

**Ninety-sixth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :
For the year 1908.**

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Publication/Creation

Morningside : Printed at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, [1909]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gy5frht>

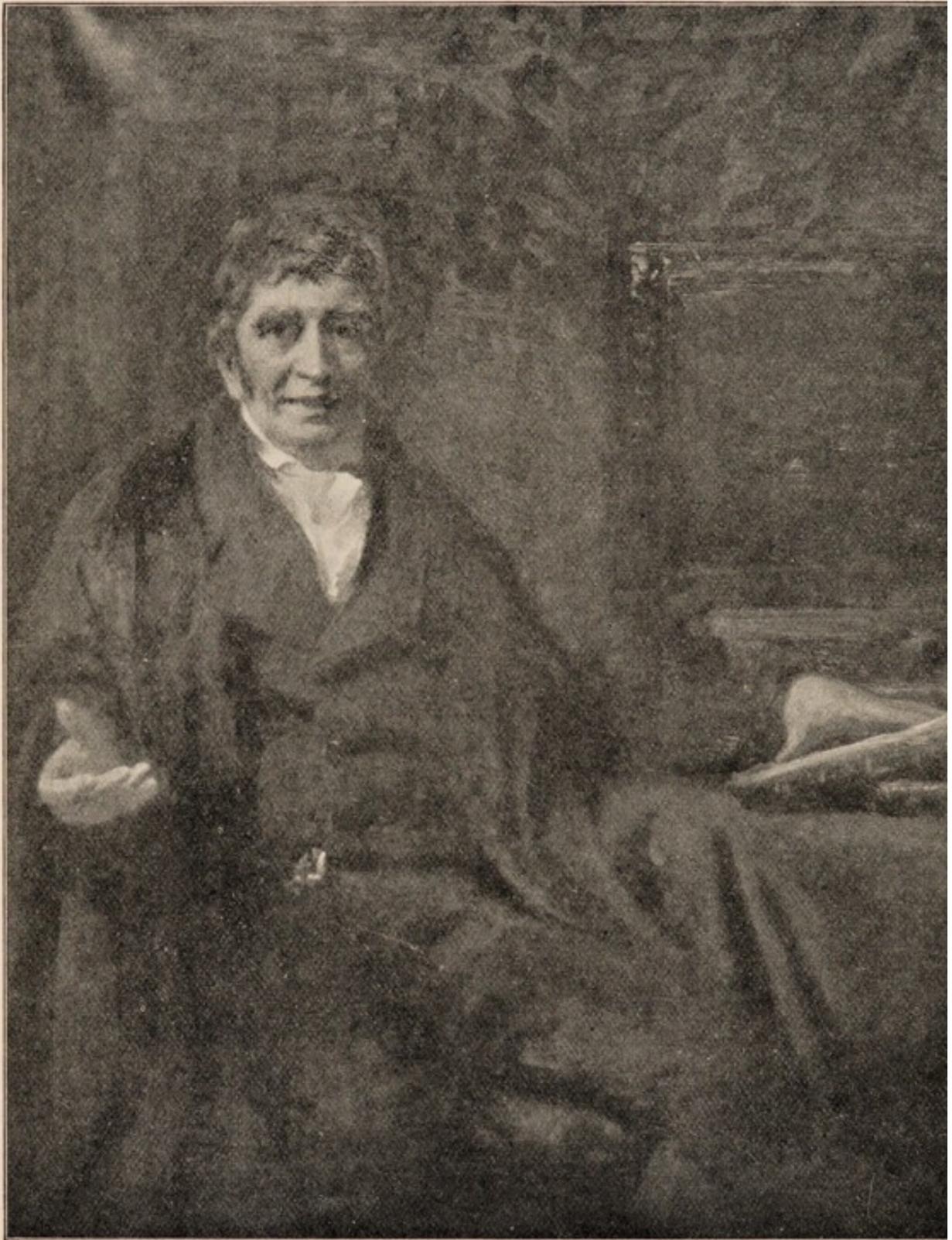
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ANDREW DUNCAN

To whom the Royal Edinburgh Asylum owes its origin in 1807

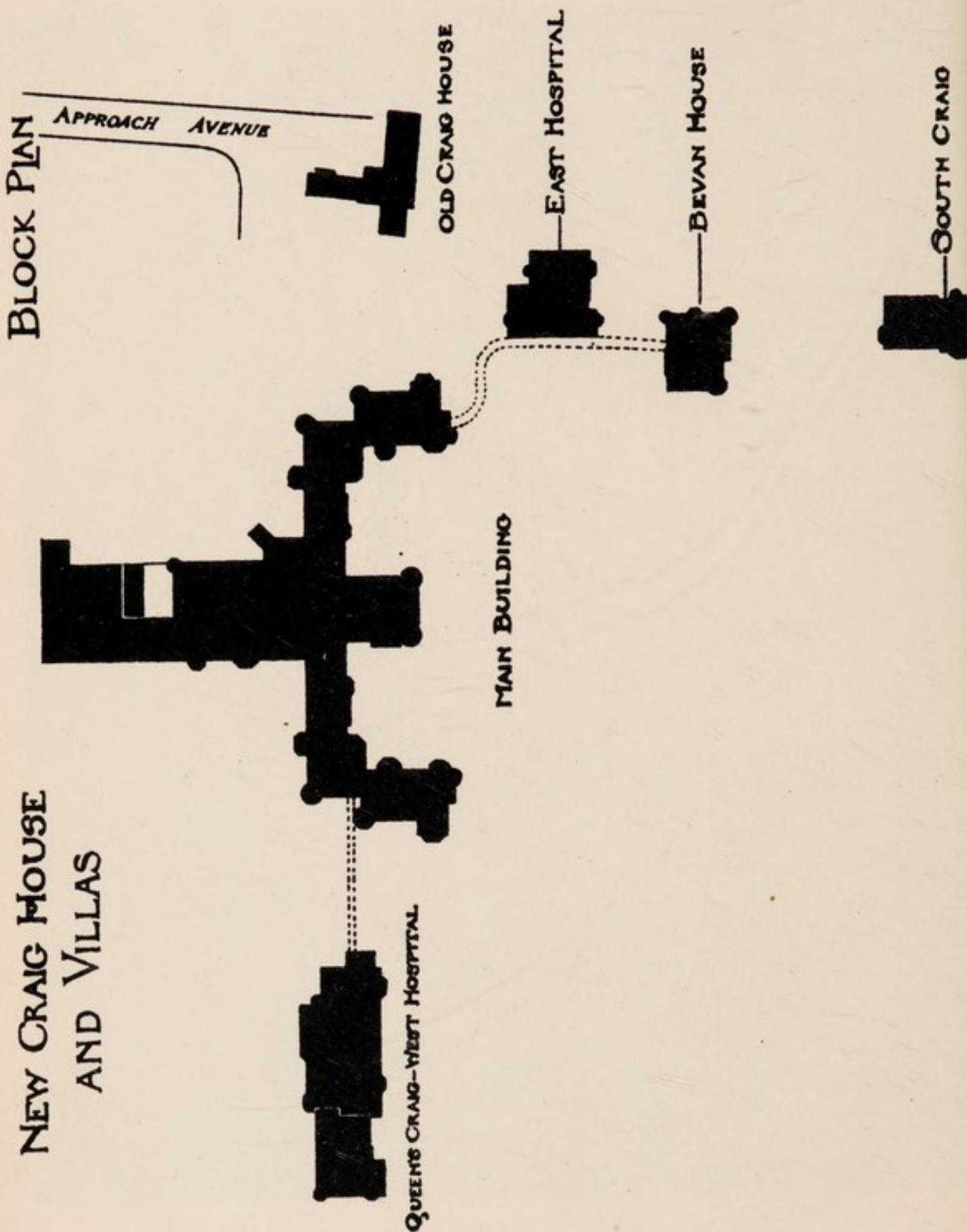
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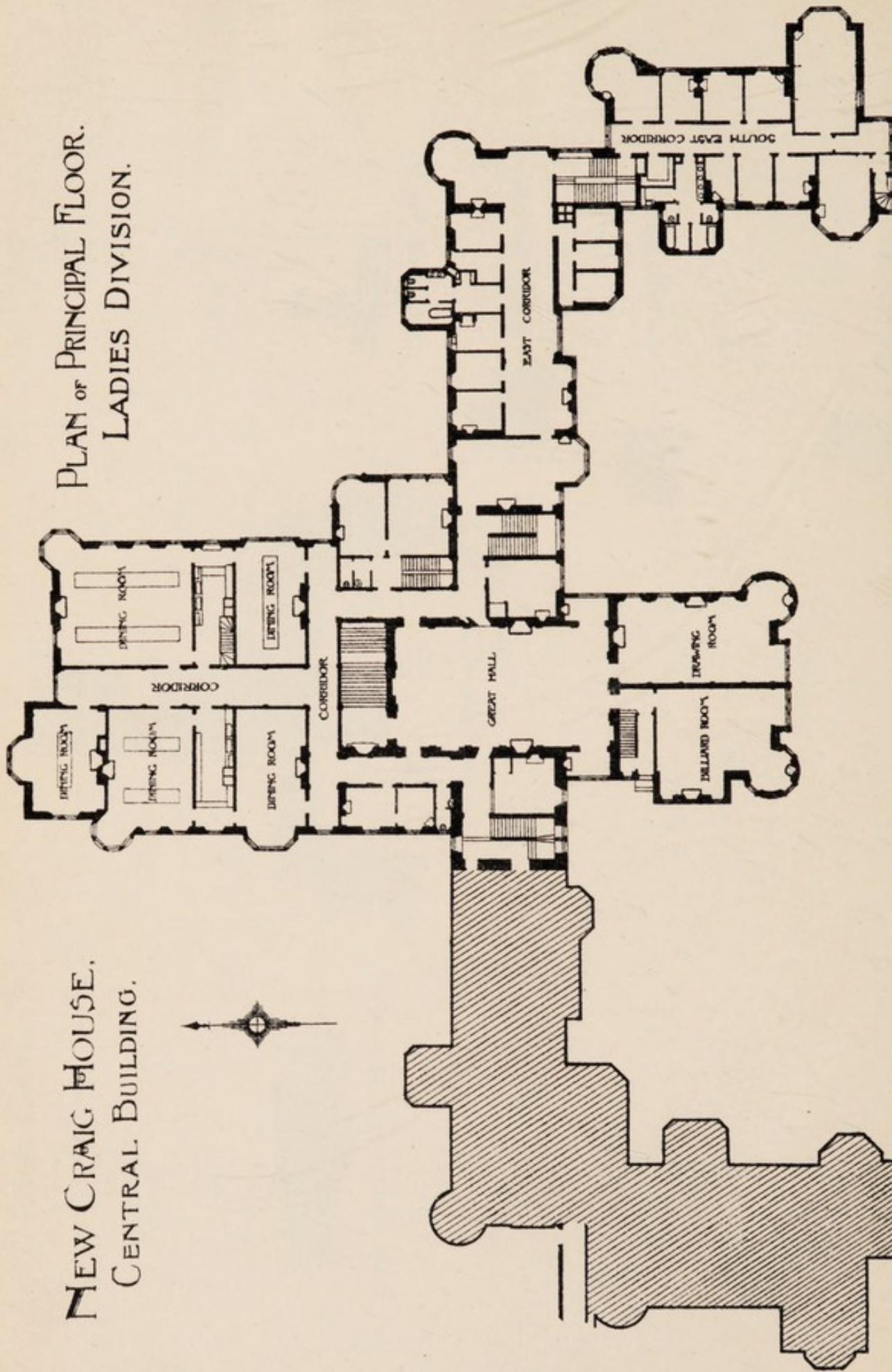
**NEW CRAIG HOUSE
AND VILLAS**

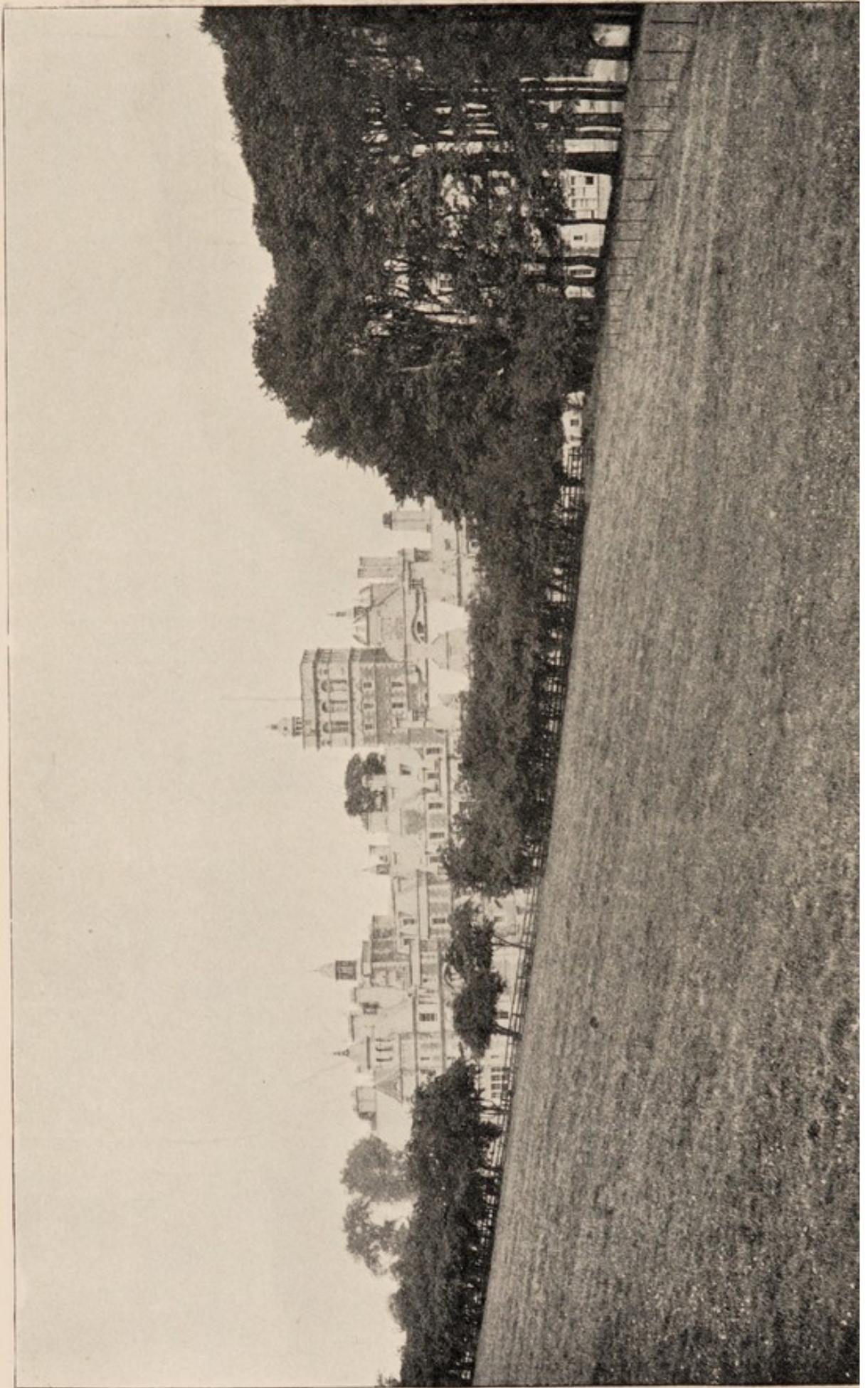




NEW CRAIG HOUSE.
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN of PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
LADIES DIVISION.





NINETY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

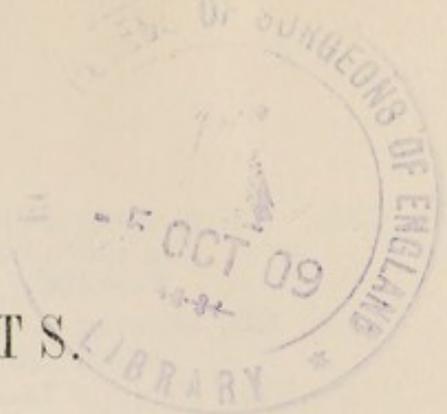
MORNINGSIDE :

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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MRS ELIZABETH BEVAN

(Grand-daughter of Dr Andrew Duncan), who left the "Evan Fund" to R. E. A.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patron — **THE KING.**

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

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

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.
SIR WILLIAM TURNER, 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-officio*).
Peter Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D.
John James Cowan, Esq.,
Robert Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Major-General John Munro Sym,
K.C.B.
David Pearson, Esq., C.A.
John R. Findlay, Esq.
James Adam, Esq., Advocate.
Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.

Henry E. Richardson, Esq., W.S.
Sir James Russell, LL.D.
L. S. Gumley, Esq.
Professor Alex. Crum Brown, M.D.,
LL.D.
Professor Thomas Hudson Beare,
M. Inst. C.E.
Professor John Rankine, K.C.
James Gibson, Esq.

Chairman of the Board—Mr Adam.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Professor John Wyllie; Dr J. O. Affleck; and
Dr Joseph Bell.

DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*
ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Joint-Clerk and Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Visiting Committee.

This Committee consists of the
whole Board of Ordinary Managers.

Mr Adam, *Convener.*

Law Committee.

Mr Stewart.
Mr Findlay.
Mr Adam.
Mr Richardson.
Professor Rankine.
Mr Richardson, *Convener.*

Finance Committee.

Mr Cowan.
Mr Stewart.
General Sym.

Finance Committee—continued.

Mr Pearson.
Mr Findlay.
Mr Richardson.
Mr Gumley.
Professor Hudson Beare.
Mr. Gibson.

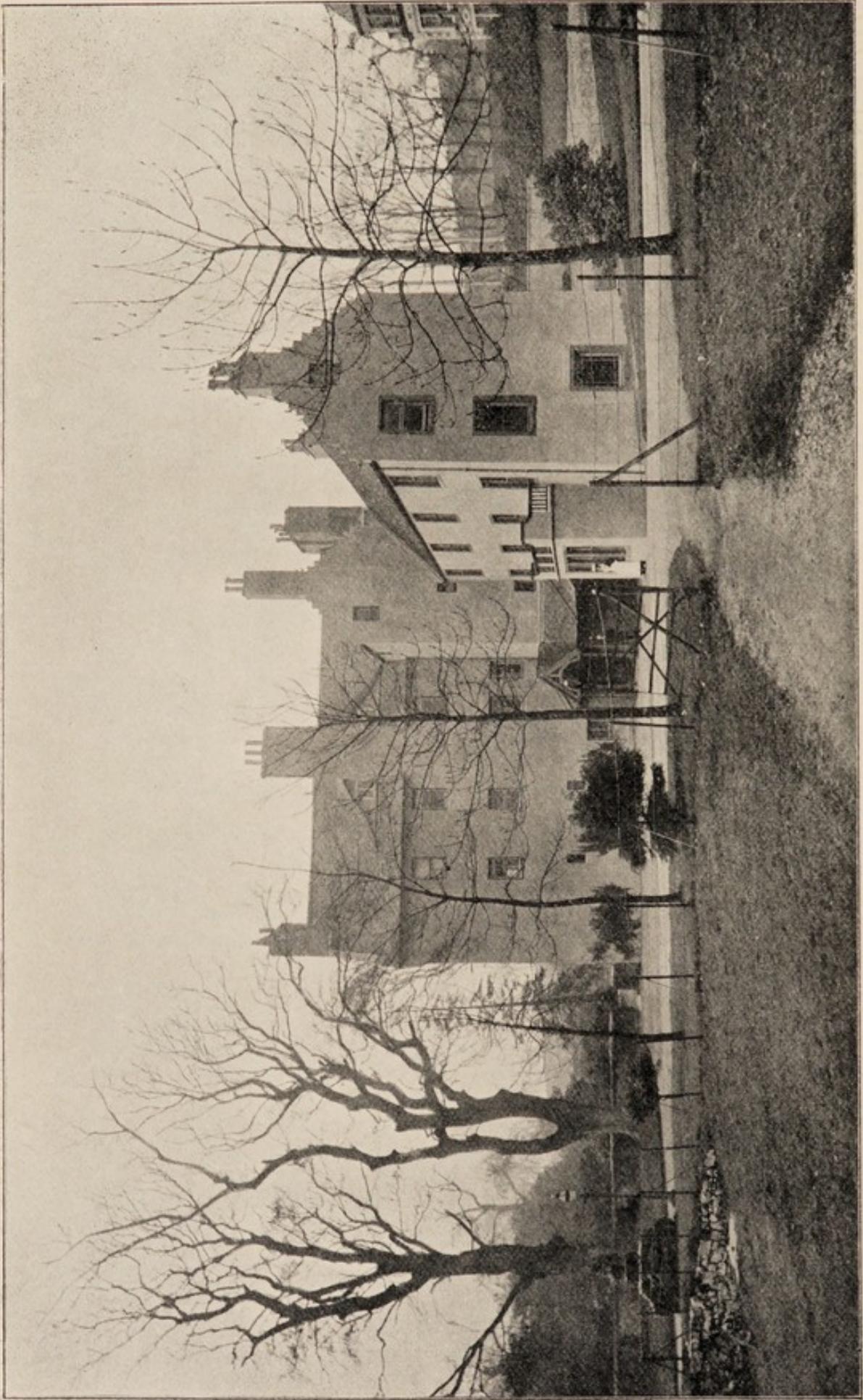
Mr Pearson, *Convener.*

*Charity and Bevan Fund
Committee.*

Mr Cowan.
Mr Stewart.
Dr Fisher.
Sir James Russell.

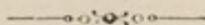
Dr Fisher, *Convener.*





OLD CRAIG HOUSE, 1565-1907

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



Medical Staff.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed.,
PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

R. DODS BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.
A. W. NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.
G. RAE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B.
A. H. GIBBON, L.R.C.P.Ed.
KATHERINE NELSON, M.B., Ch.B.

BACTERIOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST.

WINIFRED MUIRHEAD, L.R.C.P.Ed.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

D. F. BORRIE, B.Sc.	GEO. M'NEILL, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
J. D. SKINNER.	J. BELL, M.B.
H. G. SUTHERLAND, M.B.	A. L. TAYLOR, B.Sc.
A. B. GORDON, M.B.	W. B. CHAMBERS.

HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. WILLIAM STUART THOMSON.

STEWARD.

JOHN M'INTOSH.

HEAD ATTENDANTS.

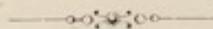
West House—THOMAS LINDORS.
Craig House—CHARLES TOUGH.

STOREKEEPER—INNES GRANT.

CLERK OF WORKS—ROBERT CLARKE.

HEAD GARDENER—ADAM STENHOUSE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



Nursing and Domestic Staff.

CRAIG HOUSE

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS WISE.

MATRONS OF VILLAS, &c.

OLD CRAIG	-	-	-	-	-	MISS SPENCE.
SOUTH CRAIG	-	-	-	-	-	MISS DARNEY.
CRAIG HOUSE (Ladies)	-	-	-	-	-	MISS HARTAS.
BEVAN HOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	MISS BALL.
QUEEN'S CRAIG AND THE BUNGALOW	-	-	-	-	-	MISS PORTER.
HAWTHORN VILLA	-	-	-	-	-	MISS CAMERON.

Night Superintendent.

MISS KEAY (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

Hospital (Gentlemen's).

MISS BLAIR (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

Housekeeper and Kitchen Superintendent.

MISS CARPHIN (North Midlands School of Cookery).

Assistant Housekeeper and Kitchen Superintendent.

MISS PANTON (Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy).

WEST HOUSE.

MATRON.

MISS HEARDER.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MISS LUMSDEN (Dundee Royal Infirmary).

MISS CLEARY (Prince of Wales' Hospital, London).

MISS WARRACK (Royal Aberdeen Infirmary).

MISS THORBURN (Edinburgh Royal Infirmary).

MISS M'KEITH.

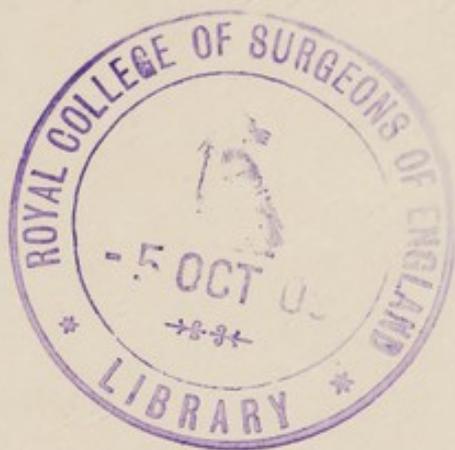
Kitchen Superintendent.

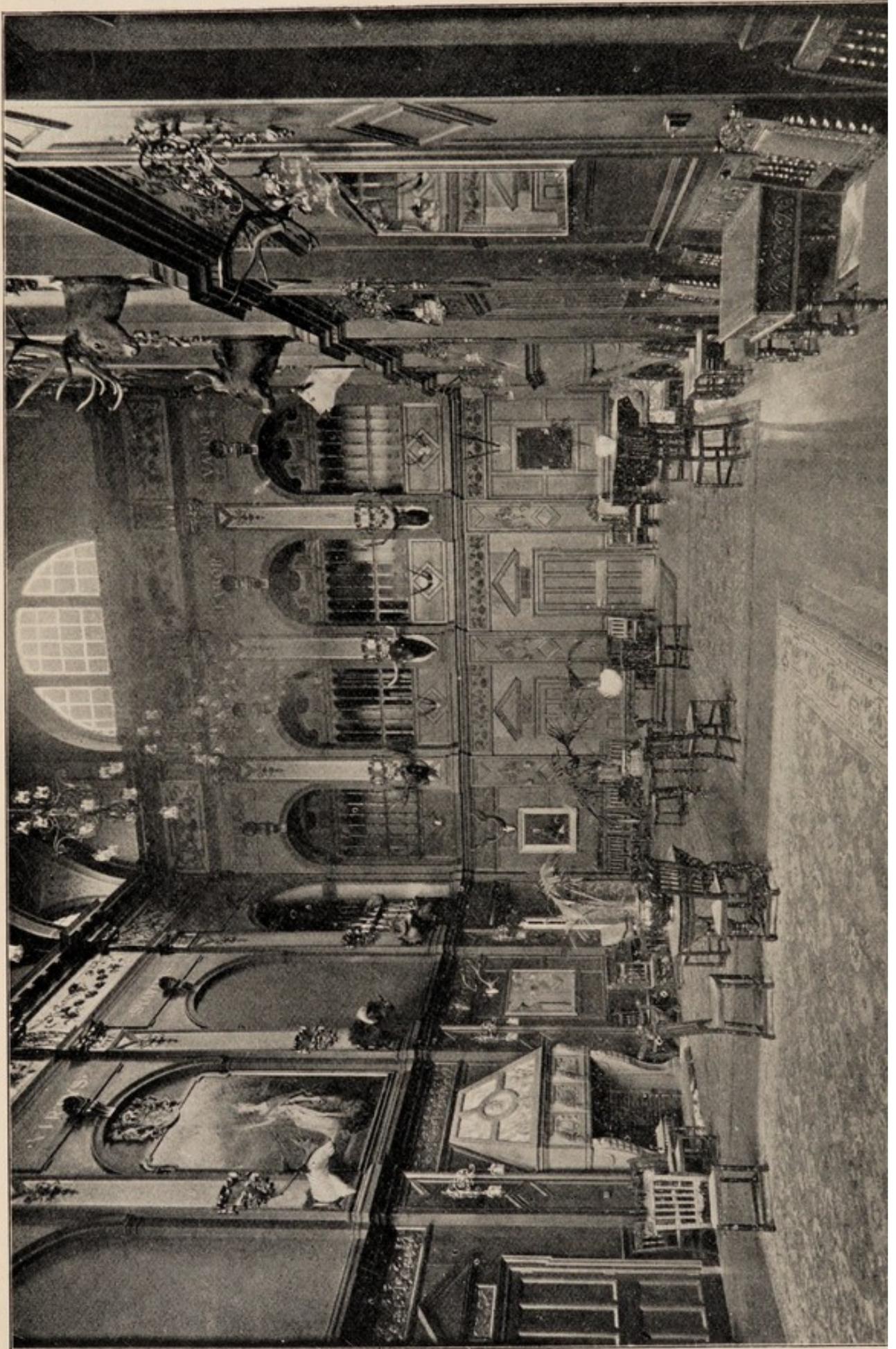
MISS MILLER (Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy).

Laundry Superintendent.

MISS MACLAGAN.

MISS ROSE, *Secretary.*





REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1908.

Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation

held on Monday, 22nd February 1909.

LAST year the Managers referred in their Report to the impending resignation of Dr Clouston, who had for the long period of thirty-five years filled the office of Physician-Superintendent of the Asylum with marked ability and success. In that Report they availed themselves of the opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the services rendered by Dr Clouston, not only to the institution, but also to the public at large, by advancing the knowledge of the causation and pathology of mental disease. On 30th June last Dr Clouston resigned office. They are glad to say that he did not thereby entirely sever his connection with the Asylum, as on his retirement he accepted the position of Consulting Physician unanimously conferred upon him by the Board.

Although it was with feelings of deep regret that the Managers bade adieu to Dr Clouston, they feel that they have been extremely fortunate in securing as his successor Dr George M. Robertson, who was for many years one of the Assistant

Physicians at Morningside, where he had the advantage of being trained under Dr Clouston. After a distinguished career as Medical Superintendent, first at Murthly Asylum and latterly at Larbert Asylum, he has returned to Edinburgh as Physician - Superintendent at Morningside. Although Dr Robertson has only been for a few months in charge of the Asylum, he has already shown himself to be a worthy successor to Dr Clouston, and the Managers feel confident that the great reputation of the institution is safe in his hands.

The Managers have to report that the total number of patients under treatment in all departments during the year 1908 averaged 736 daily, against a daily average of 732 for the year 1907. The following table shows the numbers in each department for the years 1907 and 1908 respectively :—

	1907.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Patients in Craig House and Myreside Cottage .	219	213	—	6
II. Patients in West House—				
1. Intermediate patients .	142	164	22	—
2. Private patients at lowest rate of board .	61	75	14	—
3. Rate-paid patients .	310	284	—	26
	732	736	36	32
	—	732	32	—
	—	4	4	—

An important feature in the above table is the increase in the number of intermediate patients and private patients at the lowest rate of board, an increase that has more than counter-balanced the decrease in the number of rate-paid patients caused by further removals to Bangour.

It was mentioned in last Report that, as a further method of utilising the accommodation no longer required for the rate-paid patients, the Managers had in contemplation the use of certain accommodation for patients at a higher rate of board. This proposal was carried into effect during the year, the rate of



board being fixed at £60 per annum; and as at the close of the year there were nine patients in the Asylum at this rate, the Managers are pleased to think that they have been able to meet a felt want.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's Intromissions as audited are herewith submitted.

The Ordinary Revenue from all sources amounted to	£54,962	9	5
The Ordinary Expenditure, including interest on debt, to	50,956	1	7
	<hr/>		
Showing a gross Surplus of	£4,006	7	10
From which falls to be deducted the annual instalment payable under Decree of the Court towards liquidation of the Capital Debt on the West House	2,171	19	1
	<hr/>		
Leaving a free Surplus of	£1,834	8	9

This Surplus is derived from the following sources :—

I. *Craig House*—

Amount of boards received for patients, including extra accounts	£34,017	8	3
Sundry other receipts	364	4	3
	<hr/>		

Ordinary Income £34,381 12 6

Deduct :—Payments for main-
tenance of patients and all
other charges £29,858 17 9

Payments to
West House
for labour at

Carry forward, £29,858 17 9	£34,381 12 6	£1,834	8 9
-----------------------------	--------------	--------	-----

Bro't forward,	£29,858 17 9	£34,381 12 6	£1,834 8 9
Craig House performed by West House patients .	658 3 9		
	<hr/>	30,517 1 6	
Surplus for Craig House .		£3,864 11 0	

II. *West House*—

Amount of boards re- ceived for patients, in- cluding extra ac- counts .	£20,367 14 7		
Sundry other receipts, in- cluding £658 : 3 : 9 received from Craig House	871 6 1		
Ordinary Income	£21,239 0 8		
<i>Deduct</i> :—Pay- ments for ordinary maintenance, etc.	£21,097 3 10		
Capital Instal- ment to- wards Sinking Fund	2,171 19 1		
	<hr/>	23,269 2 11	
Deficit for West House .		2,030 2 3	
Free Surplus as above .		£1,834 8 9	

Of the deficit of £2,030 : 2 : 3, incurred in the administration of the West House as above shown, the sum of £389 : 8 : 10 pertains to the Intermediate Department, and £1,640 : 13 : 5 to the department for rate-paid patients and patients at the lowest rate of board.

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the two classes of West House patients for the years 1907 and 1908 :—

	Cost in 1907.	Cost in 1908.	Mean rate of boards received.	Deficit on each patient in 1908.
Each intermediate patient	£47 18 7	£48 5 8	£45 5 8	£3 0 0
Each rate-paid patient and patient at the lowest rate of board	37 18 7	39 4 6	34 3 1	4 11 5

In considering the deficit on the West House, as brought out in the foregoing statement, it must be borne in mind that the figures and calculations are based on the hypothetical assumption that the full proportion of the debt due for this department has been liquidated during the year in manner authorised by the Court of Session, and in the foregoing table, showing the cost per head of maintenance, each patient is charged with £4 : 3 : 0 as his contribution towards liquidation of debt. As a matter of fact, however, the debt has not been liquidated to the full extent, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the figures, including the interest paid on debt, but excluding the instalment towards liquidation :—

West House gross receipts as before	£21,239 0 8
Deduct expenditure (less capital instalment to Sinking Fund of £2,171 : 19 : 1)	21,097 3 10
Leaving a Surplus of	<u>£141 16 10</u>

This sum, with the addition of a sum of £4 : 15 : 7 recovered from the Caledonian Insurance Company in respect of a small fire, has alone been available for the liquidation of debt, which has thus been reduced by £146 : 12 : 5 from West House

contributions, instead of by £2,171 : 19 : 1, as it ought to have been.

As was pointed out in last year's Report, a great advance in the cost of maintaining the West House patients necessarily followed upon the removal to Bangour Asylum of a large number of rate-paid patients in the year 1907, thus greatly adding to the proportion of the standing charges, such as interest of debt, salaries, and taxes, falling upon the reduced number of patients left in the institution. The same explanation as to the cost of maintenance holds good for this year also, the still further increase in the cost per head being caused by a rise in the prices of provisions during the year. Had the actual cost of maintenance (exclusive of the repayment of debt) risen above the income received, the Managers would have had no alternative but to raise the rates of board. To continue the present rates involves neither addition to the debt nor loss to the institution, and the Managers have decided, in the meantime, to make no change, hoping that the increasing number of private patients will, sooner or later, enable them to resume the liquidation of the West House debt from income derived from the West House itself.

As will appear from the following figures, a substantial reduction of the general amount of indebtedness of the institution has been effected through the surplus revenue of Craig House.

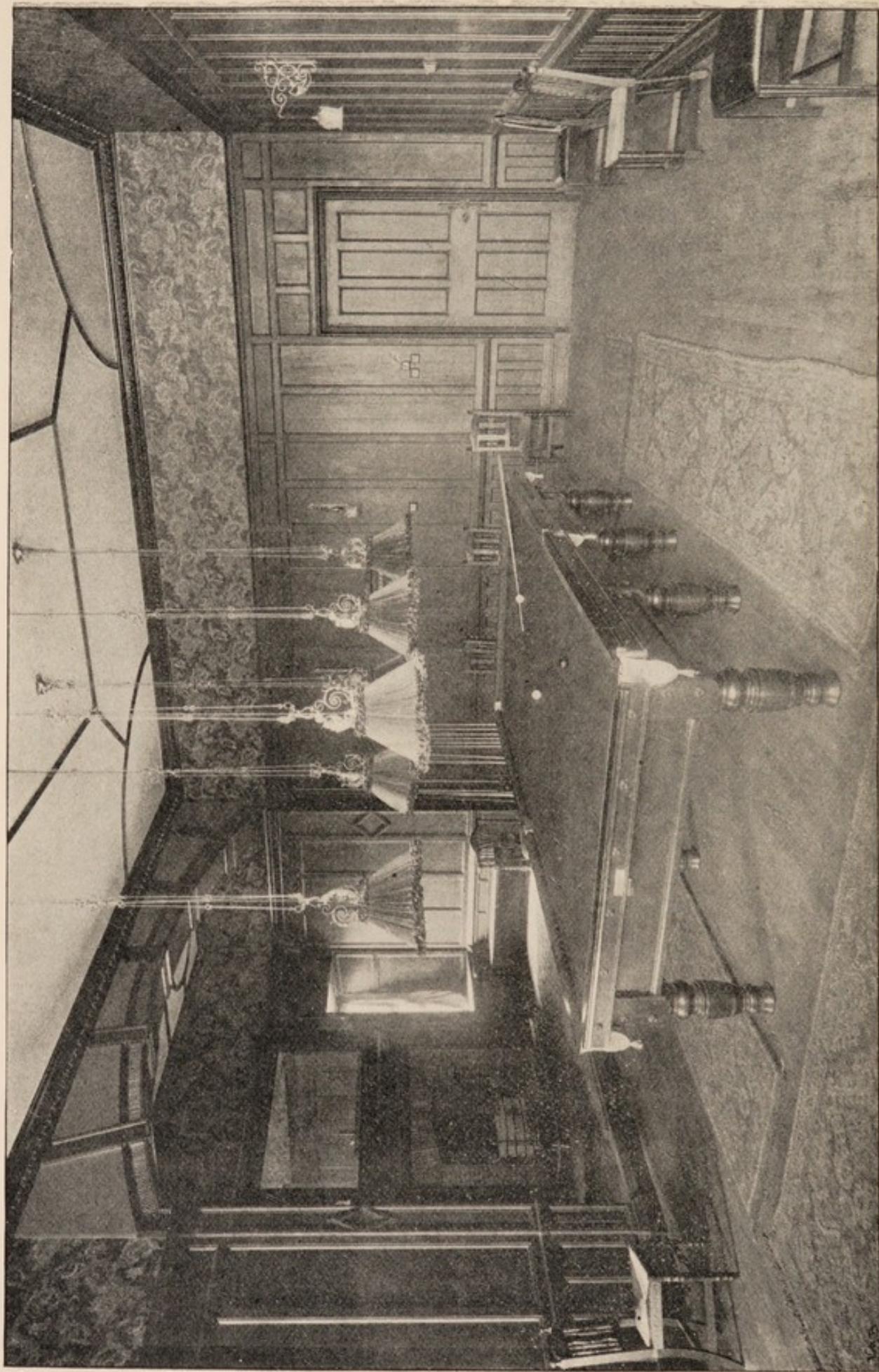
At 31st December 1907 the indebtedness of the Corporation was as follows :—

Debt on Craig House	.	.	.	£61,525	4	9
Debt on West House	.	.	.	19,077	13	9
				<hr/>		
Total				£80,602	18	6

The indebtedness now stands thus :—

Debt on Craig House	£58,112	3	4		
Debt on West House	18,555	19	11		
<hr/>					
			76,668	3	3
<hr/>					
Showing a reduction of debt of			£3,934	15	3





CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

	Brought forward,	£3,934 15 3
Gross surplus for year as on page	£4,006 7 10	
Add sum recovered from Insurance Company	4 15 7	
	<hr/>	
	£4,011 3 5	
Deduct Arrears for year outstanding and Arrears written off	76 8 2	
	<hr/>	
		<u>3,934 15 3</u>

It may not be without interest at the present time to contrast the position of the Asylum in the year of Dr Clouston's retirement with its position in the year of his appointment in 1873. In 1873 there were 219 private patients in the Asylum, and 530 rate-paid patients. There are now 452 private patients, and 284 rate-paid patients, the great drop in the latter number being due to the recent removal of over 200 rate-paid patients to Bangour. The gross revenue in 1873 was £28,486 : 10 : 0, while last year it amounted to £54,962 : 9 : 5. In 1873 the total debt secured on the institution was . £21,800 0 0

And if to this there be added the sum spent on New Craig House and reconstructions and additions to the Asylum buildings, amounting to 224,340 0 0

The total extraordinary expenditure to be provided for has amounted to . £246,140 0 0

Whereof there has been extinguished during Dr Clouston's tenure of office the large sum of 169,472 0 0*

Leaving a balance of £76,668 0 0

* Of this sum £18,581 was received for lands sold, the balance of £150,891 having been derived from surplus revenue.

In the early part of the year the Managers considered the advisability of increasing the Hospital accommodation for ladies at Craig House. During the last few years there has been an increase in the number of patients requiring hospital treatment, and this, combined with the growing tendency to treat more patients than formerly in hospital in the early stage of the disease, had unduly crowded the hospital wards. The Managers obtained the necessary accommodation by adding a story to the present hospital block, and the work has now been completed. In addition to this structural alteration, a verandah has been erected at Craig House, and the laboratory for pathological work has been greatly added to and improved.

This year the Managers purpose to add to the hospital accommodation for gentlemen at Craig House, and also to the general hospital accommodation at the West House by altering the internal arrangements of the House at little cost.

The Managers regret to have to report that owing to advancing years and failing strength, Mr George Gregory, head attendant at Craig House, who for the long period of forty-three years has been an official at the Asylum, has been forced to resign his post, and they take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of his services.

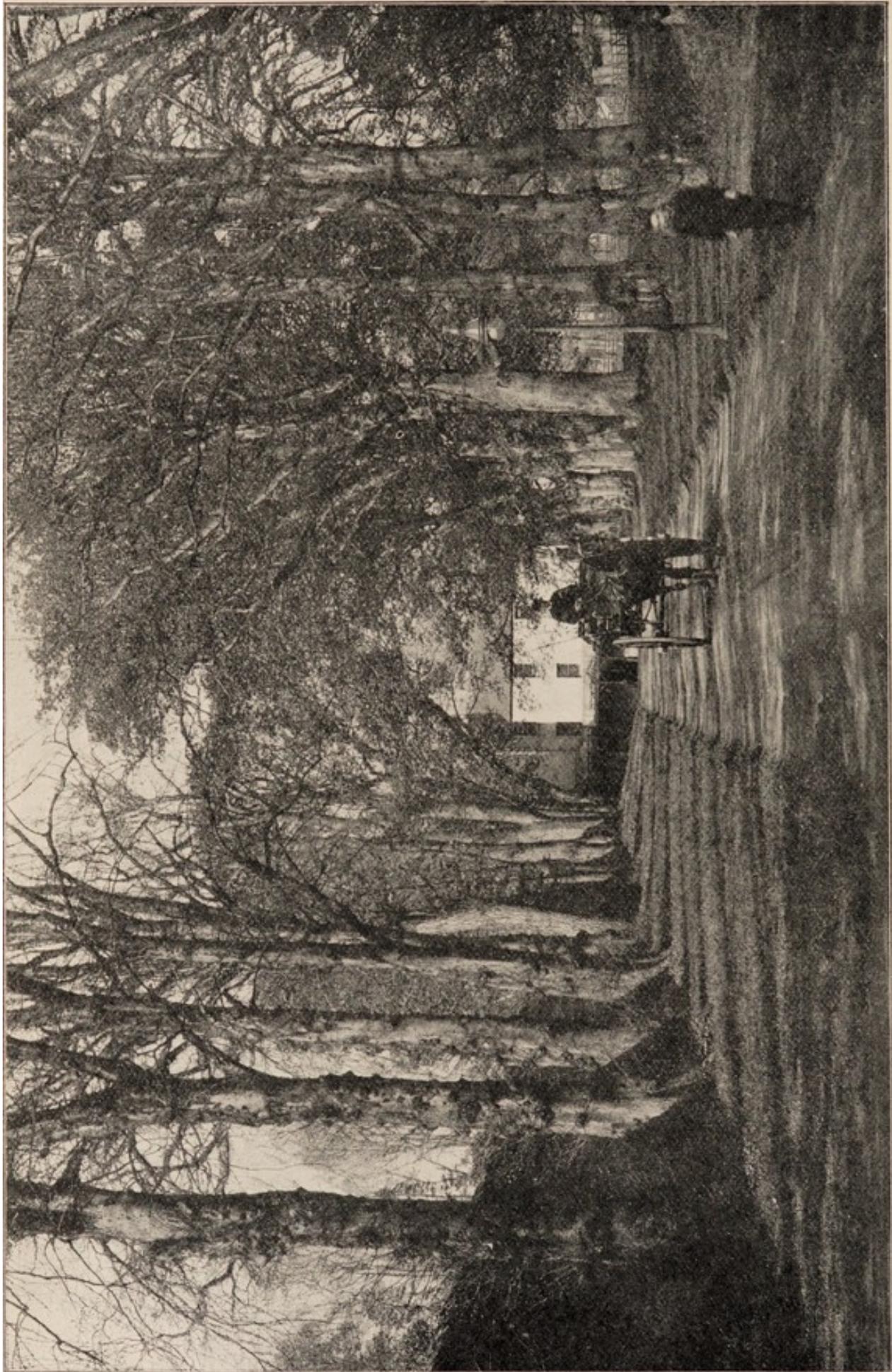
The Managers have again to record their satisfaction with the manner in which all the officials of the institution have during the past year discharged their duties.

The Asylum was officially inspected by Dr John Macpherson, Commissioner in Lunacy, on 13th, 14th, and 15th May, and again on 8th, 9th, and 10th December 1908. On the occasion of his first visit he, *inter alia*, reported as follows :—

“ Since the Asylum was last visited Dr Clouston has resigned
 “ the post of Physician-Superintendent, which he has held for
 “ the past thirty-five years, and will demit office on the 30th
 “ June next. To the important position thus rendered vacant
 “ the Directors have elected Dr George M. Robertson, Medical
 “ Superintendent of the Stirling District Asylum.

“ Dr Clouston’s withdrawal from the post, which he has





CRAIG HOUSE AVENUE

“ adorned and made famous for such a long period, is an event
 “ of more than ordinary interest. It is to his credit that he
 “ decided to retire before either age or ill-health affected his
 “ mental or physical powers, and that he is therefore able to
 “ lay down the great work of his life at a time when the insti-
 “ tution is more popular and in a more prosperous condition
 “ than it has ever been before.

“ As the Medical Director of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum,
 “ Dr Clouston, by his fame as a physician, by unswerving
 “ devotion to the duties of his office, and by means of the
 “ strong scientific element he infused into his practice and his
 “ teaching, has been largely responsible for the success and
 “ reputation of the institution. The combination of minute
 “ personal attention to every detail affecting the daily welfare
 “ of hundreds of patients with medical ability of such a high
 “ order is one rarely met with. By his medical work and his
 “ high moral qualities he gained for himself the confidence of the
 “ medical profession throughout the country, and consequently
 “ patients were sent to his care from every part of the United
 “ Kingdom. Dr Clouston’s retiral from his familiar place in
 “ Scottish lunacy administration is in other respects regrettable.
 “ He has earned for himself a representative position in Great
 “ Britain as one of the leaders in his own speciality, and his loss
 “ consequently affects the interests of Scottish lunacy as well
 “ as that of the institution with which he has so long been
 “ associated.

“ The general condition of the inmates of the institution was
 “ very satisfactory. There was comparatively little discontent
 “ or excitement, and only a few patients demanded release.
 “ The care and the medical treatment of the patients attracted,
 “ as it always has done, favourable attention.

“ The Directors continue to expend necessary sums of money
 “ upon repairs and alterations. Upwards of £100 is being
 “ expended upon the re-painting and decoration of the West
 “ House, and a proposal is under consideration for raising by
 “ one storey the south-eastern portion of the Ladies’ Hospital

“at Craig House, and constructing in it a dormitory with six
 “beds, a single room, a bath-room, and store-room. It has
 “been found as the result of experience that the accommodation
 “in this hospital was too limited, and that there was no other
 “way of adding to it.

“It is learned with approval that a pathologist has recently
 “been appointed to the Medical Staff.”

The following extracts are taken from Dr Macpherson's
 Report, made on the occasion of his second visit:—

“Within the past three years, since the removal of the bulk of
 “the Edinburgh patients, the private patients in the West House
 “have increased from about 180 to about 240. This increase
 “has been nearly equally divided between those paying the
 “intermediate and the lower rate of board, the former having
 “increased from 128 in 1905 to 154 at this date, and the latter
 “during the same period, from 54 to 85. As the reception and
 “treatment of this class of patient is the true function of the
 “Asylum, it is satisfactory to contemplate that since the removal
 “of the bulk of the Edinburgh parish patients it has developed
 “to such an extent.

“A total of 405 patients, 203 private and 202 pauper, are
 “more or less usefully employed from day to day, while 334
 “patients, 230 private and 104 pauper, are for physical or mental
 “reasons unemployed. Forty-nine patients were confined to bed.
 “This is a small proportion, and might be taken to indicate a
 “good state of the general health of the inmates, but it is no
 “doubt in part attributable to the fact that the hospital accom-
 “modation in the West House is inadequate. It is learned with
 “satisfaction that the Managers propose to re-arrange the
 “accommodation in a way which will remedy this defect.

“The adaptation of the West House to the requirements of
 “the treatment and care of the increasing number of private
 “patients is necessarily receiving from the management much
 “thought and consideration. The re-arrangement will probably

“ involve subsidiary reconstructions of portions of the interior of
“ the buildings as well as a re-organisation of the Nursing Staff.

“ The Pathological Department has been enlarged, and is
“ being fitted out for the pursuit of the more advanced methods
“ of investigation.

“ The general condition of the patients in every division of
“ the institution was satisfactory.

“ It is learned with regret that Mr George Gregory, who has
“ been head attendant, first at the old East House and afterwards
“ at Craig House for the long period of forty-three years, has
“ resigned his post owing to the state of his health. Mr Gregory
“ was a man of exceptional ability, energy, and tact, qualities
“ which he unsparingly devoted to his duties during his long and
“ valuable services to the institution.”

Along with the Treasurers' Accounts there are submitted the Reports of the Charity and Bevan Fund Committees, and the Managers again take this opportunity of commending to the benevolent the claims of the Charity Fund, designed as it is to assist persons in humble life who are called upon out of their slender means to provide for their maintenance in an Asylum of relatives afflicted with mental disease.

In name of the Managers,

JAMES ADAM,
Chairman.

R E P O R T
 OF
 THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
 OF THE
 ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1908.

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

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1907 to	£9758 2 4
The Ordinary Income during the year amounted to	£351 4 8
The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was	£342 6 6
Expense of Manage- ment	11 10 7
	353 17 1
Excess of Expenditure over Income	2 12 5
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1908	£9755 9 11

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 29, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 22.

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

At 31st December 1907 the Fund amounted to £12,649 1 4

The Ordinary Income during the

year amounted to . . . £414 18 6

The Ordinary Expenditure during

the year for the benefit of

patients was . £416 0 5

Expense of Manage-

ment . . . 14 8 2

————— 430 8 7

Excess of Expenditure over Income . . . 15 10 1

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1908 . . £12,633 11 3

The number of patients relieved during the year was 35, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 30.

The total number of patients relieved from both Funds was 64.

The Committee are very glad to be able to report that during the past year they have received subscriptions to the Charity Fund amounting to £30, 16s., for which they take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the subscribers, and they beg leave again to recommend this Fund to the favourable consideration of the benevolent.

R. H. FISHER, *Convener.*

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
 A N N U A L R E P O R T
 FOR THE YEAR 1908.

MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Physician-Superintendent's Report for the year 1908.

In the beginning of the year the total number of patients in Craig House and in the West House, the two establishments which form the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, was 743 (including 10 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 752 (including 11 on probation).

The admissions were 239, of whom 106 were men and 133 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 982.

The number discharged from the Institution was 166, of whom 89 were men and 77 women.

The number of patients who died was 64, of whom 29 were men and 35 women.

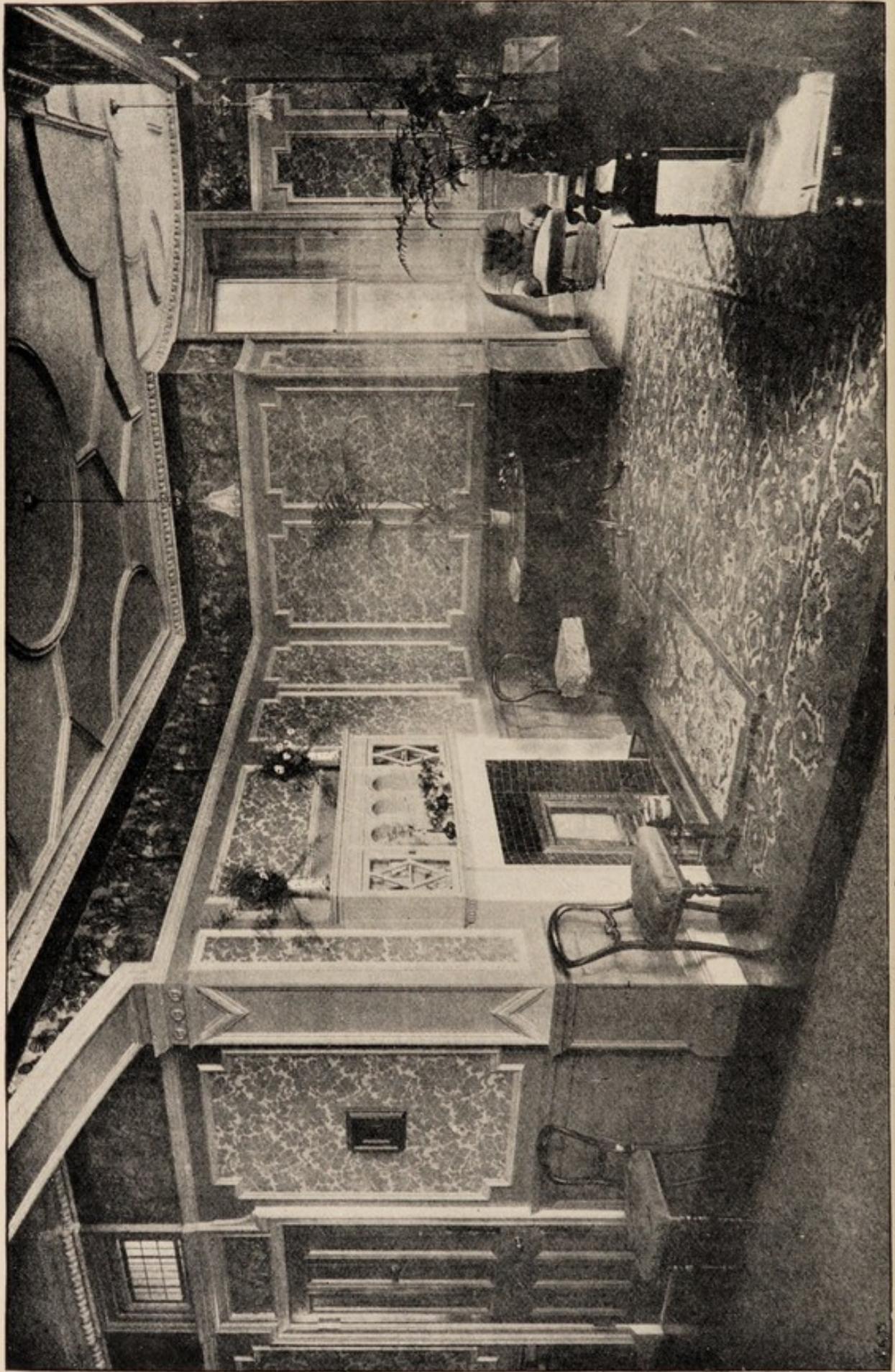
The average number of patients resident during the year was 733, of whom 356 were men and 377 were women.

ADMISSIONS.

The total number of admissions last year was 239, or 78 less than in the previous year. During the last three years the admission rate has been steadily falling, owing to the fact that the Parish of Edinburgh has every year been sending a larger

Admission rate
low.





CRAIG HOUSE--RECESS IN CORRIDOR

number of its mental cases to Bangour Village and fewer to the West House than in the past. During the early part of the year 1907, Edinburgh patients still continued to be admitted in considerable numbers owing to a deficiency of accommodation at Bangour at that time, and these swelled the number of admissions for that year. During the whole of 1908, however, the patients were systematically sent to Bangour, hence the fall in the number of admissions for that year. Edinburgh patients still continue to be admitted to the West House, as the Managers are under an obligation to find accommodation for 105 patients belonging to that parish till the year 1914.

Edinburgh cases now sent to Bangour.

The number of private patients admitted was 132, or 3 less than last year which was the highest in the history of the Institution. These admissions were chiefly to the Intermediate Department of the West House, where accommodation and treatment are provided at the standard rate of £45 a year. This Department is one in which the Managers have always taken the greatest interest. They have dealt with the patients undergoing treatment in it in the most generous manner, and it is calculated on that account that there was a loss sustained in its management last year of £3 a head. This great interest is due to the fact that this Department provides accommodation of a comfortable character for the afflicted members of families of the educated and professional classes who possess only moderate means. These families are quite unable to afford the considerably higher rates charged at Craig House, and patients of this class would suffer in many ways if placed for treatment among rate-paid patients of a different social position. Separate accommodation to meet their wants is only found in the Royal Asylums of Scotland, but up till the present time the extent of this accommodation has not been sufficient to meet the demands. Owing to the removal of the patients belonging to the Parish of Edinburgh adequate space is now available for this purpose at the West House, and this is proving a benefit to a most deserving class who are promptly taking advantage of the vacant accommodation. In providing this accommodation the Managers feel that they are loyally carrying out what was one of the primary objects of the founders of the Institution: "To extend the benefits of the

Admissions of Private Patients only once exceeded.

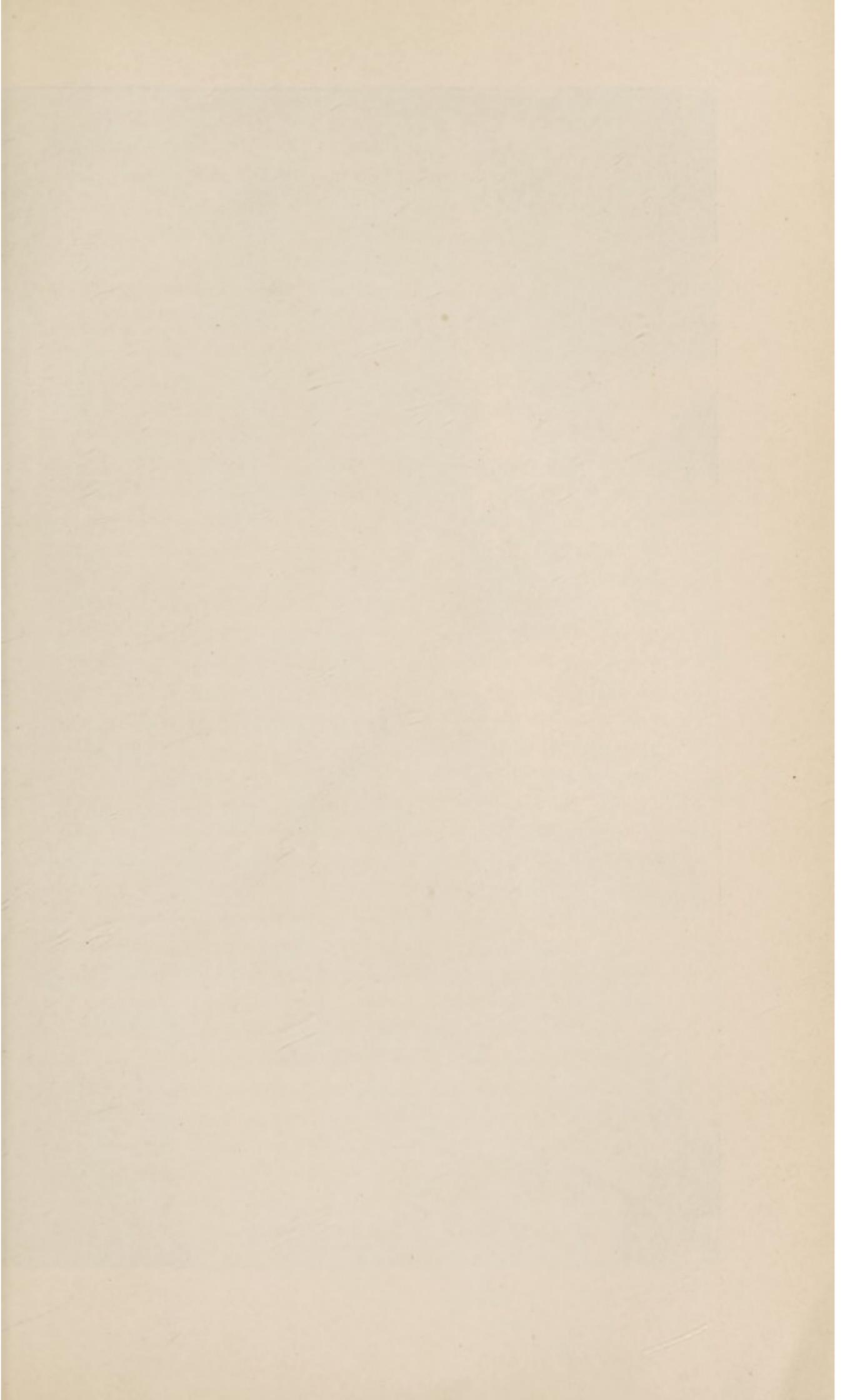
Comfortable accommodation at £45 a-year.

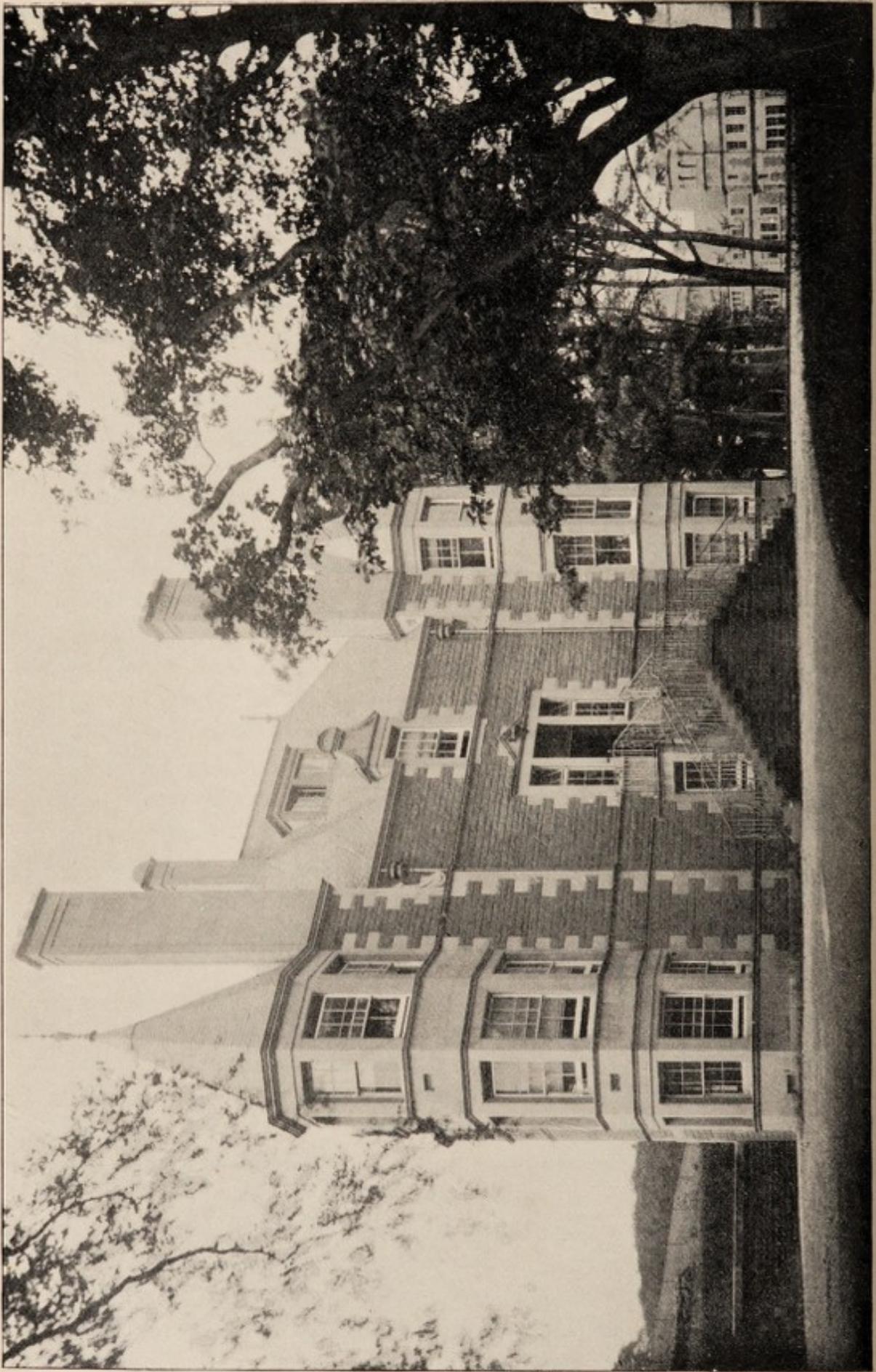
Knowledge of this accommodation should be widely known.

Institution to such persons as are in circumstances of indigence," but who are above pauperism. The Managers are anxious that the existence of this accommodation should be as widely known as possible throughout Scotland to those whom it concerns, and it may direct attention to the subject if I quote the following extract from a Memorandum, written by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., who has most admirably summed up the unfortunate position of this class as regards Asylum accommodation :—

The class of patients for whom the Intermediate Wards exist.

"These patients are not paupers, though they are in straightened circumstances, and they constitute by far the most unfortunate of all classes of the insane. To a large extent they consist of persons who have been accustomed to live in comfort and refinement. They are often persons of culture, with the habits and tastes of the best class of affluent persons. They are to a very appreciable extent made up of persons who have been in the learned professions—clergymen, doctors, lawyers, artists, architects, teachers, etc.—or who belong to the families of persons in these professions. The incomes of such families are seldom at any time large, and they generally become very small indeed when insanity seizes any of the members, but especially if it seizes the bread-winner. It often involves much pinching to make such a deduction from the family's income as will pay even a moderate board for an insane member who requires to be placed in an asylum. Those who have many dealings with insanity are often made painfully aware of the sacrifices and hardships which are entailed by the appearance of insanity in a family belonging to the middle class. . . . The law makes no provision for lunatics of this class. They depend for suitable accommodation entirely on public charity. If, through its action, accommodation in a public asylum is provided and furnished to them rent free, and if no profits fall to be made out of the maintenance charge or rate of board, then the condition of such patients is as favourable as we can reasonably hope to make it. If, on the other hand, the chartered or public asylums neglect them, then these institutions fail in the discharge of their highest duty,





BEVAN HOUSE

“and do not render to the public the service of greatest importance which they and no other institutions are capable of rendering.”

The character of the cases admitted does not call for much comment and there was no outstanding feature. There were 16 men and 10 women admitted who were diagnosed by the medical officers to be suffering from Alcoholic Insanity, being 10·8 per cent. of the total admissions, a proportion which compares favourably with previous years. A more remarkable feature was the fact that 11 persons were admitted suffering from Post-Influenzic Insanity, being nearly 5 per cent. of the total admissions, and 42 per cent of the admissions directly due to alcohol. The poison produced by the influenza microbe is recognised by mental physicians to have most injurious effects on the functions and tissues of the Brain and Nervous System. As a rule these effects are not immediate, as the poison acts slowly by impairing the health and nutrition of the nerve cells, and after the patient has been out of sorts for a fortnight, a month, or even much longer, the mechanism of some nervous function or other breaks down. These nervous after effects are legion, and, fortunately, in only a few cases do they result in complete mental derangement. The extent of the mental, physical, and material damage, indirect as well as direct, sustained by the nation as a result of influenza can only be realised by comparing it with that produced by the excessive indulgence in alcohol. For one case that is sent to the Asylum there are scores who are incapacitated, and the ill health of these is a source of misery to themselves, and if they be bread-winners, the loss or diminution of their earnings is followed by as serious consequences for their families, as would have been the case had the head of the household been a drunkard. It would have been better for the country had an epidemic of cholera passed as a scourge through the land and then left it, than to be afflicted as we are by recurring outbreaks of influenza.

Alcoholic
Insanity low.

Post-Influenzic
Insanity forms
5 per cent. of
admissions.

The curse of
Influenza.

DISCHARGES.

The percentage of recoveries was 31·3 of the total number of admissions, which is the average for the Asylum since the year 1900. This is considerably below the average of the Asylum since its opening, and its lowness is due to the operation of many factors, some of which were given in last year's Report. It was then pointed out that the increasing numbers of senile cases needing to be nursed in Hospital or Infirm Wards reduced the recovery-rate and added to the death-rate. It is also a well-known fact that a large number of admissions of alcoholic insanity tends to raise the recovery-rate, as such cases recover quickly, and conversely, with a low alcoholic admission-rate, such as existed here last year, the recovery-rate tends to fall.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 64, and this was actually and proportionately less than it has been for twenty years. The percentage on the average number resident was 8·7, and on the total number under treatment it was 6·5.

General health
greatly
improved.

Deaths from
Consumption
falling.

The general health of the patients in the West House has undoubtedly benefited by the relief of the overcrowding that formerly existed and by the increased air space and elbow-room now available, resulting from the removal of the Edinburgh patients. As a proof of this, the number of deaths directly due to consumption was 9, and while this number is the same as in the year 1907, it is much less than in former years. The medical officers and nurses, though handicapped by the want of special accommodation, have endeavoured to carry out as far as they could the treatment of this disease on modern lines. Advantage was taken of the exceptionally fine summer we enjoyed to keep the patients in the open air all day long. We are paying great attention to this disease, to the early recognition of its presence and to the employment of the best measures for treating it, and, from the previous experience I have had, I am convinced that in an asylum it is a disease that can be kept thoroughly under control. I have found that if the disease be recognised early and modern treatment applied,

the patient almost always recovers or the disease becomes quiescent. An asylum, therefore, where patients are continually under medical observation should not be a favourable situation for the development of phthisis, and the death-rate from it should be almost entirely due to the admission of cases in the advanced stage of the disease.

Consumption can be controlled in a medical institution.

The only other cause of death to which it is usual to refer is General Paralysis of the Insane, in many respects the most important disease we treat, as it is the most instructive and the most terrible. Its prevalence is more accurately judged by the death-rate than by the admission-rate, for while practically all the cases of the disease die, a certain number of cases are undiagnosed on admission and are only recognised at a later stage as the symptoms develop. The total number of deaths from this cause was 18, of which 14 were of men and 4 of women. These figures do not call for any remark as the total number, compared with the number of admissions, corresponds fairly accurately with the proportion of deaths from this disease in those other asylums which draw their patients from the large industrial centres of Scotland. The proportion of women to men is very slightly above the average, and is as 1 to 3½ in place of 1 to 4, which is the ratio in the asylums I have referred to.

Ratio of General Paralysis similar to central Scotland.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The most important event of last year, and one of the landmarks in the history of the Institution, was the retirement of Dr. Clouston, on the 30th June, from the post of Physician-Superintendent, which he had occupied with honour for thirty-five years. His great ability and his invaluable services to the Institution have been appropriately referred to by others in this Report, but I may be permitted to direct attention to that enduring monument of his regime, "Craig House."

Retirement of Dr. Clouston.

The inception of the idea to build a great Mental Hospital, designed on modern lines, for the accommodation of patients able to afford high rates of board and desirous of getting the very best care and treatment that could be obtained, showed great boldness as well as remarkable foresight. The manner in which this idea was carried out was even more remarkable.

Craig House a monument to his services.

Its picturesque site and beauty of design.

Craiglockhart Hill, a commanding eminence on the outskirts of Edinburgh with extensive views, formed at once a healthy, an accessible, and a picturesque site for this new Mental Hospital. With the assistance of Mr. Sydney Mitchell a magnificent central building was erected, which in beauty far surpasses anything of the kind ever previously designed for the treatment of the mentally afflicted. Surrounding this building, on convenient sites, are cottage hospitals, convalescent houses, and residential villas, where in home-like surroundings the patients can receive individual attention and be treated in a manner suited to their mental condition. In short, the Board, guided by Dr. Clouston, have established in the capital of the country a mental hospital of which, in all respects, the people of Scotland may very well be proud. And great as is the reputation of this country for the care it gives its insane poor, its provision for the rich is in every respect as satisfactory. In Craig House, Dr. Clouston has a worthy and appropriate memorial of his long and valuable services.

Worthy of the Capital of Scotland.

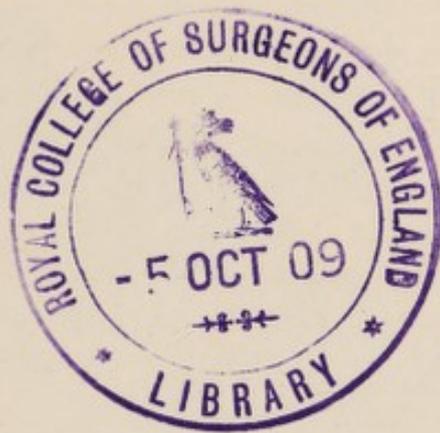
CRAIG HOUSE.

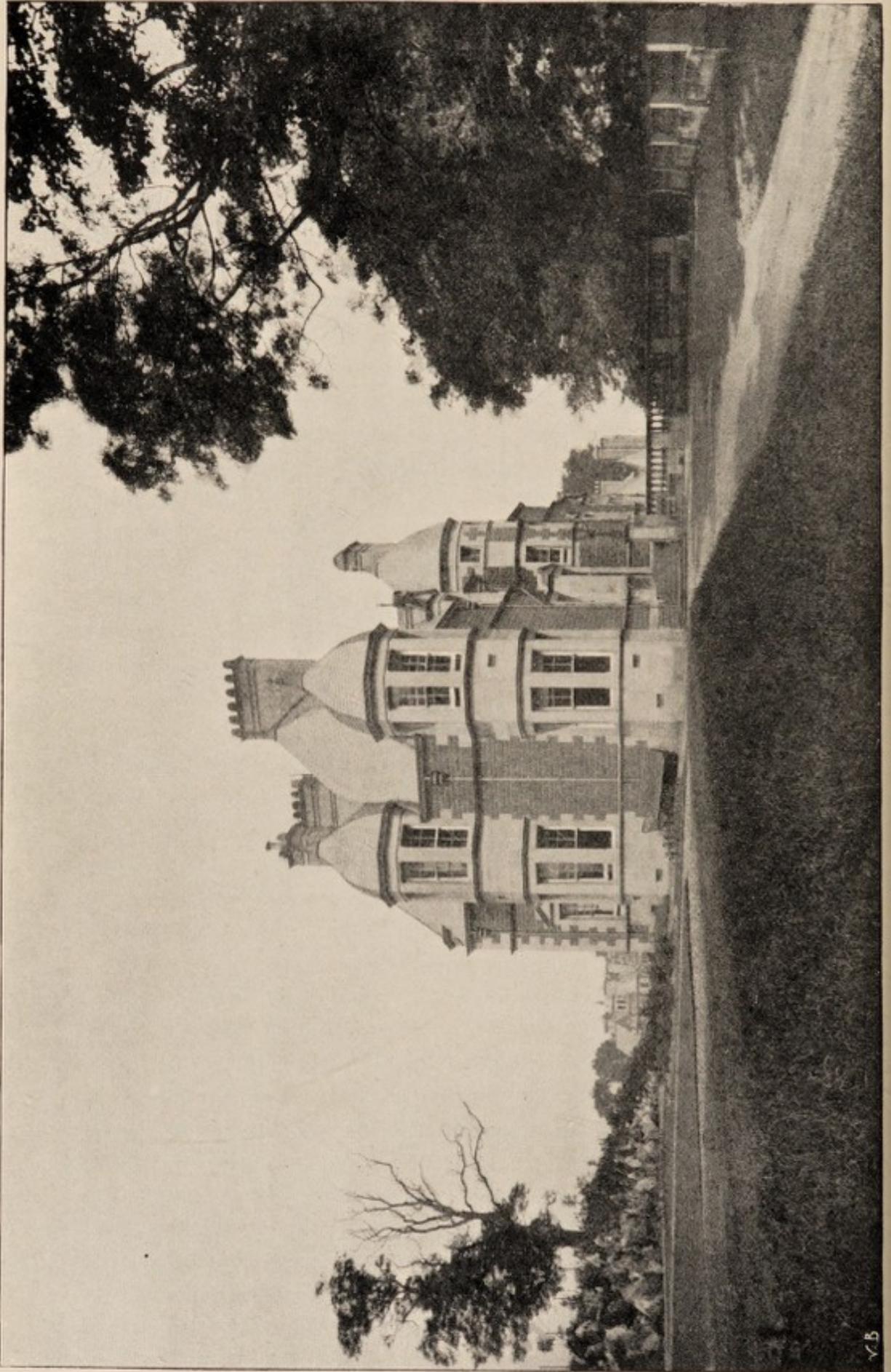
Entirely devoted to private patients.

As has been already mentioned there are two establishments under the management of the Board of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, namely, Craig House and the West House. These are quite separate institutions, each situated in grounds of its own, and Craig House is entirely devoted to the care and treatment of patients paying the higher rates of board.

A Lady Superintendent appointed to supervise whole House.

Owing to changes necessitated by the resignation of Mr. Gregory, Head Attendant of the Gentlemen's side, the opportunity was taken of introducing at Craig House what has been found to be the most efficient system of supervision. Instead of having, as in the past, a Matron on the Ladies' Side and a Head Attendant on the Gentlemen's Side, each performing similar duties, and thus dividing the responsibility for the supervision of the nursing and domestic arrangements of the Institution into two, a Lady Superintendent has been appointed to have sole charge of all those arrangements. The subdivision into two was needed at one time when it was not safe for a man, far less for a woman, to do duty among the male patients in an





117. 1911. SOUTH CREEK

V.B.

asylum, but that day is now past. The arrangement adopted is, of course, that which is universally employed in all hospitals, and it is another proof of the fact that the asylum of the present day has really become a hospital for the treatment of a special disease—a mental hospital. Miss Wise, lately Matron of the Ladies' Side, who is a certificated Hospital Nurse as well as a Mental Nurse, has been appointed to this post, and no one can doubt that the comfort of the gentlemen at Craig House will be increased by having a woman responsible for them. It is an appointment, too, which, I know from experience, will be highly appreciated by the friends of patients. The most anxious and the most attentive of these are, as might be expected, female relatives, and they, perhaps with the prejudices of their sex, have little faith in man's power of nursing or his skill in domestic duties. In any case, I have found no assurance so satisfactory to all of them as the mere knowledge of the fact that the wants of their more or less helpless male relatives whom they have entrusted to our care will be supervised by a woman. In carrying out the above principles, Miss Porter has also been appointed Matron of Queen's Craig, a villa for gentlemen, from whom she has received a most friendly welcome.

The Mental Hospital falls into line with other Hospitals.

Anxious relatives approve of change.

The Ladies' Hospital at Craig House has also been enlarged, and what is of great importance, it has had an extensive glass verandah added to it to facilitate the use of the "open-air treatment." The employment of this form of treatment in consumption is familiar to all, but it is not so well known that in every condition in which the bodily health is run down, treatment in the open air acts as a tonic of the most wonderful power. As anæmic, neurasthenic, and low states of health generally form the basis of so many cases of insanity, it has been found to be a remedy of great value in the treatment of mental disease.

The Open-Air Treatment of great value in Insanity.

THE WEST HOUSE.

Three Hospital Nurses appointed.

At the West House the question of Hospital Accommodation is being considered, and three fully trained hospital nurses, who likewise hold the Certificate for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, have been appointed to the Staff.

A Nurses' Home a great boon.

The Managers have also taken a very important step in the interests of the nursing staff by their decision to convert an entire ward, with bedrooms, dormitories, bathrooms, etc., attached to it, occupying half of the top floor of the female side, into a Nurses' Home. This will be a great boon to the nurses, for they will have quarters where, when they are off duty or when their day's work is done, they will have a sense of freedom from the responsibilities and cares connected with their calling which they could not possibly have with bedrooms off the ward in which they worked, and with their patients ever about them. It is a measure also which will increase efficiency, and which will attract and help to retain the services of the best class of nurse. As the qualifications of head and heart required of a mental nurse in the management of a patient suffering from mental disease are infinitely higher than those called for in ordinary sick nursing, we must do everything in our power to attract as good a class of probationer as enters our General Hospitals.

It increases efficiency and attracts a good class of nurse.

THE ASYLUM LABORATORY.

Laboratory extended and equipped with apparatus.

The opportunities for scientific research afforded by the vast field of clinical material at the West House have not been neglected in the past. Some of the most brilliant theories, especially those dealing with the causation of General Paralysis of the Insane, have been formulated as the result of labours conducted there. Last year was signalised by two events of special importance as regards research. The Managers realising the great value of the aid afforded by Laboratory work in the diagnosis and modern treatment of disease authorised a great extension of the accommodation formerly provided; this has been equipped with the apparatus necessary for bacteriological work, and the whole now forms an exceptionally fine Asylum

Laboratory. The Managers have also appointed for the first time for many years a special medical officer for laboratory work alone. Dr. Lowson held the post of Pathologist for a few months; he has been succeeded by Dr. Winifred Muirhead, late Bacteriologist to the Stirling District Asylum, in whose technical skill and extreme accuracy I have every confidence.

A Bacteriologist appointed.

To those who have followed recent developments in medicine the value of these measures is obvious, but I shall give an illustration, from a personal experience of my own, which cannot fail to bring home to every one the great help the asylum physician occasionally receives, in the diagnosis and treatment of his patients, from the Bacteriologist and Microscopist in his laboratory. A woman came under my care at Larbert, slightly fevered and suffering from Acute Delirious Insanity. She was confused and incoherent, saw visions, and heard imaginary voices. She presented symptoms from which I suspected that there was a poison in her blood, and so it was examined by Dr. Muirhead. Under the highest powers of the microscope she was fortunate, after a long search, in discovering among the blood corpuscles a few minute rods, which we knew to be micro-organisms. Some more blood was then taken from a vein in the patient's arm and put into specially prepared broth and agar jelly, in the hope that the organisms might live and multiply in these foods, as they had done in the blood. On the jelly something grew like a spot of mould, and Dr. Muirhead at once recognised this to be a typical colony of the organism that causes Typhoid Fever. As a result of this observation I was able to diagnose with certainty that the patient was suffering from the delirious insanity that not infrequently is associated with Typhoid Fever. This knowledge enabled me to treat the patient in the correct way, and also to give the relatives an accurate forecast of the probable course and termination of the illness. I think this is a very striking instance of the practical usefulness of an Asylum Laboratory.

How a laboratory aids the physician.

A case of Insanity diagnosed, prognosed, and treated by the information given by a drop of blood.

Our researches are bringing home to us the fact that many cases of insanity are directly due to poisons circulating in the blood and intoxicating the brain. These poisons are sometimes the result of a faulty chemistry in the tissues of the body, but perhaps, as in the case just described, they are more frequently

Insanity often due to blood-poisons.

Causation of
Insanity always
complex.

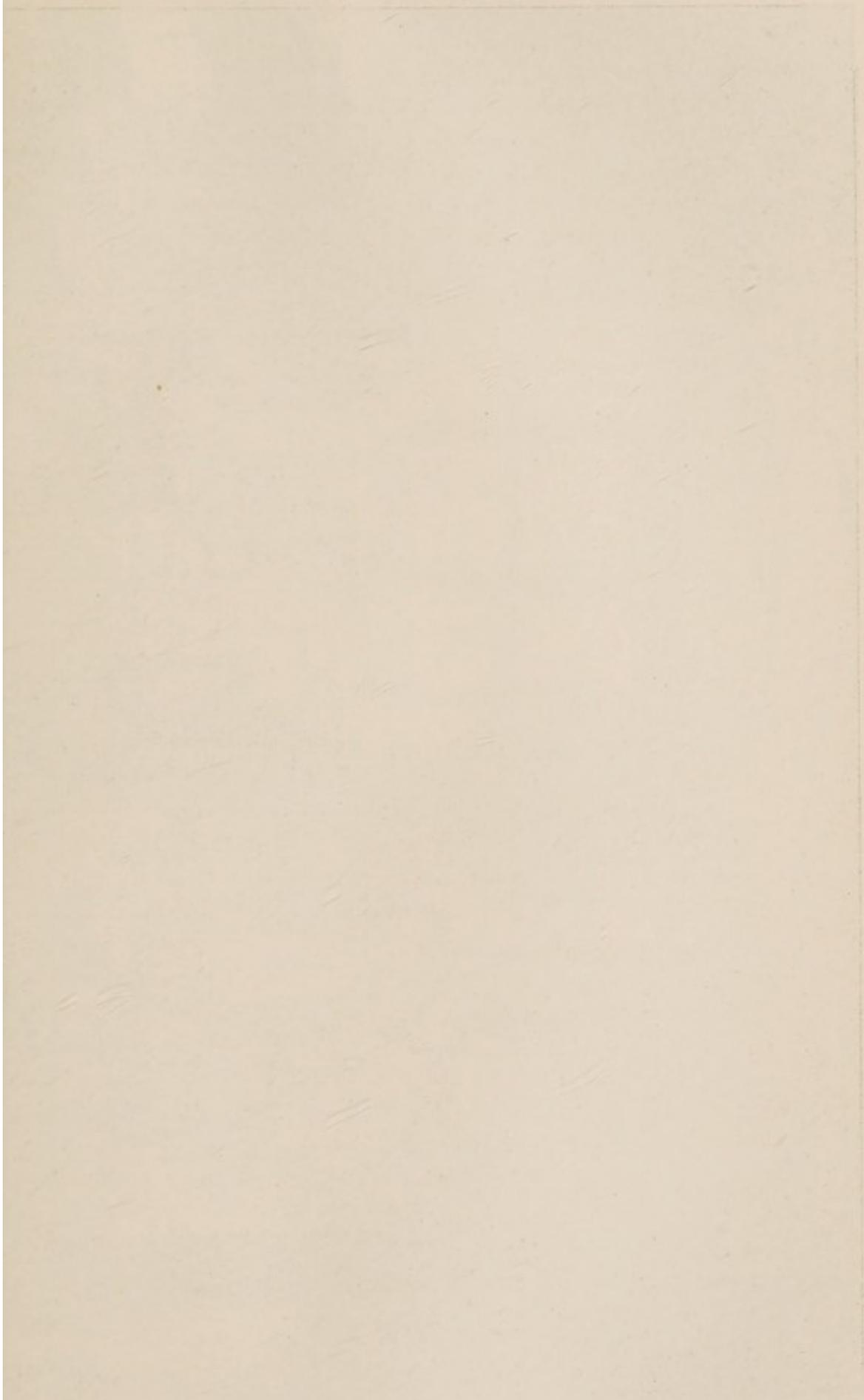
Infection from
the intestinal
tract.

Acute Disorder
and Chronic
Deterioration.

The Lactic
Acid Bacillus
Treatment of
Insanity.

produced by micro-organisms which have invaded the body. Of course there are other factors also involved, for no disease is so complicated and so difficult to understand as insanity. For example, micro-organisms usually can only effect an invasion when the normal resistance of the body is lowered by ill-health or other exhausting causes. Then there must also be taken into consideration the fact that people do not react to these poisons in the same manner or to the same extent, just as in the case, so well known to all of us, of that "popular poison" alcohol. It is believed that these micro-organisms in many cases lodge in the intestinal tract, flourish there, manufacture their poisons, which are then absorbed into the circulation. If a large quantity of poison be absorbed or if it be particularly virulent, a state of delirium may be produced as in the instance I have given of the Initial Delirious Insanity of Typhoid. On the other hand, if small quantities of poison be absorbed or it be feebly virulent, its effects are only slowly produced and one of the chronic degenerative varieties of insanity develops. On comparing these effects with those produced by alcohol, the former would correspond to Delirium Tremens, the result of a heavy drinking bout, and the latter to the progressive deterioration produced by the "habit of constant nipping."

We have lately been employing to a large extent the Lactic Acid Bacillus Treatment in those cases which appeared to us to belong to the chronic group above described. The principle of this treatment, which was established by Metchnikoff, is the following:—The bacillus which produces sour milk is non-injurious to man, but it and the lactic acid it produces are deadly to those putrefactive organisms which frequently inhabit the intestinal tract. If, therefore, this bacillus is given daily in milk to the patient it multiplies and spreads over the whole alimentary tract, destroying all other inhabitants. In this manner, through the friendly services of the Lactic Acid Bacillus, a poison, which may have for months been slowly doing damage to the most delicate structures in the brain, is cut off at its source by the death of the manufacturing organism. Improvement in such cases, like the progress of mental deterioration, is slow, and we are not yet in a position to speak definitely as to beneficial results.





SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

The Bacillus we use is cultivated in our own Laboratory, and was originally obtained from an excellent preparation containing it which is in the market under the name of "Anticholin." We are also indebted to Dr. Westergaard of the Heriot Watt College for information as to the best methods of culture.

The laboratory subserves another important service in that it enables young graduates and undergraduates, who come to us as "Clinical Clerks," to carry on researches on subjects relating to insanity, and it is also available for students who are members of the University Class of Mental Diseases. At one time it was a reproach against asylums that very little work of a scientific nature was done in them, which was not surprising considering the complexity of the task before asylum physicians. It is now possible for a young graduate desirous of working to spend six months or a year in an asylum almost as profitably as in an hospital.

The Pathologist of the Scottish Asylums, Dr. Ford Robertson, has during the last year continued to receive facilities for conducting those original researches with which his name is so honourably connected. In association with Dr. Dods Brown he has obtained further support for his hypothesis of the causation of General Paralysis, and during the course of the year several patients suffering from this disease have been treated with vaccines and with serum, with results in some cases, in their estimation, of a decidedly hopeful nature.

My thanks are due to all the officials, from Dr. Rutherford downwards, for their loyal service to me during the eight months I have been in office, and for the attention they have paid to their duties. The work of the Institution has been efficiently done and no event of an untoward nature has occurred, results for which I cannot for myself claim any share of the credit.

It was a source of great pleasure to me that my old friend Mr. Gregory did not resign his post of Head Attendant at Craig House, in spite of ill-health, till he felt I was firmly in the saddle. He resigned after forty-three years' service as Head Attendant, a record which I can scarcely believe has ever been surpassed. It is difficult to imagine a more capable man or one who devoted himself more unsparingly to

the duties of his office. He retired with the maximum pension the Managers could give and with the good wishes of us all.

In conclusion.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Managers for the honour they have done me in electing me Physician-Superintendent and for the kindness and support I have received from them since undertaking the duties of that office. I shall endeavour to the very best of my ability to fulfil these duties. In carrying out this resolution I have already felt the value of the great experience I gained at the Stirling District Asylum at Larbert. I also feel I am doing no more than I ought to the most enlightened Board of that Institution in expressing my deep sense of indebtedness to them for the knowledge I gained there as a result of their enterprise and their constant desire to improve the care of the patients in that Asylum.

(Signed) GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.

MONDAY, 22nd February 1909.

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1908.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1908 ...	361	372	733			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1908	7	3	10			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	368	375	743
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	88	111	199			
Not First Admissions	18	22	40			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	106	133	239
Total Cases under Treatment during the year ... ..	...	...	...	474	508	982
Cases Discharged—						
,, Recovered	38	37	75			
,, Relieved	32	31	63			
,, Not Improved	19	9	28			
Died	29	35	64			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	118	112	230
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1908	3	8	11			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1908	353	388	741			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	356	396	752
Average number Resident during the year 1908 ... ..	...	...	...	356·8	377·0	733·8
<i>Persons</i> * under care during the year†	...	...	...	470	506	976
Persons Admitted ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	104	133	237
Persons Recovered ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	38	37	75
Transferred to this Asylum ,, ...	...	...	...	8	7	15
,, from ,, ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	25	17	42
Number of Patients chargeable to District (Edinburgh, Leith, and Orkney) at close of 1908 ..	...	...	...	149	149	298
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1908 ... ..	...	...	...	2	4	6
Private Patients at close of 1908—						
Craig House	103	111	214			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	63	87	150			
,, Lowest Board	39	45	84			
				205	243	448
Total ... ..	...	...	...	356	396	752

* 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 £45, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1908, 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	23	20	43	13	7	20	10	13	23
„ 2 „ Attacks	3	11	14	1	10	11	5	12	17
„ 3 „ „	3	8	11	5	13	18	4	11	15
„ 4 „ „	3	3	6	6	3	9	6	9	15
„ 5 „ „	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5
„ 6 „ „	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	6	12
Total ...	34	43	77	25	33	58	36	51	87

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirty-Six Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1908.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty-six years	5147	5369	10,516			
*Re-admissions	1324	1591	2915			
Total Cases admitted				6471	6960	13,431
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	2283	2708	4991			
Relieved	1714	1901	3615			
Not Improved	652	560	1212			
Died	1475	1406	2881			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				6124	6575	12,699
Remaining 31st December 1908				347	385	732
*Transferred to this Asylum				302	264	566
„ from „				1110	1170	2280

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

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 Forty-five Years, 1864-1908.

YEARS.	Admitted			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
	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.			
1905	200	228	428	53	84	137	68	38	106	6	8	14	39	77	116	419	465	884	412.5	457.7	870.2	26.5	36.9	32.0	9.4	16.8	13.3	6.7	11.4	9.2
1906	169	216	385	33	55	88	108	48	156	32	16	48	55	85	140	360	477	837	401.1	462.0	863.1	19.5	25.5	23.7	13.7	18.4	16.2	9.5	12.5	11.1
1907	154	163	317	35	50	85	43	97	140	28	75	103	40	43	83	368	375	743	355.2	376.5	731.7	22.7	30.7	27.8	11.3	11.4	11.8	7.8	6.7	7.2
1908	106	133	239	38	37	75	32	31	63	19	9	28	29	35	64	356	396	752	356.8	377.0	733.8	35.8	27.8	31.3	8.1	9.3	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.5
Totals and Averages,	7634	8245	15879	2088	3225	5313	1895	2119	4014	894	801	1695	1940	1799	3739	397	411.3	808.4	397.1	410.9	808.2	36.4	40.4	38.4	11.1	9.9	10.3	7.7	6.5	7.1

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admission Discharged and Died in 1908.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admission, to 31st December 1908.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st Dec. 1908.							
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		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.		
1903	167	141	29	74	411	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1904	144	186	51	76	457	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1905	136	162	64	66	428	1	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	
1906	115	154	54	62	385	2	3	5	7	2	1	3	9	3	12	9	3	12	9	3	12	9	
1907	116	118	33	45	317	16	16	32	11	14	25	7	5	12	3	7	10	41	41	82	27	25	
1908	72	90	34	43	289	19	13	32	8	9	17	9	3	12	11	13	24	19	13	32	8	9	
Totals †	5374	5536	2239	2739	15879	38	37	75	32	31	63	19	9	28	28	35	63	2721	3247	5968	1912	2131	4043
Totals ‡	31463

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-1908.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Percentage of Cases Recovered	35.6	39.4	37.5
" " Relieved	25.0	25.8	25.4
" " Not Improved	10.8	9.1	10.0
" " Died	23.9	20.9	22.4
" " Remaining	4.7	4.8	4.7

* For particulars see Report for 1894.
 † Numbers for Forty-five Years.
 ‡ Since Opening of Asylum.

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								1	1	2	1	3
2	Cerebral Hæmorrhage												
3	Cerebral Softening												
4	Cerebral Embolism												
5	Organic Brain Disease												
6	Exhaustion from Mania											1	1
7	Exhaustion from Melancholia												
8	Epilepsy												
THORACIC DISEASES.													
9	Phthisis Pulmonalis								2	2			
10	Pneumonia												
11	Chronic Bronchitis												
12	Organic Heart Disease												
13	Aneurism of Aorta												
GENERAL DISEASES.													
14	Senile Decay												
15	Senile Decay with Brain Disease												
16	Carcinoma of Mammæ												
17	Carcinoma of Bowel												
18	Acute Cystitis and Pyelitis												
19	General Septicæmia								1	1			
20	Influenza												
	TOTAL								1	1	3	3	2 2 4

* *Post mortem* examination was done in 17 Males cases and 24 Females cases

Year 1908, 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	4			4	2	2	4		4	1	2	3			1		1															14	4	18	1	
2													2	1	3						2	1	3								4	2	6	2		
3																		1		1											1		1	3		
4															1	1															1	1	1	4		
5													1	1		1	1								1		1			1	3	4	5			
6							1	1									1	1													3	3	6	6		
7					1	1																								1	1	1	7			
8																				1		1								1		1	8			
9		1	1				1	1	2		1	1		1	1	1	1	2											2	7	9	9				
10					1	1																	1	1						3	3	10	10			
11																					1	1								1	1	1	11			
12							1		1												1		1					1	1	2	1	3	12			
13																											1	1		1	1	1	1	13		
14																																				
15																					1	1						2	2		3	3	14			
16																					2	2									2	2	2	15		
17											2	2																			2	2	2	16		
18							1		1	1		1																		2		2	17			
19										1		1																		1		1	1	18		
20																															1	1	1	1	19	
																					1		1							1		1		20		
	4	1	5	2	2	4	7	2	9	3	5	8	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	5	4	9		1	1	1	1	2		4	4	29	35	64

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1908.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	0	0	0	3	6	9
From 1 to 3 Months...	14	9	23	6	6	12
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	11	6	17	1	4	5
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	2	4	6	2	1	3
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	6	9	15	2	0	2
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	5	1	6	3	5	8
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	4	4	7	1	8
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	3	3	0	6	6
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	1	1	0	1	1
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 29 to 31 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 37 to 39 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 49 to 51 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	38	37	75	29	35	64

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1908.

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	50	45	95	15	19	34	17	7	24	13	10	23		
SECOND CLASS.														
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	17	18	35	9	4	13	11	6	17	2	3	5		
THIRD CLASS.														
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	11	39	50	11	9	20	11	14	25	5	6	11		
FOURTH CLASS.														
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	27	30	57	3	5	8	11	12	23	9	16	25		
FIFTH CLASS.														
Congenital	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0		
TOTAL	106	133	239	38	57	75	51	40	91	29	35	64		

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1908, and of those remaining on 31st December 1908.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1907.		
	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 "	2	5	7	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	4	7
" 20 to 25 "	5	13	18	1	5	6	0	1	1	13	14	27
" 25 to 30 "	14	14	28	2	7	9	0	3	3	38	30	68
" 30 to 35 "	14	15	29	8	3	11	2	2	4	29	28	57
" 35 to 40 "	20	17	37	2	6	8	5	1	6	44	43	87
" 40 to 45 "	10	15	25	1	4	5	1	2	3	45	39	84
" 45 to 50 "	11	16	27	4	3	7	7	2	9	35	55	90
" 50 to 55 "	6	12	18	8	3	11	3	5	8	36	43	79
" 55 to 60 "	11	6	17	3	1	4	2	3	5	39	38	77
" 60 to 65 "	8	10	18	5	1	6	3	3	6	25	32	57
" 65 to 70 "	2	3	5	0	1	1	1	3	4	26	29	55
" 70 to 75 "	2	1	3	0	1	1	4	5	9	9	20	29
" 75 to 80 "	1	4	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	10	14	24
" 80 to 85 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	6
" 85 to 90 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
" 95 to 100 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total ...	106	133	239	38	37	75	29	35	64	356	396	752
Mean Age ...	41·8	42·0	41·9	43·7	37·5	40·6	52·3	56·6	54·7	46·6	48·8	47·7

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1908, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1908.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1908.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	56	75	131	16	22	38	13	18	31	255	238	493
Married	43	46	89	21	12	33	14	13	27	90	115	205
Widowed	6	11	17	1	3	4	2	4	6	10	42	52
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	106	133	239	38	37	75	29	35	64	356	396	752

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1908.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				M., 106; F., 133; T., 239.					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MENTAL and MORAL :—									
Mental anxiety and worry	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	5	8
Loss of Work	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink									
Phthisis	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Influenza	0	0	0	5	6	11	5	6	11
Syphilis	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Apoplexy	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
Lactation	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	5
Puberty and Adolescence	2	2	4	4	13	17	6	15	21
Change of life	0	0	0	2	11	13	2	11	13
Old age	2	1	3	2	7	9	4	8	12
Epilepsy	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
Carcinoma	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gross Brain Disease	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Sunstroke	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Traumatism	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
Rheumatism, Acute	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Locomotor Ataxia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masturbation	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Acromegaly	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bisulphide of Carbon	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Drugs, Abuse of	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Surgical Operation	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Overwork	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Marriage	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Toxæmia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hereditary influences	direct	2	18	20	0	0	2	18	20
	collateral	14	18	32	0	0	14	18	32
	both	3	11	14	0	0	3	11	14
Previous attacks	34	43	77	0	0	0	34	43	77
Congenital	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown	61	59	120	50	52	102	61	59	120

* 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.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum. Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1908.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—											
" <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
" <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	18
Epilepsy acquired	4	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	14	3	17
General Paralysis of the Insane...	23	9	32	0	0	0	17	5	22	34	18	52
Mania—Simple	21	20	41	7	7	14	3	2	5	32	42	74
" Acute...	11	20	31	7	10	17	0	7	7	10	23	33
" Delusional	9	12	21	2	1	3	0	3	3	37	73	110
" Chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	27	34
" Homicidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Melancholia—												
" Simple	11	17	28	7	5	12	0	0	0	29	23	52
" Hypochondriacal	2	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	6	4	10
" Delusional	8	15	23	6	1	7	3	4	7	33	37	70
" Suicidal...	8	19	27	7	8	15	0	1	1	24	26	50
" Resistive	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	7
" Excited...	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	12	12
" Stuporose	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	8	11
" Chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dementia—Secondary	3	5	8	0	0	0	1	2	3	111	81	192
" Senile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
" Organic	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total...	106	133	239	38	37	75	29	35	64	356	396	752

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1908.

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Baker	1	Brought Forward ...	48				
Bank Clerk	1	Jeweller	1				
Bill-poster	1	Journalist	1				
Bookbinder	1	Labourers	11				
Bottler	1	Lawyers	3				
Brewer	1	Machineman	1				
Builders	2	Marine Fireman	1				
Butcher	1	Meat Salesman	1				
Carter	1	Physician	1				
Cashier	1	Plater	1				
Clergymen	6	Postman	1				
Clerks	5	Railway Porter	1				
Commercial Travellers ...	2	Retortman	1				
Commission Agent	1	Rubber-worker	1				
Crofter	1	Saddler	1				
Dairyman	1	Seamen	2				
Draper	1	Ship's Cook	1				
Engineers	3	Soldiers	2				
Farmers	4	Station-master	1				
Fisherman	1	Students	4				
Fish Curer	1	Tailors	2				
Gardeners	2	Teachers	3				
Gate-keeper	1	Timber Salesman	1				
Gentleman	1	Tinsmith	1				
Grocers	3	Vanman	1				
Hosier	1	Wine Merchant	1				
House-painter	1	Wire Weaver	1				
Insurance Agent	1	No Occupation	12				
Ironmonger	1						
Carry forward ...	48	Total ...	106				

TABLE XII. (Continued)

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted
during the Year 1908.

FEMALES.				FEMALES—Continued.			
Book-keeper	...	...	1	Brought forward	...	...	96
Book-packer	...	...	1	Millworker	...	...	1
Clerkesses	...	...	4	Music Teacher	...	...	1
Dairy-keepers	...	...	2	Nurses	...	...	2
Deaconess	...	...	1	Outworker	...	...	1
Domestic Servants	...	...	11	Pupil Teacher	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	4	School Teacher	...	...	1
Factory-worker	...	...	1	Sewing Mistress	...	...	1
Fisher Girl	...	...	1	Students	...	...	2
Governesses	...	...	2	Tailor's Machinist	...	...	1
Housewives	...	...	53	Vagrant	...	...	1
Ladies	...	...	15	No Occupation	...	...	25
Carry forward	...	...	96	Total	...	...	133

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	1	1	2
Pubescent Insanity	0	0	0
Adolescent Insanity	6	14	20
Climacteric Insanity	2	11	13
Senile Insanity	4	8	12
Epileptic Insanity	4	0	4
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	2	2
Puerperal Insanity	0	5	5
Uterine Insanity	0	1	1
Phthisical Insanity	0	3	3
Post-Influenzal Insanity	5	6	11
Alcoholic Insanity	16	10	26
Syphilitic Insanity	2	0	2
General Paralysis	23	9	32
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease	6	2	8
Masturbational Insanity	3	0	3
Toxæmic Insanity	2	1	3
Insanity of Bisulphide of Carbon	1	0	1
Post-Operation Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Drug Habit	0	1	1
Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre	0	1	1
Insanity of Sunstroke	1	0	1
Insanity of Carcinoma	0	2	2
Insanity of Acromegaly	0	1	1
Post-Connubial Insanity	0	1	1
Idiopathic Insanity	10	17	27
Unknown*	20	36	56
TOTAL	106	133	239

All the cases of Secondary (terminal) Dementia were placed among the "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	24	10	34
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	74	112	186
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	8	11	19
TOTAL	106	133	239

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	92	118	210
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	5	6	11
Jewish ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	8	9	17
TOTAL	...	...	...	106	133	239

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	10	9	19	5	7	12	3	6	9
February ...	8	16	24	17	13	30	2	3	5
March ...	8	10	18	9	6	15	0	0	0
April ...	13	10	23	9	11	20	1	1	2
May ...	9	17	26	9	4	13	5	2	7
June ...	9	13	22	6	7	13	1	2	3
July ...	8	14	22	4	7	11	3	3	6
August ...	13	14	27	5	2	7	1	7	8
September ...	13	10	23	4	6	10	5	2	7
October ...	4	6	10	3	2	5	1	0	1
November ...	5	4	9	7	5	12	2	4	6
December ...	6	10	16	11	7	18	5	5	10
TOTAL ...	106	133	239	89	77	166	29	35	64

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

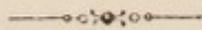
	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	11	23	34
Have meditated Suicide	10	20	30
Total Suicidal	21	43	64
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Melancholia	7	19	26
Mania	3	2	5
Epilepsy Acquired	1	0	1
General Paralysis	0	2	2
Total	11	23	34
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Melancholia	6	12	18
Mania	3	7	10
General Paralysis	0	1	1
Secondary Dementia	1	0	1
Total	10	20	30
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	3	5	8
Cut-Throat	4	2	6
Poisoning	2	6	8
Drowning	1	5	6
Strangulation	1	3	4
Swallowing nails	1	0	1
Jumping overboard	1	0	1
Choking	0	1	1
Burning	0	2	2
Hanging	0	2	2
Starvation	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1908.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	23	26	49
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	0	2
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	15	11	26
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
Number of Persons Recovered...	38	37	75
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	38	37	75

* Of these Persons, 13 Males and 9 Females had made one Previous Recovery ; 2 Males and 2 Females two Previous Recoveries.

R E P O R T S
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
13th, 14th, and 15th May 1908.

SINCE the Asylum was last visited, Dr. Clouston has resigned the post of Physician-Superintendent, which he has held for the past thirty-five years, and will demit office on the 30th June next. To the important position thus rendered vacant the Directors have elected Dr. George M. Robertson, Medical Superintendent of the Stirling District Asylum.

Dr. Clouston's withdrawal from the post, which he has adorned and made famous for such a long period, is an event of more than ordinary interest. It is to his credit that he decided to retire before either age or ill-health affected his mental or physical powers, and that he is therefore able to lay down the great work of his life at a time when the Institution is more popular and in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been before.

As the Medical Director of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Dr. Clouston, by his fame as a physician, by unswerving devotion to the duties of his office, and by means of the strong scientific element he infused into his practice and his teaching, has been largely responsible for the success and reputation of the Institution. The combination of minute personal attention to every detail affecting the daily welfare of hundreds of patients with medical ability of such a high order is one rarely met with. By his medical work and his high moral qualities he gained for himself the confidence of the medical profession throughout the country, and conse-

quently patients were sent to his care from every part of the United Kingdom. Dr. Clouston's retiral from his familiar place in Scottish lunacy administration is in other respects regrettable. He has earned for himself a representative position in Great Britain as one of the leaders in his own specialty, and his loss consequently affects the interests of Scottish lunacy as well as that of the Institution with which he has so long been associated.

The following changes in population have occurred in the interval covered by this report:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register, 3rd December 1907	189	224	170	153	736
Admitted since .	27	26	19	22	94
Total . . .	216	250	189	175	830

Discharged recovered	13	10	7	14	44
Discharged unrecovered	8	9	21	16	54
Died	3	7	9	4	23
Total	24	26	37	34	121

On Register 13th May 1908	192	224	152	141	709
Absent on probation	5	3	0	0	8
Absent on pass	0	1	1	0	2
Resident at this date	187	220	151	141	699

II. Voluntary Inmates—

	M.	F.	Total.
Resident, 3rd December 1907	11	4	15
Admitted since	10	4	14
Left	7	1	8
Resident, 13th May 1908	14	7	21

There are thus on the registers of the Asylum a total of 730 patients, of whom 437 are private and 293 pauper

atients. There is a decrease, compared with last visit, of 21 patients, due to a fall of 22 in the number of pauper and an increase of 1 in the number of private patients. In view of the decrease in the number of pauper patients, it is gratifying to record that the number of private patients in the West House is steadily increasing. In May 1907 there were 183 private patients in the West House; in December 1907, 210; and at this visit 218, an increase of 35 within twelve months. Should this increase continue—and judging from the experience of other urban asylums there is every likelihood that it will—the West House should within five years be again fully occupied.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases, namely, general paralysis, 11 cases; senile decay and gross brain disease, 3 cases each; heart disease, 2 cases; and to each of the following affections in one case each, namely, cancer, exhaustion from acute mania, compound fracture of the thigh, and phthisis. *Post-mortem* examinations were performed in 19 instances. It is gratifying to see that there is only one death from phthisis, and to be informed that the number of cases in the Asylum are remarkably few.

Two accidents are recorded—one of them a compound fracture of the thigh, which proved fatal, was sustained by a male patient who was on parole and who sustained the injury through falling down a stair. The other, which fortunately did not prove fatal, refers to the swallowing of strong ammonia by a female patient working in one of the kitchens. Immediate remedies were applied and the patient made a good recovery. There are ten entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion on various occasions of four patients. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is five.

The general condition of the inmates of the Institution was very satisfactory. There was comparatively little discontent or excitement, and only a few patients demanded release. The care and the medical treatment of the patients attracted, as it has always done, favourable attention.

The Directors continue to expend necessary sums of money

upon repairs and alterations. Upwards of £400 is being expended upon the re-painting and decoration of the West House, and a proposal is under consideration for raising by one storey the south-eastern portion of the Ladies' Hospital at Craig House, and constructing in it a dormitory with six beds, a single room, a bath-room, and store-room. It has been found as the result of experience that the accommodation in this hospital was too limited, and that there was no other way of adding to it.

It is learned with approval that a pathologist has recently been appointed to the Medical Staff.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

8th, 9th, and 10th December 1908.

THERE were 765 patients on the Register of the Asylum on the 8th instant, an increase of 35 since the 13th of May last, the date of the previous visit. Of the 765 patients on the Register, 465 are private patients—214 in Craig House and 239 in the West House—and 312 are pauper patients in the West House.

The private patients have increased by 16 and the pauper patients by 19 in the period referred to. It is gratifying to be able to report that the admission into the West House of private patients paying the lower rates of board continues uninterruptedly, and that it is now almost certain that any spare accommodation unoccupied by pauper patients will be utilised in this manner.

The 312 pauper patients now in the West House are chargeable as follows—141 to the Parish of Leith, 118 to Edinburgh, 47 to parishes in Orkney, and 6 to other districts. Within the past three years, since the removal of the bulk of the Edinburgh patients, the private patients in the West House have increased from about 180 to about 240. This increase has been nearly equally divided between those paying the intermediate and the lower rate of board, the former having increased from 128 in 1905 to 154 at this date, and the latter, during the same period, from 54 to 85. As the reception and treatment of this class of patient is the true function of the Asylum, it is satisfactory to contemplate that since the removal of the bulk of the Edinburgh parish patients it has developed to such an extent.

In the period covered by this report 73 private and 64 pauper patients have been admitted; 26 private and 13 pauper patients have been discharged recovered; 8 private and 20 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered; and 21 private and 14 pauper patients have died. The above figures include changes among both certified and voluntary inmates, and in the total of 765 patients on the Register are included 8 gentlemen and 6 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

Four gentlemen and 8 ladies were absent on statutory probation, and 4 ladies were at the sea-side house at Cockenzie; with these exceptions all the patients were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to organic disease of the brain and its blood vessels, chiefly in senile patients, in 13 cases, to general paralysis in 9 cases, to tuberculosis in 7 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 3 cases, and to each of the following diseases in 1 case, namely, cancer, septicæmia, and cystitis. In the above list two voluntary patients are included, one of whom died of general paralysis and the other of organic brain disease. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 21 instances, or in 60 per cent. of the deaths.

Only two accidents are recorded, both in female patients. One, a fracture of the neck of the femur, was caused by being pushed down by a fellow-patient, the other, a Colles' fracture, by slipping and falling on a floor.

A total of 405 patients, 203 private and 202 pauper, are more or less usefully employed from day to day, while 334 patients, 230 private and 104 pauper, are for physical or mental reasons unemployed. Forty-nine patients were confined to bed. This is a small proportion, and might be taken to indicate a good state of the general health of the inmates, but it is no doubt in part attributable to the fact that the hospital accommodation in the West House is inadequate. It is learned with satisfaction that the Managers propose to re-arrange the accommodation in a way which will remedy this defect.

The adaptation of the West House to the requirements of the treatment and care of the increasing number of private patients is necessarily receiving from the management much thought and consideration. The re-arrangement will probably involve subsidiary reconstructions of portions of the interior of the buildings as well as a re-organisation of the Nursing Staff.

The Pathological Department has been enlarged, and is being fitted out for the pursuit of the more advanced methods of investigation.

The general condition of the patients in every division of the Institution was satisfactory.

Dr. Clouston, whose resignation was referred to in the previous entry, relinquished the office of Physician-Superintendent at the end of June, and Dr. G. M. Robertson entered on his duties on the 1st of July last.

It is learned with regret that Mr. George Gregory, who has been Head Attendant, first at the old East House and afterwards at Craig House, for the long period of forty-three years, has resigned his post owing to the state of his health. Mr. Gregory was a man of exceptional ability, energy, and tact, qualities which he unsparingly devoted to his duties during his long and valuable services to the Institution.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

JOHN MACPHERSON,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account		£219 2 7
<i>Less</i> —Written off as irrecoverable		14 7 5
		204 15 2
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1908	£6,148 2 5	£6,417 14 7
Do. do. 30th June „	6,149 7 7	6,516 18 10
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	6,225 11 4	6,440 1 4
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	6,260 9 10	6,413 5 4
	£24,783 11 2	25,788 - 1
		24,783 11 2
		50,517 11 3
<i>Deduct</i> —		
Repayments of Board for Patients who left the Asylum during 1907		19 7 1
		50,552 4 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 re- cipients—		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1908	£591 6 8	£669 11 3
Do. do. 30th June „	378 19 10	485 14 8
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	400 8 10	517 19 10
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	294 14 11	494 2 8
	£1,665 10 3	£2,167 8 5
		1,665 10 3
		3,832 18 8
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—		
Received for Pigs Sold		336 4 1
Do. for Pigs' meat, old iron, &c., sold		178 18 6
		515 2 7
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.		56 16 -
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church		5 8 -
VII. Claim under Fire Insurance Policies		4 15 7
VIII. Balance of Account at 31st December 1907		4,297 1 6
	Amount of the Charge	£59,469 1 8

DISCHARGE.

	Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	8,413	19	3	6,970	4	7	15,384	3	10
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	370	9	10	1,109	11	-	1,480	-	10
III. Do. Fuel	1,179	18	2	1,109	8	9	2,289	6	11
IV. Do. Gas Lighting	163	18	11	385	11	9	549	10	8
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing material	564	-	6	361	3	5	925	3	11
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	119	1	8	214	1	2	333	2	10
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	293	4	4	187	15	7	480	19	11
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...		117	10	9	117	10	9
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs	2,251	5	-	1,659	16	10	3,911	1	10
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	498	2	10	266	2	5	764	5	3
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	1,087	19	10	542	18	1	1,630	17	11
XII. Interest on Loans paid	2,187	5	3	529	16	-	2,717	1	3
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	746	4	5	433	12	7	1,179	17	-
XIV. Insurance Premiums	78	6	11	54	6	1	132	13	-
XV. Salaries and Wages	8,451	1	5	6,089	12	7	14,540	14	-
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	398	10	3	463	7	8	861	17	11
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	3,055	9	2	602	4	7	3,657	13	9
Ordinary Expenditure	29,858	17	9	21,097	3	10	50,956	1	7
XVIII. Loans repaid							6,950	-	-
XIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1908							281	3	4
XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1908							1,281	16	9
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge							<u>£59,469</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

EDINBURGH, 22nd February 1909.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year from 31st December 1907 to 31st December 1908, 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 and satisfactorily vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between New Craig House and 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 1908.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£30,817	3	3
2. Extra Accounts	3,200	5	-
3. Produce and Sundries sold	314	-	7
4. Rents of Grass Parks	46	16	-
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	3	7	8
	<u>£34,381</u>	12	6

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£29,858	17	9
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	475	6	1
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.	182	17	8
	<u>30,517</u>	1	6

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1908 £3,864 11 -

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1908.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£19,735	-	11
2. Extra Accounts	632	13	8
3. Produce and Sundries sold	201	2	-
4. Rent of Railway Siding	10	-	-
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	2	-	4
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	658	3	9
	<u>£21,239</u>	-	8

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£21,097	3	10
2. Twenty-fourth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £19,077, 13s. 9d., included in No. 1 hereof	529	16	-
	<u>2,171</u>	19	1
	<u>23,269</u>	2	11
Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts	<u>£2,030</u>	2	3

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Claim under Fire Policy per foregoing Charge, Branch VII.	£4	15	7
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EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Nil	<u>4</u>	15	7
Excess of Payments over Receipts	<u>£2,025</u>	6	8

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1908—the numbers being: New Craig House, 213; Intermediates, 164. Patients at the lowest rate of Board, 75; and Paupers, 284.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers and others.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including extra diets, share of Attendants' provisions and vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 13	39	10	-	17	1	3	11	8	6
2. Stimulants and Cordials . . . . .	...	...		...	...		-	3	11
3. Clothing . . . . .	...	...		...	...		2	14	10·2
4. Bedding and Napery	1	15	7	-	12	7·7	-	12	7·7
5. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting) .	5	10	9	2	2	5·1	2	2	5·1
6. Gas Lighting	-	15	5	-	14	9	-	14	9
7. Water and Washing materials	2	13	-	-	13	9·7	-	13	9·7
8. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	-	11	2	-	8	2·2	-	8	2·2
9. Books and Stationery	1	7	6	-	7	2·2	-	7	2·2
10. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...		...	...		-	6	6·6
11. Furnishings and Repairs	10	11	4	4	6	11·9	2	12	8·7
12. Public and Parochial Burdens	5	2	2	1	-	9·1	1	-	9·1
13. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds . .	2	6	9	-	10	2·1	-	10	2·1
14. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3	10	1	-	16	7	-	16	7
15. Fire Insurance	-	7	4	-	2	-9	-	2	-9
16. Salaries and Wages	39	13	6	12	13	0·1	11	3	8·2
17. Miscellaneous Payments	1	17	5	-	17	8·6	-	17	8·6
18. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	3	1	9	1	3	-	...	...
19. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court . . . . .	...	...		5	3	3·8	5	3	3·8
20. Interest on New Craig House Debt . . .	10	5	4	...	...		...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>									
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	128	19	1	48	13	10·4	41	19	10·1
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold	}	1	14	2					
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks									
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church									
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent of Siding							-	8	1·8
(2.) Value of labour performed by paupers for New Craig House and Intermediate patients	2	7	2·1						
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent, as above							-	8	1·8
Cost per head during 1908	127	4	11	48	5	8·6	39	4	6·2

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending
 31st December 1907 was 956
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1908 965

Increase in 1908 9

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1907 was £15 11 9
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1908 was 15 6 10

Increase in 1908 £- 5 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1908
with the Previous Year.

1907.	RECEIPTS.	1908.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
50,889 13 -	I. Boards	50,552 4 2
3,807 7 1	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,832 18 8
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
704 17 -	1. Price received for Pigs	336 4 1
8 11 -	2. Do. for Pigs Meat	40 7 -
148 13 10	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	138 11 6
62 14 4	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks, etc.	56 16 -
7 8 6	V. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	5 8 -
2 2 -	VI. Claim under the Insurance Policies	4 15 7
4 4 -	VII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving during 1907 . . . . .	... ..
<u>55,635 10 9</u>		<u>54,967 5 -</u>
	P A Y M E N T S.	
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,256 8 1	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,532 2 3
3,749 10 3	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,719 1 4½
94 5 6	Extract of Meat, etc.	101 13 -
241 9 -	Preserved Meat	317 18 11
650 4 10	Fish and Salt Herrings	529 1 10
238 12 10	Game and Fowl	240 11 10
1,958 5 11	Milk and Cream	1,972 19 9
95 17 9	Fresh Butter	94 15 9
524 8 4	Tea	489 10 9
175 16 -	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	172 14 9
467 2 2	Sugar	444 13 5
1,544 13 5	Salt Butter	1,555 19 10
333 14 3	Cheese	288 8 7
442 15 11	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, Preserves, etc.	468 7 1
124 14 1	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	114 11 5
497 13 5	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	409 9 11
51 9 1	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	57 16 2
38 7 10	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	47 16 8
209 14 9	Oatmeal	232 13 9
60 15 1	Barley	64 10 1
64 15 10	Peas	61 18 6½
1,087 13 6	Eggs	1,168 10 -
426 2 10	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	721 4 5½
229 4 6	Ale, Porter, and Beer	223 - 11
66 4 8	Aerated Waters, etc.	60 8 4
275 - 6	Wines and Spirits	272 7 7
227 18 2	Sundries	277 16 7½
<u>15,132 18 6</u>	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £248 - 3 Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 7 19 6	<u>15,640 3 7</u>
227 15 6		255 19 9
<u>14,905 3 -</u>		<u>15,384 3 10</u>
14,905 3 -	New Craig House (including share of Servants', Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) £8,413 19 3	
<u>14,905 3 -</u>	West House 6,970 4 7	<u>15,384 3 10</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1907.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1908.
	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
63 13 5	Wincey	29 19 9
8 8 -	Flannel	24 13 1½
143 2 9½	Cotton Goods	62 2 10
2 16 6	Muslin	4 10 6
18 9 7	Tweeds	74 15 10
55 8 2	Worsted	61 8 5
38 18 5½	Plaiding	20 19 10
68 1 6	Blankets	68 10 10
201 10 4½	Sheetings	248 10 3
61 3 -	Quilts and Bed-covers	62 4 6½
20 2 6	Bed Tick	42 5 9
10 11 3	Beds and Bedding	11 7 -
12 19 10	Linen and Dowlas	90 10 5½
69 13 3	Towelling	63 11 9
38 17 3	Canvas and Pack Sheet	20 - -
35 6 8½	Table Damask	59 10 10
6 1 4	Toileting and Toilet Covers	6 0 7
13 10 -	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	8 2 -
77 12 6	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	103 7 6
59 17 4	Leather for Shoes, etc.	43 18 11
14 19 7	Waterproof Sheeting	22 13 5
24 17 1	Hair for Beds, etc.	15 18 5
66 8 2½	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	50 15 -
29 - 11	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	22 16 8
2 5 -	Handkerchiefs	4 2 6
185 2 3	Uniform Materials	235 13 4½
8 11 -½	Carpet Covers . . . . .	... ..
21 6 -	Collars, etc.	11 - 9
11 17 -	Sponges	10 10 -
7 8 6	Stays . . . . .	... ..
1,377 19 4		1,480 - 10
	III. FUEL.	
2,228 5 11	Coal	2,289 6 11
	IV. LIGHTING.	
583 4 4	Gas	549 10 8
1 6 -	Candles, etc. . . . .	... ..
584 10 4		549 10 8
	V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.	
554 19 6	Water	495 7 -
459 1 4	Soap	359 2 8
45 - -	Soda	45 14 6
28 6 10	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	24 19 9
1,087 7 8		925 3 11
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.	
259 15 2	Drugs, etc.	244 7 7
34 19 -	Disinfectants	18 16 3
17 - 5	Surgical Instruments	33 9 4
14 16 -	Sundries paid by Steward	36 9 8
326 10 7		333 2 10

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1907.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1908.
£ s. d.	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	£ s. d.
32 11 3	Books	29 12 3
108 15 4	Stationery	95 13 8
12 19 3	Bookbinding, &c.	26 12 6
320 10 7	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	329 1 6
474 16 5		480 19 11
132 15 5	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	117 10 9
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
266 8 3	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	314 13 9
107 7 4	Furniture, etc.	85 5 —
299 8 8	Crockery and Crystal	285 7 —
229 5 3	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	386 5 1
85 11 4	Brushes and Door Mats	101 8 7
7 9 8	Glass	31 10 —
439 8 2	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts	243 2 2
22 6 3	Corks	19 16 —
180 1 1	Wood for Repairs	153 2 —
208 1 8	Painter Work	692 3 10
192 6 3	Plumber do.	239 8 8
10 7 5	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	13 11 10
36 6 2	Bricks, Lime, Cement	14 4 8
39 18 1	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	33 19 2
66 16 4	Engineering (including New Boiler, £80)	132 9 3
235 16 2	Electric Battery . . . . .	... ..
26 14 8	Plaster-work	30 2 4
530 12 4	Building (including Clerk's fee)	812 8 1
16 5 11	Metal Casting	48 19 4
11 7 9	Window Blindmakers	37 7 8
14 2 6	Repairing Telephones, Electric Bells, etc.	28 5 5
141 11 1	Sundries	207 12 —
570 7 10	Drainage overhaul . . . . .	... ..
3,738 — 2		3,911 1 10
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
148 4 3	Plants, Seeds, etc.	118 16 5
32 5 8	Manure	16 9 8
48 3 2	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	43 3 2
24 — 4	Garden Implements and repairs to same	35 13 10
129 5 3	Straw	102 — 10
18 3 1	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness, etc.	15 1 8
29 17 5	Road Metal, Gravel, and Ashes	57 7 —
13 14 2	Fencing	26 — 11
3 5 —	Threshing Crop	2 16 —
22 18 3	Sundries	58 2 4
3 10 —	Sheep bought ^d. . . . .	... ..
... ..	Repairing Walls, etc.	89 9 2
26 — 9	Fitting up Lanterns in Avenue at Craig House . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Rustic House	25 — —
... ..	Pigs bought	99 12 —
... ..	Making Roadway	57 12 2
... ..	Repairing Curling Pond	17 — 1
499 7 4		764 5 3

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1907.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1908.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
2 9 7	County Rates	2 11 11
539 7 3	Property and Income Tax	526 - 10
- 4 4	Land Tax	- 4 4
186 1 3	House Duty	187 - -
487 5 6	Burgh Rates	501 17 1
349 16 9	Poor and School Rates	364 14 9
4 10 -	Assessed Taxes	4 10 -
43 15 8	Public Water Rate	43 19 -
1,613 10 4		1,630 17 11
2,838 - 1	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	2,717 1 3
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,153 2 8	Feu Duties (including duplicand for Craig House)	1,155 18 -
25 - 2	Stipend	23 19 -
5 12 11	Heritors' Assessment . . . . .	... ..
1,183 15 9		1,179 17 -
132 13 -	XIV. INSURANCE	132 13 -
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2,000 - -	Physician-Superintendent	1,639 ⁹⁵ - 10
705 17 -	Four Assistant Physicians (including <i>Locum Tenens</i>)	699 7 7
175 - 6	Joint Pathologist	175 - -
239 - -	Chaplain and Retired Chaplain's Annuity	167 10 -
250 - -	Steward	250 - -
250 - -	Gardener and two Assistant Gardeners	245 - -
201 - -	Storekeeper and Assistant Storekeeper	201 - -
303 10 -	Clerk of Works, Gatekeepers, and Vanman	299 10 -
85 - -	Organist, Clerk, and Typist	125 - -
800 - -	Treasurer and Clerk	800 - -
70 - -	Auditor	70 - -
305 4 4	Servants employed in Laundry	305 11 1
100 - -	Matrons of West House	93 13 2
258 8 -	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	285 - -
8,313 11 11	Attendants' Wages	8,213 15 9
297 - -	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c.	277 5 -
... ..	Dispenser	85 - -
27 3 6	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1907-1908	34 19 6
28 7 -	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1907	27 6 -
60 3 6	Miss M. Bunbury, for teaching Embroidery	60 - -
... ..	Retiring allowance to Dr. Clouston	486 15 1
14,469 5 9		14,364 14 -
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
14 5 8	Advertising and Printing	18 12 10
55 4 6	Cab Hires	64 12 3
70 13 9	Law Expenses	81 16 5
160 12 6	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	164 8 -
50 16 9	Rewards to Patients	62 11 5
31 7 -	National Telephone Rents	30 17 -
7 7 -	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	7 7 -
1 - 2	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	1 - 2
3 9 -	Stabling at Cockenzie	3 10 -
394 16 4	Carry forward	434 15 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1907.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1908.
£ s d.	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i>	£ s d.
394 16 4	Brought forward,	434 15 1
2 10 -	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent of Wayleave for West House Drain passing through the Company's property	2 10 -
3 17 6	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets, &c. . . . .	... ..
... ..		7 12 5
50 - -	Gratuity to Cook Catherine Stevenson . . . . .	... ..
5 5 -	Miniature Portrait of Dr Andrew Duncan for Craig House . . . . .	... ..
25 5 6	Window Cleaning	8 8 6
18 4 4	Chimney Sweeping	16 16 8
27 10 -	Sundries	36 15 8
19 6 6	Nursing Home Expenses for Miss Milne, Matron, West House	8 8 -
324 11 -	Messrs. Kidson, Mackenzie, & Kidson, Sunderland, amount of their Claim and Expenses . . . . .	... ..
127 14 4	Garden Party . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Deputation Expenses	6 2 -
... ..	Honorarium to Miss Milne, Matron, West House	200 - -
999 - 6	<i>Add</i> —Proportion of Croall & Sons' Account for Coach Hires, transferred from Branch XVII.	721 8 4
128 11 7		140 9 7
1,127 12 1		861 17 11
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
3,442 8 8	Total	3,542 3 7
227 15 6	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	255 19 9
3,670 4 2		3,798 3 4
128 11 7	<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Coach Hires, as above	140 9 7
3,541 12 7		3,657 13 9
219 2 7	XVIII. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC.	281 3 4

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1908 with the previous Year.

1907.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1908.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
11,598 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	11,040 lbs.	.....	558 lbs.
119,384 ,,	Butcher Meat . . .	121,328 ,,	1,944 lbs.	.....
13,408 ,,	Oxheads . . .	13,294 ,,	.....	114 lbs.
11,327 ,,	Pork and Ham . . .	11,271 ,,	.....	56 ,,
87,550 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	74,041 loaves	.....	13,509 loaves
128,700 rolls	Rolls . . .	134,189 rolls.	5,489 rolls.	.....
7,315 doz.	Biscuits . . .	7,750 doz.	435 doz.	.....
36,027 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	36,447 lbs.	420 lbs.	.....
15,742 ,,	Flour . . .	14,563 ,,	.....	1,179 lbs.
13,237 ,,	Barley . . .	13,544 ,,	307 lbs.	.....
11,135 ,,	Peas . . .	11,789 ,,	654 ,,	.....
7,150 ,,	Rice (Whole) . . .	7,260 ,,	110 ,,	.....
1,127 ,,	,, (Ground) . . .	1,264 ,,	137 ,,	.....
6,871 ,,	Tea . . .	7,248 ,,	377 ,,	.....
3,438 ,,	Coffee . . .	3,475 ,,	37 ,,	.....
55,588 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . . .	51,452 ,,	.....	4,136 lbs.
6,604 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	6,463 ,,	.....	141 ,,
1,729 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,778 ,,	49 lbs.	.....
30,337 ,,	Butter (Salt) . . .	30,155 ,,	.....	182 lbs.
39,622 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	40,814 gals.	1,192 gals.	.....
10,719 ,,	Milk (Skim) . . .	10,556 ,,	.....	163 gals.
11,192 lbs.	Cheese . . .	10,346 lbs.	.....	846 lbs.
20,009 doz.	Eggs . . .	21,111 doz.	1,102 doz.	.....
18,559 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	15,242 lbs.	.....	3,317 lbs.
2,130 ,,	Currants . . .	2,011 ,,	.....	119 ,,
1,858 ,,	Starch . . .	1,502 ,,	.....	356 ,,
23,340 ,,	Soda . . .	23,516 ,,	176 lbs.	.....
22,130 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	41,559 ,,	19,429 ,,	.....
7,380 gals.	Beer . . .	6,733 gals.	.....	647 gals.
2,875 cwts.	Potatoes . . .	2,837 cwts.	.....	38 cwts.

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1908 with the previous Year.

1907.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1908.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
796 9 8	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	845 18 2	49 8 6	.....
1,017 12 9	House Furnishings . . .	850 15 11	.....	165 16 10
382 13 7	Male Clothing . . .	367 17 10	.....	14 15 9
124 7 10	Female do. . .	198 6 1	73 18 3	.....
450 10 1	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	424 10 9	.....	25 19 4
199 - -	Amount for Pigs . . .	195 - -	.....	4 - -
33 - -	Oats, Straw, &c. . .	41 - -	8 - -	.....
3,003 13 11		2,923 8 9	131 6 9	211 11 11
3,312 11 9		3,003 13 11		131 6 9
308 17 10	Increase. Decrease .	80 5 2		80 5 2

STATE OF DEBT due by CRAIG HOUSE DIVISION, of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1908.

Amount thereof	£65,800	-	-
<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Craig House Debt effeiring to West House	£6,405	19	11
Balance at Close of this Account	1,281	16	9
		<hr/>	
		7,687	16 8
		<hr/>	
		£58,112	3 4
		<hr/>	

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1908.

Profit for year 1908, as before (including Balance from previous year)	£4,000	9	3
<i>Deduct</i> —Loss on Intermediates	£389	8	10
Reduction of Debt	3,413	1	5
		<hr/>	
		£3,802	10 3
		<hr/>	
		197	19 -
Arrears of Board, etc., at close of this Account	£281	3	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	83	4	4
		<hr/>	
		£197	19 -
		<hr/>	

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1908.

Amount thereof	£18,555	19	11
		<hr/>	

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1908, 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.		£ s. d.
16,216 1 6	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1907	19,077 13 9
	<i>Add—</i>	
648 12 10	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1908 £529 16 -	
	2. West House arrears written off as irrecoverable 14 7 5	
	3. Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts £2,030 2 3	
	<i>Less—</i> Effearing to Intermediates 389 8 10	
	<u>1,640 13 5</u>	2,184 16 10
<u>16,864 14 4</u>		<u>21,262 10 7</u>
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
2,701 15 1	(1) Twenty - third Instalment to Sinking Fund 2,701 15 1	
	(2) Sum recovered from Caledonian Insurance Company 4 15 7	
	<u>2,706 10 8</u>	2,706 10 8
<u>14 162 19 3</u>		<u>18,555 19 11</u>

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

C H A R G E.

I. Balance at close of last Account		£158	2	4
II. Revenue received during the year		320	8	8
III. Donations received from the following :—				
Professor Lodge, 25 Hope Terrace	£—	5	—	
Miss Ritchie, 45 Mayfield Road	—	5	—	
Sir James Russell, Woodville, Canaan Lane	—	10	6	
John R. Findlay, Esq., 27 Drumsheugh Gardens	2	2	—	
Dr. John Thomson, 14 Coates Crescent	—	5	—	
Miss Hadwen, 18 Fettes Row	—	2	6	
Findlay B. Anderson, Esq., 24 St. Andrew Square	2	—	—	
The Earl of Stair	—	10	—	
James Heron, Esq., 4 Merchiston Avenue	—	10	—	
Miss Leishman, 4 Douglas Crescent	—	5	—	
Misses Christie, 16 Blackford Road	—	5	—	
Miss Margaret Nairn, 29 Abercromby Place	—	5	—	
Miss E. C. Wright, 9 Merchiston Bank Gardens	—	2	6	
Misses Shaw, 14 Dean Park Crescent	—	2	6	
Mrs. Jas. T. Connell, Lyndhurst, Murrayfield	—	2	6	
Alex. Melvin, Esq., 4 Saville Terrace	—	5	—	
H. B. Findlay, Esq., 15 Strathearn Place	—	10	—	
Sheriff Lees, K.C., 4 Darnaway Street	—	5	—	
F. C. Thomson, Esq., Advocate, 5 Northumberland Street	—	5	—	
Mrs. Wilson, 12 Corrennie Drive	—	2	6	
Dr. T. S. Clouston, 26 Heriot Row	1	1	—	
Carry forward	£10	1	—	£478 11 —

Brought forward	£10 1 -	£478 11 -
Mrs. R. S. Turnbull, 2 Corrennie Gardens	- 5 -	
W. W. Ferguson, Esq., 25 Murrayfield Gardens	- 2 6	
Wm. C. M'Ewan, Esq., W.S., 9 Douglas Crescent	- 5 -	
Mrs. John Stark, 14 Suffolk Road	- 2 6	
"Anonymous," per Miss A. E. Peter	10 - -	
"Anonymous"	5 - -	
Charity Organisation Society.—Sum allocated from unappropriated Funds of Society	5 - -	
	<hr/>	30 16 -
		<hr/>
		£509 7 -
		<hr/>

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum in relief of Patients' Boards	£342 6 6
II. Expense of Management, etc.	11 10 7
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1908	155 9 11
	<hr/>
	£509 7 -
	<hr/>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1908.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property	£9,600 - -
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	155 9 11
	<hr/>
	£9,755 9 11
	<hr/>

EDINBURGH, 22nd February 1909.—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 1908 being £155, 9s. 11d.

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

NURSING CERTIFICATE

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following Nurses have obtained the Certificate for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, granted by the MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND in 1908 :—

CRAIG HOUSE.	WEST HOUSE.
NURSE MARGARET ALEXANDER.	NURSE ISABEL J. K. DOTT.
,, KATE TOFT.	,, ISABEL K. CRAIGS.
,, MINNIE KEY.	,, ANNETTA M. L. INGRAM.
,, GERTRUDE BROWNING.	,, HELEN HEPBURN.
—	,, ALICE HARRISON.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1908.

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

I. TAILORS.

79 Tweed Jackets, at 7s.	£27 13 -	
76 Tweed Vests, at 2s. 6d.	9 10 -	
23 Pairs Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	4 - 6	
27 Pairs Corduroy Trousers, at 2s. 6d.	3 7 6	
4 Check Linen Dresses, at 5s.	1 - -	
5 Dowlas Coats, at 3s.	- 15 -	
12 Dowlas Jackets, at 2s. 6d.	1 10 -	
50 Mattress Covers, at 6d.	1 5 -	
1 Pair Cricketer's Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	- 3 6	
Repairs, including carpet-making, &c.	64 6 -	
	<hr/>	£113 10 6

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	64 17 1	
Making men's Blücher boots	7 8 6	
Repairing W. H. Private Patients' boots and shoes	14 12 5	
Repairing laundry machine belts, etc.	- 10 -	
	<hr/>	87 8 -

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS—WEST HOUSE.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£121 2 6	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	26 9 6	
	<hr/>	147 12 -
Carry forward		£348 10 6

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £348 10 6

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£61 5 -	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	39 2 6	
	<hr/>	100 7 6

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments	180 3 6
--	---------

VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£83 16 5	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	35 8 1	
	<hr/>	119 4 6

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£140 10 9	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	77 11 2	
	<hr/>	218 1 11

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£42 10 -	
Do. Do. in Craig House Department	30 15 6	
	<hr/>	73 5 6

IX. PAINTER.

Amount of paint work for Western Department	£14 5 -	
Do. do. do. Craig House Department	4 8 8	
	<hr/>	18 13 8

X. ENGINEERS—CRAIG HOUSE.

Amount of engineer work for Western Department	£2 5 -	
Do. do. do. Craig House Department	142 - -	
Do. do. do. do. (Generating Current)	118 - -	
	<hr/>	262 5 -

 £1320 12 1
JOHN M. INTOSH, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House Department.

	@	£	s	d.		@	£	s	d.
27 Shirts ...	1s.	1	7	-	Brought forward,		63	15	2
96 Mattress covers ...	1s.	4	16	-	6 Toilet covers ...	3d.	-	1	6
48 Palliasse ,, ...	1s.	2	8	-	52 Store bags ...	2d.	-	8	8
30 Pillow ,, ...	3d.	-	7	6	5 Feeders ...	2d.	-	-	10
12 Bolster ,, ...	3d.	-	3	-	391 Pairs socks ...	6d.	9	15	6
16 Blinds ...	4d.	-	5	4	68 ,, stockings ...	9d.	2	11	-
130 Nurses' caps ...	1d.	-	10	10	90 ,, ,, fine	9d.	3	7	6
250 Men's scarves ...	2d.	2	1	8	50 ,, blankets, marked				
100 Pudding cloths ...	½d.	-	4	2	and hemmed	2d.	-	8	4
80 Tea bags ...	1d.	-	6	8	500 Articles marked ...	½d.	1	-	10
60 Counterpanes ...	1d.	-	5	-	12 Hats trimmed ...	9d.	-	9	-
240 Uniform aprons ...	6d.	6	-	-	50 Fine chemises ...	9d.	1	17	6
104 Chemises ...	4d.	1	14	8	50 ,, Night gowns	1s.	2	10	-
172 Night gowns ...	4d.	2	17	4	100 Petticoats ...	6d.	2	10	-
112 Semits ...	4d.	1	17	4	50 Bed jackets ...	1s.	2	10	-
41 Plaiding petticoats	3d.	-	10	3	6 Dressing gowns ...	2s.	-	12	-
53 Gingham and Drug-					6 Quilts ...	1s.	-	6	-
get petticoats ...	3d.	-	13	3	30 Private and dance				
292 Check aprons ...	2d.	2	8	8	dresses ...	5s 6d.	8	5	-
49 Dowlas ,, women's	5d.	1	-	5	60 Uniform dresses ...	5s 6d.	16	10	-
131 ,, ,, men's	5d.	2	14	7	50 Blouses ...	1s.	2	10	-
499 Pillow slips ...	1d.	2	1	7	14 Pairs serge curtains	2s.	1	8	-
999 Sheets ...	1d.	4	3	3	24 ,, lace ,,	2s.	2	8	-
470 ,, fine ...	1d.	1	19	2	200 Yards crochet lace	2d.	1	13	4
4 Linen dresses ..	3s.	-	12	-	90 Cushion covers	3d.	1	2	6
69 Wincey ,, ...	3s.	10	7	-	36 Lace doylies ...	3d.	-	9	-
58 Print ,, ...	3s.	8	14	-	20 Tray cloths ...	2s.	2	-	-
227 Roller towels ...	1d.	-	18	11	100 Various articles—				
551 Hand ,, ...	1d.	2	5	11	fancy work ...	6d.	2	10	-
20 Table cloths ...	1d.	-	1	8	120 Muslin blinds ...	3d.	1	10	-
Carry forward,		£63	15	2	Carry forward,		£132	9	8

Articles Repaired by Females in West House Department.

	@	£	s	d.		@	£	s	d.
1130 Shirts—White ...	1d.	4	14	2	Brought forward,		54	2	1
1710 ,, —Coloured ...	1d.	7	2	6	450 Men's ,, ...	1d.	1	17	6
1365 Night gowns and					125 Table cloths ...	1d.	-	10	5
Chemises ...	1d.	5	13	9	195 Counterpanes ..	1d.	-	16	3
1350 Semits and drawers	1d.	5	12	6	4229 Sheets and pillow				
1800 Petticoats ...	1d.	7	10	-	slips ...	1d.	17	12	5
500 Dresses ...	1d.	2	1	8	100 Pairs blankets ...	1d.	-	8	4
4820 Men's drawers and					3169 ,, stockings ...	1d.	13	4	1
jackets ...	1d.	20	1	8	3093 ,, socks ...	1d.	12	17	9
310 Women's aprons ...	1d.	1	5	10	100 Store bags ...	1d.	-	8	4
Carry forward,		£54	2	1	Carry forward,		£101	17	2

S. C. HEARDER, *Matron.*

