

**Eighty-eighth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :
For the year 1900.**

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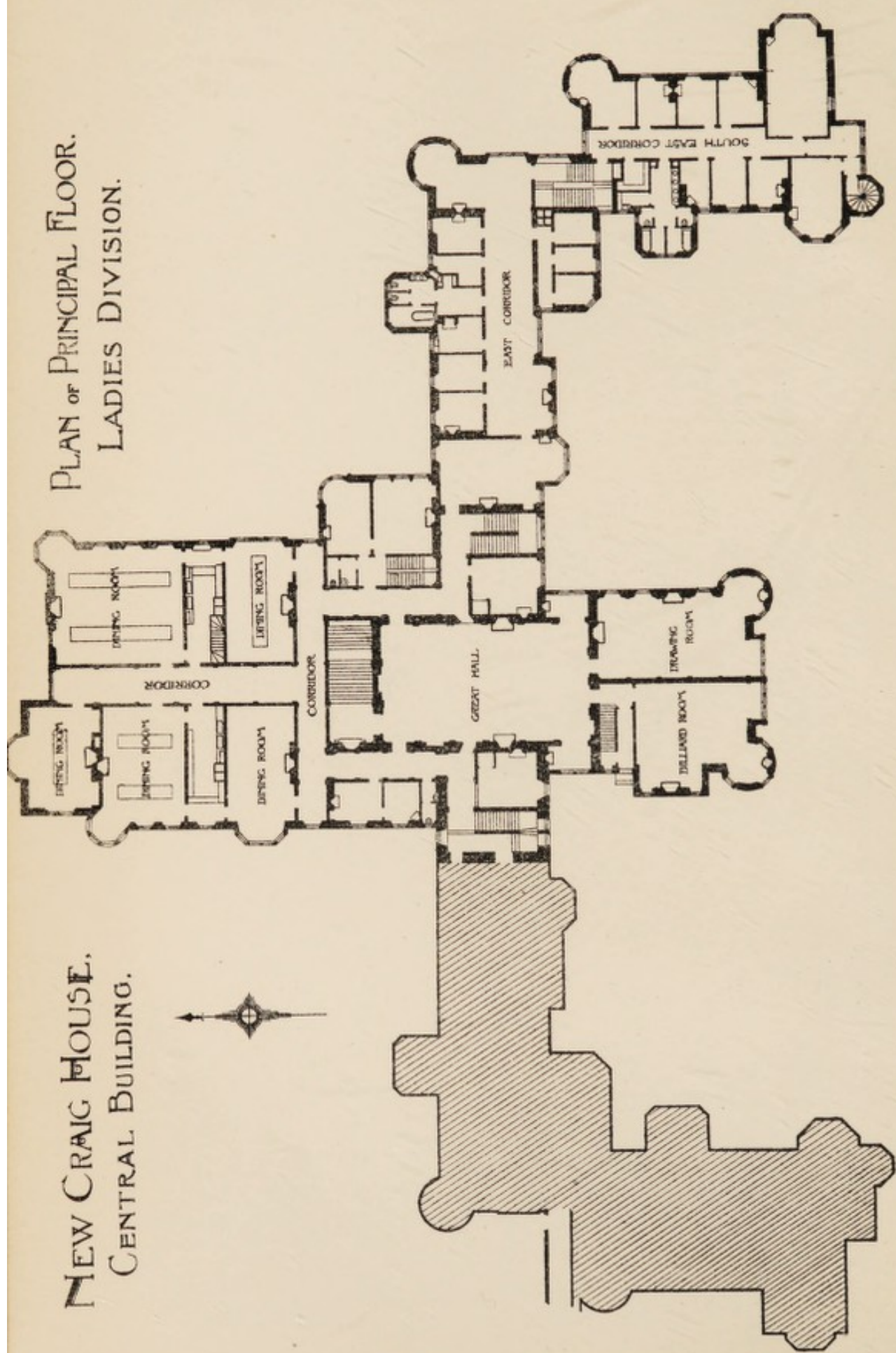
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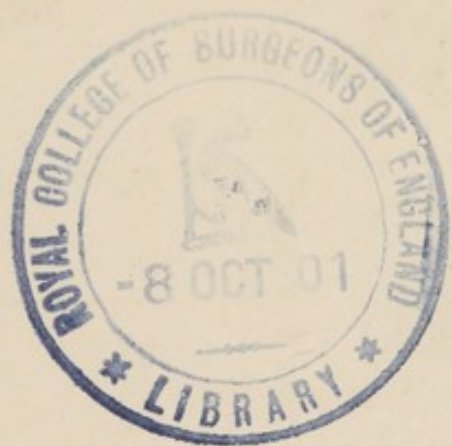
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PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
LADIES DIVISION.

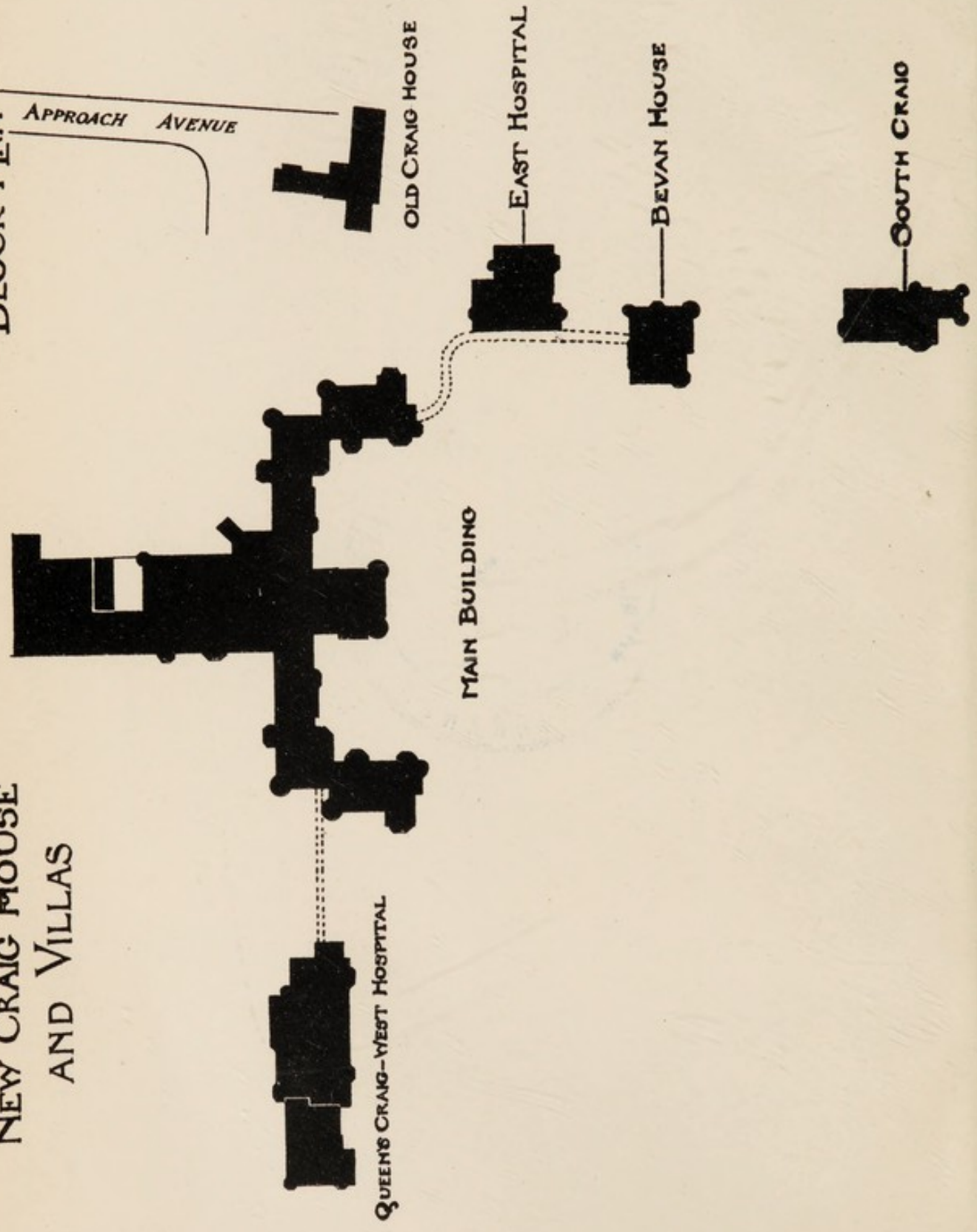


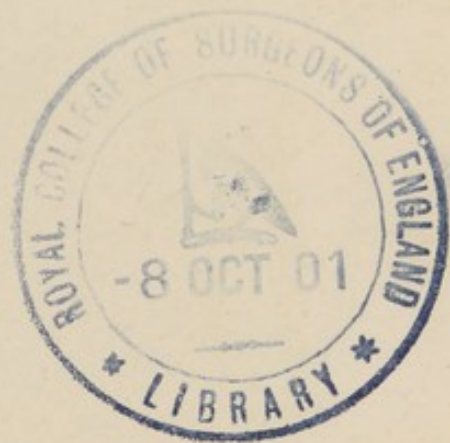
NEW CRAIG HOUSE.
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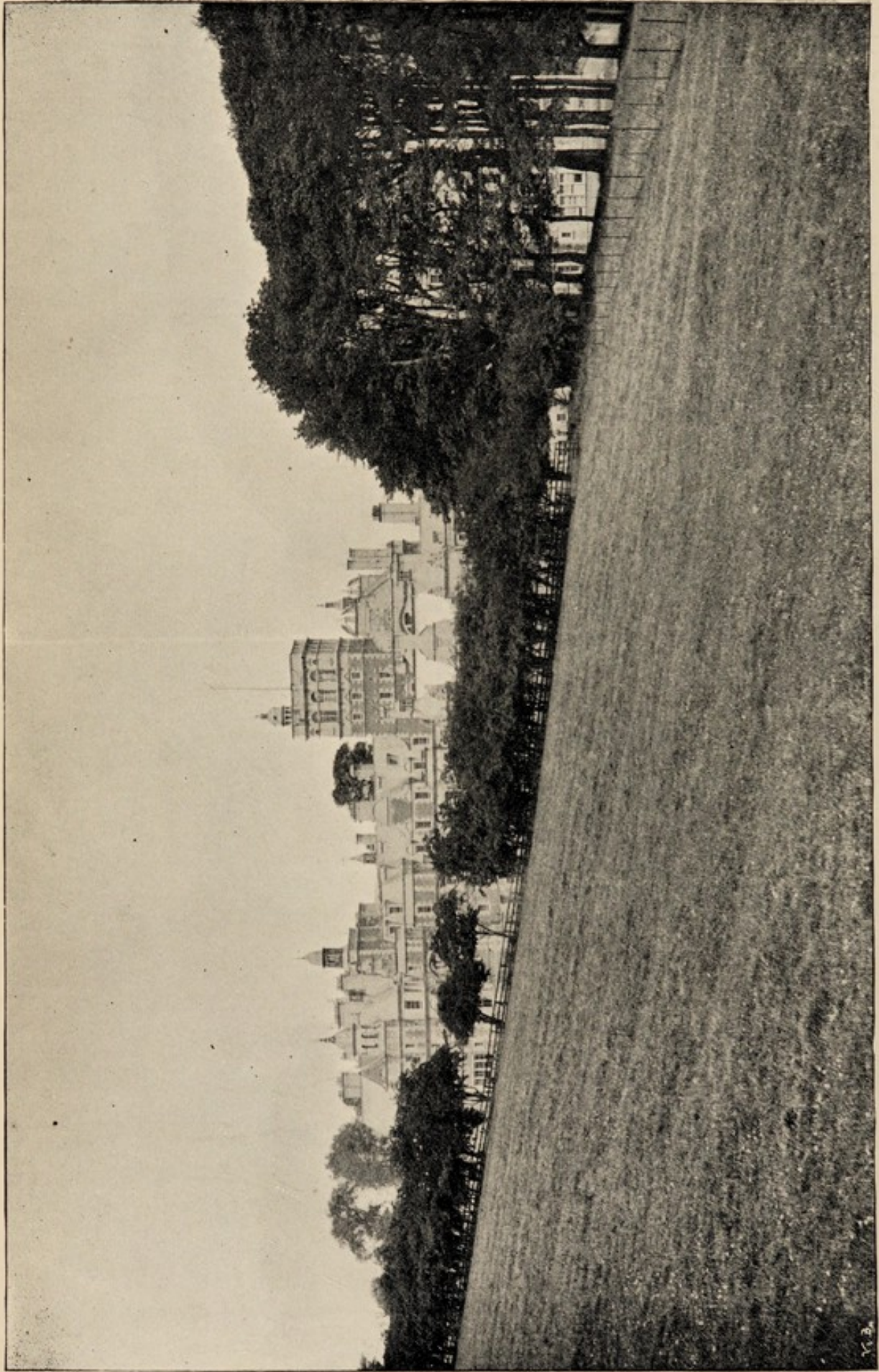


NEW CRAIG HOUSE AND VILLAS

BLOCK PLAN

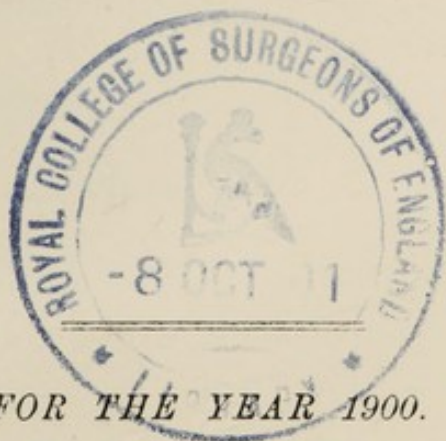






CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRE—GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

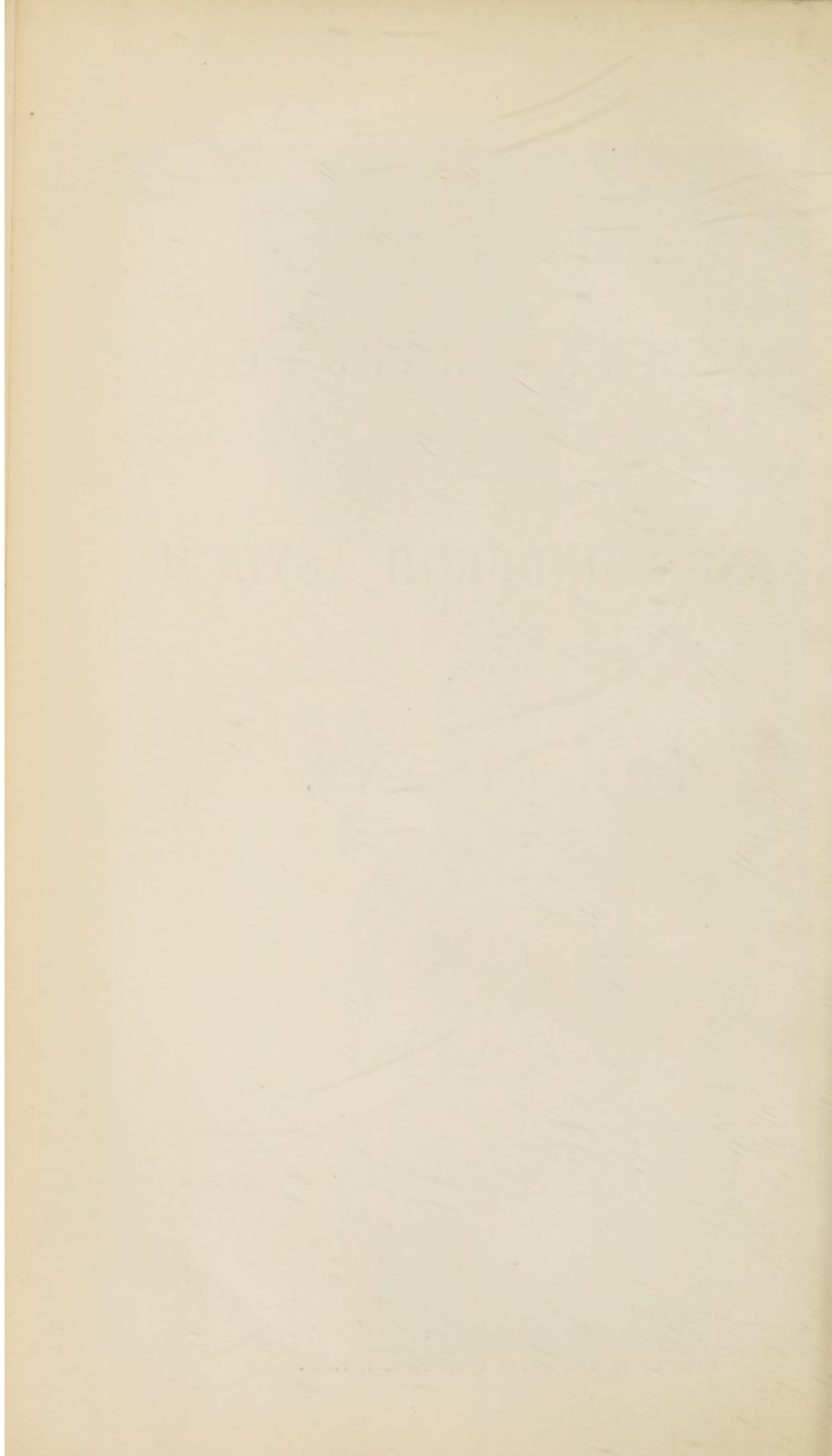
EIGHTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR 1900.

MORNINGSIDE :
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.


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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR THE INSANE.

Patron—The King.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1901.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR ALEX. CHRISTISON, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.
SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.
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 His Majesty's Signet.
Members of Parliament for the City.

Member of Parliament for the County
Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Principal of the University of Edin.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex off.*).
Sir Alex. Christison, Bart.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.
Richard Clark, Esq.
Major-General Patrick Carfrae Dal-
mahoy.
J. Ogilvie Kemp, Esq., Advocate.
John Philp Wood, Esq., LL.D.
Professor John Rankine, K.C.

John Findlay, Esq.
Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff
of the Lothians and Peebles.
Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq.
Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.
Sir Ludovic J. Grant, Bart.
George W. Balfour, Esq., M.D.,
LL.D.
William Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.

Chairman of the Board—Sheriff Rutherford.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Dr. G. W. Balfour. Dr P. Heron Watson. Professor John Wyllie.

David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*
Robert Scott-Moncrieff, W.S., *Assistant Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

C. C. EASTERBROOK, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.).

J. M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.

G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B., C.M.

W. M. OGILVIE, M.B., C.M.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER.

MISS E. MARY PETER.

MISS SPENCE.

MISS MILNE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

W. HARRY HUNTER, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

J. A. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN JEFFREY, M.B., Ch.B.

J. M. DUPONT.

J. H. THORNLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

T. D. MACLAREN, M.B., Ch.B.

A. T. GAVIN.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

General DALMAHOY.

Dr BALFOUR.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr CAMPBELL.

Mr KEMP.

Mr WOOD.

Mr HOWDEN, *Convener.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Professor RANKINE.

Mr CLARK.

Mr FINDLAY.

Mr CARTER.

Professor RANKINE, *Convener.*

LAW COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Professor RANKINE.

Mr WOOD.

Mr KEMP.

Professor RANKINE, *Convener.*

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Sir ALEXANDER CHRISTISON.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr CAMPBELL.

Mr WOOD.

Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON, *Convener.*



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MORNINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE,

QUEEN'S CRAIG, SOUTH CRAIG,

and HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE.

RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND RATES OF BOARD FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Forms of Admission, &c., can be obtained at the Asylum, or by Post from Dr Loutsro, Physician-Superintendent, addressing to his private residence, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh.
2. Before a Patient can be permanently treated in the Asylum, two Medical Certificates, and a Sheriff's Warrant (obtained by applying at Sheriff-Clerk's Office, George IV. Bridge, or at any local Sheriff) are needed.
3. In any case of Urgency, a "Certificate of Emergency," granted by the Family Doctor, by one of the Physicians of the Asylum, or any other Medical Man, with a request signed by a relative or other person having any *bond fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form) are sufficient for the detention and treatment of the Patient for three days, during which time the ordinary papers can be filled up.
4. No publicity whatever is implied in getting the Sheriff's Order, or other proceedings connected with the admission of a Patient. The documents are private and confidential, and no publicity as to individual Patients is implied in the term "Public" or "Royal" Asylum. Such terms simply mean that the Asylum is a Chartered Corporation under the management of a Statutory Board, who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity.
5. In the case of Private Patients, the Asylum Officials will obtain the Sheriff's Order, when all the other documents are complete.
6. The Form of Written Obligation for Payment of Board must be signed by a responsible person before or on the admission of every Patient.
7. Trained Attendants will be sent to bring Patients to the Asylum whenever required, free of charge in Edinburgh, and elsewhere at a fixed charge of 5s. each, if under half a day employed, or 10s. per day, besides travelling expenses. It is desirable in most cases that a relative should accompany the Attendants to the Asylum.

8. Dr. CROUSTON can often send Trained Attendants for the care of Patients in their own homes, for short periods, at fixed charges by the Institution.

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr. D. SCOTT MORCREE, W.S., 28 Rutland Square) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

10. Private Patients must be provided with suitable Clothing sufficient for "wash and wear." Some Patients of destructive and uncleanly habits need a large supply of Clothing.

11. Patients in Craig House, or any of the Villas (Higher Class Departments), may be visited any day, except on Sundays, at suitable hours. Patients in the West House may be visited on Wednesdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and on alternate Saturdays between 4.30 and 5.30 P.M., by writing for a special order from Dr. CROUSTON.

12. Voluntary Patients can be admitted to all departments, as provided for by law (29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 51, Sect. XV.), by application to Dr. CROUSTON.

13. Before a Patient is sent to the Institution, it is requested that Dr. CROUSTON be communicated with.

14. A fortnight's Notice must be given to Dr. CROUSTON before the removal of a Patient; but in special circumstances this may be dispensed with by him.

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

* Lowest Rate..... £31 a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
 * INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT..... £42 " " " "

CRAIG HOUSE.†

£105 a Year.
£150 " "
£200 " "
£250 " "
£300 " "
£350 " "
£400 " "
£500 " "

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE, AND QUEEN'S CRAIG,

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

* A Presentation from one of the Original Subscribers to the Funds of the Corporation reduces each of these rates by £5, and in special circumstances, when a Patient has been in a respectable position, but has neither sufficient means to pay a suitable Board, nor friends in a position to assist him, the Managers may grant an abatement of Board, paying the difference out of funds placed at their disposal for the relief of necessitous cases, and supported by public subscription. Application may be made to the Treasurer.

† This and the Mansion-House and Villas stand in their own grounds of 62 acres, in which is included the Summit of Easter Craiglockhart Hill, with access by Morningside Drive, to the east end of which there is approach by car or by suburban trains to Morningside Road Station.





CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1900.

*Presented to the Statutory Annual Meeting of the Corporation,
held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday,
25th February 1901.*

BEFORE submitting to the Corporation a report of their proceedings in connection with the Asylum for the year 1900, the Managers desire to make reference to the loss which they have sustained since their last statutory meeting through the death, on the 22nd of January 1901, of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who had for the long period of sixty years graciously permitted the Corporation to look to her as their Patroness. The honour thus conferred upon the institution dates from 28th January 1841, when intimation was also made that the Queen and the Prince Consort had each given a donation to the Asylum Building Fund. It is interesting to note that, when Her Majesty thus honoured the Asylum, the number of patients then under treatment was only thirty-nine, and the amount received for patients' board during the year 1841 was only £2105.

On the death of their illustrious and much-loved Patroness, the Managers, by minute dated 31st January 1901, unanimously resolved to present to His Majesty King Edward VII. an address of sympathy, coupled with an expression of loyalty on the part of the Corporation to His Majesty's person and family. The address, sealed with the Corporation seal and subscribed by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch as Governor of the Corporation, and by Sheriff Rutherford as Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers, was transmitted to His Majesty through Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Managers have the painful duty of recording other losses sustained by the institution during the past year, through the deaths of Sir Douglas Maclagan, and of Sir John Cowan, Bart. Sir Douglas Maclagan had for very many years taken a warm interest in the institution as an Ordinary Manager, Extraordinary Manager, Member of the Medical Board, and Deputy Governor, and there was, perhaps, no one connected with the administration of the Asylum upon whose sound judgment, kindly interest, and unvarying helpfulness the Managers could with more confidence rely. It is only necessary for the Managers to remind their constituents that Sir John Cowan, who was also a Deputy-Governor, was one of a family pre-eminently distinguished for the beneficent interest which several of its members have taken in the welfare of the Asylum and of its inmates, the late Mr Alexander Cowan, the father of the deceased, having, in addition to other donations, contributed £1000 to the Charity Fund, and the late Mr Charles Cowan and Mr James Cowan, the deceased's brothers, having not only taken an interest in the institution as ordinary Managers, but having at times paid board for deserving and friendless inmates.

It is for the Corporation to fill up the vacancies in the Office of Deputy-Governor caused by the death of these gentlemen.

Throughout the year 1900 the number of patients under treatment in the Asylum averaged 940, distributed as follows, in contrast with those under treatment during 1899 :—

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside	201	204	3	
2. Intermediate patients in "West House"	127	119		8
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board	63	54		9
4. Patients chargeable against parochial authorities	516	563	47	
	907	940	50	17
			17	
Increase in daily average number of patients			33	

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions with the funds of the Institution for the last year are herewith submitted:—

The Ordinary Revenue amounted to . . .	£57,139	15	3
The Ordinary Expenditure, including Interest, to . . .	51,748	17	8

Leaving a Surplus Revenue of . . .	£5,390	17	7
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From which falls to be deducted—

The annual instalment towards the liquidation of the debt on the West House, in terms of the decree of the Court of Session . . .	£1,789	1	8
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Free Surplus	£3,601	15	11
------------------------	--------	----	----

Of the above free surplus there was derived from

Craig House and Myreside	£2,847	15	7
From intermediate patients	99	2	6

And from patients at the lowest rate of board, and patients chargeable against parochial authorities

654	17	10	
			£3,601 15 11

The Managers in their Report for the year 1899 stated the reasons which led them to raise the rate of board for pauper patients from £32 to £33 per head, and, although from the above figures there was a surplus derived last year from the pauper inmates, the Managers beg to remind their constituents that there was a deficit on this class of patients during the two previous years of no less than £1,158, 2s. 6d. In these circumstances, they regret that they cannot at present see their way to make any reduction on the pauper rate of board for the current year, which will remain at £33. The rate charged for intermediate patients will continue to be £42 as at present.

While the rate charged for pauper patients has of late years had a tendency upwards, the Managers submit that it may be favourably contrasted with the cost of pauper lunatics in the District Asylums throughout Scotland, which appears from the last Commissioners' Blue Book to have averaged £39, 17s. 6d. for the year 1899.

The cost per head of the pauper inmates during the year 1900 was £31, 14s. 4½d. against £32, 11s. 2¼d. for the year 1899,

being a decrease of 16s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head, the greater part of which is due to the distribution of the fixed charges over a larger number of patients.

During the year 1900 there was expended on New Craig House the sum of £6,709, 14s. 8d., more than exhausting the surplus revenue from this department of £2,847, 15s. 7d., and raising the total expenditure upon Craig House to £151,708, 10s. 11d., irrespective of the cost of the site. Adding £26,000 as the cost of the site, the total expenditure may be stated at £177,708, 10s. 11d., or at the rate of £846 for each of 210 beds. The Managers know of no further capital expenditure likely to be required for Craig House, and they now propose to close the Capital Account, with the view of applying the whole surplus revenue in future towards the liquidation of the debt.

During the past year the sum of £1,561, 7s. 1d. was expended on works of a permanent character at the West House, mainly in connection with the drainage system. This expenditure has been entirely met out of the balance at the credit of the Sinking Fund.

At 31st December 1900, the amount of debt secured primarily on Craig House amounted to £86,036 2 7
And on the West House to 28,608 8 7

Making a total of £114,644 11 2

The total indebtedness of the Corporation at 31st December 1899 was—

On Craig House £82,162 4 5

And on the West House 29,493 5 6

Total 111,635 9 11

Showing an increase of indebtedness of . . . £2,989 1 3

Arising thus—

Extraordinary Expenditure on

Craig House £6,709 14 3

" on West House 1,561 7 1

Increase in amount of arrears

of board 111 1 7

Deduct Gross Sur- £8,382 3 4

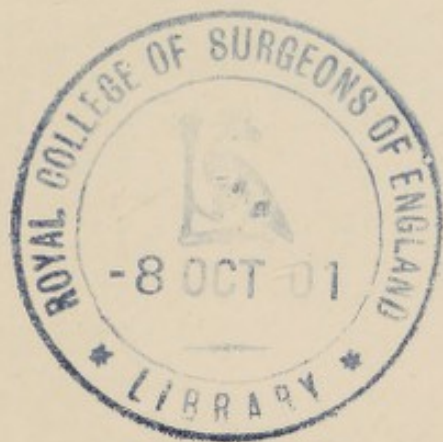
plus Revenue £5,390 17 7

Extraordinary

Receipts 2 4 6

£5,393 2 1

£2,989 1 3





CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING-ROOM

In regard to the internal management of the Asylum, and to the treatment and condition of the inmates, the Managers cannot do better than make some quotations from the official reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

On 9th April 1900, and the three following days, the Asylum was visited by Dr John Macpherson, one of the Commissioners, whose report contains the following remarks:—

“The pauper patients have increased by 31 since last visit. The number of such patients admitted in 1899 was 340, or 64.5 per cent. of the resident population. This is an enormous proportion; and although the recovery rate reached the high figure of 40 per cent. of the admissions, this and the removals from other causes would not have been sufficient to regulate the accommodation of the institution to the abnormal strain to which it is subjected had not the Management adopted vigorous measures to check the consequent accumulation of chronic patients. During last year no less than 90 patients—30 men and 60 women—were transferred to other asylums as boarders, which had the effect of reducing the resident number from 554 at 31st December 1898 to 516 at the corresponding date in 1899. The number of pauper patients has since then steadily increased, and now stands at 539. It is understood that there is a prospect of a further considerable number of the Edinburgh parish patients being removed during the present year.”

“The number of pauper patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 345. It is understood that it is proposed during the ensuing season to employ two or more parties of the gentlemen patients at Craig House in garden work. This, besides being in itself a curative and healthy exercise, will undoubtedly prove of benefit to those patients who lack the initiative to amuse or employ themselves in other ways. No fewer than 134 patients are on parole, and of these, apart from those who may from time to time get special passes, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies enjoy the privilege of going, unrestrictedly, beyond the grounds of the Asylum.”

“The accommodation for private patients paying the higher rates of board at Craig House is fully occupied by upwards of

“ 200 patients. The adaptability of the buildings, not only to the
“ requirements of patients whose diversity of means entitle them
“ to different kinds of accommodation, but also to the necessity
“ of a classification based upon a diversity of mental alienation,
“ is a prominent and important feature of this department of the
“ Asylum. The substantial character of the interior decoration
“ and of the furnishing prevents that appreciable difference so
“ often observed in the surroundings of those patients whose
“ more profound symptoms require their separation from others.
“ The classification last referred to shades gradually off on both
“ sides from the centre of the house to the wings and the outlying
“ villas, including Old Craig House, where the social conditions
“ approximate, as nearly as is consistent with detention in an
“ asylum, to life outside. The advantages of this system were
“ distinctly evident in the cheerfulness and normal appearance
“ of the patients inhabiting the villas. In Craig House the
“ corridors are wide, and the various rooms, which provide a
“ maximum of floor and cubic space, are so arranged as to break
“ up the interior of each department into a series of semi-detached
“ yet contiguous apartments. This arrangement permits of proper
“ supervision, and, at the same time, affords a certain amount of
“ privacy to those who desire it. On this account also, there
“ was, throughout this part of the Institution, a minimum of the
“ aggregation of patients in wards or large rooms. To keep
“ Craig House, and the various annexes connected with it, in
“ the excellent state of order in which it was found, requires
“ unremitting attention on the part of the staff, and for this all
“ credit is due to them. But it has to be remarked that the
“ substantial character of the workmanship, and of the material
“ used in the construction of the interior of the building, must
“ greatly lessen the labour and trouble of the house work. The
“ condition of the tiling and plumber work in the bath-rooms and
“ lavatories, and of the woodwork and painting in the various
“ rooms, has not perceptibly depreciated in appearance since the
“ opening of the house.”

“ The nursing of the sick and infirm patients in the various
“ hospitals of the asylum attracted very favourable attention, not
“ alone on account of its efficiency, but because of the sympathy

“and kindly personal relations which appeared to subsist between
 “nurses and patients. Everything that was seen during the
 “visit indicated the existence of a system of individual care, in
 “which the wants and idiosyncrasies of each patient are known,
 “and as far as possible provided for.”

The Asylum was visited by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner, on 20th November 1900, and the three subsequent days. The following observations occur in his Report :—

“The restriction of the admissions, and the reduction in number of the private patients paying the intermediate and lowest rates of board, owing to the overcrowded condition of the West House, are facts which are greatly to be regretted. The number of private male patients paying £42 a year has had to be reduced from 73 to 54, a portion of the dormitory accommodation for this class of patients being required for paupers. Since last visit only 3 private patients at the £31 rate, and 8 at the £42 rate, have been admitted. This institution was originally founded for the reception of the rich and the poor. The rich have, in Craig House and its adjoining villas, been admirably provided for; but, owing to the contracts to receive paupers, there is practically no spare accommodation available for the reception of the poorer class of private patients. This class is most deserving of consideration, as such patients, for reasons which have been frequently pointed out, ought to be received into public asylums.”

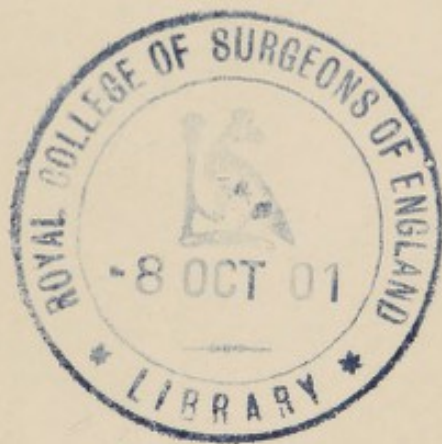
“The patients in Craig House and the adjoining villas are surrounded with every comfort, and it was abundantly evident during the visit that they receive skilful medical treatment, and that their individual requirements are carefully studied and attended to. The efforts to promote recovery appear to be untiring, and everything is done to secure the contentment and physical well-being of the incurable. The patients are encouraged to engage in useful occupations; indoor amusements, such as dances, concerts, readings, &c., are regularly provided, and out-door recreations and games are well organised. Parole, either in or outside the grounds, is granted to every patient whose mental condition warrants the privilege. The dinners

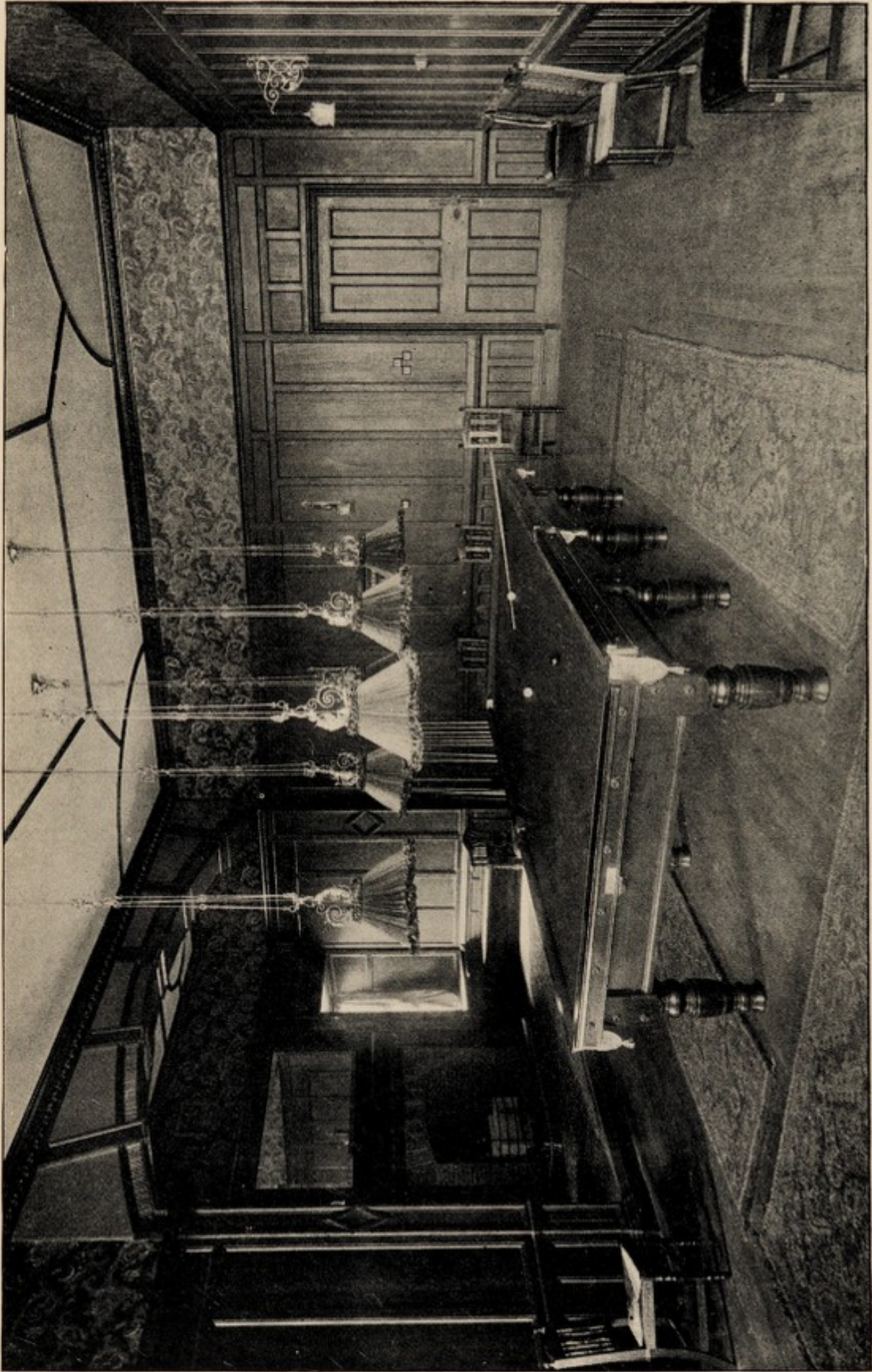
“of the different classes of patients were seen, and as regards
 “quality and quantity of the food, table equipage, and mode of
 “service, they were highly satisfactory. No reasonable com-
 “plaint was made.

“Electric lighting has been extended to Old Craig House, and
 “is an improvement of hygienic value. The grounds around
 “Craig House are now in admirable order, and garden plots, to
 “be kept by the patients, have been allocated to several of the
 “galleries. The grounds around the West House have been
 “greatly improved, both as to order and appearance. The
 “supply of vegetables has, since the appointment of the present
 “gardener, been largely increased. The Managers have secured
 “by purchase a vacant piece of ground fronting Craighouse
 “Road, and also two feus opposite the main Craig House gate.
 “By the latter purchase, the Managers will be empowered to lay
 “down conditions as to the kind of houses to be erected there.
 “The ground fronting Craighouse Road is a suitable and
 “convenient site for cottages for married attendants.

“The evidence of the care, energy, and ability with which the
 “administration of the Asylum is conducted by Dr Clouston was
 “everywhere apparent.”

Since the date of the last-quoted Commissioner's Report the
 Managers have been able to find accommodation in other asylums
 for 22 pauper patients, reducing the number under treatment at
 Morningside at the close of the year to 598—a number still
 greatly in excess of that for which the Asylum was designed,
 having due regard to the claims of the poorer class of private
 patients. In the month of June 1897 the Managers entered
 into an agreement with the District Lunacy Board of Edinburgh,
 embodying an arrangement under which the number of pauper
 patients under treatment in the Asylum is to be reduced to 105
 at the end of five years from 19th February 1897, being the date
 when the Edinburgh Lunacy Board was constituted, or “so soon
 “thereafter as the new District Asylum to be fitted up by the
 “Lunacy District Board shall be ready for occupation.” The
 Managers fear that there is little prospect of the new District
 Asylum being ready for occupation at or soon after the 19th





CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

February 1902, and they cannot, without anxiety, contemplate the prospect of having to find accommodation for the ever-increasing number of paupers.

The Managers have great pleasure in adding their testimony to that of the Commissioners in Lunacy as to the admirable manner in which the internal administration of the institution has, during the past year, been conducted under the skilful supervision of Dr Clouston and his able staff of Assistants.

The Reports of the Charity Committee and of the Bevan Fund are herewith presented, and the Managers again take leave to bring before the public the claims of the Charity Fund on behalf of sufferers from mental alienation, whose friends are ill able to meet the cost of having their afflicted relatives properly attended to.

(Signed) AND. RUTHERFURD,
Chairman.

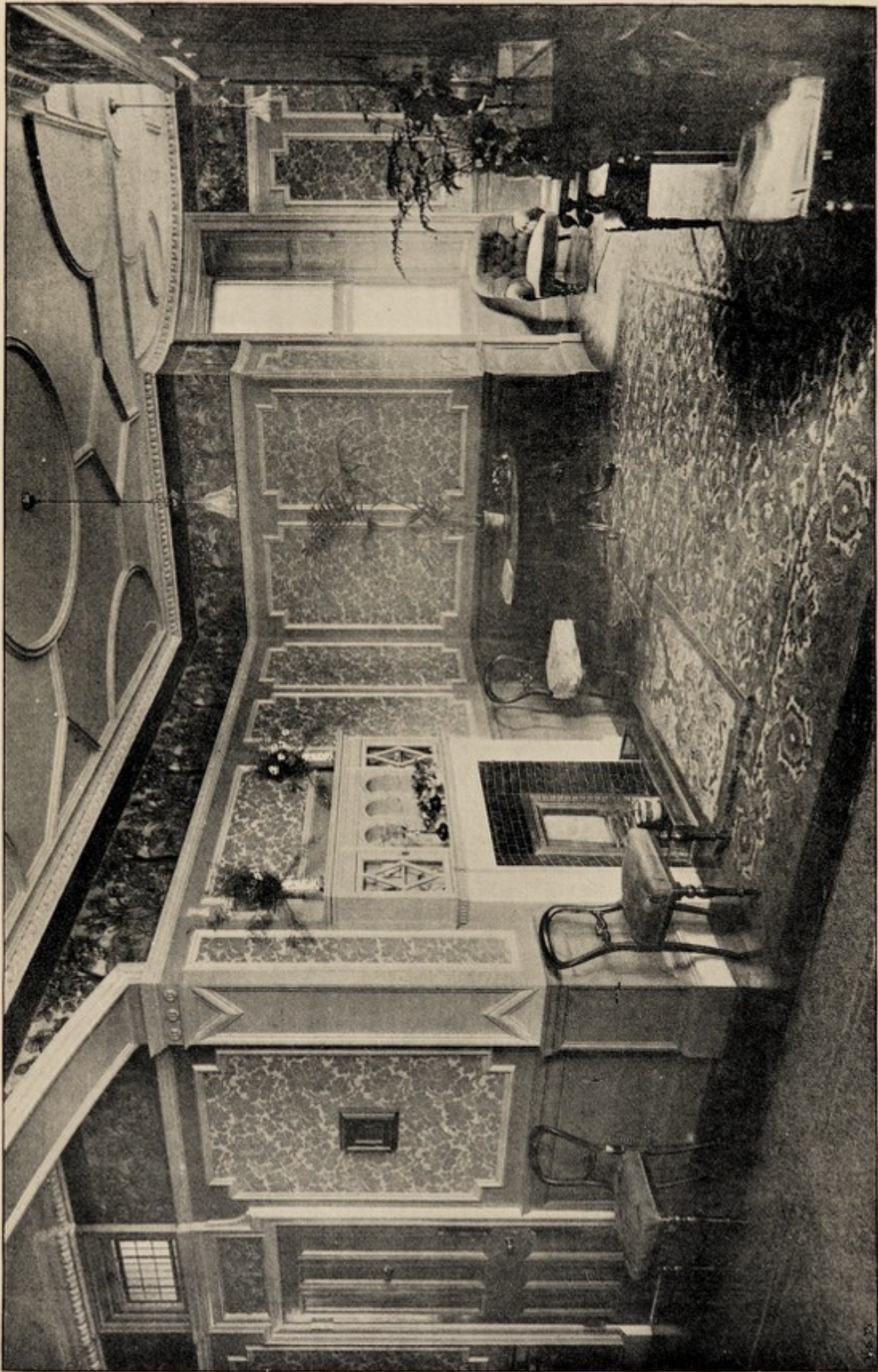
R E P O R T
 OF
THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
 OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
 YEAR ENDING, 31st DECEMBER 1900.

THE Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1899 to		£9657		7	0
The ordinary revenue during the					
year amounted to		£299		1	4
The ordinary expenditure during					
the year for the benefit of					
patients was	£172			1	6
Expense of manage-					
ment				8	19 5
				181	0 11
Excess of Income over Expenditure				118	0 5
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1900				£9775	7 5

Of the above sum of £172, 1s. 6d. spent for the benefit of patients, £4 was derived from the legacy of £500 (£450 after deduction of Government duty) bequeathed by the late Miss Mowbray. During the year 1 patient has been relieved from this source, and the legacy has now been reduced to £4, 0s. 10d. sterling.





CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the ordinary income of the Charity Fund was 18, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 15.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At the close of the year 1899 the Bevan Trust

Fund amounted to	£12,754	14	7
The ordinary income amounted to	£393	19	11
There was spent in supplementing the boards of 34 patients	£348	13	4
And in expense of management	14	9	4
		363	2 8
Excess of Income over Expenditure		30	17 3
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1900	£12,785	11	10

The number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 27.

The amount of the capital of the Fund at 31st

December 1900 was	£12,715	13	8
Balance at credit of revenue	69	18	2
Total Funds as above	£12,785	11	10

It will be seen that, through the combined agency of the Charity and Bevan Funds, the sum of £520, 14s. 10d. has been expended during the past year in supplementing, to a greater or less degree, the boards of 52 patients, many of whom, it may be added, would otherwise have been classed amongst the pauper patients.

A. CHRISTISON, *Convener.*

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
A N N U A L R E P O R T
 FOR THE YEAR 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1900.

General
Statistics.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 912 (including 9 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 970 (including 6 on probation).

The admissions were 472, of whom 248 were men and 224 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1384.

The number discharged from the Institution was 315, of whom 166 were men and 149 women.

The number of patients who died was 99, of whom 48 were men and 51 women.

The average number of patients resident was 940.5, of whom 482 were men and 458.5 women.

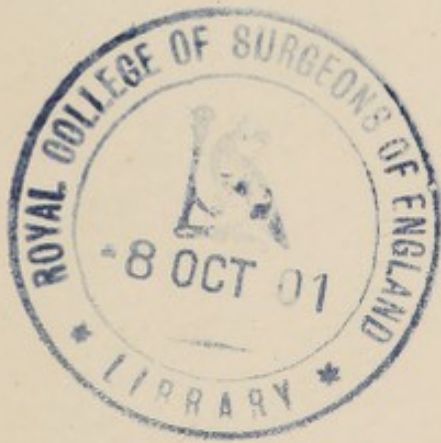
ADMISSIONS.

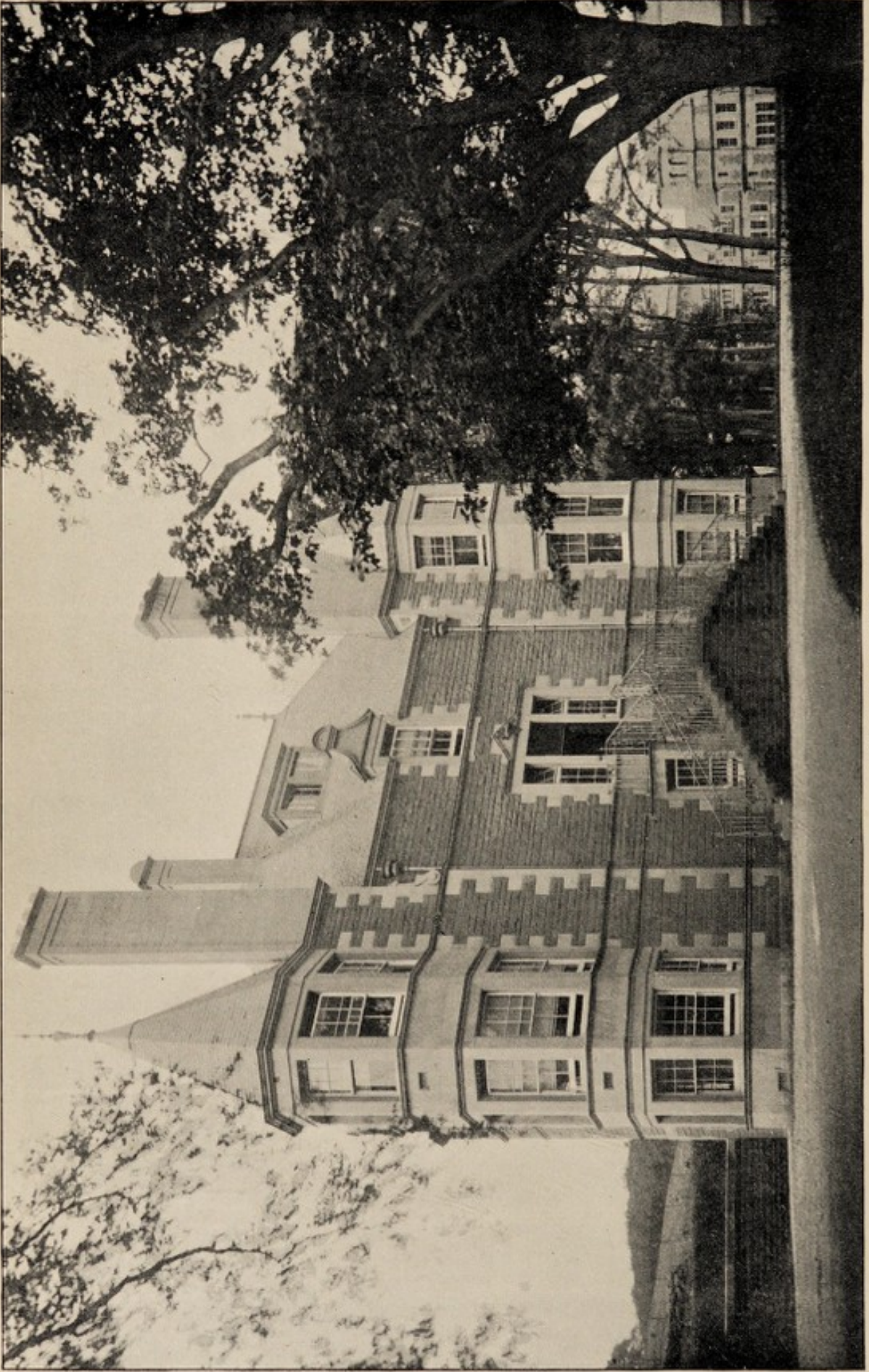
A record year.

This has been our record year for admissions. The number has been 38 over our average of the past five years. This increase has been entirely in rate paid cases, who were sent in such numbers as not only to prevent me admitting private patients at the £42 and £31 rates of board, but they at once occupied the beds vacated through the discharge or death of such private patients. This state of matters is an extreme inconvenience and a great hardship to the friends of patients whose means are small. It implies, too, that we are neglecting a duty laid on us by the founders of the Institution. I thought last year that through our boarding a number of our chronic cases in other

Paupers turn
out Private
Patients.

Neglecting a
duty.





BEVAN HOUSE

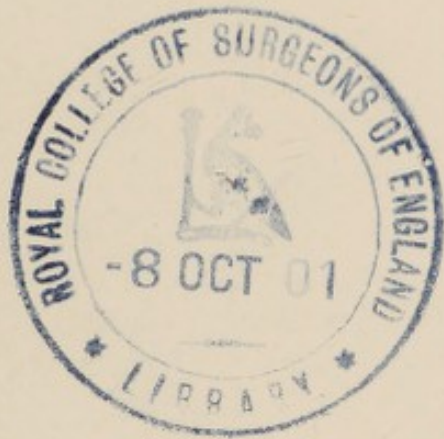
asylums we should this year have had room in the West House for, at all events, recent and urgent private cases from Edinburgh. But in this I have been disappointed. We now have 92 rate-paid cases chargeable to Edinburgh boarded in other institutions, and yet our wards were never so full—indeed they are overcrowded. The immediate cause of this has been the great
 Enormous number of Edinburgh cases
 inrush of rate-paid cases during 1900, chiefly from Edinburgh. There were 400 sent to us, which is 68, or 20.5 per cent. over the average (322) for the past five years. Our admission of private patients was thus reduced to 72, chiefly to Craig House. At the end of the year we had 80 more patients chargeable to our district than we had at the beginning, though we had boarded out 22 in other asylums during the year. A continuance of such a yearly increment of patients would upset all the calculations of the Parish Council in their new arrangements at Bangour. But our former experience would scarcely warrant
 Why?
 such a forecast. One naturally asks—what is the cause of such a special increase this year of Asylum patients among our artisans and labourers? The question is a most difficult one to answer. No disease depends so much on obscure, far-reaching, and complicated causes as mental disease. Heredity, education,
 Factors for Sanity.
 circumstances, environment, occupation, personal principles, social surroundings, luck in life, and, above all, personal habits come in as factors to keep a man's mental balance sound or to upset it. I cannot myself get over the conclusion that the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants during times of brisk trade
 Strong Drink.
 and high wages has to a large extent been the cause of the undue amount of mental disease which we have been called on to treat this year. We had, as a matter of fact, 115 cases, or about a quarter of our whole number of admissions, in whom drink was assigned as either the sole or as a contributory cause of the disease. If the admissions of men alone are looked at, 81, or about one third of them, were alcoholic cases. I have never had
 Every third man drank
 experience of anything approaching this before, and I should fail in my duty if, seeing more of the terrible effects of excessive alcoholic drinking in destroying honour and reason and self-control than almost anyone else in Scotland, I did not strongly draw attention to a fact so disgraceful to us as a community.
 A warning.
 The mental doctor sees the very worst that alcohol can do. No

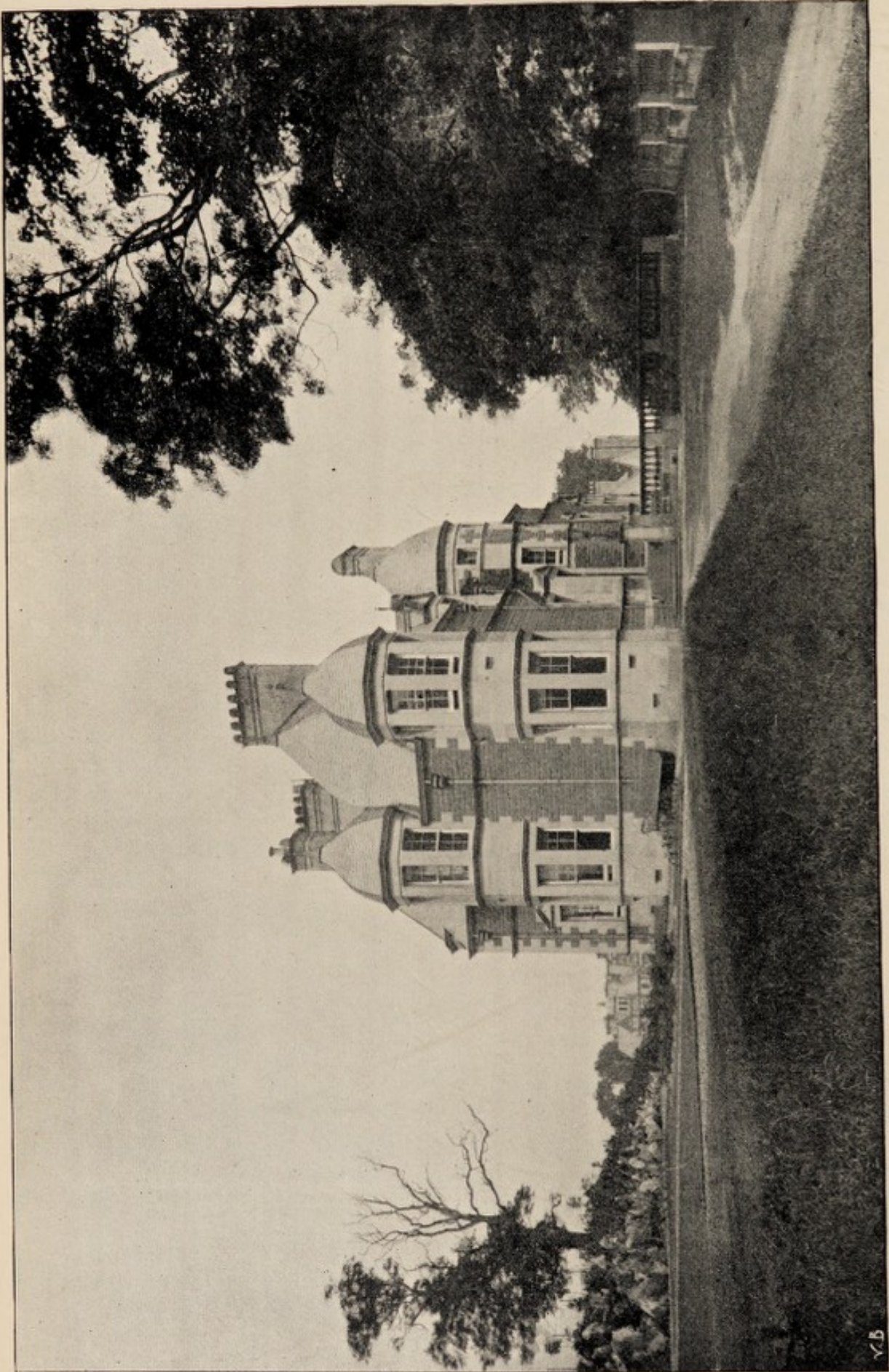
bodily disease, no family ruin, no social catastrophe is so bad as the destruction of mind. It is certain that for every man in whom excessive drinking causes absolute insanity there are twenty in whom it injures the brain, blunts the moral sense, and lessens the capacity for work in lesser degrees. The brain generally, and especially its mental functions, suffer first, and suffer most from alcohol in excess. Ignorance of this fact, thoughtlessness, present enjoyment of its effects, the temptations of the possession of money, bad environments, dangerous social customs, and hereditary brain instability are the chief determining factors why men drink to such excess that they become insane. When in any community there is a large class to whom prosperity always means excessive indulgence in drink and defiance of natural and moral law, it means that a higher sort of education is needed or that degeneration has set in. Mental inhibition is the very highest and most important brain quality, the salt without which social decay is inevitable. Without an average natural endowment of this quality a man thereby exhibits a moral imbecility. Excessive use of alcoholic or other brain stimulants such a man is especially prone to, and it soon finishes off his usefulness, so that he becomes a criminal, a loafer, or a lunatic. Henceforth he is a burden or a curse to the community. Or if we take the man who originally had an average inhibitory power, but who has deliberately thrown it away by the excessive use of alcohol, he too soon becomes a social burden and nuisance. Has society no remedy in the way of prevention of such causes of insanity? I can imagine a politician or lawyer of the doctrinaire sort saying that a true conception of liberty necessarily implies the liberty for a man to drink himself to death if he can afford to do so at his own expense. But it looks to even a plain man an irrational application of the doctrine of liberty to say that every man has the inalienable right to render himself a burden on other people, and a source of degradation and danger to the community, by any means whatever. Many people state very confidently that no legislative or State means can possibly diminish the injurious drinking of alcohol. Such persons cannot have seriously looked at the effects of the recent laws in regard to drink in Norway and Sweden, and other facts set out in that mine of facts on the subject—Messrs. Rowntree

Inhibition the
salt of Society.

Liberty to drink
himself to death
or into an
Asylum dear to
the Briton.

Scandinavian
experience.





SOUTH CRAIG

v.B

and Sherwell's book. Our recent "Inebriates' Act" is almost a dead letter, and Lord Peel's Report remains as yet an interesting subject of academic discussion. The two authors mentioned have flooded us with authenticated statistics, yet nothing is seriously tried legislatively to stop the hundreds of thousands of people who thus poison their brains. Convictions for being drunk and incapable steadily increase in Scotland; my alcoholic lunatics have risen from an average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the years 1874-1888 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1889-98, to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1899, and now to $24\frac{1}{2}$ in 1900, all this apparently resulting from the prosperity of the country, and yet the politician cries *non possumus*. Our profession of medicine is unanimous in demanding some effective legislation on the matter. The total abstainers, the prohibitionists, many of the clergy and our medical journals do all that suasion and earnest setting forth of the evils of excessive drinking can do. Yet the national drink bill steadily goes up, and the national degeneration progresses. I am convinced that we shall have a big reckoning to pay some day. Only a few of us preach teetotalism to all men, or total prohibition, or any other such strong measure. But from our experience in practice, our knowledge of human nature in its dual relationship of body and mind and its hereditary weaknesses, doctors are able to speak with authority in regard to the diseases—potential and actual, present and future—which the excessive consumption of drink is causing in our population. A consumptive race might conceivably be absolutely cured in two generations, or even in one, by good conditions. I don't believe a drink-sodden race could be fully cured in a hundred years.

Rowntree and
Sherwell's
"Temperance
Problem."

Statistics of the
Alcoholic
Lunatic.

A drink-sodden
race hard to
cure.

It is a profoundly interesting and most important question in regard to the yearly admissions into such an institution as ours how many of such persons might have altogether escaped this disease by living according to moral and physiological law, by avoiding its causes, and by attending early to the danger signals which nature usually holds up before a real attack comes on. It may be assumed that most of our patients had some tendency to mental upset through a nervous heredity, but it is equally certain that a heredity may exist and yet never develop into an actual disease. It may lie perfectly hidden in the system as a mere potentiality, and most of us think it can in time be got rid of

How many men
make them-
selves insane?

altogether if the right means are adopted. Few of us can show a clean bill of heredity against all diseases, but yet many of us escape the fate that lurks in our organisms, by means of knowledge of ourselves, by trying to live according to nature's laws of life, and by taking things in time — favoured in some cases by good luck. We can, I think, put down most of our 115 alcoholics of the year as being preventible, and we can, if the current views of its causation are true, put down almost all our 49 general paralytics as in that list. We never had so much general paralysis before, and this I too put down largely to the bad use of prosperity. Possibly one could pick out of the other classes of cases a few dozen that might have prevented themselves from becoming insane, or whose friends or doctors might in the early stages have arrested the attacks had they been consulted in time. I fear I could not by any really fair view of my patients' diseases attribute more than about a third of our last year's admissions to the patients' own faults.

More General Paralytics than ever before also preventible.

One-third of my cases preventible.

Insanity a bodily disease.

One fact cannot be sufficiently accentuated. Mental disease is a bodily disease. It results just as certainly and just as directly from physical disorder of the brain as lameness does from a rheumatic joint, or indigestion from a weak stomach. The sooner this idea takes firm possession of the public mind the sooner will the haunting ideas of shame connected with it and the insensate attempts to conceal its existence come to an end. Of course mental and moral causes may depress or disturb the physical action of the brain. In regard to many of the public ideas of insanity we are still in the ages of ignorance and barbarism.

The general and special causes of mental disease are most various, but the immediate way in which its symptoms are brought about is being attributed in a very large number of cases to what we now call in medicine a *toxaemia* or blood-poisoning, arising in most cases from within—a self intoxication. Just as alcohol introduced from without and circulating in the blood acts as an irritant poison on the brain cells, disturbing their action and altering their structure, so through disorders of the alimentary system and mal-assimilation of food we may have irritative products poured into the blood and there brought into contact with the brain cells, with the result of entirely upsetting its

Toxaemia, blood-poisoning a cause of insanity.





SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

mental action if there is any hereditary tendency towards insanity. As the arsenic in the beer in Manchester attacked the nerves, producing a form of paralysis, so these evil substances produced in the system attack the brain in function and structure and produce loss of control, morbid suspicions and delusions, or suicidal tendencies. The "biliousness" and depression or irritability that in some people follow too good a dinner too freely indulged in is a mild example of such *toxæmia*. At our Scottish Asylums' Pathological Laboratory Dr Ford Robertson is able to demonstrate the most subtile and minute microscopic changes in the form of the brain structures. But he has come to the conclusion, already adopted by many scientists on the Continent, that we must in many cases look behind the altered brain structure to the chemistry of the fluids that course all through the blood and come into contact with the brain cells for an explanation of its pathology. Many cases are now attributed to the presence of microbes, together with a loss of resistive power in the brain against its microscopic enemies. If true, this doctrine, without fully explaining, puts us one stage further on in our knowledge of insanity. The next question that arises is what is it that alters the brain fluid and the blood, so that instead of being restorative nutrients they become dangerous poisons? The most hopeful and stimulating aspect of the self-poisoning and microbic theory of mental disease is that it naturally suggests the question — "If the brain is so poisoned cannot we discover an antidote?" It brings us nearer to an effective treatment in short. Dr Easterbrook's most careful and valuable work here during the past few years in testing the use of organic animal extracts, for which he has been awarded the medal of the Medico-Physchological Association, has proceeded on the assumption that in many cases of mental disease the blood and the brain either needed something that we could supply from the outside to cure disordered mind-work in the brain, or that the blood contained some poison that needed counteracting. It seems as if the explanation and pathology of this mysterious disease, and especially the means of curing it, were to be the last and most difficult of all the difficult problems of medicine.

Many of our admissions were suicidal, and some were dangerous to others, and in regard to both these classes a special

Antidotes to the
Brain Poisons.

Dr Easterbrook's
Organo-
Therapeutics.

Cure before even
safety.

responsibility rests on the Institution and its officers. Yet the idea of cure must come before even care where, as in some cases, the means of cure are rather irreconcilable with the means of perfect safety. For instance, a man comes in suicidal or dangerous, and the best means of cure is to put him to work in the garden, yet the tools you must thus provide him with are an undoubted source of danger. Or a case comes in actively suicidal, needing at first, night and day, careful watching, but the time comes when this constantly being looked at gets to be most irksome and irritative to the patient and retards his cure. Are we then to relax the supervision to secure recovery? I look

The Psychiatrist
and the Surgeon.

upon my position and responsibility as analogous to that of the surgeon, who is allowed, and indeed is bound, to risk his patients' lives in order to cure them. The fact that in most cases the surgeon's patients can give a voluntary consent to the risks to be run and mine cannot do so only throws the more responsibility on me in coming to my decisions. My patients are medically and judicially sent to me for "care and treatment," and the "treatment," I take it, covers risks that may be legitimately run, just as in the case of the surgeon.

Is Insanity
increasing?

In regard to the general question of the increase of mental disease in the country, I am well aware that it would be an unsafe and an unscientific mode of coming to conclusions on the matter to found on our own experience in Edinburgh, or to confine ourselves to the experience of Scotland even, for only a few years. Fortunately, we have in the Annual Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, England, and Ireland access to large and reliable statistics, and covering many years past; but unfortunately such invaluable facts lie for the most part buried and inaccessible to that public which they so much concern. If the daily press could spare a little more space from current politics intelligently to interpret for us such social facts, I believe they could certainly be made as interesting and much more instructive than the speeches of third-class politicians in the House of Commons. In the last Scottish Lunacy Blue Book,* the last chapter consists of a series of most carefully

What do the
Lunacy Blue
Books say?

* Forty-Second Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, 1900.

drawn up statistics, with a commentary and explanation of their import, in regard to the prevalence of mental disease in Scotland since 1858. Very full and elaborate figures are there given not only in regard to its incidence in the whole of Scotland, but in regard to each county and each registration division of the country. The increase of rate-paid and of private patients respectively is shown, and especially valuable figures are given exhibiting the *yearly production* of mental disease as distinguished from its *accumulated aggregate*. This is not the place to summarise all the results, but I may cursorily refer to a few of them in comparison with our Edinburgh experience. In the twenty years (1880-99) the accumulated aggregate of the patients paid for from private sources have increased only 378 over what the increase of population would account for. Sixteen a year in a population of 4,200,000 is certainly not a fact to alarm anybody, more especially as a part of this increase certainly comes here from England and Ireland. In one of our wards in Craig House at present Englishmen and Irishmen together outnumber the Scotch inmates. And, by the way, a comparison of the three last Blue Books reveals the curious social fact that the moderately well-off Scotsman supports his insane relations, without letting them fall on the rates, in twice the proportion the Englishman does, and in over three times the proportion the Irishman does. In the case of the rate-paid patients the increase in the accumulated aggregate in the twenty years has been 2646, or 124 a year over what the increased population could account for. Nine people out of ten would say, if asked, that of course the increase must have taken place in the large city populations, with their artificial modes of life away from nature, their stress of circumstances, and their drinking. The hard Blue Book figures at once show that this is a mistaken notion. The greatest increase by far has really taken place in the northern and Highland counties, where mankind still lives in the quiet of green fields or in sight of the smiling ocean. The increase in those rural and sea-shore counties has been 80 per cent., while the rest of Scotland has only gone up 42 per cent. Here in Edinburgh we have not increased at all, but have actually gone down slightly in proportion to our population. The consideration of this general fact at once counteracts a too alarming view of my alcoholic figures for 1900.

Small increase of Private Patients in past twenty years.

The Scotchman looks after his Insane Relations better than the Englishman or the Irishman.

Rate of increase of paupers.

The Highlands Insanity.

Edinburgh very sane.

If the figures showing the *annual production* of insanity for the various parts of the country are looked at, much the same result is got. The *increased production* of new pauper insanity in the Highlands has amounted to 17 per 100,000 inhabitants, in the rest of Scotland to $9\frac{1}{2}$, in Edinburgh to only 3. The Blue Book confirms my experience here "that aged patients are being sent "to asylums with increasing frequency." But such patients do not swell the aggregate so much as younger patients, because they die off sooner. Accordingly the increase in the death-rate all over Scotland among patients in the twenty years has been $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in Edinburgh $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This shows that not only are more aged persons suffering from senile decay sent to us here, but also that patients with all sorts of organic brain diseases, complicated by mental symptoms, are sent, who were kept at home twenty years ago. The Blue Book says, "the statistics of the pauper lunacy of Edinburgh present in many "respects an extraordinary contrast to these shown by any other "county in Scotland." Twenty years ago we appeared to have more insane people per head of the population than the rest of Scotland. Now we have considerably fewer. "There can be "little doubt" that this "was mainly due to our possession of "abundant and easily accessible accommodation" for the treatment of our insane twenty years ago, and for a long time previously. Those figures thus prove that the philanthropic efforts of the Managers of this Institution in providing hospital treatment for the poor of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures—efforts that long preceded the national provisions through our Lunacy Act of 1857—that such efforts were not only a humane act for the relief of human suffering at the time, but that they have in the long run been a source of relief to the present rate-payers of our city. I believe that a proper provision for the treatment of any disease pays well. Probably the best investment for their money Edinburgh people ever made was the Royal Infirmary. The Blue Book still further says of us and our work, conjoined with those of the parochial authorities, "the maintenance of the low proportion of the pauper insane [in Edinburgh] "to population must therefore be ascribed to the harmonious, "energetic, and persistent manner in which the parochial and "the Asylum authorities have united together to bring about

Death-rate of
different
districts.

Edinburgh goes
one better than
all Scotland.

To do the right
thing pays in
the end.

High praise to
Edinburgh by
the Blue Book.

“ the removal of all persons who had ceased to require Asylum
 “ care, those being either removed from the poor-roll or boarded
 “ out as pauper lunatics in private dwellings.” All medical
 experience points to the fact that where right treatment is early
 applied, and, as the Blue Book says, “ where active measures are
 “ taken for the discharge of patients who no longer need asylum
 “ treatment, the increase is checked, where these are absent the
 “ increase rapidly proceeds. It therefore appears that the exist-
 “ ing burden of pauper lunacy is capable of being increased or
 “ diminished by the action of the local authorities concerned, and
 “ is to a large extent merely the product of local modes of adminis-
 “ tration.” Our experience of the ultimate good effects of an
 effectual provision for the rate-paid insane, whereby cases are
 placed at once under proper treatment, should reassure the rate-
 payers, and strengthen the hands of the Edinburgh Parish
 Council in facing its great new scheme for treating the future
 mental disease of the city at Bangour.

Lunacy can be
 made to go up
 or down.

In regard to the new *yearly production* of mental disease in
 the private class of patients the Blue Book is still more reassuring,
 for its figures show that no increase whatever over that
 commensurate with the population has taken place in the past
 twenty years. I thoroughly agree with the Commissioners' con-
 clusion, that “ the fact that no increased proportion of private
 “ patients sent to asylums is shown throughout the period
 “ covered by the statement, though the class from which such
 “ patients are drawn must have been growing in number with
 “ the increasing wealth of the country, and the more general dis-
 “ tribution of wealth, affords a strong proof that among this
 “ limited class of the community there has been no increased
 “ liability to insanity.”

Yearly increase
 of new private
 patients *nil*.

A study of mental disease in all its aspects, and those hard
 and dry-looking Blue Book figures on the subject, throws many
 side-lights on the life of a people. The crofters' families in Argyll-
 shire, where most of the young and energetic members have
 gone to Glasgow, and only the old and the less energetic minded,
 some of them drifting towards mental disease, are left behind
 with no mental energy to stem the onset of disease, or to have it
 treated in its early stages, forms one distinct picture that pro-
 jects itself out of the Blue Book tables. The vigorous city

The insanity of
 the too little.

The insanity of
the too much.

worker, making more money in good times than his education and social requirements can utilize for his legitimate enjoyments, tempted by the dangerous mental ideals which alcohol can create for him, and so bringing on short attacks of alcoholic insanity, which are at once put under treatment, and are either soon cured or kills, is the contrasting picture.

To keep sane
have a balance
at your banker's.

The Blue Book referred to also points to the fact that our comfortable circumstances and fairly distributed wealth in Edinburgh helps our sanity. I believe that a comfortable fixed income does certainly help most men to keep in a reasonable frame of mind, and is thus to some extent a preventative to going off their heads, while a sudden increase of money beyond what they can rightly use acts in the opposite direction. For mental health it seems as if men needed the power to use money quite as much as the power to earn it, and should, with the wise man, desire neither the poverty of the Argyllshire crofter nor the riches of the city artisan in prosperous times.

DISCHARGES.

35 per cent.
recovery rate.

Of the 315 patients discharged 165 have recovered from their malady, 91 were more or less relieved of their worst symptoms, and 59 were not improved. The recovery rate was rather less than our average, but not less than the average of the kingdom.

DEATHS.

Deaths under
average.

The number of deaths was 99, making a percentage of 10.5 on the average numbers in residence, and 7 on the total numbers under treatment, which is rather less than the average for the past ten years.

Consumption
below average.

There was no cause of mortality requiring special comment. In the general community and in all sorts of institutions the subject of the prevalence of consumption is now attracting special attention. Out of our 99 deaths 15, or 15.3 per cent. were found by *post mortem* examination to have consumption, or the seeds of it. That number included every case in whom any trace of tubercle was found. This is certainly a low proportion, but, according to present theories, we should aim at abolishing the disease altogether. I found that of the 15 cases 4 had been in the Institution less than a year, so that in them it had been

in existence on admission in all probability. In three other cases residence had been under two years. In them, too, the chances are they had brought it here with them. In the remaining 8 cases the chances are they had acquired it here.

Our community is emphatically a diseased one by its very nature, and many of our patients are very weak indeed on admission, the bodily weakness being often the cause of the mental disease. They are liable, therefore, in an undue degree to fall victims to the tubercle bacillus.

Our community below par in general health.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The work of the Institution has during the year gone on with reasonable smoothness and success. In its details that work is complicated ; but the general aim and purpose that ought to pervade every part of it, and every person in it, are to secure to the greatest possible degree the recovery, the health, the comfort, and the happiness of the patients. Food, work, amusements, exercise, environment, nursing arrangements—all should combine to secure this end. From the kitchen-maids to the doctors everybody is there for the patients only. The whole system and organisation should be curative. Our scattered system of villas at Craig House gives us there the opportunity of ministering to individual tastes by home-like arrangements. There is always a difficulty about combining routine and discipline in any institution with proper regard for individual choice and prejudice.

The Institution. Its organisation and its *personnel* entirely for the patients.

Individualism *versus* discipline.

Our general health has been good, with the exception of a slight outbreak of scarlatina in Craig House from infected milk, one sporadic and quite unexplained case of typhoid in the West House, and one case of small-pox, brought to us by a patient from a South American steamer with the disease on him.

General health good.

The West House has been overcrowded during the greater part of the year on account of the great number of rate-paid admissions. We have tried to mitigate the effect of this by open windows, much walking and work in the fresh air, and by boarding out as many suitable cases in private families, the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse, and in other Asylums as we could.

Overcrowding in West House.

The Scottish Asylums Combined Pathological Scheme, under Dr Ford Robertson's enthusiastic superintendence, has vindicated for itself a high place among the agencies which make for the

Our Scottish Asylums' Laboratory and its work.

Dr Ford
Robertson's new
book on
"Pathology of
Insanity."

good of the insane. Whatever throws light on the nature of the disease will ultimately help its cure. Dr Ford Robertson has embodied the most important part of his work in a book on the "Pathology of Insanity," which, at home and abroad, is hailed by competent judges as making several distinct advances in our knowledge of this obscure disease, and in doing credit to Scottish medicine.

Milne Murray's
Battery.

We have introduced for the electrical treatment of certain cases Milne Murray's Switchboard, off our own electric installation at Craig House, and find it by far the best and most reliable method yet in use.

New Hockey
Club.

A new Hockey Club for both sexes was started at Craig House by Dr Easterbrook, and its success was marked. We can now say that for our gentlemen and ladies at Craig House we have out-door games suitable for every weather all the year round, in the shape of cricket, golf, hockey, tennis, skating, curling, tobogganing, and ski-ing.

Classes for
Needlework.

Many of our Craig House ladies have taken much interest in the new classes there for embroidery and needlework. This has given great pleasure and excited keen interest.

What a good
Gardener can do.

Our new gardener—Mr Stenhouse—has produced a very marked improvement in our grounds, our flowers and plants, our decorations in the wards, and in our supply of vegetables. Craig House grounds are becoming worthy of the site, of the old trees and of the architecture of the building—and that is saying a great deal. The great storm of 20th December, however, destroyed twelve of our grand old trees, but fortunately we have so many left that they are not really much missed.

Thanks all
round.

I most gratefully acknowledge the zeal, energy, and loyalty of our Medical Staff. They take the keenest interest in their patients, and study carefully their individual peculiarities.

I am glad to be able to speak highly of the entire devotion to the work of Miss Peter, Miss Milne, and the other matrons, and of Mr Gregory and Mr Lindors, the head attendants, and of the Staff generally.

To the support of the Board of Managers and Visiting Committee is entirely due the comfort and enjoyment of doing my own work.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1900.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1900 ...	457	446	903			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1900	1	8	9			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	458	454	912
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	193	162	355			
Not First Admissions	55	62	117			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	248	224	472
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	706	678	1384
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	74	91	165			
„ Relieved	49	42	91			
„ Not Improved	43	16	59			
Died	48	51	99			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	214	200	414
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1900	3	3	6			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1900	489	475	964			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	492	478	970
Average number Resident during the year 1900 ... ..	...	...	...	482·0	458·5	940·5
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	688	663	1351
Persons Admitted	...	...	...	237	220	457
Persons Recovered	...	...	...	71	90	161
Transferred to this Asylum	...	...	...	8	11	19
„ from „	...	...	...	55	31	86
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the three City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1900 ...	...	...	...	293	303	596
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Private Patients at close of 1900—						
Craig House	116	96	212			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	49	52	101			
„ Lowest Board... ..	34	25	59			
				199	173	372
Total ... ..	...	...	...	492	478	970

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1900, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	40	45	85	25	32	57	15	13	28
„ 2 „ Attacks	10	18	28	14	23	37	6	13	19
„ 3 „ „	8	4	12	17	12	29	7	0	7
„ 4 „ „	1	2	3	4	8	12	0	0	0
„ 6 „ „	1	2	3	0	12	12	6	0	6
„ 7 „ „	1	1	2	7	7	14	0	0	0
„ 8 „ „	1	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	0
„ 9 „ „	1	0	1	9	0	9	0	0	0
Total ...	63	72	135	84	94	178	34	26	60

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twenty-eight Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1900.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty-eight years	3980	4063	8043			
*Re-admissions	1067	1220	2287			
Total Cases admitted				5047	5283	10,330
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1883	2157	4040			
Relieved	1168	1403	2571			
Not Improved	460	337	797			
Died	1071	931	2002			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				4582	4828	9410
Remaining 31st December 1900				465	455	920
*Transferred to this Asylum				249	219	468
„ from „				643	671	1314

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and with the Mean Annual Mortality 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 Total Nos. 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, 1836,	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
1837,	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
1838,	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
1839,	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
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	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
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	139	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	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
1846,	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
1847,	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
1848,	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
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	234	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	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
1851,	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
1852,	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
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.3
1854,	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
1855,	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
1856,	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
1857,	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
1858,	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
1859,	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
1860,	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
1861,	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
1862,	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
1863,	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
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2090	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 thirty-seven Years, 1864-1900.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.																	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1864-1872*	1163	1284	2447	409	532	941	148	170	318	213	233	443	371	266	637	349.4	362.1	711.5	346.3	359.6	705.9	35.4	41.6	38.6	11.8	8.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	7.2
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	72	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	822	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	4.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	47	23	70	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	63	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	36	43	79	419	408	818	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	31	46	77	410	407	817	415.1	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	64	45	109	399	417	816	400.9	418.3	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	63	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	48	46	114	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	51	41	92	414	430	847	409.3	423.6	833	38.3	37	37.6	12.4	9.7	11	8.1	6.6	7.3
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	65	45	110	430	413	843	425.4	423.4	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	47	38	85	449	433	882	438.2	423.2	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	10	10	20	54	42	96	425	458	884	438.4	443.5	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.9	8.6	6.5	7.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	16	10	26	70	45	115	451	486	937	441.7	459.1	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	8.5
1897	203	208	411	61	95	156	83	85	168	11	11	22	53	50	103	446	453	899	437.9	448.6	886.5	33.0	45.7	38.0	12.1	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.6
1898	201	250	451	72	91	163	42	52	94	21	24	45	50	53	103	462	483	945	447.1	463.2	910.3	35.8	36.4	36.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
1899	212	216	428	76	96	172	41	43	84	44	56	100	55	53	105	458	454	912	462.5	445.1	947.6	35.9	44.4	40.1	11.9	11.2	11.5	8.1	7.2	7.7
1900	248	224	472	74	91	165	49	42	91	43	16	59	48	51	99	492	478	970	482.0	458.5	940.5	29.8	40.6	35.0	10.0	11.1	10.5	6.8	7.1	7.0
Totals and Averages,	6210	6568	12778	2355	2754	5109	1414	1696	3110	711	592	1303	1586	1366	2952	393.6	402.7	796.3	394.2	401.2	795.4	38.1	42.1	40.2	10.7	9.2	9.8	7.6	6.1	6.8

* For particulars see Report for 1898.

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.		15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.														
1	General Paralysis											2	3	5
2	" " with Phthisis Pulmonalis													
3	Cerebral Apoplexy									1	1			
4	" Embo.ism													
5	Epi epsy						1	1						
6	Exhaustion from Mania									1	1			
7	" " Me.ancholia													
8	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis									1	1			
THORACIC DISEASES.														
9	Pneumonia		1	1								1		1
10	Pu.monary Phthisis				1	1	2	1		1	2			2
11	Cardiac Disease													
12	Acute Bronchitis													
ABDOMINAL DISEASES.														
13	Intestinal Obstruction													
14	Chronic E..teritis													
GENERAL DISEASES.														
15	Senile Decay with Brain Disease													
16	Carcinoma and Sarcoma													
17	General Tubercu.osis													
18	Bright's Disease													
19	Diabetes													
20	Scar atina													
21	Septic..mia (puerpera')											1	1	
22	Injury to spinal Co.umn (suicidal before admission)									1	1			
TOTAL		1	1	2	1	3	4	2	3	5	5	4	9	

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 34 Males and 39 Females.

Year 1900, together with the Ages at Death.

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS.			
	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	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	1	1	2	4	..	4	2	1	3	2	..	2	11	5	16	1	
2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	
3	1	1	2	2	3	3
4	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	4	
5	1	1	2	2	5	5	
6	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	6		
7	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	7		
8	1	..	1	8		
9	2	2	1	1	1	4	5	9		
10	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	10
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	11
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	6	13	19	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	16
17	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	17	17
18	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	18	18
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	19	19
20	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	20	20
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	21	21
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	22	22
	4	6	10	8	1	9	2	2	4	6	3	9	4	5	9	6	4	10	3	11	14	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	3	48	51	99	

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1900.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	4	2	6	5	8	13
From 1 to 3 Months...	35	28	63	5	9	14
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	20	32	52	6	4	10
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	5	15	20	1	4	5
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	2	5	7	4	1	5
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	6	7	13	7	10	17
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	1	1	2	3	2	5
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	1	1	3	5	8
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	1	0	1	2	1	3
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 47 to 49 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	74	91	165	48	51	99

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1900.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.			
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.	
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
FIRST CLASS.													
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	71	121	192	28	44	72	30	18	48	10	32	42	
SECOND CLASS.													
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	56	6	62	7	3	10	16	3	19	15	3	18	
THIRD CLASS.													
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	59	72	131	35	39	74	18	21	39	3	4	7	
FOURTH CLASS.													
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	52	18	70	4	5	9	25	16	41	15	10	25	
FIFTH CLASS.													
Congenital	10	7	17	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	2	7	
TOTAL	248	224	472	74	91	165	92	58	150	48	51	99	

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1900, and of those remaining on 31st December 1900.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31st DECEMBER 1900.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20 "	11	6	17	4	1	5	1	1	2	9	9	18
" 20 to 25 "	25	12	37	5	5	10	1	3	4	23	15	38
" 25 to 30 "	28	23	51	9	15	24	2	3	5	37	30	67
" 30 to 35 "	35	33	68	17	8	25	5	4	9	54	51	105
" 35 to 40 "	35	22	57	10	15	25	4	6	10	58	48	106
" 40 to 45 "	20	23	43	3	13	16	8	1	9	61	59	120
" 45 to 50 "	21	26	47	6	9	15	2	2	4	54	53	107
" 50 to 55 "	23	18	41	10	6	16	6	3	9	48	59	107
" 55 to 60 "	19	13	32	3	8	11	3	6	9	48	38	86
" 60 to 65 "	18	15	33	4	5	9	7	5	12	42	36	78
" 65 to 70 "	3	13	16	2	1	3	3	9	12	24	35	59
" 70 to 75 "	7	9	16	0	4	4	3	4	7	23	24	47
" 75 to 80 "	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	12	19
" 80 to 85 "	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	9
" 85 to 90 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total ...	248	224	472	74	91	165	48	51	99	492	478	970
Mean Age ...	40.5	44.9	42.6	39.1	41.6	40.5	50.6	52.6	51.6	46.0	47.8	46.9

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1900, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1900.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1900.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	124	101	225	34	40	74	21	21	42	330	284	614
Married	109	88	197	33	39	72	21	18	39	144	144	288
Widowed	15	34	49	7	11	18	6	12	18	18	50	68
Unknown	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	248	224	472	74	91	165	48	51	99	492	478	970

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1900.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.									
	Admissions			No. of Cases.						
				M., 248; F., 224; T., 472						
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†			
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
MENTAL and MORAL:—										
Adverse circumstances	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	
Mental anxiety and worry	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Mental shock	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	4	4	
Overwork	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Nursing sick persons	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Marriage	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
Love affairs	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink										
Syphilis	6	0	6	16	5	21	22	5	27	
Injury to head (traumatic)	2	1	3	6	0	6	8	1	9	
Lactation	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	9	
Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	
Childbirth	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	9	9	
Puberty and Adolescence	8	1	9	15	19	34	23	20	43	
Change of life	3	1	4	7	25	32	10	26	36	
Old age	3	3	6	10	39	49	13	42	55	
Gross cerebral disease	0	0	0	6	4	10	6	4	10	
Epilepsy	3	0	3	7	5	12	10	5	15	
Phthisis	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	
Influenza	0	0	0	5	2	7	5	2	7	
Masturbation	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	
Chorea	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Heart Disease	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Cancer	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Bright's Disease	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Injury to Spinal Cord	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Locomotor Ataxia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Hereditary influences	direct	40	10	50	0	0	0	40	10	50
	collateral	28	22	50	0	0	0	28	22	50
	both	9	6	15	0	0	0	9	6	15
Previous attacks	63	72	135	0	0	0	63	72	135	
Congenital	5	6	11	0	0	0	5	6	11	
Unknown	94	105	199	56	50	106	94	105	199	

* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

of the Year 1900.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER,	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1900.		
										M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
<i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	7
<i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	7	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	13	23
Epilepsy acquired	9	5	14	4	1	5	1	1	2	23	11	34
General Paralysis of the Insane...	43	6	49	0	0	0	12	5	17	54	4	58
Mania—Simple	58	56	114	28	27	55	10	16	26	67	71	138
Acute...	26	35	61	10	20	30	6	7	13	19	33	52
Delusional	21	32	53	6	4	10	3	5	8	69	107	176
Chronic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	54	77
Homicidal	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia—												
Simple	25	17	42	12	13	25	0	1	1	35	28	63
Hypochondriacal	2	6	8	1	4	5	0	0	0	6	6	12
Delusional	13	6	19	0	2	2	2	1	3	30	29	59
Suicidal...	18	25	43	7	11	18	3	1	4	24	33	57
Resistive	7	8	15	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	7	9
Excited...	3	6	9	0	1	1	0	4	4	4	8	12
Stuporose	7	6	13	5	5	10	0	0	0	11	10	21
Organic...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Delirium of Tubercular Meningitis	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dementia—Secondary	4	7	11	0	0	0	3	5	8	110	60	170
Organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total...	248	224	472	74	91	165	48	51	99	492	478	970

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1900.

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Artists	3	Brought Forward ...	182				
Bakers	2	Road Contractor ...	1				
Bank Messenger ...	1	Rubber Workers ...	3				
Barbers	2	Saddlers	2				
Blacksmiths	2	Seamen	6				
Bookbinder	1	Ship Steward	1				
Brewery Foreman ...	1	Shoemakers	2				
Butcher	1	Soldiers	6				
Cabinetmakers	2	Stationer	1				
Cabmen	2	Street Musicians ...	2				
Car Conductors ...	3	Students	4				
Chemists	2	Sweep	1				
Civil Engineer	1	Tailors	6				
Clergyman	1	Teachers	3				
Clerks	15	Tobacconist	1				
Coachman	1	Upholsterers	2				
Commercial Travellers	10	Vanman	1				
Confectioner	1	Waiters	2				
Coopers	7	Warehousemen	3				
Drapers	2	Watchmaker	1				
Draughtsman	1	Wireworker	1				
Drysalter	1	No Occupation	17				
Engine Driver	1						
Engineers	4	Total ...	248				
Farmers	5	FEMALES.					
Fishermen	2	Bleacher	1				
Gamekeeper	1	Bookfolder	1				
Gardener	1	Charwomen	4				
Gentlemen	4	Domestic duties ...	5				
Glass Engraver	1	Domestic Servants ...	26				
Grocer	1	Dressmakers	9				
Hawkers	2	Envelope Folder ...	1				
Ironmoulders	5	Housekeeper	1				
Joiners	5	Housewives	108				
Labourers	53	Ladies	13				
Lamplighters	2	Laundresses	6				
Lighthouse Keeper ...	1	Machinists	2				
Manufacturers	3	Milliner	1				
Masons	3	Mill Worker	1				
Merchants	4	Nurses	3				
Message Boys	3	Outworkers	2				
Millworker	1	Perfumer	1				
Miners	2	Ragpicker	1				
Painters	2	Shopgirls	2				
Physicians	2	Shopkeeper	1				
Plasterer	1	Tailoresses	3				
Plumbers	3	Teachers	5				
Policeman	1	Upholsterer	1				
Porters	2	Weaver	1				
Potter	1	No Occupation	25				
Printers	4						
Carry forward ...	182	Total	224				

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	9	7	16
Epileptic Insanity	9	5	14
Insanity of Adolescence	23	17	40
Climacteric Insanity	12	25	37
Senile Insanity	14	41	55
Puerperal Insanity	0	8	8
Insanity of Lactation	0	9	9
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	3	3
Post-Connubial Insanity	0	2	2
Insanity of Alcoholism	58	30	88
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease	1	4	5
General Paralysis	43	6	49
Syphilitic Insanity	3	1	4
Post-Influenzic Insanity	5	2	7
Traumatic Insanity	4	0	4
Phthisical Insanity	5	0	5
Masturbational Insanity	4	0	4
Choreic Insanity	1	1	2
Hysterical Insanity	0	1	1
Delirium of Tubercular Meningitis	1	0	1
Insanity of Locomotor Ataxia	1	0	1
Rheumatic Insanity	1	0	1
Diabetic Insanity	0	1	1
Idiopathic Insanity	20	10	30
Unknown*	34	51	85
TOTAL	248	224	472

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	28	34	62
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	188	149	337
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	32	41	73
TOTAL	248	224	472

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	205	187	392
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	32	27	59
Episcopalian	...	...	...	5	2	7
Presbyterian	...	...	...	5	8	13
Greek Church	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	248	224	472

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	24	11	35	9	6	15	5	3	8
February ...	14	21	35	5	8	13	0	4	4
March ...	22	13	35	20	19	39	8	6	14
April ...	13	22	35	7	13	20	2	5	7
May ...	19	20	39	16	13	29	2	7	9
June ...	27	27	54	12	13	25	4	3	7
July ...	23	26	49	12	13	25	3	2	5
August ...	21	18	39	8	12	20	6	3	9
September ...	24	16	40	15	17	32	4	9	13
October ...	21	19	40	20	15	35	5	3	8
November ...	16	14	30	29	8	37	6	1	7
December ...	24	17	41	13	12	25	3	5	8
TOTAL ...	248	224	472	166	149	315	48	51	99

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	18	21	39
Have meditated Suicide	25	15	40
Total Suicidal	43	36	79
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	1	0	1
Melancholia	17	21	38
Total	18	21	39
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	8	2	10
General Paralysis	1	0	1
Melancholia	16	13	29
Total	25	15	40
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	3	8	11
Cut-Throat	8	2	10
Poisoning	4	0	4
Drowning	1	5	6
Strangulation	1	4	5
Choking	0	2	2
Hanging	2	0	2
Scalding	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1900.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	39	52	91
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	4	6
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	32	38	70
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	2	1	3
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	4	3	7
Number of Persons Recovered ...	71	90	161
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	74	91	165

* Of these Persons, 19 Males and 26 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 6 Males and 5 Females two Previous Recoveries; 5 Males and 5 Females three Previous Recoveries; 1 Male four Previous Recoveries; 1 Female six Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 1 Female seven Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

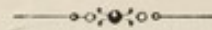
The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1901.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	575
Leith	32
Duddingston	11
Orkney	82
TOTAL	700

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd November 1900.

There were on the 20th instant 986 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these, 9 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates, 188 males and 176 females are private patients, and 308 males and 302 females are paupers. In the foregoing figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 3 males and 3 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 5 males and 6 females from the pauper to the private list.

There are 4 males and 4 females absent on statutory probation, 1 male and 1 female absent on pass, 1 female absent by escape, and 3 ladies were resident at the seaside villa at Cockenzie. There were 972 patients resident in the Asylum, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit.

The following changes have taken place on the Asylum population since 9th April 1900 :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted	23	18	131	136	308
Discharged recovered	7	19	43	42	111
Discharged unrecovered	5	12	38	23	78
Died	13	3	17	28	61
II. Voluntary Patients—					
Admitted	2	1	0	0	3
Left	2	1	0	0	3

The number on the register of the Asylum has increased by 58 since 9th April 1900. The private patients have decreased

by 13, and the paupers have increased by 71. The great increase in the number of paupers is a serious feature in the statistics of the Asylum.

Of the admissions since last visit 198 were chargeable to Edinburgh, 50 to Leith, 6 to Duddingston, and 13 to Orkney parishes. Of the paupers resident at this date, 426 are chargeable to Edinburgh, 126 to Leith, 10 to Duddingston, 36 to Orkney parishes, and 3 to other parishes. The increase of paupers belonging to Edinburgh is 52 since 31st March 1900. The overcrowding of the pauper sections of the West House has therefore become intensified. The Managers have arranged with the Joint Committee of the Kirklands Asylum for the reception of 20 paupers belonging to Edinburgh, and on the 21st instant 19 were transferred to that asylum. The Edinburgh District Lunacy Board have provided accommodation for 50 males and 10 females at a mansion house called Middleton Hall, near Uphall, and it is expected to be ready for occupation at an early date. It is, however, feared that these withdrawals will not make room for the increasing demand for pauper accommodation in the immediate future. It is difficult to see how future requirements are to be met unless the Edinburgh District Board provide accommodation as speedily as possible at Bangour.

The restriction of the admissions, and the reduction in number of the private patients paying the intermediate and lowest rates of board, owing to the overcrowded condition of the West House, are facts which are greatly to be regretted. The number of private male patients paying £42 a year has had to be reduced from 73 to 54, a portion of the dormitory accommodation for this class of patients being required for paupers. Since last visit only 3 private patients at the £31 rate, and 8 at the £42 rate, have been admitted. This institution was originally founded for the reception of the rich and the poor. The rich have, in Craig House and its adjoining villas, been admirably provided for; but, owing to the contracts to receive paupers, there is practically no spare accommodation available for the reception of the poorer class of private patients. This class is most deserving of consideration, as such patients, for reasons which have been frequently pointed out, ought to be received into public asylums.

Of the 61 deaths, 25 are registered as due to diseases of the

brain and nervous system, 10 to general paralysis, 11 to phthisis pulmonalis or other tubercular affections, 5 to heart disease, 3 to cancer, 2 to pneumonia, and 1 to each of the following causes, kidney disease, carbuncle, intestinal obstruction, diabetes, and chronic enteritis. 50 per cent. of the deaths were among patients admitted this year. In 42 instances, or in 70 per cent. of the deaths, the causes were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination. It is understood that an autopsy is made in every instance in which sanction is obtained. The Asylum has until recently, when a sporadic case of typhoid fever occurred, remained free from zymotic disease. Diarrhœa in summer is much less frequent since the new drainage and sanitary arrangements were completed.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 55 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 18 patients. 7 casualties are recorded: 6 involved fracture of bones, due in every instance to an accidental fall, and 1 consisted of injuries to face and scalp caused by an assault from a fellow patient.

There have been 8 escapes in which the patients were absent from the Asylum at least 1 night before being brought back.

The night staff comprises 4 male and 4 female attendants in Craig House, and 3 male and 4 female attendants in the West House. There are 2 dormitories in Craig House and 4 in the West House in which there is continuous night supervision. The ratio of night attendants to patients in the West House is a low one, and, on account of the small size of the dormitories, the number under constant night supervision is not large.

The patients in Craig House and the adjoining villas are surrounded with every comfort, and it was abundantly evident during the visit that they receive skilful medical treatment, and that their individual requirements are carefully studied and attended to. The efforts to promote recovery appear to be untiring, and everything is done to secure the contentment and physical well-being of the incurable. The patients are encouraged to engage in useful occupations; indoor amusements, such as dances, concerts, readings, &c., are regularly provided, and out-door recreations and games are well organised. Parole, either in or outside the grounds, is granted to every patient whose mental condition warrants the privilege. The dinners of the different classes of patients were seen, and as regards

quality and quantity of the food, table equipage, and mode of service, they were highly satisfactory. No reasonable complaint was made.

The patients in the West House are efficiently cared for. The hospital sections are overcrowded on account of the large number sent to the Asylum suffering from serious cerebral or bodily disease, or from the infirmities of old age. The medical treatment, the nursing, and the general arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients in these sections are of the highest standard. The intimate knowledge displayed by the medical staff of the mental and bodily condition of each patient always merits the warmest recognition.

The Asylum throughout is maintained in excellent order. One of the dormitories in the female hospital has been refurnished with beds of the best description, and it is understood with satisfaction that a gradual refurnishing of the dormitories is to be effected.

Electric lighting has been extended to Old Craig House, and is an improvement of hygienic value. The grounds around Craig House are now in admirable order, and garden plots, to be kept by the patients, have been allocated to several of the galleries. The grounds around the West House have been greatly improved, both as to order and appearance. The supply of vegetables has, since the appointment of the present gardener, been largely increased. The Managers have secured by purchase a vacant piece of ground fronting Craighouse Road, and also two fens opposite the main Craig House gate. By the latter purchase, the Managers will be empowered to lay down conditions as to the kind of houses to be erected there. The ground fronting Craighouse Road is a suitable and convenient site for cottages for married attendants.

The evidence of the care, energy, and ability with which the administration of the Asylum is conducted by Dr Clouston was everywhere apparent.

The case-books and registers were examined, and were found in good order and written up to date.

JOHN FRASER,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st June 1901.

THE following statement shows the changes in population since the Asylum was last visited :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated patients—					
On Register, 20th Nov. 1900 . . .	188	176	308	302	974
Admitted	24	17	105	109	255
Discharged recovered	5	13	21	43	82
Discharged unrecovered	11	4	90	41	146
Died	5	6	26	30	67
On Register, 17th June, 1901	197	169	270	298	934

II. Voluntary Inmates—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident at last visit	9	3	0	0	12
Admitted	0	3	0	0	3
Left	2	2	0	0	4
Resident at this date	7	4	0	0	11

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 3 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 6 males and 2 females from the pauper to the private list.

The total number resident at this date is 945 as against 986 at the date of last visit. The decrease of 41 patients has occurred entirely among the pauper patients, and is due to the removal of 78 men and 33 women to other asylums in Scotland, and to lunatic wards of poorhouses, with the object of relieving the pressure upon the accommodation of the West House. That the removal of 111 patients in this way has only had the effect of reducing the population by about 40 is a fact, which, considering the unfortunate delay in the construction of the new Asylum at Bangour, renders the prospect for the immediate future a very serious one. During the year ending 31st December 1900 no less than 400 cases chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh were admitted to the Asylum, an increase of 20·5 per cent. over the

average of the past five years. The Managers of the Royal Asylum have hitherto done everything in their power to avert serious overcrowding, but unless the Edinburgh District Lunacy Board can provide more accommodation for some of their patients at an early date, either at Bangour or elsewhere, it is impossible to see how such a calamity can long be postponed.

The chief assigned causes of the 67 deaths are as follows:—General paralysis, 17 cases; senile decay, 14 cases; phthisis or tuberculosis, 8 cases; gross disease of the brain or spinal cord, 7 cases; exhaustion from mania, complicated or not by gross brain disease, 6 cases; heart disease, 4 cases; pneumonia, or congestion of the lungs, 3 cases; cancer, 2 cases; bronchitis, 2 cases; alcoholism, 2 cases; syncope, 1 case; and cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys, 1 case. Post-mortem examinations were made in 59 instances, or in 88 per cent. of the cases, a fact which shows that the medical work of the Asylum continues to be sedulously performed. The only points which attract notice in the list of the causes of death are the numbers under the heads of general paralysis and senile decay. 17 deaths from general paralysis (25 per cent. of the whole) is for a Scottish Asylum a new startling proportion. It was also ascertained in the course of the visit that about 14 per cent. of the present male patients in the West House are general paralytics—a fact which reflects seriously upon the social health of a large section of the city population. The number of deaths from senile decay, uncomplicated by any active organic disease, is also remarkable. The average age of 10 of these cases was 69 years, and their average stay in the Asylum $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. It is satisfactory to note that no deaths have occurred from dysentery, diarrhoea, or enteric fever—diseases which are peculiarly liable to break out in institutions with a congested population. It is understood that since the new drainage has been introduced the Asylum has been remarkably free from these and similar diseases.

There are 71 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, which refer to the restraint of 4, and the seclusion of 19 persons. Seclusion was resorted to on account of maniacal, violent, or homicidal excitement, in each instance for short periods of time. 3 patients were restrained for surgical reasons only, and 1 female patient was restrained by means of a camisole on three occasions to prevent determined attempts at suicide,

after all other preventive means had been tried without success. The number of patients who escaped since last visit, and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 11. There are 4 entries in the Register of Accidents, 3 of which relate to fractures of the skull, of the humerus, and of the fore-arm respectively. All these were due to accidental falls, and none of them were followed by serious consequences. The fourth describes a cut accidentally received by the breaking of an earthenware vessel.

478 patients, including 25 gentlemen and 65 ladies in Craig House, were industriously employed at the time of the visit. The number of patients attending divine service last Sunday was 466.

Excluding heads of departments, there are 71 male attendants and 73 nurses employed on day duty in the Institution, and 6 men and 7 women on night duty. The following changes have occurred in the nursing staff since last visit:—18 men and 18 women have been engaged; 13 men and 13 women have resigned; and 3 men and 1 woman have been dismissed.

Notwithstanding the demand upon the accommodation of the West House, the patients occupying it were, as a whole, found in a highly satisfactory state as regards their physical health, their clothing, and the circumstances of their care and treatment. The weather during the greater part of the visit was warm and fine, and the inmates of the hospitals, both in the male and female sides of the building, were all in the open air during several hours each day. Even the bed-ridden were carried out and placed on couches and mattresses in the gardens attached to these buildings, which are sheltered from the wind and abundantly shaded by trees and shrubs. The wards on the ground floor of the main building were as usual found with their doors unlocked, so that the patients occupying them are able to pass unrestrainedly into the grounds at all hours during the daytime. With the exception of the new cases in the admission wards, both on the male and female side, and the chronic patients in one of the female wards, there was no noisy excitement observed during the visit. The dinners at the West House were seen on two days. The food at these meals was abundant and apparently relished, and no complaint was made by those partaking of it. A new cooking range has been introduced into the kitchen, and

is said to be working satisfactorily. A great deal of painting and papering of the wards and corridors in this division has recently been done, and much more is in progress. The effect of this decoration has been to add markedly to the cheerfulness and brightness of the apartments.

The condition of the patients at Craig House was eminently satisfactory in every respect. The space is fully occupied, but it is judiciously limited to the number which it can conveniently accommodate without pressure. It was satisfactory to observe that the accommodation for patients paying the highest rates of board was equally taken advantage of, which is a sign both of financial prosperity and of the public appreciation of the management of the Asylum under Dr Clouston. The individual attention to the wants of each patient, the great diversity which characterises the classification, the location, and the surroundings of the various patients, and the multiplicity of the means adopted for their employment and amusement are all interesting and instructive features in the administration. At this season of the year cricket, tennis, golf, and gardening are largely engaged in by the patients. A lady possessing the South Kensington certificate has been engaged to come twice a week to teach the lady patients fancy needlework. She goes to each ward and villa in turn. It is understood that this work has greatly interested some of the patients, and that many ladies who seemed formerly to take no interest in anything are now accomplished and enthusiastic workers. Considering the engrossing effect of needlework upon the healthy female mind, its introduction into an Asylum as a curative and ameliorative measure is certainly commendable on account of its usefulness and originality. Since last visit a trained and certificated cook has been engaged as lady superintendent of the kitchen department. This change is said to have produced a marked improvement not only in cooking but in the administration of this department. A head butler has also been engaged.

The grounds immediately surrounding Craig House have now fully assumed under careful culture the aspect of relief to the buildings and to the extremely advantageous surroundings of the situation which was originally intended when they were first laid out. Their appearance was effective and pleasing. Another piece of land, on the opposite side of the road to the lower field

at Craig House, has been purchased with the object primarily of protecting the grounds from being overlooked by new buildings. This finally secures the whole boundary of the estate from encroachment of this kind. The grounds at the West House have undergone many important changes. The waste portion to the north of the building has been reclaimed, partially levelled, and converted into a fruit and vegetable garden; while the arable field to the west of the Chapel has been entirely set apart for the cultivation of garden vegetables. It is understood that the supply of vegetables to the Asylum from these gardens is now abundant.

The review of the preceding list of changes has prevented any lengthy allusion to the more purely medical work of the Institution, which Dr Clouston and his assistants continue to prosecute with zeal and with great success.

The Case books were examined, and were seen to contain voluminous accounts of the treatment and progress of the various patients under care.

The Registers of the Asylum are carefully and correctly kept.

JOHN MACPHERSON,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

The following attendants have passed the examination held on 6th May 1901 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association :—

KATHERINE FRASER.	ISABELLA MALCOLM.
MARY ELLIS.	JANE GEDDES.
BELLA BURLEY.	KATE GRANT.
MARGARET WYLIE.	
ISABELLA WATSON WEBSTER.	THOMAS SHANKIE.
ELIZABETH LOCKHART WALKER.	DAVID SCOTT.
DAISY MAUD VALLANCE.	WILLIAM SHAW.
GEORGINA TAYLOR.	JOHN MUNRO.
MARGARET ROSS.	DAVID HOSIE.
MARGARET M'LENNAN.	WILLIAM HENDRY.
ANNIE M'KENZIE HODGE.	ALEXANDER DONALD.
MARGARET J. HENDERSON.	JOHN CORSIE.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account		£90 10 9
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1900	£6,948 5 9	£6,694 17 9
Do. do. 30th June „	7,047 9 11	6,658 5 4
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	7,333 15 0	6,587 7 10
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	7,389 6 11	6,637 0 9
	£28,718 17 7	26,579 11 8
		28,718 17 7
<i>Deduct—</i>		£55,296 9 3
(1) Repayments of Board, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1899	£109 16 0	
(2) Cost of boarding out pauper lunatics, as under—		
1. Sums paid to Larbert Asylum, year to 14th November 1900	800 1 8	
2. Do. to Hartwood Asylum, year to do.	1,615 8 5	
		2,525 6 1
		52,771 3 2
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnish- ings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the reci- pients—	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1900	£425 18 7	£651 3 0
Do. do. 30th June „	440 19 0	438 12 8
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	452 5 2	465 10 0
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	384 14 2	435 1 7
	£1,703 16 11	£1,990 7 3
		1,703 16 11
		3,694 4 2
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—		
Received for Pigs Sold	475 17 9	
Do. for Pigs' meat, trees, old iron, &c., sold	53 14 8	
		529 12 5
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.		90 3 9
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church		10 4 0
VII. Price of Clothing supplied to pauper patients leaving the Insti- tution during 1900		44 7 9
VIII. Sums Borrowed during 1900		3,565 0 0
IX. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy for damage by fire at West House		2 4 6
X. Balance of Account at 31st December 1899		1,794 10 1
Amount of the Charge		£62,592 0 7

DISCHARGE.

	Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions . . .	8,157	9	5	7,632	0	11	15,789	10	4
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	259	13	11	1,994	5	3	2,253	19	2
III. Do. Fuel	1211	16	4	1,268	19	6	2,480	15	10
IV. Do. Gas Lighting	203	19	5	356	1	4	560	0	9
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing material	517	16	5	470	6	2	988	2	7
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	186	10	9	283	19	10	470	10	7
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	248	10	7	225	14	4	474	4	11
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	149	17	9	149	17	9
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	1,421	10	6	2,261	12	0	3,683	2	6
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	340	10	0	309	4	8	649	14	8
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	764	0	4	434	14	4	1,198	14	8
XII. Interest on Loans paid . .	2,989	1	7	912	13	5	3,901	15	0
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend . .	754	2	10	432	16	6	1,186	19	4
XIV. Insurance Premiums	74	7	0	53	14	6	128	1	6
XV. Salaries and Wages	7,139	2	8	6,453	10	4	13,592	13	0
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments . .	295	10	9	210	2	2	505	12	11
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	3,132	10	4	602	11	10	3,735	2	2
Ordinary Expenditure	27,696	12	10	24,052	4	10	51,748	17	8
XVIII. Special Expenditure :—									
1. On New Craig House (including Ground purchased)				£6,635	2	6			
2. On Old Craig House				53	11	0			
3. Additional Expenses in connection with Sale of East House				21	1	2			
4. On West House Drainage				1,561	7	1			
							8,271	1	9
XIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1900							201	12	4
XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1900							2,370	8	10
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge							£62,592	0	7

EDINBURGH, 18th May 1901.—I have examined the foregoing Account Charge and Discharge of the Intrusions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1899 to 31st December 1900, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the House Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between Craig House and the West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—Year to 31st December 1900.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£27,701 10 7
2. Extra Accounts	3,081 15 6
3. Produce and Sundries sold	277 10 10
4. Rents of Grass Parks	75 14 9
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	5 6 11
	<hr/>
	£31,141 18 7

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£27,696 12 10
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	440 5 11
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	157 4 3
	<hr/>
	28,294 3 0

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1900 £2,847 15 7

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Nil.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount of Expenditure on New Craig House during 1900, as per Branch XVIII. of foregoing Discharge	£6,635 2 6
2. Do. of Do. on Old Craig House do. do.	53 11 0
3. Do. of Do. in connection with Sale of East House	21 1 2
	<hr/>
	6,709 14 8

Excess of Payments over Receipts £3,861 19 1

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1900.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£25,069 12 7
2. Extra Accounts	612 8 8
3. Produce and Sundries sold	252 1 7
4. Rent of Park at Tipperlinn Gate and of Railway Siding	14 9 0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	4 17 1
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	597 10 2
7. Price of Clothing supplied to patients leaving the Asylum	44 7 9
	<hr/>
	£26,595 6 10

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£24,052 4 10
2. Sixteenth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less—Interest on £29,493, 9s. 6d. in- cluded in No. 1 hereof	912 13 5
	<hr/>
	1,789 1 8
	<hr/>
	25,841 6 6

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for West House £754 0 4

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Claim under Fire Policy, per foregoing Charge, Branch IX. £2 4 6

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Amount thereof as per Branch XVIII. of foregoing Discharge 1,561 7 1

1,559 2 7

Excess of Payments over Receipts £805 2 3

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1900—the numbers being: New Craig House, 201; Intermediates, 127; and Paupers, 579.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 15.	39	19	9	13	0	8	5	13	8
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	...	...	1	5	11	1	16	10
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...	...	1	17	4	1	9	10
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	8
5. Clothing (less £44, 7s. 9d. received for clothing sold)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10½
6. Bedding and Napery	1	5	5½	0	17	1½	0	17	1½
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	5	18	9½	1	14	5¾	1	14	5¾
8. Gas Lighting	1	0	0	0	9	8	0	9	8
9. Water and Washing materials	2	10	9	0	12	9¼	0	12	9¼
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	18	3¼	0	7	8½	0	7	8½
11. Books and Stationery	1	4	4¼	0	6	1½	0	6	1¼
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	10½
13. Furnishings and Repairs	6	19	4¼	4	6	7¼	2	16	7¼
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	3	14	10¾	0	11	9¾	0	11	9¾
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	13	4½	0	8	5	0	8	5
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3	13	11	0	11	9	0	11	9
17. Fire Insurance	0	7	3½	0	1	5½	0	1	5½
18. Salaries and Wages	34	19	11	9	13	10	8	11	9½
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	18	11½	0	5	8½	0	5	8½
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	2	18	7	1	3	0	...	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court	...	...	...	3	13	5	3	13	5
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	14	13	0½	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>									
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	123	6	8¼	41	7	9½	33	5	6½
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold	£1	7	2½						
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks	0	7	5						
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	0	0	6½						
2. From Paupers—				1	15	2			
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents	0	7	4½						
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients	1	3	9½						
3. From Intermediates—							1	11	2
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above				0	7	4½			
Cost per head during 1900	121	11	6¼	41	0	5	31	14	4½

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending
 31st December 1899 was 1142
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1900 1176

Increase in 1900 34

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1899 was £13 14 4¼
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1900 was 13 8 6¼

Decrease in 1900 £0 5 10

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1900
with the Previous Year.

1899.			RECEIPTS.	1900.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
50,633	4	8	I. Boards	52,771	3	2
3,614	10	1	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,694	4	2
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
476	1	7	1. Price received for Pigs, etc.	475	17	9
84	4	11	2. Do. for Rags and Sundries	53	14	8
103	18	5	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	90	3	9
			V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	44	7	9
70	1	10	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	10	4	0
11	1	0				
<u>54,993</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>57,139</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
			P A Y M E N T S.			
			I. PROVISIONS.			
1,442	6	8	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,571	5	5
3,534	11	6	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,615	2	2
166	2	7	Extract of Meat, etc.	251	0	7
287	6	4	Preserved Meat	320	16	9
766	3	1	Fish and Salt Herrings	690	7	9
220	3	10	Game and Fowl	214	6	0
2,187	9	5	Milk and Cream	2,173	1	2
150	19	9	Fresh Butter	171	5	7
484	1	9	Tea	531	11	4
215	1	10	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	207	12	0
362	4	0	Sugar	375	12	7
1,351	14	8	Salt Butter	1,353	3	9
404	0	0	Cheese	357	19	9
245	3	3	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	226	3	2
159	13	8	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	153	2	6
388	19	5	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	399	18	3
85	4	8	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	96	5	9
52	9	0	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	66	0	8
267	3	3	Oatmeal	255	14	7
91	18	3	Barley	76	15	5
52	15	3	Peas	58	5	3
1,243	9	6	Eggs	1,273	18	2
615	5	3	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	516	19	0
315	18	0	Ale, Porter, and Beer	320	9	0
89	4	11	Aerated Waters, etc.	91	11	10
474	11	3	Wines and Spirits	429	15	8
347	2	1	Sundries	325	10	3
16,001	3	2	Deduct—Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £314 7 0 Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 18 17 0	16,122	14	4
334	19	1		333	4	0
15,666	4	1	New Craig House (including share of Servants', Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) £8,157 9 5	15,789	10	4
15,666	4	1	West House 7,632 0 11	15,789	10	4

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1899.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1900.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			
76	3	5½	Wincey	86	13	10½
47	5	10	Flannel	33	4	5
243	17	7	Cotton Goods	174	17	11½
...	...	...	Muslin	6	12	7
10	10	0	Shawls	5	10	3
48	18	10	Corduroy	26	2	7
22	1	0	Shirting . . . . .	...	...	...
171	3	9	Tweeds	157	8	9
54	7	6	Worsted	73	1	11
29	11	8	Socks	1	16	3
84	14	1	Plaiding	97	1	11½
65	5	0	Blankets	108	11	3
277	1	7½	Sheetings	302	7	11½
64	6	6	Quilts	13	19	2
18	10	0½	Bed Tick	37	4	5½
20	2	0	Bed Covers	19	14	0
119	8	4	Linen and Dowlas	119	12	1
48	16	6	Towelling	75	6	5½
22	19	2	Canvas and Pack Sheet	38	7	0
29	12	11	Table Damask	33	18	6½
12	9	9	Toileting and Toilet Covers	14	19	3
18	3	9	Stays	7	1	0
24	10	9	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	25	8	6
286	13	11	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	327	9	2
26	9	9	Leather for Shoes, etc.	9	7	8
10	3	0	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	...	...	...
32	8	1	Hair for Beds, etc.	29	0	0
128	5	2	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	150	3	3
84	16	6	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	60	5	0
26	8	9	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	17	16	6
139	12	8½	Uniform Materials	181	16	5½
...	...	...	Carpet Covers	15	8	4
...	...	...	Water Bed	3	14	7
2,244	17	11		2,253	19	2
			III. FUEL.			
2,085	15	3	Coal	2,480	15	10
			IV. LIGHTING.			
560	15	5	Gas	551	3	8
22	9	11	Candles, etc.	8	17	1
583	5	4		560	0	9
			V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
525	16	0	Water	531	18	6
297	2	1	Soap	365	4	9
57	7	9	Soda	49	11	0
49	2	10	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	41	8	4
929	8	8		988	2	7
			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
299	8	6	Drugs, etc.	316	13	2
68	7	10	Disinfectants	67	19	1
15	12	8	Surgical Instruments	24	10	8
...	...	...	Medical Fees, etc.	7	7	0
31	10	6	Sundries paid by Steward	54	0	8
414	19	6		470	10	7

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1899.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1900.
	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
£ s. d.	Books	£ s. d.
29 13 6	Stationery	40 10 4
88 8 11	Bookbinding, &c.	105 18 5
20 6 0	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	2 18 6
348 8 5		324 17 8
486 16 10		474 4 11
151 2 10	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	149 17 9
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
437 7 2	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	374 10 10
147 10 0	Furniture, etc.	130 19 2
377 1 9	Crockery and Crystal	323 0 2
307 4 6	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	363 16 4
89 19 10	Brushes and Door Mats	82 6 6
26 14 6	Glass	28 7 4
329 14 2	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts	351 16 6
33 0 0	Corks	26 11 8
132 11 6	Wood for Repairs	176 17 8
562 8 10	Painter Work	500 9 11
208 2 4	Plumber do.	195 19 7
17 10 11	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	18 10 3
23 15 5	Bricks, Lime, Cement	70 14 8
33 14 4	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	57 10 2
25 11 0	Bell-hanging	56 17 10
41 1 6	Engineering	80 15 8
13 19 6	Fire Apparatus . . . . .	... ..
13 15 1	Plaster-work	25 5 1
74 13 6	Building	65 16 11
12 6 9	Metal Casting	32 5 1
215 17 6	Electric Light Fittings	307 3 11
279 8 1	Sundries	413 7 3
3,415 4 7		3,683 2 6
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
128 1 6	Plants, Seeds, etc.	155 0 0
22 19 4	Manure	32 3 7
27 17 0	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	42 6 9
24 12 0	Garden Implements and repairs to same	37 3 9
92 10 7	Straw	101 4 11
... ..	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	21 12 6
24 1 2	Road Metal and Gravel	74 0 0
116 14 1	Fencing	99 2 10
... ..	Threshing Crop	2 5 3
90 8 9	Sundries	14 14 8
... ..	Horse bought	60 0 0
... ..	Pigs bought	8 0 4
... ..	Veterinary Surgeon	2 0 0
527 4 5		649 14 8

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1899.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1900.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
2 10 8	County Rates	2 8 11
221 12 7	Property and Income Tax	273 15 7
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
185 10 0	House Duty	185 10 0
380 18 2	Burgh Rates	378 1 6
312 8 0	Poor and School Rates	331 16 4
4 10 0	Assessed Taxes	4 10 0
22 8 0	Public Water Rate	22 8 0
4 10 4	Heritors' Assessment . . . . .	... ..
1,134 12 1		1,198 14 8
3,851 18 1	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	3,901 15 0
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,173 8 6	Feu Duties	1,161 2 11
27 7 8	Stipend	25 16 5
1,200 16 2		1,186 19 4
128 1 6	XIV. INSURANCE	128 1 6
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2,000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	2,000 0 0
488 11 0	Four Assistant Physicians	500 0 0
150 0 0	Joint Pathologist	150 0 0
200 0 0	Chaplain	200 0 0
340 0 0	Steward	340 0 0
113 4 10	Gardener	100 0 0
160 0 0	Storekeeper	160 0 0
52 0 0	Gatekeepers	122 0 0
20 0 0	Organist	20 0 0
800 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	800 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	70 0 0
318 10 6	Servants employed in Laundry	330 12 10
80 0 0	Matron of West House	80 0 0
265 0 0	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	272 10 0
7,967 17 6	Attendants' Wages	8,099 19 7
161 5 0	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c.	205 6 7
...	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1899-1900	114 18 0
27 6 0	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1900	27 6 0
3,213 14 10		13,592 13 0
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
11 11 0	Advertising and Printing	10 9 6
76 6 6	Cab Hires	61 3 4
72 4 1	Law Expenses	95 4 4
202 12 0	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	178 8 10
76 5 4	Rewards to Patients	44 8 10
20 8 8	National Telephone Company	20 10 0
7 7 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	7 7 0
1 0 0	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	1 0 0
5 4 1	Stabling at Cockenzie	3 5 6
472 18 8	Carry forward	421 17 4

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1899.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1900.
£ s d. 472 18 8	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i> Brought forward,	£ s d. 421 17 4
... ..	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent of Wayleave for West House Drain through its property	2 10 0
... ..	Mr Wm. Allan Carter, C.E., fee for preparing Plan of proposed roadway in lieu of Tipperlinn footpath	14 14 0
... ..	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets, &c.	32 4 9
... ..	Gratuity to widow of the late James Lumsden, Vocalist	6 18 6
10 10 0	Subscription to Cockenzie Golf Club . . . . .	... ..
18 0 0	Window Cleaning	3 3 0
10 9 7	Sundries	18 0 0
511 18 3		6 5 0
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	505 12 7
3,252 16 4	Total	3,401 18 2
334 19 1	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	333 4 0
3,587 15 5		3,735 2 2
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	1. <i>On New Craig House.</i>	
... ..	Mason and Joiner Work	3,000 0 0
... ..	Plumber Work	149 0 0
43 11 5	Heating . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Smith Work	238 2 4
... ..	Surveyor	684 7 8
400 8 4	Electric Lighting . . . . .	... ..
815 16 8	Painting . . . . .	... ..
96 8 1	Steam Traps . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Architect	2,100 0 0
30 0 0	Summer Houses . . . . .	... ..
1,432 0 0	Ground Purchased	463 12 6
	2. <i>On Old Craig House.</i>	
150 0 0	Electric Lighting	53 11 0
	3. <i>In connection with Old East House.</i>	
... ..	Further Expenses connected with Sale of	21 1 2
	4. <i>On West House</i>	
58 8 0	Boiler House . . . . .	... ..
420 12 10	Boiler . . . . .	... ..
1000 0 0	Drainage	1,561 7 1
4,447 5 4		8,271 1 9
90 10 9	XIX. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC.	201 12 4

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1900 with the previous Year.

1899.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1900.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
12,750 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	14,463 lbs.	1,713 lbs.	.....
130,114 ,,	Butcher Meat . . .	133,476 ,,	3,362 ,,	.....
17,704 ,,	Oxheads . . .	17,354 ,,	.....	350 lbs.
8,903 ,,	Pork and Ham . . .	9,569 ,,	666 ,,	.....
94,294 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	95,922 loaves	1,628 loaves	.....
111,396 rolls	Rolls . . .	113,403 rolls	2,007 rolls	.....
5,304 doz.	Biscuits . . .	5,513 doz.	209 doz.	.....
49,624 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	51,223 lbs.	1,599 lbs.	.....
15,003 ,,	Flour . . .	15,855 ,,	852 ,,	.....
18,109 ,,	Barley . . .	18,313 ,,	204 ,,	.....
13,992 ,,	Peas . . .	13,917 ,,	.....	75 ,,
7,873 ,,	Rice (Whole) . . .	7,753 ,,	.....	120 ,,
6,756 ,,	Tea . . .	6,879 ,,	123 ,,	.....
4,318 ,,	Coffee . . .	4,378 ,,	60 ,,	.....
48,644 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . . .	52,340 ,,	3,696 ,,	.....
6,276 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	6,727 ,,	451 ,,	.....
1,884 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,824 ,,	.....	60 ,,
30,859 ,,	Butter (Salt) . . .	30,695 ,,	.....	164 ,,
45,677 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	45,322 gals.	.....	355 gals.
12,562 ,,	Milk (Skim) . . .	12,567 ,,	5 gals.	.....
18,035 lbs.	Cheese . . .	16,391 lbs.	.....	1,644 lbs.
21,742 doz.	Eggs . . .	22,105 doz.	363 doz.	.....
22,359 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	23,691 lbs.	1,332 lbs.	.....
1,858 ,,	Currants . . .	1,945 ,,	87 ,,	.....
1,518 ,,	Starch . . .	1,763 ,,	245 ,,	.....
30,782 ,,	Soda . . .	32,047 ,,	1,265 ,,	.....
40,658 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	44,334 ,,	3,676 ,,	.....
11,388 gals.	Beer . . .	11,851 ,,	463 ,,	.....
820 bolls	Potatoes . . .	810 bolls	.....	10 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1900 with the previous Year.

1899.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1900.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
999 17 6	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	1,050 6 4	50 8 10	.....
850 2 6	House Furnishings . . .	864 5 3	14 2 9	.....
194 4 6	Male Clothing . . .	189 10 2	.....	4 14 4
198 7 4	Female do. . .	201 9 6	3 2 2	.....
295 18 8	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	290 9 4	.....	5 9 4
150 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	145 0 0	.....	5 0 0
30 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat, &c. .	40 0 0	10 0 0	.....
<u>2,718 10 6</u>		<u>2,781 0 7</u>	<u>77 13 9</u>	<u>15 3 8</u>
	Increase .	<u>62 10 1</u>	<u>62 10 1</u>	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1900.

Amount thereof	£82,765 0 0
<i>Add</i> —Balance due to West House	5,641 11 5
	<u>£88,406 11 5</u>
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance in Bank at Close of this Account	2,370 8 10
	<u>£86,036 2 7</u>

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1900.

1. Profit for year 1900, as before	£2,847 15 7
2. Do. on Intermediates for year 1900, as before	99 2 6
	<u>£2,946 18 1</u>

Add—

1. Sum borrowed as per Charge of foregoing Account	£3565 0 0	
2. Do. from West House during 1900	884 16 11	
	<u>4,449 16 11</u>	
		7,396 15 0

Deduct—

1. Special Expenditure during 1900, as before	£6,709 14 8	
2. Excess of Payments over Receipts for 1899	4 12 1	
3. Balance in Bank at close of this Account, as above	£2,370 8 10	
<i>Less</i> in Bank at 31st Dec. 1899	1,794 10 1	
	<u>575 18 9</u>	
		7,290 5 6
		<u>106 9 6</u>

This Balance represents the difference between the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1900 and the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1884 :—

Arrears of Board at close of this Account	£201 12 4	
<i>Less</i> Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off since that date	95 2 10	
	<u>£106 9 6</u>	

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1900.

Amount thereof	£34,250 0 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by New Craig House	5,641 11 5
	<u>£28,608 8 7</u>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1900, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d. 30,039 3 1	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1899 . . .	£ s. d. 29,493 5 6
	<i>Add—</i>	
	1. Excess of Payments over Receipts £805 2 3	
1,201 11 3	2. Profit on Intermediates 99 2 6	
	3. One Year's Interest to 31st Dec. 1900 912 13 5	1,816 18 2
31,240 14 4		31,310 3 8
2,701 15 1	<i>Deduct—Sixteenth Instalment to Sinking Fund . . .</i>	2,701 15 1
28,538 19 3		28,608 8 7

A B S T R A C T
 OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	£57 7 0
II. Interests received	299 1 4
	£356 8 4

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	£168 1 6
II. Grant made in aid of Patient's Board from Legacy of £450 bequeathed by the late Miss Milburgh Mowbray	4 0 0
III. Expense of Management	8 19 5
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1900	175 7 5
	£356 8 4

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1900.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property .	£9,600 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	175 7 5
	£9,775 7 5

EDINBURGH, *18th May 1901.*—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1900 being £175, 7s. 5d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account	£15	13	8
II. Revenue received during the year	433	0	10
		<u>448</u>	<u>14</u>
			<u>6</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	£348	13	4
II. Expense of Management	14	9	4
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1900	85	11	10
		<u>448</u>	<u>14</u>
			<u>6</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	£12,700	0	0
Balance due by Treasurer as above	85	11	10
		<u>12,785</u>	<u>11</u>
			<u>10</u>

EDINBURGH, 18th May 1901.—I have examined the foregoing Account and the State of Funds below, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1900, being £85 11 10

As follows:— <i>Capital</i> —Balance due by Treasurer	£15	13	8
<i>Revenue</i> —Balance due by Treasurer	69	18	2
		<u>85</u>	<u>11</u>
			<u>10</u>

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1900.

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

I. TAILORS.

82 Tweed jackets, at 7s.	£28 14 0	
103 Tweed vests, at 2s. 6d.	12 17 6	
31 Pairs tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.	5 8 6	
323 Pairs corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.	40 7 6	
699 Pairs plaiding drawers, at 2d.	5 16 6	
398 Plaiding shirts, at 2d.	3 6 4	
8 Checked linen dresses, at 5s.	2 0 0	
15 Bed quilts, at 5s.	3 15 0	
1 Pair moleskin trousers, at 3s. 6d.	0 3 6	
1 Coat, at 10s.	0 10 0	
1 Flannel jacket, at 3s.	0 3 0	
Repairs, carpet-making, &c.	96 3 0	
	<hr/>	£199 4 10

II. SHOEMAKERS.

1 Pair gent.'s Balmoral boots, at 8s.	0 8 0	
1 Pair woman's lacing shoes, at 5s.	0 5 0	
2 Body belts, at 4s. 6d.	0 9 0	
216 Pairs of braces, at 4d.	3 12 0	
24 Key belts, at 3d.	0 6 0	
Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	74 15 6	
	<hr/>	79 15 6

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£111 11 0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	22 2 6	
Do. do. for workshops and garden	17 2 0	
	<hr/>	150 15 6
Carry forward		£429 15 10

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £429 15 10

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£76 12 6	
Do. do. for Craig House department	38 0 3	
	<u> </u>	114 12 9

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments	125 3 6
--	---------

VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£63 2 11	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	32 3 5	
	<u> </u>	95 6 4

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, etc., for Western Department	£168 7 2	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	80 8 11	
Amount for coffins	2 14 0	
	<u> </u>	251 10 1

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£97 15 4	
Do. do. in Craig House Department	46 13 8	
	<u> </u>	144 9 0
		<u> </u>
		£1160 17 6

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
699 Men's drawers	0s	10d	45	14	2		
398 Men's jackets							
105 Mattress covers,	... 1s	0d	5	5	0	Brought forward, 190 12 4	
167 Palliasses	... 1s	0d	8	7	0	838 Hand towels	... 0s 0½d 1 14 11
165 Pillow covers	... 0s	3d	2	1	3	1711 Sheets	... 0s 1d 7 2 7
72 Blinds	... 0s	4d	1	4	0	262 Sheets, fine,	... 0s 1d 1 1 10
20 Table napkins	... 0s	1d	0	1	8	33 Table cloths	... 0s 0½d 0 1 4½
220 Nurses caps	... 0s	3d	2	15	0	130 Prs. blankets hemmed	0s 1d 0 10 10
400 Men's scarves	... 0s	2d	3	6	8	17 Strong dresses	... 3s 0d 2 11 0
90 Pudding cloths	... 0s	0½d	0	3	9	50 Toilet covers	... 0s 1d 0 4 2
100 Tea bags	... 0s	1d	0	8	4	104 Feeding bibs	... 0s 1d 0 8 8
60 Muslin blinds	... 0s	1d	0	5	0	177 Pairs stockings	... 0s 9d 6 12 9
48 Glass cloths	... 0s	1d	0	4	0	183 ,, socks	... 0s 6d 4 11 6
40 Bed covers	... 0s	1d	0	3	4	450 ,, stockings	
75 Counterpanes	... 0s	1d	0	6	3	footed	... 0s 6d 11 5 0
50 Uniform aprons	... 0s	6d	1	5	0	300 ,, socks footed	... 0s 4d 5 0 0
80 Lace collars	... 0s	3d	1	0	0	3 Chair covers	... 1s 0d 0 3 0
525 Chemises	... 0s	4d	8	15	0	4 Sofas corded	... 1s 0d 0 4 0
203 Night gowns	... 0s	4d	3	7	8	1050 Shawls, semits, etc.,	
602 Shirts	... 0s	10d	25	1	8	marked	... 0s 0½d 2 3 9
369 Flannel semits	... 0s	4d	6	3	0	300 Dusters	... 0s 0½d 0 12 6
157 Plaiding petticoats	... 0s	3d	1	19	3	50 Blouses	... 1s 0d 2 10 0
630 Check aprons	... 0s	2d	5	5	0	200 Hats and bonnets	
83 Women's dowlas aprons	5d		1	14	7	trimmed	... 0s 9d 7 10 0
204 Men's ,,	5d		4	5	0	40 Fine chemises	... 0s 6d 1 0 0
1233 Pillow slips	... 0s	1d	5	2	9	24 ,, night gowns	... 0s 10d 1 0 0
104 Druggel petticoats	... 0s	3d	1	6	0	24 ,, petticoats	... 0s 6d 0 12 0
260 Wincey dresses	... 3s	0d	39	0	0	12 Bed jackets	... 1s 0d 0 12 0
85 Print ,,	... 3s	0d	12	15	0	24 Quilts	... 1s 0d 1 4 0
804 Roller and bath towels	... 0s	1d	3	7	0	80 Private and dance dresses	... 5s 6d 22 0 0
						100 Pairs flannel drawers	0s 4d 1 13 4
Carry forward,	£190	12	4				<u>£273 1 6½</u>

Articles Repaired by Females in West House.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1200 Shirts, white	at	1d	5	0	0	Brought forward, 56 15 0	
1600 do. flannel	... 1d	6	13	4	2000 Men's jackets	... 1d	8 6 8
1450 do. striped	... 1d	6	0	10	350 Dowlas aprons	... 1d	1 9 2
400 Night gowns	... 1d	1	13	4	204 Table cloths	... 1d	0 17 0
300 Collars, etc.	... 1d	1	5	0	140 Counterpanes	... 1d	0 11 8
1600 Chemises	... 1d	6	13	4	4000 Sheets	... 1d	16 13 4
270 Pairs cotton drawers	... 1d	1	2	6	1050 Pillow slips	... 1d	4 7 6
1000 Under semits	... 1d	4	3	4	300 Check aprons	... 1d	1 5 0
2500 Petticoats	... 1d	10	8	4	200 Pairs blankets	... 1d	0 16 8
800 Dresses	... 1d	3	6	8	4884 Pairs stockings	... 1d	20 7 0
2500 Men's drawers	... 1d	10	8	4	4540 Pairs socks	... 1d	18 18 4
Carry forward,	£56	15	0				<u>£130 7 4</u>

W. MILNE, Matron.

Articles Made by Females in Craig House Department.

35 Shawls	165 Worsted work.	2 Sofa covers.
36 Chemises.	350 Articles of Clothing	12 Chair do.
20 Pairs drawers.	for Charities.	19 Table cloths.
40 Coloured petticoats.	30 Trimming, sewed.	6 Tray do.
20 Flannel do.	30 Embroidery.	60 Table napkins.
400 Pairs worsted stockings	40 Crochet.	33 Pairs blankets, marked
and socks.	36 Muslin window blinds.	47 Towels.
370 Aprons.	28 Quilts, hemmed.	315 Sundries.
20 Pairs slippers sewed.	350 Dusters.	

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

180 Gowns.	35 Pairs cotton stockings.	50 Quilts.
25 Shawls.	1600 Pairs socks.	30 Pairs blankets.
315 Night gowns.	370 Flannel shirts.	300 Pillow slips.
4 Night caps.	300 Aprons.	40 Towels.
330 Chemises.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	6 Sofa covers.
340 Pairs drawers.	180 Slip bodices.	15 Chair do.
130 Coloured petticoats.	50 Pairs stays.	50 Table cloths.
135 Flannel do.	70 Collars.	50 Toilet covers.
340 Flannel underdresses.	56 Linen sleeves.	30 Table napkins.
675 Pairs worsted stockings	580 Shirts.	350 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*

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