Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane : For the year ending 31st December 1864.

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

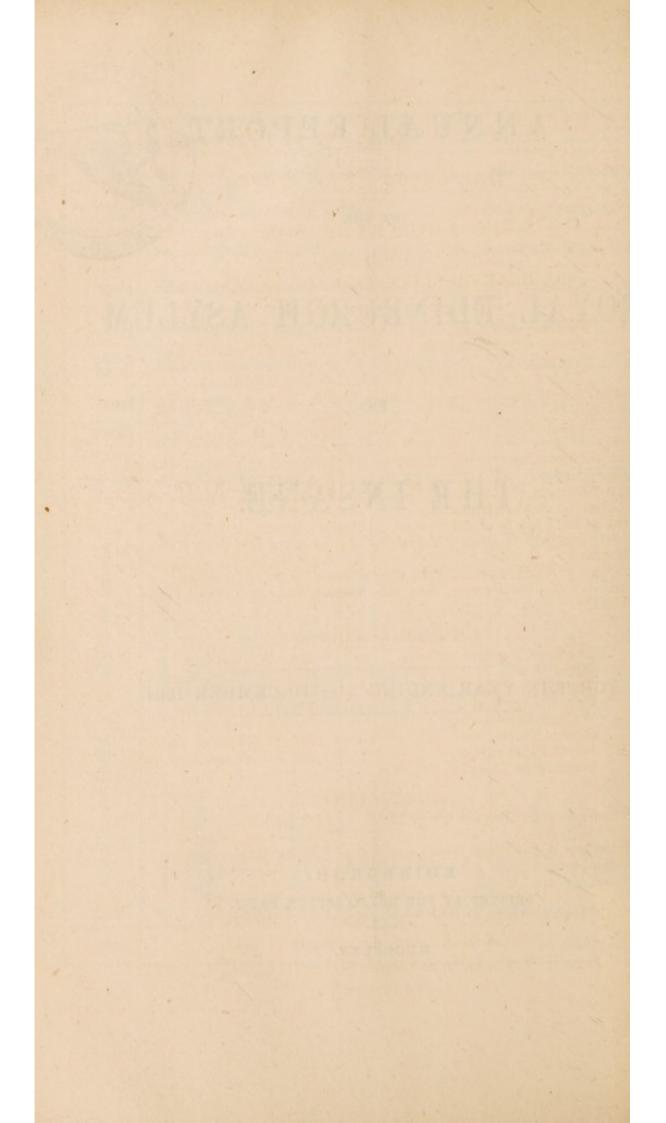
FOR

THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1864.

EDINBURGH: PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ASYLUM PRESS.

MDCCCLXV.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1865.

GOVERNOR-

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

Sir GEORGE CLERK, Bart. Sir JOHN S. FORBES, Bart.

CHAS. COWAN, Esq. JAMES MACKENZIE, ESq.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edin- Sheriff of the County 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 Her Majesty's Signet.

Members of Parliament for the City. Member of Parliament for the County.

burgh.

Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Senior Minister of Edinburgh.

Master of the Merchant Company.

Dean of Guild of the City.

Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (ex-off.) Major Petley. James Pears, Esq. Rev. George Smith, D.D. William Brown, Esq. George Cairns, Esq. David Dickson, Esq. Christopher Douglas, Esq.

Alex. Auchie, Esq. Sir J. G. Baird, Bart. James Blackadder, Esq. Charles Cowan, Esq. Dr John Balfour. Robert Johnston, Esq. Alex. G. Home, Esq., M.D.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians. President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr Simpson. James Syme, Esq. Dr David Maclagan,

Dr Skae, Resident Physician.

Dr FREDERICK SKAE, Dr TUKE, and Dr DEAS, Medical Assistants.

Mr Andrew Leslie, House Superintendent.

J. Scott, W.S., and D. S. Moncrieff, W.S., Conjunct Treasurers and Secretaries.

Preses of the Society of Solicitors.

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REPORT

BY

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation, held on 27th February 1865.

The Ordinary Managers of the Asylum beg leave to present to the General Meeting of the Corporation the following Report of their proceedings during the past year.

The average daily number of Patients in all departments of the Institution during the year ending 31st December 1864 was 647, being a decrease of 33 from the average number during the preceding year.

The actual number of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December 1863 was 662, and the number on 31st December 1864 was 634, shewing a decrease of 28.

The amount of Ordinary Receipts by the Treas	urers du	ring	the
year, from all sources, was L	.21,880	8	9
And the Ordinary Expenditure, including statu-			
tory instalment in payment of Debt, amounted			
to	$21,\!084$	19	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving a surplus Income of	T. 795	0	61
To which may be added the increase which has	1.155	9	02
taken place in the value of Stock on hand			
during the year ending 31st December 1864,	101	5	2
turing the year chung bist December 1001,			
Total Surplus,	L.896	14	81

In reference to the falling off in the number of Patients, the Managers have to state that this is not greater than they were led to anticipate, from the increased amount of accommodation for Pauper Patients which has been afforded by the new District Asylums opened during the past year in various parts of the country. At 31st December 1863 the number of Patients in the Asylum belonging to localities lying beyond the Metropolitan District, and paying L.30 a year of board, was 106, while the number of this class of Patients at 31st December 1864 was only 82, being a decrease of 24. The Patients who have been removed belong principally to the Districts of Argyleshire, Inverness-shire, and Roxburghshire. District Asylums have been erected in the first two of those Counties, while the District Lunacy Board of the last-named County has contracted with a private establishment for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics. District Asylums are now in course of erection in other parts of Scotland, and the opening of these will naturally be followed by the withdrawal from the Edinburgh Asylum of still more of the Patients.

In previous Reports the Managers have referred to the negotiations which have now been for some years in progress between them and the Metropolitan District Lunacy Board for the reception of the whole Pauper Lunatics of the District. The withdrawal from the Asylum of so many Patients belonging to other Districts renders it desirable that some such arrangement should, if possible, be concluded; and during the past year proposals were made by both parties, in hopes of bringing the negotiations to an close. The terms, however, offered by the District Board were not such as the Managers felt warranted in accepting, and they have proposed that the question of the rates of board be referred to the Commissioners in Lunacy for settlement.

In the meantime, in order to check as far as possible the further depopulation of the Pauper wards, the Managers consider that some reduction might with propriety be made in the rate of board charged for Pauper Patients.

As already stated, the present rate charged for these Patients,

when sent from other Districts, is L.30 per annum; and the Managers beg leave to recommend to the Corporation, that from and after 1st April next the rate be reduced to L.28.

It has been mentioned that there are at present 82 such Patients in the house, so that the proposed reduction will involve an immediate diminution in the revenue of the Asylum of L.184 per annum. It is hoped that this may be compensated to some extent by an increase in numbers.

The Managers do not consider that any reduction can be made upon the rate of board charged for Privileged Patients without actual pecuniary loss to the Institution; nor do they think that any change should be made on the rate charged for Non-privileged Patients belonging to the Metropolitan District, except through the medium of the District Board.

During the past year the Managers have introduced a material change in the ordinary dietary of the Pauper class of Patients, by supplying them with a greater variety of food at their meals, and, in particular, a large quantity of butcher meat. It was expected that the expense of such a change would be considerable; but the Resident Physician expressed an opinion that there would be a corresponding saving in the expense of stimulants necessitated by the former low diet. After mature consideration, the Managers agreed to try the change for one quarter as an experiment, and they have much pleasure in reporting that it has given great satisfaction to the unfortunate class of individuals whom it was designed to benefit, while the cost over head has not been very materially increased. The character of the alteration will appear from contrasting the cost of butcher meat and of stimulants respectively during the quarters immediately preceding and immediately following the change. Thus, in the quarter ending 30th June 1864, the expense of butcher meat was L.544, and in the quarter ending 31st December it was L.701, being an increase of L.157; while during the former period the expense of stimulants was L.293, and during the latter only L.149, shewing a decrease of L.144. It is for the Resident Physician to report upon the effect produced by this change upon the sanitary condition of the Pauper Lunatics: .but it is gratifying to know that the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed their entire approval of what has been done, and the Managers now propose permanently to continue the new dietary which has been introduced.

No event of any importance has taken place during the past year in connection with the departments of the Institution appropriated to the use of the middle and better class of Patients. The Cottage formerly occupied by Dr Skae, which was fitted up some time ago for the reception of Female Patients paying high rates of board, continues to be made use of to a considerable extent; and the Managers trust that when this very desirable place of residence comes to be more generally known, the public will avail themselves more extensively of the privacy and retirement which it offers.

During the past year various payments have been made to account of the capital of the Statutory Debt, amounting in all to L.1200, while the Unsecured Debt has also been reduced by upwards of L.300. The Managers were enabled to effect this reduction partly by the balance at the credit of the Sinking Fund, and partly by the surplus revenue arising during the year.

The following figures shew the amount of Debt at the present time as contrasted with what it was at the close of the year 1863. The total amount of Debt at 31st December 1863 was—

-Statutory Debt, .					L.24,718	0	11
Other Obligations,				•	5,263	11	11
and the Amingal - 1					L.29,981	12	10
Statutory Debt at	31st]	Dec.					-
1864,		L.23,518	3 0	11			1.30
Other Obligations,		4,950) 7	10월			1.
are halfstader fan ie van te					28,468	8	91
Decrease of	actua	l Debt,			L.1,513	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$

The above satisfactory result is in a great measure to be attributed to the circumstance of there having been little or no extraordinary expenditure during the past year. The Managers cannot say that there is no need for such expenditure, for there are many improvements and alterations in the Asylum buildings which they are most anxious to carry out; but in the present unsettled state of their relations with the District Board, they consider that it is their duty to apply the surplus revenue as far as possible in the liquidation of debt.

There are herewith submitted to the Corporation the Annual Reports of the Resident Physician and of the Charity Committee.

(Signed) G. A. M'LAREN.

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1864.

The Committee appointed under the Act of Incorporation of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, to administer the Charitable Funds of the Institution, beg leave herewith to submit to the Managers the Account of the Intromissions with the Funds for the year ending 31st December 1864. The average number of Patients receiving Relief from the Income of the Fund has been 19, involving an Expenditure of L.268 10s. The amount of Capital Funds, as at 31st December 1864, was L.7715 19s. 2d., being an increase of L.61 5s. over the preceding year.

(Signed) GEO. SMITH.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I. CHARGE.

Arfears of Boa	rds g	ive	n up in	last	Acco	ount,					L.105	10	4
Patients' Board	ls,										21,078	16	9
Furnishings ma											354		
Produce sold,											446	12	5
Sundries, .											12	19	11
Balance due to											2,550	7	10월
							+ - 6 6	Thomas		T	94 540	6	101
					AI	noun	LOIC	narg	ge,	1	1.24,549	0	103

II. DISCHARGE.

	alance due to Treasurers at 31st .	Dee	cember	18	63, I	2,463	11	11	
1. 0	rdinary Expenditure.								
1.	. Annual Disbursements for the I	nst	itution-	-					
	(1.) Provisions,	J	L.9122	7	1				
	(2.) Repairs and Furnishings, in	-							
	cluding those for Grounds	,	5033	9	1				
	(3.) Public and Parochial Burde	ns,	134	14	8				
	(4.) Interests,		1420	3	7				
	(5.) Feu-Duties,		394	4	8				
	(6.) Insurance against Fire,		24	11	1		1		
	(7.) Water-Duty,		118	1	0				
	(8.) Miscellaneous Payments, .		220	17	$11\frac{1}{2}$		0		
		-				16,468	9	13	

Carry forward, L.18,932 1 01 L.24,549 6 101

. A	mount	of C	harge	bro	ught	forwar	d.		L.24,549	6
II. DISCHARGE-Continued.					-8					
·	Broug	ht fo	rward	L,	L.	18,932	1	01		
2 Salaries, &c .:										
1. Resident Physician, .			L.610	0	0					
2. Assistant ditto,			80	0	0					
3. Second Assistant ditto,			60	0	0					
4. Third Assistant ditto,			19	17	6					
5. Matrons,			115	0	0					
6. Chaplain,			80	0	0					
7. House Superintendent,			125	0	0					
8. Gardener,			52	10	0					
9. Honorarium to Visiting	Commi	ittee,	, 110	0	0					
10. Conjt. Treasurers and S	ecretar	ies,	380	0	0					
11. Attendants, &c., .			2234	12	7					
						3,867	0	1		
III. Arrears of Boards outstand	ding,					150	5	9		
IV. Bonds paid up,						1,600	0	0	_	
A	mount	of D	ischar	ge,					L.24,549	6

ABSTRACT.

OF THE

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

I. INCOME.

1. Boards,								L.21,078	16
2. Furnishings to Patients, &c.,								354	19
3. Produce,	. `							446	12
		A	mount	of I	acome,	• .		L.21,880	8
I	I. E.	XPE	NDI	тU	RE.				
1. Disbursements and Annual	Payn	nents,	exclus	sive	of				
interest,					L.15,048	5	61		
2. Salaries,					3,867	0	1		
3. Instalment in Sinking Fund,					1,810	0	0		
4. Interest on Unsecured Debt	, .	•	•	•	359	13	7	21,084	19

Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure,

L.795 9

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1864.

I. DEBTS.

1.	Amount of Debts on Bonds and Dispositions in Security, 1	L.23,518	0	11
2.	Additional Loan from Charity Committee secured over			
	Tipperlinn Property,	. 2,400	0	0
3.	Accounts for the Quarter ended,	. 3,300	14	7
4.	Outstanding Accounts, and proportion of current Feu-		1	
	Duty, Interest, Taxes, &c., say	. 350	0	0
5.	Balance due to Treasurers,	. 2,550	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$
		L.32,119	3	41/2
	II. ASSETS.			
1.	Arrears of Boards, as before, L.150 5 9)		
2.	Provisions and Stock on hand, 1,806 17 3	3		
		- 1,957	3	0
	Deficiency,	L.30,162	0	43

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I. CHARGE.

1.	Donation from the Earl of Stair,	L.2	0	0
2,	Interests,	327	15	0)
	Amount of Charge, . I		15	0
	II. DISCHARGE.			
2.	Balance due to Treasurers at 31st Dec. 1863,L.45510Sum paid to account of Patients' Boards,268100Balance due by Treasurers at 31st Dec. 1864,15192			Northernord
0.		.329	15	0
		An location	-	-
	STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1	864.		Strategic and
1	Amount held in Loan by the Managers of the Asylum, . L.	5700	0	0
		1000	0	0
		1000	0	00
		2200	0	122
	L.	7700	0	00
	Add Balance due by Treasurers, as above,		19	00

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I have the honour to submit to you my Nineteenth Annual Report.

The statistics of the past year exhibit results somewhat different from those of previous years, but they will be found to indicate the continued usefulness and prosperity of the Institution.

The first Table exhibits the general results of the year.

ferminer' in builter diamon are	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates at the close of 1863, Admitted during the year 1864,	$\begin{array}{c} 347 \\ 109 \end{array}$	325 115	672 224
Total number under treatment, M. F. T. Discharged, 91 $99 = 190$.	456	440	896
Of whom were Recovered, M. F. T. 47 $58 = 105$ $$ $$ $821 = 39$ $$	134	118	252
Total number at the close of 1864, .	322	322	644
Average number daily resident duri Males.Females. $325\frac{353}{365}$ $321\frac{263}{365}$	ng the ye Total 647 <mark>251</mark> 865		

TABLE I.-General Results of the Year.

From Table I. it appears that the average daily number of patients in the Asylum was 647, being 31 fewer than the daily average of the preceding year. This diminution arises from the large number of patients who have been transferred to the new District Asylums—a cause which must continue to operate until all the proposed District Asylums are completed. It is satisfactory, however, to know that although the total number has thus decreased, there has been no diminution of *admissions* during the year, but on the contrary, a slight increase, the numbers admitted being 224.

The total number under treatment was 896, being only 11 less than the preceding year. Of this number, 105 were discharged recovered, 39 more or less relieved, 46 unimproved, and 62 died.

The recoveries were in the ratio of 46.875 per cent. to the admissions. This is a very gratifying result, as it is the largest per centage of recoveries which has taken place in the Asylum for a considerable number of years.

The total number of patients admitted to the Asylum since it was opened now amounts to 5994, of whom 2304 have recovered. The recoveries are therefore in the ratio of about 40 per cent. too the admissions, or 43.47 per cent., deducting those who still remain under treatment.

The number discharged as partially relieved or unimproved comprise those removed by the kindness or the injudicious impatience and credulity of friends,—those removed to workhouse wards,—and those transferred to the new District Asylums. The total number is nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Some of these removals were very injudicious, and in severall instances the patients relapsed and became unmanagable soon after their removal. It appears to me a defect in the present Lunacy Act for Scotland, that patients who are dangerous to themselves or to the public can at any time be removed by their friends. In England if they are certified to be dangerous, they cannot be removed and set at large, although they may, very properly, at the option of the friends, be transferred to another Asylum. The effect of this imperfect provision for patients off this class in Scotland is, that not a few are removed from our Asylum every year who are very dangerous. One such cases occurred during the past year, in the case of a man who threatened to murder me in the grounds. He had no cause of anger against me, but seeing me walking towards the Asylum with both hands encumbered with papers, he suddenly left his work and threatened to brain me with a large stone. This man was removed by his friends from the pauper-roll, and immediately afterwards removed from the Asylum, although, in my opinion, one of the most dangerous inmates of the Institution. Such cases are by no means uncommon. I do not mention them as a matter of complaint, as far as I am personally concerned,—far from it; but it surprises me that the public should prefer their heads to be endangered instead of mine, whose business it is to run such risks for the protection of others.

It seems to be a current idea at the present time (whether due to the stuff of which most modern novels are made, or as an inference from some recent trials where insanity was pleaded, I know not), that two medical men can at any time be induced to sign certificates of insanity for almost any one. I think it due to the profession to state, that I have not found this to be the case in my experience. On the contrary, I think that medical men, from fear of actions at law, and public opinion (erroneous as they know), are very slow to sign certificates of insanity for any case where there is a shadow of doubt as to the legal and obvious insanity of the patient. Of this I have had frequent experience, and perhaps as frequent during the past year as during any preceding one.

I shall mention only three instances in illustration. 1. A man was brought to the Asylum upon a certificate of *emergency* at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal as a "dangerous lunatic;" and on the following day the doctor who signed this certificate and another medical man visited him, and failing to satisfy themselves of his insanity, declined to sign the certificates which would have justified his further detention. I have since learned, on the best authority, that this person is really insane and dangerous. 2. I was consulted on three occasions by a decent looking working man about his wife's insanity, the man's distress being very great lest his wife, during his absence at work, should destroy herself or some of his children. His wife was visited by medical men on several occasions, who declined to

C

certify her to be insane, not being able to see any symptom of it themselves at the time of their visit. 3. A person who had formerly been an inmate of this Asylum on two occasions made his appearance in the grounds at a late hour, on one of which he threatened the head attendant, and on the other he threatened to set fire to the house. He was, on both occasions, sent to the Police Office, but liberated, no insanity being discovered. He, on two occasions, immediately afterwards, threatened the life of the gardener of a gentleman residing in a neighbouring property, and was ultimately sent to the Asylum. This patient harboured many delusions, such as that he was the Holy Ghost, that he had charge of the Edinburgh Castle and all the workhouses, &c.; yet it was with difficulty he was ultimately placed beyond the power of injuring his fellow-creatures, in consequence of the difficulty of getting medical certificates of his insanity.

Of the patients admitted, no less than eight voluntarily solicited admission into the Asylum. Of these three were medical men, one of them a gentleman of more than ordinary mark in the science which he adorns. The remaining five had previously been inmates of the Institution. One of them insisted on his re-admission without any warrant or any delay; and on being remonstrated with and told that it was necessary to get medical certificates and a sheriff's warrant, he violently assaulted the officials who received him.

One of the voluntary inmates was a young gentleman who had been a kleptomaniac from his infancy. In childhood he stole soiled gloves and handkerchiefs, and other useless articles, which he secreted. He afterwards stole money from his friends, commonly without any apparent purpose of spending, for he would give it away to his companions, would readily confess the theft if charged, and restore what he had taken. He deplored his propensity, protested that he could not help it, that the moment he had gratified his desire to appropriate he knew he had done wrong, and was anxious to get rid of the stolen property. He ascribed his morbid propensity to his having been habitually and severely beaten on the head when at school. The legal difficulties connected with such cases of moral imbecility or moral insanity would, I think, be much lessened were the questions of insanity and responsibility viewed apart. While it cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted that such cases are the result of disease or of some congenital defect, it may be questioned whether a large majority of them are not responsible, at least in a modified degree, for their actions, and whether punishment would not serve—if not as a curative agent, at least as a powerful motive for controlling the diseased impulse. Almost all the inmates of an Asylum are more or less responsible; they submit to law and order, and are taught by the influence of motives to control and regulate their morbid propensities.

ALANTA PRODUCTO	RI	LIEVE	D.	NOT	IMPRO	VED.
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Under 3 weeks,	1	0	1	0	1	1
" 1 month,	0.	Ő	Ō	0	2	2
, 2 ,	0	3	3	0	0	0
" 3 "	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 4 "	1	1	2	0	0	0
,, 5 ,,	1	1	2	2	0	2
,, 6 ,,	5	1	2 2 6	1	0	1
	0	2	2 2 1 2 1	0	0	0
" 8 "	0	2	2	0 '	0	0
,, 9 ,,	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, 11 ,,	1	1	2	0	0	0
" 12 "	1	0	1	0	1	1
,, 18 ,,	0	2	2	0	0	0
" 2 years,	2	0	2 2 5 1	1	2	3
., 3 .,	2	3	5	8 1	3	11
., 4 .,	0	1			2	3
,, 5 ,,	0	1	. 1	1	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
" 6 "	1	0	1	2	1	3
,, 7 ,,	1	0	1	4	0	4
,, 8 ,,	2	0	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$	1	1	2
"9"	0	1		0	2	
" 10 "	0	0	0	2	1	3
" 11 "	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 16 "	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 18 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
,, 21 ,,	0	0	0	0	1	1
"24 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,	18 .	21	39	26	20	46

 TABLE II.—Period of Residence of those Relieved and Not Improved at their Removal.

The mortality was below the average of former years, being in the ratio of 7 per cent. to the total number under treatment, or 9 per cent. to the mean number resident.

The preceding Table shews the period of residence in the Asylum of those who were removed uncured. Of these cases 17 were removed to the Asylums of their district, 8 to the wards of workhouses, and 33 by their friends, in the expectation that they were so far well that their recovery would be completed at home, or that they were in such a state of quiescence that they could be easily cared for by their own families.

The next Table shews the ages of those admitted, of those who recovered, and of those who died.

LITTONTRI TON	ADMITTED.			DISCI	DEAD.				
AGE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From 10 to 20, . ,, 20,, 30, . ,, 30,, 40, . ,, 40,, 50, . ,, 50,, 60, . ,, 60,, 70, . ,, 70,, 80, . ,, 80,, 90, . ,, 90,, 100, . Not known,	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 24 \\ 32 \\ 24 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\ 29\\ 29\\ 22\\ 21\\ 7\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7\\53\\61\\46\\35\\15\\6\\0\\0\\0\end{array}$	3 13 13 9 8 1 0 0 0 0	$2 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$5 \\ 34 \\ 27 \\ 24 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 5 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Total,	108	115	223	47	58	105	43	19	62

TABLE IIIAg	es of those	Admitted,	Discharged	, and Dead.
-------------	-------------	-----------	------------	-------------

It illustrates the relative frequency of insanity at different ages, and its greater curability in early life.

In Table IV., No. 1, I have tabulated the various cases according to the old method of classification; and in No. 2 according to a new method which I have suggested as one of more practical utility. The form of insanity according to the old method is very often one of great doubt, as the various forms merge insensibly into each other, and often pass in a short space of time from one to another. According to the second method they are arranged in natural groups or families, the entire history or the physical cause being the basis of classification, and not the symptoms only. This subject I have endeavoured, with the aid of the valuable assistants I have always had, to illustrate fully in our Medical Journals, where six of these groups have already been fully described, and where I hope, ere long, to have them all described and illustrated in detail.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania,	26	16	42
,, Acute,	18	33	51
" Puerperal,	0	18	18
" Epileptic,	3.	1	4
" Suicidal,	0	1	1
" Remittent,	0	3	3
"Homicidal,	1	0	1
" Senile,	5	8	13
Melancholia,	18	18	36
Dementia,	9	5	14
Congenital Idiocy,	2	0	2
Monomania,	1	4	5
" of Suspicion, .	3	1	4
" of Unseen Agency,	3	1	4
Moral Insanity,	1	0	1
Dipsomania,	5	2	7
General Paralysis,	13	2	15
Religious Exaltation,	1	0	1
Erotomania,	0	2	2
Total,	109	115	224

TABLE IV. No. I.-Form of Disease in those Admitted.

The Tables shew a larger number of cases of Acute Mania than usual, which, being the most curable form of insanity, will in a great measure account for the large number of recoveries during the year.

One case of uræmic poisoning, or delirium, produced by kidney

* Moral Insanity, in the form of Dipsomania, by Dr Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. iii. p. 769. General Paralysis, by Dr Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 885. Mania of Phthisis or Tuberculosis, by Dr Clouston, Journal of Mental Science, vol. ix. p. 36. Moral Idiocy and Imbecility, by Dr Haynes, Journal of Mental Science, vol. x. p. 533. Climacteric Mania, by Dr Francis Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. x. p. 703. disease and the presence of urea in the blood, was sent in by mistake, I presume, as insane, and died within two days.

FOR	MS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Moral Idio	ey,	1	2	3
Intellectual	l Idiocy,	2	1	333
Insanity wi	ith Epilepsy,	2	1	3
Insanity of	Masturbation,	12	2	14
Hysterical	Mania,	1	4	5
Amenorrho	eal Mania,	0	3	3
Puerperal 1	Mania,	0	7	7
	ibial Mania,	0	1	1
Mania of P	regnancy,	0	2	2
Mania of L	actation,	0	9	2 9
Climacterio		6	20	26
Ovario Ma	nia,	0	1	1
Mania of A	theroma,	7	10	17
Mania of T	uberculosis,	10	9	19
Syphilitie A		1	0	1
Dipsomania	1 ,	4	1	5
Mania of A	lcoholism,	11	4	15
	le Insanity,	2	1	3
General Pa		14	2	16
Uræmic Po	isoning,	0	ī	1
	om Sun-stroke,	3	0	3
	(Mania, .	13	19	32
	Sthenic Melancholia,		0	0
x 12	(Monomania,	1	0	1
Idiopathic	Mania, .	6	9	15
Mania,	Malanahalia	7	3	10
	Asthenic Monomania,	Ö	Õ	0
	(Dementia,	6	3	9
	Total,	109	115 '	224

TABLE IV. No. 2.-Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

Table V. illustrates the frequency of the suicidal impulse, and the means used, in the cases admitted during the year.

I deeply regret to say that, in two instances during the past year, patients affected with this morbid impulse succeeded in effecting their purpose. Such accidents have been exceedingly rare in this Asylum, only five having occurred during the last twenty years, although, as this Table and its predecessors shew, there are nearly 70 patients admitted annually who have attempted or meditated suicide, and who labour often for months after their admission under the impulse and desire to destroy themselves, and resort to many devices to accomplish it. The best arrangements and the utmost vigilance will not always succeed, however, in preventing such accidents, as the experience of all Asylums abundantly shews.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Had attempted Suicide,	9	12	21
Had meditated Suicide,	23	24	47
Total,	32	36	68
Form of Insanity during which Suicide	a fou be	an a	
was attempted— Acute Mania,	.0	2	2
Mania,	0	21	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\\2\\14\end{array}$
" Puerperal,	0	27	2
Melancholia,	7	7	
Monomania of Unseen Agency,	1	0	1
Mania of Alcoholism,	1	0	1
Total,	9	12	21
Form of Insanity during which Suicide			
was meditated—	9	C	0
Acute Mania,	57	6 9	9 16
Melancholia, Dipsomania,	3 7 2 3 3 0 3	0	
General Paralysis,	2	0	2 3 8 4 3 1
Mania	3	5	8
Mania, Puerperal Mania,	ő	4	4
Mania of Alcoholism,	3	Õ	3
Epileptic Mania,	1	0	1
Dementia,	1	0	1
Total,	23	24	47
Means used in attempts made-	-		
Strangulation,	2	1	3
Drowning,	1	3	4
Starvation,	1	1	2
Poison,	0	3	3
Hanging,	0	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\2\\1\\1\end{vmatrix}$	2
Precipitation,	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 1\end{array}$	1	3
Cut Throat,			3 2 3 2 1
Poison, Shooting, and Drowning,	1	0	1
Drowning, Cut Throat, and Pre-	State Arrive		
cipitation,	1	0	1
Total,	9	12	21

.

TABLE V.-Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

One of the cases occurred in the following manner. The

gentleman, who, although known to harbour homicidal impulses, was not supposed to be suicidal, stepped into his bedroom for a glass of water, and immediately broke the glass, and inflicted a deep wound in his neck with one of the fragments, dividing both the carotid artery and jugular vein. Being on the spot I immediately arrested the bleeding, and the vessels were soon afterwards tied by my friend Professor Spence; but the gentleman died about a week afterwards from Pyæmia, or venous inflammation. As far as I know, this is the only case upon record where section of these two vessels was not immediately fatal. The second case was that of a patient, permitted at his mother's request, to visit her every fortnight and spend the day with her. This he had done with propriety and benefit to himself apparently for eight months; but on the last occasion he absented himself all night, and was found dead in the morning, having suspended himself from a beam. It was believed that some injudicious friends had given him drink, and that remorse had revived suicidal impulses which had been for many months in abeyance.

The following Table shews the causes to which the insanity was ascribed in the cases admitted.

Intemperance was the exciting cause, as usual, in 10 per cent. of the sufferers. Next in frequency were moral causes, such as grief, anxiety, and domestic afflictions,—amounting, when added together, to nearly the same per centage as those ascribed to intemperance. The next most frequent cause was the climacteric period, or bodily disease of some kind. The frequency of relapses is also shewn in this Table, no fewer than 66 of the patients having had previous attacks. In 52, a hereditary predisposition was admitted to exist. The number of cases ascribed to religious excitement or revivals has very materially diminished during the past year, being only 3, instead of 13, as in the preceding year.

In three of the females, insanity was ascribed to seduction. In another case where the insanity was caused by pregnancy, the female ineffectually attempted suicide by drowning during her pregnancy, and destroyed her child after its birth by strangulation, previous to her admission to the Asylum.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital,	3	4	7
Anxiety,	1	ō	i
Terror,	ō	i	î
Terror, Disappointed Affection,	õ	3	3
Over-work.	2	0	2
Over-work,	õ	Ĩ	ĩ
Domestic Affliction.	ĩ	6	7
Domestic Affliction, Religious Excitement,	î	2	3
Intemperance,	18	5	23
Intemperance,	4	1	5
Change of Life,	' 0	17	17
Change of Life,	0	7	7
Sun-stroke.	4	Ö	4
Sun-stroke,	ĝ	6	15
Bodily Ailments,	õ	17	17
Epilepsy.	3	1	4
Epilepsy,	Ő	9	9
Fever.	4	i	5
Fever,	5	$\hat{2}$	7
Paralysis.	3	ī	4
Paralysis,	1	Ô	i
Apoplexy,	î	Ő	î
Pregnancy,	õ	2	
Jealousy,	Ő	ī	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\end{array}$
Over-study,	ĩ	õ	î
Hearing a Lecture,	î	0	î
Unknown,	47	28	75
chance and the second sec			
Total,	109	115	224
a vouing			
Of these there had been Previous			
Attack in	34	32	66
Hereditary Predisposition known	2.		
to exist in	26	26	52

TABLE VI.-Causes of Disease (assigned) in those Admitted.

Table VII. shews the form of insanity in those removed.

D

This Table shews the same results as all similar ones, namely, the greater curability of all the more acute forms of insanity. One case of recovery from General Paralysis is chronicled, but I fear it will turn out to be only one of those remarkable and temporary remissions which I have described in former Reports.

• FORM OF DISEASE.	REC	OVE	RED.	RE	LIEV	ED.	NOT IMPROVED.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	т.	M.	F.	т.		
Mania,	15	16	31	7	9	16	2	2	4		
,, Acute,	8	14	22	2	1	3	0	2	2		
" Chronic,	0	1	1	0	. 0	0	1	0	1		
" Puerperal,	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" Epileptic,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2		
Melancholia,	12	17	29	3	4	7	2	0	2		
Dementia,	1	0	1	2	5	7	15	14	29		
Monomania,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
" of Pride,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
" Suspicion, .	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0		
" Unseen Agency,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dipsomania,	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	1	1		
Mania a Potu,	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Homicidal Mania, .	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		
Religious Mania,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
General Paralysis, .	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3		
Total, .	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46		

TABLE VII.—Diseases of those Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved, at their Removal.

PERIOD OF	RESIDI	EN	CE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL
Under 1 v	veek,			1	0	1
,, 1 m	onth,			1	0	1
, 2	33			8	5	13
,, 3	39			7	5	12
, 4	22			6	10	16
, 5	"			3	3	6
, 6	"			5	7	12
,, 7	**			4	3	7
, 8	37			2	6	
, 9	33			ī	1	2
, 10	39			2	i	3
, 11	33			2	ī	8 2 3 3 3
, 12	22			ī	2	3
, 18	"			3	8	11
9	ears,			1	õ	î
2		1	1	Ô	4	4
7	22			Ő	î	Î
1 74	"			Ő	î	î
37 14	"		;		-	1
	Total,			47	58	105

TABLE VIII.—Period of Residence of those Recovered.

Table VIII. shews the length of time the patients who recovered had spent in the Asylum. The largest number recovered within six, or at most, twelve months; but it is not a little interesting to note, that recoveries took place after three, seven, and even fourteen years' residence, shewing how very slow we should be to relax our efforts for the cure of any case, by consigning it to the category of incurables.

The next Table shews the duration of the insanity in the patients previous to their admission,—illustrating, as it does, the curability of insanity in its earlier stages, and its comparative hopelessness, when it has continued for any length of time before being placed under Asylum treatment.

DURATION OF	INCUR	ABLE.	CURA	ABLE.	ALREAD	DY DIS- CURED.
DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week, .	4	7	23	17	17	11
" 2 " .	4	4	8	13	2	7
" 3 " .	1	0	1	6	1	$\frac{2}{4}$
,, 1 month, .	0	/ 4	$\frac{2}{6}$	10	2	
" 6 weeks, .	3	4	6	3 5	4	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$
,, 2 months, .	1	0	4	5	2	2
,, 3 ,, .	2	3	3	5	1	3
, 4 ,, .	3	1	1	0	1	0
,, 5 ,, .	0	1	0	23	0	0
,, 6 ,, .	3	.3	1	3	0	0
" 8 " .	1	1	0	0	0	0
,, 10 ,, .	0	0	1	1	1	0
, 12 ,, .	1	1	3	4	2	2
,, 18 ,,	2 2 1	1	0	1	0	0
,, 2 years, .	2	0	0	1	0	1
,, 3 ,, .	1	2	0	1	0	0
,, 4 ,, .	0	1	0	0	0	0
,, 5 ,, .	1	- 0	0	0	0	0
,, 8 ,, .	0	0	1	0	0	0
" 9 " .	1	1	0	0	0	0
, 10 , .	2	1	0	0	0	0
" 14 " .	1	0	1	0	1	0
" 19 " .	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 20 _v .	1	0	. 0	0	0	0
, 25 , .	Ō	1	0	0	0	0
,, 50 ,, .	0	1	0	0	0	0
Congenital,	3	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown,	8	2	8	3	3	1
	46	40	63	75	37	34
Total, .	. 8	6	1	38	7	1

TABLE IX.—Duration of Disease previous to Admission, and Condition of those Admitted.

The causes of death are given in the Table which follows. They are much the same in kind as those which are usually associated with insanity, and have been repeatedly recorded in previous Reports. A full account of the pathological appearances will be found in the Appendix attached to this Report.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis,	11	0	11
Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Exhaustion after Mania, .	0	1	1
Cerebral Effusion,	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	11	7	18
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Bronchitis,	2	0	2
Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis,	2	1	3
Hœmatemesis,	ō	i	1
Enteritis,	0	î	ī
Dysentery,	2	Õ	2
Gradual Decay,	7	3	10
Bright's Disease,	0	1	1
Suicide,	2	Ô	2
Gangrenous Ulceration of	-		
Intestines,	1	0	1
Abscess,	î	0	î
Puerperal Peritonitis,		1	î
Phlegmonous Erysipelas,	0	1	î
r megmonous mijsipenas, i	0	1	-
Total,	43	19	62

TABLE X. - Causes of Death.

Four of the patients, as will be seen from the next Table, died within a week after their admission, all of them being nearly moribund on their arrival. Such cases ought not to be sent to an Asylum.

One of these cases illustrated, in a very remarkable degree, the latency of the symptoms of bodily disease which is so frequent in mental derangement. A female laboured under acute internal inflammation, which proved fatal in a few days; yet she had never complained of pain, nor was the inflammation suspected by the distinguished medical men who attended her, nor indeed discovered until after death.

An attempt was made, supposed by a patient, to set fire to one

of the detached buildings of the West House during the past year, which was fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of the night watch, and the activity and zeal of the attendants. A similar accident occurred during the preceding year originating in an explosion of gas, which was speedily and effectively checked by the active and meritorious efforts of the attendants and patients. These accidents, and the recommendation of the Commissioner in Lunacy, have induced the Directors to furnish the Asylum with an ample supply of fire-plugs in addition to those previously on the establishment, and a fire-hose, for use in the event of any similar emergency occurring in future.

Manufacture and an average						
PERIOD	OF RESI	DEN	CE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 3	days.			1	0	1
,, 1	week,			î		3
		- Conta		ô	$\frac{2}{1}$	1
0	>>			Ő	î	î
<i>"</i> 1	month,			1	õ	î
. 9				î	ĩ	2
2	33		•	i	0 I	ĩ
4	"	•	•	1	0	i
" ¹ 5	"		•	- 0	1	1
,, 7	"	•		1	0	1
"	,,,	•				
,, 8	"	•		1	1	2
,, 9	>>	•	•	1	0	1 1
,, 10	"			1	0	1
" 12	32			1	1	$\frac{2}{6}$
,, 18	,,,			5	1	6
,, 2	years,			5	1	6
,, 3	,,			6	2	8
,, 3 ,, 4				3	0	3
" 6	37			3	1	4
,, 7	,,			2	0	2
" 8	,,		1	0	1	1
0	,			1	0	1
10				2	1	3
19	- 33			õ	î	1
14	27			0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 15	"	•	•	1	õ	ĩ
18	"		*	0	1	1
	"		•		0	3
, 19	"	•	•	3		1
" 24	37	•	•	1	0	1
ship and	Total	, .		43	19	62

TABLE XI. Period of Residence of those Deceased.

A sad accident occurred during the past year to one of the in-

mates, who slept in a small dormitory with several other patients, all of whom were believed to be safe and well-conducted. One of them, however, who had never before manifested any dangerous propensity, suddenly assaulted another female in the same room, and injured her eyes in such a manner that she was permanently deprived of her eyesight. The female so injured laboured under a very hopeless form of insanity, yet the accident was not the less The dormitory system has been generally lauded to be deplored. as affording protection against such assaults and against suicidal attempts, and other evils incident to solitary confinement; and doubtless in these respects it has great advantages, although, as this case shews, it is not without its disadvantages. The female who committed this assault had never before, and has not since, shewn any tendency to violence. She seems to have acted under the influence of a sudden and transient morbid impulse.

The dietary of the pauper department has long been a subject of dissatisfaction, not on account of any deficiency, but mostly on account of its quality, the mode in which it was served, and the want of variety. The constant complaints on the part of patients, and its unsuitableness for those accustomed to a better and more varied diet, or suffering from dyspepsia or debility, led very frequently to the necessity of substituting for special cases extra diet or stimulants. The dietary was very carefully revised, and with the assistance of our careful and efficient House Superintendent, a new dietary was submitted to the Directors, and with their approbation adopted. The change has been found to be very acceptable to the inmates, and although involving a considerable addition to the expenditure in butcher meat, it has been found by experience, as I anticipated, so much more acceptable and suitable, that the consumpt of stimulants and extras has diminished to such an amount as to compensate for the additional cost of the ordinary diet, and to remove many sources of daily irritation and complaint.

The health both mental and bodily of the inmates, as far as our limited experience as yet goes, appears to have been benefited by the change, which must therefore be regarded at present as a decided improvement upon our internal economy. I may add that this change has met with the unqualified commendation of the visiting Commissioners in Lunacy.

I have little if anything to add to the record of former Reports in regard to the history of the Institution during the past year.

Our two cottages continue to afford pleasant retirement for patients of the higher class. Our amusements and recreations have been carried on with their wonted activity, gratification, and benefit to the inmates. Our weekly ball, and parties, our outdoor games of cricket, and bowls, and croquet, and our pic-nic parties, walking and driving excursions, visits to public exhibitions, concerts, lectures, and other sources of instruction and amusement, are continued as in former years. Our monthly periodical and weekly Library Club continue to afford the same stimulus to intellectual exercise as before.

Three matches at cricket, two with the Merchiston Eleven, and one with the Second Eleven of the Caledonian Club, came off during the summer; and although our Eleven came off second best, they made an excellent stand for the honour of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Our Bible class, under the able care of our much esteemed chaplain Mr M'Culloch, continues as formerly to afford its quota of occupation and benefits. We have been favoured with several excellent concerts and admirable lectures by kind friends. Of these I may mention a delightful concert given by the Edinburgh Glee Union, and another by the Directors of the Edinburgh Saturday Evening Concerts. Of the lecturers I may mention the names of George Thoms, Esq., Advocate-Depute, Dr Bedford, and Mr Smith of Heriot's Hospital, and Mr Grossmith of London, to all of whom the inmates testified their deep sense of gratitude.

A cottage was taken during the autumn, on the banks of the Tweed, where a small party of gentlemen enjoyed the amenities of fishing, and of drives and walks through the beautiful scenery of the adjoining district, and to the places of historical interest with which it abounds.

The accompanying Tables bear testimony to the activity with which the industrial department of the Institution has been worked. The amount of work executed in the various depart-

-

ments will bear comparison with the results of almost any similar institution.

I have much pleasure in congratulating the Directors on the choice they have made in the new Matron of the Eastern House, who has contributed much to the happiness of the ladies under her care, and has proved a most efficient addition to the staff of officers.

One of my assistants, Dr Haynes, has left during the past year to undertake the charge of a Private Asylum of old standing in England; and we are about to lose the services, ere long, of another, Dr Tuke, who has just been appointed Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum. This is the eleventh assistant who has left the Edinburgh Asylum to take charge of large Asylums elsewhere during my residence; and it must be gratifying I think to the Directors to know, that all of them have gained the highest commendation from the Commissioners in Lunacy, both in England and Scotland, for the efficient manner in which the Asylums under their care are conducted. I mention this as a matter of gratification and pride, both for the Medical School of Edinburgh and for the Institution over which you preside, and as a testimony on the part of the public to the efficiency of your staff of Medical Assistants.

In conclusion, I have again to thank you for your continued support in carrying out the great ends of our Institution,—the cure and alleviation of one of the direct diseases which afflict our fellow creatures.

DAVID SKAE, M.D.

02. 1bs. 02. 1bs. 02. 1bs. 02. 1bs. 02.	Roasting Meat 1 Boiling Meat	4 656 8 654 4 2583 8 Houghs 24365	39 8 0x Heads 11	10 12 Suet	·· Flour · · · · 8884	216 918 Splitte Pase 16316	314 Ground Rice 317 251 Sago	7 291 Arrow Root 1769 2754	Coffee 1	8 11±1 12 Loaf Sugar	6 1691 6 Chess 7493	Mustard	ats 679	. 1091 Soda 5374 9 White Soap 423 8 1368 8 Volton Soap 19997 6	Soft Soap 7680	9690 6 oz. Loaves Bread 46978	Rolls and Biscuit Sweet Milk, gals.	2541 Eggs, doz.	7 211 Vinegar & Ketchup 328 0 5605 Beer, gals 17395 9 271 10 Porter, doz. pints 1383 12
02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02.	8 2290 4 2223 4 9317 1 2051 4 2049 12 8353	4 656 8 654 4 2583 8 1	146 4 104 4 551 9	10 12		216 918	814	291	341 8 8 4856 1	8 1141 12 920 8 2444 8	6 1691 6	: :	∞ :	: : : : a		: : : :	::	2541 1	211 1 5605 1 271 10 1
02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02. lbs. 02.	8 2290 4 2223 4 9317 2051 4 2049 12 8353	4 656 8 654 4 2583	146 4 104 4 551	10 12 594 9908		216	:::	: 1	341	8 1141 920 8 2444	9 :			. 1091 9	. 512	9690	19684	: : :	:::
0%. lbs. 0%. lbs. 0%.	8 2290 4 2223 2051 4 2049	4 656 8		• : :			20 92	96 186 .7	80	x : x	9 :	::	: 00				:::	: : :	:::
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			89		284	234	::	65 205	1235 8	234 · · ·	497		10 :: 24 :: 19	177 4 8 365 8	192	2490	4884	648 36	42 1430 95 3
lbs.	2343	597 8	150 8	560	228	234	:::	65 : 205 8	84 8 1233 8 940 0			: : 61	54 · · ·	149 4 8 337	192	2530	4940	602 · · ·	1260 72 7
100							3					852 : 299 : :	287 485	4283 414 8 11969	7168	37288 214800	5882 72264	1779	11790
lbs. oz.	23783	:::	2048 66 6	18957	1793	3494 1699 8	1.1		200 6 2807 12 108					590 117 2889	1920	12070	1470 1792 41984	174	3420 87 9
108.0%.	22977 12	13/ 12	1271	19768	1915 8 2736	3382 1668 8			-					1270 90 2815	1792	13370	1464 1794§ 4271	210	3570 140 4
108. 02.	936 6984	3806	4140	159	2026 3829	4239 930	::: 88					128 ::	61	1319 117 3433	1664	7124	1466 1820 3260	556 25	2610 392 4
108.02.	6998	3822	3840 ··	11944					S			82	87	1104 90 8 - 2832	1792	4724 120000	1482 1820 3276	809 :: 81 ::	2190 492 1
	Boiling Meat	Necks	Ox Heads	Suet	Flour	Whole Rice	Sago	Tea	Raw Sugar	Fresh Butter	Common Salt	Pepper	Candles	Soda	Soft Soap		Sweet Milk, gals Skimmed Milk, do.	Eggs, doz. Table Sait, packets Vineear & Lothur	Beer, gals.
	lbs. oz. lbs. oz. lbs. oz. lbs. oz. lbs. oz.	T Meat Us oz. oz. Us oz. Us oz. oz. <thoz.< th=""> oz. oz.</thoz.<>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Roasting Meat $lbs. ox.$ Boiling Meat 949 8 936 \cdots $lbs. ox.$ $lbs. ox.$ $lbs. ox.$ $lbs. ox.$ Boiling Meat 6998 \cdots 2937 12 22977 12 23783 10242 12 Boiling Meat 6998 \cdots 2371 12 23783 60742 12 Necks 3840 110802 1271 22977 12 7628 21781 Necks 3840 4140 1271 2048 11229 21781 Necks 3840 4140 1271 2048 11229 2376 Necks 3840 11710 19768 11729 11229 2376 Suet 11944 11770 19768 1799 7791 8 Suet 11944 11710 19768 1799 7791 8 Barley 8950 33820 3382 3494 15396 8 Split Pease 956 950 1668 1748 12946 12946 Sago 100 8 60 12766 8 6936 1748 Suet 100 8 950 10268 8 1699 8 Suet 11710 19768 1714 12946 8 Parley 100 8 4239 3392 12946 12946 Suet 12966 12966	Roasting Meat $lbs. oz.$ Boiling Meat9498936 \cdots $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Boiling Meat6998 0.936 \cdots $zoz.$ $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Houghs 10802 137 12 $zoz.$ $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Neeks 3822 3806 1271 22977 22783 60742 Neeks 3820 11944 11710 1271 2048 11299 Neeks 3810 4140 $zzzzzzoz.lbs. oz.Neeks382012712048zzzzzzSuet11944117101976812945zzzzzzSuet11944117101976812945zzzzzSuet11944117101976812945zzzzzSuet119441171019768zzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz$	Roasting Meat $lbs. oz.$ Boiling Meat9498936 \cdots $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Boiling Meat6998 0.936 $zoz.$ $zoz.$ $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Houghs 10802 137 12 $zoz.$ $zoz.$ $lbs. oz.$ $lbs. oz.$ Neeks 3322 3806 1271 22977 22783 $coz.$ $zoz.$ Neeks 3822 3806 1271 2048 1271 2078 $zzzzzNeeks38201591271204811299zzzzzNeeks380612711271204811299zzzzzNeeks38201591271204811299zzzzzNeeks1191411710197681271202612915zzzzzSuet11914117101976812945zzzzzzzzzzSuet11914117101976812945zzzzzzzzzzSuet11914117101976812945zzzzzzzzBarleyzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzSuetzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz$	Bosting Meat $bs. ox.$ Boiling Meat 949 8 936 \cdots $bs. ox.$ $bs. ox.$ $bs. ox.$ $bs. ox.$ Boiling Meat 949 8 936 \cdots 137 12 1224 1224 Houghs 0984 10892 118712 22977 12 221781 12 Necks 3820 8936 11710 12711 2048 11299 17628 Necks 3840 11710 12716 2046 11299 17628 Necks 3840 11710 19768 12711 2048 11299 Necks 3840 11710 19768 12945 23776 Suet 11944 11710 19768 12945 23736 Suet 11944 11710 19768 12945 23736 Suet 11944 11710 19768 2480 12945 Barley 8829 2736 22736 22870 12945 Split Pease 966 930 2736 2480 12945 Suet 1004 1271 2056 2188 7791 Suet 1004 1294 12945 12945 12945 Suet 11914 11710 19768 12945 12945 Suet 1004 2280 2580 2580 12945 Suet 1004 2832 2930 1696	Roasting Meat $bs. ox.$ Boiling Meat 949 8 936 \cdots 22977 12 \cdots 21781 12 Houghis \cdots 10802 \cdots 1371 22977 12 \cdots 21781 12 Houghis \cdots 10802 \cdots 1371 22377 22373 0 01722 1271 Necks 3822 3822 3806 1271 2048 \cdots 21781 2 Necks 3822 3806 1271 2048 \cdots 17299 12793 Necks 3822 3806 1271 2048 \cdots 17293 12793 Necks 3822 3829 2256 1915 81793 17293 8276 Nuct 11944 11710 19768 11936 17393 1271 2048 17393 Flour 20057 20266 1915 81793 7791 8 2376 Flour 2056 1276 2236 2480 17893 2364 Split Pease 22823 3930 3268 3264 146 8 Vhole Rice 286 714 2218 46 8 1478 Split Pease 1271 2238 3203 668 46 Shut 1271 2218 46 8 146 Shut 104 8230 1023 8260 12615 </td <td>Roasting Meatlb_{8}, $\sigma_{5}$$lb_{8}$, $\sigma_{5}$$lb_{5}$, lb_{5}, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_{5}$$lb_{5}$, $lb_$</td> <td>Ronsting Meat<math>lbs. or.$lbs. or.$</math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></math></td> <td>Roasting Meat lbs. oz. <thlbs. oz.<="" th=""> <thlbs. oz.<="" th=""></thlbs.></thlbs.></td> <td>Roasting MeatUbs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Boiling Meat993935$2577$$12$$327$$2373$$94$$1024$$12$HoughsHeudis$3820$$137$$12$$2373$$2077$$2373$$21781$$2788$HoughsNecks$3820$$4140$$1771$$2046$$11299$$11299$$2776$Necks$3820$$137$$12$$2373$$2046$$2736$$2373$$2325$Necks$3820$$1770$$19768$$11997$$2046$$2379$$2325$Barley$2026$$9236$$2736$$2480$$12945$$2786$Subt$11044$$11700$$19768$$81793$$27945$$2786$Subt$2026$$9230$$2736$$2480$$12945$$2786$Subt$1094$$8230$$8239$$2736$$21987$$7794$Subt$1004$$8102$$2166$$3256$$3256$Super$1104$$1270$$1206$$2128$$77$Super$1166$$3232$$2930$$659$$2138$$77$Super$1166$$2376$$2936$$11953$$2756$$2138$$77$Super$1160$$2168$$1002$$2932$$2936$$2138$$77$Super$1204$$218$$466$$1102$$2012$$10052$$2056$Super$1204$$2$</td> <td>Rousting Meat Us. or. (b): no. Us. or. (c): no. Us. no. <thus. no.<="" th=""> Us. no. <thus< td=""><td>Roasting Meat Uss. oz. Ust. vice</td></thus<></thus.></td>	Roasting Meat lb_{8} , σ_{5} lb_{8} , σ_{5} lb_{5} , lb_{5} , lb_{5} lb_{5} , $lb_$	Ronsting Meat $lbs. or.lbs. or.$	Roasting Meat lbs. oz. lbs. oz. <thlbs. oz.<="" th=""> <thlbs. oz.<="" th=""></thlbs.></thlbs.>	Roasting MeatUbs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Ubs. or.Boiling Meat993935 2577 12 327 2373 94 1024 12 HoughsHeudis 3820 137 12 2373 2077 2373 21781 2788 HoughsNecks 3820 4140 1771 2046 11299 11299 2776 Necks 3820 137 12 2373 2046 2736 2373 2325 Necks 3820 1770 19768 11997 2046 2379 2325 Barley 2026 9236 2736 2480 12945 2786 Subt 11044 11700 19768 81793 27945 2786 Subt 2026 9230 2736 2480 12945 2786 Subt 1094 8230 8239 2736 21987 7794 Subt 1004 8102 2166 3256 3256 Super 1104 1270 1206 2128 77 Super 1166 3232 2930 659 2138 77 Super 1166 2376 2936 11953 2756 2138 77 Super 1160 2168 1002 2932 2936 2138 77 Super 1204 218 466 1102 2012 10052 2056 Super 1204 2	Rousting Meat Us. or. (b): no. Us. or. (c): no. Us. no. <thus. no.<="" th=""> Us. no. <thus< td=""><td>Roasting Meat Uss. oz. Ust. vice</td></thus<></thus.>	Roasting Meat Uss. oz. Ust. vice				

Abstract of Fruit and Vegetables used in Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Year 1864.

BOTH ENTS.	and	ld. L.12 12 0	3d. 13 19 0	3d. 5 0 0	3d. 3 17 0	3d. 7 9 6)d. 93 18 9		3d 90 7 6			ld. 1 12 2)d. 2 19 2	id. 0 15 10	3d. 11 19 9	5d. 24 12 6	24d. 15 10 74	0d. 14 4 2	0 1 10 1 01	1 8 0 P	ld. 9 9 4)d. 7 14 0)d. 59 5 0)d. 365 12 6	ld. 2 8 1	3d. 1 16 6		3d. 21 18 6	3d. 4 5 0
TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS		at 2s.	gallons " 1s. 6	" 0s.	zallons " 3s. 6	lozen " 0s. 6	lozen ,, 1s. (gallons " 1s. 0	" 03.	,, 1s.	bundles ,, Us. C	" la	18.	es " 0s.	" 0s.	" 0s.		", 0s.	es " 03.	», US.		3 39 US.	0s.	s 2s.	0s.	., 13s.		" 0s.	oundles " 0s. 5	" 0s.	gallons ,, 0s. (
L. TOTAL	W.D.	1000	186	200	22	299 6	ž	444	2505	36		206	22		11	38	1 959	1182 0	14911	222 682 do	1000	1047 9957 hu	568	77	1422	5624	5771	-	1086	485 877 do	170 ga
DEPARTMENT. ENDING-T	0. Dec. 31.	14	_	58		55	57		-		1/0				1			104		-	-			-	100	3176 1	-	2	_	247	
	June 30. Sept. 30.	38		56		18	64	216	16 637	00	007 7R			98		_	55 522		27	165 04		45 294		-	-	4108 1628	1		248 200	86	
WESTERN FOR QUARTERS	Mar. 31. Jun		26			60		36 2									1	200 3		107		6 60		1	,	4784 41	-		-	152	
	E. D.	74	160	86	22	166	236	192	811	22	90/	179	22	288	51	38	382	566	692	460	304	1910	978	81	460	4404	381	41+	638	392	170
PARTME ING-	30. Dec. 31	2 22				44	46			12		986		-			-	-	116	6		247		-	4 196	-	-			58	
EASTERN DEPARTMEN FOR QUARTERS ENDING-	a 30. Sept.	. 52		. 54		86	118		163 318		114 ZDU		22	176 112	100		100	232		-	24 ····	000 067			-	42 956	-		338 300	122	22 48
EAST FOR QUAL	Mar. 31. June 30. Sept. 30. Dec. 31.		68		-							119		-		_						134 124	2			1156 1142	-		-	212 1:	1
ARTICLES.	W	Apples,	Artichokes	Beans,	Do. Kidnev	Beetroot.	Brocoli,	Brussels Sprouts,	Cabbage,	Do. Red,	Carrots,	Cauntower,	Cherries	Cress.	Currants, Black,	Do. Red	1.Ie	Greens, German,	Leeks,	Lettuce,	Onions,	Domlandies,	Larstry,	Pears	Pease.			Raspberries,	Rhubarb,	Savoy,	Spinach,

34

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1864.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's wages only,

I. TAILORS.

Making 1	19 jackets, at 3s. 6d	. 1	1.20	16	6			
!	96 vests, at 1s. 6d		7	4	0			
1	60 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d		12	0	0			
3	01 flannel jackets, at 1s.		15	1	0			
4	61 pairs drawers, at 1s		23	1	0			
2	61 bonnets, at 5d		5	8	9			
	28 stocks, at 5d	~	2	13	4			
	11 tweed suits, at 15s		8	5	0			
Bed sheet	s, quilts, and canvass dresses, .			19	10			
Repairs,			96	9	7			
New work	k and repairs for private individuals,		6	1	2			
1000			-			L.206	0	2

II. SHOEMAKERS.

1	Mak	ing	1743	pairs	men's s	shoes, a	at 4s.		sellee	.]	L.34	18	0			
			195	····	women	's shoe	s, at	2s. 60	ł.		24	7	6			
			I1		do.	lacin	ng sh	oes, a	t 3s.		1	13	0			
ł			3		do.	boot	s, at	3s. 30	1.		0	9	9			
			6		canvas	s shoes	, at 1	s. 9d.			0	10	6			
			66		braces,	at 3d.			. 1		0	16	6			
			22	knee	pads, at	3d.					0					
			20 1	key st	raps, at	2d.					0		4			
			21	body	belts, at	ls.					0	2	0			
ţ	Rep	airi	ng 70	2 pai	rs men's	boots	and	shoes,	and	398						
q	pa	irs	wom	en's d	0	1.					56	5	0			
	New	wo	rk an	nd rep	pairs for	privat	e ind	lividu	als,		1	7	6			
				-									-	120) 18	7
														1	_	_

Carry forward, L.326 18 9

-

Brought forward, L.326 18 9

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amou	nt of	engineer	and	blac	ksmith	wor	rk	for	N	Testeri	n I)e-	
par	tment,									L.83	8	7	
Do.	do.	for Ea	ster	n Der	partme	ent,				23	6	5	
Do.	do.	for wo						13		23	9	5	
Do.	do.	for mi	scella	aneou	as buil	dings	,			12	0	7	

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and seaweed mattresses and pillows, straw palliasses, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c.; also altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto for Western Department, L.86 12 2 . . . for Eastern Department, Do. do. 30 19 11 do. Cottage, . Do. do. for 6 15 9 Do. for Dr Skae's House, . 3 do. 0 9 Do. for Myreside Cottage, 4 18 do. 0

V. PRINTERS.

Notices of discharge, cards and bills for lectures and concerts,
circulars, supplement to catalogue, library club proceedings,
contracts for provisions, &c., rules for reading-room, gate-
keeper's returns, order books, ball orders, dietary, laundry list, provision journal, &c.,
Monthly Mirror and Annual Report,
Hondary Martor and Mandar Report,

VI. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Putting in 1729 panes in Western Department, .	L.18	5	4	
Do. 328 in Eastern Department, .	5	6	6	
Do. 108 in miscellaneous buildings,	1	7	10	
Plasterer and slater work,	14	5	0	

39 4 8

VII. MASONS.

Building, cutting, slapping, altering, and repairing places; also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement				
	L.20		6	
Do. do. in Eastern Department,	5	5	0	
Do. do. and building a hen-house, water-close	t,			
and coal-cellar,	11	1	3	
	-		-	36 1

Carry forward,

L.736 16 10

7 9

1.1.1.1.1.1

142 5 0

132 6 7

...

59

4

Brought forward, L.736 16 10

VIII. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up tables, presses with shelving, water closet seats, &c., two carts with wheels, and a hurley with wheels, boxes, stands for sinks, bath covers, bed stretcher frames, window frames and shutters, picture frames, ventilators, new doors and standards, cistern covers, palings, linings, floorings, cornices, window blind rollers, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, meat hoists, &c. in Western . . L.73 16 8 Department, do. for workshops and garden implements, 10 8 7 Do.

Do. do. for Eastern Department, . 24 0 2 Do. 32 6 4 do. for miscellaneous buildings, 7 0 0 Do. do. amount for coffins, .

147 11 9

59 1

IX. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber,	gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Depart-	
ment,	L38 19 0	
	for Eastern Department, 11 18 10	
Do. do.	for garden and miscellaneous buildings, 8 3 6	

X. PAINTERS.

			papering in Western Department,	L.4	13	10	4	
Do.	do.	in	Eastern Department,	1 1	21	3	0	
Do.	do.	in	miscellaneous buildings,		8	6	8	
10000					-			

73 0 0

L.1016 9 11

ANDREW LESLIE, House Superintendent.

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

		-				-	200
300 Print and wincey,		L.	S.			L.	8
300 Print and wincey gowns	at 1s 8d	25	0	0	Brought forward,	76	4
8 Muslin do	2s 6d	1	0	0	8 White shirts at 2s 0d	0	16
207 Plaiding petticoats	0s 4d	3	9	0	12 Large window cur-		
107 Drugget do.		1	15	8	tains knitted 0s 6d	0	6
213 Cotton chemises .		5	6	6	4 Small do. do 0s 4d		1
253 Night gowns	0s 4d	4	4	4	40 Yards lace do 0s 1d		10
177 Flannel do		2	19	0	8 Tidies 1s 0d		8
306 Caps		3	16	6	12 Small shawls 0s 9d		9
47 Dress caps		0	15	8	12 Sofa covers 0s 9d		g
315 Checked aprons .		5	5	0	2 Set window hangings 6s 0d		1:
4 Pair stays		0	4	0	2 Morocco cushions 2s 6d		1
99 Aprons for males	0s 4d	1	13	0	1 Gutta percha do 2s 0d		-
12 Slip bodices		0	6	0	1 Large table cover 1s 0d		
12 Crinolines		0	18	0	36 Ticks for pillows 0s 2d	0	
98 Cotton handkerchie		0	8	2	36 Ticks for pillows 0s 2d 2 Small table covers 0s 2d	0	
50 White do.	0s 1d	õ	4	2	30 Worsted bed covers 0s 2d		4
4 Pair flannel drawers		ŏ	î	ō	8 Canvass dresses 2s 6d	1	
	0s 3d	ŏ	3	õ	2 Polkas 1s 4d	õ	
6 Habit shirts		õ	1	6	36 Mattresses		1.
4 Pocket handkerchie		ŏ	Ô	4	36 Straw bags 0s 2d	-	1
12 Collars			ĭ	0	308 Towels	ĩ	
20 Yds. sewed trimming			10	0	123 Roller towels 0s 1d		10
306 Pair stockings knitte		7		0	403 Pillow cases 0s 2d	3	1
16 Pair mitts		0	4-	0	410 Sheets		511
		-	18	0			11
6 Pair slippers sewed 92 Pair shoes bound	00 24		3	0			1.1
		1	32	4	82 Pair blankets 0s 4d		
487 Blue shirts	US 40	8	4	4	60 Dusters 0s 1d	0	1
C		He.	0	0	the second	0.2	
Carry forv	vara, L.	10	4	21	Ido, in Battrn Department,	.35	21

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT

	L.	8.	d.	
400 Print gowns , . at 2d	3	6	8	1
323 Plaiding petticoats 1d	1	6	11	
40 Flannel do 1d	0	3	4	
308 Checked aprons 1d	1	5	8	
425 Male do 1d	1	15	5	
216 Caps	0	18	0	
12284 Pair stockings 1d				
634 Pair drawers 1d				3
435 Jackets	1	16	3	3
3674 Blue shirts	15	6	2	4
40 White do 6d				1
64 Collars 1d	0	5	4	
Carry forward, L	.81	0	3	

					1	1.	1.4
	Brou						
20	Table cloths			at 1	d	0	
40	Bed covers			1	d	0	
	Quilts						
15	Roller towels			1	d	0	
20	Window blinds	s		1	d	0	
	Crumb cloths						
	Pair blankets						
300	Pillow cases			1	d	1	
406	Pair sheets			1	d	1	10
36	Canvass beds			2	d	0	

L.86

MRS JACK, Matron

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

ł	6 Gowns.	69 Pocket handkerchiefs	24 Artificial flowers.
	5 Shawls.	hemmed.	2 Smoking caps.
	8 Night gowns.	10 Slip bodices.	2 Shirts.
	6 Night caps.	12 Habit shirts.	33 Quilts.
	0 Chemises.	14 Collars.	48 Pair blankets.
	2 Pair drawers.	6 Muslin sleeves.	54 Towels.
	6 White petticoats.	4 Linen do.	43 Dusters.
	5 Coloured do.	8 Slippers sewed.	6 Sofa covers.
	1 Flannel do.	3 Slippers embroidered.	16 Chair do.
	6 Flannel underdresses.	18 Worsted work.	6 Table cloths.
	0 Pair worsted stockings.	14 Knitting.	1 Toilet cover.
	8 Pair cotton do.	4 Trimming sewed.	32 Window blinds.
-	5 Aprons.	45 Crotchet.	233 Sundries.
	2 Neckerchiefs hemmed.	APPERAAUCED OBSERV	ED DI THE BALL
		DURING HER CRAB IN	
	ARTICLES REPAIRED) BY FEMALES IN EAST	ERN DEPARTMENT.
1	0 Gowns.	1086 Pair worsted stock-	437 Shirts.
	6 Shawls.	ings.	18 Quilts.
	'6 Night gowns.	203 Pair cotton do.	9 Pair blankets.
A Children	2 Night caps.	38 Aprons.	80 Pillow slips.
	5 Chemises.	55 Slip bodices.	20 Towels.
	6 Pair drawers.	47 Pair stays.	3 Sofa covers.
	22 White petticoats.	83 Habit shirts.	14 Table cloths.
	30 Coloured do.	27 Collars.	10 Toilet covers.
	0 Flannel do.	18 Muslin sleeves.	408 Sundries.

A. M. SHEARER, Matron.

ABSTRACT, &c. VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES AT 31st DECEMBER 1864.

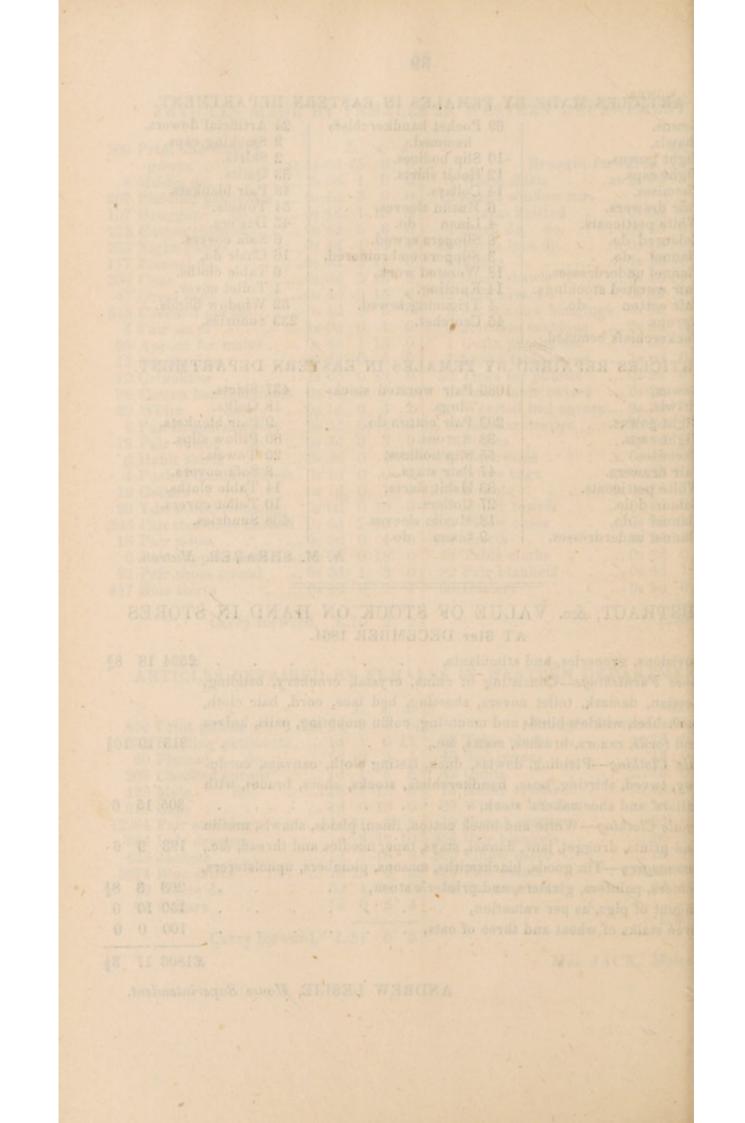
9 Linen do.

35 Flannel underdresses.

Provisions, groceries, and stimulants,	£534	18	834
House Furnishings-Consisting of china, crystal, crockery, bedding,	,		
hessian, damask, toilet covers, sheeting, bed lace, cord, hair cloth,			
packsheet, window blinds and mounting, coffin mounting, pails, knives			
and forks, razors, brushes, matts, &c.,	313	19	101
Male Clothing-Plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting cloth, canvass, cordu-			
roy, tweed, shirting, hose, handkerchiefs, stocks, shoes, braces, with			
tailors' and shoemakers' stock,	305	15	6
Female Clothing-White and black cotton, linen, plaids, shawls, muslin			
and prints, drugget, jane, flannel, stays, tape, needles and thread, &c.,	193	9	6
Ironmongery-Tin goods, blacksmiths, masons, plumbers, upholsterers,	,		
joiners, painters, glaziers, and printer's stock,	208	3	81
Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	150	10	0
Three stalks of wheat and three of oats,	100	0	0

£1806 17 31

ANDREW LESLIE, House Superintendent.



APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Of the 62 deaths which occurred during the year, autopsies were made in 48 cases, and the pathological changes were carefully recorded. The lesions of the Encephalon are noted below, and are arranged so as to shew their relations to the various forms of mental disorder.

The following Tables give the forms of insanity and the causes of death in those examined :---

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Acute Mania,				1	Brought forward,	20
Senile do.				1	Puerperal Insanity,	. 1
Mania, .				3	General Paralysis,	. 7
Chronic Mania				5	Dementia,	. 13
Epileptic do.				4	Epileptic do	. 1
Melancholia,				5		. 5
Monomania of	Pride,			 1	Congenital Imbecility, .	. 1
				-	all manufactures and a state	-
	Carry	for	ward,	20	Total, .	. 48

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Phthisis,	Brought forward, 32
Bronchitis, 3	
Pleurisy, 2	
Pleurisy and Erysipelas, 1	Exhaustion from Mania and Bron-
Pneumonia, 2	chitis, 1
Chronic do 1	General Paralysis, 6
Phthisis, with Gangrene of Lung, 1	Paralysis and General Debility, 1
Heart Disease and Dropsy, . 1	
Ossification of Heart, 1	General Tuberculosis, 1
Pelvic Cellulitis, 1	Carious Abscess of Femur, . 1
Hæmatemesis, 1	Wound of Neck, followed by
Tubercular Ulceration of Intes-	Pyæmia, 1
tines, 1	
-	Total, . 48
Carry forward, . 32	The set for a subscription of the set

In several cases the skull was found to be unsymmetrical.

The Calvarium was of unusual thickness in 2 cases of Epileptie Mania, 1 of Congenital Imbecility, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Calvarium was unusually thin in 2 cases of Mania, 1 of Chronic Mania, 1 of Dementia, and 2 of Senile Dementia.

The Calvarium was very dense and hard in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Chronic Mania, and 2 of Dementia.

The Sutures were completely obliterated in the case of a female twenty-seven years old.

The Pacchionian bodies were unusually large, and had caused deep depressions in the skull-cap, in 1 case of Dementia, 1 of Idiocy, and 1 of Senile Dementia.

The Dura Mater was adherent in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Senile Dementia, 3 of Dementia, and 3 of General Paralysis.

The Dura Mater was thickened in 1 case of Senile Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Dura Mater was roughened with Calcareous deposits in 1 case of Dementia.

A thin layer of Osteophyte existed in 1 case of Puerperal Insanity.

The Arachnoid was gelatinous in appearance in 1 case of Mania, 2 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Idiocy, 3 of Senile Dementia, 1 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arachnoid was thickened in 1 case of Epileptic Mania, 2 of General Paralysis, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arachnoid was opaque in 3 cases of Dementia, and 2 of General Paralysis.

There was an unusual amount of fluid in the cavity of the Arachnoid and in the Sub-arachnoid space in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 2 of Chronic Mania, 3 of General Paralysis, 3 of Dementia, 2 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Puerperal Insanity.

The Fluid had caused absorption of a considerable amount of brain substance at Apex in 1 case of Dementia.

The Pia Mater was adherent in 3 cases of General Paralysis, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arteries were Atheromatous in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, 2 of Chronic Mania, 1 of General Paralysis, 5 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Dementia.

The Brain was congested in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 4 of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

Medulla Oblongata was congested in 1 case of Epileptic Mania.

The Brain was Anæmic in 2 cases of Mania, 1 of Melancholia, and 2 of Dementia.

The Brain was generally soft in 2 cases of Dementia.

The Brain was Ædematous in 1 case of Puerperal Insanity, 1 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Dementia.

- The Layers in the Grey Matter were unusually distinct in 3 cases of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 2 of Mania.
- There were Limited Softenings in 1 case of Senile Dementia, and 2 of Chronic Mania.

There was Atrophy of the Anterior Lobes in 1 case of General Paralysis, and 1 of Dementia.

The Grey Matter was unusually pale in 3 cases of Dementia, 1 of Melancholia, and 1 of Senile Dementia.

The Grey Matter was very dark in 2 cases of Chronic Mania, 2 of General Paralysis, 1 of Puerperal Insanity, and 1 of Dementia.

Fluid was found in the Ventricles in 1 case of Dementia, 2 of General Paralysis, 1 of Melancholia, 2 of Mania, and 1 of Epileptic Mania.

The Ventricles were much distended with fluid in 1 case of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

Granulations on the walls of the Ventricles were observed in 3 cases of General Paralysis.

The Choroid Plexuses were cystic in 1 case of Mania, 3 of Dementia, 1 of Idiocy, 2 of General Paralysis, and 1 of Senile Mania.

The Septum Lucidum was opaque and thick in 1 case of Epileptic Mania, and 2 of General Paralysis.

The Pineal Gland was much enlarged in 1 case of Dementia.

The Sinuses were much gorged with blood in 1 case of Senile Dementia.

The following Pathological appearances were found in a case of Senile Mania with Atheroma. In the left cerebral hemisphere, on a level with the lateral ventricle, there was an irregular cavity, 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad. This cavity was filled with a black clot of blood, and communicated with the posterior Cornu of the left lateral ventricle. Both ventricles were likewise filled with blood, there being an opening in the posterior part of the Septum Lucidum. This patient was found insensible in bed. After a few hours, she recovered consciousness so far as to be able to move her limbs and look about her; she was also able to swallow some food. She lingered in this state for seven days, and then died.

The following appearances were found in the case of a General Paralytic, who too', a congested attack in the morning, but soon exhibited symptoms of Apoplexy, became completely comatose, and died in the course of twelve hours. On the under surface of the Cerebellum, in the mesial line, there was a large recent clot, spreading out a good deal to the left side. This clot, when followed through the fourth ventricle, was found to be continuous with a similar one, occupying a cavity in the white substance of the Cerebrum on the left side : this cavity was about two inches long, reaching forwards by the side of the Optic Thalamus.

The following Pathological changes were observed in a case of Senile Dementia with Atheroma. In the cavity of the Arachnoid, on both sides, there was a thin, semi-organised clot diffused over the surface of the hemispheres. In the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere there was a large irregular cavity or cyst, two inches long by one broad. This cyst was filled with clear serous fluid, and lined by rusty-coloured matter, containing crystals of Hœmatoidine. In front, and on the outside, the wall of the cyst consisted of the grey matter of the Convolutions alone,—the white matter being, as it were, completely dissected out.

This patient, three years before his admission into the Asylum, had an attack of Apoplexy. He recovered from the immediate effects of this, but Dementia gradually supervened, with great loss of muscular power, especially in the lower extremities. About two months before his death he had another slight apoplectic attack; and though he partially rallied after this, his general health gradually gave way.

The above cases are interesting, as shewing both that a very extensive lesion of the brain may take place without entailing immediately fatal results, and also that proximity of the lesion to the Medulla Oblongata, and the other centres of sensation, gives rise to much more serious consequences than what are observed to ensue when only the Cerebral Hemispheres are involved.

In a case of Senile Dementia, the Cerebral Arteries were excessively atheromatous, and the right middle cerebral artery was found to be obstructed by a firm, fibrinous mass, evidently not of recent origin. There was a limited softening in the back part of the corresponding Corpus Striatum—the vascular supply to which had been interfered with by the plugging of the artery. This patient was admitted in a very weak state, but was not paralytic.

In another case of Senile Dementia, the cerebral arteries were extensively atheromatous, and several limited softenings were found in the Cerebrum, the largest of which was 11 in length.

and the second		
FEMALES.	MALES.	SEX.
778: 2238 2358: 23	444448885555886828868288682888588858885888588	AGE.
Mania, Do. Do. Acute Mania, Chronic Mania, Do. Do. Recurrent Mania, Senile Mania, Puerperal Insanity, Dementia, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Chronic Mania, Do.	FORM OF INSANITY.
Phthisis, Bronchitis, Do. Do. Phthisis, Do. Do. Exhaustion from Mania–Bronchitis, Apoplexy, Pelvic Cellulitis, Phthisis, Do. General Tuberculosis, Hæmatemesis,	Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Carious Abscess connected with Femur, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, General Decay, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, General Decay, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, General Decay, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, General Decay, Sife Disease of Heart, Paralysis-General Debility, General Decay, Wound of Neek, followed by Fyzemia, Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473	445 545 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 55 55 55	Encephal.
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$\begin{array}{c} 7_{3}\\ 12\\ 9_{3}\\ 10\\ 17\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 17\\ 8\\ 10\\ 17\\ 10\\ 10\\ 17\\ 10\\ 10\\ 17\\ 2\\ 10\\ 17\\ 2\\ 10\\ 17\\ 2\\ 10\\ 17\\ 2\\ 10\\ 17\\ 10\\ 10\\ 17\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 122\\ 99\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	Heart.
82 82 82 83 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 27\\ 45\\ 25\\ 227\\ 227\\ 225\\ 225\\ 221\\ 221\\ 221\\ 222\\ 222\\ 222$	Right Lung
24 25 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	24 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Left Lung.
266 274 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286	81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 8	Liver.
0000400.000 .000000	るちょうしょうはいゃらら、 い。 ちゅうののひびで、 きずみをすないを	Spleen.
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40000 4 10 00 0 4 4 10 00	その本になるないののかい、「「本本人」でののこのででです。	Left Kidney.
		Stature.

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Table of Weights of Organs, and Causes of Death.

