

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1880.

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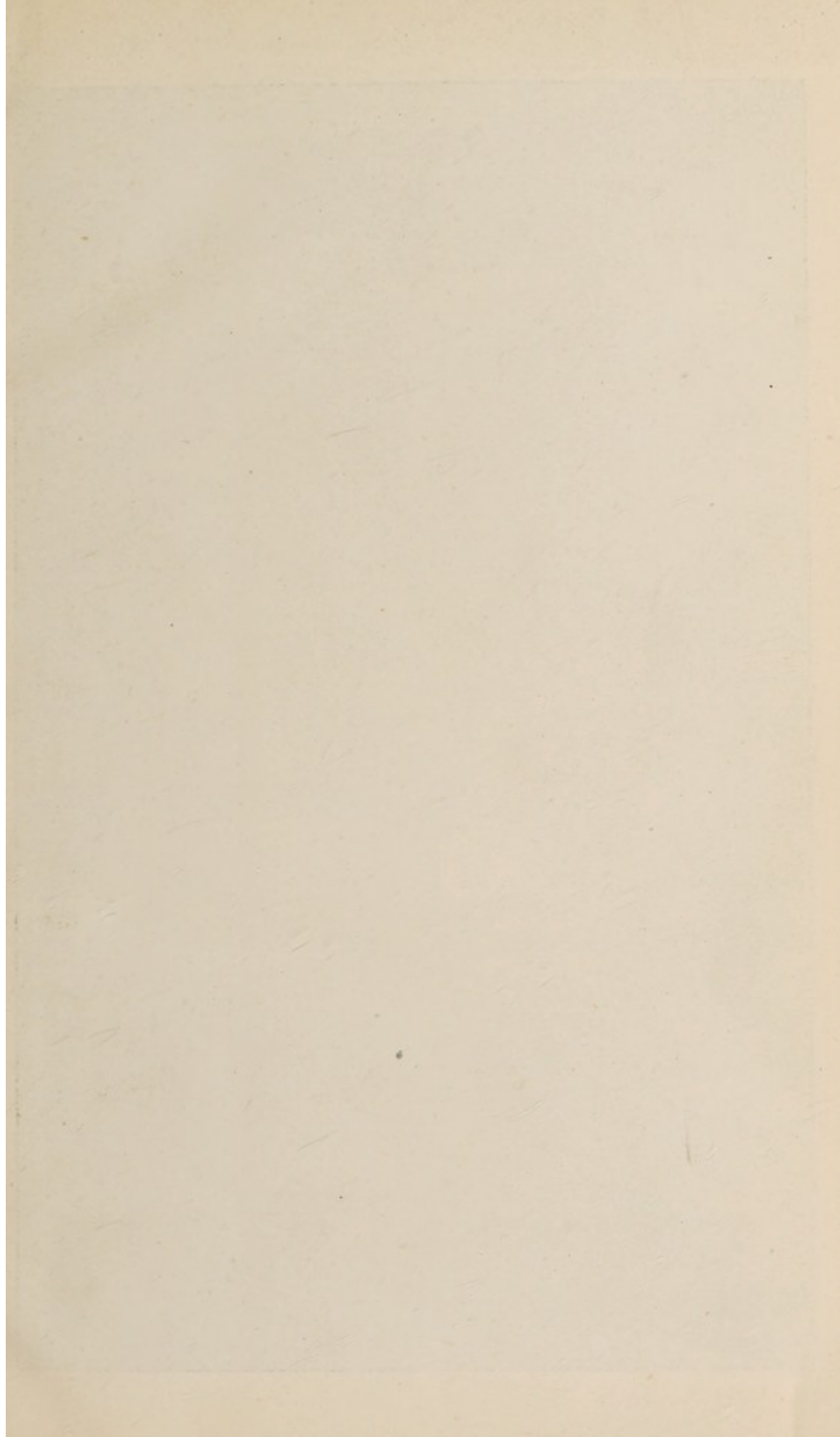
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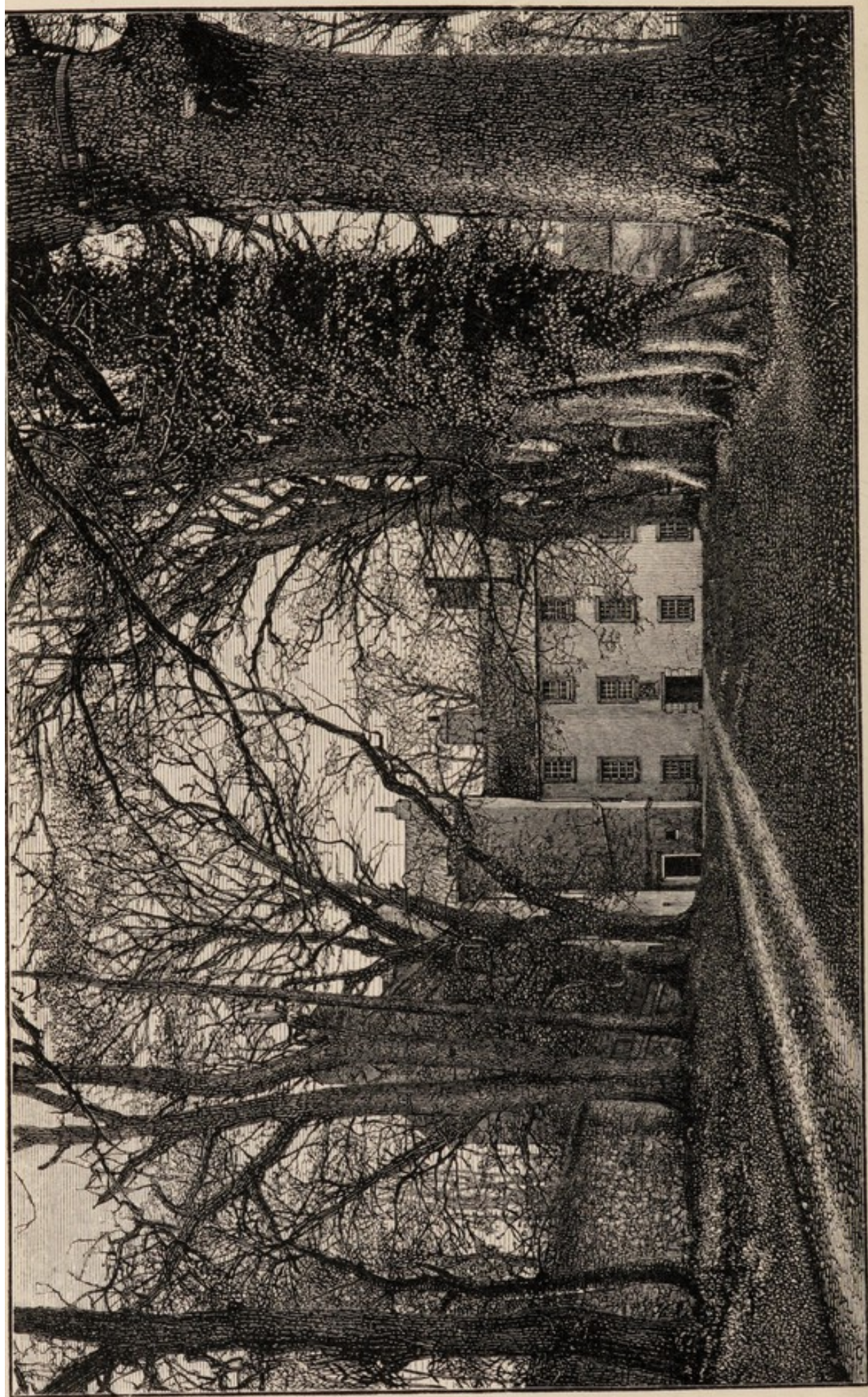
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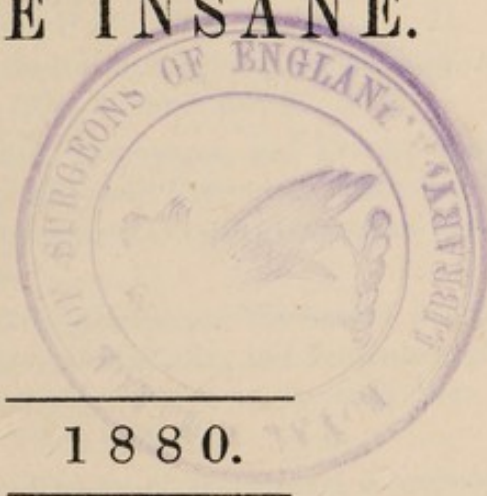
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CRAIG HOUSE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.



1880.

MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1881.

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DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., M.P.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, Bart.

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Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.
Members of Parliament for the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.

Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
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J. CARLYLE JOHNSTONE, M.B., C.M.

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CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. A. B. M'CULLOCH.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.

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MATRONS.

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MISS NORTON.

R E P O R T
OF THE
O R D I N A R Y M A N A G E R S
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

*Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation held in the City
Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 28th February 1881.*

The daily average number of patients in the East House, Myreside Cottage, and Craig House during the year 1880 was 123, being an increase of 11 patients over the number in the preceding year.

The daily average number of patients in the West House was 716, being an increase of 16 over the number in the preceding year.

The gross average number of inmates of all departments of the institution was 839, or 27 more than in year 1879.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions for the past year are herewith submitted.

The Charge amounts to.....	L.41,507	9	6
The Discharge amounts to.....	45,354	1	0
<hr/>			
The Balance against the Corporation.....	L.3,846	11	6
<hr/>			
The Ordinary Income was	L.41,406	17	3
The Ordinary Expenditure (including instalment to the Sinking Fund) was.....	38,419	8	4
<hr/>			
And the Surplus Revenue.....	L.2,987	8	11

The Extraordinary Expenditure during the year amounted to L.3427 6s. 7d.

Of this L.1400 was expended in purchasing and furnishing Hawthorn Villa at Cockenzie, and the balance in meeting cost of alterations in the West House and Laundry.

The Indebtedness of the Corporation at 31st December 1880 amounted to L.46,271 11 6

At 31st December 1879 it amounted to 47,215 15 6

Showing a Decrease of Debt of L.944 4 0

The Managers have pleasure in reporting that their expectations have been fully realised in regard to the benefits to be derived from the purchase of the estate of Craig House. For many patients the dwelling-house there is a more suitable residence than the Asylum, while the adjoining grounds are a favourite place of resort and recreation for all the patients who are capable of deriving enjoyment from fresh air and fine scenery.

In the Report for the year 1879, the Managers referred to a villa near Cockenzie which they had then recently secured as a retreat for the patients in the summer months. Throughout the whole of last summer and autumn this villa continued to be resorted to by successive parties of ladies and gentlemen, who found the change of scene and of their surroundings agreeable as well as beneficial. The cost of purchasing, fitting up, and furnishing the premises amounted to L.1400, which to the extent of L.1000 was defrayed by a Bond over the property. This loan is included in the above amount of indebtedness of the Corporation at the close of the year, and must be taken into account in contrasting the debt at the close of the year 1880 with 1879.

After the great expenditure during the last six years in additions to and structural alterations on the Asylum buildings, the Managers were in hopes that no further extraordinary outlay would for some time be required. In this, however, they regret to say that they have been disappointed. The Washing-house and Laundry were found quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the increased number of patients, and the Managers have been obliged to undertake extensive additions to this important department, besides having to renew the machinery there. After carefully considering the plans for the work prepared by their archi-

tect, Mr Moffatt, the Managers on 23d August last authorised him to accept estimates for the alterations on the buildings amounting to L.1425, and on 3d December they authorised the acceptance of estimates for the machinery amounting to L.999. The Managers are glad to be able to report that the works are now nearly completed; and when the new premises are ready for use, it is expected that much trouble to the officials and much injury to wearing apparel will be saved.

The attention of the Managers has frequently been directed both by their Physician-Superintendent and by the Commissioners in Lunacy, to the unsatisfactory condition of the female side of the West House, many of the arrangements of which are antiquated and out of harmony with the improved character imparted to the male division by the recent structural changes there. The female sick ward being particularly defective, the Managers have approved of a general scheme for adapting part of the detached building for a sick ward, and instructions have been given to the architect to prepare detailed plans for the work, and to take estimates. It is impossible, in such an institution as the Asylum, to have workmen in more than one department of the premises at a time; and when the sick females are properly provided for, the Managers contemplate improving the arrangements in other parts of the female wards. With all this in prospect, it is feared that some years must elapse before an end of the extraordinary expenditure can be looked for.

In the Report for the year 1879 reference is made to the Bill which had been introduced into Parliament for constructing a line of railway through the Asylum grounds. The Managers were so apprehensive of the injury which might result to the institution from the proximity of a line of railway, that they deputed one of their members, Mr Miller, to proceed to London along with their Treasurer to oppose the Bill. They are glad to be able to report, that before the Bill came before the Committee of the House of Commons, an amicable arrangement was come to with the promoters, whereby there were ultimately inserted in the Railway Company's Act special clauses for the protection of the patients in the Asylum, and the preservation of the property of the Corporation.

The Managers are able to refer with satisfaction to the Reports of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy in evidence of the efficient way in which the business of the institution is conducted and the comfort of the patients provided for by Dr Clouston, their valued Physician-Superintendent, and his staff. Dr Arthur Mitchell, in the report of his visit on 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th June, recorded as follows:—"If little has been said in this entry in "praise of the condition of the Asylum and of the patients, it has "been because other subjects require notice, and not because these "things were undeserving of praise. During the whole visit it "was felt that the Asylum was greatly prospering, and that the "prosperity was due to a very efficient management."

With the view of securing a more thorough knowledge on their own part of the working of the institution, the Managers have resolved to recommend to the Corporation, that in future the Visiting Committee shall consist of five members instead of three, as at present; that the members shall be chosen annually in February, and remain in office for one year instead of for six months, as is the present practice; and that the Committee be one of the Standing Committees of the Ordinary Managers. To effect these changes some little alterations must be made on the printed regulations.

The question of the rates of board chargeable for patients in the West House has during the past year pre-eminently engaged the attention of the Managers; and as remarks upon this subject have been made elsewhere, and have found their way into the public prints, the Managers deem it proper to enter somewhat fully into the causes which have recently led them to make considerable alterations on these rates.

The oldest portion of the West House was erected in the year 1840 at a cost of about L.25,500. It was constructed for the accommodation of 250 patients, and it was expected that one half of the accommodation thus provided would suffice for the whole pauper patients of the Metropolitan parishes. Negotiations were entered into between the then Managers of the Asylum and the various parochial authorities, with the view of transferring these pauper patients to the Asylum, and in return obtaining from the

parishes contributions towards the cost of the buildings. In the course of these negotiations, it was represented to the Managers that the number of pauper patients chargeable against the City was 60. In respect of the accommodation provided for these patients the City contributed L.1750 towards the cost of the buildings, or about L.30 per bed; and as it was thought that the number of patients was more likely to diminish than to increase, the Managers undertook, in consideration of the above contribution, to provide for all the City patients in perpetuity. In like manner, St Cuthbert's parish paid L.1360 as an equivalent for the accommodation of 35 patients, or nearly L.40 per bed, and received in return the privilege of having all their patients, whatever their number, accommodated in the Asylum. The parishes of North and South Leith, Canongate, and Duddingston contributed to the building fund L.1320 on somewhat similar terms. The total sum contributed by the various Metropolitan Parishes was thus L.4430, for which it was expected that they would send to the Asylum about 125 patients, or the half of the number for which the building was designed. Attention may, in passing, be directed to the very favourable terms thus granted to the parishes, who, had they been required to contribute to the building fund in proportion to the number of their patients, must have paid L.12,250 instead of L.4430. It was quite understood, however, that this contribution was neither paid by the parishes nor accepted by the Asylum as a full equivalent for the cost of house accommodation, for which, from the very beginning, allowance seems to have been made in fixing the rates of board.

The Managers and the parochial authorities were alike mistaken in estimating the number of patients for whom accommodation would in future be required. Since 1841, when the number, as has been stated, was 125, it has steadily advanced till it now stands at 498. Notwithstanding this altogether unexpected invasion, the Managers have loyally striven, by adding to their accommodation, to implement their part of the contract, having, since the completion of the oldest portion of the West House in 1841, expended in making additions to that part of the institution alone no less than L.60,358. That this vast expenditure has been almost

wholly incurred on account of patients from the Metropolitan parishes, is evident from the fact, that the other patients in the West House have during the same period of forty years increased only from 125 to 226 in number.

The rate of board originally charged for each pauper patient was L.15, which was deemed the lowest remunerative rate; and in fixing it in December 1841, the Managers expressed their opinion of the probability, or rather certainty, that it would be very considerably reduced.

During the last forty years the cost of provisions, the wages of servants, and other items of expenditure, have greatly advanced. The Legislature and public opinion also require that pauper patients should now be fed and housed in a very different way from what was deemed sufficient forty years ago. Hence the bare maintenance of each pauper, exclusive of any allowance for house rent or interest for debt, exceeds L.27. At the same time, the capitation contribution from the Metropolitan parishes, which originally averaged about L.35 for each patient, has, through the overwhelming influx of patients, been reduced to L.8 18s., thus necessitating a material addition to the annual charge against each patient for house-rent. In these circumstances, the Managers have had no alternative but progressively to raise the rate of board charged for Metropolitan pauper patients, which for some years past has stood at L.27. Even at this rate those patients have been maintained at a loss the precise amount of which it is difficult to determine; but if to the L.27 required for maintenance the very moderate charge of L.5 be added for house-rent, it is evident that the institution upon the 514 Metropolitan patients has been out of pocket to the amount of L.2570 a year. In order to some extent to meet this heavy drain on their finances, the Managers have been obliged from time to time to raise the rates of board for the other patients lodged in the West House, who, for accommodation little better than that of paupers, have for some years been paying the comparatively high rate of L.50, besides having to provide their own clothing, and to pay for all wines and stimulants which are furnished free to the paupers.

The Managers further found it necessary to raise the rates of

board for patients of the higher class who are accommodated in the East House. In 1841 there were twenty such patients. The minimum board charged for each was L.55 18s., and the average board L.67 13s., the total receipts derived from the high class patients being L.1343. At the present time there are 123 patients of the higher class. The minimum board is L.84, the average board L.122, and the gross income received from the high class patients in the shape of board in 1880 amounted to L.14,997 17s. During the last ten years the surplus profit derived from the East House has been considerable; and it is an indisputable fact that it has been mainly from this source of revenue that the Managers have during the last forty years drawn the supplies needful to meet the enormous expenditure above referred to in providing accommodation for the Metropolitan paupers.

The injustice of thus taxing private patients for the relief of the rate-payers was forcibly impressed upon the Managers by Dr Mitchell in his Report of last June already referred to, wherein he writes as follows:—

“The cost of the extensive and radical changes so satisfactorily
 “carried out on the male side still largely remains a debt on the
 “institution—a debt which falls to be ultimately extinguished by
 “profits made on private patients. It is saying little to describe
 “the equity of this arrangement as doubtful. It is difficult, in-
 “deed, to see why a man who has an insane relative in an Asylum
 “should contribute more to the support of the pauper insane than
 “the man who has no insane relative in that position. If a man
 “has the misfortune to have a private burden laid on him by
 “lunacy, he is scarcely called on for that reason, however wealthy
 “he may be, to bear more than his share of the public burden
 “which lunacy imposes on the whole community. Yet this is
 “what has happened, and what is happening, in the case of this
 “Asylum. Mainly as the result of profits derived from the board
 “of more or less affluent persons, directly or indirectly afflicted
 “with lunacy, the pauper lunatics of the Edinburgh District sit
 “rent free—the community having escaped the burden which the
 “erection of a District Asylum would have involved.

“It must be borne in mind, when considering this question,

“that pauper lunatics do not now depend on charity. Asylums,
 “and maintenance, and treatment, are provided for them by law.
 “In several Lunacy Districts, and notably in this District, it has
 “proved a material benefit to the payers of rates, by relieving them
 “of a burden which otherwise would have fallen on them. In the
 “present circumstances of the Asylum, when a large outlay of
 “money is again called for in the interests of its pauper population,
 “it appears desirable that these views should be stated, to prevent,
 “if possible, any hesitation in agreeing to that increase of the rate
 “of board paid for paupers, which would probably secure the im-
 “mediate execution of the improvements now in question.

“Still further, with reference to the profits derived from the
 “board of affluent patients, it seems undesirable that they should
 “be applied to the relief of the poor-rate, when they are so greatly
 “needed to make provision for that unfortunate class of the insane,
 “which, though above pauperism, is still far from wealthy. The
 “law secures no provision for patients of this class. If they are
 “to be suitably provided for in public institutions, it must be
 “through the action of charity; and to apply the profits made on
 “affluent patients to their succour is perhaps more easily justified,
 “than to apply them to the diminishing of the poor-rate. Such
 “an application would at least have the justification of being a
 “charitable application.”

The Managers deliberated long and anxiously before making up their mind to act in this matter on the recommendation of the Commissioners. A remit upon the subject was made to the Joint Finance and Charity Committees, who on the 1st December last reported as follows :—

“Having procured reliable estimates of the actual cost of main-
 “tenance of each pauper patient, including the cost of food, cloth-
 “ing; bedding, and all other necessary charges, the Committee find
 “the actual expense for each for the year 1879 amounted to L.29
 “16s., being L.2 16s. above the rate of L.27 paid for their main-
 “tenance by the Parochial Boards, thus involving a loss to the
 “funds of the institution to that amount on each patient, equiva-
 “lent to a loss on the gross number in the pauper department of
 “the House of L.1580 for the year. There is good reason for

“believing that, were a similar test applied to the accounts of past years, the boards of that class of patients would be found to be much below the actual expense of maintenance.

“The actual cost of the intermediate patients, paying respectively L.50 and L.45 per annum, was found to be about L.36 16s. The profits arising from this class of inmates was about L.1448, all of which went to make up the deficiency of the pauper boards. It may as well be stated here, that in the above estimated cost of each class of patients, the interest on the debt applicable to the West House has been charged alike against both classes.

“As respects the pauper rate charged in other Asylums throughout Scotland, it varies in the Royal as well as in the District Asylums. Glasgow Royal Asylum is the one that compares in most of its conditions with Morningside Asylum. They are both situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities; and the number of new patients in a weak exhausted state requiring much and costly nursing, food, and extras sent to both, is very large. The economical arrangements as to management are nearly alike in both. Each has two departments—one for pauper, and another for high class patients. The board for privileged pauper patients is in Glasgow L.31 4s., while in our Asylum it is only L.27. In Aberdeen Royal Asylum the board is L.26 10s., and in Dundee L.26.

“In most of the District Asylums that have been erected under the provisions of the Lunacy Act for Scotland specially for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics belonging to the respective districts, the pauper rate is L.26; but that charge covers only the cost of maintenance of the patients in the Asylum, and does not include anything in the shape of house-rent, or repair of the fabric. The cost of the erection of the buildings, the price paid for the land, furnishings, &c., forms an additional and entirely distinct charge upon the rate-payers within the Lunacy District, which charge being added to the rate of board payable by the parochial authorities, raises the expense of maintaining the pauper lunatics considerably. Instead of referring to individual Districts, it will be sufficient for our purpose simply to state, that the average yearly expenditure on house-rent for the whole

“ Districts is about L.10 for each lunatic pauper accommodated
 “ in those Asylums. This charge extends over a period of thirty
 “ years from the opening of the Asylum. This sum added to the
 “ board, makes the total cost of each inmate for board and house-
 “ rent L.36 a year. All the cost of repairs and alterations from
 “ year to year in those Asylums is additional to the expenditure.
 “ The expense of lunatic paupers maintained in Craiglockhart
 “ Poorhouse was last year L.29 0s. 9d.”

The Committee unanimously recommended that the rate of board for privileged paupers be raised to at least L.30 ; and with reference to the rates charged for the other inmates of the West House, the Committee reported as follows :—

“ With every disposition to recommend a material reduction on
 “ the boards of the intermediate and private patients rated at L.50,
 “ L.45, and L.32, the Committee very much regret that at present
 “ they can only see their way to propose a reduction of L.5 on the
 “ L.50 board, that the board for the lower class be reduced from
 “ L.32 to L.30, and that the charge for non-privileged pauper
 “ patients should remain at L.32 a year.”

When the Managers came to consider the Joint Committee's Report, they saw no alternative but to adopt the changes therein recommended, under which from 1st January 1881 the rates of the board payable for Metropolitan paupers has been L.30, while that payable for intermediate patients has been reduced from L.50 to L.45, private patients being admitted into the pauper wards at L.30 instead of L.32, as formerly.

The parochial authorities have no just reason to complain of this change, for not only, as has been shown, have they during a very long period been paying for their patients much less than their maintenance would have cost elsewhere, but they have been entirely saved from the cost of erecting a District Asylum. Shortly after the passing of the Lunatics' (Scotland) Act in 1857, the Managers were required by the Commissioners in Lunacy to improve the accommodation at Morningside in accordance with the advanced opinions of the times. Many of the Managers would have gladly allowed things to remain as they were ; and, in fact, some years were allowed to elapse before the reconstruction of the

house was commenced. Had they refused or longer delayed the improvements called for, the Commissioners would have exercised their statutory right of declaring the Asylum unfit for the reception of the District patients, and imposed upon the Metropolitan District the necessity of erecting an Asylum for the pauper patients. Looking to the average cost of the District Asylums all over Scotland, viz., L.173 per bed, to provide for the 498 patients now accommodated at Morningside would have cost the city certainly not less than L.86,154, and in all probability a great deal more. Further, the rate of L.30 now charged for maintenance and house-rent for the Metropolitan paupers is greatly less than the rate charged in any of the District Asylums in Scotland. It is less by 24s. than the rate charged for privileged patients in the Gartnavel Asylum, Glasgow, the institution of all others in Scotland most nearly resembling Morningside in its position and requirements, and where besides, the sum contributed to the building fund for each pauper patient appears to have been very much larger than at Morningside. It is true that the rate charged at some of the other Royal Asylums is less than L.30, but it will probably be found that this arises partly from these Asylums being situated in less expensive localities, and partly from their having been originally founded on a scale sufficient to meet the limited wants of moderately sized districts, without having to borrow and build, as at Morningside, for the ever-increasing wants of a rapidly growing city.

It is a circumstance which must not be lost sight of in connection with the rate of board payable for paupers, that while the Legislature has insisted upon the accommodation provided for them being furnished with every modern comfort, it has at the same time for some years contributed 4s. per week, or L.10 8s. per annum, for each pauper lunatic. This money is paid not to the Asylum, but to the Parochial authorities, so that while the Asylum receives only a small sum more than it did before the late improvements, the Parochial Boards and rate-payers pay a great deal less.

The friends of the intermediate patients may still perhaps have reason to complain that they have not been more liberally dealt with, paying, as they do, for their afflicted relatives more than the

cost of maintenance and house-rent would strictly require. Until a very considerable reduction, however, has been effected on the debt affecting the institution, the Managers do not feel themselves justified in further equalising the rates in the West House.

From the ever-increasing demand made upon them for accommodation for paupers from the Metropolitan district, the Managers have long been satisfied that the time must soon arrive when it will be necessary for them either to close their doors against all private patients in humble life, reserving the West House exclusively for paupers, or to ask the District Lunacy Board to make use of their statutory powers in providing a separate place of treatment for a large number of patients of the incurable and harmless class now at Morningside. Such patients could be more economically provided for in a District Asylum, leaving Morningside as the appropriate Asylum for the treatment of the more recent violent and curable cases. The Managers are glad to be able to say, that the Commissioners in Lunacy approve of this solution of the difficulty. Dr Mitchell writes as follows in his Report before alluded to :—

“Should such a course be adopted, it is desirable to understand
 “that it would not entail the erection of a fully appointed Asylum.
 “On the contrary, it would be better to leave the Royal Asylum
 “to act as a Hospital Asylum, in which all patients under active
 “medical treatment, and all dangerous patients, would be placed,
 “while the new Asylum would receive only such patients as could
 “be certified to be incurable, easily managed, and incapable of
 “deriving benefit from treatment in a fully equipped institution.
 “In other words, the new Asylum would act as an auxiliary or
 “succursal Asylum—its inmates being chiefly, if not entirely,
 “drawn from the Royal Asylum.”

Were the Corporation, in order to provide accommodation needlessly expensive for harmless and incurable cases, to adopt the only other alternative of entirely shutting out the independent and industrious poor, they feel that they should be abnegating one of the most important functions for which the institution was originally designed and endowed, and probably the last which the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith would desire to see neglected.

The Report of the Charity Committee for the past year is herewith submitted ; and the Managers take this opportunity of again recommending to the benevolent the claims of the Charity Fund of the Asylum. It will be observed the expenditure of the Committee during the year has exceeded their income by L.87 16s. 2d. ; and the Managers, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by their statute of incorporation, have agreed to defray this shortcoming out of the surplus boards paid for the high class patients.

The Managers regret to have to record the death during the past year of one of the most useful and respected of the governing body, Bailie Rowatt, whose place at the Board the Corporation will now fall to fill up.

THOMAS J. BOYD, LORD PROVOST,
Chairman.

R E P O R T
 OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
 OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Funds is herewith submitted.

The Charge amounting to.....	L.664	4	8
The Discharge to.....	514	6	7

And the Balance in hand to.....	L.149	18	1
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The Fund, including the above Balance, amounts to	L.9,399	18	1
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For the year ending 31 st December 1879 the Fund amounted to.....	9,487	14	3
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Showing a Decrease for 1880 of	L.87	16	2
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The Ordinary Income during the year, including Donations amounting to L.18, was.....	L.426	10	5
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The Ordinary Expenditure amounted to	514	6	7
--	-----	---	---

Showing excess of Expenditure over Income.....	L.87	16	2
--	------	----	---

The number of patients relieved during the year was 48, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 33.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1880.

In the beginning of the year there were 821 patients in the Asylum, and on the 31st December there were 821. General Statistics of Year.

There were 347 admitted during the year, of whom 160 were men, and 187 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1168.

There were discharged during the year 275* patients, of whom 132 were men, and 143 women.

There were 72 deaths, of whom 26 were men, and 46 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 840, viz., 423 men, and 417 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions for the year (347) are about the average number of the five preceding years, the private patients (74) being fewer by 24, and the paupers (273) more numerous by 30 than that average. Average Admissions. Indeed, the number of pauper patients sent here was never before so many, and has nearly stopped the admission of private patients at the low rates of board, by taking up all the space that used to be available for such cases. Paupers very numerous. This subject is so fully entered into in the Reports of the Managers and of the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy, that I shall not say anything about it here, further than to express my strong belief that the

* Including the extra numbers on probation over those at end of last year.

Auxiliary Asylum for Incurables needed.

Old agreements have outlived their use.

Not Parishes, but District Boards, to provide accommodation.

Cases sent in early.

Ages of Admissions.

last of the methods of dealing with the difficulty mentioned by the Commissioner, by building an economical auxiliary Asylum for incurables is the best, and will be by far the most satisfactory in the long run. Whatever agreements were entered into between the Managers of this Institution and the Managers of the Poor in times when, without statutory guidance, both parties were doing their best for the insane poor of the city, cannot possibly be held to be binding in equity or expediency after the lapse of forty years, and long after the Legislature has passed an Act for the regulation of the lunacy policy of the whole kingdom. The conditions of the problem have entirely altered since the year 1841. Then each parish had to do the best it could for its insane poor; now the statutory duty of providing accommodation for them does not lie with the parishes at all, but with the District Boards of Lunacy, under the direction of the General Board. In the West, where some of the individual parishes have attempted to deal with the question, each for itself, this policy has only resulted in confusion and waste of money, and is now being rectified amid much difficulty, contention, and strife. If the same policy were attempted here, the same results would follow. But, fortunately, there is no chance of the General Board of Lunacy allowing anything of the kind. The policy of building extra-statutory Asylums in the West has resulted in so manifest a muddle there, that we shall be saved from it here.

Cases still continue to be sent in at an early period of their disease. No less than 134 of the 347 admissions were sent here in the first month of their illness, and 102 of these recovered, amounting to 62 per cent. of the entire number of recoveries for the year. It is, of course, in the case of the poor that this early treatment is most important, for they cannot provide suitable attendance and treatment at home; and from the very nature of the disease, it has small chance of recovery where such treatment cannot be got, and when the whole conditions of life are unfavourable.

The ages of the patients admitted were, as usual, largely those of the middle periods of life. The statistics of this institution for twenty years show, that out of every 1000 admissions only 67, or

1-15th of the whole, have been under 20 years of age, while 236 are between 20 and 30, 254 between 30 and 40, the numbers falling fast but regularly, till there are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the 1000 between 80 and 90. This is almost the exact proportion of our admissions this year, and is about the proportion for England and Wales last year. If the numbers of the general population living at the different ages of life be taken into account, and compared with the numbers of the insane at corresponding ages, the fact that insanity is a disease of adult, middle, and advanced life is still more strikingly shown. While nearly half the population are under 20 years of age, only 1-50* of the insane are of that age. One in every 388 of the general population was known to be insane in Scotland in 1880, but only one in every 9800 of that portion of the population which is under 20 years of age is mentally affected, and one in 198 of those over that age. Most fresh cases of insanity occur between 30 and 40, but there are more insane people living at any one time between the ages of 35 and 45.

Ages of insane compared to general population.

Our statistics here for the past twenty years show that the different forms of insanity have a tendency to occur at different ages of life. That form containing the most numerous group of all, viz., those attended with mental excitement and elevation, occurred most frequently at much earlier periods of life than any other form of insanity. This class reached its acme between 20 and 25, fell after that age till between 35 and 40, when the numbers again rose, but not quite so high. The numbers then slowly and steadily fell till the age of 55, when there was again a slight rise in them up to the age of 60. The earlier ages of life are most liable therefore to maniacal excitement. The numbers of cases attended by depression of mind, on the other hand, only reached their acme between 35 and 40, and prevailed more in proportion than the excited cases after that age. The middle and end of life are thus

Different forms of insanity occur at different ages.

Early ages most subject to Mania.

* This applies to the total numbers of the insane living at any one time, the statistics above to the admissions or *newly occurring cases every year*. And it is instructive to note, that while insanity *begins* in the proportion as stated above, of 1 to 15 cases under 20, such is its greater curability at that age, that the proportion diminishes to 1 in 50 of that age, if we take all the insane living at any one period.

Middle and end
of life more liable
to Melancholia.

General Paraly-
sis prevails most
40—45.

General Election
made no one
mad.

Moral causes sent
57 cases,

Many of the cases
admitted very
weak.

more liable to morbid depression of mind. Another very well-marked form of mental disease, always accompanied by recognisable organic disease of the brain, and that always causes death in a few years, General Paralysis of the Insane, is shown by these statistics to prevail only between 25 and 55, reaching its acme at the ages between 40 and 45. This year's numbers closely correspond with those general statistics of the institution.

I do not find anything special in the causes of the disease in this year's admissions. While almost every exciting and depressing agency, every vice, and many diseases, have sent us cases, I don't discover a single case put down to the intense political excitement that prevailed in one part of the year. I presume this shows that political excitement, such as we have it in this country, even during a keenly contested election, does not lay such hold on the deeper feelings of human beings, as to upset the mental balance of even the weakest and most predisposed among us. It seems to touch only the superficial area of human nature, as compared with the domestic troubles, business anxieties, griefs, losses, disappointments, and religious excitement, that were the means of sending us 57 patients during the year. No man loses, or runs the risk of losing, anything that he prizes so highly as his wife or children, his bread and butter, or his eternal salvation, during a political contest, and so it does not seem to affect him up to the point of causing insanity, like those other things. The hopes and fears, and the excitement that prevail at such times, seem to have in them more of the nature of those tears evoked by a stage presentation of calamity, or by the reading of a well-told tale, which are soon dried, and do not leave much impression behind on the emotional nature.

An unusual number of the cases admitted were in a weak and reduced condition, 223 of the 347 having been so returned to the Commissioners, while 32 more were returned as being very exhausted indeed, labouring under advanced diseases or dying. As compared with the admissions to the country Asylums, our pauper cases are far weaker, and need far more expense in nursing, extras, and stimulants.

DISCHARGES.

The 275 patients discharged consisted of 167 recovered, 82 relieved, and 26 not improved. The recovery rate of $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the admissions is above the average, though it is not the highest rate that has been attained.

DEATHS.

The mortality was a little above that of the last two years, but was only 6.1 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment, while the average rate for the previous 16 years was 6.6 per cent., and for the previous 50 years 7 per cent. The number of deaths (26) among the male patients was extraordinarily few, reducing the male rate of mortality to a point it has never reached during the 40 years the West House has been open. During the ten years, 1864-73, previous to the reconstruction of the male division of the West House, the average mortality rate among the males was 8.5 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment, while during the four years, 1877-80, since its reconstruction, the rate has been only 7.1. Mortality low.
Especially among the men.

The only cases where the causes of death call for remark is one case of suicide, where an old female patient, who had been in the house for thirty years, and had never before seriously attempted her life, suddenly held her night-gown to a gas-jet on getting up one morning, and died from the effects of the burns she thus received. This was one of the constantly-occurring instances where a suicidal impulse may come on in a sudden and totally unexpected way, and where it is difficult for any possible human foresight to anticipate it. But we have been fortunate in this respect so far, having had less than 1 per cent. of our deaths from suicide or accident, while in the general population the average rate among adults is about 5 per cent. The others were the cases of three old women, who died of diarrhoea in the female sick ward. This I attributed to the faulty drainage and ventilation there. In our old male sick ward, before it was reconstructed, we used to be infested with diarrhoea, but we have never had a case since then. As a temporary measure, I had all the drains lifted from under- A Suicide.
Three deaths from drain Diarrhoea.

neath the sick ward, and the water-closets shifted to another position, and since then we have had no more diarrhœa. We had more than twice the number of cases of consumption among the women as among the men during the year, which I attribute partly to the inferiority of the construction of the female division of the West House, as regards sanitation.

Seven of those who died had resided here over 20 years, and two of them over 35 years. One-fourth of those who died were over 60 years of age.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Numbers under treatment very large.

Every year of late has seen a larger number of patients under treatment than the one preceding; and the 1168 of 1880 exceeded the total number under treatment in 1879 by 33. With the one exception I have mentioned, we have been free from suicides or serious accidents. I think the institution has fulfilled its objects fairly well, and we have had no great amount of grumbling from the friends of patients, or from outsiders. In fact, I have good reason to believe that the confidence of the general public, poor and rich, which has for so long a period sustained the beneficent work of the Asylum, is still retained. The varied character of our accommodation for our more affluent class of patients has attracted the usual numbers here, so that we are always nearly full, while the seaside house was not only an enjoyment and benefit to the 92 ladies and gentlemen of this class who lived and visited there, but it was occupied and visited for four weeks by 40 of the intermediate class of private patients in the West House, without expense to them, and with the keenest delight and greatest benefit. One lady has been almost cured of the evil habit of bad language, and has become a reformed character generally through a visit there, while the drives down, the fish and crab teas, the sea views, the sunsets, the sea-bathing, the sails in boats, and the Cockenzie fishermen's children, have left reminiscences untinged by a single regret.

Seaside house, and those that went there.

The additions to, and renovations of the laundry, are now nearly completed; and we anticipate from it cleaner linen, less tearing, and fewer provocations to count the laundress as a public enemy.

Mr Moffatt has the plans for the new female sick ward completed, and it cannot fail to be a great boon when finished. I expect it to exceed in efficiency the male sick ward, which is the best in Great Britain, to my thinking.

During the visit which, through the indulgence of the Managers, I was enabled to pay to America in the autumn, I went to see several of the best known of the older, and also some of the very newest Asylums, in the United States. What I saw of these institutions was in many respects instructive. I had seen all the best British and many Continental Asylums, so that I was able to compare the ideas of construction and management prevalent in the old with those of the new world. This is not the place to enter fully into such a comparison; but it must be satisfactory to the friends of this institution to hear, that our recent renovations, additions, and reconstructions in those parts where fully carried out, bring the Royal Edinburgh Asylum fully abreast of the most recent ideas of construction of a modern Hospital for the Insane. Nay, in some respects I can say that our Asylum is now ahead of some of the newest institutions in the new world. And I say this not on my own authority alone, but on that of Dr Folsom, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Lunacy, who has inspected it since my return home. In respect of cost some of the new American Asylums bear no sort of comparison to ours. I visited two that had each cost £750 per bed, which is about double the cost of the dearest Asylum built in this country. No Scotch Asylum approaches the half of this cost, except one recently put up in the West by a parochial board. A comparison of this with our own experience is almost ludicrous; for to renovate and modernize thoroughly this Asylum will probably cost (including what has been spent already), before it is finished, about £45,000 or only at the rate of £54 per bed! And such enormous expenditure seems to be cheerfully borne by the States of the Republic. One could not fail to be forcibly struck with the generous and philanthropic spirit that prevails there in regard to public institutions of a charitable nature. Nearly all the States make provision, not for the insane poor merely, but for all the insane of every class, rich and poor, out of the public rates. As

Visit of Dr
Clouston to
America.

Comparison with
American Asylums.

Enormous cost
of new American
Asylums.

regards the government of Asylums, I must say I prefer our system. They have no Central Government or State inspection so thorough as ours to back up reforms, to correct abuses, to serve as a court of appeal for the patients, and to be a guarantee to the public that justice and humanity prevail. Politics have often too much relationship to the expenditure of public money, and to the making of appointments to the public service. Jobbery in regard to contracts and other expenditure is very openly talked of. The paid administrative heads of such institutions are subject to gusts of adverse public sentiment that tend to weaken discipline. While strong men get on well enough at the head of public institutions, yet they require to devote a disproportionate amount of time and energy to the selection and education of their masters in the State Legislatures; and weak men often go to the wall, however good their intentions are. But the utmost indulgence is extended to Physicians of Asylums in certain ways. Half those I met had made one or two trips of three months over to Europe, to see the latest improvements in Asylums here, at the expense of the State. More than here, it is recognised that a life among the insane is a trying one to the nervous system, and needs periodic rests to enable a man to be fully up to his work in body and mind, and so do all the good he is capable of to his patients.

Are Patients in Asylums happy?

I am often asked the question, "Are your patients happy?" or hear such remarks as these from visitors, "They all seem very happy;" or such ejaculations as this from visitors, who happen to see a deeply melancholic case, "How wretched that man looks!" In the outside world there certainly is the strongest opinion that it is an unhappy fate for a man or woman to come to an Asylum for the insane. Nothing is more common than for me to hear those connected with a patient exclaim, "I would rather have seen him in his grave." Now, such sayings are for the most part examples of the ignorance that prevails about mental disease, its nature, its treatment, and its curability. Being a disease affecting the highest part of man, its existence is sad and deplorable. But so is the existence of all disease. Mental disease is only more sad than many others, inasmuch as a higher function of humanity is affected by it. There is certainly nothing in it of disgrace. The old

Prejudices about
Insanity.

medieval ideas of its being a thing to be utterly ashamed of, because it was a possession by the devil, still linger as a prejudice in the public mind, and, if not fully admitted, do influence public opinion strongly, increasing tenfold the misery of those whose relatives are so afflicted. Disease in any shape is hard enough to endure or to witness, but to superadd terrors that do not belong to it, through misapprehension and ignorance, is surely an unnecessary aggravation of the sufferings of humanity. Yet this is what happens in nine cases out of ten, when a case of insanity occurs in a family. Not that every one of the feelings of the relatives of the insane is to be sympathised with, for some of them result from mere selfishness. It is not sympathy for the sufferer, but false shame, that rouses them. I have known people who would rather have had a relation hanged than have one in the Asylum. That ground of shame is about as rational a thing as the ground of gratulation which I found to exist in regard to the same thing in one of the older cities of the great Republic of the West. In that city there prevails a strong sentiment of pride in belonging to an "old family;" and it is thought a sure proof of that antiquity to have one or two insane relatives. I was told that the antiquity and purity of any family there is always open to grave doubt, if a member of it is not to be found in the insane Asylum, and accordingly this is rather boasted of than concealed.

As regards the happiness of the patients in this or in any other good modern Asylum, the fact is, that some are morbidly and unnaturally happy, others moderately so, others miserable with good reason, while there are some very miserable as the direct result of their disease. We may roughly divide the inmates of an Asylum into the morbidly excited, the depressed, and the enfeebled in mind. In the depressed, always fortunately the least in number, the unhappiness is an essential symptom of the disease, and does not depend on the outward circumstances of the patient. But if the balance is struck between the men who rejoice in the imaginary possession of millions, and those who grieve over their imaginary ruin and damnation, the sum total of happiness is pretty nearly even. Certainly the compulsory removal from home, and the partial deprivation of, or interference with, liberty, tend to-

wards a real diminution of happiness. But then much is done to mitigate this now by occupation, amusements, orderliness of life, kindly attention to individual wants, and even to individual whims. There is no doubt that, as compared with former Asylum management, human nature (which prevails largely among the insane) is far more studied, its essential wants and cravings provided for, and its morbid perversions suitably counteracted. The result is, that discontent and grumbling are far less rife. The patients in an Asylum soon appreciate if all is being done for them that can be done. They recognise the hospital and medical character of the institution. And not only can an absence of grumbling and discontent be attained to, but even gratitude, enjoyment, and liking for the place are by no means uncommon. A casual observer, looking on at a good dinner being taken in either of our departments, at a drawing-room party in the East House or Craig House, a game of billiards in any of our four billiard-rooms, a ball at the West House, a lecture, a concert, a working-party in the grounds, at those employed in a workshop, or playing on the cricket field or the curling-pond, would see but little unhappiness. If the same person were to go round each patient and ask categorically "Are you happy?" I would not vouch for the affirmative reply in all cases. But then, if one were to put this question to every man and woman one met in a walk up the High Street and along the Bridges, there might be a good many "Noes." If, however, it is now in our power to mitigate this disease, to cure it, and to diminish the unhappiness attending it, surely the science and the study through which this is done, and the institutions and means by which this science is carried practically out, are entitled to rank as benefactors to humanity in proportion to the degree in which the disease is subtle and mysterious.

It gives me, as usual, the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the energy, zeal, and efficiency of our staff generally; and to thank the Managers for their unvarying kindness and support.

(Signed) T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,
Physician-Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.

General Results of the Year 1880.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1880	...	...		414	407	821
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1880	...	...		4	2	6
				418	409	827
	M.	F.	T.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	122	145	267
Re-admitted during the year	...	...	...	38	42	80
Total admitted				160	187	347
Total number under treatment	...	...	...	578	596	1174
Number of Patients discharged or removed	...			132	141	273
	M.	F.	T.			
Of whom were Recovered	...	...	...	71	94	165
„ Relieved	...	...	...	47	35	82
„ Not Improved	...	...	...	14	12	26
Died	...	...	...	26	46	72
Total Discharged and Died during the year	...	...	...	158	187	345
	M.	F.	T.			
Absent on Probation Jan. 1, 1881	...	...	...	4	4	8
Number of Patients at the close of 1880 (not including those on Probation),	...	...	...	416	405	821
Average daily number resident during 1880	...			423.27	416.60	839.87
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1880	...	...	...	261	284	545
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1880...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Private Patients do.	...	...	...	149	119	268
				416	405	821

TABLE III.—*The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on all under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1836,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1837,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1838,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1839,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1840,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	..	1.2
1841,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1842,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1843,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1844,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1845,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1846,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1847,	126	120	246	63	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1848,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1849,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1850,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1851,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1852,	103	133	236	53	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1853,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1854,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1855,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1856,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1857,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1858,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1859,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1860,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1861,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1862,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
1863,																					
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Seventeen Years 1864-80.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	363	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
Totals and Averages,	2461	2623	5084	995	1214	2209	423	462	885	338	324	662	633	532	1165	..	..	..	356.1	376.8	732.9	40.2	45.9	43.0	10.4	8.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	6.5

TABLE IV.—*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Seventeen Years, remaining on the 31st December 1880.*

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1880.								Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.								Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1880.												
YEARS.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		T.	Recovered.				Relieved.				Not Improved.				Died.				M.	F.	T.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.												
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	..	1516	59	118					
1864	66	68	43	47	224	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	23	51	3	5								
1865	88	95	34	49	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	26	55	10	6								
1866	116	115	39	60	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	49	42	30	72	6	12								
1867	104	95	25	51	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	44	37	30	67	12	11								
1868	105	96	28	50	279	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	49	38	38	76	14	6								
1869	106	108	34	39	287	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	62	65	127	18	34	64	10							
1870	84	106	37	38	265	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45	59	104	16	29	45	11							
1871	89	100	35	45	269	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	45	93	22	31	53	16							
1872	102	93	28	29	252	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	50	99	14	21	35	19							
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	43	82	125	17	32	49	12							
1874	98	96	53	61	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	64	67	131	34	26	60	15							
1875	89	100	59	62	310	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	66	83	154	24	32	56	8							
1876	113	109	67	71	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	81	78	159	31	44	75	12							
1877	104	96	70	72	342	2	0	2	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	5	5	74	79	153	25	33	58	9							
1878	125	98	80	62	365	6	1	7	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	90	72	162	33	21	54	15							
1879	116	94	57	78	345	19	21	40	13	8	21	3	4	7	8	7	15	67	85	152	26	21	47	10								
1880	111	128	49	59	347	43	67	110	25	16	41	11	5	16	10	13	23	43	67	110	25	16	41	11	5							
Totals*	1690	1703	771	920	5084	70	94	164	47	34	81	14	12	26	24	41	65	964	1158	2122	384	414	798	206	269	535	486	432	918	361	350	711
Totals†	10663	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	4409	2434	420	409	829

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-80.			
M.		T.	
F.	T.	F.	T.
39.1	41.7	44.1	41.7
15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7
10.5	10.5	10.2	10.5
19.7	18.0	16.5	18.0
14.6	13.9	13.3	13.9

* Numbers for Seventeen Years.

† Since Opening of Asylum.

TABLE V.—*Causes of Death.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
Brain Softening	3	5	8
General Paralysis	11	4	15
General Paralysis with Locomotor Ataxy	1	0	1
Apoplexy	0	2	2
Epilepsy	0	1	1
Meningitis	0	1	1
Cancer of Brain	0	1	1
Embolism of Cerebral Arteries	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Mania	1	3	4
„ Melancholia	1	2	3
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Pneumonia	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	9	13
Morbus Cordis	1	3	4
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Purulent Peritonitis	0	1	1
Dysenteric Diarrhœa	0	3	3
Nephritis	0	1	1
Chronic Bright's Disease	0	1	1
Cancer of Liver and Stomach	0	1	1
„ Stomach and Pancreas	0	1	1
„ Liver, Spleen, & Axillary Glands	0	1	1
<i>General Disease.</i>			
Diabetes Mellitus	0	1	1
Senile Decay	0	3	3
Senile Decay and Softening of Brain ...	1	0	1
Senile Decay and Atrophy of Brain ...	1	0	1
Psoas Abscess	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Burns (Suicidal) ...	0	1	1
Total	26	46	72

TABLE VI.—*Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Not Recovered, and Died.*

		Recovered.			Not Recovered.			Died.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under	1 Month	9	11	20	9	4	13	2	9	11
From	1 to 3 Months	26	38	64	18	13	31	4	3	7
„	3 to 6 „	14	21	35	12	7	19	5	3	8
„	6 to 9 „	5	11	16	6	4	10	2	0	2
„	9 to 12 „	6	3	9	4	1	5	2	1	3
„	1 to 2 Years	5	5	10	4	6	10	5	7	12
„	2 to 3 „	4	0	4	4	4	8	0	2	2
„	3 to 5 „	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	8	10
„	5 to 7 „	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
„	7 to 9 „	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1
„	9 to 11 „	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2
„	11 to 13 „	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
„	13 to 15 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
„	15 to 17 „	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
„	17 to 19 „	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
„	19 to 21 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„	21 to 23 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„	23 to 25 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
„	27 to 29 „	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
„	35 to 37 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	... ..	71	94	165	61	47	108	26	46	72

* Ascertained in 63 cases by *Post-mortem* examination.

TABLE VII.—Duration of Insanity on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Removed not Recovered.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Week	17	23	40	13	10	23	4	5	9	1	0	1
" 1 Month	24	32	56	14	18	32	6	7	13	3	5	8
" 2 "	7	7	14	1	4	5	4	2	6	2	4	6
" 3 "	11	9	20	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	7	8
	(59)	(71)	(130)	(29)	(35)	(64)	(16)	(15)	(31)	(7)	(16)	(23)
SECOND CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i>												
Above 3 and under 6 months	13	12	25	4	5	9	6	7	13	2	5	7
" 6 "	12	9	21	3	2	5	2	0	2	4	3	7
Unknown... "	6	17	23	5	7	12	4	2	6	1	5	6
	(31)	(38)	(69)	(12)	(14)	(26)	(12)	(9)	(21)	(7)	(13)	(20)
THIRD CLASS: <i>Not First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Month	28	38	66	15	32	47	10	9	19	0	5	5
" 6 "	16	9	25	9	7	16	10	1	11	2	0	2
" 12 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown ...	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	3	5	0	1	1
	(47)	(52)	(99)	(26)	(41)	(67)	(22)	(13)	(35)	(2)	(7)	(9)
FOURTH CLASS: <i>First Attack or Not—</i>												
But over 12 Months...	23	26	49	4	4	8	11	10	21	10	10	20
TOTAL	160	187	347	71	94	165	61	47	108	26	46	72

TABLE VIII.

Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged Recovered.			Removed.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 10 to 15	4	2	6	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
„ 15 to 20	9	13	22	5	7	12	3	4	7	0	1	1
„ 20 to 30	48	41	89	22	24	46	15	8	23	3	4	7
„ 30 to 40	42	51	93	20	19	39	23	14	37	6	13	19
„ 40 to 50	30	39	69	9	23	32	6	11	17	9	6	15
„ 50 to 60	15	26	41	7	15	22	7	5	12	2	10	12
„ 60 to 70	11	14	25	5	6	11	5	4	9	5	9	14
„ 70 to 80	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 80 to 90	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	160	187	347	71	94	165	61	47	108	26	46	72
Mean Age ...	36·8	39·5	38·3	37·2	39·5	38·5	37·6	38·9	38·2	47	48·9	48·2

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.
Single ...	93	93	186	43	43	86	39	26	65	11	26	37
Married ...	58	72	130	23	39	62	22	19	41	13	11	24
Widowed ...	9	22	31	5	12	17	0	2	2	2	9	11
TOTAL ...	160	187	347	71	94	165	61	47	108	26	46	72

TABLE X.—*Assigned Causes of Insanity.*

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Intemperate Habits ... ..	...	...	35	18	53
		Brain Disease ... ..	...	...	15	5	20
		Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	8	12	20
		A Fall ... ..	...	...	1	2	3
		Falls on Head ... ..	...	...	2	0	2
		Injury to Head ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Overwork... ..	...	...	9	4	13
		Privation ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	2	2	4
		Masturbation ... ..	...	...	2	1	3
		Congenital ... ..	...	...	5	3	8
		Hepatic Derangement ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Climacteric Period ... ..	...	...	8	24	32
		Decay of Brain ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Hysteria ... ..	...	...	0	3	3
		Old Age ... ..	...	...	5	14	19
		Amenorrhœa ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	0	3	3
		Lactation... ..	...	...	0	7	7
		Childbirth ... ..	...	...	0	8	8
		Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Bilious Attack ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Menorrhagia ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Poverty ... ..	...	...	0	3	3
		Neuralgia... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Miscarriage ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	0	3	3
		Uterine Trouble... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Dissipation and Excesses ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Diabetes ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Feeble Physical Health... ..	...	...	0	2	2
Moral.	{	Domestic Anxiety ... ..	...	...	12	11	23
		Quarrels with Relatives ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Business Anxieties ... ..	...	...	4	1	5
		Fright ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Quarrels with Neighbours ... ..	...	...	2	0	2
		Grief ... ..	...	...	1	2	3
		Religious Anxiety ... ..	...	...	2	0	2
		Religious Excitement ... ..	...	...	1	2	3
		Dismissal from Situation ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Sudden Death of a Friend ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Disappointment ... ..	...	...	2	0	2
		Domestic Affliction ... ..	...	...	1	8	9
		Anxiety ... ..	...	...	2	1	3
		Loss of Property ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Disappointment in Love ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
Predis- posing.	{	Previous Attacks ... ..	...	...	49	59	108
		Hereditary Predisposition ... ..	...	...	37	57	94
		Unknown... ..	...	...	61	65	126

TABLE XI.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skæ's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy { Genetous	3	0	3
Idiocy { Epileptic	2	1	3
Congenital Imbecility	0	2	2
Epileptic Insanity	6	11	17
Insanity of Adolescence	19	17	36
Insanity of Masturbation	2	0	2
Puerperal Insanity	0	8	8
Insanity of Lactation	0	7	7
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	3	3
Climacteric Insanity	8	24	32
Ovarian Insanity	0	1	1
Senile Insanity	5	14	19
Phthisical Insanity	2	7	9
Insanity of Alcoholism	28	16	44
General Paralysis	20	3	23
Idiopathic Insanity	16	16	32
Insanity from Brain Disease	4	2	6
Hysterical Insanity	0	3	3
Anæmic Insanity	0	4	4
Syphilitic Insanity	0	3	3
Diabetic Insanity	0	1	1
Unknown	45	44	89
TOTAL	160	187	347

TABLE XII.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	24	28	52
Mania	59	74	133
Epileptic Mania	6	10	16
Melancholia	46	68	114
General Paralysis	20	3	23
Epileptic Dementia	0	1	1
Congenital Imbecility	2	2	4
Epileptic Idiocy	2	1	3
Idiocy	1	0	1
TOTAL	160	187	347

TABLE XIII.

Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...			106	125	231
„ Second Attack	...	...			21	37	58
„ Third Attack	...	...			14	10	24
Had several Attacks	...	...			14	12	26
Congenital	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Unknown	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...			160	187	347

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	...				50	42	92
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	...	...	...	...	94	129	223
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
TOTAL	...	...			160	187	347

TABLE XV.

Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Cook	...	...	1	Brought forward	...	...	119
Land Agent	...	...	1	Wood-carver	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	2	Plasterers	...	...	3
Clerks	...	...	14	Compositor	...	...	1
Masons	...	...	5	Press-reader	...	...	1
Distillery Manager	...	...	1	Soldiers	...	...	3
Seamen	...	...	4	Engineer	...	...	1
Labourers	...	...	15	Saddlers	...	...	2
Cart-wright	...	...	1	Joiners	...	...	4
Manufacturer	...	...	1	Painter	...	...	1
Teachers	...	...	3	Bookbinders	...	...	2
French Polisher	...	...	1	Groom	...	...	1
Lodging-house Keeper	...	...	1	Shipowner	...	...	1
Shoemakers	...	...	6	Tobacco-spinner	...	...	1
Missionary	...	...	1	Glass Engravers	...	...	2
Weaver	...	...	1	Farm-servants	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	4	Merchants	...	...	2
Hotel-keeper	...	...	1	Shopman	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	1	Commercial Traveller	...	...	1
Upholsterer	...	...	1	Dairyman	...	...	1
Fishermen	...	...	2	No Occupation	...	...	10
Butchers	...	...	3				
Cabinetmakers	...	...	3	Total	...	...	160
Farmers	...	...	5				
Umbrella-maker	...	...	1				
Lawyer	...	...	1				
Doctors of Medicine	...	...	3				
Porters	...	...	3				
Tailors	...	...	5				
Furniture Dealer	...	...	1				
Clockmaker	...	...	1				
Typefounders	...	...	2				
Hawker	...	...	1				
Printer	...	...	1				
Quarryman	...	...	1				
Ham-curer	...	...	1				
Reporter	...	...	1				
Turner	...	...	1				
Landowner	...	...	1				
Drysalters	...	...	2				
Factor	...	...	1				
Waiter	...	...	1				
Bicyclist	...	...	1				
Cabman	...	...	1				
Cork-cutters	...	...	2				
Students	...	...	2				
Moulder	...	...	1				
Grocer	...	...	1				
Gardeners	...	...	2				
Jewellers	...	...	2				
Pattern-maker	...	...	1				
Carry forward	...	...	119				

FEMALES.			
Gentlewomen	...	...	23
Housewives	...	...	74
Domestic Servants	...	...	36
Seamstresses	...	...	8
Poorhouse Matron	...	...	1
Mill-worker	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	2
Lodge-keeper	...	...	1
Washerwoman	...	...	1
Outworker	...	...	1
Factory-worker	...	...	1
House-keepers	...	...	5
Slipper-maker	...	...	1
Bible-woman	...	...	1
Knitter	...	...	1
Governesses	...	...	3
Shop-woman	...	...	1
Book-folder	...	...	1
Charwomen	...	...	3
Missionary	...	...	1
Not known	...	...	1
No Occupation	...	...	20
Total	...	...	187

TABLE XVI.—*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	88	113	201
Established Church ...	...	...	...	17	10	27
Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	9	17	26
United Presbyterian ...	...	...	...	12	8	20
Free Church ...	...	...	...	8	10	18
"Presbyterian" ...	...	...	...	3	15	18
"Episcopalian" ...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Church of England ...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Baptist ...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Wesleyan Methodist ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Original Seceder ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Christadelphian ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Independent ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Plymouth Sister ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Universalist ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Not Known ...	...	...	...	5	4	9
No Religion ...	...	...	...	3	0	3
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	160	187	347

TABLE XVII.—*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month.*

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	...	14	13	27	5	8	13	2	1	3
February ...	...	10	18	28	11	11	22	2	3	5
March ...	...	15	12	27	12	5	17	1	3	4
April ...	...	18	20	38	7	13	20	0	10	10
May ...	...	17	17	34	9	9	18	3	6	9
June ...	...	13	15	28	15	13	28	5	4	9
July ...	...	13	22	35	7	6	13	5	7	12
August ...	...	7	23	30	11	21	32	3	3	6
September ...	...	12	17	29	10	9	19	2	5	7
October ...	...	15	11	26	16	12	28	1	1	2
November ...	...	16	9	25	8	11	19	2	2	4
December ...	...	10	10	20	21	23	44	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	...	160	187	347	132	141	273	26	46	72

TABLE XVIII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	18	30	48
Have meditated Suicide	21	40	61
Total Suicidal	39	70	109
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	4	6	10
Acute Mania	2	2	4
Epileptic Mania	0	1	1
Melancholia	10	21	31
General Paralysis	2	0	2
Total	18	30	48
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	4	14	18
Acute Mania	3	5	8
Epileptic Mania	1	1	2
Puerperal Mania... ..	0	2	2
Melancholia	11	18	29
General Paralysis	2	0	2
Total	21	40	61
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	6	12	18
Cut-Throat	7	3	10
Poison	0	7	7
Drowning	2	3	5
Strangulation	1	4	5
Refusal of Food	0	4	4
Cutting	1	2	3
Hanging	1	1	2
Burning	0	2	2
Knocking Head	1	0	1

TABLE XIX.

Forms of Insanity in those Discharged Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved.

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	34	40	74	21	15	36	4	9	13
Acute Mania	13	14	27	7	2	9	0	1	1
Epileptic Mania	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Monomania	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia	22	39	61	18	18	36	2	2	4
General Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Idiocy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26

TABLE XX.

Forms of Insanity in those Deceased.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Mania	7	20	27
Acute Mania	1	3	4
Epileptic Mania	0	2	2
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1
Melancholia	2	9	11
General Paralysis	12	3	15
Congenital Imbecility	2	0	2
Epileptic Dementia	0	1	1
Dementia	1	6	7
Idiocy	1	1	2
TOTAL	26	46	72

TABLE XXI.

Details of Recovery in those Discharged Recovered during Year 1880.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Total Number of Recoveries in 1880 ...	71	94	165
Of these there Recovered for the first time in 1880	45	52	97
Had made Recoveries in previous years	24	39	63
Recovered oftener than once in course of 1880	2	3	5
TOTAL	71	94	165
Of whom there were Re-Admitted, and are now in Asylum, or have been removed unrecovered	2	7	9

TABLE XXII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes having Rights of Presentation to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, that were not in that Asylum on the 1st January 1881.

PARISHES, &c.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh	110
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	25
South Leith	5
North Leith	2
Duddingston	3
County of Orkney	34
TOTAL	179

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
4, 5, 7, and 8 June 1880.

The number and character of the present population of the Asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
<i>a</i> Resident	161	122	270	288	841
<i>b</i> Absent on Probation....	5	4	...	...	9
<i>c</i> Absent on Pass.....	...	1	1	...	2
<i>d</i> Absent by Escape.....	1	...	...	...	1
<i>e</i> On the Register	167	127	271	288	853
II. Voluntary Inmates.....	3	4	...	...	7

The number of officers, attendants, and servants is about 164.

The increase of the registered population since the date of last visit, at the end of November 1879, is shown by the figures which follow:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients.....	5	9	16	1	31
II. Voluntary Inmates.....	1	1	...	...	2
Totals	6	10	16	1	33

The movement of the population during the same period is shown in the following statement:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<i>a</i> Admitted.....	26	21	67	73	187
<i>b</i> Discharged recovered..	7	3	27	29	66
<i>c</i> Discharged unrecovered	7	6	15	18	46
<i>d</i> Died.....	4	6	12	22	44
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
<i>a</i> Admitted	2	1	...	...	3
<i>b</i> Left	1	...	...	...	1
<i>c</i> Died.....	...	...	...	...	...

These figures disclose a very active movement of the population. To the numerous admissions and discharges reference will again be made. The rate of mortality has not been high, but 3 deaths on the female side of the West House were caused by dysenteric diarrhœa, and in consequence of this it has been thought proper to make some changes in the water-closet arrangements, without waiting for the general improvements, which it is hoped this section of the Asylum will soon undergo. The other deaths were caused in 12 instances by brain disease, in 7 instances by phthisis pulmonalis, in 7 instances by general paralysis, in 4 instances by senile decay, in 3 instances by exhaustion from mental excitement, in 2 instances by pleuro-pneumonia, in 1 instance by peritonitis, in 1 instance by heart disease, and in 1 instance by exhaustion consequent on severe burns. The mean age at death was 47 years for men and 53 for women. In the cases of 41 of the 44 patients who died a *post mortem* examination was made, and the results carefully recorded. Much attention is bestowed on the keeping of the Case Books, and the more strictly medical aspect of the treatment of the patients is highly satisfactory, the whole condition and history of each patient being thoroughly studied. At the time of the visit there were 18 men and 21 women in bed. The general state of health was regarded as good, though the population includes many feeble and degraded persons. The number of patients raised by the night attendants is 125, and on the last night of the visit 43 beds were wet.

Restraint and seclusion are rarely found necessary. Since last

visit the Register contains only 7 entries, referring to the seclusion of 6 patients.

Seven accidents are recorded. A fracture of the neck of the femur, 2 fractures of the ulna, a dislocation of the shoulder-joint, a dislocation of the clavicle, a scalp wound, and a burn which ended fatally, and was the result of a suicidal desire. This last accident was carefully inquired into at the time of its occurrence by the proper authorities. No blame was attached to any one.

Three attendants have been discharged, and 24 have resigned.

There are 75 men and 38 women on parole within the grounds, and 9 men and 6 women on parole beyond the grounds.

Of the pauper patients 226 men and 219 women are usefully employed, leaving 44 men and 69 women idle, but of these last 35 men and 27 women are physically incapable of working.

The female side of the West House is increasingly out of harmony with the male side. Indeed, it can scarcely happen otherwise than that the expectation of important changes in this section of the Asylum should lead to some neglect of renovations, which in ordinary circumstances would be undertaken as the need of them became apparent. The Directors have done so much to improve the establishment of late years, and have done it so liberally and satisfactorily, that it would be wrong not to avow some hesitation in urging them to do more. But it is felt on all hands that important changes in the female division of the West House are needed, and must ere long be executed; and it is suggested that the Directors should consider whether it would not be well to have their character and probable cost determined at once, so that a beginning may be made as soon as the financial position of the Asylum renders the step prudent.

These changes would not be so costly as those which have been made on the male side, but their cost nevertheless would be considerable; and it becomes a question whether it would not be fair, as the whole outlay would go to benefit the condition of the pauper inmates, that the parishes of the District should be required to contribute to some extent by paying a slightly increased rate of board for the pauper patients chargeable to them. The rate now paid proves barely sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and

therefore some increase of it might, on this ground, be held to be justifiable. But when it is remembered that accommodation for pauper lunatics, which in District Asylums has cost the rate-payers, on an average for all Scotland, £173 per bed, is furnished here without any charge as interest on its cost, it appears only reasonable that expensive structural and other improvements, which have become necessary, and which are almost solely for the benefit of paupers, should be taken into consideration when fixing the rate of board. In other Chartered Asylums, situated exactly as this one is, structural changes and improvements made in the interest of District patients have led to a rise in the rate of board with the consent and approval of all parties concerned; and it can scarcely be doubted that the same thing will happen here, when the matter is properly represented to the parochial boards. An increase of 20s. or 30s. yearly per patient on the rate now paid would probably be sufficient to give the Directors confidence in making the large expenditure which the changes referred to would involve.

These changes are varied in their character; but it may indicate their importance if it is pointed out that they would necessarily include the provision of proper sick-wards for the women. The wards at present in use are much too small; and it is evident that this cannot fail to be injurious to patients, by increasing the difficulties of treatment.

It is perhaps desirable also to point out that the changes in question would not yield additional accommodation. In other words, they would neither increase nor diminish the accommodation available to the parishes of the District. They would merely improve its character in directions which would prove beneficial to the occupants.

The cost of the extensive and radical changes so satisfactorily carried out on the male side still largely remains a debt on the institution—a debt which falls to be ultimately extinguished by profits made on private patients. It is saying little to describe the equity of this arrangement as doubtful. It is difficult, indeed, to see why a man who has an insane relative in an Asylum should contribute more to the support of the pauper insane than the man who has no insane relative in that position. If a man has the

misfortune to have a private burden laid on him by lunacy, he is scarcely called on for that reason, however wealthy he may be, to bear more than his share of the public burden which lunacy imposes on the whole community. Yet this is what has happened, and what is happening, in the case of this Asylum. Mainly as the result of profits derived from the board of more or less affluent persons, directly or indirectly afflicted with lunacy, the pauper lunatics of the Edinburgh District sit rent free—the community having escaped the burden which the erection of a District Asylum would have involved.

It must be borne in mind, when considering this question, that pauper lunatics do not now depend on charity. Asylums, and maintenance, and treatment are provided for them by law. Admirable as are the care and treatment now bestowed in this Asylum on those pauper lunatics who belong to the Edinburgh District, they would not have suffered in any serious way, if they would have suffered at all, had no such institution as the Edinburgh Royal Asylum been in existence, or had it chosen to shut its doors against them. In any such case a District Asylum would have been erected to receive them; and it is scarcely necessary to add that District Asylums are not in any respect inferior to Chartered Asylums in the comforts they supply to, and the care they bestow on, their pauper inmates. The existence of the Chartered Asylums has in no special way proved an advantage to the pauper insane; but in several Lunacy Districts, and notably in this District, it has proved a material benefit to the payers of rates, by relieving them of a burden which otherwise would have fallen on them. In the present circumstances of this Asylum, when a large outlay of money is again called for in the interests of its pauper population, it appears desirable that these views should be stated, to prevent, if possible, any hesitation in agreeing to that increase of the rate of board paid for paupers, which would probably secure the immediate execution of the improvements now in question.

Still further, with reference to the profits derived from the board of affluent patients, it seems undesirable that they should be applied to the relief of the poor-rate, when they are so greatly needed to make provision for that unfortunate class of the insane, which,

though above pauperism, is still far from wealthy. The law secures no provision for patients of this class. If they are to be suitably provided for in public institutions, it must be through the action of charity; and to apply the profits made on affluent patients to their succour is perhaps more easily justified than to apply them to the diminishing of the poor-rate. Such an application would at least have the justification of being a charitable application.

Patients of the class now referred to are often unable to pay a rate of board much above that paid for paupers; and it is clearly undesirable that any such patients should be placed in Private Asylums, where the necessity for making a profit out of them leads almost inevitably in practice to an injurious curtailment of comforts and advantages. No pauper lunatic in Scotland is now provided for in a Private Asylum—a statement which perhaps cannot be made in regard to the pauper lunatics of any other country; and it ought to be possible to make the same statement regarding the insane who are in straitened circumstances, or on the confines of pauperism. They should, without exception, be provided for in public institutions which are not unduly influenced by the desire to make a profit, and which have the right, and can afford, to discharge a charitable function. No Public Asylums are in a position to do this fully, and in the way in which it ought to be done, except the Chartered Asylums; and it is admitted with much satisfaction that they all act very beneficently and liberally towards this class of the insane, in accordance, it is believed, with the intention of their Founders. In a special manner, and in a growing degree, the Edinburgh Royal Asylum has liberally discharged this important function, and the misfortune of many a lunatic has thereby been lessened. Of the 294 private patients at present on the Register of the Asylum, there are 174 who belong to the middle class of society, and who pay the lower rates of board. All these patients receive comforts and advantages more or less out of proportion to the rates of board they pay. No fewer than 48 of them receive direct assistance from what is called “The Charitable Fund,” but this fact by no means exhibits the extent of the charitable work which is done in regard to the patients of this class who are in the Asylum. Many of them are persons of culture, who

have been accustomed to a life of comfort and refinement, and this is benevolently considered by the Directors and the Superintendent. It would be an aggravation of the misfortune of such persons either to pauperise them, or, even without actually pauperising them, to force them into constant association with pauper lunatics, who are largely drawn from the lowest and worst classes of the community. In some instances, no doubt, pauperism cannot be avoided in the cases of such patients; but, even when this has happened, the constitution of a Chartered Asylum permits of exceptional treatment in exceptional circumstances, and there may be paupers in it, as occurs in this establishment, whose pauperism is practically unrevealed.

These remarks are made in order to show that a most important function of this Asylum, and a most benevolent one towards the public, is the care and treatment of private patients who can only afford to pay a low rate of board. The way in which that function has hitherto been discharged deserves high commendation, and there is every reason to believe that it is the desire of the Directors to extend the usefulness of the institution in this direction. But it appears that they are not able to do so efficiently, in consequence of the extent to which the Asylum acts as a District Asylum, bound to give accommodation to the pauper lunatics of the District. It appears, indeed, that of late it has been necessary to refuse to admit many patients for whom only low rates of board could be paid—a fact which cannot be recorded without regret.

It appears further, not only that refusals to admit such patients must continue, but that the number of them already admitted must be reduced, if the Asylum is to put itself in a position to meet the wants of the District in regard to pauper lunatics, even for a few years. An inquiry into the present character of its population, and the history of its growth, leaves little doubt as to the correctness of this opinion. It is a question, indeed, whether a mistake has not been made in not sooner realising that the Asylum had reached the extreme limit of what it is capable of doing as a District Asylum, unless it ceases to discharge with efficiency its other and higher functions. But for the unusual efforts which have been made to keep down the growth of the pauper population by

discharging all who could possibly be discharged, the existing state of matters would years ago have forced itself on attention. These efforts, however, cannot be carried further without injury to the patients. They have already, indeed, been carried so far as to raise the rate of re-admissions to admissions to 30 per cent. In other words, many patients are discharged who would either not be discharged at all, or who would be kept longer in order to confirm their convalescence, if available accommodation existed. But it is found necessary to send them out in order to meet the increasing demand for the admission of paupers. That this increase is one of great extent will be seen from what follows. During the five years 1864-1868, the average annual number of patients sent to the Asylum by the five parishes which constitute the Edinburgh District was 125. For what has passed of this year, the corresponding number is 269. The progress of the increase since 1870 is shown by the following tabular statement to be steadily and rapidly upward.

Pauper lunatics admitted from the five parishes forming the Edinburgh District in 1870.....		170
Do.	1871.....	175
Do.	1872.....	177
Do.	1873.....	158
Do.	1874.....	208
Do.	1875.....	209
Do.	1876.....	229
Do.	1877.....	244
Do.	1878.....	245
Do.	1879.....	233
Do.	during the five months of 1880, } calculated for 12 months	269

This rate of increase in the admissions would long ere this have led to a growth of the population far beyond the capacity of the Asylum, had it been managed as most other Asylums are. But the mode of management which has hitherto kept down the usual accumulation of chronic cases, and in praise of which much could be said, cannot much longer continue to do so, and it therefore becomes necessary that the question of how the further growth of

pauper lunacy in the District is to be provided for, should now be seriously considered.

There are four ways in which additional accommodation could be obtained.

1st, The Directors of the Asylum might require the removal from it of those private patients who pay the lower rates of board, and so gain accommodation for paupers. It is not believed, however, that this way of obtaining increased accommodation for paupers will for a moment be entertained.

2nd, The Directors of the Asylum might build a separate block either on the grounds of the old Asylum, or at Craig Park, or on land at a greater distance acquired for the purpose, and sufficient in extent to give occupation to the men.

3rd, The four parishes of the District which possess poorhouses might establish lunatic wards in connection with them for incurable and harmless patients.

4th, The District Lunacy Board might erect an Asylum.

The General Board has no power to initiate any of these ways except the last. When there is a deficiency in the accommodation for the pauper lunatics of any District, the District Lunacy Board can be called on to provide it. From many points of view the deficiency now under discussion would be best supplied in this way.

Should such a course be adopted, it is desirable to understand that it would not entail the erection of a fully appointed Asylum. On the contrary, it would be better to leave the Royal Asylum to act as a Hospital Asylum, in which all patients under active medical treatment, and all dangerous patients would be placed, while the new Asylum would receive only such patients as could be certified to be incurable, easily managed, and incapable of deriving benefit from treatment in a fully equipped institution. In other words, the new Asylum would act as an auxiliary or succursal Asylum—its inmates being chiefly, if not entirely, drawn from the Royal Asylum.

There are at present, in Dr Clouston's opinion, at least 150 patients in the Asylum who could properly be transferred to an establishment of this kind. There are some reasons, indeed, for thinking that a still larger number might be so transferred. For

example, the Edinburgh City parish, partly in consequence of possessing lunatic wards in connection with the Craiglockhart poor-house, and partly in consequence of making earnest efforts to board patients in private dwellings, provides at present for 107 out of 229 lunatics chargeable to it, or 46·5 per cent., in ways which require that they shall be certified to be incurable and harmless, while the other four parishes only provide for 25 out of 397, or 6·2 per cent., in that way. It is impossible, however, to suppose that there is any such difference between the City parish patients and the patients of the other parishes, which are almost identically conditioned, as to yield 46·5 per cent. of the incurable and harmless in the pauper lunatics of the City parish, and only 6·2 per cent. in those of the four other parishes. On the contrary, it is safe to infer that whatever in this matter is true of one of the parishes will also be substantially true of the others, and on that supposition there should be among the pauper inmates of the Asylum considerably more than 150 who could now be certified to be incurable and inoffensive.

Such a succursal establishment as that now referred to could be erected at much less cost than an ordinary Asylum receiving all classes of patients. It has been stated that it could be erected and furnished for a sum represented by £85 per patient accommodated, and it is possible that even a less sum might suffice. In this estimate the cost of land is included. The extent of land would require to be sufficient to give full occupation to the male patients; but as it would not be necessary that such an Asylum should be near a large town, the movement of the population being small, a locality might be chosen in which land could be obtained at a low price.

If little has been said in this Entry in praise of the condition of the Asylum and of the patients, it has been because other subjects required notice, and not because these things were undeserving of praise. During the whole visit it was felt that the Asylum was greatly prospering, and that the prosperity was due to a very efficient management.

The progress of the Asylum in its higher class department is very remarkable, as the following statement discloses :—

Number of high class Patients
in the Asylum.

At 31st December 1872.....	66
Do. 1873.....	72
Do. 1874.....	77
Do. 1875.....	80
Do. 1876.....	92
Do. 1877.....	96
Do. 1878.....	106
Do. 1879.....	120

This progress, which still goes on, may fairly be regarded as the direct result of the enterprise and liberality of the Directors, and the good management of the Medical Superintendent.

The Books and Registers were found written up to date, and kept with care and accuracy.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

P.S.—The extension of the laundry is urgently needed. It is much too small for the requirements of so large a population as now exists in this Asylum, even if it consisted entirely of paupers, instead of being so largely made up of private patients.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
29th, 30th, and 31st July 1880.

The present population of the Asylum is indicated in the following statement:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Resident at this date	159	120	265	297	841
Absent on Probation	6	5	...	...	11
Absent on Pass	1	...	...	...	1
Absent by Escape ...	...	...	...	1	1
On the Register.....	166	125	265	298	854
Voluntary Inmates.....	3	4	...	...	7

Since last visit the number of private patients has decreased by 3, and the number of pauper patients has increased by 4. The following admissions and removals have taken place:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	7	5	15	31	58
Discharges recovered.....	...	4	7	12	23
Discharges unrecovered..	6	2	7	1	16
Deaths.....	2	...	7	9	18

The rate of mortality for the last two months has been higher than usual. The causes of death have been phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, general paralysis in 5, cerebral softening in 2, renal disease in 2, and from melancholic exhaustion, epilepsy, and pneumonia, each in 1 case.

No accidents of a serious nature have occurred. There has only been one instance of the use of seclusion, and none of mechanical restraint.

At the time of the visit 38 patients were confined to bed ; 102 are raised by the night attendants on account of wet or dirty habits, and 30 beds were found wet in the morning.

Of the pauper patients 223 men and 238 women are industrially employed ; 9 men and 28 women are idle on account of their mental condition ; and 33 men and 31 women are physically incapable of work. The number of patients at present on parole within the grounds is 114, and 15 go on parole beyond the grounds.

It is not desirable, so soon after the date of the previous entry, to make any detailed comment on the condition of the establishment. It is sufficient to say that with the exception of the female side of the West House the unsatisfactory state of which is fully recognised, the Asylum was found in excellent order ; and there was evidence everywhere of the ability and success which distinguishes the administration.

On the first day of the visit a party of more than 350 patients, consisting chiefly of inmates of the West House, were taken to a picnic on the Braid Hills ; and by the accounts which they gave of the excursion it seems to have been thoroughly enjoyed. Such excursions are of great use in breaking the monotony inseparable from Asylum life ; and they cannot fail to improve both the physical and mental health of the patients.

A visit was made on the third day to the house at Cockenzie,

to which successive parties of patients are transferred during the summer months, to obtain change of scene, and the other benefits of seaside residence. The arrangements of the house differ in no respect from those of a comfortable private villa. The patients enjoy great freedom ; and in the mode of life which they lead they are relieved from the more irksome peculiarities of Asylum routine. At present 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies reside there. During the visit a party of 12 ladies and gentlemen from the Asylum arrived to tea. Besides the benefit of the excursion to those who had thus a pleasant afternoon drive, such occurrences supply useful and pleasant variety to the life of the villa residents.

The new entrance to the West House from the north has now been brought into use, and the patients will now be left in undisturbed occupation of the pleasure-garden on the south side of the building. Steps have been taken towards the enlargement of the laundry, which was mentioned in the preceding entry as having become necessary, the plans for the addition having been submitted to and approved by the Managers at their last meeting.

It becomes daily more and more evident that the institution is now unable to fulfil the functions of a District Asylum to the extent that it has hitherto done. The pressure upon it for the accommodation of pauper patients during the last two months has been even greater than during the earlier portion of the year. It is therefore urgently required that the relations of the institution to the parishes whose pauper lunatics it has hitherto accommodated should be seriously considered. The importance of the position which the Asylum holds as a charitable institution, in providing for the treatment of the less affluent patients belonging to the middle class of the community, was alluded to in the last entry ; and it is now obvious that the usefulness of the institution in this respect must be curtailed, and perhaps destroyed, if some measure is not adopted at once to relieve it of at least a portion of the pauper section of the patients. It is not to be supposed that the Managers will consent to relinquish this their most charitable function, and leave entirely unprovided for that class in the community which most requires their aid. The call to provide for that class is not becoming less, but more urgent ; and any reduc-

tion in the amount of provision now made could only be regarded as a public calamity. It is much to be wished, indeed, that it were very greatly increased.

The plan suggested in the preceding entry for dealing with the difficulty, by the erection of an Auxiliary District Asylum for the incurable and harmless class of pauper lunatics, presents very obvious advantages; and, for the reasons which are there given, it is to be hoped that this plan may be adopted.

The Books and Registers of the Asylum were examined, and were found, as usual, carefully and correctly kept.

(Signed) JOHN SIBBALD,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

C H A R G E.

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account	.	.	£104	8	0	
Less written off	.	.	5	15	9	
						£98 12 3
II. Patients Boards, per Board-books—						
			<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1880			£4,867	0	3	£4,515 1 3
Do. do. 30th June „			4,985	7	8	4,482 3 7
Do. do. 30th Sept. „			4,906	18	11	4,487 9 6
Do. do. 31st Dec. „			4,733	1	4	4,518 5 10
			£19,492	8	2	£18,003 0 2
						19,492 8 2
						£37,495 8 4
Add—Received from St Cuthbert's Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board as formerly			£12	18	3	
Received from City Parish do.			13	7	11	
						26 6 2
						£37,521 14 6
Deduct—Repaid for Patients last year.	.	.	49	9	4	
						37,472 5 2
Carry forward,	.		£37,570	17	5	

Brought forward, . . . £37,570 17 5

III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the House Superintendent and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1880	£413 12 0	£434 0 0	
Do. do. 30th June „	399 11 2	296 7 3	
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	365 8 8	436 15 1	
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	498 0 9	383 5 6	
	£1,676 12 7	£1,550 7 10	
		1,676 12 7	
			3,227 0 5

IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—

1. Price received for Pigs sold	£291 1 9	
Less paid for do. purchased	5 15 0	
	285 6 9	
2. Price received for Oats	48 2 9	
3. Do. received for Rags	30 0 0	
4. Do. received for Sundries	130 16 8	
		494 6 2

V. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks, Season 1880 213 5 6

VI. Claims under Fire Insurance Policies in respect of damage by fire 2 0 0

VII. Balance of this Account at 31st December 1880 3,846 11 6

Amount of the Charge £45,354 1 0

DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	5,085	13	11	9,275	18	8	14,361	12	7
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	234	8	10	1,856	4	8	2,090	13	6
III. Do. Fuel	281	4	6	783	4	6	1,064	9	0
IV. Do. Lighting	197	17	9	352	3	3	550	1	0
V. Do. Water and Washing materials	256	5	11	311	8	0	567	13	11
VI. Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments	91	3	3	201	17	1	293	0	4
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	113	1	7	169	12	7	282	14	2
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	17	6	4	158	2	8	175	9	0
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs	808	15	11	2,492	13	4	3,301	9	3
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	236	10	8	354	16	0	591	6	8
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	162	17	3	151	0	6	313	17	9
XII. Interests on Loans paid	464	1	0	1,533	5	11	1,997	6	11
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	599	0	3	398	4	8	997	4	11
XIV. Insurance Premiums	14	7	2	21	10	7	35	17	9
XV. Salaries and Wages	2,805	3	6	4,342	4	6	7,147	8	0
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	221	9	9	332	4	9	553	14	6
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	2,111	2	5	561	10	0	2,672	12	5
	13,700	10	0	23,296	1	8	36,996	11	8

Carry forward, £36,996 11 8

	Brought forward,	£36,996	11	8
XVIII. Special Expenditure on Craig House and East and West Houses, including Laundry		2,027	1	9
XIX. Purchase Price of Hawthorn Villa, including cost of Furnishings, &c.		1,400	4	10
XX. Debt paid off		400	0	0
XXI. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1880		139	7	3
XXII. Balance of this Account at 31st December 1879		4,390	15	6

Amount of Discharge equal to Charge . . . £45,354 1 0

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

INCOME—

I. Boards	£37,472	5	2
II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,227	0	5
III. Produce and Sundries sold	494	6	2
IV. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks	213	5	6
	<u>£41,406</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

EXPENDITURE—

I. Amount of Ordinary Disbursements as stated in Discharge of preceding Account	£36,996	11	8
II. Instalment to Sinking Fund	£1,810	0	0
Less—Interest on Debt under Special Statute 1851	387	3	4
	<u>1,422</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>
		<u>38,419</u>	<u>8</u> <u>4</u>
Surplus Ordinary Income		<u>£2,987</u>	<u>8</u> <u>11</u>

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 123 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 716 the Daily Average of the West House.

	East House.	West House.
I. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions, but exclusive of value of Vegetables supplied from Garden held to be covered by cost of Garden, No. X.)	£41 6 11	£12 19 1
II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	1 18 1	2 11 10
III. Fuel	2 5 8	1 1 10
IV. Lighting	1 12 2	0 9 10
V. Water and Washing materials	2 1 8	0 8 10
VI. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0 15 7	0 5 7
VII. Books, Stationery, &c.	0 18 4	0 4 9
VIII. Tobacco and Snuff	0 2 9	0 4 5
IX. Furnishings and Repairs	6 11 6	3 9 7
X. Garden and Grounds	1 18 5	0 9 11
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	1 6 5	0 4 2
XII. Interest on Debt	3 15 5	2 2 9
XIII. Feu-Duties and Stipend	4 17 4	0 11 1
XIV. Insurance and Premiums	0 2 4	0 0 7
XV. Salaries and Wages	22 16 1	6 1 3
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	1 16 0	0 9 3
Total Cost of Maintenance of each Patient during the Year, exclusive of Instalment to Sinking Fund and extra repairs	<u>£94 4 8</u>	<u>£31 14 9</u>

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1879 was	957
Do. ending 31st December 1880	999
Increase in 1880	<u>42</u>

The average Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st December 1879 was	£12 17 3
Do. ending 31st December 1880	14 7 6
Increase in 1880	<u>£1 10 3</u>

CONTRAST OF ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for the Year 1880
with the previous year.

1879.	INCOME.		1880.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
35,652 4 6	I. Boards		37,472 5 2
3,280 4 6	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients		3,227 0 5
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—		
279 18 0	1. Price received for Pigs		285 6 9
68 4 3	2. Do. for Wheat, Oats, &c.		48 2 9
114 9 0	3. Do. for Sundries		160 16 8
301 6 0	IV. Rent of Craighouse Grass Parks		213 5 6
39,696 6 3			41,406 17 3
			39,696 6 3
		Increase for 1880	1,710 11 0

1879.	EXPENDITURE.		1880.
£ s. d.	I. PROVISIONS.		£ s. d.
1,562 4 3	Loaves	77,985	1,827 15 6
116 4 4	Rolls	80,726	126 2 8
23 6 10	Biscuits	1,445 doz.	27 1 10
47 6 7	Shortbread and Currant Loaves		91 3 6
3,239 13 0	Butcher Meat	10,755 stones	3,629 9 10
243 15 0	Extract of Meat	524 lbs.	201 18 0
208 7 2	Preserved Meat	14,527 lbs.	335 13 5
159 5 0	Fish	16,886 „	174 12 11
214 5 9	Game and Fowl		257 11 1
1,047 18 10	Milk and Cream	29,604 gals.	1,185 13 10
80 2 9	Fresh Butter	1,064 lbs.	82 3 4
201 6 9	Tea	4,070 „	464 1 5
180 12 7	Coffee and Chicory	4,066 „	186 15 3
5 1 6	Cocoa	98 „	5 17 10
347 3 0	Raw Sugar	291 cwt.	413 15 3
8 17 0	Loaf Sugar	32½ „	50 6 1
874 17 5	Salt Butter	156½ „	953 17 9
55 0 6	Rice	50½ „	46 5 11
243 1 3	Cheese	149 „	295 9 3
22 17 1	Currants	8 „	14 6 11
32 19 5	Arrowroot	9¾ „	28 14 1
4 10 8	Sago	560 „	5 0 0
3 11 7	Pepper	66 „	1 8 4
54 17 6	Herrings	33½ barrels	55 5 6
169 10 2	Ham and Bacon	1819 lbs.	89 19 4
20 9 6	Mustard	469 „	26 0 10
28 0 0	Ketchup	50 dozen.	34 11 0
3 6 8	Treacle	207 lbs.	2 4 11
72 3 3	Fruit and Sundries		66 0 0
252 16 0	Oatmeal	158 bags.	285 4 0
9,393 11 4		Carry forward	10,964 9 7

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1879.			EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>			1880.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
9,393	11	4			Brought forward	10,964	9	7
99	2	7	Barley		72 „	101	9	3
50	7	6	Pease		98 cwt.	52	2	5
376	5	2	Eggs		9,660 doz.	479	15	7
23	6	8	Salt		193½ cwt.	25	17	8
633	9	5	Potatoes		3,192½ „	960	2	7
15	14	0	Carrots		136 „	25	3	0
426	9	11	Beer		23,642 gals.	466	13	9
180	0	0	Porter		83 barrels	216	16	6
112	9	0	Ale		41 „	113	8	0
77	3	5	Potash, Lemonade, &c.		1,022½ doz.	99	13	4
401	18	0	Wine		740 gals.	443	13	0
125	16	10	Whisky		210½ „	158	3	11
64	14	0	Brandy		45 „	55	18	9
11	12	9	Gin		17 „	11	16	3
3	7	1	Rum		6½ „	4	9	5
12	10	0	Vinegar		125 „	12	10	0
173	5	9	Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Super- intendent and Matron)			169	9	7
12,311	3	5				14,361	12	7
II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.								
151	10	8	Wincey		3,410½ yards	141	10	7
19	15	9	Flannel		643 „	36	16	9
113	8	7	Cotton		6,970 „	140	14	1
10	12	6	Muslin		481 „	13	1	9
38	0	3	Shawls		21 dozen	37	3	10
38	3	4	Dowlas		1,591¼ yards	53	13	5
75	6	6	Corduroy		408 „	28	4	6
44	11	8	Shirting		404½ „	15	13	2
290	16	1	Tweeds		1,197¼ „	155	16	10
50	13	9	Worsted		39 spl.	52	3	9
33	14	3	Socks and Stockings		73 dozen	54	15	0
71	3	10	Plaiding		1,076½ yards	101	0	1
186	19	0	Blankets		432 pair	208	15	0
136	4	0	Sheeting		2,702 yards	154	9	4
17	2	0	Quilts		98	21	16	0
46	17	4	Bed Tick		1,124 yards	47	2	9
66	6	9	Linen		937 „	46	15	10
25	12	4	Towelling		1,236¼ „	31	9	4
54	12	7	Canvas		2,015 „	49	5	3
5	5	0	Table Damask		66¾ „	11	6	6
46	7	6	Bed Covers		120	45	0	0
2	4	0	Toileting . . . . .		...	...	...	...
13	4	6	Toilet Covers		8 dozen	7	8	0
1	8	0	Tray Cloth		4 yards	0	11	0
5	18	6	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins		11¼ dozen	4	13	9
2	10	0	Glass Cloths		4 „	1	18	0
...	...	...	Glazed Lining		110 yards	2	1	9
4	10	8	Black Lasting		3½ „	4	17	6
...	...	...	Chintz		44 „	1	5	8
...	...	...	Wool Scarfs		6 dozen	6	4	3
1,522	0	4			Carry forward	1,375	19	8

CONTRAST of INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1879.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	1880.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,527 0 4	Brought forward	1,375 19 8
6 9 0	Stays 8 dozen	8 12 0
...	Ribbons 15 pieces	10 13 9
...	Lace 36 yards	0 2 3
...	Frilling 72 „	0 13 6
...	Straw Bonnets 2 dozen	1 17 0
...	Hats 12 „	7 13 0
155 17 5	Boots, Shoes, and Slippers . . . 670 pair	152 1 7
134 7 0	Leather for Shoes and Sundries . 1,230½ lbs.	122 17 10
86 12 10	Hair and Feathers	78 14 6
15 6 0	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	...
75 19 0	Cost of Making 206 suits	85 17 0
143 9 6	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimming, &c.	145 17 5
2,171 0 1		2,090 13 6
III. FUEL.		
1,004 7 1	Coal 2,204½ tons	1,064 9 0
IV. LIGHTING.		
519 10 11	Gas 2,782,000 feet	545 3 8
12 3 2	Candles 14 stone	4 17 4
531 14 1		550 1 0
V. WASHING MATERIALS.		
237 19 0	Water 13,288,000 gals	221 14 0
243 11 1	Soap 251½ cwt.	295 11 9
29 19 7	Soda 117¾ „	26 5 0
21 12 4	Starch 10 „	24 3 2
533 2 0		567 13 11
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.		
237 18 3	Drugs	260 10 2
29 16 2	Surgical Instruments	11 10 2
6 6 0	Medical Fees	21 0 0
274 0 5		293 0 4
VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		
63 7 4	Books	50 5 3
85 10 10	Stationery	93 5 1
13 17 4	Bookbinding	14 4 4
121 7 8	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements .	124 19 6
284 3 2		282 14 2
VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.		
201 11 6		175 9 0

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1879.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	1880.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
280 4 6	Ironmongery	268 18 11
165 19 0	Furniture	434 16 7
337 5 3	Crockery	407 4 8
390 18 4	Carpets, Matting, &c.	280 7 1
88 4 11	Brushes and Door Mats	93 17 4
101 7 7	Cutlery, Combs, &c.	72 12 7
81 7 2	Glass	71 17 0
87 16 11	Oils and Varnish	116 6 7
40 6 0	Corks	37 13 0
12 15 10	Metal Castings	103 19 11
94 8 3	Wood for Repairs	115 1 7
403 0 11	Painter Work	314 18 4
116 2 5	Plumber do.	95 4 4
111 17 6	Tinplate, Wire, &c.	92 7 2
20 16 9	Rope and Twine	20 3 10
23 0 5	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	45 13 2
49 18 3	Baskets, &c.	45 7 1
23 9 4	Indiarubber Goods	47 1 11
24 5 0	Musical Instruments	106 4 0
11 19 1	Paving and Road Metal	31 4 10
26 8 6	Venetian Blinds	18 9 6
...	Wheelbarrows	21 15 0
23 1 9	Lawn Mower	16 6 2
0 10 0	Repairing Fire Apparatus	2 0 3
394 16 1	Sundries disbursed by House Superintendent	441 18 5
6 12 10	Coffin Cloth . . . . .	...
2,916 12 7		3,301 9 3
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
171 1 1	Plants, Seeds, &c.	303 14 1
43 4 10	Manure	48 4 0
4 6 0	Pigs' Meat	10 11 0
214 4 6	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do.	228 17 7
432 16 5		591 6 8
	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	
14 17 10	County Rates	18 19 5
54 1 5	Property Tax	47 10 1
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
17 8 9	House Duty	27 0 0
56 5 0	Burgh Rates	51 5 0
94 2 1	Poor and School Rates	121 3 11
25 0 0	Road Assessment	25 0 0
2 12 6	Assessed Taxes	2 5 0
...	Statute Labour Assessment	2 5 0
1 5 0	Public Water Rate	18 5 0
0 9 1	Heritors' Assessment . . . . .	...
266 6 0		313 17 9
	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.	
2,127 12 6		1,997 6 11

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1879.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	1880.
£ s. d.	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	£ s. d.
959 4 4	Feu Duties	956 14 2
17 7 0	Stipend	40 10 9
976 11 4		997 4 11
34 8 0	XIV. INSURANCE.	35 17 9
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
1,000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	1,000 0 0
311 4 6	Three Assistant Physicians	320 0 0
130 0 0	Chaplain	130 0 0
200 0 0	House Superintendent	200 0 0
100 0 0	Gardener	102 10 0
100 0 0	Storekeeper	140 0 0
500 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	500 0 0
50 0 0	Auditor	50 0 0
101 13 6	Matron of East House	100 0 0
80 0 0	Do. West House	80 0 0
35 10 0	Do. Craig House	55 0 0
4,257 2 10	Attendants' Wages	4,469 18 0
6,865 10 10		7,147 8 0
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
28 6 7	Advertising	21 14 8
58 5 5	Cab Hires	56 16 11
2 0 0	Freight of Tea	3 16 4
79 7 4	Law Expenses	147 13 6
95 15 1	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c.	104 16 9
55 2 0	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.	54 4 1
18 16 5	Sundries	44 11 6
...	Expenses connected with opposition to Suburban Railway Bill	120 0 9
337 12 10		553 14 6
2,543 1 4	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom same are charged	2,672 12 5

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1880 with the previous Year.

1879.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1880.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
118,164 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	124,609 lbs.	6,445 lbs.	...
11,130 "	Australian Meat . . .	12,594 "	1,464 "	...
22,051 "	Oxheads . . .	22,397 "	346 "	...
3,497 "	Ham . . .	4,135 "	638 "	...
1,245 doz.	Biscuits . . .	1,445 doz.	200 doz.	...
76,909 "	Loaves . . .	77,985 "	1,076 "	...
74,379 "	Rolls . . .	80,726 "	6,347 "	...
41,176 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	43,522 lbs.	2,346 lbs.	...
10,026 "	Flour . . .	10,256 "	230 "	...
17,759 "	Barley . . .	18,871 "	1,112 "	...
10,728 "	Pease . . .	11,326 "	598 "	...
5,748 "	Whole Rice . . .	5,267 "	...	481 lbs.
4,124 "	Tea . . .	4,336 "	212 "	...
3,830 "	Coffee . . .	3,950 "	120 "	...
29,566 "	Raw Sugar . . .	31,508 "	1,942 "	...
2,046 "	Loaf Sugar . . .	4,186 "	2,140 "	...
993 "	Fresh Butter . . .	1,075 "	82 "	...
15,995 "	Salt Butter . . .	17,543 "	1,548 "	...
16,454 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	19,569 gals.	3,115 gals.	...
10,747 "	Skimmed Milk . . .	10,201 "	...	546 gals.
16,565 lbs.	Cheese . . .	16,969 lbs.	...	496 lbs.
8,035 doz.	Eggs . . .	9,796 doz.	1,761 doz.	...
20,832 lbs.	Salt . . .	20,384 lbs.	...	448 lbs.
1,663 "	Currants . . .	1,798 "	135 lbs.	...
1,023 "	Starch . . .	996 "	...	27 lbs.
13,008 "	Soda . . .	14,324 "	1,316 lbs.	...
24,575 "	Soap . . .	25,535 "	960 "	...
22,804 gals.	Beer . . .	23,937 gals.	1,133 gals.	...
690 bolls	Potatoes . . .	751 bolls	61 bolls	...

CONTRAST of VALUE OF STOCK on hand in Stores at 31st December
1880 with the previous year.

1879.		1880.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
853 6 1	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	928 0 2	74 14 1	...
535 3 7	House Furnishings . . .	533 17 10	...	1 5 9
307 12 11	Male Clothing . . .	256 8 3	...	51 4 8
162 2 9	Female do. . .	170 7 6	8 4 9	...
256 10 0	Ironmongery . . .	247 10 3	...	8 19 9
140 0 0	Pigs, as per valuation . . .	150 0 0	10 0 0	...
110 0 0	Wheat, Oats, and Hay . . .	120 0 0	10 0 0	...
2,364 15 4	Total for 1880 . . .	2,406 4 0	102 18 10	61 10 2
	Total for 1879 . . .	2,364 15 4		102 18 10
	Increase . . .	41 8 8		41 8 8

STATE OF DEBT due by the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE
INSANE, as at 31st December 1880.

I. DEBT under SPECIAL STATUTE 1851.

Colonel Henry Yule's Marriage Contract Trustees.	.	.	.	£3,700	0	0
Governors of Cauvin's Hospital	.	.	.	3,000	0	0
Judicial Factor on Dr and Mrs Aitons' Estate	.	.	.	625	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£7,325	0	0

II. DEBT on SECURITY of the ASYLUM PROPERTY, and also under
LUNACY (SCOTLAND) ACT 1866.

Charity Committee	.	.	.	.	£2,400	0	0
Do.	.	.	.	.	6,450	0	0
Do.	.	.	.	.	400	0	0
Trinity House of Leith Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,500	0	0
Mr and Mrs Syms' Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	.	750	0	0
Mr and Mrs George Shepherds' Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	.	750	0	0
Charles E. Robertson, Esq.	.	.	.	.	2,150	0	0
Mrs William Carstairs	.	.	.	.	500	0	0
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Executors	.	.	.	.	600	0	0
Miss C. A. Cadell's Trustees	.	.	.	.	700	0	0
James G. Bell's Curator Bonis	.	.	.	.	500	0	0
Dr James Andrew's Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,400	0	0
Surgeons' Widows' Fund Trustees of Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Misses Yule	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Misses Chambers' Curator	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
General David Simpson	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Sir George Udny Yule, C.B.	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0

£24,100 0 0

Trinity House of Leith Trustees—Craig House	£2,000	0	0
Miss C. Pringle's Trustees	Do.	2,550	0 0
Francis C. Seton's Trustees	Do.	1,900	0 0
Dr James Andrew's Trustees	Do.	1,350	0 0
Captain Robert Thomson	Do.	700	0 0
Wm. John Scott's Trustees	Do.	2,500	0 0

11,000 0 0

35,100 0 0

£,42,425 0 0

Add Balance on the foregoing Account

3,846 11 6

£46,271 11 6

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, separating the Capital from the Revenue, and showing the operation of the Sinking Fund under the Statute, from 31st December 1879 to 31st December 1880.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

CHARGE.

Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1879	.	.	.	£31,248	6	6½
Arrears of Boards, etc., at Do.	.	.	.	104	8	0
Patients' Boards during 1880	.	.	.	37,472	5	2
Extra Accounts Do.	.	.	.	3,227	0	5
Produce Sold Do.	.	.	.	494	6	2
Rents of Craig House Parks for 1880	.	.	.	213	5	6
				<hr/> £72,759 11 9½		

DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Disbursements during 1880	.	.	£34,999	4	9
Instalment to Sinking Fund	.	.	1,810	0	0
Interest on Debt secured under Lunacy (Scotland)					
Act 1866	.	.	1,610	3	7
Arrears at 31st December 1880	.	.	139	7	3
Do. wiped off since 31st December 1879	.	.	5	15	9
				38,564	11 4
Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1880				£34,195	0 5½

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

CHARGE.

Loans received on security of Asylum Property during 1880	.	£2,000	0	0
Sums received on account of Capital Do.	.	2	0	0
				<hr/> £2,002 0 0

DISCHARGE.

Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1879	.	£38,077	17	9½
Sums expended on new Buildings (including purchase of Hawthorn Villa, Cockenzie) during 1880	.	3,427	6	7
				<hr/> 41,505 4 4½
Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1880	.	£39,503	4	4½

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

CHARGE.

Balance due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1879	.	£2,438	15	9
One Year's Instalment	.	1,810	0	0
				<hr/> £4,248 15 9

DISCHARGE.

Interest paid on Debt secured under Special Statute during 1880	.	£387	3	4
Statutory Debt paid off during 1880	.	2,400	0	0
				<hr/> 2,787 3 4
Balance due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1880	.	£1,461	12	5

CONDENSED VIEW OF FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

Balance due by Capital	.	.	.	.	.	£39,503	4	4½
Balance at credit of Sinking Fund	.	.	.	£1461	12	5		
Do. Do. of Revenue	.	.	.	34,195	0	5½		
							35,656	12 10½
Balance at 31st December 1880, as brought out in foregoing Account,						£3,846	11	6

A B S T R A C T
OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
WITH THE
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE
FOR THE YEAR 1880.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1879, . . .	£237	14	3
II. One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax	408	10	5
III. Donations received from the following—			
Mrs Barrett	£15	0	0
Mrs M. S. Knapp	2	0	0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.	1	0	0
		18	0
Amount of the Charge,	£664	4	8

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement Patients' Boards during the year	£514	6	7
II. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1880	149	18	1
Amount of the Discharge	£664	4	8

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1880.

I. Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum	£9,250	0	0
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands, as above	149	18	1
	£9,399	18	1

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom same are charged.

	Quarters ending—			
	Dec. 31, 1879.	March 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1880.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charles Jenner and Company, Drapers	100 15 5	39 12 1	44 2 11	65 12 10
Scott, Croall, and Sons, Cab-hirers .	62 5 7	45 13 3	66 1 10	87 5 7
William Cownie, Clothier . . .	158 16 2	133 12 2	127 11 1	122 18 6
James Steel, Shoemaker . . .	51 3 8	66 9 8	50 13 9	52 7 4
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper . . .	38 16 6	24 9 11	39 7 0	11 13 9
J. Allan and Son, Bootmakers . .	8 2 0	4 0 9	7 17 0	8 19 6
M'Laren, Son, and Company, Drapers	18 1 3	8 1 10	12 15 5	8 7 8
Wilson and Nelson, Drapers . . .	16 7 2	... ..	8 5 3	16 12 0
Taylor and Turnbull, Clothiers . .	16 1 9	15 8 0	22 13 0	33 12 3
Sundries paid by House Superintendent	181 16 5	170 16 5	334 11 8	136 17 7
Do. paid by Matron	45 9 11	65 0 7	69 5 4	74 0 8
	697 15 10	573 4 8	783 4 3	618 7 8

East House, £2,111 2 5

West House, 561 10 0

£2,672 12 5

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

1. Mason Work of Laundry,	£600 0 0
2. Joiner Work of do.	250 0 0
3. Slater Work of do.	50 0 0
4. Clerk of Works of do.	39 1 8
5. Plaster Work of do.	297 0 1
6. Painter Work at East and West Houses,	500 0 0
7. Hot-water Apparatus for East and West Houses,	37 17 0
8. Clerk of Works,	3 3 0
9. Architect,	250 0 0

£2,027 1 9

East House, £388 3 9

West House, 1,638 18 0

£2,027 1 9

PURCHASE of HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE, and Expenses
connected therewith.

1880.

April 9,	Paid Mr and Mrs A. Donaldson price of Hawthorn Villa,	£850	0	0
" "	Paid do. price of Furniture, per valuation,	161	14	5
" "	Paid half expense of Disposition,	9	0	4
" "	Paid Scott Moncrieff and Trail, W.S., commission on purchase price,	4	5	0
" "	Paid Andrew Wilson, Mason, for erecting Boundary Walls,	44	0	0
" 13,	Paid Adam Donaldson, Joiner, for Work,	3	12	0
July 8,	Paid William Adams, Upholsterer, for Furniture,	39	8	6
" 13,	Paid Thomas M'Walter, Joiner, to account of Contract,	70	0	0
Aug. 16,	Paid R. Sandilands, Plumber, to account,	4	6	5
" 23,	Paid Thomas Hall, Painter, to account,	68	2	2
" "	Paid William Finlay and Son, Upholsterers, for Furniture,	67	16	3
Oct. 6,	Paid Royal Blind Asylum for Screens,	3	4	9
Dec. 1,	Paid Thomas M'Walter, Joiner, balance of Contract,	74	15	0
		<hr/> £1400 4 10		

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1880.

 The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

I. TAILORS.

Making	7 jackets, at 3s. 6d.,	£1	4	6
„	6 pairs tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.,	1	1	0
„	15 „ cord trousers, at 1s. 6d.,	1	2	6
„	233 flannels, at 1s.,	11	13	0
„	396 pairs drawers, at 1s.,	19	16	0
„	526 bonnets, at 5d.,	10	19	2
„	350 stocks at 5d.,	7	5	10
„	1 tweed great coat,	0	10	0
Bed sheets, quilts, canvas dresses, bags, &c.,		2	5	0
Repairs (including carpets making),		120	11	4
New work and repairs for private individuals,		1	0	0
		<hr/> £177 8 4		

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making	89 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.,	£24	9	6
„	1 „ „ „ at 6s. 6d.,	0	6	6
„	179 „ women's shoes, at 3s.,	26	17	0
„	17 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d.,	2	19	6
„	173 „ braces at 4d.,	2	17	8
„	30 key belts, at 3d.,	0	7	6
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes,		76	5	3
		<hr/> 134 2 11		

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,		£199	2	9
Do. do. for Eastern Department,		50	3	5
Do. do. for workshops and garden,		35	10	6
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,		1	14	2
		<hr/> 286 10 10		
	Carry forward,	£598	2	1

Brought forward, £598 2 1

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair mattresses and feather pillows, straw palliases, covering chairs, canvas frames, strapping, &c.; also remaking, altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto for Western Department,				£100	5	6
Do.	do.	for Eastern Department,		38	8	9
				<hr/>		
				138	14	3

V. PRINTERS.

Receipt book for wages, contracts for provisions, butcher meat, milk, &c.; inventories, attendants' pass cards, night attendants' returns, laundry lists, daily record, cards and bills for concerts, warrants, annual report, etc.,							111	3	0
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,	£126	16	7
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	52	12	4
Tin goods made for store,	21	3	6
	<hr/>		
	200	12	5

VII. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up tables, dining and drawing-room chairs, wardrobes, presses with shelving, &c., boxes, wash-hand stands, mantelpieces, glass doors, pailings, shelving, laying new flooring, linings, fitting up theatre, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, &c., in Western Department,	£200	1	4
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements,	14	9	3
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	69	8	8
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,	11	2	0
Amount for Coffins,	1	14	0
			<hr/>
			296 15 3

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department,				£82	12	5
Do.	do.	in Eastern Department,		23	8	6
Do.	do.	in miscellaneous buildings,		14	6	0
				<hr/>		
					120	6 11
				<hr/>		
				£1465	13	11

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
532 Gingham, print, and winsey dresses at 3s 6d	93	2	0	Brought forward,	257	19	3
37 Linen check dresses 2s 0d	3	14	0	152 Pairs socks knit. at 0s 6d	3	15	6
16 Muslin dresses ... 4s 6d	3	12	0	94 Pairs do. refooted ... 0s 4d	1	11	4
52 Stuff dresses 6s 0d	15	12	0	396 Pairs blankets 0s 4d	6	12	0
566 Cotton chemises ... 0s 8d	18	17	4	164 Bed-covers 0s 1d	0	13	8
359 Flannel do. ... 0s 9d	5	19	8	52 Counterpanes 0s 1d	0	4	4
346 Bed-gowns 0s 6d	8	13	0	92 Table cloths 0s 2d	0	15	4
18 Long bed-gowns ... 1s 0d	0	18	0	24 Table covers 0s 2d	0	4	0
120 Caps 0s 5d	2	10	0	108 Buff blinds 0s 3d	1	7	0
36 Dress caps 0s 5d	0	15	0	11 Set window curtains 1s 6d	0	16	6
184 Bonnets and hats trimmed 0s 6d	4	12	0	8 Vallances 1s 0d	0	8	0
477 Plaidg. petticoats ... 0s 4d	7	19	0	5 Sofa covers 1s 0d	0	5	0
163 Coloured do. ... 0s 4d	2	14	4	4 Couch do. 1s 6d	0	6	0
64 Flannel do. ... 0s 5d	1	6	8	64 Toilet do. 0s 2d	0	10	8
28 Cotton do. ... 0s 5d	0	11	8	110 Muslin screens 0s 1d	0	9	2
54 Pairs drawers 0s 6d	1	7	0	4 Set bed curtains ... 1s 6d	0	6	0
27 Slip bodices 0s 4d	0	9	0	7 Easy chair covers ... 1s 0d	0	7	0
511 Striped shirts ... 0s 10d	21	5	10	3 Shawls knitted ... 3s 6d	0	10	6
26 White do. 1s 3d	1	12	6	27 Chair covers 0s 1½d	0	3	4½
7 Night do. 1s 0d	0	7	0	1 Piano do. 1s 6d	0	1	6
79 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	1	19	6	1 Bath do. 0s 6d	0	0	6
300 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d	7	10	0	4 Bracket do. 0s 3d	0	1	0
1342 Linen sheets 0s 2d	11	3	8	3 Side-board covers ... 1s 0d	0	3	0
167 Cotton do. 0s 2d	1	7	10	3 Ottoman do. ... 1s 6d	0	4	6
830 Pillow slips 0s 2d	6	18	0	7 Sofa cushions 0s 3d	0	1	9
14 Bolster do. 0s 3d	0	3	6	198 Pillow cases 0s 3d	2	9	6
354 Roller towels 0s 0½d	0	14	9	11 Bolster do. 0s 4d	0	3	8
516 Hand do. 0s 0½d	1	1	6	122 Handkerchiefs 0s 0½d	0	5	1
332 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 6d	8	6	0	65 Tea bags 0s 0½d	0	2	8½
42 Women's aprons ... 0s 5d	0	17	6	179 Pairs shoes bound ... 0s 2d	1	9	10
420 Check aprons 0s 1d	1	15	0	153 Mattresses 0s 10d	6	7	6
312 Pairs stockgs. knit. ... 0s 9d	11	14	0	264 Palliasses 0s 8d	8	16	0
340 Pairs stockings refooted 0s 6d	8	10	0	54 Straw bags 0s 4d	0	18	0
				10 Stair carpets 0s 2d	0	1	8
				2000 Dusters 0s 0¼d	2	1	8
Carry forward,	£257	19	3		£300	12	6

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4628 Striped shirts at 1d	19	5	8	Brought forward,	102	3	8
1248 White & regatta shirts 1d	5	4	0	54 Caps . . . at 0½d	0	2	3
468 Woollen do. 1d	1	19	0	5,740 Sheets . . . 1d	23	18	4
156 Night do. 1d	0	13	0	1,474 Pillow slips 1d	6	2	10
4640 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	19	6	8	38 Dowlas aprons ... 1d	0	3	2
2080 Flannel jackets 1d	8	13	4	74 Table cloths 1d	0	6	2
2808 Cotton chemises 1d	11	14	0	1,274 Pairs blankets ... 1d	5	6	2
1504 Flannel do. 1d	6	5	4	16,872 Pairs stockings ... 0½d	35	3	0
2132 Plaiding petticoats ... 1d	8	17	8	312 Check aprons 0½d	0	13	0
320 Flannel do. ... 1d	1	6	8	136 Counterpanes 0½d	0	5	8
794 Coloured do. ... 1d	3	6	2	94 Bed covers 0½d	0	3	11
1233 Gowns 2d	10	15	6	156 Collars 0½d	0	6	6
841 Bedgowns 1d	3	10	1	172 Roller towels 0½d	0	7	2
96 Slip bodices 1d	0	8	0	36 Table napkins ... 0½d	0	1	6
223 Pairs cotton drawers ... 1d	0	18	7				
Carry forward,	£102	3	8		£175	3	4

Mrs MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*

Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.

9 Night gowns.	6 Pairs cotton stockings.	18 Trimming sewed.
9 Chemises.	90 Aprons.	8 Knitted shawls.
6 Pairs drawers.	12 Habit shirts.	100 Quilts.
20 Coloured petticoats.	2 Pairs slippers sewed.	200 Dusters.
20 Flannel do.	2 Pairs do. embroid.	40 Table cloths.
16 Flannel underdresses.	20 Worsted work.	204 Table napkins.
14 Pairs worsted stockings.	14 Knitting.	330 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

60 Gowns.	2090 Pairs worsted stockgs	60 Pairs blankets.
5 Shawls.	100 Pairs cotton do.	120 Pillow slips.
100 Night gowns.	110 Aprons.	100 Towels.
18 Night caps.	14 Pocket handkerchiefs	12 Sofa covers.
108 Chemises.	52 Slip bodices.	20 Chair do.
60 Pairs drawers.	12 Pairs stays.	60 Toilet do.
50 Coloured petticoats.	10 Habit shirts.	45 Table cloths.
38 Flannel do.	286 Shirts.	65 Table napkins.
200 Flannel underdresses.	80 Quilts.	

C. F. BROWN, *Matron.*