs of the Institution none now survive, but its minutes bear testimony to their merits and exertions, as well as to those of many of their successors who have faithfully laboured in its service without fee or reward. Even to name and mention all such would necessitate the outstepping of the narrow bounds of this brief sketch, but it would be unbecoming to pass unnoticed the names of Trustees and Directors such as Mr. Maxwell, of Munches, who previous to his retirement from the direction and in conjunction with the late Mr. Vans Agnew, of Barnbarroch, did so much to extend the charitable function of the Institution; of the late Mr. Gilchrist Clark, of Speddoch, whose eloquent advocacy of the interests of the Institution was ably exerted when these required defence; of the late Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, who during several years frequently presided with marked ability at meetings of the Board; or of the late Mr. Dudgeon, of Cargen, who for forty years and more was seldom absent from its Board, either in the capacity of Director or Trustee, and whose whole heart and soul were enlisted in the furtherance of its prosperity. Among Trustees and Directors whose connection with the Board extends over a period of twenty years, or thereby, may be named Mr. William Johnston, of Cowhill Tower, who joined the Board of the Institution as a Director in 1873, and who was in 1890 appointed to the office of Trustee formerly held by his father; the Rev. Mr. Paton, who joined the Board on his appointment as incumbent of St. Michael's in 1874, and who has attended



BOARD ROOM, C.R.I.

THE BOARD ROOM.

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its meetings with rare assiduity, and has frequently and diligently discharged the duties of Convener of one of its most important Committees; Mr. Hyslop Maxwell, of the Grove, who joined the Board as a Director in 1874, and who, in spite of advancing age, shewed his anxiety for the welfare of the Institution by again placing his great experience at the service of the Board in 1895, when he felt that by doing so he could promote the interests of the Institution. Of the whole Board it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that they have attended to their important and unremunerated duties with a diligence and attention which it would be difficult to find surpassed by any paid Board of Directors in the country. If we accept the rough and ready, but sound principle that work should be judged by its results, we shall find in the success which has attended their management an undeniable proof that that management has been sound, enlightened, and progressive. It may well be that the constitution of the Board, framed as it was at a time when different ideas prevailed as to the manner in which its parts should be selected, is not such as would be devised now. But many a Board which has not an ideal constitution has distinguished itself by the thorough and efficient manner in which it has performed its work. It may safely be affirmed that the Board of the Crichton Royal Institution belongs to this category, and if changes must be made in its constitution to bring it more into accordance with the principles of the times, it will indeed be an evidence of the soundness of these principles, if, when such changes are effected, the management of the future be found to surpass in energy, excellence, and success that which has distinguished the management of the past.

In appendix (pages 103 to 107) will be found a list of names of all the gentlemen who have served upon the Board of the Institution as Directors since the passing of the Crichton Act of 1840. This list will doubtless be of interest to the families or relatives of many whose services to the Institution in time past may have been forgotten, and it will certainly be useful in disproving an assertion which has sometimes been made that the government of the Institution has been that of a close corporation. An inspection of the list will show how carefully the managers of the Institution have striven to make the small number of elected members to which they were restricted by their Act, as representative as possible of the wide district which the Institution serves. To appreciate this desire fully, two circumstances must be kept in mind which rendered somewhat difficult the task of preserving the governing body of the Institution from deserving the imputation of being a close corporation. There was first the natural and excusable tendency to re-appoint as Directors men who had by experience acquired a knowledge of the requirements of the Institution, and who were on that very account the fittest persons for the position. The next was the difficulty of procuring men to act as Directors, whose means and leisure enabled them to undertake the troublesome duty of travelling considerable distances to attend meetings at Dumfries. This last consideration must have been a serious one for many in the years immediately following the establishment of the Institution, when facilities for travelling were so small as compared with those which exist at the present day; and inspection of the list will show that whereas at the outset Directors were selected chiefly from among gentlemen resident in

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Dumfries or its immediate vicinity, as those facilities increased Directors were freely chosen from more distant parts of the district, and that an endeavour was made to provide that each of the three Southern Counties should be represented upon the Board.

While endeavours have been frequently made—with how little justice the list above referred to will show—to represent the Trustees and Directors as a close corporation, the insinuation was also made recently at a public meeting at Dumfries, that they have failed in attention to the affairs of the Institution, on the very slender ground that “apparently from the Act they are only bound to meet once a month.” It is quite true that the Act provides for Monthly Ordinary Meetings of the Board, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the whole business of the Institution can be overtaken at these statutory meetings. So far from that being the case, the Trustees and Directors require to meet many times during each month in their various committees. During the last five years the average number of meetings held has reached nearly fifty for each year, or as nearly as possible one meeting per week.

CHAPTER II.

THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION AT
THE PRESENT DAY.

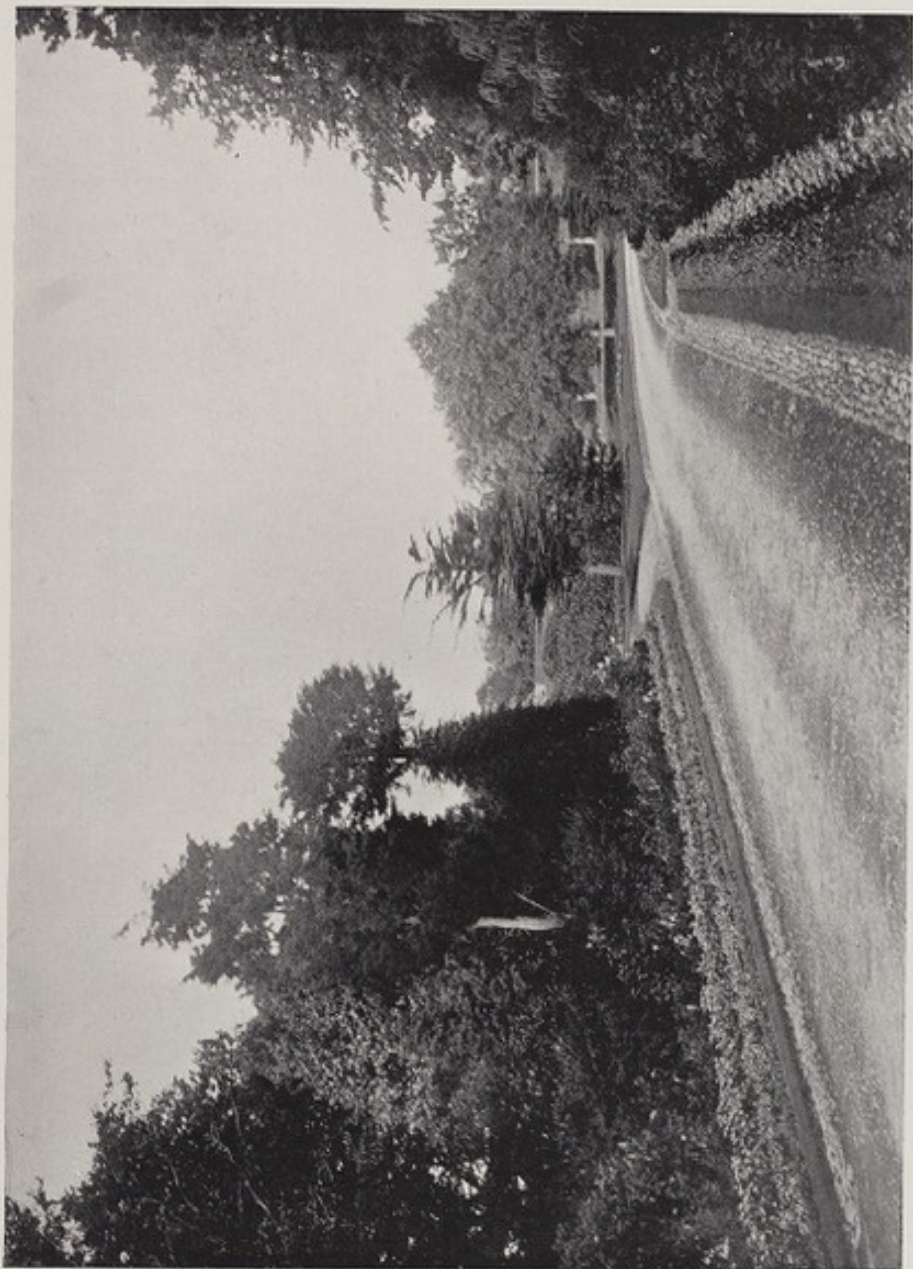
THE above brief sketch of the history of the Institution, and of its development during the past fifty-six years, requires for its completion some statement of its condition at the present day, as it has been formed by the impulse given to it by its founders, by the guidance of its Board of Directors, and last, but by no means least, by the energy of the Medical Superintendents who have been entrusted with its management.

(1) ITS SITUATION.

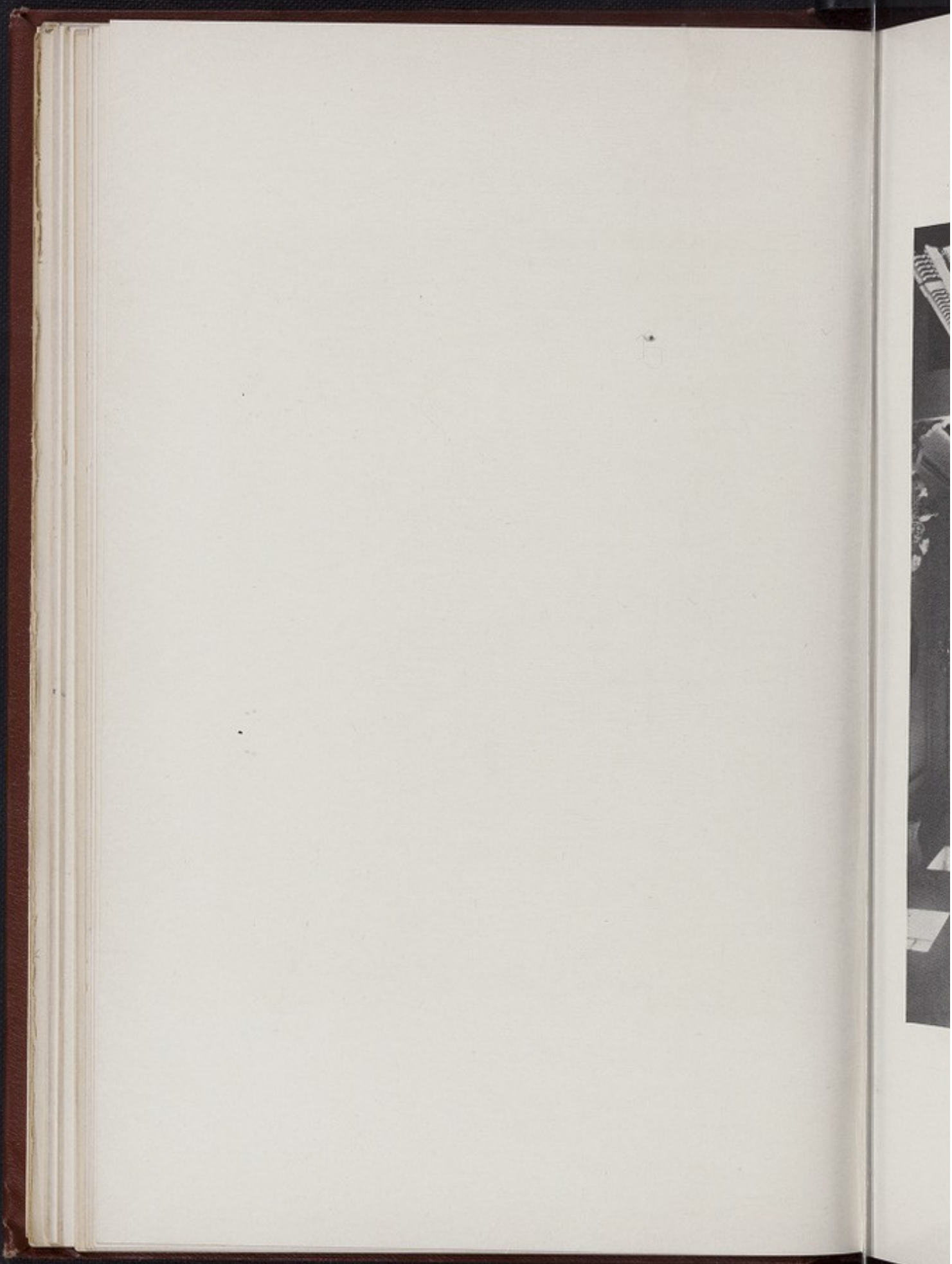
The approaches to the Institution are by lodge gates opening upon the public roads from Dumfries, at about a mile from that town, thence to the First House by avenues through a small but beautiful park, studded with trees, and interspersed with shrubberies and flower beds.

(2) THE FIRST HOUSE.

The First House, the original building of the Institution, is a massive, handsome structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is built of dressed red sandstone. It is three storeys in height, and is situated on an eminence, from which a superb view is to be had of the lower basin of the Nith, and of the Galloway Hills,



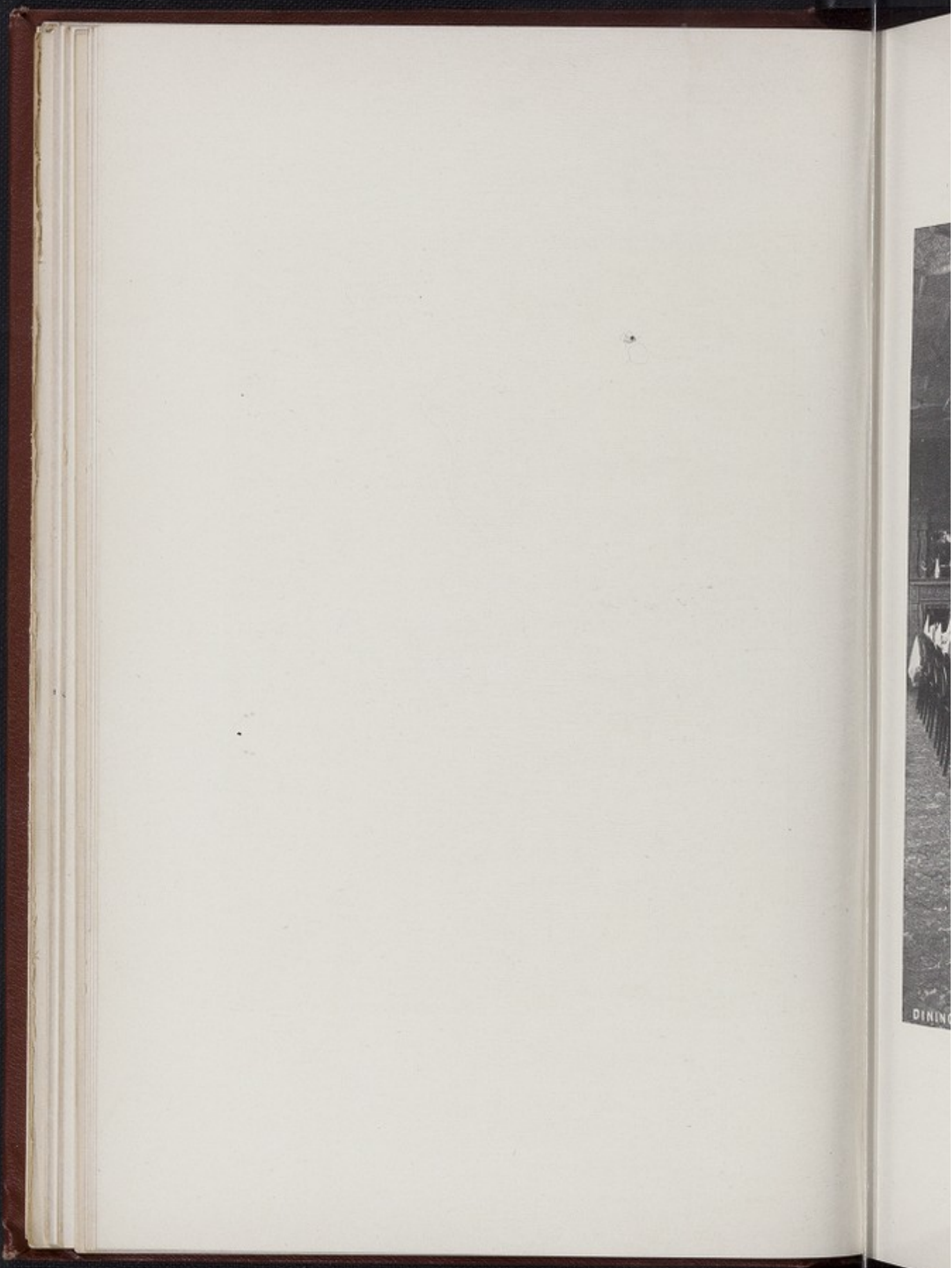
PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, LOWER LODGE.





RECREATION HALL, C. R. I.

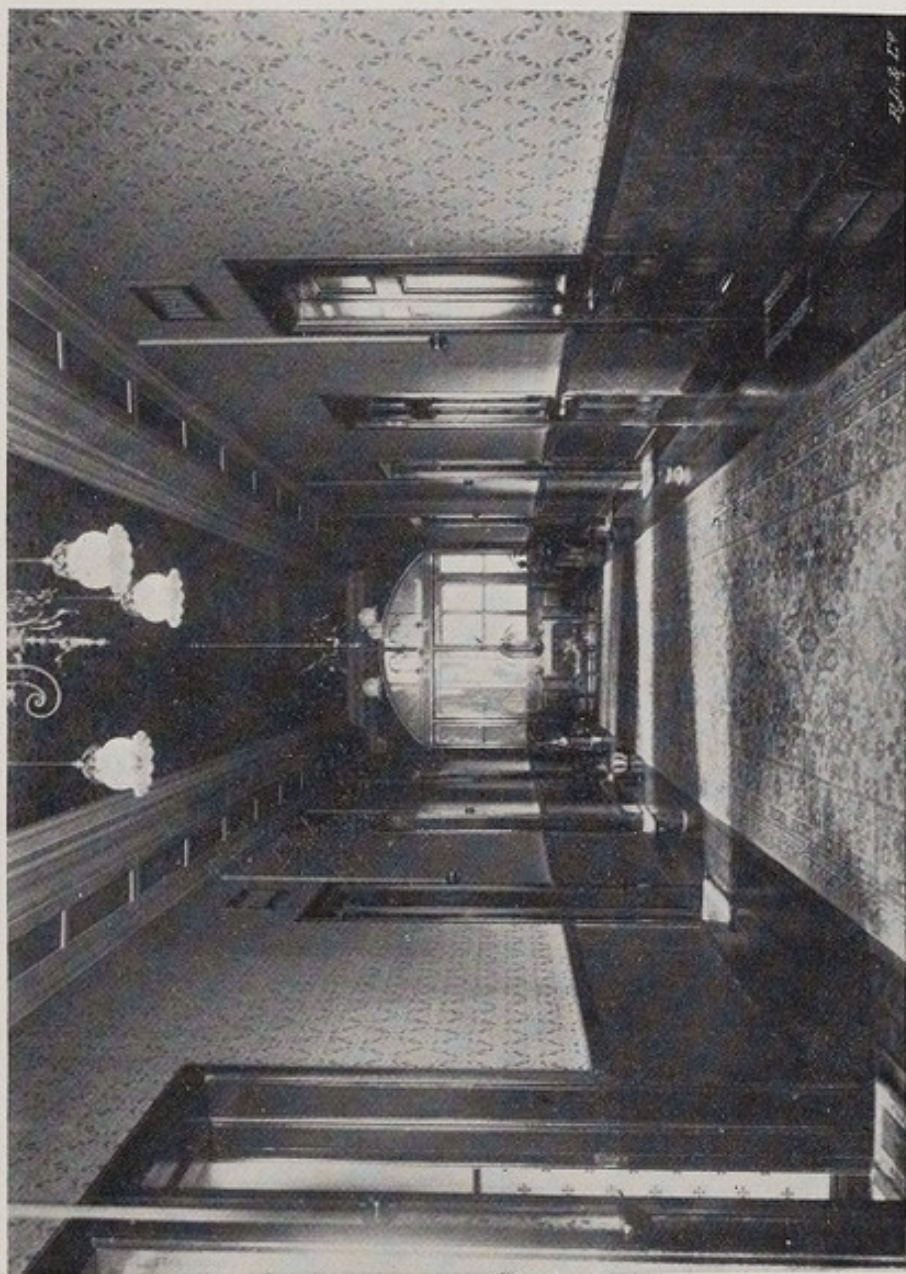
RECREATION HALL.



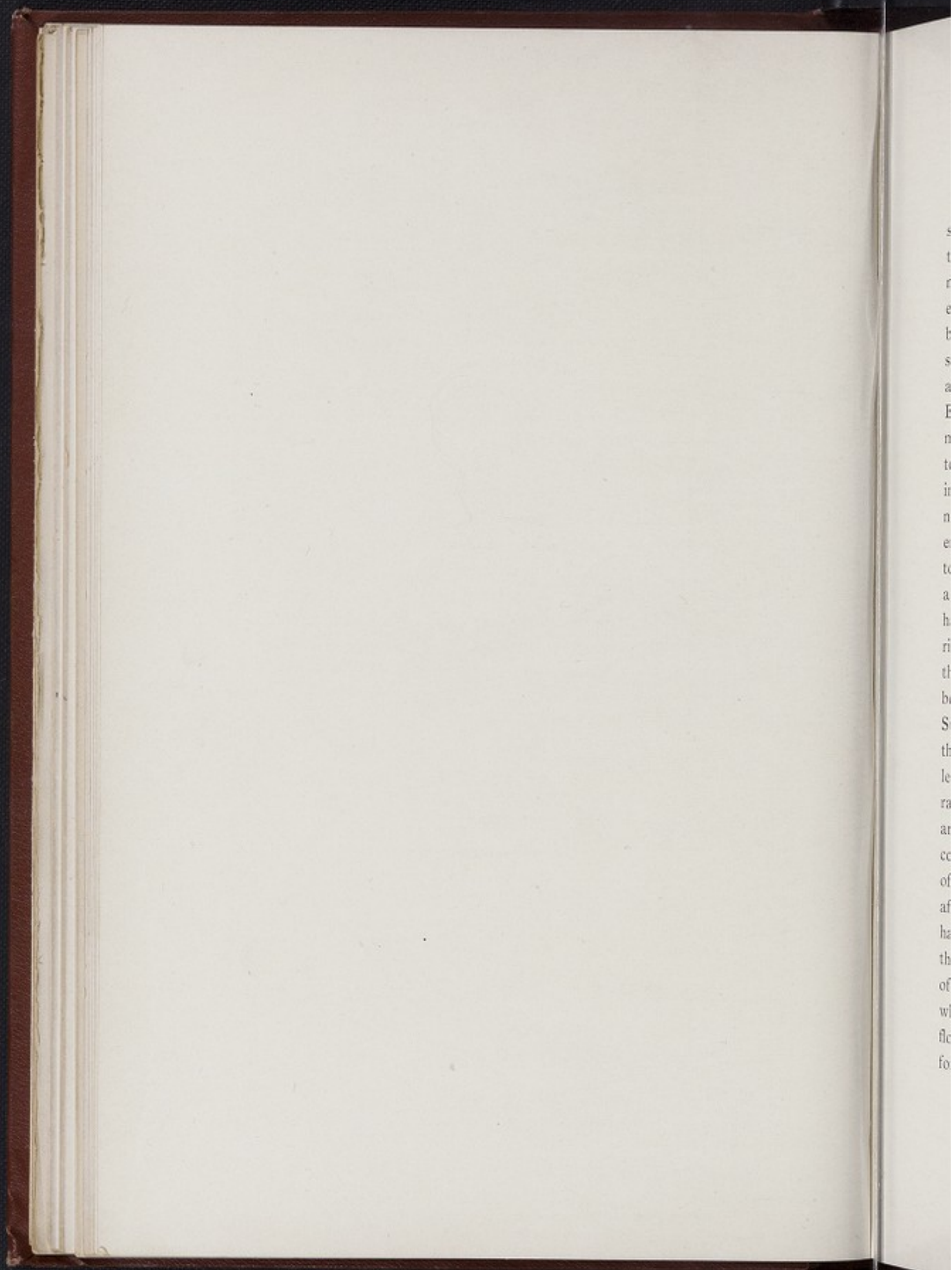


PRINCIPAL DINING HALL.





EAST CORRIDOR—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

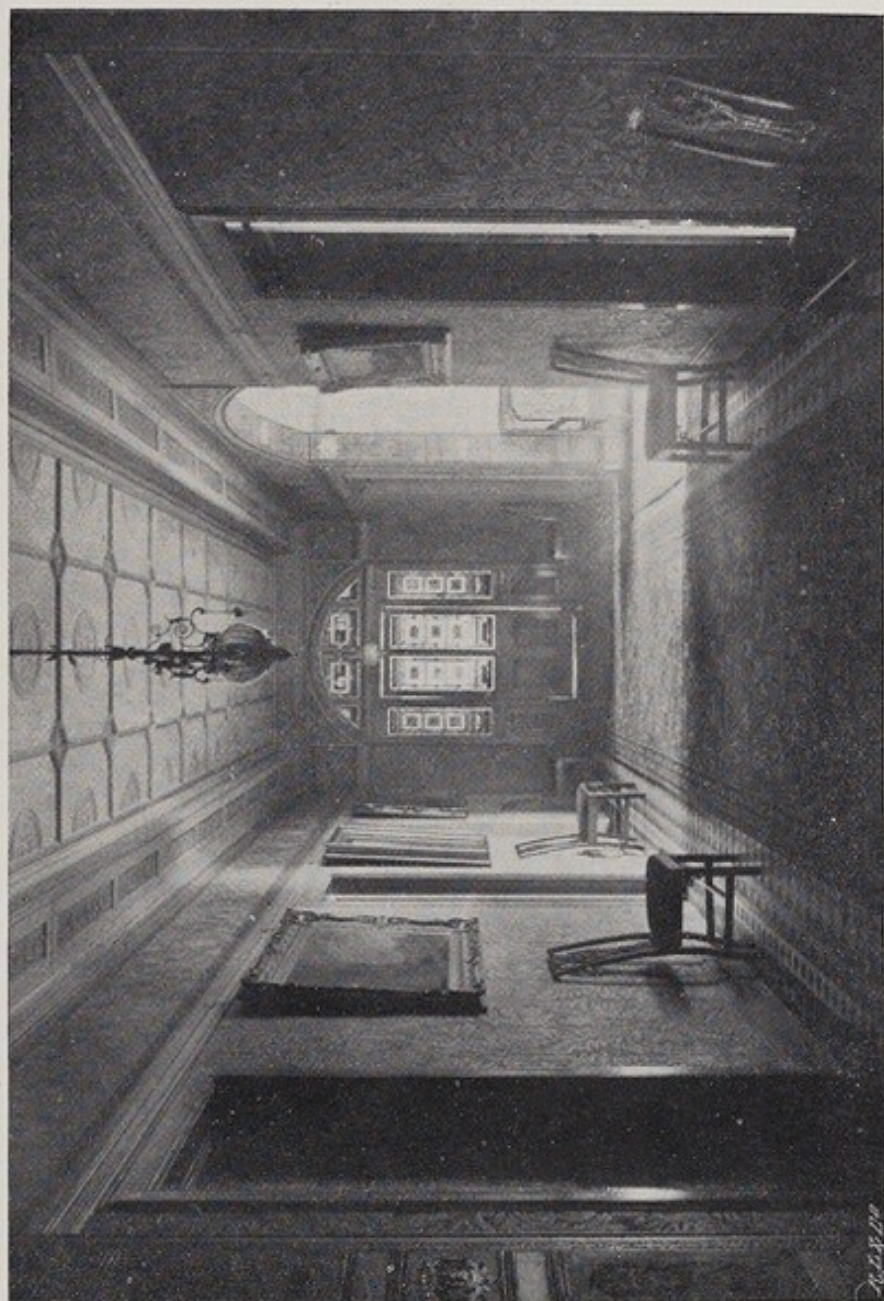


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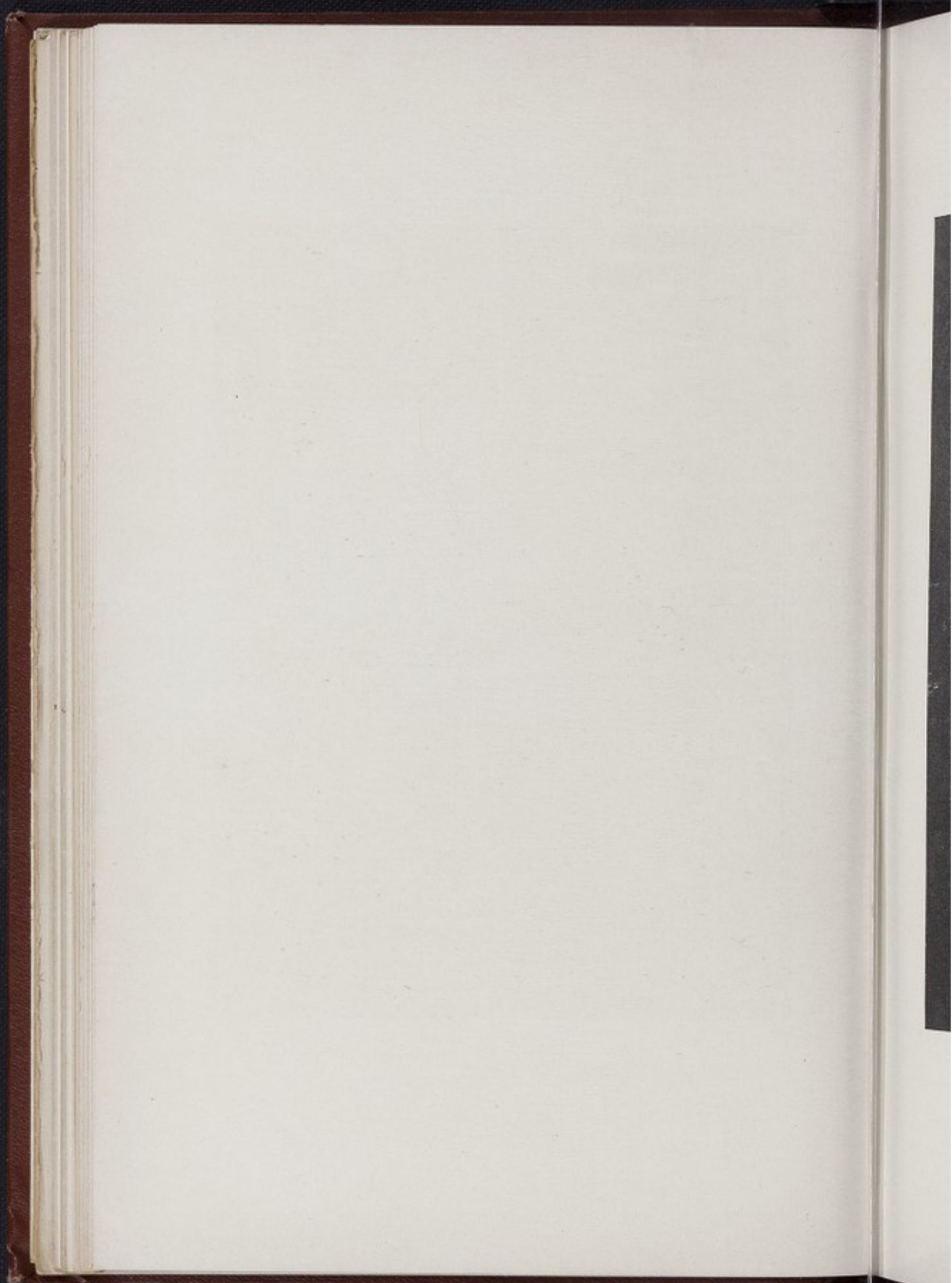
some of which are bare and rocky, others wooded to the top. The central block is, roughly speaking, placed north and south, with wings running at right angles east and west, the main entrance being in a transverse block facing the south. This block, as we have already stated, was added to the building in 1871-72, and forms a departure from the original plan by Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, who provided for eventual duplication of the main block with a central tower, to which two other towers—one placed on either side—should have stood in due proportion. One of these towers rises above the northern half of the original building, the part actually erected, and gives a majestic and imposing appearance to the structure. Passing from the entrance through a small vestibule with tiled floor, we reach the entrance hall, from which corridors with parqueted floors branch right and left. These, with the rooms opening out of them, form the infirmary wards, and are so placed as to be under the immediate supervision of the Medical Superintendent, whose office opens into the hall. Facing the vestibule is the main corridor, which runs the whole length of the building, and is intersected by corridors radiating from a well under the central tower. Similar arrangements obtain on the upper floors. From the corridors open the day-rooms and sleeping apartments of the inmates. The large open well under the tower affords light to the various floors, and is protected by handsome iron trellis-work. On the first floor is the theatre, with movable stage. This is also the ball-room of the Institution, and at the sides are drawing-rooms, which can be curtained off at pleasure. On the same floor a handsomely decorated dining-room is provided for those patients who take their meals at the *table d'hôte*,

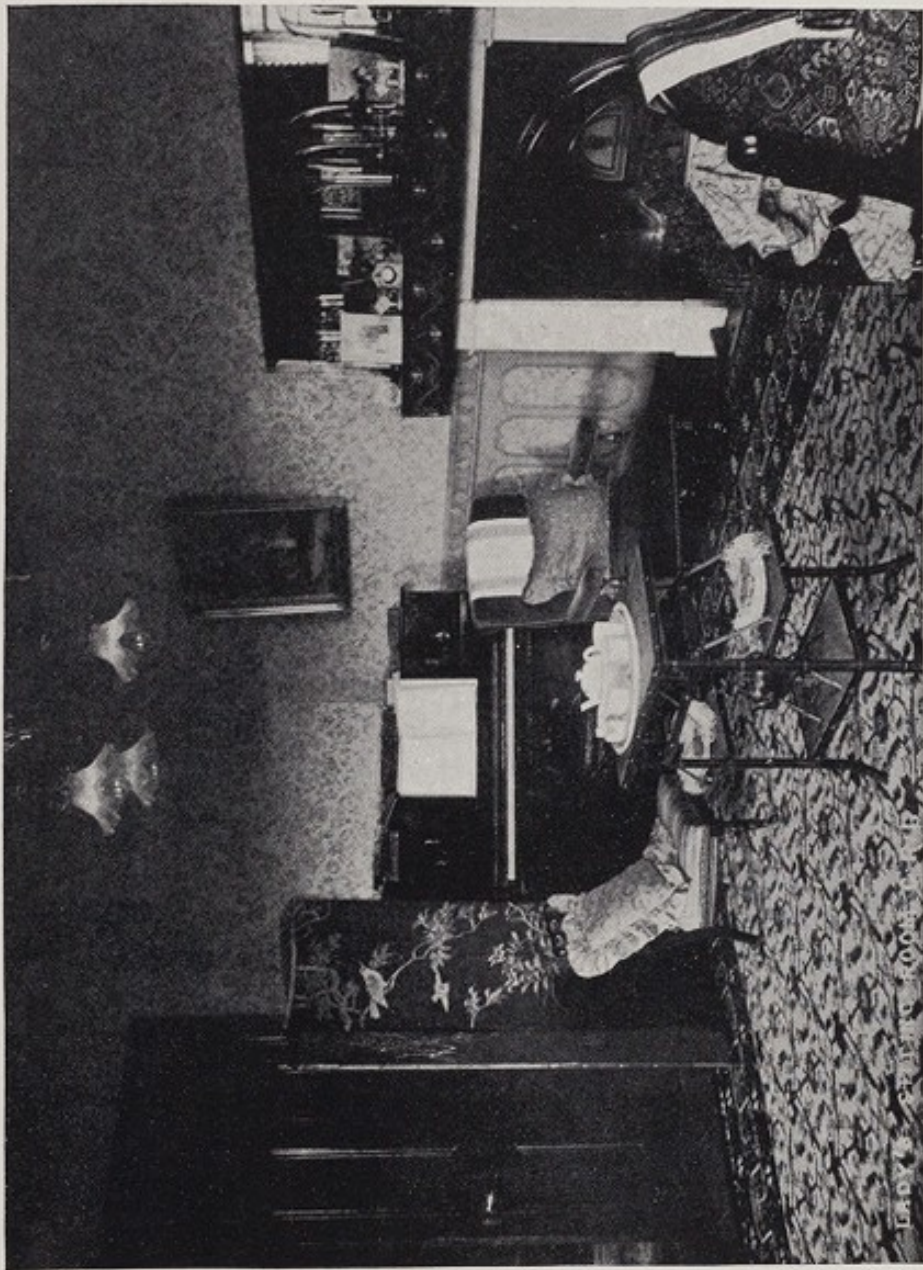
at which the Matron of the Institution and the Medical Assistants preside. On the second floor is a large billiard-room, well lighted from the roof. This was formerly the Chapel of the Institution, but its use as such has been discontinued, and will soon be rendered unnecessary by the completion of the new Memorial Church lately erected within the grounds. Lavatories and bath-rooms are distributed throughout the building in appropriate positions, and the most careful attention has been paid to the application to all such arrangements throughout the establishment of the most advanced principles of sanitation as understood and practised in modern times. The whole building is brilliantly lighted by electric light from a private installation, which will be described in its proper place, and it is liberally supplied with most excellent water from an Artesian well within the grounds.

The rates of board in this house range from £70 for patients who live associated in dormitories, to £500, £600, and £1,000 per annum for inmates who have special apartments and attendance, and who enjoy the privilege of frequent carriage exercise, and of residence in the country houses of the Institution, when their condition requires or admits of it. The furnishing of the apartments for the higher classes of patients is of a very elegant description; and no expense is spared in providing for them, not only home comforts, but also home luxuries. Their apartments, and the corridors leading to them, are ornamented with valuable pictures, and an equable temperature is diffused throughout the building by hot water pipes. The leading feature of the domestic arrangements is to make these as homelike

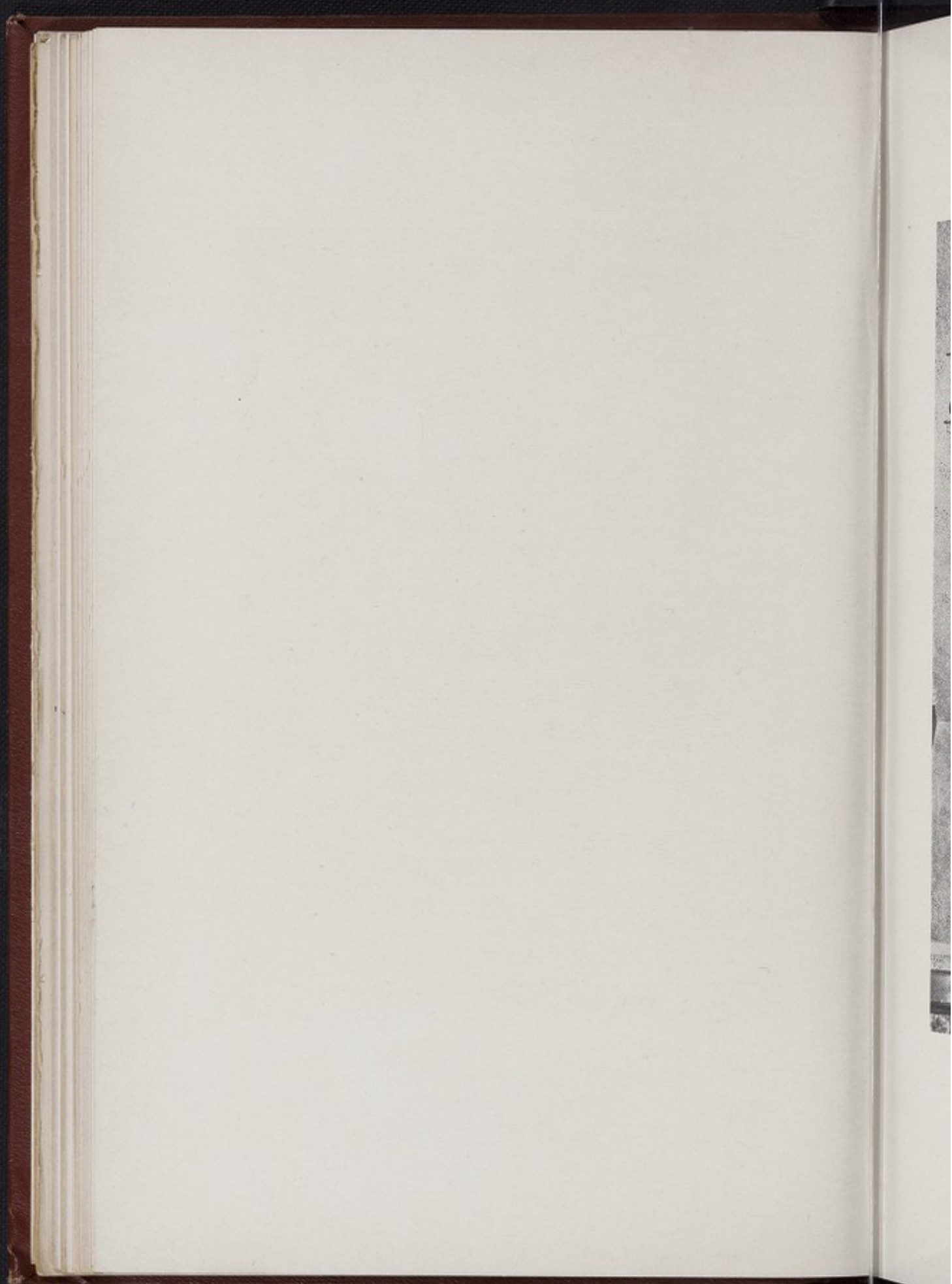


SOUTH CORRIDOR—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.





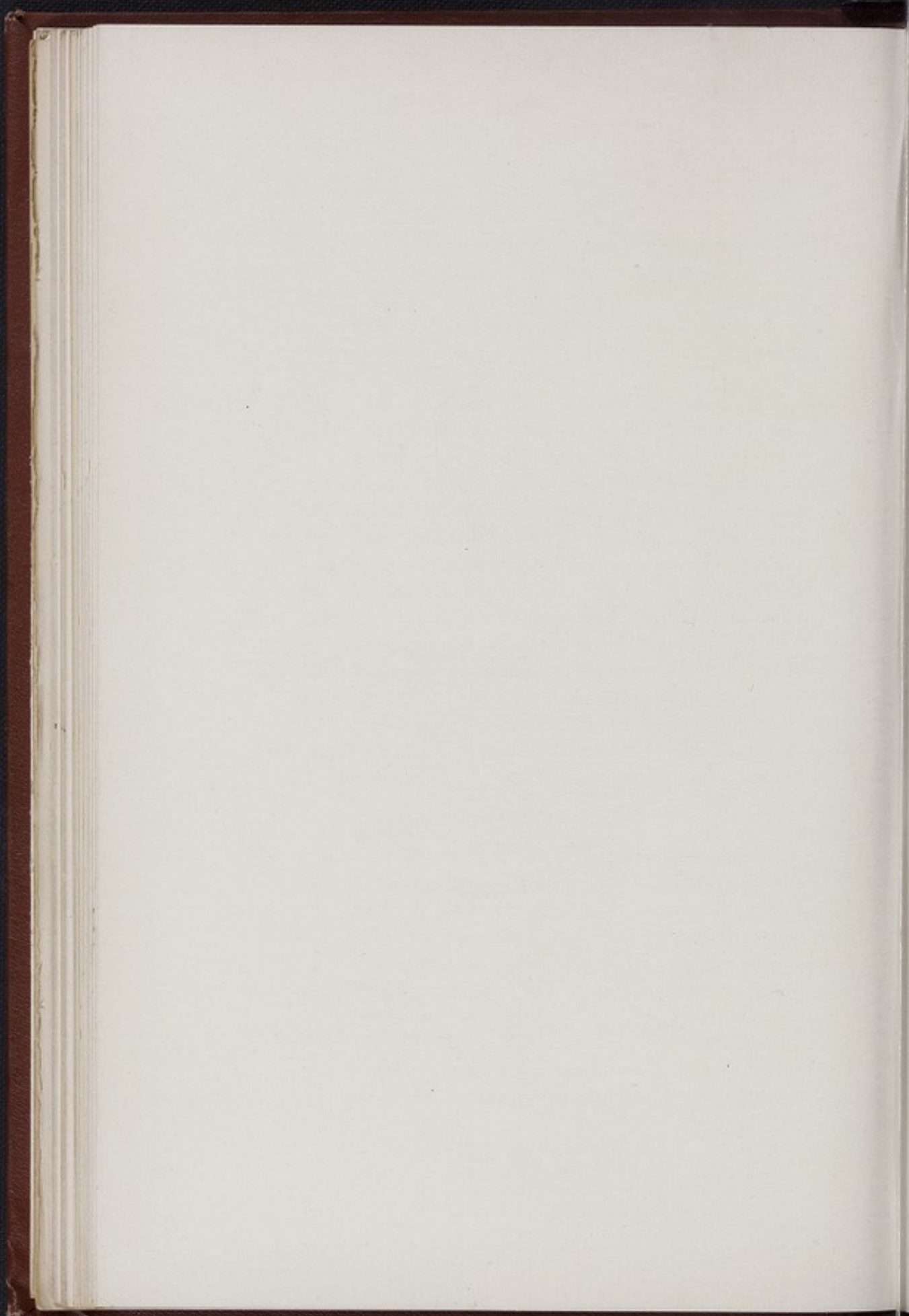
LADY'S SITTING ROOM—WEST GALLERY.





A LADY'S SITTING-ROOM, C.R.I.

A LADY'S SITTING ROOM—SOUTH CORRIDOR.



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as circumstances will admit, and a large advance towards realizing this is attained by the adoption of the open door system, as in an ordinary private house, by means of which a visitor may pass through almost the whole building without the attendant requiring to use a key.

The kitchen department is situated in the basement, and is fitted up with everything requisite for providing for the creature comforts of a large community. It is in close proximity to a well-arranged stores department, under the care of the Steward of the establishment. In this are contained divisions for the storing and distributing of groceries and all kinds of edibles, a store for butcher meat, a bakery, and dry goods, furniture, and china stores. Adjoining this were formerly plumbers' and smiths' workshops, but these have been recently removed to a more suitable locality. On the other side of a covered way leading to the stores are situated the Steward's office and the Board-room—a handsomely decorated room, in which the Directors meet periodically for the transaction of the business of the Institution.

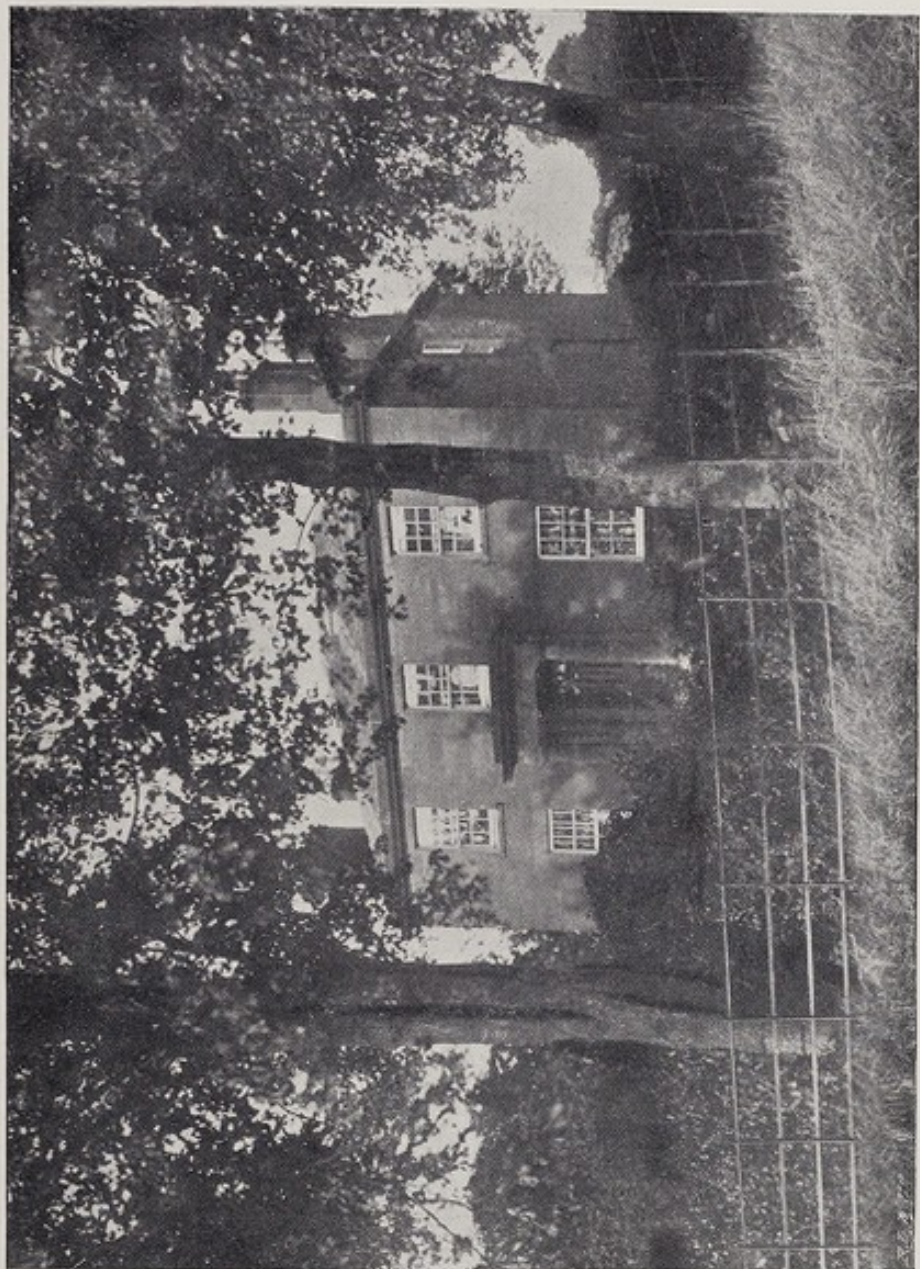
(3) ITS GROUNDS.

Abundant provision is made for out-door amusement for inmates in the ornamental grounds surrounding the two main houses of the Institution. In these are to be found bowling greens, tennis courts, and a first-class cricket ground, which affords excellent practice for the Crichton team of players, who have acquired no inconsiderable local fame as a well-trained team. A golfing ground has also been recently formed in the extensive grounds of the Institution lying near the River Nith. The Medical Superintendent's house is situated within

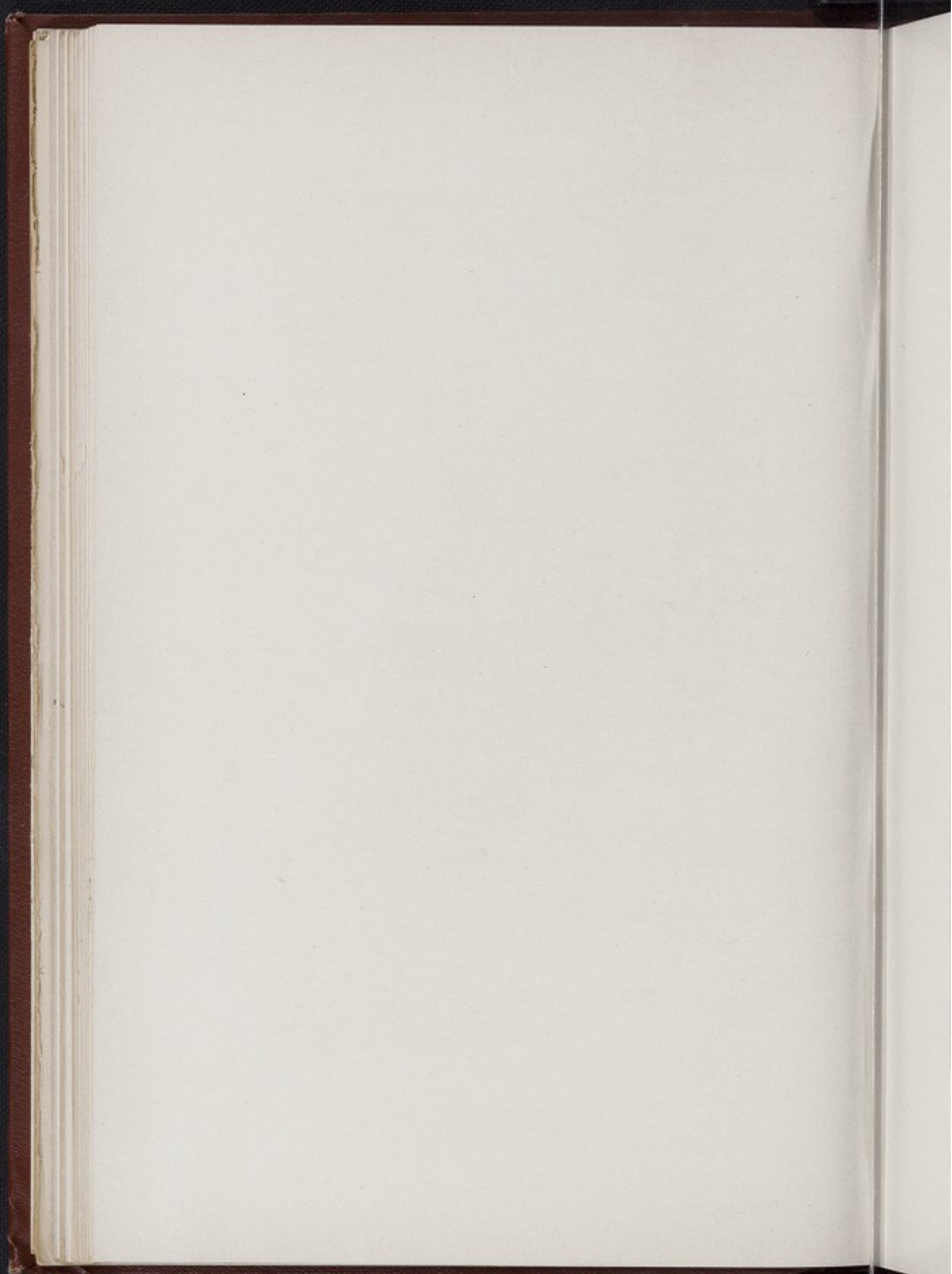
the grounds, on an eminence sloping up from the First House.

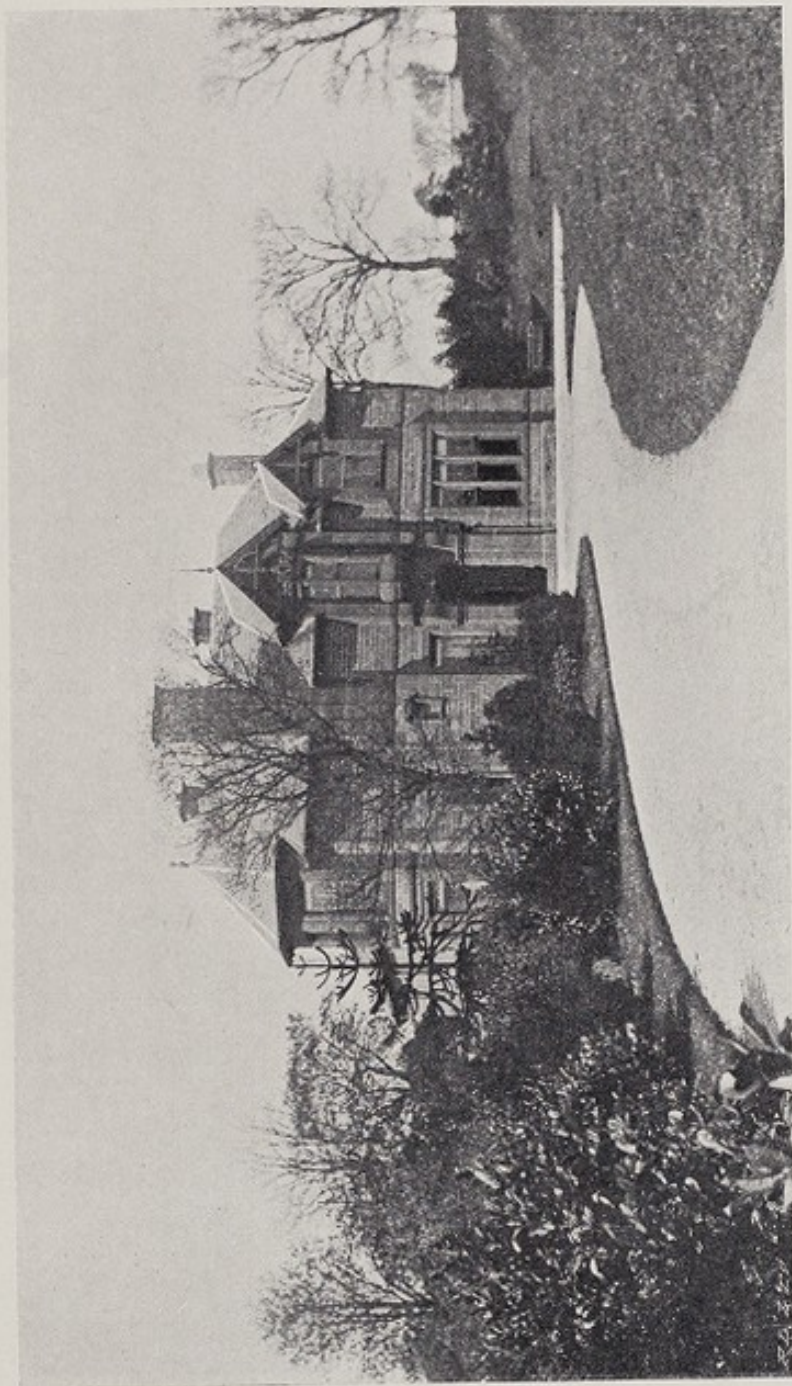
(4) THE SECOND HOUSE.

The Second House of the Institution is situated at a short distance to the south of the First. It was commenced in 1848 and first occupied in 1849, and was intended chiefly for the accommodation of pauper patients from the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. It was originally a plain two-storey building of one main block, fronting to the west, with two short intersecting blocks at the ends, and a large transverse block behind the main entrance, in which were situated the kitchen and large dining hall, and on the upper floor a chapel for the inmates. In consequence of increasing numbers of inmates frequent additions were required to this House, and as, through its situation between the First House and the boundary of the original property of the Institution and its nearness to both, it was cramped for room, these extensions did not add to the beauty of the building. But in 1885-7 an alteration was made which amounted to a reconstruction of the female department of the House, and in this division (the north end) were provided a number of exceedingly handsome day-rooms which may vie in appearance with any of the rooms in the First House. A reconstruction of the other side of this House is in contemplation, and when this is carried out it is intended that the whole building shall be devoted to the accommodation of private patients of the intermediate class, that is of patients paying boards ranging from £25 to £50 or £60 a year. When this is done hardly anything will remain to recall the appearance of the original House, as will be seen from the illustration



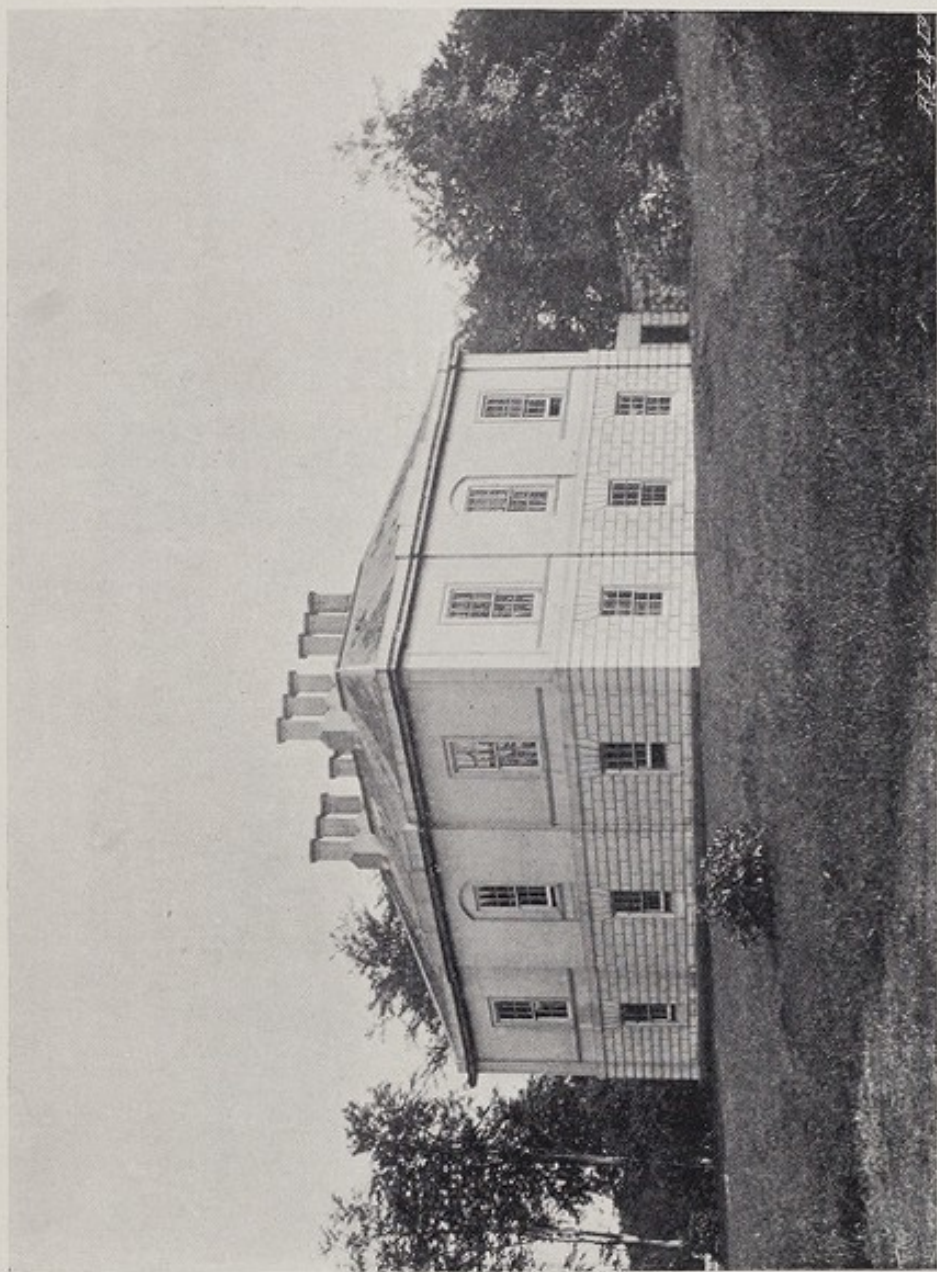
MARYFIELD—DETACHED RESIDENCE FOR LADIES.



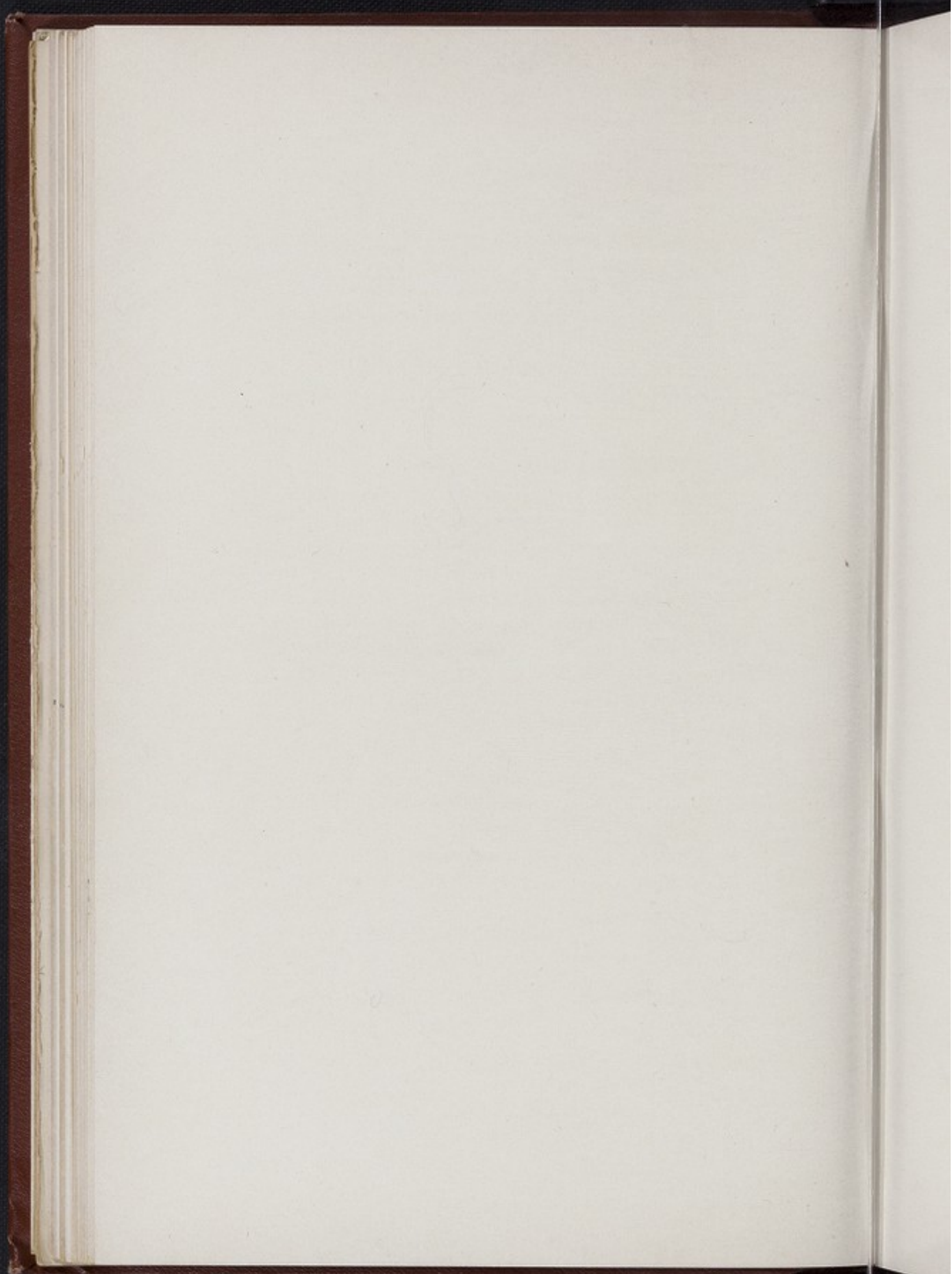


MIDPARK—DETACHED RESIDENCE FOR LADIES.





HANNAHFIELD—DETACHED RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.



facing page 12, showing the elevation of the Second House as it was erected in 1849, and that facing page 23, showing the appearance which it presents to-day, with the female department of the building renovated, enlarged, and heightened. It is proposed, as will be mentioned in another place, to erect a Third House, to which all the pauper patients presently accommodated in the Second House will be removed.

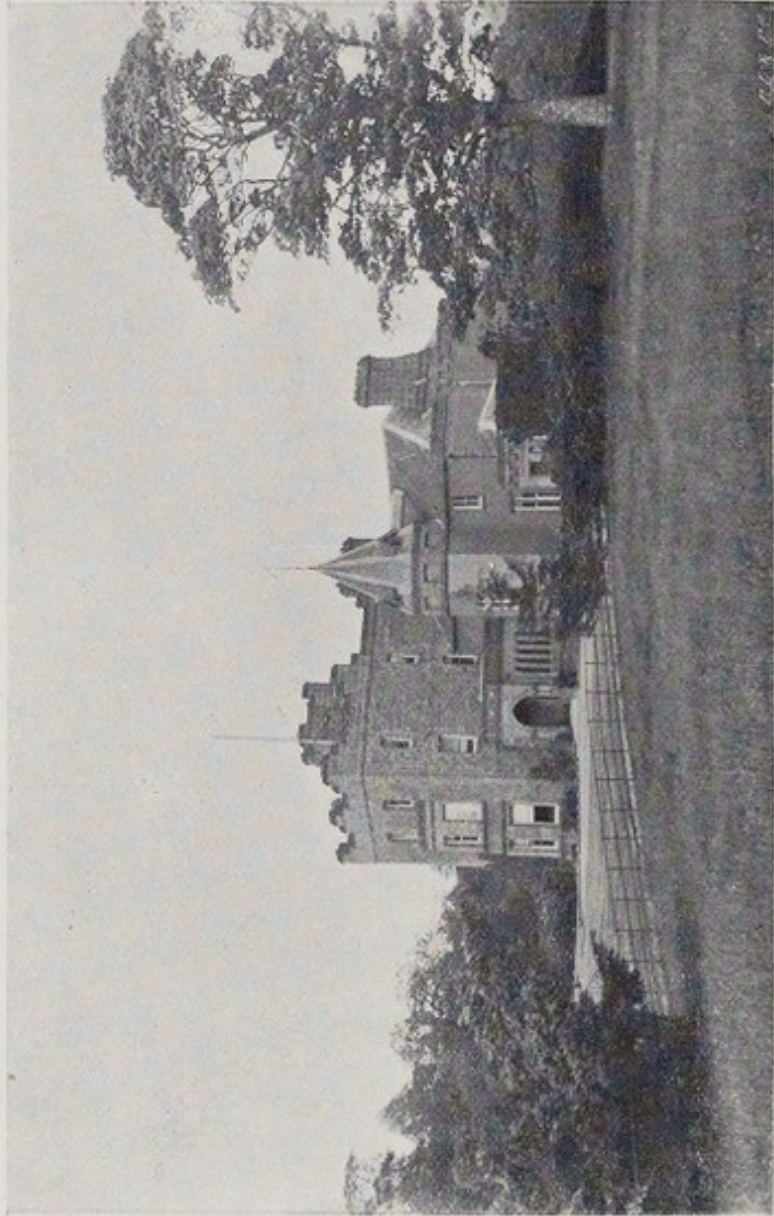
(5) DETACHED RESIDENCES.

Though the two Houses above described accommodate by far the larger portion of the inmates, a not inconsiderable addition to the variety of accommodation is provided by detached houses, of which the Crichton Institution possesses a large number. Among these may be named, in the first place, two villas in the immediate vicinity of the First House, built as single residences for patients whose relatives may desire that they should live apart. MARYFIELD, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the First House, affords comfortable accommodation for from twelve to fourteen patients of the intermediate class. MIDPARK, a handsome and commodious mansion, situated within its own grounds, with lodge, garden and offices, is used as a residence for a number of ladies of the higher class. HANNAHFIELD, to the west of the public road bounding the property of the Institution, and leased from the Crown, is used as a residence for ten or twelve elderly gentlemen whose cases are considered chronic, and who lead there a quiet life amid surroundings suitable to their peaceful condition. And lastly, ROSEHALL HOUSE, in which are located about thirty pauper patients, who are able to occupy themselves to some extent with farm work.

(6) COUNTRY HOUSES.

It may be proper to refer here to the Country Houses of the Institution, the possession of which affords it exceptional advantages. First among these may be mentioned the large and beautiful Mansion House of KINMOUNT, situated about thirteen miles from Dumfries in the midst of a beautifully wooded park. Kinmount, with its policies extending to about 500 acres, was first leased to the Institution in 1889, and has ever since formed a most agreeable summer residence for a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who dwell there under the care of an experienced matron. Some of the inmates are so fond of the place that they prefer to remain there summer and winter. Others, whose rate of board entitles them to the privilege of residing there, find relief from the monotony of their existence by temporary change from one house to the other, and the relatives of many who cannot afford that privilege arrange for their obtaining in it change of air for a few weeks or months during summer or autumn. A few gentlemen who have been accustomed to the luxury, and whose mental condition admits of it, enjoy the privilege of sport, either of shooting, or fishing in the lake, or in streams in the neighbourhood leased on their behalf. It may be mentioned that so many as seventy patients have been accommodated here during the summer season. The House is connected with the First House by telephone, so that the Medical Officers of the Institution can be communicated with whenever necessary, and periodical and frequent visits are paid to it by the Medical Superintendent and his staff.

NETHERWOOD HOUSE is another of the residences leased for private patients. It is situated about a mile



FRIARS CARSE.

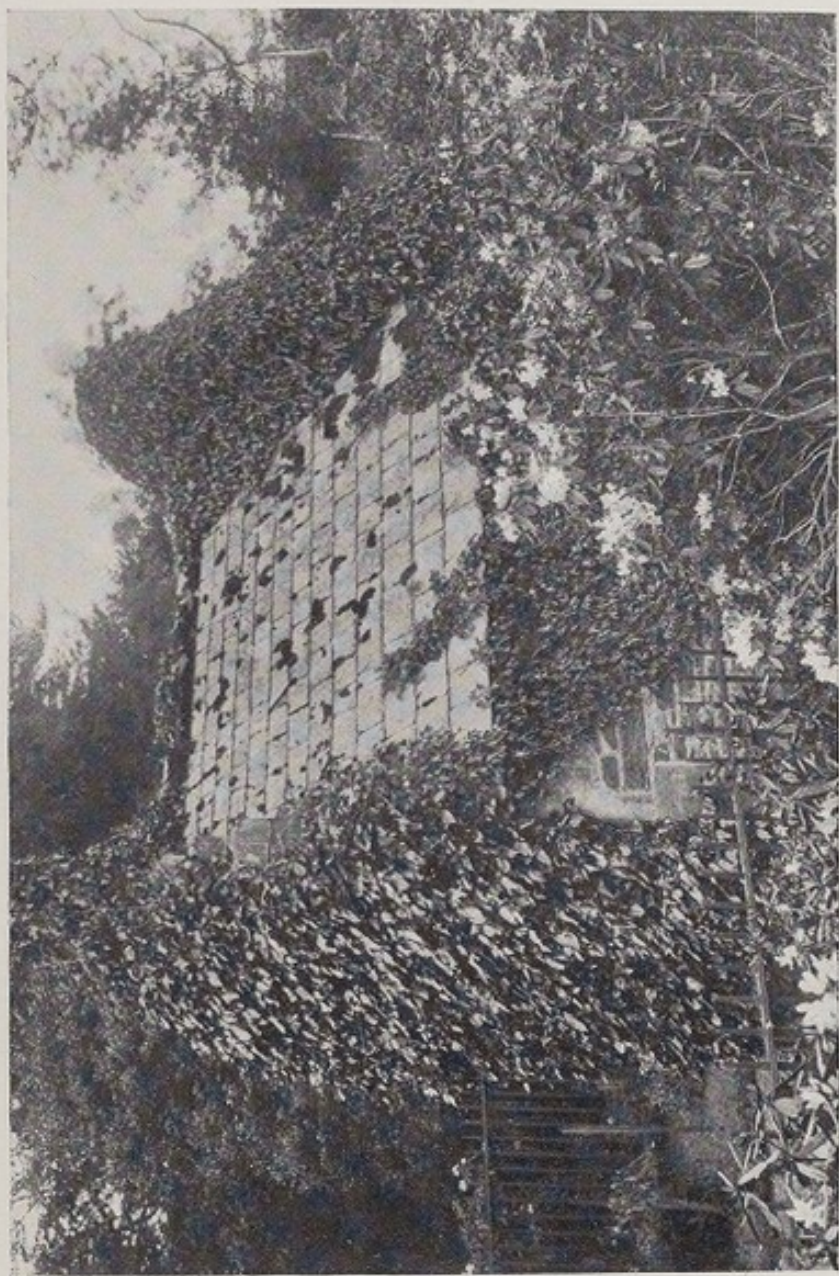
to the south of the Institution on an eminence commanding a charming view of the Solway Firth and the Cumberland hills, and it adjoins the Crichton Estate.

FRIARS CARSE.—Of greater interest to the Institution, because belonging to it, are the Mansion House and Estate of Friars Carse, a property the name of which is known far and wide from its associations with the national poet of Scotland. Robert Burns, as everyone is aware, lived during several years of his chequered life in the farm of Ellisland, adjoining Friars Carse, and his verses show that he had that place in his mind when he described with so much enthusiasm the beauties of the Vale of Nith, of which Friars Carse may be said to form the central point. Well indeed might he praise it, for it would be difficult to find a spot possessing more varied attractions of hill and dale, of land, wood, and water. Nor are personal associations with the poet wanting, for within the walls of Friars Carse did he witness the contest for the whistle—that contest with “fate and quart bumpers” which his lines have rendered immortal. Most appropriately indeed does the Crichton Institution, as the possessor of Friars Carse, also own the original manuscript of that poem, as well as of that other in which the beauties of the Hermitage are celebrated by the “Bedesman of Nithside.” But it was by no means the associations of the place with Robert Burns which induced the Trustees and Directors to purchase Friars Carse. Considerations of that nature would have had small weight with a body so little prone to give way to sentiment, or to be touched by merely romantic feelings. They could not forget, however, that Friars Carse had been the property of Dr. Crichton, whose charitable dispositions directly led to the endowment of the

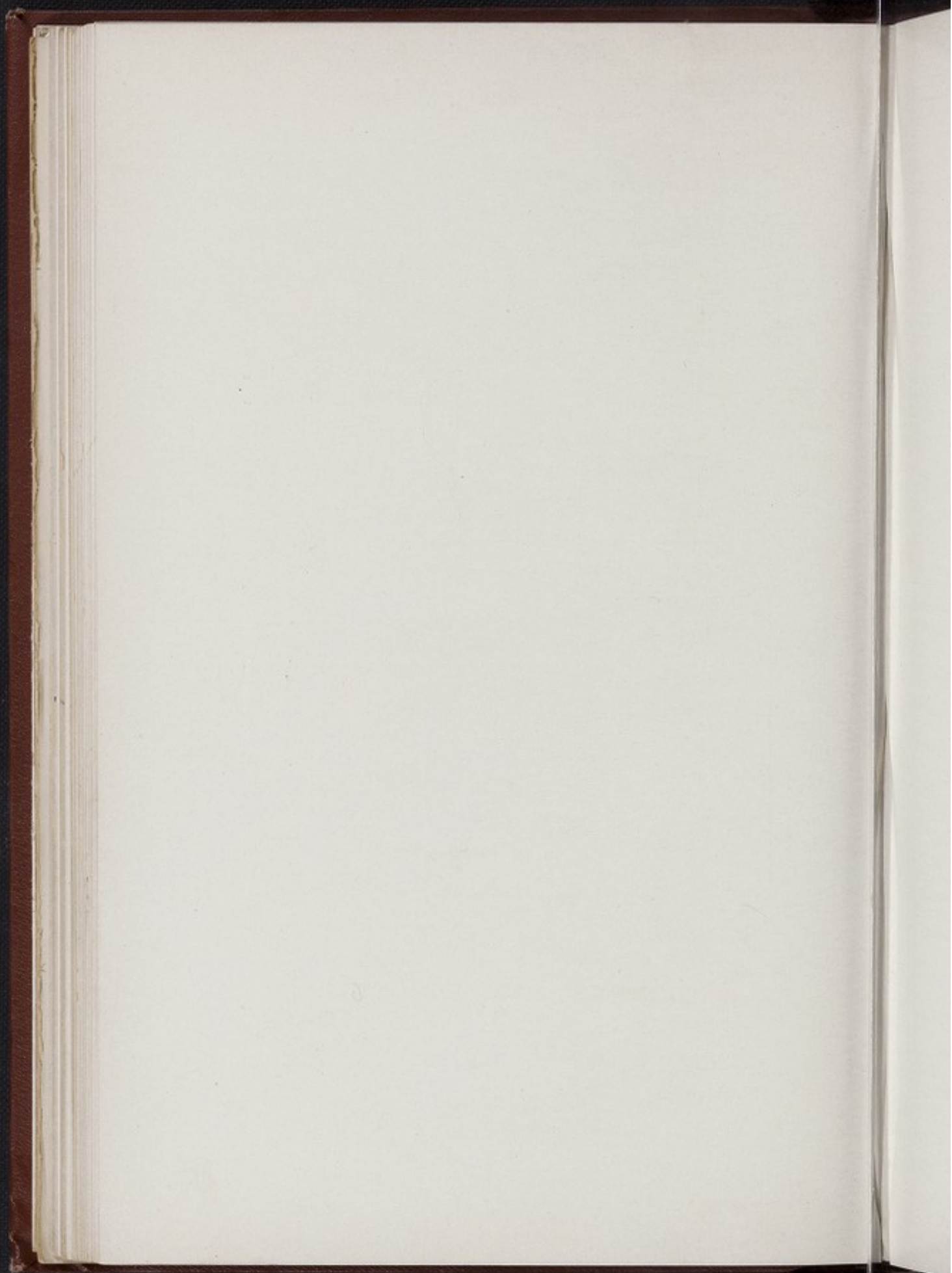
Institution, and that there had passed the married and the widowed life of the foundress who gave shape to the wishes of her husband. They perceived the advantages which would accrue to the Institution by securing Friars Carse as a residence for members of the class of wealthy invalids whose relatives would appreciate the possession of such a place as an adjunct of the Institution. And the result has justified their expectations, for the possession of the estate has already proved of great value, not only to the privileged patients whose wealth enables them to secure the right of residing there, but to many others less fortunate, to whom an excursion to Friars Carse, or a day spent among its woods, is a source of delight and gratification. Like Kinmount, it is connected with the First House by telephone; it is within easy driving distance from Dumfries (six miles), and it is frequently visited by the Medical Staff. Many visitors are attracted to the place, and though care is taken that these do not intrude upon the privacy of the inmates, it is every way likely that in the hands of the Trustees and Directors, Friars Carse will be more accessible to the general public, and its beauties will become much more widely known and appreciated, than these ever were while the property was in private hands.

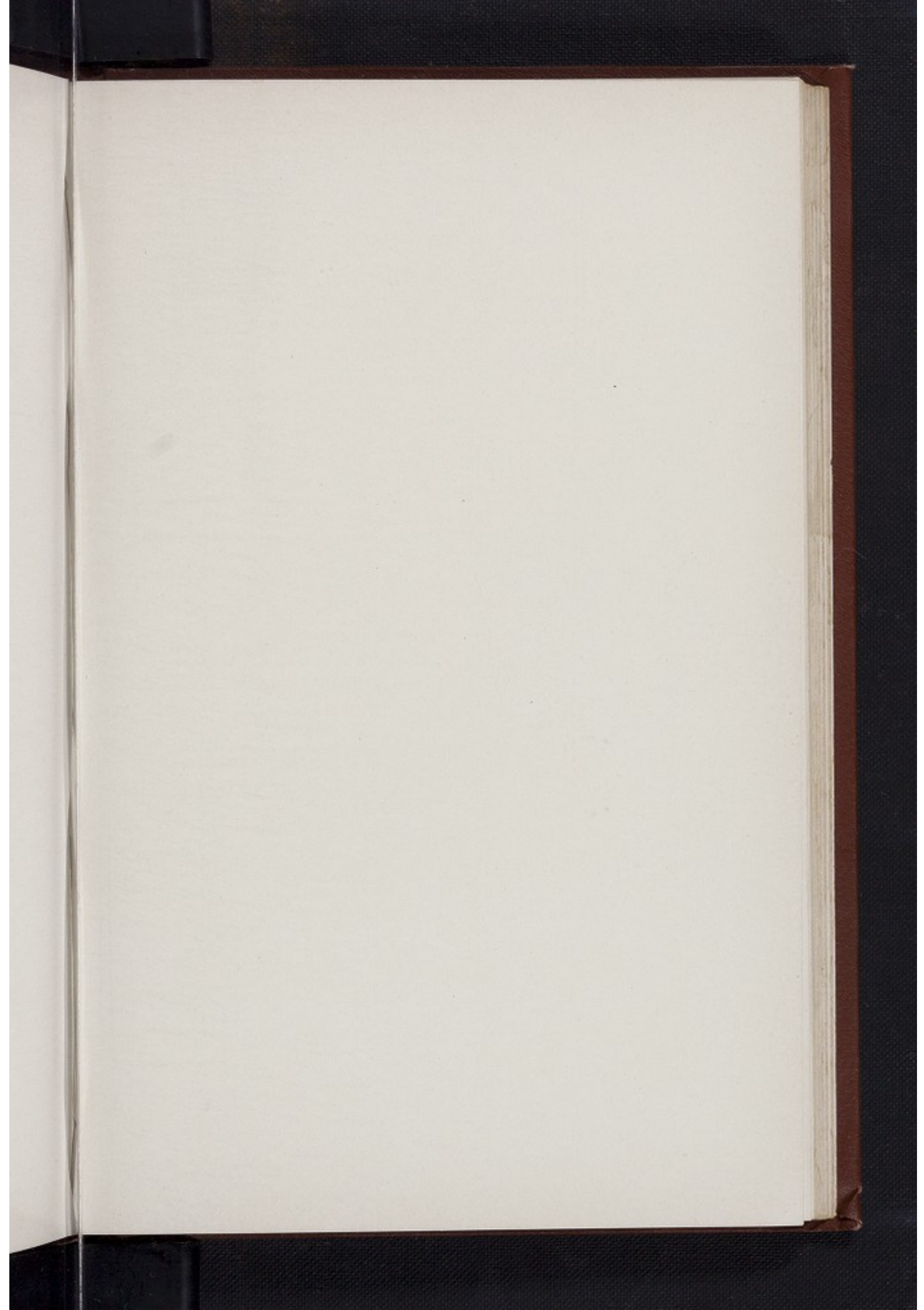
(7) ARTESIAN WELL.

It has come to be generally recognized that for establishments like the Crichton Royal Institution there is no advantage to be compared to a plentiful supply of pure water, nor is there any number of advantages which will compensate for the want of it. As we have seen, the Directors in times past congratulated



THE HERMITAGE—FRIARS' CAPSE.



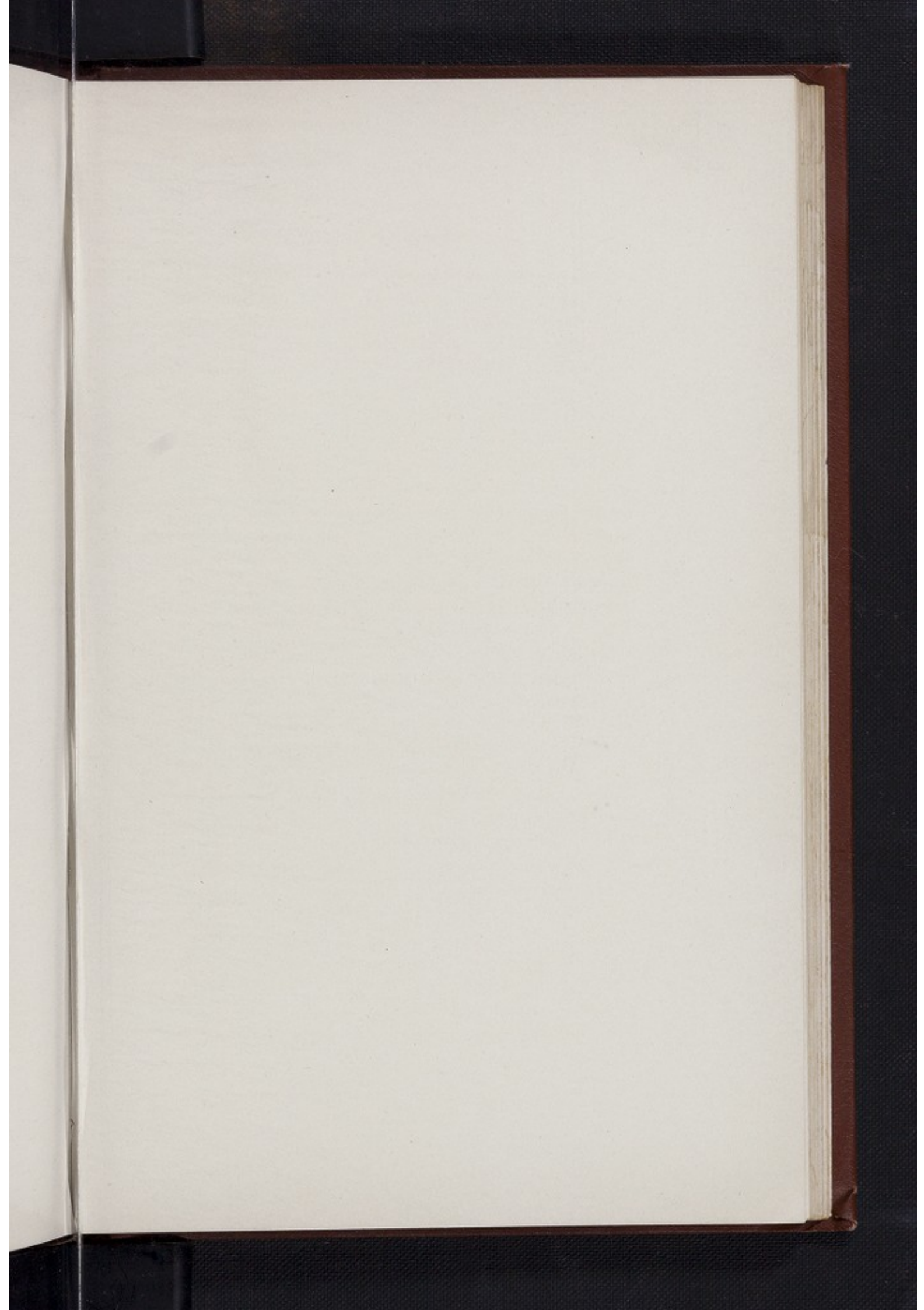


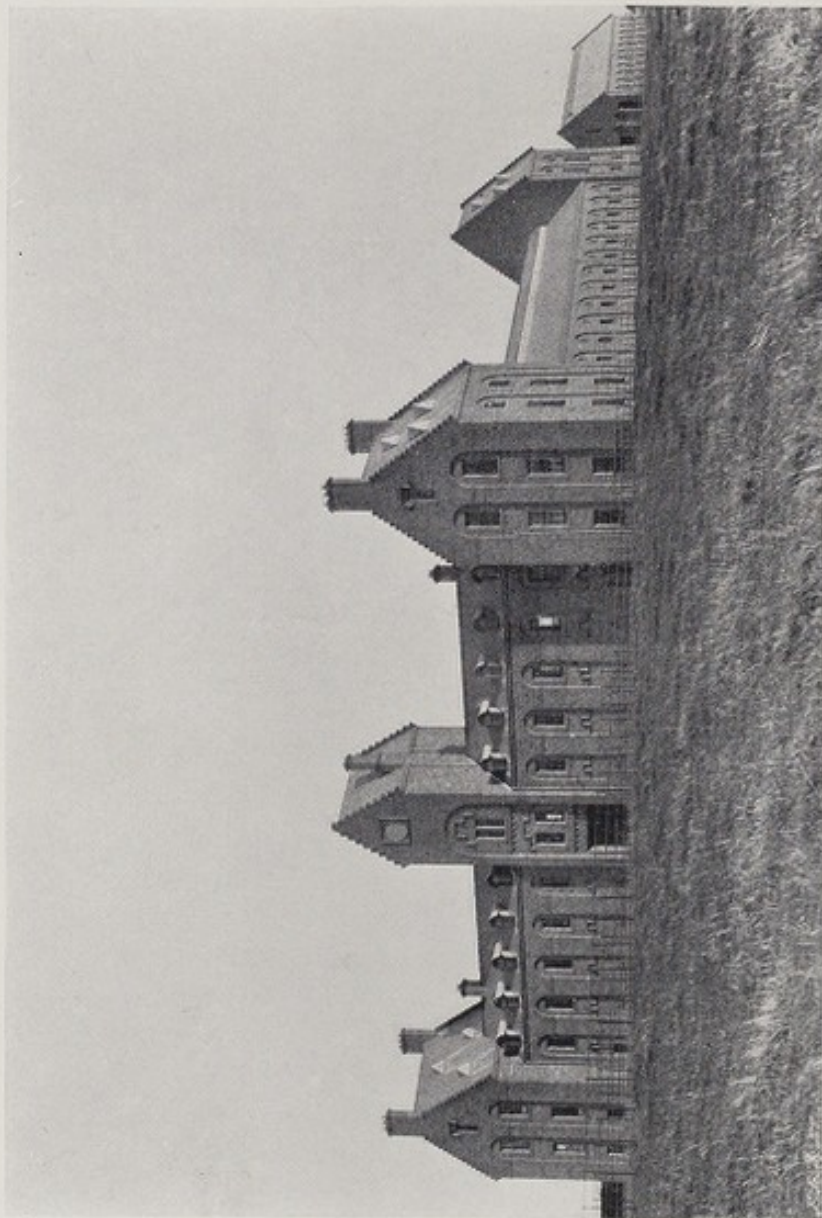


THE WATERWORKS—ARTESIAN WELL.

themselves on their good fortune in obtaining the supply they had from the well near the Nith at Dockfoot, and it is probable that at the time of its introduction and for long after, their satisfaction was abundantly justified; but as the Institution enlarged the supply from that source became relatively a small one. They tried the expedient of attaching the Institution to the town supply from Lochrutton; but Dumfries like the Institution was also expanding, and the supply which could be spared after the town's wants had been satisfied was but a dribble which trickled into the cisterns during the still hours of the night, and recourse was again had to the well, with enlarged dimensions and with greater power applied. But by the adoption of Sewage schemes for the Burgh, the waters of the Nith, which once ran clear and sparkling to the sea, became more and more polluted, and it could not be denied that the river bed was in disagreeable proximity to the Dockfoot Well. It may not indeed have entered it, but the water supply of an Institution like the Crichton must have the quality required in Cæsar's wife, of being above suspicion. Boring had been tried near the Second House, but after attaining a depth of 150 feet an iron tool unluckily fell into the hole, and the work there was stopped. Again it was tried near the Laundry, where a sufficient supply would have been extremely convenient, but after sinking to a depth of 400 feet, though water was found, it did not rise within 80 feet of the surface of the ground. Again the Directors tried, this time on Rosehall with a modest bore of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. The work was tedious—after passing through $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of mould, and 17 feet of sand and gravel, a solid bed of conglomerate was reached which had to

be pierced through a thickness of $407\frac{1}{2}$ feet—then sandstone was found, after passing through which to a depth of 25 feet (further than which it was not deemed prudent to go) a fine stream of water was found which rose to a height of 6 feet above the surface of the ground and yielded no less than 90 gallons per minute. The water proved to be of exceptionally good quality, and that not only as to its chemical constituents, but also in regard to its bacteriological qualities. The tests to which the water was subjected in its examination by Dr. Houston for this latter purpose were described in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for March, 1893. The Report of the analyst was that the water as issuing from the Artesian well contains scarcely any germs—so few indeed that it may practically be called sterile—and that among the small number of germs it does contain there are no pathogenic organisms to be found. The well being situated at a level much lower than the Institution, engines of considerable power have been provided to pump the water from the reservoir into which it flows directly from the bore at the above-mentioned rate of 90 gallons per minute. The dimensions of this, the lower reservoir, are $70' \times 40' \times 7'$ and its capacity is nearly 90,000 gallons. It is lined with white enamelled bricks, and has outlets for the escape of surplus water. The pumping machinery is of sufficient power to fill in three hours the present upper tank near the Institution, from which the supply passes to the various houses and to the farm stading, and which has a capacity of nearly 50,000 gallons. This tank has an automatic indicator to give warning to the person in charge at the Waterworks when pumping is not required. The water in the lower reservoir presents





THE FARM STEADING—WITH PATIENTS' ACCOMMODATION IN NORTH FRONT.

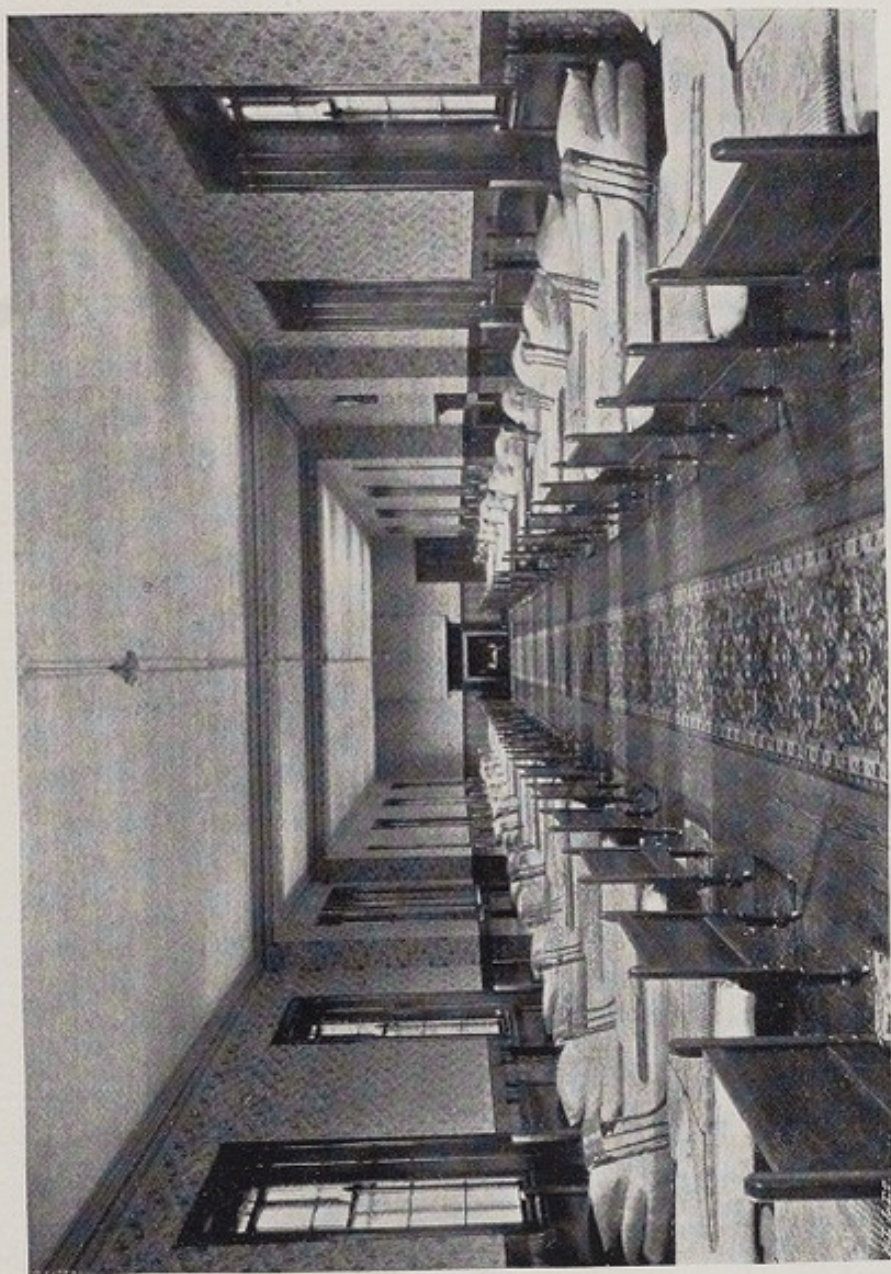
a beautiful appearance. It is of a bright blue colour, a shade which is believed to be owing to the refraction of light caused by the presence of lime in it. The arrangements connected with the water supply are not yet quite complete, the present upper tank not being regarded as sufficiently highly situated to ensure pressure enough to throw water over the roofs of the First House, in case of accident by fire. This disadvantage will be remedied on the completion of the new high level reservoir, of capacity to hold 127,000 gallons, presently being constructed on the Farm of Maidenbower, the highest point on the Crichton Estate. When this is finished, the water supply arrangements of the Institution will be practically complete. These arrangements will, by that time, have cost about £10,000, but considering the large supply of water, estimated at 75,000 gallons per day, required for the Institution with its population of upwards of 1000 persons, and for the farm steading, this outlay cannot be regarded as excessive. The lower reservoir, from the beauty and singularity of its appearance, is now considered a very attractive sight for visitors to Dumfries.

(8) THE FARM STEADING.

To describe this portion of the premises we cannot do better than give the following abridgment of an account of it which appeared in the columns of the *Dumfries Courier and Herald*, of 11th November, 1893.

The new farm buildings at the Crichton Royal Institution are now practically completed, and the portion adapted for the reception of patients is now occupied. It contains accommodation for eighty pauper patients. There are about 140 male paupers from the three Counties.

The new farm buildings will therefore accommodate more than half of them, and no better treatment could they have than plenty of work, plenty of fresh air, and plenty of food. Insanity is a disease which demands a stimulus, and there is no stimulant equal to fresh air and exercise. Hence the action of the Trustees and Directors in providing an extensive farm and appropriate buildings for the patients who are for their own benefit to be employed on it. In short, the patients are not in the Asylum for the farm, but the farm has been provided for the patients. There is a great tendency on the part of Asylum Boards to extend the lands attached to Asylums. In many cases additional land has been purchased by Counties for the benefit of the Asylum, but in this instance no burden was laid on the County. The lands have been purchased out of funds in the possession of the Trustees, and while financially they have been a great benefit to the Institution, their purchase has been of far more importance to the patients, male and female. The means of extended exercise have been afforded to all, a matter of very great importance when it is remembered that the public roads can be taken advantage of by only a few. To the men increased facilities have been given for the most suitable and healthy kinds of employment. These have been fully taken advantage of, and the results obtained have convinced the Trustees that much of the success which has followed the treatment of the inmates has been due to them. According to the last report, all over the country expenditure for the care of lunatics in Asylums has greatly increased during the last ten years, except in the district served by the Crichton Institution. On 31st December, 1882, the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district



DORMITORY IN FARM BUILDINGS.

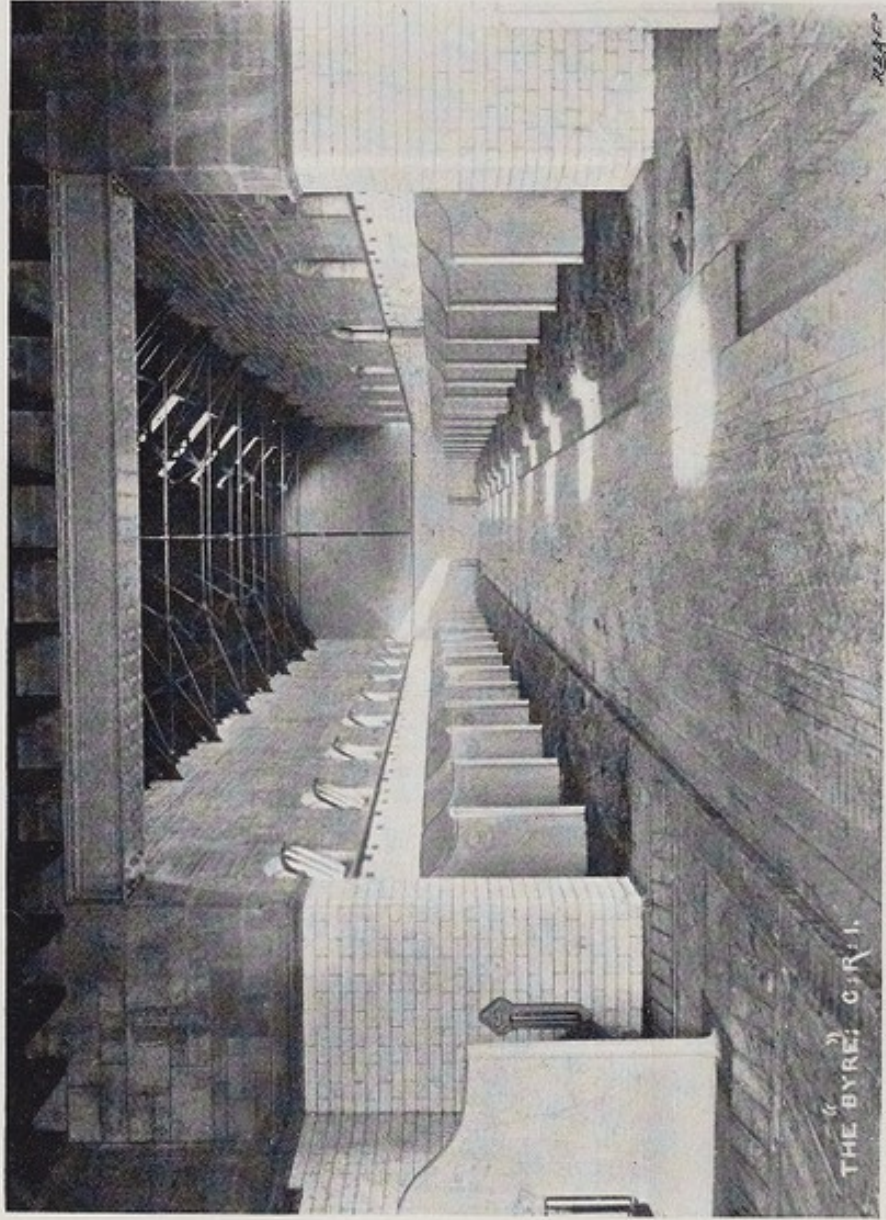


was 301, now it is 275. In no other district has there been diminished expenditure for the Asylum care of pauper lunatics in these ten years. Last year upwards of 70 per cent. of the number admitted were discharged recovered, or so much relieved as to be fit to return to their homes. The condition of the chronic and incurable cases also has been ameliorated. Their sufferings, bodily and mental, have been relieved and their lives prolonged. Under this system, moreover, the quiet and order indoors have increased, and the breakages and destruction of property accordingly diminished.

The new buildings occupy a site upon rising ground in a central position of the Crichton estate, and distant about 1000 yards from the Institution buildings, and from which an extensive view of the Nith valley is obtained, as well as the Solway basin and a long stretch of the coast of Cumberland and the hills beyond. The general plan of the buildings is a parallelogram 490 feet by 186 feet, flanked at the angles by towers 30 feet square, the intervening curtains being broken up with arched recesses in height almost to the eaves, thus forming a continuous arcade. The arcading has been pierced for windows and ornamental ventilation openings. The elevations are further enhanced by a deep splayed base-course, and are relieved by string and label mouldings and a projecting stone eaves-course. The flanking towers terminate with high-pitched, crow-stepped gables. The whole of the external face work is of irregular coursed rubble, of the finest red sandstone from Locharbriggs Quarries, to which the roofs form a pleasant contrast, being covered with sea-green peggies from Buttermere Slate Quarries, and are in turn finished with a neat, red tile ridging. The whole forms a

picturesque pile, every line of which has been carefully studied, and the effect produced is harmonious and pleasing. The style of architecture is Old Scotch. In the elevation facing the Institution, and in the centre between the flanking towers, and projecting from the side curtains, is a tower 27 feet square, and which rises to a height of 75 feet. Through this tower is the principal entrance, the passage way being 14 feet wide by 16 feet in height. Over this entrance is a straight arch, and on the court side the arch is elliptic, the ceiling between being filled in with narrow wood lining diagonally between the joists, and the side walls of snecked rubble neatly scabbled. On passing through into the open court-yard, which is 130 feet square, some idea is grasped from the surrounding buildings of their extensiveness. Yet the eye cannot reach the remaining portion or second square. To the right and left of the main entrance, and on the north side of the square, are situated the implement houses. These are entered by large and well-proportioned open archways, the height from floor to ceiling being 15 feet. The walls here, as well as the ceilings, are treated in the same manner as that already described in the main entrance, and are broken up by a series of arched cross ventilation openings, the floors being laid with granolithic. Immediately over are two flats which are set apart for the accommodation of patients who assist on the farm. The first floor consists of a large well-lighted dormitory, which occupies the whole space between the flanking towers. It measures 126 feet by 20 feet, and contains two rows of beds. The upper floor is divided into three, and in the towers at each end the different flats have been set apart for married servants. The lavatory and





BYRE IN FARM STEADING.

THE "BYRE," C.R.I.

REAR

cloak-room accommodation is most serviceable and complete. The upper portion of the centre tower has been set apart for a clock. On the east side of the square, measuring 160 feet by 25 feet, are situated the stable, loose boxes, and harness and hay rooms. The space here is open right up to the apex of the roof, which is of pitch pine, and dressed and varnished. The principals are trussed and tied with iron rods, which impart a light and graceful appearance. The side walls have been treated with pitch pine lining and light green tiles, and the floors are laid with bevelled-edged adamant cubes. The stables have been beautifully fitted up by Musgrave & Co., Belfast. In one of them is a range of ten stalls divided by strong, wrought-iron partitions, having open panels between the horses, except at the part which comes between the mangers and racks, which are of the most approved form. The other stable is divided into loose boxes of a design to correspond with the open work of the stalls.

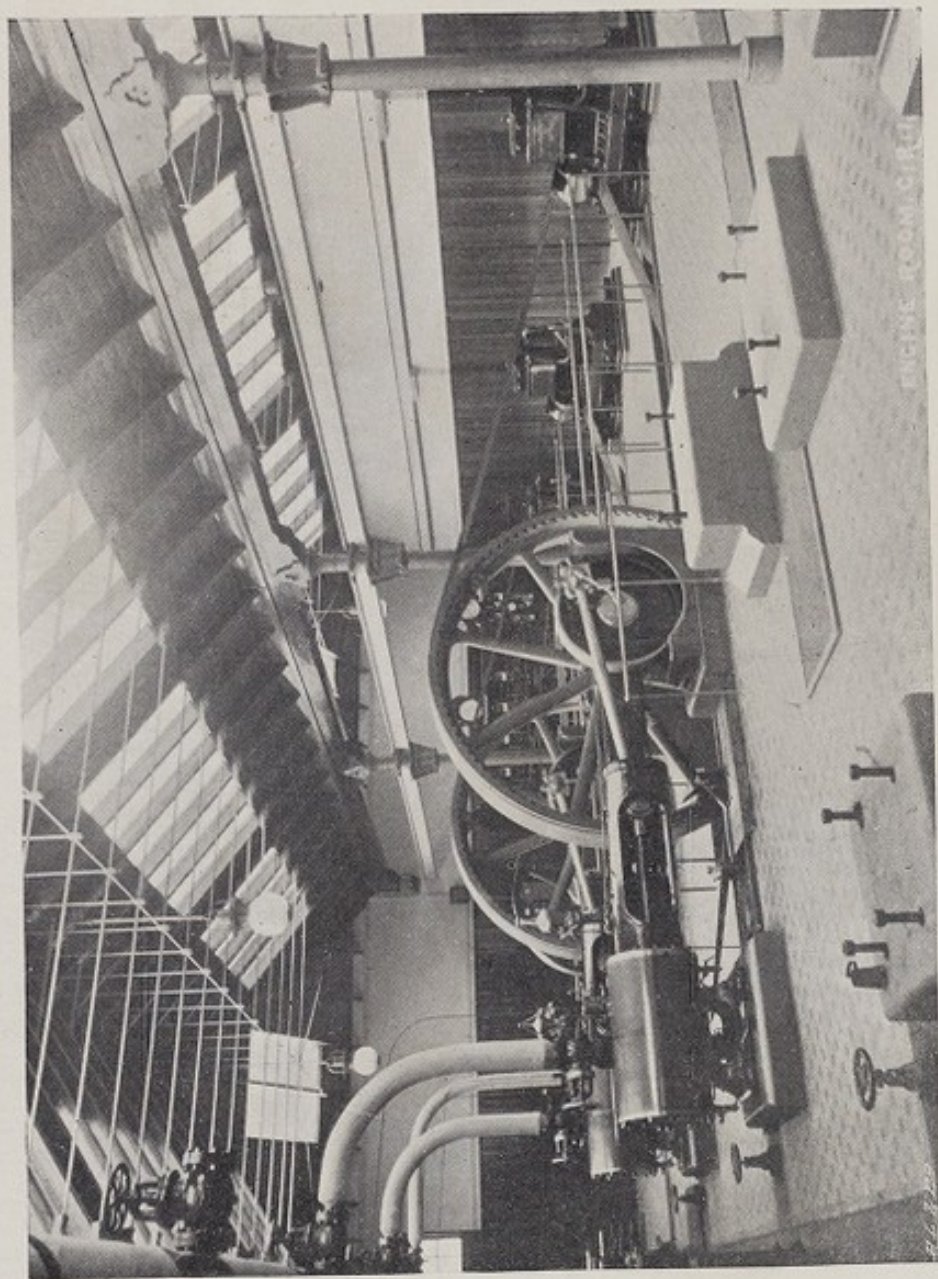
The large cowhouse for milch cattle is a strikingly handsome building, the interior of it being lined throughout with enamelled bricks. It is fitted up with two ranges of Musgrave's patent iron stalls, one on each side, and accommodates 75 head of cattle. These stalls are most perfect in every detail. Being entirely made of iron, they are always clean, and cannot harbour disease of any kind. Separate compartments for water in each stall give the animals a constant supply of pure fresh water. Drainage and ventilation are here, as well as in the stables, carried out in the most careful manner, and the comfort and health of the cattle have received the most careful consideration.

A separate building on a large scale has been erected for feeding cattle. It is divided into twenty loose boxes for from four to six head of cattle in each, with their special appliances, and with the same thoughtful care given to the other buildings. Each box has its separate trough and constant water supply. A neat little tramway line, complete with trucks, turntable, etc., runs along the gangways connecting these feeding-boxes with the provender stores, which will greatly facilitate the work of the men, and reduce the labour of attendance on the animals to a minimum. From the illustrations given an excellent idea may be had of these substantial and extensive buildings. A central covered court, 85 feet long by 65 feet wide, is utilised as a manure depôt and for the wintering of cattle. The system of drainage is the most perfect in existence. The liquids are carried off by an improved cast-iron surface drain, the covers of which are short lengths of perforated iron, each piece the size of a paving brick, arched on the under-side to give a water-way. The iron bricks rest perfectly firm, and the animals cannot shift them, nor can they become fast by rust. By lifting one brick the workers can slide the others forward and sweep out the drain. Thus, although the surface of the drain is flush with the pavement, the urine sinks down through the litter and passes off to the trap.

The new farm buildings are supplied with water from the Artesian well, which continues to pour forth its 90 gallons per minute of the best of water.

(9) ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

This installation is of recent introduction, having only been completed during the course of the present year.



ENGINE AND DYNAMO ROOM—ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.



It is considered to be one of the most perfect of its kind installed into any private establishment in the United Kingdom, and was carried through under the superintendence of Professor Bottomley, nephew of, and assistant to, Lord Kelvin. Three large boilers by Galloways, of Manchester, and as many engines built by Messrs. Tangyes, of Birmingham, supply the motive power. Two of these are of 60 horse power, and one of 35. Two large dynamos run at 460 revolutions per minute, and a smaller one at 600. The accumulators have storage for 1200 ampère hours, or in other words they provide a current sufficient to keep 400 16-candle power lights burning for six hours without recourse being required to the engines. The advantage of this ample storage is that during the summer months, when artificial lighting is not so frequently required, two charges of seven hours each per week suffice to provide both for the lighting of the Institution and for supplying power to the motors which drive the laundry and other machinery. The installation is designed for 2000 lights, and supplies not only the First House but also the grounds and the farm steading, and it will eventually supply also the Second House after its reconstruction, and the Third House after it shall have been erected. The installation has added much to the comfort of the inmates of the Institution, and though gas is still retained in the corridors in case of any accidental breakdown, its use has been practically superseded by the new light.

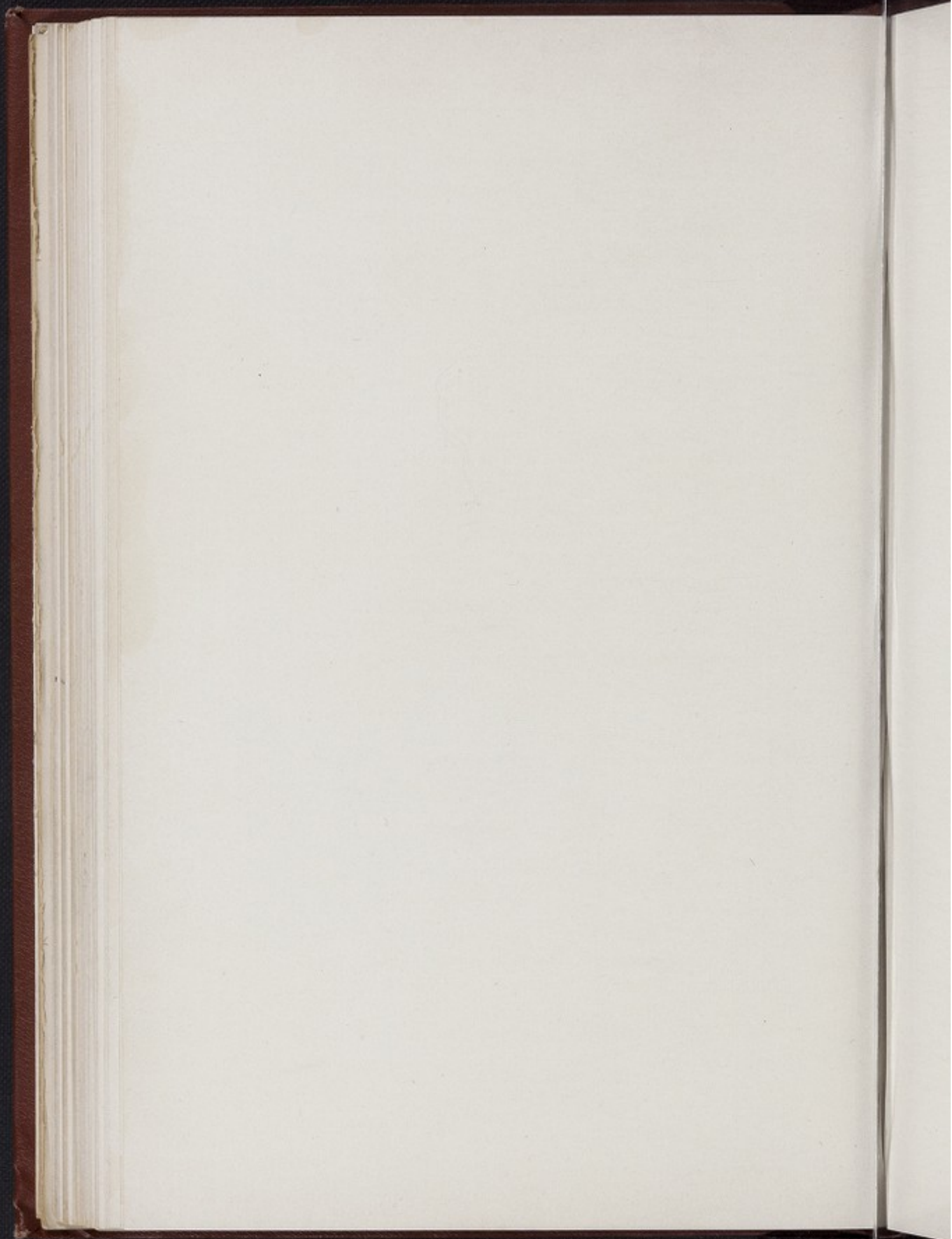
The engines described above also supply steam for heating and cooking in the First and Second Houses.

(10) MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The Memorial Church is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, which is not only an ornament to the Crichton grounds, but forms a conspicuous and strikingly beautiful object in the landscape of the eastern side of the valley of the Nith. Its plan is cruciform, and bears some resemblance, on a small scale, to Sweetheart Abbey, which lies opposite, under the shadow of Criffel. The Church stands nearly due east and west, and has a total length of about 200 feet. The façade facing the west is richly ornamented, having in the centre a large pointed window, with tracery springing from the sides and mullions, and flanked by octagonal turrets richly decorated with crockets, and with the apex ending in an ornamental cross. A porch encloses the entrance stair, the balustrade cope of which reaches the height of the window sill. Over the doorway are figures forming a corbel supporting the shafts of a niche for a finely sculptured figure representing Charity, on either side of which are openings deeply recessed and enriched with finely carved foliage. Above, a decorated cornice runs the whole width of the porch, which is 40 feet in length by 35 in width, and has a flight of steps running its whole length, and rising 11 feet to the level of the floor of the Church. This staircase is divided in its width into three divisions by two rows of columns 23 feet high, with carved capitals, from which spring moulded ribs, intersecting in all directions, and terminating in richly carved bosses, the spaces between these ribs being filled in with finely chiseled red sandstone courses, the whole forming a series of pointed arched vaults of various heights and widths. From the end of the porch to the



MEMORIAL CHURCH.



extremity of the apse is 168 feet, which space comprises the nave and aisles—92 feet long by 54 feet wide—the columns along the nave having pointed arches carrying the masonry of the clerestory. The nave is 30 feet wide, and the aisles each 12 feet. The choir is a square of 28 feet, at the corners of which are four deeply moulded and finely proportioned massive columns of 50 feet in height, with pointed arches, which form the supports of the centre tower. The choir has on each side transepts measuring 26 feet by 24. The chancel is 38 feet long by 27 feet in width, and has on one side the vestry, and on the other an organ chamber. The clerestory walls, which are 49 feet in height, are pierced on either side by seven pointed windows, divided by mullions, and having ornamental tracery.

An oak roof springs from the clerestory walls to a height above the floor of 56 feet. This roof has a deep curved running foliage cornice, and is intersected with moulded ribs between the curved principals, forming a series of panels decorated throughout with carving in bold relief. The transepts are lighted by large pointed mullion windows, and are roofed similarly to the nave. The chancel is lighted at both sides and end by lancet-shaped windows with elegantly designed tracery. Its roof, also of oak, forms groins, the intersections and spacing of which are very effective. The choir ceiling is 65 feet in height, and is also intersected by deeply moulded ribs forming cusped panels, that in the centre having the Crichton device cut in bold relief. A finely proportioned tower, rising to a height of 123 feet, gives boldness and dignity to the design. The platform at its top is reached by a spiral stone stair. From this platform a truly magnificent view may be had of the

whole surrounding country, from Queensberry on the north to the Cumberland hills.

Advantage has been taken of the steep slope on which the Church is built to form near the western end a small crypt or mortuary chapel, having a height of 14 feet from the floor to the intersection of the vaulting ribs of stone springing from the capitals of two rows of pillars which divide the chamber, and it is lighted by pointed openings with mullions on either side. For evening services the Church will be lighted from the roof by electric light.

The Architects of the Church are Messrs. Sydney Mitchell & Wilson, of Edinburgh, on whose skill and taste its design reflects the highest credit.

CHAPTER III.

THE POLICY OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTION.

(1) CHANGES IN LUNACY LEGISLATION SINCE 1840.

IN the preceding pages an attempt has been made to give a general idea of the work performed by the Institution, and of the function it has fulfilled in providing for a share of the lunacy requirements of the country. Many changes have occurred in lunacy legislation since the opening of the Institution in 1839, and manifold alterations have been made in the relation in which persons afflicted with insanity, that most justly dreaded of all diseases, stand to the rest of the community. Though this is the case in regard to all patients, it is especially so in regard to that portion of them whose support falls as a burden on public rates. The provisions of the Crichton Act of 1840, regulating the advantages which the Institution was intended to confer on pauper patients, have been largely affected both by the lunacy and by general legislation enacted since 1840. In these circumstances, it is not surprising, and it was only natural, that different views should be held by parties interested as to the true intent and meaning of the provisions of the Crichton Act, and of the modifications which had been made on these by

subsequent lunacy and other legislation. It seems therefore desirable that a full and explicit statement should be made from the point of view of the Trustees and Directors, of the duties and responsibilities which the legislature has imposed upon them, and of the policy which they have followed in administering the important trust committed to their care. It is also desirable that the view of these duties and responsibilities differing from theirs, and certain criticisms which have been made upon their policy, should be stated as clearly as possible, and that answers should be given to these views and criticisms which will explain and justify the policy of the Trustees and Directors, and which will show that so far as the provisions of the Crichton Act have been modified, they have been so to the effect of affording to the district of the three Southern Counties far greater advantages than were contemplated by the founders of the Institution, or which they would have considered practicable for them to bestow. To this end it will be convenient to state these views and criticisms separately as follows, according to their importance and to the connection that may exist between them. We shall endeavour, therefore, to deal with :—

1. The charitable purposes of the Act of 1840—
 - (a) As interpreted by representatives of certain Parish Councils.
 - (b) As interpreted and carried out by the Trustees and Directors.
2. The Conveners' Bond—its origin, object, and lapse.
3. The claim by Parish Councils for supposed value of pauper patients' labour.
4. The business relations which exist between the Institution and tradespeople of Dumfries.

5. The alleged injury caused by the Institution to neighbouring properties.

6. The alleged extravagant expenditure by Board of Direction :—

(a) On purchase of land.

(b) On buildings.

(c) On furnishings and fittings.

A chapter will also be added explaining the proposals of the Trustees and Directors as to future extensions of the Institution.

(2) CHARITABLE PURPOSES EXPRESSED IN THE
CRICHTON ACT OF 1840.

Prominent among the purposes of the Act are those stated in Section 10 in regard to the poorer classes of lunatics of all ranks, whose unfortunate condition was so much pitied by the benevolent lady who may properly be styled *par excellence* the foundress of the Institution.

Among the subjects which have formed ground for difference of opinion between the Board of Direction of the Crichton Royal Institution and the critics of the policy they have pursued, there is none which has been more debated or less understood than this clause, and as it has given rise to much discussion as to its true intent and meaning, it may be advisable to quote it here in full :—

“ And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for
“ the Trustees and Directors, and they are hereby
“ directed and required, from time to time, to fix and
“ regulate the sums of money that are to be paid, or
“ obligations that are to be entered into with the said
“ Trustees and Directors, or with the Treasurer of the
“ said Institution on behalf of the Trustees and Directors,

“ by the parishes or individuals for the maintenance and
“ treatment of such fatuous or furious persons or lunatics
“ as may be sent to the said Institution: Provided always,
“ that the said Elizabeth Crichton shall be entitled to name
“ any number of furious or fatuous persons or lunatics
“ not exceeding ten, who shall be supported and treated
“ according to their previous station in society, or what
“ they have been accustomed to, upon the payment of
“ £10 each annually, and that the sum to be charged
“ for the maintenance and treatment of any fatuous or
“ furious person or lunatic maintained in whole or in
“ part from the poor fund of any parish or place within
“ the Shires of Dumfries and Wigtown respectively, and
“ Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, shall at no time exceed
“ the sum of fifteen pounds per annum, besides three
“ pounds for clothing, or be reduced below that sum till
“ the free emoluments or profits to be derived from the
“ establishment admit of a reduction in the charges for
“ patients, which reduction shall be first applied to those
“ patients, supported from limited means of their own,
“ or from the gratuitous bounty of relations or other
“ friends: Provided always, that it shall be at all times
“ wholly in the discretion of the said Trustees and
“ Directors to decide whether any or what fatuous or
“ furious person or lunatic shall or shall not be received,
“ or how long and under what conditions.”

(3) CHARITABLE PURPOSES OF ACT OF 1840,
AS INTERPRETED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF
CERTAIN PARISH COUNCILS.

The interpretation placed upon the above clause by certain parties, speaking in the assumed interest of the three Southern Counties, is that it applies to these

Councils the benefit of the charity by providing that no matter what may be the cost of the maintenance of a pauper lunatic, the Directors are not entitled to make a higher charge therefor than the sum of £18. As illustrating the views of the position of the Crichton Royal Institution in regard to the three Southern Counties, held and expressed by the ablest advocate of the privileges of the latter, the following quotation may be cited:—

“The law provides that the Crichton Trustees should utilize these buildings (*i.e.* the entire Asylum) for the reception of our pauper lunatics—come what may, we are entitled to have the benefit of that charitable fund. And what is the primary purpose of that fund? It is the reception of the pauper lunatics from the three Counties in these buildings. When they (*i.e.* the Trustees and Directors) have executed that primary purpose, it will be very proper to see that those patients whose friends can afford to keep them elsewhere without inconvenience to themselves should do so; but you *must* provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the three Counties.”

The phase of the controversy which the above argument was intended to support, and did effectively support, has passed away. For though the Trustees and Directors have never refused—and, indeed, through the effect of Section 60 of the Lunacy Act of 1857, cannot now refuse—admittance to any pauper lunatic sent to the Institution from any of the Southern Counties of Scotland, the claim is pressed much further in an agitation which has again arisen, and which seeks to overturn the constitution of the Board as settled by the Crichton Act referred to above. The following words were quite recently

spoken by the chairman of a meeting of representatives of the Parish Councils of the three Southern Counties:—
“It is also obvious that from the first the lunatic poor belonging to the three Southern Counties were to be the beneficiaries of the Trust. By the Act the beneficiaries were to be, first, the indigent poor above the class of paupers; and, second, the indigent poor in the class of paupers.” As the charge on maintenance of pauper lunatics falls as a matter of legal obligation upon the Poor Rates, it would follow, if the principle contained in the above-quoted statement were acknowledged, that the funds of the Charity would be applicable for the relief of Rates—a principle which the Board of Direction of the Crichton Royal Institution has never admitted, but has steadily opposed as contrary to the intentions of the founders, and, indeed, to common sense; for the word “Charity” as applied to the relief of large landowners and ratepayers of the three Counties from their legal obligations to support the poor is evidently a misnomer, and an application which it might have been expected few of them would have been eager to require.

It has never been disputed by the Crichton Directors that the sum of £18 was fixed originally as the maximum rate which, under that Act, they were entitled to charge in respect of local pauper patients. This arrangement clearly entered into the scheme of the founders of the Institution. But the establishment which was founded was one for only 120 patients or thereby, of all classes; and it is also clear that the effect of fixing so low a rate of board might speedily have had the result of dwarfing their scheme, and of preventing the managers from extending the Charity in other directions which the

circumstances of later times might require. To guard against such an event, a very strong proviso was inserted in the closing lines of the clause, leaving power in the hands of the Directors to guard the Institution against possible loss through the admission of too great a number of lunatics of the pauper class. It is not disputed that the admission of paupers from the three Southern Counties was one of the forms of the Charity which the Directors were to exercise; but it will be explained later how the word "Charity" could be used in the year 1840, and onwards till 1845, in connection with a benefit to Parish Poores' Funds with a correctness and appropriateness it has lost since the last-mentioned date. It is to be noted that in the above clause there is no sharp distinction drawn between poor patients maintained from limited means of their own, or by the bounty of friends, and those maintained from Parish Poores' Funds, and that the two classes of poor patients are not separated by the application to one of them of the term "Pauper Patients," which marks them off as a class whose maintenance is obligatory on all ratepayers, whether charitably disposed or otherwise. Up to the year 1857 the Directors in their negotiations with the Commissioners of Supply of the three Southern Counties, or with other public bodies, regarding the provision of accommodation for district pauper lunatics, never proposed to raise the rate beyond the maximum of £18 fixed by Clause 10. But neither did they at any time agree to the removal of the restriction upon the numbers of such patients contained in the proviso at the end of the clause; but, on the contrary, they expressed their determination to maintain the controlling power which the Legislature had placed in their hands. The

movement which ended in the removal of that restriction originated with the late Duke of Buccleuch, in a letter written by him in 1846; but the proposal as it came from His Grace was conceived in a spirit of fairness to the Crichton Institution, for it proposed to offer as an equivalent for the giving up of the proviso the furnishing by the Counties of such a sum of money as would enable the Directors to provide the buildings necessary for the accommodation of all the pauper lunatics of the district. The authorities of the County, not actuated by the same spirit of fairness which characterized the Duke, declined to engage to provide the funds required for these buildings; and it was not until the Commissioners of Supply of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown found themselves threatened with legislation which would have compelled them to build an Asylum for a district so extended as to include the County of Ayr as a portion of it, that in the beginning of the year 1849 they—after an unsuccessful attempt to induce the Directors to receive unconditionally all the pauper lunatics of the district—agreed to the Duke's proposal, and profusely thanked the Directors for the liberality shown to the Counties. The agreement arrived at was that the Directors should engage to provide for the reception of 120 pauper patients in terms of their Act—that is, at a maximum rate of £18 per annum, and any further number of such belonging to the district, on the Counties providing the funds for erecting the additional buildings which might be required for their accommodation. Nothing can be clearer than the words in which this arrangement was expressed at the various meetings of Commissioners of Supply of the three Counties, on their being invited to ratify it, as will be found more

fully explained in a chapter devoted to the subject. A formal bond was granted by the conveners of the several Counties by authority of their constituents containing the obligation above described. The threatened legislation of 1849 was successfully opposed by all the parties affected by it, and the crisis passed. The Directors did not call upon the Counties for any contribution, but continued to receive the pauper lunatics of the district until 1857, when the great lunacy measure of that year was passed. When, some twenty years later, the number of the pauper patients had increased so largely as to necessitate refusal to admit private patients except at high rates of board, the Directors did call for the contribution promised in 1849, liability was denied on the ground, among others, that the engagement had been entered into in view of the possible passing of the legislation contemplated in that year, and that with the failure of that threatened legislation the engagement to provide funds lapsed. The validity of the bond was tested in an action of Declarator brought by the Directors in the Court of Session, in the year 1882, against the representatives of the conveners who had granted it on behalf of their respective Counties, and the defence was sustained by the Court, which declared that the agreement could not be enforced. But if the engagement contained in the bond lapsed with the failure of the Bill of 1849 to pass into law, it can hardly be maintained that previously to the taking effect of the Act of 1857, the bargain of the Directors to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district did not fall with it. That this was the view of the Legislature seems perfectly clear from the fact that when lunacy legislation was remodelled in 1857, and the proviso at the end of the

Clause 10 of the Crichton Act was annulled by the obligation put upon the Directors by Clause 60 of the Act of that year, viz. : "That they should be obliged to receive in such Asylum (the Crichton Royal Institution or in the Southern Counties—one of its departments) the pauper lunatics who shall be sent thereto by the Parochial Boards of the Counties of Dumfries and Wigtown, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright"—a *quid pro quo* was given to them in lieu of the contribution which the Counties had promised, by the removal of the restriction to the maximum rate of £18, to which they were limited by Section 10 of the Crichton Act. This removal of the restriction of the rate of board was effected by the words which follow the quotation given above, which state that the pauper patients so received were to be admitted "upon the conditions herein provided and prescribed in respect to pauper lunatics sent to the district Asylums to be established in virtue of this Act;" and, further, to make it clear that the monies paid in respect of the board of pauper patients need not be kept in a separate account, or be dealt with otherwise than was provided in the case of the other Royal or Chartered Asylums in Scotland, in the immediately preceding Section of the Act, (59) it is expressly stated that "the monies to be received by the said Trustees and Directors shall be paid and applied towards the expense of keeping and maintaining the said Crichton Royal Institution and Southern Counties Asylum;" and to remove all further possible ground of misunderstanding as to the intentions of the Legislature in passing the clause, the Section closes with the words, "Provided always that if any difference shall arise between the said Trustees and Directors and

“Parochial Boards, the same shall be decided by the “Board” (*i.e.* the General Board of Lunacy)—words which it is hardly possible to believe would have been inserted had it been intended to leave the Directors still bound by the limitation to £18 a year contained in the 10th Section of their Act. Nor can it be said that any portion of Clause 60 has remained a dead letter, for Parochial Boards freely sent their paupers without enquiring whether or not it suited the convenience or the state of funds of the Directors to receive them. The Parochial Boards, on the one hand, acted as if conscious that the Directors had received their *quid pro quo* in the removal of the limitation of the rate of board; while the Directors, on the other hand, repeatedly exercised their legal right of raising or reducing the rate of board, subject to the approval of the General Board of Lunacy, the arbiter named in the Act of 1857. When at any time the Parochial Boards resisted an increase of rate, and appealed to the General Board of Lunacy to withhold their approval, the General Board arbitrated in the case, and supported the Directors in the exercise of their legal right.

But while so much can be said as is maintained above in regard to the legal rights of the Directors to deal as the necessities of the case may seem to them to require, in the matter of fixing the rate of board of pauper patients, it may be argued, in a sense contrary to the policy of the Directors, that, even if the right legally belongs to them, they have done wrong in exercising it, inasmuch as doing so runs counter to the “express “wishes” of Mrs. Crichton, who intended the Institution to be a charitable establishment, and in particular that that charity should be exercised in maintaining persons supported from the Poors’ Fund of any Parish in the

three Southern Counties at a very low rate of board. This contention renders it necessary to seek some definition of what a charitable establishment is. If it be charity to maintain persons supported from the public rates, then the maintenance of poor in workhouses and similar establishments, wholly supported out of the rates of any district, must come under the definition. But everyone knows that such a contention is absurd. The claim of paupers for relief in a workhouse is not a claim for charity, but what is legally their right. No more is charity exercised in treating a pauper lunatic in an asylum than in a public hospital maintained from rates, to which all parties, whether charitably disposed or otherwise, must contribute in stated proportion to the means on which they are assessed. What, then, did Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees mean when they included in their scheme persons maintained wholly or partly from the "Poor Fund of any Parish or place"? A very little consideration will bring to the recollection of anyone desirous of solving this question, the fact that when the Crichton Act was framed, the Poors' Fund of a Parish was in great part—indeed, sometimes wholly—a voluntary benevolent fund. That fund was the produce of the contributions of the charitably disposed at the Church door of the Parish, and it was only when these contributions fell short of what was required for the relief of the poor that the heritors of the Parish had to step in and supply the deficiency.

At the date referred to (1840) the division which rent the Church of Scotland had not occurred; it was amply provided for, and there were no special reasons for diverting the contributions of the charitable from the traditional object of relieving the wants of the poor.

Very shortly after 1840 the face of matters entirely changed. The relief of the poor ceased to be a voluntary work of charity, and became a binding obligation upon all ratepayers under the Poor Law Act of 1845. It is quite reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees never contemplated relieving ratepayers of their legal obligations by means of the funds bequeathed by Dr. Crichton for charitable purposes. The Directors have steadily maintained the view that while anxious to extend to ratepayers of the three Counties the many direct and indirect benefits which they secure through the establishment of the Crichton Royal Institution in their district, it was no part of their duty to use the fund committed to their care directly for the relief of public rates. They consider, indeed, that to have given effect to the contention now urged on behalf of Parish Councils, as formerly it was urged on behalf of Parochial Boards, that in virtue of Clause 10 of the Crichton Act these Councils, or the ratepayers who elected them, were the beneficiaries upon whom the bounty of Mrs. Crichton should descend, would have been to abuse the trust which they were appointed to administer. The benefits of the Charity would have descended, not upon the pauper patients themselves, but upon those to whom the pauper had, as a matter of legal justice, a right to look for his maintenance. The real paupers would then have been, not the poor supported, but the richer class who supported them. It is hard indeed to believe that so extraordinary a distortion of a charitable purpose would have commended itself to the minds of Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees. This will appear more plainly still when we come to enquire who were the parties whom Mrs. Crichton intended to benefit; but in the meantime

a few considerations as to the rate of board itself will naturally find their place here.

At the date of the foundation of the Institution the object of the founders was evidently to fix upon a rate which might be considered moderate for the circumstances of the time. That the framers of the Act did not intend that the rate should be too low seems clear from the direction in Clause 10 that until the funds of the Institution should admit of a reduction, the rate was not to fall below £18. But from the experience of Asylums of the time we know that in 1839, when the Crichton Institution was opened, a rate of £18 a year was considered a fairly remunerative one. That it might easily be so will appear from the fact that at the time the services of an experienced medical superintendent could be had for £300 or £400 a year; a head keeper was considered to be sufficiently remunerated for his services by a payment of £28 a year; while an ordinary attendant received £25 a year; and female keepers, as they were then called, were paid £12 to £15 per annum. How different is all this from the circumstances of the present time, when the salaries of the more distinguished superintendents of Asylums are expressed in thousands of pounds, when £70 to £100 a year is considered not more than a fair salary for a head attendant, and the remuneration of ordinary attendants has risen in proportion. If, in addition to this, we take into account the great rise which has taken place in the standard of living—a rise even more marked among pauper lunatics than among other classes of the community—instead of wondering at the lowness of the rate of £18 a year in 1839, we shall be surprised that the rate is not more than one-third higher in 1896.

It is evident from Clause 60 of the Lunacy Act of 1857 that the Legislature of that date considered it no more than justice required, to relieve the Crichton Institution from the limitation of their rate to £18 when imposing on them the new obligation of receiving all the paupers of the district. The question also arises in connection with this matter—Have the lunatic poor, or have the parishes, suffered by the removal of the restriction? The Directors believe that they have not. It often happens that the pursuit of a course of rigid economy and keeping expenditure down to the lowest level defeats the expectations of those who follow it, and that it results in a policy of real extravagance. The lunatic poor do not all belong to one class, or to a class always suitable for treatment in Asylums. A large proportion of the apparent increase in the number of the insane has arisen from the widening of the view which is taken, especially by medical men, of what constitutes insanity, and there is no doubt that many persons may now readily be certified as insane who would not have been regarded as such forty or fifty years ago. There is a class which requires confinement in Asylums and subjection to the modes of treatment pursued within their walls; there are imbeciles whose condition does not warrant confinement, and upon whom Asylum treatment would produce no beneficial effect; and there are people affected by a few harmless delusions whom it would be cruel to deprive of liberty and the fellowship of their kind. All such people may require a certain amount of care, and their actions may require to be more or less controlled, but the experience of the last fifty years has shewn that that care and that control should be

exercised in different ways ; that some should be placed under Asylum treatment, some treated in the wards of Workhouses, others boarded out in well-selected lodgings, and others left to the care of their friends. All these modes of dealing with such patients may be adopted by parochial authorities, but it will generally be found that Asylum treatment is the most expensive. When this is so the energies of parochial authorities will naturally be employed in finding out the mode of maintenance which is most suitable to the patient and least expensive to the ratepayer. But if, on the contrary, the expense of Asylum treatment be artificially lowered, the inducement to parochial authorities to seek for natural and inexpensive modes of boarding out their pauper patients will be removed, and all the insane will be crowded into Asylums, to the injury and to the disadvantage of the communities from which they are taken. That this is no fanciful theory, and that the expression of it need not be taken as casting a slur upon parochial authorities, is shown by the way in which the fact is insisted on by the General Board of Lunacy, which certainly has at heart the best interests both of patients and of ratepayers. We may gather from their annual reports that so far from seeking unduly to lower the cost of Asylum treatment, the object of all should be to make that treatment as effective as possible for the cure of such of the insane as are capable of deriving benefit from it, and that such as cannot derive advantage from such treatment should be provided for, outside Asylums, in modes which are natural and beneficial to them, and as inexpensive as possible to the ratepayers.

It is hardly possible to set in a clearer light the great benefits which the three Southern Counties have derived from the Crichton Royal Institution than was done by Commissioner Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., in his Report contained in the Government Blue Book of 1882, in which are also explained the bearing and effect of the Lunacy Act of 1857 upon the Crichton Royal Institution. In reference to the first point he states (p. 16): "In the case of an ordinary District Asylum "this part of the burden of pauper lunacy (*i.e.* the "erection of a District Asylum) is borne by the owners "of lands and heritages in the district, but in the case "of the Southern Counties Asylum it lies as a burden "on the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal "Institution, and it does so under the special provisions of Section 60 of the Act 20 and 21 Vict., "cap. 71, which practically makes the establishment "a District Asylum, provided gratuitously for the "District by the Trustees and Directors. In this way "a saving of at least £27,000 has been made by the "payers of the county rate in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, or rather, to state the matter "more correctly, the payers of this rate have received "a gift, which has cost the givers £27,000, the real "saving to them being the sum which would have "been required to erect a District Asylum for 303 "patients, and this would certainly not have been less "than £40,000."

As regards the rate of board to be charged for District pauper patients admitted into the Crichton Royal Institution he states (page 20) "that probably no safer or "sounder rule could be adopted than that the rate to be "charged for pauper lunatics should be the same as the

“mean rate charged by the District Asylums for the
“immediately preceding five years.” The rate of board
for paupers in the Crichton Royal Institution, though
increased from the maximum named in the Crichton
Act of 1840, he found to be the very low one of £21 1s.
on an average of fifteen years previous to the date of his
Report, while the average rate of District Asylums for
the same period was £25 1s. 8d. On this he remarked
(p. 20): “The gain to the parishes of the Dumfries
“District resulting from the low rate of board hitherto
“charged by the Trustees and Directors must, from
“this point of view, be regarded as very considerable.
“If the difference between the Dumfries rate and the
“average District Asylum rate be accepted as showing
“this gain it will amount annually to £4 per patient,
“and as the average number of pauper patients in the
“Asylum during the last twenty years is 248, this would
“give a total gain to the parishes for that period of
“£19,840. Considerable deductions may be made
“from the sum and still leave it a large sum, and a
“very important gift to the parishes.” And his general
conclusion is (p. 24): “That the Crichton Royal Institu-
“tion has conferred gifts of large money value both on
“the payers of the County Rate and also on the payers
“of the Poor Rate.”

As to the power of the Directors to make a charge
for District pauper patients equivalent to the sum
charged by District Boards of Lunacy for pauper
lunatics sent to District Asylums, Sir Arthur Mitchell
is equally emphatic. In his supplementary note to the
Report above referred to (p. 4) he states: “As to the
“power of the Trustees and Directors to make the
“charge just defined there can be no doubt. They can

“certainly charge for pauper lunatics sent to their Asylums all that District Lunacy Boards can charge for pauper lunatics sent to District Asylums.” It is a subject for regret that a matter so simple in itself and put in so clear a light by a judge at once so competent and so experienced should from time to time be brought forward as ground for debate by persons who have not taken pains to ascertain the facts on which the question rests.

(4) CHARITABLE PURPOSES OF THE ACT OF 1840,
AS INTERPRETED AND CARRIED OUT BY THE
TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

Having considered in the preceding pages the direction in which the managers of the Crichton Institution have never felt themselves justified in making any immediate application of their funds as falling within the charitable purposes for which the establishment was founded, viz., the application of these funds in reduction of the Poor Rates of the parishes within the three Southern Counties, we come now to explain what the Directors recognize as the genuinely charitable purposes of the Trust, and how far they have striven to further these. If we turn to the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy we find expressed in them, year by year, the view taken by that body as to the true functions of the seven Chartered Asylums of Scotland, which mainly provided for the Lunacy requirements of the country before the passing of the Act of 1857, so far as these requirements were attended to at all. According to these Reports the great function of the Royal or Chartered Asylums is to provide for the accommodation of private patients at low rates of board, extending

downwards to a rate not higher than that paid for pauper lunatics in District Asylums. This function, they tell us, has not yet been sufficiently discharged, and until it is so they regard it as the field which above all others must be developed. No doubt, even for the rich it is a charitable purpose that places of treatment should be provided for lunatic patients, and this was more especially true than it is now of the times which witnessed the foundation of the Crichton Royal Institution. But in the view of the Commissioners the charitable purpose which these establishments have to perform is that stated above. So soon as the pecuniary resources of the Institution permitted them to do so, the Directors applied their efforts to the fulfilment of this function, and we shall see further with what completeness it has been performed by the Crichton Institution for the District for which it more immediately provides. The Directors are proud of the fact that so far back as 1866 they anticipated the policy recommended by the Commissioners, and they believe that in doing so they acted in complete accordance with the intentions of the founders of the Institution. They can also show that the prosperity of the Institution under their management has enabled them to carry out the policy recommended by the Commissioners with a completeness not attained in any other district of Scotland. In the very first Report of the Institution drawn up by Dr. Browne in the year 1840, within a few months of the passing of its Act of Incorporation, we find it distinctly stated in the opening paragraph that the object for which the Institution was founded is for the benefit of the insane, rather than for the relief of the community of which

these may be troublesome or burdensome members. This keynote of the Directors' policy is in complete accord with the views of the benevolent foundress, Mrs. Crichton, whose "expressed wishes" and assumed views and intentions have been so arbitrarily interpreted by parties who have at one time or other put themselves forward as the advocates of the supposed privileges of Parochial Boards and Parish Councils, but who are singularly forgetful of the fact that the lady's co-trustees, who co-operated with her and enjoyed her confidence for more than twenty years in the management of the Institution, were in a much better position than other persons can be, to know what these wishes and intentions were. In a letter written in 1839 on Institution business, Mrs. Crichton refers to persons of limited means either themselves afflicted with insanity, or having relatives dependent upon them who are so, as much greater objects of charity than are the ordinary parish paupers, "for whom we landed proprietors are "obliged to pay." This consideration seems to have guided her views throughout, for after the passing of the Poor Law Act of 1845, and the building of the Southern Counties Asylum a few years later, she returns to the subject in a letter addressed to her friend, Admiral Johnston, one of her co-trustees, and again repeats her conviction that persons in reduced circumstances are the real objects of charity, for whom provision should be made. At the date of this second letter the number of pauper lunatics in the Institution was yearly increasing, and the prospective need for further accommodation was already beginning to make itself felt. So far, however, from agreeing with the

principle that the claim of the Counties for further accommodation for their paupers was one that should be listened to, she expressly states that no more of the funds of the Institution must be applied to that purpose. "We have built them (the Counties) a beautiful house, "and it must not be added to." This, it must be remembered, was written while Section 10 of the Crichton Act, containing the restriction of the board of paupers to £18 was in full operation, and it clearly indicates that Mrs. Crichton and her co-trustees believed they had already done all that was required of them in the direction of aiding the Counties, and that the whole scope and aim of the Charity should henceforward be directed towards discharging the functions which the Crichton Royal Institution, as one of the Chartered Asylums of Scotland, was properly called upon to fulfil. As to the manner in which that function has been discharged, it will be shown that not only has it been fulfilled to the letter—for accommodation has been freely provided for the poorer classes of private patients at the rates named as applicable to their case, viz., from the pauper rate to 20/- per week—but much more has been done than the Lunacy Commissioners appear to have considered practicable.

Shortly after the death of Mrs. Crichton, in 1862, an extension of the charitable purposes of the Trust was rendered possible by the falling in of her annuity of £1,000, with which, so long as she lived, its funds were burdened. The system was then begun of setting aside (1) a portion of this fund, viz., £500 a year, for relief of those persons of limited means burdened with the support of relatives or friends, inmates of the

Institution, whose interest Mrs. Crichton had so much at heart. So numerous were the applications for participation in the grants from this fund that its annual amount was increased, soon after, to £1,000 a year, and even this restriction was taken off when the great prosperity of the Institution, in more recent years, enabled that to be done with safety. Since that removal, every succeeding year has shown an increase in the amount applied to this charitable purpose, until it now considerably exceeds £1,500, and shows no sign of diminution. By far the greater portion of this grant—indeed, almost the whole of it—is bestowed upon persons belonging to one or other of the three Southern Counties of Scotland. This being so, it may be of interest to show what is the total amount of revenue derived by the Institution from the boards of private patients of all classes admitted from the same District, that is, from the Counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Of such patients, there were in the Institution on 1st January, 1896:

58 at the lowest rate, £25 per annum, whose boards amounted to	£1,450
41 at boards varying from £40 to £52	£1,728
<hr/>	
99 patients at the lowest and intermediate rates, whose boards yield	£3,178
While of higher-class patients there were:—	
12 at rates varying from £60 to £100	£870
3 at rates above £100, yielding	£506
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114	£1,376
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Total annual boards of private patients from Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown	£4,554

Of the 58 District patients at the £25 rate:—	
43 patients whose yearly boards amount to	£1,075
are assisted to the extent of	£673
or 62% of the full board.	
Of the 41 District patients at intermediate rates:—	
25 patients whose yearly boards amount to	£1,024
are assisted to the extent of	£623
or 60% of the full board.	
And of the 15 patients at higher rates:—	
7 whose yearly boards amount to	£450
are assisted to the extent of	£311 10s.
or 63% of the full board.	
— The general result being that of the above 114 private patients from this District	
75 patients whose full board amounts to	£2,549
— are assisted to the extent of	£1,607 10s.

The above statement does not take into account the patients whom Mrs. Crichton was entitled to name at £10 each, of whom a few survive; nor reductions of board granted to other than district patients, though provision has also been made for recognizing the claims of such cases when relief seems to be urgently called for.

It may surprise some to find from the above table that so little of the prosperity of the Institution is derived from the district in which it is situated, and when we consider that of the boards paid at the rate of £25 and £40 a year, so much as nearly one half is provided from the funds of the Institution, it can hardly be said that the Directors have dealt with the three Southern Counties in a niggardly spirit. We may sum up this portion of the question by the conclusion that not only has the function of the Institution, as conceived by the Commissioners in Lunacy, been fully carried out, but it may be said with truth, that no person residing within the

three Southern Counties, whose means admit of the payment of £10 a year, or even less, need incur the stigma of pauperism on his own, or his relatives account. It is clear that in this way the Directors have administered the funds of the Institution in a spirit conformable to the intentions of its foundress—that they have done much to preserve and foster the spirit of independence which has so long been regarded as one of the most creditable features of Scottish character—and that while not applying their funds directly to the relief of ratepayers' burdens, they have, none the less, effectually lightened these burdens in a manner to which no exception can be taken. It is evident that but for assistance given as above to parties who are struggling to maintain their relatives without applying to Parish Authorities, the whole burden would, in a majority of cases, fall upon the rates, and that a large number of deserving people would be pauperised.

(5) THE CONVENER'S BOND—ITS ORIGIN,
OBJECT, AND LAPSE.

To render this sketch of the Institution more complete, it is desirable to explain an incident in its history which had an important bearing upon its fortunes, viz., the circumstances connected with the origin, object, and lapse of the document which was discussed at so many County Meetings between the years 1876 and 1884, under the name of "THE CONVENER'S BOND."

It has already been narrated how, in the year 1840, Dr. Crichton's Trustees, in order to facilitate the carrying out of their charitable designs, obtained their Act of Parliament incorporating the Board of Direction of the Crichton Royal Institution: that amongst these

charitable designs was that of providing for the reception and proper treatment of lunatic poor belonging to the three Southern Counties, and that from the first it was intended that a portion of the Asylum buildings should be appropriated to their use. Full control was, however, as we have seen, reserved to the Board of Direction over the number of lunatics to be accommodated, and over the conditions upon which they should be received.

About the time above referred to, a great advance was being made towards the general adoption of the more enlightened and humane systems of treatment of insanity which now prevail.

Soon after the opening of the Crichton Royal Institution the necessity of dealing in some comprehensive way with the question of pauper lunacy became generally admitted throughout the country, and more accurate statistics of the number of insane poor were obtained. Schemes were suggested for establishing District Asylums throughout the country, and it naturally occurred to the parties interested, that advantage might be taken of the Crichton Royal Institution to secure to the ratepayers of this district immunity from the burden of providing such an Asylum for the Southwest of Scotland. Communications were made to the Board of Direction on the subject, in 1848, and various arrangements were suggested, among which may be mentioned a very practical and unselfish proposal by the late Duke of Buccleuch, that the three Southern Counties should join with the Board of Direction in providing accommodation for 400 pauper lunatics, a number which it was thought the requirements of the District would not exceed.

No definite arrangement was, however, come to at the time, and the Board of Direction by providing, at their own cost, accommodation for 120 pauper lunatics at the low rates specified in their Act of Parliament, considered that they had carried out in a liberal spirit the generous intentions of the founders of the Institution. The cost of these buildings, up to 1857, was about £11,000.

Though the negotiations above referred to fell through, the necessity of dealing with pauper lunacy became more and more urgent, and a new danger threatened the ratepayers of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, in the proposed inclusion of Ayrshire in the District of the Southern Counties. On the introduction of a new Lunacy Bill for Parliament in 1849, the Commissioners of Supply of Dumfries, Wigtown, and the Stewartry, renewed their negotiations with the Board of Direction. These negotiations resulted in the granting of a bond by the Conveners of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, as authorized by, and as representing their respective counties, in favour of the Board of Direction, whereby it was arranged that in consideration of the latter consenting to an enactment binding them to receive in the Institution all the lunatic paupers who might be sent thereto from the three Counties, the Counties on the other hand should "provide and pay the funds necessary for erecting any additions to the new pauper establishment at the said Institution which may be required for the accommodation of such patients beyond the number of 120 which the said Trustees and Directors on 3rd October, 1848, engaged to receive." The Bill of 1849, however, did not pass, and it was only in 1857 that a general measure dealing with pauper lunacy became law. While by that

measure it was provided that District Asylums should be erected throughout Scotland where required, the district comprising the three Southern Counties was dealt with by Clause 60 of the Act, previously referred to, which provides as follows:—"The Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution for Lunatics, at Dumfries, shall be obliged to receive in such Asylum, or in the Southern Counties Asylum, the pauper lunatics who shall be sent thereto by the Parochial Boards of the Counties of Dumfries and Wigtown, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, upon the conditions herein provided and prescribed in respect of pauper lunatics sent to the District Asylums to be established in virtue of this Act; and the monies to be received by the said Trustees and Directors shall be paid and applied towards the expense of keeping the said Crichton Royal Institution, or the Southern Counties Asylum: Provided always, that if any difference shall arise between the said Trustees and Directors and Parochial Boards, the same shall be decided by the Board." From whatever cause arising, whether of oversight, misunderstanding of the effect of the clause, satisfaction with its terms, or reliance upon the engagements embodied in the Conveners' Bond, the Board of Direction did not oppose Clause 60. Not only so, but when, in the course of time, the number of paupers sent to the Asylum rendered successive extensions to their buildings necessary, no applications were made by the Board of Direction to the three Counties for funds wherewith to provide them.

In support of the hypothesis that the failure of the Board to oppose the provisions of Clause 60 arose from

a somewhat rash reliance upon the binding nature of the Counties' engagement under the Conveners' Bond, it may be mentioned that the late Mr. Samuel Adamson, Secretary of the Institution, in conversation with his successor, the present Secretary, deprecated applying to the Counties for assistance, for the reason that if such were obtained, it might afford ground for founding a claim on their part for a voice in the management of the Institution. This is mentioned in order to disprove a report which appears to have been extensively circulated, that the Conveners' Bond was laid past in a safe and forgotten till 1877—a report which was credited by the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session, who stated it as a matter of fact in his decision in the action which was subsequently raised by the Board of Direction in order to establish the validity of the Bond. It may also be remarked, as showing that the Bond had not been overlooked by the Board of Direction, that the negotiations which resulted in its execution are narrated in a memorial submitted by them to Counsel in the year 1866. An explanation of the infrequency of reference made to the Bond may, perhaps, be found in the fact that up to the year 1870, when a large addition was made to the First House, the Board was in possession of considerable funds, which they probably thought they could not employ better than in providing accommodation for lunatics of the poorer classes, whether private or pauper. The funds of the Institution having afterwards been decreased by about £20,000, through adding to the buildings of the First House in 1870, the provision of further accommodation for local pauper lunatics came to be regarded in a different and more serious light. Year after year this class so increased in

numbers, that other patients, who had been inmates for long periods, had to be removed to make room for them, and at last the strong step had to be taken of refusing admission to the Second House to private patients, even though belonging to the district which had a first claim on the Institution. The immediate cause, however, which stirred the Board of Direction to action in the matter of the Conveners' Bond, was the risk which the funds ran of being rendered insufficient to provide for the charitable purposes of the Institution, through the repeated calls made upon them to provide for extension of buildings to accommodate pauper patients. After the death of Mrs. Crichton in 1862, the Board of Direction, as already shown, did much to extend these charitable purposes, and to make them one of the most valuable features of the Institution. They were most unwilling to abandon, or to run risk of abandoning, these purposes in order to save the proprietors in the three Southern Counties the expense of providing, from a public rate, accommodation which in other districts of Scotland had been provided as a matter of course. Owing probably to the many changes which had taken place among the members of the Board of Direction during the long period between 1849 and 1876, and the infrequency of reference to the Conveners' Bond, it is not surprising that its bearing upon the charitable purposes of the Institution came as a matter of surprise upon several members of the Board when the subject was referred to by the Secretary of the Institution towards the end of 1876. After some months' consideration of the subject by the Board of Direction, the attention of the Commissioners of Supply of the three Counties was, in March, 1877, formally called to the Bond, in order

that they might take into consideration the position and liabilities of parties under its provisions. In October of the same year replies were received from the Commissioners of the Counties interested. Those from Dumfriesshire and Wigtownshire were so far favourable that they expressed a willingness to consider the question by resolving to take the opinion of Counsel on the subject, and by appointing Committees with a view to its being examined. The reply from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the other hand, was "that it is impossible to consider further the conditions of the Bond in the meantime." The Board of Direction then instructed their Treasurer to call the attention of the representatives of the late Mr. McKie, of Bargaly, to the Bond signed by him as Convener of the Stewartry, and to the terms of the resolution of the Stewartry Commissioners there anent; they made arrangements for meeting the Committees appointed by Dumfries and Wigtown, and resolved, on their side also, to take the opinion of Counsel on the subject. Mr. McKie's representatives subsequently repudiated liability under the Bond, and they received formal intimation that the Board of Direction held them liable.

When the opinions obtained by the Counties of Dumfries and Wigtown on the one hand, and by the Board of Direction on the other were compared, they were found to exhibit an embarrassing conflict of opinion. The opinion obtained by the Counties from Mr. Patrick Fraser and Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald were strongly in favour of the validity of the Bond. On the other hand, the opinion obtained by the Board of Direction from Messrs. A. S. Kinnear and J. B. Balfour was equally strong that the Bond was not effectual to

establish any obligation, either against the Counties, or the representatives of the Conveners who signed it. By November, 1878, the question had, however, so far advanced, through conferences of Committees appointed by the different parties, that on the third of that month, at a meeting held at Castle-Douglas, the Committees of Dumfriesshire, Wigtownshire, and of the Board of Direction agreed to recommend to their respective constituents an arrangement in the following terms:—

“That the Counties concerned and the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Asylum should agree to take the necessary steps to procure an enactment by Act of Parliament at the first convenient opportunity, authorizing and requiring the Commissioners of Supply for each of the Counties concerned to impose annually on proprietors, as a Lunacy Rate, an assessment in the name of rent or billet for each pauper beyond 120, belonging to the County, lodged in the Asylum during the previous year, such assessment to be fixed at (say) one-tenth of the total cost of maintaining such pauper at the then current rates of board; the Trustees and Directors having power to vary from time to time the cost of maintenance.”

The Commissioners of Supply of Kirkcudbright maintained meanwhile the attitude of immobility which they had assumed from the opening of the discussion.

During the course of 1879-1880 and 1881 many attempts were made to find a basis upon which parties could work, with the view to making an arrangement which might justify the Board of Direction in cancelling the Bond. The Commissioners of Supply of the Stewartry at length appointed Committees with limited powers, which met and conferred with the other

Committees, but in the end they failed to arrive at any basis of agreement, and all parties concerned became weary of negotiations which appeared to have no effect but that of leading to misunderstanding and irritation. Before, however, negotiations were finally broken off, the Board of Direction had exhibited a willingness to accept an arrangement much less favourable than that proposed at the Castle-Douglas meeting, in respect that the assessment was to be made contingent upon the Institution showing a deficiency in their accounts for the year preceding that in which the assessment was to be imposed, and the assessment was besides to be limited to a maximum of forty shillings for each patient after the first 120.

In February, 1882, the Board of Direction, hopeless of effecting any arrangement with the Counties which would, in their opinion, be equitable to the Institution, resolved to apply to the General Board of Lunacy for advice as to some means of escape from their embarrassing position. A deputation of their number waited upon the General Board, the members of which, while carefully abstaining from offering advice, indicated, with sufficient clearness, their opinion that the first object of the Board of Direction should be to ascertain the value of the Conveners' Bond. The Board of Direction thereupon ordered the preparation of a special case for obtaining the judgment of the Court of Session as to the validity of the deed, and intimated to the Counties and Stewartry, and to the representatives of the Conveners who signed the Bond, their desire to bring the matter before the Court in this way. A meeting of Committees of Commissioners of Dumfries and Wigtown, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of the representatives of the Conveners who signed the

Bond was called for 24th May, 1882, when, on the refusal of several of the parties to concur in stating a special case to the Court, it was intimated that the Board of Direction would proceed immediately by way of action of Declarator.

Proceedings having been instituted in 1882 against the representatives of the Conveners who granted the Bond, the remainder of that year and the whole of 1883 were occupied with the preliminary proofs and leading of evidence in the case, and it was not till 14th March, 1884, that the decision of the Lord Ordinary was obtained assoilzing the Defenders from the conclusions of the summons, and finding the Board of Direction liable in expenses. The contentions of the Board of Direction were mainly—(1) That the Defenders as representing the Grantors of the Bond were bound to implement the obligation therein undertaken in favour of the Board of Direction. (2) That additional accommodation having been required on behalf of the three Counties, and the same having been supplied by the Board, the Defenders were bound to reimburse the latter therefore; and (3) That the Defenders were bound to provide and pay to the Board of Direction the funds necessary for providing the additional accommodation required in terms of the Bond. The chief contentions of the Defenders were—(1) The plea of *mora* and of failure to make intimation to the Counties or Conveners, of the expenditure sought to be charged against them, or their representatives. (2) That the Bond never became operative, being conditional upon events which never came to pass, viz., the passing of the Bill of 1849, etc.

The Lord Ordinary, in his decision, gave effect to the contentions of the Defenders on nearly every point.

By advice of Counsel, a Reclaiming Note against the Lord Ordinary's decision was lodged, but before the appeal could be heard, the Board of Direction, after full consideration, determined to withdraw the note and to acquiesce in the decision. The expenses attending the action incurred by both parties amounted to £487 10s. 3d., which was paid by the Institution. Thus ended the long discussions, proposals, and negotiations which commenced in 1876 and continued for upwards of seven years on the subject of the Conveners' Bond. The ultimate result of proceedings was totally adverse to the Board of Direction's claims upon the three Counties; but while the Commissioners of Supply had reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the action, the Board of Direction had even more solid ground for satisfaction, in finding themselves, without prejudice to their duties as Trustees and Managers of a great Public Institution, able to abandon claims which had for long been a source of embarrassment and perplexity to them. Much diversity of opinion existed regarding the validity of the Bond, and that, not only among the Commissioners of Supply of the three Counties, but also among members of the Board of Direction of the Institution themselves. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that the Board of Direction have been the greatest gainers by the result of the proceedings. So moderate were the proposals put forth by them as hereinbefore described, and so small was the minority of the Commissioners of Supply of the three Counties, taken as a whole, who were opposed to the acceptance of these proposals, that but for the persistent and ably conducted opposition of a section of the Commissioners of Supply of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, there seems little doubt

but that an arrangement would have been come to, on the basis of a contingent Lunacy Assessment to be imposed on the three Counties, under which it may be safely asserted that the Counties would never have been called upon for a contribution. Happily the opposition was successful—the Bond was declared null, and parties have reverted to the positions which they occupied previously to its execution in 1849, except in so far as the situation has been modified by the 60th clause of the Lunacy Act of 1857.

(6) CLAIM BY PARISH COUNCILS
FOR SUPPOSED VALUE OF LABOUR OF
PAUPER PATIENTS.

Among minor criticisms which have been directed against the management of the Institution ranks the complaint that the Directors have not given credit to parishes for labour performed by patients in the gardens or on the farm of the Asylum. This complaint evidently arises from the formation of an exaggerated estimate of the value of patients' labour, and from forgetfulness of the fact that exercise in the open air, and manual labour, whether or not directed to any pecuniarily valuable end, enters largely into the system of curative treatment now universally adopted in establishments for the insane. Where that labour can be directed to a useful end the endeavour is made to do so, but it frequently happens that in order to provide the requisite means of occupation the work of to-day has to be undone to-morrow, and mounds of earth and gravel, which have been laboriously shifted from

one portion of the grounds to another, must be transported back. Where a large farm has been provided for the benefit of the inmates, as in the case of the Crichton Institution, it is no doubt easier to find occupation for patients whose condition admits of employment. But it is open to doubt whether the labour obtained in this way is of much pecuniary value, when account is taken of the need for supervision, the unintelligent manner in which work is performed, and the short hours during which patients are engaged. So far as returns have been obtained of the cost of labour per acre on farms somewhat similar to that of the Crichton Institution, it appears that about as much, if not more, is expended on it on paid labour as is done in farms in private occupation. An examination of returns as to profits derived from farms and gardens in the occupation of District Asylum Boards in Scotland for the last five years shows that the average profit per head per patient derived from such farms and gardens amounts only to 15/6 per annum, and as the rate of pauper patients' board in the Crichton for the same period is 14/8 per head lower than the average rate of maintenance of such patients in the District Asylums of Scotland, it can hardly be asserted that undue advantage is being taken of Parochial Authorities in this respect. Indeed, from the figures given in the returns above quoted, it seems far from clear that to provide a farm for an Asylum whereon to employ its patients' labour is to furnish it with a source of profit. There are Medical Superintendents of undoubted experience who emphatically assert the contrary, and say that to shut pauper patients up in the wards and airing courts of an Asylum is a much cheaper way of maintaining them,

than to endeavour to promote their cure by providing for them the abundant opportunities of exercise which the possession of an extensive farm affords.

(7) BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE INSTITUTION AND TRADESPEOPLE
OF DUMFRIES.

Among the complaints made against the management of the Institution is one that a sufficient portion of the expenditure connected with it is not distributed among the tradespeople of Dumfries. It is obvious that in order to be able to judge whether or not a charge of this kind is correct, it is necessary to be acquainted with the requirements of the Institution. The general principle which has guided the Directors on this subject is that tradespeople or shopkeepers of Dumfries should be preferred, when supplies can be had from them as good in quality, and as moderate in price as can be procured elsewhere. Where these conditions cannot be fulfilled it would obviously be unfair, in the first place to the inmates, and in the second to the establishment, to procure supplies at a loss. It would be bad commercial policy to attempt to conduct an establishment on other principles than the sound one inculcated above, and it would practically amount to this, that the advantages of Dr. Crichton's charitable bequest were intended, not so much for the insane, as for the tradespeople and shopkeepers of Dumfries. Such a contention would be even less defensible than the position previously referred to, that

the bequest was intended for the benefit of the rate-payers of the district. A claim for the privilege of exclusive dealing with the Crichton Royal Institution put forward by the tradespeople and shopkeepers of Dumfries might possibly have some force if that town were a city like Glasgow, Liverpool, or Manchester, in which practically every commodity required for an establishment like the Crichton Royal Institution may be obtained. But in the matter of facilities for purchase Dumfries cannot offer advantages to be compared with those which the towns mentioned above can afford, and from the necessities of the case it must be contented with having a share, though a good one, in the advantages which flow from its proximity to the Institution. When all is said and done, the proportion of its expenditure disbursed in Dumfries is by no means small, and may be reckoned at upwards of £20,000 a year. It must not be forgotten that the requirements of the Institution are on a scale which few shops in Dumfries are capable of supplying with advantage to the Institution. The stocks of goods in many of these are necessarily small, and are not so frequently renewed as to provide effectually for the freshness of the articles supplied. Of this some satisfactory illustrations could be given. It is not thought, however, that there is anything serious in this complaint, and where it does not proceed from traders and shopkeepers themselves, it sounds curiously in the mouths of certain parties who in their own private dealings make no scruple about going past Dumfries establishments, but who patronize Civil Service or other Stores in London, or in other large centres of population.

(8) ALLEGED INJURY CAUSED BY
PROXIMITY OF THE INSTITUTION TO
NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES.

In establishing an Institution such as the Crichton, the choice of locality was a subject which was sure to give more or less serious dissatisfaction to parties who did not relish the opening of such an establishment in their neighbourhood. We know from the remarks made by Colonel Grierson, brother and co-trustee of Mrs. Crichton, at the first of the statutory meetings of the Directors, that the outcry among a portion of the public on this account was very loud, that a portion of the press was enlisted in its favour, and that it required all the sympathy and support of friends of the foundress to enable her to withstand the opposition. The outcry was a natural one, but one with which the Directors knew they must be prepared to cope on every succeeding development and extension of the Institution. In accordance with the more enlightened system of treatment of insanity introduced about the date of the foundation of the Institution, and followed out by none more earnestly and more successfully than by Dr. Browne, its first Medical Superintendent, the attempt was made to influence the minds of patients by surroundings which should as much as possible remind them of home. For wealthier patients an annual excursion to some place of seaside resort was provided, or some change of scene during summer and autumn. As time went on, what had been commenced as an experiment was found to be justified by its results, and was continued as a matter of ordinary routine. If forced by circumstances to relinquish one place of

resort, the managers found themselves obliged to provide another. So great were the advantages which were found to proceed from the experiment, both to the patients themselves and to the Institution, that instead of renting a house or building for the summer season, it was found advisable to lease some large country mansion in which all the amenities of life could be provided for the patients, at any time of the year when their mental or physical condition required a change of scene. The experimental stage of this mode of treatment having passed, a country residence came to be regarded as a necessary adjunct to the Institution. To many of the wealthier classes, indeed, the placing of their relatives under treatment for insanity became an easy matter when it was found that they could be sent direct to the country house without its being necessary to acknowledge, even to themselves, that they had been placed in an establishment bearing the name of Asylum. The absolute need for a country house being thus recognized, it was a natural step in the order of proceedings that instead of being dependent upon agreements made with individuals for a lease of premises, now in one part of the country, now in another, with varying advantages in the matter of accessibility and suitability for the purpose in view, the Directors should resolve on acquiring a property of their own. An estate possessing quite ideal advantages for the purposes of the Institution was found in Friars Carse, the former property of the original founder of the Institution, Dr. Crichton. That opposition should have been raised to this purchase by some of the proprietors of adjoining properties was only what might have been expected, and the Directors were by no means taken by surprise

on finding that complaints were made of their acquisition of the estate. They confidently expect that these complaints will die away in time, when the proprietors referred to find that there has been no interference with their comforts, that their properties have not become depreciated in value, or themselves incommoded by the purpose to which Friars Carse has been devoted. The growing enlightenment of the age, which has stripped insanity of the fears with which persons affected by it were once regarded, forbids us to think that a panic will ensue in the valley of the Nith such as excited the minds of certain proprietors in Troqueer, when the late Mrs. Dalgairns, of Broomlands, attempted to establish a Home for convalescent patients on the western bank of the Nith. It will be remembered how on that occasion the action of Mrs. Dalgairns was most vehemently denounced; how she was accused of desiring to destroy the peace, comfort and prosperity of the whole district; and how the promoters of the agitation obtained an enquiry by the General Board of Lunacy, who took evidence on oath as to the direful consequences which were apprehended from the establishment of a Convalescent Home supposed to have connection with the Crichton Royal Institution. The opposition was in that case successful, and the benevolent designs of Mrs. Dalgairns were frustrated; but it is hardly to be expected that after forty years an opposition of that kind would be similarly successful.

It need not be supposed that the establishment of a country residence was the sole object which the Directors had in view in purchasing Friars Carse. They had also to provide for the investment of the capital fund forming the endowment of the Institution. It was

by no means intended that the estate should be taken into their own hands, but that it should continue as heretofore in the occupation of the tenants to whom the farms on the estate are or may be let.

(9) ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE BY
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

(1) ON PURCHASE OF LAND.

Another charge which has been freely brought against the administration of the Crichton Royal Institution, and against the policy of its managers, is that of the alleged extravagance which has characterized their proceedings, especially in later years. That such a charge has been made is no proof of its correctness. The Crichton Institution, indeed, started with a large fund provided by the munificence of its founder, but the work to which that sum was applied was also a most extensive one, and the means available for carrying it on, on its present scale, would have gone but a comparatively small way had not the undertaking proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The charge of extravagance is no new one, but its more recent variations are based mainly upon the action of the managers in two directions, viz., in the first place, on their acquisition of large additions to the original small holding of forty acres on which the Crichton Institution was built; in the second place, on the building of the extensive structures which have at various times been erected on the property so extended, and on the manner in which these buildings have

been furnished and equipped. As regards the purchase of land, it should be sufficient justification of the Directors' policy to point out that its acquisition is merely the outcome of the more enlightened ideas which now prevail regarding the treatment of insanity ; that it has been a legitimate investment of the fund bequeathed by Dr. Crichton, and that the extent to which that acquisition has gone, is not excessive. It may be freely confessed that the original founders of the Institution, could they see it now, would be astonished to find that the forty acres, which formed the original enclosure of the Institution, has now enlarged into an estate of 750 acres; and that, besides, another property at a considerable distance from Dumfries has been acquired as a valuable adjunct to the Institution. Such feelings of surprise would have been no more than natural to men, who, however advanced for their day in their views as to the treatment of lunacy, surrounded the noble building which they reared, with courts and airing yards, within the walls of which were to be provided the only opportunities for air and exercise of many of the inmates, and who went to the great expense of surrounding their whole domain with a wall of considerable height, as if unable to rid themselves of the idea that a hospital for the cure and treatment of insanity must be modelled on the plan of a prison erected for the punishment of crime. But, happily, the means of pursuing the experimental modes of treatment in this branch of medical science placed within their power by Dr. Crichton's charitable bequest, enabled the Directors to provide a substitute for the prisonlike discipline formerly deemed appropriate to the treatment of mental disease. An increasing degree of liberty and freedom

was granted to the inmates, and when opportunity offered, the acreage of land belonging to the Institution was doubled. So great were the advantages found to flow from this step, and such was the pressure of the constantly increasing population, that every further opportunity that offered was eagerly availed of, for enlarging the extent of the property; the aim being to afford to the patients such means of exercise within the Institution grounds, as to render it in great measure unnecessary for them to go beyond these. The composition of the population which inhabited the Institution not merely favoured, but rendered such development necessary. In the early period after its foundation, rich and poor, peer and pauper, lived under the same roof, but not many years had passed when separation of classes became imperative, and the tendency which then became apparent has never ceased to manifest itself with increasing strength. It seems, indeed, not unlikely that this tendency may continue to grow, until the large property of the Institution will be by no means too extensive to accommodate classes which have no connection with each other, beyond the common government to which all are subjected. The possession of an extensive property is believed to be one of the chief causes of the great prosperity of the Institution, for by its means it not only surpasses all other establishments of the kind in the United Kingdom, by the opportunities it affords its inmates for outdoor exercise and recreation, combined with the great amount of privacy which it secures for them, but the land provides, at first hand, supplies of cattle, milk, and other farm produce which could not otherwise be so economically obtained.

(2) ON BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS.

As to the alleged extravagance which is supposed to have characterized the policy of the Directors in connection with the buildings which they have erected, it may be said at once that from the outset a high standard of excellence in building has been a characteristic of the Institution, and that the Directors have only followed the example set them by the founders in endeavouring to keep up to that high standard. No doubt from the first there were critics who made the same objections to the scale on which the First House of the Institution was designed, as have more recently been made to subsequent buildings which are intended to harmonize with it, and who exclaimed against the extravagance of Mrs. Crichton and her Co-trustees when they saw that spacious establishment being reared on the lands of Hillhead, where it still stands—a more splendid edifice than any which the efforts of subsequent Boards of Direction have yet succeeded in raising. No doubt there were parties then who thought, and perhaps said, that the money spent on it would have been better employed in the reduction of rates. No one would venture to make such a suggestion now. The building of the Crichton Royal Institution is regarded as an ornament to the town, and its size and elegance are considered proofs of the benevolence and large-mindedness of the founders. The Directors are convinced that in this, as in other matters, history will repeat itself, and that in the future they will be commended for their endeavour to maintain throughout the whole premises of the Institution the high standard of architectural taste established in the beginning. They have endeavoured in all they have

done to aim at usefulness and permanence, and they have taken every pains to secure that nothing they have done shall require to be undone, and that expenditure upon patching and mending, that most irritating of all expenditure, shall not be required on any works of a permanent character which they have undertaken. They have, for example, spent large sums upon an Artesian well and water supply that might doubtless have been provided at smaller cost, but there is no part of their outlay on which they look with greater satisfaction than that which they have spent in procuring an unfailing supply of pure water, and an adequate protection of the premises against fire, nor is there any expenditure which is likely in the long run to yield a richer return. They have expended large sums in introducing electric light, but they have thereby secured a perfect installation, contributed largely to the comfort of the inmates, and made the Institution one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the United Kingdom. Their farm steading has been erected at great cost, but it must be borne in mind that extensive accommodation has been provided in it for patients to whom work and exercise in the fields means restoration to mental and physical health. At a time, too, when it is a matter of national importance that agriculture should rise from a prolonged state of depression, it might have been expected that all interested in that branch of industry would look with a kindly eye on an attempt to show how, with adequate means, and with the best appliances, the future of agriculture need not be despaired of; and from this point of view the Directors have no reason to regret having made an experiment which was in perfect harmony with the objects for which the Institution was

founded, and which, from a pecuniary point of view, has been justified by its results. More severely than upon any other subject has exception been taken to the erection of the fine new Church, presently being built by the Directors as a memorial to Mrs. Crichton, the foundress, and which is now nearly completed. The reasons which induced the Directors to undertake this work were strong and urgent. The accommodation provided in the First House for the conduct of public worship, however satisfactory for a population of 120 souls, had become totally insufficient for a population of more than 400 private patients. Through pressure of increasing numbers in the Second House, the hall devoted to public worship there had to be used in 1890 to provide dormitory accommodation for pauper patients. During the period from 1839 till 1889, when the question of providing new facilities for public worship became urgent, no more remarkable change had come over the external manifestation of public opinion in Scotland than that which dictated the replacing of the barnlike edifices in which public worship was carried on, by elegant and sometimes costly structures, of which even Dumfries offers numerous examples. When in 1889 it was felt that, for the credit of the Institution, a suitable place in which the patients could assemble for worship must be provided—for the theatre of the First House could hardly be considered other than a temporary makeshift—it was remembered, in the 50th year from the opening of the Institution, that no memorial of the foundress existed, save that it bore her husband's name, and it was deemed fitting that a building should be erected which should be worthy of the purpose to which it was to be devoted—which should be a fitting tribute

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James Crichton
Wrote the Spectator

N. D. 1835

It is my constant wish and desire that the
Christian Church be founded on the Rock
of God. It is built for the hands of Jesus
Christ and which are acquired solely by the
great Blessing of God upon his honest
disciples - None can join with him
a rich man, but he must acknowledge with
the deepest feelings of gratitude that he
has been saved by God, and his good
the former but alone true
People unprepared with their feelings of
in the Lord - and must earnestly look for
my heart - to present their Building as
dedication as a humble offering of
obedience to God - and humbly - and in
honest - in the presence of Him who
with the purity of the best Spectator
to the glory of the Father and the Son.

From his - and earnestly, Believing them to
have their eyes from the stars of the firmament
it - and for Christ's sake to have his eyes
- "The Lord - God - Almighty - I know have
and with humility - and great respect
his eyes to the Lord - I am alone -
broken - faith - and Friendship - to
I am with Almighty - take it therefore
with the Kingdom - the Blessings - with
the best Blessings - keep it from
corruption - and from sin - take it
intensely with Thy Lord - let not the Devil
or Man - prevail against it - to hurt
it - and in every thing relating to it - for
the greatest, to the least. We have seen the
Victory - and the Kingdom of God - and the
God - know him it - having faith in it - and
it is the apple of their eye - Bless it - the
my God - and it shall be Blessed -"
New York - 29th June - 1835 -

Mrs. CRICHTON'S DEDICATORY PRAYER. (FAC-SIMILE.)

to the memory of the foundress, and which should correspond to the magnificence of her and her husband's gift to the community. It is agreed on all hands that the design adopted will carry out this intention. Though costly at first, it will contribute, in the most effective manner, to the fulfilment of Mrs. Crichton's aspiration that the establishment should be perfect in every way. And who will venture to assert that that lofty aim had been realized while the highest aspirations of the human mind were left without any outward symbol, or that the Directors have done more than is right and fitting in devoting to the honour of the Almighty the surplus revenue of three or four exceptionally prosperous years? If there be any who doubt that this purpose was one which would have commended itself to the mind and heart of the foundress, let them study the dedicatory prayer expressed by her in the following beautiful and touching terms :—

“JAMES CRICHTON.”

ELIZABETH CRICHTON. A.D. 1835.

“It is my earnest wish and desire that this building
“should be founded on the faith of God. It is built from
“the funds of my husband which were acquired solely
“by the great blessing of God upon his honest industry.
“From a poor youth he became a rich man, but he ever
“acknowledged with the deepest feelings of gratitude
“that to Him who had been his God and his Guide the
“praise was alone due.

“Deeply impressed by those feelings, it is the sole
“and most earnest wish of my heart to present this
“Building and Institution as a humble offering of
“gratitude to God, and humbly, and upon my knees, in
“the presence of Him who seeth the hearts of all His

“creatures, I dedicate it to Our Father in Heaven,
“humbly and earnestly beseeching Him to turn His
“eyes from the sins of her who offers it, and for Christ’s
“sake to hear her prayer—‘O Lord God Almighty, I
“draw near and with humility and trust I commit this
“Asylum to Thy care. I am alone, weak, feeble, and
“friendless. But Thou art Almighty. Take it there-
“fore into Thy keeping. Oh bless it with Thy best
“blessings. Keep it from corruption, and from sin.
“Take it entirely into Thy care; let not the Devil or
“man prevail against it to hurt it; and in everything
“relating to it, from the greatest to the least, Oh! be
“Thou its Director and its Keeper, its Guide and its
“God. Never leave it, never forsake it. Keep it as
“the apple of Thine eye. Bless it, O my God, and it
“shall be blessed.’”—Friars Carse, 20th June, 1835.

The Trustees and Directors are convinced that their action in erecting this Memorial of Mrs. Crichton will be the more commended as their motives become better understood, and that the existence of this Church in the centre of the vast establishment which she presented as a humble offering of gratitude to God, will bear permanent testimony to the desire of her successors to carry out her wishes to literal fulfilment.

Of the furnishing and fitting up of the interior of the Institution it is enough to say that as its prosperity is derived in so large a proportion from the payments made by wealthy private patients, it is not only good policy, but simple justice, that they should be surrounded by such comfort and elegance as should lighten the burden of removal from their homes. With reference to the extensive improvements which the Directors have been able to carry out in connection with the Institution

during the last ten or twelve years, and which appear to have made so deep an impression on the mind of the public, they will be the first to acknowledge that it is to the energy, talent, enterprise, and administrative ability exhibited by their present Medical Superintendent that they are indebted for the means of carrying them out. Without the personal interest which he has taken in these undertakings, it would not have been possible for them to have carried them out. This strong personal interest led him to undertake duties, and to accept responsibilities, which they would never have thought of imposing upon him. The results of his labours placed in the hands of the Directors the means of carrying out such works as the Church and the new farm steading, and but for the incentive to exertion which he found in the desire to provide these buildings, they would never have been undertaken, and the Institution would have been so much the poorer than it is to-day.

CHAPTER IV.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS OF THE
INSTITUTION CONTEMPLATED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

WE have now dealt with the principal objections that have been urged against the policy pursued by the Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution, and have explained the beneficial results which have flowed from that policy. We have shown that the management of the Directors has raised the Institution from the position of a small establishment, capable of providing accommodation for 120 patients or thereby, to that of an Institution which has numbered in its lists of residents upwards of a thousand names at one time. It now only remains to us to indicate the programme which the Directors propose to carry out in the near future. It appears in the first place to be necessary for the continued development of the Crichton Royal Institution as a high-class Asylum for private patients, that that department should be more effectually separated than it has hitherto been from the class of pauper lunatics, whose numbers during the earlier years of its existence were inconsiderable. This separation seems called for also in order to remove the discontent felt by Parochial Authorities as to the rate of maintenance of their pauper

patients, which it is evident cannot be definitely ascertained where these are resident in the same house with private and other patients paying different rates of board. The Directors therefore intend as soon as possible to erect a third house, to be devoted specially to the accommodation of the pauper lunatics to be sent from the three Southern Counties. Plans of the building are in preparation, and it is confidently expected that if the intentions of the Directors are not interfered with in the meantime, they will be in a position to commence the work early in 1897. It is anticipated that this portion of their programme may involve the expenditure of from £30,000 to £40,000. Following the completion of this portion of their scheme, they intend to undertake the reconstruction of the older part of the Second House, which they hope to make a model Asylum for the reception and treatment of private patients at rates of board extending from (say) £25 a year to £70 or £80. This is a direction in which they believe one of the most clamant wants of the public at the present time may be supplied. For wealthy patients there is never any real difficulty in securing suitable accommodation, and all the comforts their condition will permit them to enjoy, but it is different with the classes to whom a payment of (say) £40 to £60 on account of some afflicted relative may involve the exercise of the severest economy. To such persons the Directors expect that the carrying out of this second portion of their programme will be a great boon. The probable cost of this reconstruction may be estimated at a further sum of at least £30,000. When these large schemes are carried through it is intended that they shall be followed in due course by certain

considerable alterations and improvements upon the First House, and by the erection of a laundry block for the employment of female patients. When so much is being done for the benefit of patients, it is fitting that the welfare and comfort of the nurses and attendants who wait upon them should receive its due share of attention. The most important advantage that can be conferred upon them is to provide them with a residence which, though in close proximity to the scene of their daily work, will enable them to escape from the constant association with diseased minds, which is not only irksome and oppressive, but, as experience has shown, positively dangerous. Such a residence the Directors propose to provide, and by improving the position of nurses and attendants, to endeavour to make their profession more agreeable and attractive.

The programme briefly sketched out in the above lines is an extensive one, and one which will tax the energies of all connected with the Institution to carry out within (say) the next ten years, without injury to the resources of the Institution. Still, the experience of the past thirteen years renders them confident that it is within their power to accomplish it. When completed, it is evident that the Crichton Royal Institution will be one of the most perfect establishments of its kind, either in this or in any other country. The Trustees and Directors have no personal interest in the scheme, which is one intended solely for the public good, but it is clear that a heavy responsibility will attach to private parties or Public Authorities should either of these, by needless interference with their policy, prevent its being carried to a successful issue.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,

1840-1896.

1840.	J. Macalpine Leny, <i>of Dalswinton.</i>	Francis Maxwell, <i>of Gribton.</i>	John Babington, <i>of Summerdale.</i>	David Melville, <i>Troqueerholm.</i>	John Staig, <i>Dumfries.</i>	1840.
1841.	James Connell, <i>of Conheath.</i>	Francis Maxwell.	John Babington.	David Melville.	David Jackson, <i>of Newton.</i>	1841.
1842.	James Connell.	J. Macalpine Leny.	J. Staig.	Capt. Lennoch.	D. Jackson.	1842.
1843.	James Connell.	J. Macalpine Leny.	J. Staig.	F. Maxwell.	D. Jackson.	1843.
1844.	John B. Hepburn, <i>of Castledykes.</i>	J. Macalpine Leny.	J. Staig.	F. Maxwell.	John Babington.	1844.
1845.	J. B. Hepburn.	David Jackson.	James Connell.	F. Maxwell.	John Babington.	1845.
1846.	J. B. Hepburn.	David Jackson.	James Connell.	John Staig.	John Babington.	1846.
1847.	F. Maxwell.	David Jackson.	James Connell.	John Staig.	J. M. Leny.	1847.
1848.	F. Maxwell.	M. C. Maxwell, <i>of Terregles.</i>	J. B. Hepburn.	John Staig.	J. M. Leny.	1848.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1840-1896.—Continued.

1849.	F. Maxwell.	M. C. Maxwell.	J. B. Hepburn.	James Connell.	J. M. Leny.	1849.
1850.	Fras. J. Wilson, <i>of Strogham.</i>	M. C. Maxwell.	J. B. Hepburn.	James Connell. F. Maxwell, <i>of Crichton.</i>	Major John McMurdo, <i>of Mavisgrove.</i>	1850.
1851.	F. J. Wilson.	Thomas Simpson, <i>of Dalavoodie.</i>	Cap. Arch. McMurdo, <i>of Cargenholm.</i>	F. Maxwell.	Major John McMurdo.	1851.
1852.	F. J. Wilson.	Thomas Simpson.	Cap. A. McMurdo.	M. C. Maxwell.	Major John McMurdo.	1852.
1853.	T. S. Gladstone, <i>of Capenoch.</i>	Thomas Simpson.	Cap. A. McMurdo.	M. C. Maxwell.	J. M. Leny.	1853.
1854.	T. S. Gladstone.	W. Bell Macdonald, <i>of Rammerscales.</i>	Pat. Dudgeon, <i>of Cargen.</i>	M. C. Maxwell.	J. M. Leny.	1854.
1855.	T. S. Gladstone.	Rev. Spencer Gunning, <i>of Cresswell.</i>	P. Dudgeon.	Thos. Simpson.	J. M. Leny.	1855.
1856.	Col. McMurdo, <i>of Mavisgrove.</i>	Rev. Spencer Gunning, <i>of Cresswell.</i>	P. Dudgeon.	Thos. Simpson.	M. C. Maxwell.	1856.
1857.	Col. McMurdo, P. Dudgeon.	T. S. Gladstone.	James Hotchkis, <i>Summervale.</i>	Thos. Simpson.	M. C. Maxwell.	1857.
1858.	P. Dudgeon.	T. S. Gladstone.	James Hotchkis.	Col. John McMurdo, Major G. G. Walker, <i>of Crawfordton.</i>	M. C. Maxwell. M. C. Maxwell. Robert Johnstone Douglas, <i>of Lockerbie.</i>	1858.
1859.	Adam Skirving, <i>of Croys.</i>	T. S. Gladstone.	James Hotchkis.	Major G. G. Walker.	J. Gilchrist Clark, <i>of Speddoch.</i>	1859.
1860.	Adam Skirving.	Pat. Dudgeon.	James Hotchkis.	Major G. G. Walker.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	1860.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1840-1896.—Continued.

1861.	Adam Skirving.	Pat. Dudgeon.	T. S. Gladstone.	M. C. Yorston, <i>of East Tinwald.</i>	J. Gilchrist Clark.	1861.
1862.	J. S. Wightman, <i>of Courance.</i>	Pat. Dudgeon.	T. S. Gladstone.	M. C. Yorston.	James Hotchkis.	1862.
1863.	J. S. Wightman.	J. G. Clark.	T. S. Gladstone.	M. C. Yorston.	James Hotchkis, P. Dudgeon.	1863.
1864.	J. S. Wightman.	J. G. Clark.	Francis Maxwell, <i>of Gribton.</i>	Major Young, <i>of Lincluden House.</i> Lauderdale Maitland <i>of Eccles.</i>	P. Dudgeon, M. C. Yorston.	1864.
1865.	A. Skirving.	J. G. Clark.	Francis Maxwell.	L. Maitland.	T. S. Gladstone.	1865.
1866.	A. Skirving.	David A. Gordon.	Francis Maxwell.	L. Maitland.	T. S. Gladstone.	1866.
1867.	A. Skirving.	David A. Gordon, J. G. Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	T. S. Gladstone.	W. C. S. Hamilton, <i>of Craighlaw.</i>	1867.
1868.	Francis Maxwell.	J. G. Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	H. G. Murray Stewart, <i>of Cally.</i>	W. C. S. Hamilton.	1868.
1869.	Francis Maxwell.	T. S. Gladstone.	P. Dudgeon.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	W. C. S. Hamilton.	1869.
1870.	Francis Maxwell.	T. S. Gladstone.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	W. M. Leny.	1870.
1871.	D. A. Gordon.	T. S. Gladstone.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	W. M. Leny.	1871.
1872.	D. A. Gordon, Major Thos. Young.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	W. M. Leny.	1872.
1873.	Major Thos. Young.	H. G. Murray Stewart.	Wm. Johnston, <i>of Corhill.</i>	P. Dudgeon.	Chr. Johnstone, <i>of Croffheads.</i>	1873.
1874.	M. H. Maxwell, <i>of The Grove.</i>	H. G. Murray Stewart.	Wm. Johnston.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	Chr. Johnstone.	1874.

The Crichton Royal Institution.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1840-1896.—Continued.

1875.	M. H. Maxwell.	P. Dudgeon.	Wm. Johnston.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	Chr. Johnstone.	1875.
1876.	M. H. Maxwell.	P. Dudgeon.	David Barker, <i>of Woodlands.</i>	J. Gilchrist Clark.	Edward Tayleur, <i>of Dalskairth.</i>	1876.
1877.	Dougal McLaurin, <i>of Fernhill.</i>	P. Dudgeon.	David Barker.	Wm. Johnston.	E. Tayleur.	1877.
1878.	Dougal McLaurin. W. Macalpine Leny. } J. Gilchrist Clark.		David Barker.	Wm. Johnston.	E. Tayleur.	1878.
1879.	W. Macalpine Leny.	J. Gilchrist Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	Wm. Johnston.	M. Hyslop Maxwell.	1879.
1880.	Mark J. Stewart, <i>of Southwick.</i>	J. Gilchrist Clark.	P. Dudgeon.	Edward Tayleur.	M. H. Maxwell.	1880.
1881.	Mark J. Stewart.	W. Macalpine Leny.	P. Dudgeon.	Edward Tayleur.	M. H. Maxwell.	1881.
1882.	Mark J. Stewart.	W. Macalpine Leny.	Wm. Johnston.	Edward Tayleur.	John H. Dickson, <i>of Corstorphine.</i>	1882.
1883.	Duncan James Kay, <i>of Drumpark.</i>	W. Macalpine Leny.	Wm. Johnston.	P. Dudgeon.	J. H. Dickson.	1883.
1884.	D. J. Kay.	Edward Tayleur.	Wm. Johnston.	W. J. Maxwell, <i>younger, of Manches.</i>	J. H. Dickson.	1884.
1885.	D. J. Kay.	Edward Tayleur.	W. Macalpine Leny.	W. J. Maxwell.	A. J. S. Johnstone, <i>of Halleaths.</i>	1885.
1886.	J. H. Dickson.	Edward Tayleur.	W. Macalpine Leny.	Wm. Johnston.	A. J. S. Johnstone.	1886.
1887.	J. H. Dickson.	M. H. Maxwell.	W. Macalpine Leny.	Wm. Johnston.	A. J. S. Johnstone.	1887.
1888.	J. H. Dickson.	M. H. Maxwell.	Edward Tayleur.	Wm. Johnston.	Hon. Alex. Stewart, <i>of Corsbie.</i>	1888.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 1840-1896.—Continued.

1889.	Major Thos. Young.	M. H. Maxwell.	Edward Tayleur.	W. M. Leny.	Hon. A. Stewart.	1889.
1890.	Major Thos. Young, N. A. Williamson, of <i>Carzield</i> .	W. J. Maxwell, N. A. Williamson.	Edward Tayleur.	W. M. Leny.	Hon. A. Stewart.	1890.
1891.	N. A. Williamson, Major Young.	W. J. Maxwell, N. A. Williamson.	M. H. Maxwell.	W. M. Leny.	Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.	1891.
1892.	Hon. A. Stewart.	N. A. Williamson.	M. H. Maxwell.	J. H. Dickson.	Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.	1892.
1893.	Hon. A. Stewart, H. C. Irving, of <i>Burnfoot</i> .	Graham Hutchison, of <i>Balmaghie</i> .	M. H. Maxwell.	J. H. Dickson.	Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.	1893.
1894.	H. C. Irving.	Graham Hutchison.	N. A. Williamson.	J. H. Dickson.	Lord Dalrymple.	1894.
1895.	W. J. Maxwell.	Graham Hutchison, H. C. Irving.	N. A. Williamson.	M. H. Maxwell.	Lord Dalrymple.	1895.

