

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane : For the year 1859.

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Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
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Publication/Creation

Edinburgh : Printed at the Royal Asylum Press, 1860.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/uxs2c42s>

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR 1859.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ASYLUM PRESS.

MDCCCLX.

ANNUAL REPORT

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

THE YEAR

FOR THE YEAR 1880

PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF THE

EDINBURGH



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1860.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS—

Sir GEORGE CLERK, Bart.

CHAS. COWAN, Esq.

Sir JOHN S. FORBES, Bart.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh.

Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

Lord President of the Court of Session.

Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Lord Advocate of Scotland.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Solicitor-General of Scotland.

Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

Senior Minister of Edinburgh.

Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.

Master of the Merchant Company.

Members of Parliament for the City.

Preses of the Society of Solicitors.

Member of Parliament for the County.

Dean of Guild of the City.

Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex off.*)

Adam Messer, Esq.

Dr A. M. Adams.

Dr Andrew Wood.

Rev. Dr Arnot.

G. A. McLaren, Esq.

Bailie Blackadder.

J. Scott Moncrieff, Esq.

Dr Omond.

Major Petley.

Bailie Johnston.

James Newton, Esq.

Professor Balfour.

James Pears, Esq.

John Drybrough, Esq.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

James Syme, Esq.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Dr David MacLagan.

Professor Simpson.

Dr SKAE, *Resident Physician.*

Dr JOHN SIBBALD and Dr J. YOUNG, *Medical Assistants.*

Miss Brown and Mrs Jack, *Matrons.*

Mr Andrew Leslie, *House Superintendent.*

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

ROYAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION

THE LITERARY

ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

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The Literary Association of Great Britain was founded in 1800, and has since that time been engaged in the promotion of literature and the advancement of the literary taste of the nation. It has published many valuable works, and has been instrumental in the establishment of many literary societies and institutions. The Association is now in a flourishing state, and its efforts are more than ever directed towards the promotion of literature and the advancement of the literary taste of the nation.

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REPORT

OF

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

*Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation,
held on 27th February, 1860.*

THE Managers of the Asylum have now, in accordance with the directions contained in their Act of Parliament, to present the Annual Report of their proceedings during the past year.

The average number of Patients in all departments of the Institution during the year ending 31st December 1859, was 665, being an increase of twenty Patients over the average number of the preceding year.

This increase, which is necessarily confined to the Pauper Department, results from the deficiency generally felt throughout the country of accommodation for the Insane Poor of the superior nature required by the Lunacy Commissioners, and afforded by the Asylum. Hence, not only has the Pauper Department of the institution been always more than fully occupied, but the Resident Physician has been repeatedly obliged to refuse admission to Patients sent to the house.

The Ordinary Income of the Institution during the past year amounts to.....	£19,961 5 0
And the Ordinary Expenditure to.....	19,854 15 1

Thus leaving a surplus of.....	£106 9 11
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port of the Committee appointed to administer the charitable funds of the Asylum, together with the Report of the Physician-Superintendent.

The Managers regret to have to state, that the health of Mr Lorimer, long their respected Chaplain, having given way, he has been permanently disabled from discharging his duties at the Asylum. In these circumstances, the Managers have resolved to grant him a retiring allowance of half his former salary, and are now engaged in providing a suitable successor.

It is further the mournful duty of the Managers to record, that the Institution has, during the past year, been deprived by death of the services of Dr Alison, so long an active member of the Medical Board, Dr Gillespie, the Consulting Physician of the Asylum, Dr Andrew, one of the most zealous members of the Board of Management, and Miss Macdougall, who had been the Matron of the Institution from the time it was placed upon its present enlarged position in 1843.

GEORGE SMITH.

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

The Committee beg leave to submit to the Managers State of their Accounts for the last year in reference to the Fund under their charge.

The whole cases reported as receiving relief at 31st December, 1858, still continue to enjoy the benefit of the Fund. During the past year two additional Patients were, after due consideration, added to the roll, one of whom, the Committee are glad to report, has since been removed from the Asylum cured.

The present amount of the Fund is £5608 17s. 7d., and the number of parties obtaining relief is eight, involving an expenditure of £25 17s. 6d. per quarter.

GEORGE SMITH.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

I. CHARGE.

1. Arrears of Board given up in last Account,	.	.	L.283	19	3
2. Patients' Boards,	.	.	19,358	18	9
3. Furnishings made to Patients, &c.,	.	.	235	13	3½
4. Produce sold,	.	.	366	12	11½
5. Loans renewed,	.	.	3,740	0	0
6. Insurance received,	.	.	32	17	9
7. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December, 1859,	.	.	3,575	18	5½
Amount of Charge,			L.27,594	0	5½

II. DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December,
1858, L.1,878 15 5

II. Ordinary Expenditure.

1. Annual Disbursements for the Institution—

(1.) Provisions,	.	L.9,002	8	8½	
(2.) Repairs and Furnishings, including Grounds,		4,508	12	7	
(3.) Public and Parochial Burdens,		148	0	5	
(4.) Interests,	.	1,359	2	5½	
(5.) Feu-duties,	.	388	4	5	
(6.) Insurance against Fire,	.	25	19	10	
(7.) Water-duty,	.	50	0	0	
(8.) Miscellaneous Payments,	.	413	2	8½	
					15,895 11 1½

Carry forward, . . . L.17,774 6 6½ L.27,594 0 5½

Amount of Charge brought forward, L.27,594 0 5½

II. DISCHARGE—Continued.

Brought forward, L.17,774 6 6½

2. Salaries, &c.:—

1. Resident Physician, .	L.497	10	0
2. Assistant ditto, . . .	65	0	0
3. Second Assistant ditto, .	42	0	0
4. Third Assistant ditto, .	21	17	3
5. Matrons,	66	13	3
6. Chaplain,	66	0	0
7. House Superintendent, .	101	5	0
8. Gardener,	52	10	0
9. Honorarium to Visiting Committee,	110	0	0
10. Conjunct Treasurers and Secretaries,	380	0	0
11. Attendants, &c.,	2,109	10	11

3,512 6 5

III. Expense of New Buildings, 2,019 8 4

IV. Arrears of Boards outstanding, 287 19 2

V. Bonds paid up, 4,000 0 0

Amount of Discharge, L.27,594 0 5½

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

I. INCOME.

1. Boards,	L.19,358	18	9
2. Furnishings to Patients, &c.,	235	13	3½
3. Produce,	366	12	11½

Amount of Income, L.19,961 5 0

II. EXPENDITURE.

1. Ordinary—

1. Disbursements and Annual Payments, exclusive of interest,	L.14,536	8	8
2. Salaries,	3,512	6	5
3. Instalment to Sinking Fund,	1,806	0	0

19,854 15 1

Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, L.106 9 11

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

I. DEBTS.

1. Amount of Debts on Bonds and Dispositions in Security,	L.27,768 0 11
2. Accounts for the Quarter ended,	3,443 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Outstanding Accounts, and proportion of current Feuduty, Interest, Taxes, &c., say	350 0 0
4. Balance due to Treasurers,	3,575 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>L.35,137 13 11</u>

II. ASSETS.

1. Arrears of Boards, as before,	L.287 19 2
2. Provisions and Stock on hand,	1,362 13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>1,650 12 11$\frac{3}{4}$</u>
Deficiency,	<u>L.33,487 0 11$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

I. CHARGE.

1. Balance due by Treasurers at 31st December, 1858, per last Account,	L.2,043 13 6
2. Donation received from the Trustees of the late Mr Sibbald,	180 0 0
3. Do. do. Earl of Stair,	2 0 0
4. Interests,	186 15 4
Amount of Charge,	L.2,412 8 10

II. DISCHARGE.

1. Sum paid to account of Patients' Boards,	L102 5 0
2. Expense of discharge to Sibbald's Trustees,	1 6 3
Amount of Discharge,	103 11 3
Balance in Treasurers' hands at 31st December, 1859,	L.2,308 17 7

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

1. Amount held in Loan by the Managers of the Asylum,	L.3,300 0 0
2. Balance in Treasurers' hands, per preceding Account,	2,308 17 7
Amount of Funds,	L.5,608 17 7

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of Contributors, held on the
27th day of February, 1860.*

I respectfully submit the following brief record of the history of those committed to my care during the past year, with its results.

TABLE I.—*General Results of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates at the close of 1858,	342	300	642
Admitted during the year 1859, . . .	118	98	216
Total number under treatment, . .	460	398	858
Discharged, $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 62 & 63 & = 125. \end{matrix}$			
Of whom were Cured, . $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 28 & 40 & = 68 \end{matrix}$			
... .. Uncured, $\begin{matrix} 34 & 23 & = 57 \end{matrix}$			
Deaths, . $\begin{matrix} 43 & 17 & = 60 \end{matrix}$			
	105	80	185
Total number at the close of 1859, .	355	318	673
Average number daily resident during the year 1859.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	
$353 \frac{176}{365}$	$312 \frac{249}{365}$	$666 \frac{60}{365}$	

At the close of the year 1858 the inmates of the Asylum numbered 642. There were admitted during the past year 216, making in all 858 who were under treatment. The daily average of patients was 666.

Of the entire number, 68 recovered, 57 were removed more or less relieved, and 60 died.

The proportion of recoveries to admissions was 31·5 per cent., or in relation to the average number resident 10·2 per cent.

The proportion of recoveries is smaller than that of former years. This was anticipated and foretold by me in my last year's Report as the probable result for some years of the operation of the new Lunacy Act for Scotland. All the pauper insane belonging to the "Edinburgh District" for whom admission has been solicited have been admitted, without reference to the nature or urgency of the cases, because they would ultimately come to be transferred to this Asylum, as soon as arrangements for their reception have been completed with the District Lunacy Board. It was thought as well to anticipate these arrangements, as far as possible, by refusing no paupers belonging to the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles. From this cause a larger proportion than usual of incurable and old cases has been admitted. On the other hand, in consequence of the crowded state of the house, almost all applications for the admission of pauper insane from counties beyond the district have been refused during the past year, and in this way a mass of recent and curable cases have been sent to other Asylums, thus diminishing the number of curable cases, and consequently of recoveries, in this Institution. It can only be when the permanent arrangements regarding the location of the pauper insane in their respective Asylums have been carried out, and when the floating population of each Public Asylum consists of the new cases only of insanity occurring within the district, that the statistics of any of our Asylums can accurately indicate the relative number of recoveries which take place.

The cases admitted during the past year, supposed to be curable, were only 94, while the incurable cases amounted to 122. The ratio of cures therefore to the number of *curable* cases admitted was 72 per cent.

The number of patients admitted into the Asylum since its foundation now amounts to 4605, of whom 1875 have recovered, giving a ratio of nearly 41 per cent. of recoveries on the total admissions, or 46·5 per cent., deducting those who still remain under treatment.

The mortality was less than the average of some years past, being 9 per cent. of the mean number resident, or 7 per cent. on the total number under treatment.

Upwards of 143 cases were refused admission during the past year, in consequence of the crowded state of the House.

Notwithstanding the number of cases refused, the number it was found necessary to admit, in consequence of the rights of privileged parishes, and the urgency of the cases occurring within the district, has crowded the Institution so much, that it will be found necessary to require parishes beyond the district, not having rights of presentation, to remove their paupers from the Asylum. The inconvenience arising from the crowded state of the House is the more felt, in consequence of its unfinished state, and the want of a sufficient number of single rooms for excited, noisy, and irritable patients.

During the year 57 patients were removed uncured. The following Table shews the duration of their residence in the Asylum:—

TABLE II.—*Period of Residence of those Uncured at their Removal.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month, . . .	2	1	3
" 2 " . . .	2	0	2
" 3 " . . .	2	3	5
" 4 " . . .	3	3	6
" 5 " . . .	1	0	1
" 6 " . . .	2	0	2
" 7 " . . .	0	2	2
" 8 " . . .	4	2	6
" 10 " . . .	2	0	2
" 12 " . . .	1	1	2
" 18 " . . .	4	0	4
" 2 years, . . .	3	1	4
" 3 " . . .	3	2	5
" 4 " . . .	0	1	1
" 5 " . . .	2	0	2
" 6 " . . .	1	1	2
" 7 " . . .	0	1	1
" 9 " . . .	0	1	1
" 10 " . . .	0	2	2
" 11 " . . .	1	1	2
" 15 " . . .	0	1	1
" 17 " . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	34	23	57

Of those removed after a very brief residence, most were cases transferred to other Asylums, upon which the parishes of their settlement gave them claims. And of those noted in the Table as having resided in the Institution from 6 to 17 years, nearly the entire number were transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Workhouses. Of these 9 were removed to the Combination Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Most of the others were removed by their friends on trial, in consequence of a certain amount of improvement. Several of these removals (six at the smallest computation), proved to have been injudicious and premature, and the patients were brought back to the Asylum in a worse condition than when they left.

The ages of those admitted, of those who were discharged recovered, and of those who died, are exhibited in the following Table:—

TABLE III.—*Ages of those Admitted, Discharged Recovered, and Dead.*

AGE.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			DEAD.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From 10 to 20, .	6	5	11	6	2	8	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30, .	32	21	53	8	15	23	7	3	10
„ 30 „ 40, .	32	24	56	4	6	10	9	5	14
„ 40 „ 50, .	28	19	47	7	9	16	14	2	16
„ 50 „ 60, .	9	19	28	2	8	10	4	4	8
„ 60 „ 70, .	10	9	19	1	0	1	6	2	8
„ 70 „ 80, .	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	4
Total, . .	118	98	216	28	40	68	43	17	60

This Table illustrates the greater curability of insanity in early life,—a law which applies to almost all diseases. It also shews, although not to the full extent (in consequence of the admission of a considerable number of cases of old standing), the greater frequency of insanity between 30 and 40, between 20 and 30, and between 40 and 50 years of age successively, than at other periods of life.

The next Table which I have constructed, exhibits the form of disease under which the patients laboured at the time of their

admission, according to the usual method of classification, and the nomenclature of Asylum Reports now in use.

TABLE IV.—*Form of Disease in those Admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania,	15	16	31
„ Acute,	13	16	29
„ Chronic,	1	0	1
„ Periodic,	0	2	2
„ Puerperal,	0	4	4
„ Epileptic,	4	1	5
Melancholia,	13	19	32
Dementia,	26	28	54
„ Senile,	2	0	2
„ Epileptic,	3	0	3
Monomania of Fear,	7	1	8
„ Pride,	2	1	3
„ Suspicion,	4	1	5
„ Superstition,	1	0	1
„ Unseen Agency,	3	6	9
Moral Insanity,	0	3	3
§ Dipsomania,	4	0	4
Hypochondriasis,	1	0	1
Congenital Imbecility,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	18	0	18
Total,	118	98	216

Of those admitted, four voluntarily came to the Asylum to seek admission. Of these three had previously been inmates, and the fourth had a sister-in-law an inmate of the Asylum. One gentleman, who had formerly been an inmate, called at the Asylum for advice, and complained of the recurrence of a suicidal impulse, which, on the occasion of his previous illness, had led him to throw himself into the Forth; he was strongly recommended to submit to immediate steps being taken for his detention and protection in the Asylum. He thought he would delay for a day or two. His only ascertainable friends were immediately made acquainted with his condition, but delayed, like himself, to carry out his own half-formed wish for protection, and within two days he was found dead in bed, with his throat cut.

It appears to me desirable that some facilities should be afforded to the Superintendents of Asylums, and to Physicians in general practice, for the temporary protection of individuals affected in this

way; that the heavy penalties attached to the detention of patients in Asylums, even for a temporary period, under the existing Statute, are unwise; and that the law might be modified in some way, so as to afford additional security for the preservation of life in persons labouring under these distressing and deplorable impulses.

In connection with this subject I cannot conscientiously abstain from stating that my conviction is, that the present mode of obtaining warrants for the confinement of the insane is extremely imperfect. In England, an insane person can be at once received into an Asylum on the order of a relative, or, in the case of a pauper, on that of a Justice, accompanied in either case with two Medical Certificates. In Scotland, on the other hand, he cannot be received into any Asylum without the warrant of the Sheriff. This warrant can only be obtained (except in rare cases and under special favour), between the hours of 10 and 3, at the county towns. The patient may indeed be received and kept for twenty-four hours upon a Certificate of Emergency, signed by a medical man, but the uncertainty of getting a warrant from the Sheriff when the Petition and Medical Certificates are presented is so great, under the new Statute, that few Medical Superintendents will receive a patient upon a Certificate of Emergency; and if they do receive him, they must lay their account with being obliged to discharge him, or send him to lodgings under the charge of attendants, at the expiry of the twenty four hours, because it has been found that the Medical Certificates do not satisfy the Sheriff. New Medical Men must be sent for, and new certificates constructed, and a delay of several days, accompanied with considerable expense, not unfrequently takes place before the legal warrant is made out. All this is most harassing and most injurious to the unfortunate victims of this malady, who are from this cause not unfrequently subjected to the most vexatious and deleterious delays in their treatment, while their relatives are subjected at the sametime to great unnecessary expense and anxiety.

Formerly in Scotland the Sheriff granted his warrant on the simple statement in the Medical Certificate, that, in the opinion of the certifier, the patient was *insane*. Under the new Statute, the English

form of Medical Certificate is adopted, requiring the certifier to state the *facts* upon which he founds his opinion of the alleged insanity. But with the adoption of the English forms, the English practice in the granting of warrants has not been followed. There, in the case of non-paupers, no warrant is required; and in the case of paupers, the order of a justice of the peace only—which can be readily obtained anywhere,—is all that is necessary, and that is given, as I believe, without any reference to the nature of the facts stated in the certificate as proofs of insanity. The value or sufficiency of these facts is judged of by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and if they are deemed insufficient, the certificates are required to be corrected to their satisfaction. In the meantime, the patient is placed under proper care and treatment; and if facts cannot be produced satisfactorily proving his insanity to the Commissioners, he has his liberty secured by those specially appointed and qualified for its protection. In Scotland, on the other hand, since the introduction of the English forms of certificates, the Sheriffs appear to have considered themselves called upon to judge as to the value of the facts adduced in the Medical Certificates as evidence of insanity, and the Commissioners in Scotland seem to consider themselves relieved from this duty by the assumption of it by the Sheriffs. The result has been the greatest uncertainty in the administration of the Law, and few Medical men can know before trying whether they can get a warrant from their Sheriff for the reception of their patients into an Asylum. A Sheriff in one county, for example, will grant a warrant if the Medical Certificate simply bears that the patient is a *Dipsomaniac*, while the Sheriff of another county will not grant a warrant if anything appears in the Certificate at all about craving for stimulants, even although it is added that the patient has threatened or attempted suicide,—while the same Sheriff will perhaps readily grant a warrant upon such vague statements of facts as these in proof of insanity, that “the person is incoherent in his appearance,” that he “is confused, and has delusions,” and so forth.

In the event of any new legislation on the subject of insanity for Scotland, it is greatly to be desired that the whole subject of granting warrants should be revised; and while every proper

means should be adopted for protecting the liberty of the subject, facilities should be afforded, at the same time, for the immediate admission into Asylums, at any hour, of all cases of an urgent nature, whether the urgency arises from the desirableness of early treatment, or from the danger of life to the patient or others.

TABLE V.—*Illustration of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Had attempted Suicide, . . .	10	13	23
Had meditated Suicide, . . .	10	20	30
Total, . . .	20	33	53
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania, . . .	0	5	5
Melancholia, . . .	4	7	11
Dementia, . . .	1	1	2
Monomania of Fear, . . .	3	0	3
„ Unseen Agency, . . .	1	0	1
Hypochondriasis, . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	10	13	23
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania, . . .	0	5	5
„ Acute, . . .	1	7	8
„ Puerperal, . . .	0	1	1
Melancholia, . . .	5	5	10
Dementia, . . .	0	2	2
Monomania of Fear, . . .	1	0	1
Dipsomania, . . .	2	0	2
General Paralysis, . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	10	20	30
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Strangulation, . . .	3	3	6
Suspension, . . .	0	1	1
Precipitation, . . .	0	6	6
Cut Throat, . . .	6	2	8
Drowning, . . .	1	0	1
Poisoning, . . .	1	2	3
Starvation, . . .	2	4	6
Burning, . . .	0	1	1
Total, . . .	13	19	32

The above Table illustrates the frequency of the impulse to commit self-destruction among those admitted. In two of the cases

the throat had been severely cut before admission. Both of these cases recovered. Two females, who had been insane for several years, were sent from Orkney in consequence of each of them having set fire to her dwelling-house, one of them having first tied her legs together to prevent her running out of the house during the conflagration. No accident from the prevalence of the suicidal impulse occurred in the Institution during the past year.

The following Table shews the causes to which the disease was assigned:—

TABLE VI.—*Causes of Disease in those Admitted.*

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Hereditary,	17	8	25
Congenital,	2	0	2
Previous Attack,	16	24	40
Hydrocephalus in Youth,	1	1	2
Religious Excitement,	2	4	6
Disappointment,	8	0	8
Grief,	2	0	2
Terror,	3	2	5
Anxiety,	7	1	8
Disappointment in Love,	1	4	5
Domestic Anxiety,	2	10	12
Losses in Business,	6	1	7
Over-study,	5	1	6
Intemperance,	20	4	24
Hot Climate,	1	0	1
Sun Stroke,	2	0	2
Injury to Head,	3	2	5
Disease of Bones of Ear,	0	1	1
Old Age,	2	0	2
Bad Health,	3	2	5
Disordered Menstruation (<i>Amenorrhœa</i>),	0	4	4
Change of Life,	0	4	4
Over-lactation,	0	1	1
Secret Vice,	4	0	4
Child-bearing,	0	5	5
Epilepsy,	5	0	5
Unknown,	31	34	65
Total,	143	113	256

In 25 cases a hereditary tendency was traced, and in 40 there had been previous attacks, in some of them three or four, shewing the frequency with which relapses take place. In 24, or 9 per cent. of the admissions, intemperance was the cause assigned. The

next cause in point of frequency was domestic anxiety and losses in business, to which 19 cases were ascribed.

Six cases were caused by religious excitement. Three of these were attributed to the "revivals." In one, a female, revival meetings had been regularly attended for a week. Another female had attended only one lecture by a well-known revivalist preacher. The third case was a male, who had attended no meetings, but had pored over the newspaper accounts of the revivals, until he ultimately experienced some violent paroxysms, which he said were the "coming of God on him." He became convulsed, the convulsions increased in severity, and his whole body was distorted. Violent excitement, and incessant restlessness, continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in nine days after his first seizure, death taking place during a convulsive attack.

The following Table exhibits the forms of insanity in those who recovered, and also in those who were removed more or less relieved:—

TABLE VII.—*Diseases of those Cured and Uncured at their Removal.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	CURED.			UNCURED.		
	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Mania,	7	6	13	3	4	7
" Acute,	10	14	24	3	1	4
" Periodic,	0	3	3	0	1	1
" Puerperal,	0	1	1	0	0	0
" Epileptic,	0	0	0	2	0	2
" Chronic,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Melancholia,	6	11	17	4	3	7
Dementia,	0	0	0	6	10	16
" Epileptic,	0	0	0	2	0	2
Monomania of Fear,	0	1	1	0	2	2
" Unseen Agency,	1	1	2	1	0	1
" Pride,	0	0	0	1	0	1
Moral Insanity,	0	2	2	0	1	1
§ Dipsomania,	4	1	5	2	0	2
Imbecility,	0	0	0	4	0	4
General Paralysis,	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total,	28	40	68	34	23	57

It illustrates, as usual, the greater curability of the acute forms of insanity, such as Mania.

. In four cases of General Paralysis admitted during the past year, an apparent restoration to sanity occurred for a time, the physical symptoms of a paralytic nature, however, continuing. It is very questionable how far in any of these cases the individuals would have been able to resume their respective avocations, or been found capable of transacting business, although an ordinary conversation would have failed to elicit any evidence of unsoundness of mind in any of them.

The next Table shews the large number of incurable cases admitted during the year, they amounted to 122, while those which were considered curable were only 94 ; of these 94, 34 have already recovered.

	Curables.		Incurables.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
At 31st December, 1858, .	50	71	292	229
Admitted, <i>vide</i> Table VIII.,	45	49	73	49
Total, . . .	95	120	365	278
		M.	F.	T.
Admitted to Eastern department, . . .		14	14	28
Refused during last year, . . .		63	80	143

Next follows a Table shewing the period of residence in the Asylum of those who recovered. Fifteen only had been above a year in the Institution, the rest of the recoveries took place within the year.

The causes of death as exhibited in a tabular form are seen to be mostly those directly connected with insanity, or to be due to Phthisis, one of the most frequent accompaniments of this disease. The Institution was free from any epidemic during the year, and although it now contains a very large proportion of incurable and of debilitated, infirm and aged inmates, who must yearly swell the tables of mortality, the health of the general population was on the whole good.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE.	CURABLE.		INCURABLE.		ALREADY DIS-MISSED CURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Two days, .	4	1	0	1	2	1
Four „ .	3	0	4	1	0	1
Under 1 week, .	9	12	3	5	5	3
„ 2 „ .	8	9	7	3	2	1
„ 3 „ .	1	1	0	2	1	0
„ 1 month, .	3	5	0	2	1	3
„ 2 „ .	2	2	7	4	1	3
„ 3 „ .	2	4	3	4	1	2
„ 4 „ .	2	0	0	0	0	0
„ 5 „ .	0	1	0	0	0	0
„ 6 „ .	7	2	2	1	2	2
„ 8 „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0
„ 10 „ .	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 12 „ .	1	0	7	4	0	0
„ 18 „ .	0	2	2	1	0	0
„ 2 years, .	2	1	5	1	0	1
„ 3 „ .	0	0	7	3	0	0
„ 4 „ .	0	2	0	1	0	0
„ 5 „ .	0	0	1	1	0	0
„ 6 „ .	0	0	1	1	0	0
„ 7 „ .	0	0	0	1	0	0
„ 9 „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0
„ 10 „ .	0	0	0	1	0	0
„ 14 „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0
„ 20 „ .	0	0	2	0	0	0
„ 30 „ .	0	0	1	3	0	0
„ 35 „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0
Many, „ .	0	0	2	4	0	0
Congenital, .	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unknown, .	1	6	12	5	1	1
	45	49	73	49	16	18
Total, .	94		122		34	

TABLE IX.—*Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 3 weeks, .	0	1	1
" 2 months, .	4	4	8
" 3 " .	6	6	12
" 4 " .	4	3	7
" 5 " .	1	2	3
" 6 " .	1	7	8
" 7 " .	0	3	3
" 8 " .	0	2	2
" 9 " .	0	1	1
" 10 " .	3	0	3
" 11 " .	0	2	2
" 12 " .	2	1	3
" 18 " .	3	5	8
" 2 years, .	1	0	1
" 3 " .	3	2	5
" 5 " .	0	1	1
Total, .	28	40	68

TABLE X.—*Causes of Death.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis, .	12	0	12
Epilepsy,	1	1	2
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Hemiplegia,	0	1	1
Cerebral Effusion, .	2	0	2
Disease of Brain, . .	0	3	3
Exhaustion after Mania,	2	0	2
Empyema,	1	0	1
Pneumonia,	2	0	2
Gangrene of Lung, . .	1	0	1
Phthisis,	11	9	20
Morbus Cordis, . . .	1	0	1
Pericarditis,	0	1	1
Gastric Ulceration, .	1	0	1
Cancer of Stomach, . .	1	0	1
Disease of Liver, . .	1	0	1
Dysentery,	3	0	3
Disease of Kidneys, .	3	2	5
Total,	43	17	60

TABLE XI.—*Period of Residence of those Deceased.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month, .	4	1	5
" 3 " .	2	1	3
" 4 " .	1	0	1
" 5 " .	0	1	1
" 6 " .	2	1	3
" 7 " .	3	1	4
" 9 " .	1	0	1
" 10 " .	2	1	3
" 11 " .	1	0	1
" 12 " .	0	1	1
" 18 " .	4	0	4
" 2 years, .	8	4	12
" 3 " .	3	3	6
" 4 " .	4	1	5
" 5 " .	2	0	2
" 6 " .	1	2	3
" 9 " .	1	0	1
" 11 " .	1	0	1
" 14 " .	1	0	1
" 15 " .	1	0	1
" 35 " .	1	0	1
Total, .	43	17	60

Of the 60 who died, 23 had been inmates of the Asylum for periods varying from nearly two years to thirty-five. The individual who had spent thirty-five years of his life within the walls was a "criminal lunatic," and the only one left in the Asylum, or admitted to it, since the opening of that odious department of the General Prison for this unfortunate class. He was a gentleman of family and means, who, I believe, became insane under circumstances of a somewhat tragic nature, and was sent to a private Asylum. On sitting down to his first dinner in that establishment, he was horrified at the insolence, as he thought it, of his attendant and servant seating himself at the same table with him, and instantly killed him by plunging the carving knife into his body. For this offence he was tried and sent to the Asylum for life, as insane. This is the current account of his history, for the perfect accuracy of which I cannot vouch. He appears, during the old days of restraint, to have been treated with great rigour—to have been fastened to his chair by day and to his bed by night; and

when first liberated from restraint by my esteemed predecessor Dr Mackinnon in 1836, he was for sometime an object of considerable terror to all around him, hurling the dishes at the heads of his attendants after every meal, and dealing blows at them plentifully on all occasions. Notwithstanding his extreme readiness to strike, and violence of temper, which distinguished him to the last, he was an object of affection to his successive attendants, who all by degrees got into his ways, and managed to dress and undress him, and shave him, and feed him, and dodge his attempts to strike, and, under the new regime, he walked with his attendant uncontrolled through the gardens, singing snatches of Italian and French songs, as long as his strength permitted. He died without any sign of intelligence. Not so several of the other old inmates of the Asylum. One who had been ten years in the Institution, and in a very imbecile state, appeared to be remarkably sensible for two days before his death. Another who had been many years an inmate of another Asylum, and about eighteen months a resident here, was wonderfully changed for three weeks previous to his death. From being irritable and quarrelsome, he became very grateful and considerate, and was distressed at the trouble he occasioned to others, while he conversed rationally. In two cases of chronic mania there was also a remarkable interval of sanity. In the one, a case of extreme violence and continued incoherence, there was an interval of sanity extending to several hours, which occurred immediately before a fatal apoplectic seizure. In the other, a case of a similar description, where there was constant violence and incoherence up to the time of death, there was an interval of eight hours of sanity, during which the patient gave a correct account of the invasion of his illness, and the cause of it, and expressed great distress at the retrospect.

In further illustration of this curious subject I may add, that the oldest inmate of the Asylum, a lady whose residence extends to forty-six years, was lately seized with an illness which threatens to be her last. She has not been known, in the memory of the oldest Officer or servant, to answer a question, or to speak at all, except to swear or talk to herself incoherently while being undressed. On recovering from the immediate effects of the invasion of this ill-

ness she conversed very coherently, asked a portion of the Bible to be read to her, and mentioned the chapter she preferred. She named parties connected with the Asylum twenty years ago, but seemed quite ignorant of any of the present Officers.

Such lucid intervals occurring in very old cases of confirmed insanity are certainly rare, but they are not the less interesting, as shewing how small a part the morbid changes discernible in the brain of those who have died insane, may have played as the proximate cause of mental derangement; and how slight a cause, after the lapse of many years of disease, may enable the mind to assert its supremacy and manifest its powers.

The Pathological appearances of those who died during the year will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The Statement of the amount of work executed in the Establishment which accompanies this Report, will shew the extent to which the industrial part of our population has been exercised in healthy and active occupations. In addition to these employments I may briefly add, that every possible recreation and amusement, compatible with the interests of the inmates, and conducive to their welfare and recovery, has been liberally extended to them. I shall not enumerate what has been so frequently recorded in former Reports, but shall content myself by stating that, in addition to the intellectual exercises afforded heretofore by our periodical paper, by our schools and dramatic representations, we have lately added the institution of a Club in connection with the Reading Room and Library. This club meets weekly, and at each meeting a paper is read by one of the members on some subject of interest. These meetings have been the source of much enjoyment, and of many interesting discussions.

I beg to acknowledge in this place, our obligations to several kind friends for lectures delivered to the inmates during the past winter, which have been most highly appreciated. The gratification evinced on each occasion by the audience, must, I feel assured, have been an ample reward to those who so kindly devoted their services to the secluded inmates of the house. To Dr Struthers, Dr Bedford, Dr W. T. Gardiner, Dr Charles Wilson, Dr Hodgson, and to our own Staff, Drs Yellowlees, Sibbald, and Young, we

are indebted up to this date for these intellectual treats; and we have the promise of a continuation of them at brief intervals for some time to come, on the part of various friends both within and beyond the walls.

During the past year the Asylum has been deprived of the services of three of its oldest Officers. Our Consulting Physician Dr Gillespie, who had been connected with the Institution since its foundation has been removed by death. Our Matron, the late Miss Macdougall, who is affectionately mourned for by many within the walls, was also removed from us by death in the spring of the past year; and our Chaplain has, about the same period, been laid aside from his duties by ill health. The new arrangements made in the Matron's Department have been found to work well, and to be for the interests of the inmates. The services of Mr Sim, on behalf of the Chaplain, have been a source of much gratification to the community. The appointment of a successor to our late Chaplain is, at the same time, looked forward to with much interest by a congregation now comprising upwards of one hundred sane persons, and no inconsiderable number of intelligent and pious hearers among the patients.

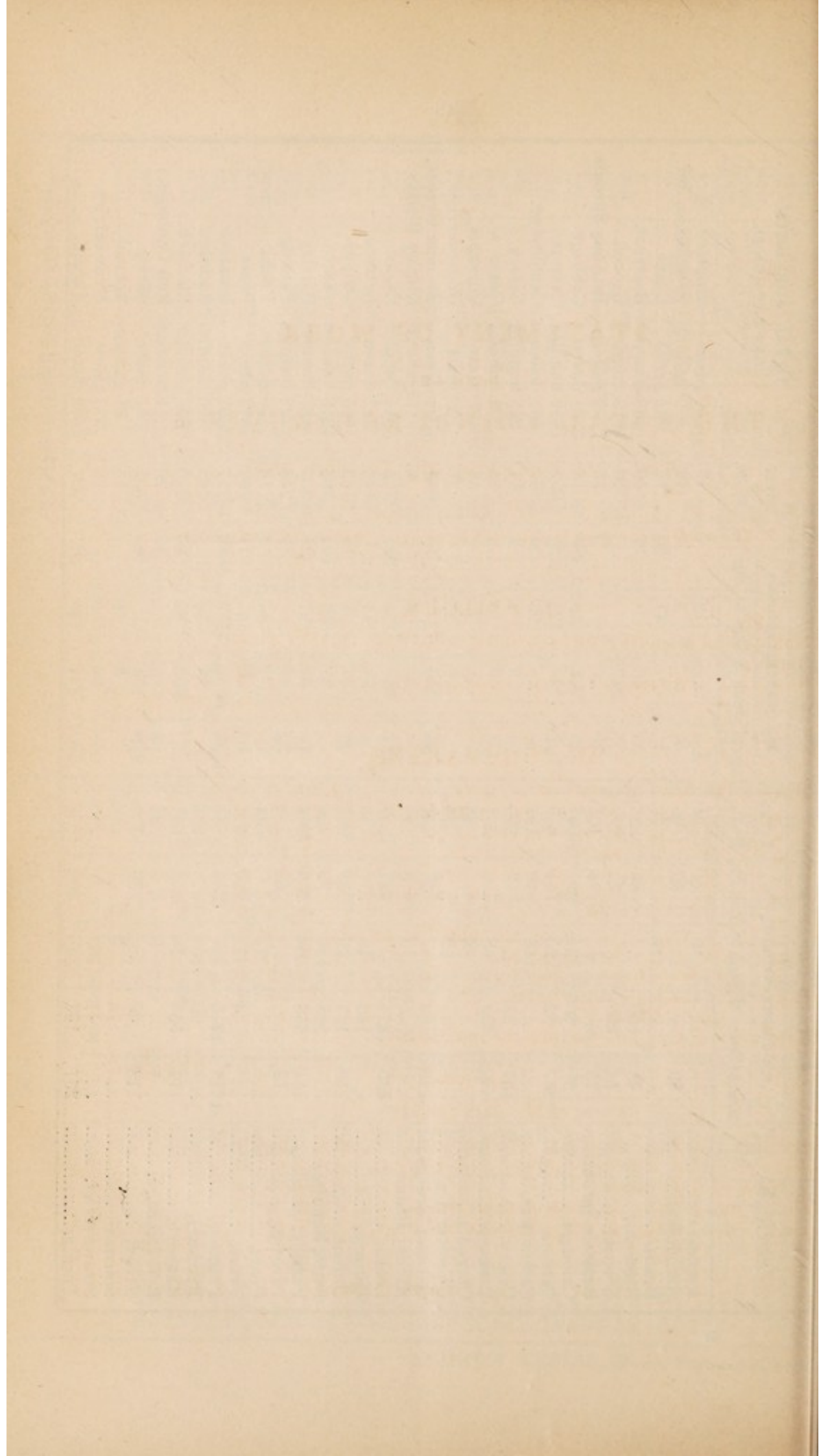
I beg to close this brief history of my charge with an expression of my thanks for the kindness and confidence you have evinced to me during the anxious labours of the past, and my fervent hopes for the continued prosperity of the Institution during the future.

DAVID SKAE.

ARTICLES.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—					FOR QUARTERS ENDING—						
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL IN W. D.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL IN E. D.		
Roasting Meat	lbs. oz. 717 4	lbs. oz. 702	lbs. oz. 797 12	lbs. oz. 860	lbs. oz. 3077	lbs. oz. 2450 4	lbs. oz. 2471 12	lbs. oz. 2610 8	lbs. oz. 2760 8	lbs. oz. 10293	Roasting Meat	lbs. oz. 13370
Boiling Meat	6360	6547	6843	7737	27487	2160	2160	2333 4	2360	9013 4	Boiling Meat	36500 4
Salt Beef	9867	9978	10355 8	10945 8	41146	384 12	401 4	418 12	408 8	1613 4	Salt Beef	42759 4
Houghs	13338	13328	13072	13999	53737						Houghs	53737
Ox Heads	66 10	30 14	47 12	36 9	181 13	102 2	160 8	169 8	170 11	692 13	Ox Heads	784 10
Pork Ham	156	156	156	196	664				6	6	Pork Ham	670
Suet	14315	14509	14646	14668	58138	514	560	637	581	2292	Suet	60430
Oatmeal	2414	2653	2586	2287	9940	154	228	141	232	755	Oatmeal	10695
Flour	5460	5314	5349	5530	21653	330	316	344	282	1272	Flour	22925
Barley	2036	2258	2324	2158	8776	216	248	252	234	950	Barley	9726
Split Pease	894	922	718	672	3206	140	262	154	147	703	Split Pease	3809
Whole Rice		14	14		28	56	84	28	84	252	Whole Rice	280
Ground Rice						84	84	84	112	364	Ground Rice	364
Sago	448	672	871	429 8	2420 8	76	20	28	48	172	Sago	2592 8
Arrow Root						28	56	56	28	168	Arrow Root	168
Tapioca	243 8	261 13	268 15	301 7	1075 11	181 4	178 15	190 14	193 10	744 11	Tapioca	1820 6
Tea	1104 8	1109	1121 14	1125 2	4460 8	124 4	128 7	118 8	122 14	494 1	Tea	4954 9
Coffee	3465 12	3564 12	3582 4	3696 4	14309	1182 4	1265 12	1194	1239 8	4881 8	Coffee	19190 8
Raw Sugar	114	111	252 4	126	603 4	264	295	471	257	1287	Raw Sugar	1890 4
Loaf Sugar	56	58 8	61	58 8	224	199 8	211 8	236 8	243	890 8	Loaf Sugar	1124 8
Fresh Butter	1132	1218	1248	1357	4955	733	721 12	689 4	667 8	2811 8	Fresh Butter	7766 8
Salt Butter	336	319	523	344	1522	260 8	270 8	222	406	1159	Salt Butter	2681
Cheese	4032	2688	3360	3360	13440	560	448	448	560	2016	Cheese	15456
Common Salt	54	54	36	36	180	48	18		18	84	Common Salt	264
Mustard	44	60	84	56	244	14		14	14	42	Mustard	286
Pepper	56	168	112	140	476	56		14	28	98	Pepper	574
Currants	72	60	74	77	283	56	21	42	34	153	Currants	436
Candles	219	187	255	230	881	5		25	40	70	Candles	951
Starch	2617	3025	3492	3120	12254	158 8	128	159 8	198	644	Starch	12898
Soda	175 8	175 8	184 8	191 8	727						Soda	727
White Soap	3431	3492 8	3519 8	3638	14081	170	177 8	179	201	727 8	White Soap	14808 8
Yellow Soap	832	832	832	832	3328	128	64	192	384	768	Yellow Soap	4096
Soft Soap		30 4		46 8	76 12		45	42	33 8	120 8	Soft Soap	197 4
Molasses											Molasses	
Current Loaves	100				100	28				28	Current Loaves	128
Cakes Short Bread	70				70	20				20	Cakes Short Bread	90
4 lb. Loaves Bread	4405	4655	4745	4985	18790	2330	2335	2365	2456	9536	4 lb. Loaves Bread	2826
6 oz. Loaves Bread	98800	114400	146200	113600	473000						6 oz. Loaves Bread	473000
Sweet Milk, gals.	1575	1592 1/2	1610	1610	6387 1/2	832 1/2	855 1/2	870	851	3408 1/2	Sweet Milk, gals.	97951
Skimmed Milk, do.	3240	3276	3326	3312	13154	12 1/2	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	52 1/2	Skimmed Milk, do.	13206 1/2
Eggs, doz.	279	295	286	297	1157	176 1/2	140 1/2	188 1/2	236	741 1/2	Eggs, doz.	1898 1/2
Table Salt, packets	24	12	6	24	66	24	24	24	24	72	Table Salt, packets	138
Vinegar, bottles	50	106	95	150	401	60	48	60	54	222	Vinegar, bottles	623
Ketchup, do.		17	7	12	36		32	28	34	94	Ketchup, do.	130
Biscuits, doz.	15	15 9	33 1/2	33 1/2	96 9		46	130	156	371 1/2	Biscuits, doz.	468 3

ARTICLES.	EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN E. D.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN W. D.		
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.		Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.			
Apples,.....	...	...	10	14	24	...	...	12	4	16	40 pecks	Apples.
Artichokes,.....	89	...	...	59	148	...	...	3	...	11	159 gallons	Artichokes, Jer.
Beans, .....	...	...	78	...	78	...	...	41	36	77	155 pecks	Beans.
Beetroot,	45	100	...	80	225	...	48	...	12	80	305 dozen	Beetroot.
Brocoli,.....	51	200	...	22	273	...	240	...	...	240	513 dozen	Brocoli.
Brussels Sprouts,...	73	...	...	94	167	...	...	...	9	13	180 gallons	Brussels Sprouts.
Cabbage,	20	80	324	227	651	...	272	548	384	1613	2264 dozen	Cabbage.
Carrots,	267	52	220	151	690	...	98	325	125	652	1342 bundles	Carrots.
Cauliflower, .....	...	...	148	49	197	...	...	93	14	107	304 dozen	Cauliflower.
Celery,	107	33	...	59	199	...	3	4	2	14	213 bundles	Celery.
Cress, .....	...	199	58	...	257	...	9	15	...	24	271 bundles	Cress.
Currants, .....	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	39	...	39	125 pints	Currants.
Gooseberries, .....	...	...	79	...	79	...	...	27	...	27	106 pints	Gooseberries.
German Greens, ...	123	169	...	62	354	...	...	...	73	668	1022 dozen	German Greens.
Kidney Beans, .....	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	6	...	6	16 gallons	Kidney Beans.
Leeks,	432	374	...	427	1238	...	423	173	237	1773	3011 bundles	Leeks.
Lettuce, .....	...	132	48	...	180	...	...	47	...	141	321 dozen	Lettuce.
Onions,.....	118	125	28	51	322	...	69	8	19	183	505 pecks	Onions.
Ditto, Bundles,....	...	258	130	72	460	...	...	657	104	786	1246 bundles	Ditto.
Parsley,	151	558	308	266	1283	...	44	97	25	205	1488 bundles	Parsley.
Parsnip,	12	...	...	162	174	...	73	...	81	248	422 bundles	Parsnip.
Pears,.....	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	2	16	30 pecks	Pears.
Pease, .....	...	...	477	130	611	...	...	451	311	762	1373 pecks	Pease.
Potatoes,	1348	1346	997	1284	4975	...	6304	1479	5882	18717	23692 pecks	Potatoes.
Radishes, .....	...	99	104	...	203	...	...	30	...	103	306 bundles	Radishes.
Rhubarb,	74	555	78	...	647	...	...	82	26	210	848 bundles	Rhubarb.
Red Cabbage,	7	...	9	5	21	...	3	...	17	20	41 bundles	Red Cabbage.
Savoy,	113	40	...	86	239	...	276	...	125	505	744 dozen	Savoy.
Spinach, .....	...	10	6	...	16	...	...	6	...	15	31 gallons	Spinach.
Strawberries, .....	...	41	169	...	210	...	...	109	...	173	374 pints	Strawberries.
Turnip,	237	147	348	300	1032	...	509	426	367	1627	2659 dozen	Turnip.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Gardener.



STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

During the Year ending 31st December, 1859.

The whole of the work is estimated by charging journeymen's wages only.

I. TAILORS.

Making and mounting 341 new suits, at 6s. 6d.,	L.111	1	6	
Repairs,	75	12	5	
New work and repairs for private individuals, .	4	4	7	
				<u>L.190 18 6</u>

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 145 pairs of men's shoes, at 4s.,	L.29	0	0	
" 159 " women's do., at 2s. 6d.,	19	17	6	
" 20 " lacing do., at 3s.,	3	0	0	
" 39 " carpet shoes, at 1s.,	1	19	0	
" 9 " do. do., at 1s. 6d.,	0	13	6	
" 1 " boots at 4s., and 1 at 4s. 6d.,	0	8	6	
" 2 " do., at 5s.,	0	10	0	
" 1 " do. at 3s. 6d., and 7 at 3s. 3d.,	1	6	3	
" 108 " braces, at 3d.,	1	7	0	
" 18 body belts, at 2d.,	0	3	0	
Repairs for the male department,	30	17	4	
" " female "	10	13	9	
New work and repairs for private individuals,	11	5	4	
				<u>111 1 2</u>

III. MASONS.

Building, cutting, slapping, altering, and repairing sundry places; also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement in Western department,	L.18	3	9	
Do. do. do. in Eastern department,	9	5	6	
Do. do. do. in miscellaneous buildings,	4	17	6	
				<u>32 6 9</u>
Carry forward,	L.334	6	5	

Brought forward, . L.334 6 5

IV. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Putting in 1771 panes of glass in Western department,			L.21 12 11	
Do. 98 do. in Eastern department,			2 5 7	
Do. 8 do. in workshops and garden,			0 15 4	
Do. 25 do. in miscellaneous buildings,			0 12 3	
Plaster and slater work,			14 16 1	
			<hr/>	40 2 2

V. PRINTERS.

Annual Report for the year 1858,			L.20 5 4	
Monthly Mirror, double number of do., and title and contents,			17 7 4	
Reports for Commissioners and Committees, Memorial, receipts, diet tables, circulars for Treasurers, &c., list of office-bearers, visitors' cards, ball orders, warrants, regulations, certificates, head attendant's returns, inventories, attendants' passes, bills and cards for theatre, concerts, lectures, &c., and other sundries for Western department,			18 18 6	
All Sorts, poetry, &c., for Eastern department,			1 9 0	
			<hr/>	63 6 2

VI. ENGINEERS & BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western department,			L.96 13 10	
Do. do. for Eastern department,			19 17 3	
Do. do. for workshops and garden,			10 9 3	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,			9 10 5	
			<hr/>	136 10 9

VII. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber work for the Western department,			L.41 0 0	
Gasfitter's do. do. do.			18 5 0	
Tinsmith's do. do. do.			4 10 6	
Plumber do. Eastern do. do.			11 4 6	
Gasfitter's do. do. do.			4 2 6	
Tinsmith's do. do. do.			0 8 0	
Workshop boxes and garden syringes,			0 10 0	
Plumber, gas, tin, and bell work at Myreside and miscellaneous buildings,			4 15 0	
			<hr/>	84 15 6
Carry forward,			L.659 1 0	

Brought forward, . . . L.659 1 0

VIII. PAINTERS.

Painting and papering in Western department,	L.55 15 0	
Do. do. Eastern do.	29 4 5	
Do. do. miscellaneous buildings,	0 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>	85 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

IX. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and sea weed mattresses, pillows, straw pal- liasses, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c.; also altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old do. for the Western department,	L.72 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. do. for Eastern department,	18 0 10	
	<hr/>	90 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

X. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up meal, flour, &c. store, padded room, tailor and shoemakers' shops, presses, tables, &c. for laun- dry, tables for sewing machine, tables, presses with shelving, water closet seats, brackets, &c. for flowers, boxes for foul clothes, stands for sinks, covers for baths, frames for bed stretchers, window frames and shutters, picture frames, ventilators, new doors and standards, covers for cisterns, palings, linings, flooring, cornices, window blind rollers, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, meat hoists, &c. in Western department,	L.109 3 4	
Do. do. for Eastern department,	20 18 2	
Do. do. workshops and garden implements,	9 12 3	
Do. do. miscellaneous buildings,	5 4 6	
Do. do. amount of coffins,	4 2 0	
	<hr/>	149 0 3
		<hr/>
		L.984 14 4
		<hr/>

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
30 Dresses, . . . at 3s. 6d.	5	5	0	Brought forward,	116	18	
369 Printed gowns, . . . 1s. 8d.	30	15	0	65 Linen collars, . . . at 0s. 6d.	1	12	
369 Night gowns, . . . 0s. 6d.	9	4	6	6 Tidies, knitted, . . . 1s. 0d.	0	6	
200 Caps, . . . 0s. 3d.	2	10	0	9 Pair of cuffs, . . . 0s. 4d.	0	3	
217 Dress caps, . . . 1s. 0d.	10	17	0	7 Habit shirts, . . . 0s. 3d.	0	1	
5 Polkas, . . . 2s. 0d.	0	10	0	3 Pair sleeves, . . . 0s. 3d.	0	0	
41 Twilted petticoats, . . . 0s. 8d.	1	7	4	3 Dressing Gowns, . . . 1s. 6d.	0	4	
181 Drugget do. . . 0s. 3d.	2	5	3	22 Straw bonnets, . . . 0s. 10d.	0	18	
660 Flannel do. . . 0s. 3d.	8	5	0	3 Bed ticks, . . . 0s. 8d.	0	2	
180 Flannel shifts, . . . 0s. 9d.	6	15	0	1 Sofa cover, . . . 0s. 9d.	0	0	
507 Cotton do. . . 0s. 3d.	6	6	9	4 Chair covers, . . . 0s. 6d.	0	2	
126 Pair of drawers, . . . 0s. 9d.	4	14	6	1 Basket covered and			
13 Slip bodices, . . . 0s. 6d.	0	6	6	lined, . . . 0s. 9d.	0	0	
46 Neckerchiefs . . . 0s. 2d.	0	7	8	2 Oil cloth covers, . . . 0s. 6d.	0	1	
66 Pocket Handker-				16 Set window curtains, . . . 3s. 0d.	2	3	
chiefs, . . . 0s. 1d.	0	5	6	5 Window blinds, . . . 0s. 6d.	0	2	
650 Aprons (females), . . . 0s. 2d.	5	8	4	2 Canvass beds, . . . 1s. 0d.	0	2	
92 Do. (males), . . . 0s. 3d.	1	3	0	241 Pairs blankets, . . . 0s. 4d.	4	0	
492 Shirts for males, . . . 0s. 4d.	8	4	0	59 Bed covers, . . . 0s. 4d.	0	12	
386 Pair of stockings, . . . 0s. 4d.	6	8	8	45 Table cloths, . . . 0s. 2d.	0		
190 Pair shoes bound, . . . 0s. 2d.	1	11	8	261 Towels, . . . 0s. 1d.	1		
29 Pair carpet do. do. . . 0s. 2d.	0	4	10	68 Rollers, . . . 0s. 1d.	0		
357 Dozen of buttons, . . . 0s. 1d.	1	9	9	255 Sheets, . . . 0s. 2d.	2		
53 Yds. muslin figured, . . . 1s. 0d.	2	13	0	283 Pillow cases, . . . 0s. 2d.	2		
Carry forward,	L.116	18	3		L.134		

ARTICLES REAIED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

	L.	s.	d.		L.
3564 Shirts, . . . at 2d.	29	14	0	Brought forward,	L.113
511 Gowns, . . . 2d.	4	5	2	908 Sheets, . . . at 1d.	3
579 Night gowns, . . . 2d.	4	16	6	354 Pillow cases, . . . 1d.	1
634 Shifts, . . . 2d.	5	5	8	240 Pairs blankets, . . . 2d.	2
1448 Aprons, . . . 1d.	6	0	8	123 Bed covers, . . . 2d.	1
70 Pairs stays, . . . 2d.	0	11	8	519 Flannel jackets, . . . 2d.	4
350 Pairs drawers, . . . 2d.	2	18	4	11 Collars, . . . 1d.	0
698 Petticoats, . . . 2d.	5	16	4	39 Canvass beds, . . . 2d.	0
494 Caps, . . . 1d.	2	1	2	17 Habit shirts, . . . 1d.	0
12380 Pairs stockings, . . . 1d.	51	11	8	5 Slip bodices, . . . 1d.	0
Carry forward,	L.113	1	2		L.126

MRS JACK, Matron

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

6 Gowns.	7 Neckkerchiefs.	11 Shirts.
4 Night gowns.	60 Pocket handkerchiefs.	36 Quilts.
8 Night caps.	6 Slip bodices.	40 Blankets marked.
2 Chemises.	4 Habit shirts.	66 Pillow slips.
6 Drawers.	14 Collars.	60 Towels.
4 White petticoats.	7 Muslin sleeves.	40 Dusters.
2 Coloured do.	9 Linen do.	2 Sofa covers.
9 Flannel do.	7 Slippers embroidered.	3 Chair covers.
8 Flannel underdresses.	4 Knitting gloves.	12 Table cloths.
5 Worsted stockings.	18 Trimming sewed.	12 Window blinds.
9 Cotton do.	4 Crotchet boots.	48 Sheets.
6 Aprons.	2 Smoking caps.	

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

0 Night gowns.	780 Worsted stockings.	445 Shirts.
6 Night caps.	100 Cotton do.	42 Quilts.
0 Chemises.	30 Aprons.	20 Blankets marked.
9 Drawers.	9 Slip bodices.	100 Pillow slips.
7 White Petticoats.	9 Habit shirts.	4 Sofa Covers.
5 Coloured do.	12 Collars.	6 Chair covers.
7 Flannel do.	4 Muslin sleeves.	9 Window blinds.
4 Flannel underdresses.	7 Linen do.	

JANET BROWN, *Matron*.ABSTRACT, &c., VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

Provisions, stimulants, groceries, &c.,	£326	7	10½
House Furnishings—Consisting of chinas, crockery, chrystal, blankets, counterpanes, bed tick, sheeting, damask cloths, towelling, toilet covers, towels, table cloths, pillow cases, sheets, gutta percha chambers, pails, tubs, spoons, knives, forks, razors, scissors, dressing glasses, brushes, matts,	284	15	11
Male Clothing, &c.—Consisting of plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting, twill, blue cloth, canvass, packsheet, corduroy, shirting, brace and boot web, hose, tweeds, plaiding, drawers and jackets, striped shirts, night caps, pocket handkerchiefs, cloth jackets, vests, corduroy trowsers, shoes, with shoemaker and tailor's stocks,	206	7	9½
Female Clothing—Consisting of white and black cotton, apron check, railway stripe, white, black and brown linen, aprons, plaids, shawls, muslin, prints, drugget, jean, flannel, drawers, tapes, sewing cotton, stay and boot laces, thread, worsted, stays, thimbles, buttons, combs, needles, knitting wires, pins, &c.,	81	2	8½
Ironmongery, tin goods, blacksmiths, carpenters, glaziers, plumbers, masons, printers, upholsterers, and painter's stocks,	217	9	6½
Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	146	10	0
Four stalks of wheat and two of barley valued at	100	0	0
	£1362	13	9¾

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent*.

APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Of the 60 deaths which occurred last year, post mortem examinations were made in 36 cases, and the pathological appearances carefully recorded. The lesions of the Encephalon have been as usual tabulated, to shew their relation to the different forms of mental disorder.

The subjoined Tables shew the forms of Insanity and the causes of death in those examined :—

FORMS OF INSANTY.

Acute Mania,	2	Brought forward,	21
Mania,	1	Melancholia,	1
Do. Epileptic,	1	Hypochondriasis,	2
Dementia,	9	General Paralysis,	11
Monomania of Suspicion,	7	Congenital Imbecility,	1
Do. Unseen Agency,	1		—
Carry forward,	21	Total,	36

CAUSES OF DEATH.

General Paralysis,	11	Brought forward,	29
Apoplexy,	1	Gastric Ulcer,	1
Cerebral Effusion,	1	Cancer of Stomach,	1
Abscess of Dura Mater,	1	Dysentery,	2
Exhaustion after Acute Mania,	2	Bright's Disease,	2
Chronic Pleurisy,	1	Epilepsy,	1
Phthisis,	12		—
Carry forward,	29	Total,	36

The Calvarium was thickened and its density increased in 1 case of Congenital Imbecility, 1 of Dementia, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Calvarium was thinner than usual in 2 cases of Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis. In 1 case of Dementia, the maximum thickness was a quarter of an inch, while at many points the bone was nearly as thin as writing paper.

The Skull was remarkably unsymmetrical in 1 case of Congenital Imbecility, 1 of Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

Spicula of Bone occurred in the Falx Cerebri in 1 case of Monomania of Unseen Agency.

The Membranes were congested in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Dementia, and 5 of General Paralysis.

A layer of Blood lined the Dura Mater over both hemispheres, and over the right lobe of the Cerebellum, in 1 case of General Paralysis. The clot weighed 4 oz.

Opacity and thickening of the Arachnoid were observed in 3 cases of Dementia, 2 of Monomania of Suspicion, 1 of Monomania of Unseen Agency, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 6 of General Paralysis.

Tubercle was deposited in the Membranes in 1 case of Monomania of Suspicion.

The opposed surfaces of the Arachnoid were adherent in 2 cases of Dementia, and 2 General Paralysis.

Subarachnoid Effusion occurred in 1 case of Congenital Imbecility, 5 of Dementia, 1 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Monomania of Suspicion, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 3 of General Paralysis.

Fibrin was deposited over the base of the Brain in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Monomania of Suspicion—in which case it was confined to the upper surface of the Cerebellum, and 2 of General Paralysis.

The Membranes were adherent to the Cortical Substance, chiefly over the Lateral Aspect of the Hemispheres, in 1 case of Dementia, and 3 of General Paralysis.

The Lateral Ventricles contained a large amount of Fluid in 1 case of Congenital Imbecility, 2 of Dementia, 1 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Monomania of Suspicion, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 3 of General Paralysis.

The Lining Membrane of the Ventricles was thickened in 1 case of Dementia, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 3 of General Paralysis.

It presented a Granular Appearance in 1 case of Dementia, 2 of Monomania of Suspicion, in which it was confined to the fourth ventricle, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The surfaces of the Optic Thalami and Corpora Striata were puckered in 1 case of Hypochondriasis, and 4 of General Paralysis.

The Cerebral Substance was Anemic in 1 case of Acute Mania, 2 of Dementia, and 3 of General Paralysis.

Punctæ Vasculosæ were abundant in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Monomania of Unseen Agency, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The White Substance was tougher than usual in 1 case of Monomania of Suspicion, 1 of Hypochondriasis, and 7 of General Paralysis. In 2 cases of General Paralysis the white substance was dry and putty like.

It was generally softened in 5 cases of Dementia, 1 of Monomania of Unseen Agency, and 2 of General Paralysis.

The Grey Matter was pale in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Dementia, and 5 of General Paralysis.

It was violaceous in tint in 1 case of Hypochondriasis, and 1 of General Paralysis.

It was softened in 2 cases of Dementia, and 7 of General Paralysis.

It was atrophied in 2 cases of Dementia.

The Fornix and Lyra were softened in 2 cases of Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Cerebral Vessels were Atheromatous in 1 case of Monomania of Suspicion, and 3 cases of General Paralysis.

The puckering on the surface of the Corpora Striata and Optic Thalami was in all cases due to loss of substance, resulting from the contraction of apoplectic cysts; section of the organs revealing numerous small cavities, surrounded by yellow softening. In one case of Monomania of Unseen Agency, the right Optic Thalamus contained such a cavity, about the size of a hazel nut, while on the left side a recent hæmorrhage—the immediate cause of death, had torn up the Corpus Striatum and Optic Thalamus, the clot being separated from the ventricle by a thin layer of cerebral substance, which had given way at one point, the external wall of the sac being formed by the cortical substance only. In a case of General Paralysis, the right Optic Thalamus of which contained numerous points of yellow softening, the left Thalamus was converted into a mass of greyish-green colour semi-fluid consistence, and gangrenous odour. There was no communication with the ventricle, which contained very little fluid; but externally the discolouration extended through the hemisphere to the convolutions; the softening, however, diminished towards the surface. It seems probable that the lesion in the latter case was of hæmorrhagic origin, the low type of inflammation being but symptomatic of the lower vitality of parts attendant upon the advance of General Paralysis. In both, the cerebral vessels were atheromatous.

In another case of General Paralysis, that of a man aged 26, the brain presented little change worthy of note. The petrous portion of the left temporal bone, however, was the seat of an abscess about the size of a walnut, which, bulging inwards, had caused a depression of the surface of the hemisphere, the membranes at the part subjected to pressure being much congested.

In a female, aged 65, who had laboured under Dementia, a cyst was found in a similar situation. It contained a large clot, surrounded by sanguineous and purulent fluid; the surface of the bone was roughened, and communication between the cyst and the internal ear had been established by an aperture about the size of a pin's head, on the upper and back part of the bone.

A female, aged 38, died in the course of a paroxysm of Epileptic Convulsions, in the intervals of which she complained of the most excruciating pain in all parts of the body. On examination, the two upper dorsal vertebræ were found to be carious. The disease was most advanced on the posterior aspect of the bodies, where the pressure of the collection of pus had caused partial atrophy and induration of that part of the spinal cord subjected to pressure.

It is worthy of remark, that of the 7 cases of Monomania of Suspicion, 5 died of Phthisis Pulmonalis; while in the other two cases, in which Dysentery and Chronic Pleurisy were respectively the causes of death, tubercle was abundantly deposited in the lungs, and had undergone extensive softening. The statistics of previous years also exhibit the frequent association of Pulmonary Phthisis with this form of mental disorder.

The following Table shews the weights of organs of those examined:—

Table of Weights of Organs, and Causes of Death.

	Age.	FORM OF INSANITY.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Encephal.	Cerebell., Pons, and Medulla.	Heart.	Right Lung	Left Lung.	Liver.	Spleen.	Right Kidney.	Left Kidney.	Stature. ft. in.
MALES.	48	Acute Mania,	Exhaustion,	57½	7	11½	35	29½	50	5	5½	5½	5 7
	40	Do.	Do.	56½	6½	8	11	9	41½	2	3½	3½	5 10
	62	Dementia,	Dysentery,	50	5	8½	32	30	48	6	6½	6½	5 8
	28	Do.	Phthisis,	41	5	5½	32	26	30	3	5	5	5 10
	37	Do.	Bright's Disease,	45	5	6½	35	37	39	4	7	6½	5 6
	26	Do.	Phthisis,	45	5	5½	..	..	63½	4	4	5	5 10
	77	Do.	Cerebral Effusion,	47	7	8	29	31	42½	23	6	5½	5 6
	42	Monomania of Suspicion,	Phthisis,	57	6	9½	19½	36	68	5	6½	6	5 5½
	50	Do.	Dysentery,	47	7	8	49	45	47	7	5½	5½	5 10
	52	Do.	Chronic Pleurisy,	51	8½	7	50	19	49	8½	6	6½	5 8
	23	Do.	Phthisis,	46½	6	5	39	33½	46	8	5	5	5 8
	50	Do.	Do.	47½	6½	19½	20½	29	56	9	10	7½	5 9
	24	Do.	Do.	53	7	8	19	33½	49	5½	4	4½	5 7
	33	Do.	Do.	47½	6½	8	43½	52½	53	4	4½	4½	5 10
	65	Do. Unseen Agency,	Apoplexy,	59	6½	9	50	42	40½	11	7	7	6 1
	47	Melancholia,	Phthisis,	48	6	10	35½	30	52	8½	6½	5½	5 9
	63	Hypochondriasis,	Gastric Ulceration,	56	7	11	22	30	50	5½	4½	4½	5 1
	33	Do.	Cancer of Stomach,	53½	6½	7	11	8½	23	2	3	3	5 5
	37	General Paralysis,	General Paralysis,	33½	6	12	46	36	69½	8½	6½	6½	6 1
	47	Do.	Do.	49	6½	9	28	26	45	6	5	5½	5 8
	42	Do.	Do.	47	7	8	39	43	39	4	7	7	5 6
	47	Do.	Do.	50½	7	8	35	36	56	1½	5	5	5 8
	40	Do.	Do.	39	6½	12½	36	40	36	2½	6½	6	5 6
	26	Do.	Do.	40½	6	9½	20½	18½	50	11	4	5½	5 9
	39	Do.	Do.	42	6½	9	17	12	48	4	4½	5½	5 11
	64	Do.	Do.	44½	5½	12	33	37	43	3½	6	6	5 7
	50	Do.	Do.	47½	6	10½	48½	33	36½	4	4	4	5 9
	39	Do.	Do.	53	4½	11	30	26½	46	5	6	6½	5 11
	37	Do.	Do.	50½	6½	9	30	27½	42	4	5½	5½	5 7
	20	Congenital Imbecility,	Phthisis,	42	8	7	36	22½	40	4	5	4½	5 4
FEMALES.	47	Mania,	Phthisis,	51	6	7½	28½	23	33½	4	4	4½	5 1
	38	Do. Epileptic,	Epilepsy,	39	5	6½	19	13	31	2	4	4	5 7
	32	Dementia,	Phthisis,	40	5	5	11	21½	24½	3½	2	3½	5 4
	76	Do.	Bright's Disease,	52	5½	11	34½	25	46	3	7	6½	5 8
	23	Do.	Phthisis,	40	5	5	11	21½	24½	3½	2½	3½	4 9
	65	Do.	Cerebral Disease,	44	5½	12	22½	18	36	7	5½	5½	5 1