

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane : For the year 1860.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM



FOR

THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ASYLUM PRESS.

MDCCCLXI.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL REPORT

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1882-83

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1899-00

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1861.

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 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.

Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex off.*)
Bailie Blackadder,
Dr Omond.
Bailie Johnston.
Professor Balfour.
John Drybrough, Esq.
Adam Messer, Esq.
Dr Andrew Wood.

G. A. McLaren, Esq.
J. Scott Moncrieff, Esq.
Major Petley.
James Newton, Esq.
James Pears, Esq.
Wm. Brown, Esq.
Rev. Geo. Smith, D.D.

MEDICAL BOARD.

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

James Syme, Esq.
Dr David MacLagan.
Professor Simpson.


Dr SKAE, *Resident Physician.*

Dr JOHN SIBBALD, Dr CLOUSTON, and Dr MEREDITH, *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.*



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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 25th February, 1861.*

The Managers of the Asylum have now, in terms of the rules laid down in their Act of Incorporation, to present their Annual Report upon the Institution under their charge for the past year.

The average number of Patients in both departments of the Institution, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, was 671, being an increase of 6 Patients over the average number of the preceding year.

This increase was, during the first three quarters of the year, considerably higher than the above, exhibiting an additional number of 10 Patients under treatment over the average of the year 1859; while during the last quarter of the past year, the daily average has been reduced to 10 Patients *less* than the number during the corresponding period of the previous year, or 18 Patients less than the average of the immediately preceding quarters of the same year. Hence the number of Patients now under treatment is in reality somewhat less than it was when the Managers presented their last Report to the Corporation.

This circumstance has been mainly brought about by the increase in the rates of board, which the Corporation, at their Adjourned Meeting, held last June, found it necessary to make, in consequence of the extremely high price of provisions. Owing,

however, to the previously over-crowded state of the house, the Managers have no reason to regret that some of the Patients have been removed.

The amount of the Ordinary Income during the past year was£21,243 8 9½

And the Ordinary Expenditure, including the Sta-

tutory Instalment to the Sinking Fund Account, 20,315 1 11

Leaving a Surplus Income of.....£928 6 10½

This Surplus Income has been, to the extent of £600, absorbed in paying the balance due on account of the additions to the West House, as well as various additions and alterations on the buildings, made on the recommendation of the Lunacy Commissioners.

The balance due to the Treasurers has this year been reduced from £3539 18s. 2½d. to £2641 8s. 2½d. To these sums, however, falls to be added the balance due by the Treasurers to the Sinking Fund Account, not yet applied in extinction of the Statutory Debt. This balance now amounts to about £818, with which it is proposed to pay off some of the Bonds at Whitsunday next.

The Managers have had under their serious consideration the rates of board to be charged for Pauper Patients during the current year; and with every desire that these should be as low as possible, they feel that they cannot recommend to the Corporation to make any change upon the existing rates, viz., £28 for Patients within the Metropolitan Lunacy District, £30 for Patients from other Lunacy Districts, and £24 for Patients of the privileged class. They also recommend that the rates for intermediate class Patients should remain as at present, viz., £40 and £35 for non-privileged and privileged Patients respectively.

During the past year, the Managers have made every effort through their officials, and with the aid of the Visiting Committee, to retrench expenditure, and introduce improvements in the internal economy of the House. They are glad to be able to report, that the arrangements adopted in the preceding year, of having the Eastern and Western Departments under the charge of separate matrons, continues to give satisfaction.

In order to exhibit how far their endeavours to discharge the duties devolved upon them have been aided by the Officials at the Asylum, and have been considered successful by those best qualified to form an opinion, the Managers beg leave to submit to the Corporation the following Report by W. A. F. Browne, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, made on the occasion of his last inspection of the Institution:—"13th October, 1860.—A Statutory visit was paid to Morningside Asylum upon the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th instant. The number of Patients this day amounted to 301 males, and 286 females, all of whom were seen, except one male and one female who recently eloped, and have not yet been recovered. The changes which have taken place in the community since last Report consist in the admission of 119 individuals; in the discharge of 118; 52 as recovered; and in the death of 25,—eleven of whom appear to have been afflicted with Phthisis Pulmonalis, 2 with General Paralysis, 2 with Pneumonia, and 2 with Cerebritis. It is worthy of observation, that of 41 Patients who left the establishment as of unsound mind and were transferred to other Asylums, 11 only were placed in Public Institutions, the remainder being distributed in private Licensed Houses and Poorhouses. The diminution in the numbers under treatment has produced a sensible impression upon the aspect of the House, and rendered the observations on over-crowding contained in last Report less applicable. There still appears, however, at certain points a very dense population, and this occurs precisely where a different arrangement might be desirable. There are at present 73 Patients resident in the separate Building for females, who are committed to the charge of 6 attendants, or in the proportion of 12 Patients to 1 guardian. These persons are congregated, and must spend much of their time, in two public halls of ample dimensions,—where, however, without employment, and exposed to all the concentrated evil influences of confinement, monotony, of their own delusions and ill-regulated passions, and the excitement of their companions, it is not extraordinary that scenes of uproar and violence occur, altogether incompatible with the comfort and happiness of the community, and with the restoration or serenity of the individual mind. It would be presumptuous to pre-

dicating what might be the effect of breaking up this mass into several groups, and of increasing the number of guardians; but it is highly desirable that some effort should be made to remedy the most prominent defect of this establishment. Every inmate was seen, many of them repeatedly; and to such as expressed a wish to that effect, private interviews were granted. It is observed that, very generally, the same individuals appeal to the Commissioners upon each successive visit; and although they generally belong to a class of whose mental disease there can exist little doubt, and whose statements must be received with extreme caution, it is wise and humane to give every facility to such intercourse, not merely as a mean of guarding against the possibility of prolonged detention, but of determining the real grounds of complaint, if such exist, in such establishment. Upon the present occasion 10 persons availed themselves of this privilege, of whom not above three manifested even an approach to convalescence; and not one preferred an accusation, which, supposing derangement to be present, was valid or even coherent. The patients were examined under various circumstances, in their galleries, during occupation, and exercise,—and it may be here mentioned, that the formation of a corps of volunteers affords a new and excellent mode of gymnastic training,—and at their meals. Their appearance, dress, and deportment were most satisfactory, but the mode of serving the meals is less orderly and domestic than might be accomplished. The food appeared to be ample and of good quality, but it was sometimes taken at a distance from the table, and in a more slovenly manner than was explicable, even by a consideration of the manners of the lower orders in this country, or the mental condition of the individuals.

“Every part of the different buildings was minutely examined, and, with the exception of one room, and the recess in which water-closets are placed in the Separate Buildings in the Female Department, ventilation and cleanliness prevailed throughout. The provision for bathing and personal cleanliness is now ample; and although an additional number of hand-basins, &c., in the dormitories might increase the comfort of individuals, the general health of the community affords a guarantee, to a certain extent, of the efficacy of these internal arrangements; for although 20 females and 5

males were found in bed, only 12 persons are considered as suffering under serious bodily ailment.

"The Reporter would advert to the following structural alterations as decided improvements; and as indicative of the judicious views which actuate the Governors and their Medical Advisers.

"I. The completion of the Library, which is to be used in the evening as a Reading Room by the inhabitants of the West House.

"II. The opening of the Billiard Room, which adjoins the Library, and which it would be well to connect directly with the galleries where its frequenters chiefly reside.

"III. The separation of the Kitchen, Scullery, &c., by a wall from the Court of Workshops, &c. In the latter, 8 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 2 printers, and various other craftsmen were found at work.

"IV. The construction of a large and commodious Store on the site of the original Laundry, having two entrances, one connected with each side of the house; where every article of diet, clothing, &c., is issued on orders delivered to the Keeper.

"The Books, Registers, Orders, were submitted and found to be correct. Three of the latter were executed on the form returnable to the Board of Lunacy. The Register of Seclusion contains a very large number of entries, although the number of individuals subjected to this mode of repression do not exceed 50 in number. That of visitors has been used chiefly to record the interviews of Patients with relatives, upon the days appointed for that purpose. Only two visits appear to have been paid by Inspectors of Poor since the Book commenced; but the Reporter was informed that it has not been kept with such accuracy as will in future be observed, in consequence of a misapprehension of the object in view. Sixty-seven refusals of admission of the friends of Patients are reported.

"The Reporter concluded a long and careful inspection, with increased confidence in the general management, and in the usefulness of the Institution.

(Signed) "W. A. F. BROWNE, *Commissioner*."

The Managers regret that the present state of their finances precludes them from carrying into effect the judicious suggestions of the Commissioner, in reference to the increase in the number of

separate apartments, which they are painfully conscious is a prominent defect in the establishment. Every effort, however, has been made in other respects to meet the views entertained by the Commissioner.

Looking to the state of their finances, the Managers cannot recommend that any part of the Income derived from the better class of Patients should this year be handed to the Charity Committee.

The Managers are unable to report any progress in the negotiations with the Metropolitan Lunacy District Board, which remain in precisely the same situation in which they were at the close of the year 1859. It is understood that without some further legislative enactment, it will be difficult to carry the provisions of the late Lunacy Act in this respect fully into effect.

Along with the Accounts of the Treasurers there are submitted herewith the Accounts and Report of the Charity Committee, and the Reports of the Physician-Superintendent.

(Signed) DAVID ARNOT.

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1860.

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 fund, for the year ended 31st December, 1860. The average number of Patients receiving relief from the Income of the fund has been 12, involving an expenditure of £164 15s., and leaving a balance in favour of Income of £2 3s. 7d. The amount of Capital Funds as at 31st December, 1860, was £5791 1s. 2d., being an increase of £130 19s. 6d. over the preceding year.

(Signed) DAVID ARNOT.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I. CHARGE.

1. Arrears of Board given up in last Account,	.	.	L.296	9	4
2. Patients' Boards,	.	.	20,579	9	2
3. Furnishings made to Patients, &c.,	.	.	189	14	10
4. Produce sold,	.	.	474	4	9½
5. Loans renewed,	.	.	3,263	9	0
6. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December, 1860,	.	.	2,641	8	2
Amount of Charge,			.	.	L.27,444 15 3½

II. DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due to 'Treasurers at 31st December,
1859, L.9,127 11 9

II. Ordinary Expenditure.

1. Annual Disbursements for the Institution—

(1.) Provisions,	L.3,539	18	2½
(2.) Repairs and Furnishings, including Grounds,	4,748	11	3
(3.) Public and Parochial Burdens,	170	4	8
(4.) Interests,	1,214	4	1
(5.) Feu-duties,	392	10	0
(6.) Insurance against Fire,	21	4	10
(7.) Water-duty, two years,	100	0	0
(8.) Miscellaneous Payments,	193	13	2

15,967 19 9

Carry forward, . . . L.19,507 17 11½ L.27,444 15 3½

Amount of Charge brought forward, L.27,444 15 3½

II. DISCHARGE—Continued.

Brought forward, L.19,507 17 11½

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,	11	8	6	
5. Matrons,	110	0	0	
6. Chaplain,	75	0	0	
7. House Superintendent,	105	0	0	
8. Gardener,	52	10	0	
9. Honorarium to Visiting Committee,	110	0	0	
10. Conjoint Treasurers and Secretaries,	380	0	0	
11. Attendants, &c., . .	2,121	7	9	
12. Retiring allowance to Mr Lorimer, late Chaplain,	40	0	0	
				3,755 6 3
III. Expense of New Buildings,				501 14 10
IV. Arrears of Boards outstanding, . . .				316 7 3
V. Bonds paid up,				3,263 9 0
Amount of Discharge,				<u>L.27,444 15 3½</u>

ABSTRACT

OF THE

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

I. INCOME.

1. Boards,	L.20,579	9	2
2. Furnishings to Patients, &c.,	189	14	10
3. Produce,	474	4	9½
Amount of Income,	L.21,243	8	9½

II. EXPENDITURE.

1. Ordinary—

1. Disbursements and Annual Payments, exclusive of interest,	L.14,753	15	8
2. Salaries,	3,255	6	3
3. Instalment to Sinking Fund,	1,806	0	0
			<u>20,315 1 11</u>

Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, L.928 6 10½

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

I. DEBTS.

1. Amount of Debts on Bonds and Dispositions in Security,	L.27,768	0	11
2. Accounts for the Quarter ended,	3,830	5	9½
3. Outstanding Accounts, and proportion of current Feuduty, Interest, Taxes, &c., say	350	0	0
4. Balance due to Treasurers,	2,641	8	2
	<hr/>		
	L.34,590	14	10½

II. ASSETS.

1. Arrears of Boards, as before,	L.316	7	3
2. Provisions and Stock on hand,	1,643	5	3
	<hr/>		
		1,959	12 6
Deficiency,	L.32,631	2	4½
	<hr/>		

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I. CHARGE.

1. Balance due by Treasurers at 31st December 1859, per last Account,	L.2,308 17 7
2. Donation received from the Trustees of the late R. Burns, Esq.,	180 0 0
3. Interests,	166 8 7
Amount of Charge,	<u>L.2,657 6 2</u>

II. DISCHARGE.

1. Sum invested in Caledonian Railway,	L.1,000 0 0
2. Sum paid to account of Patients' Boards,	164 15 0
3. Expense of discharge of Legacy by the late R. Burns, Esq.,	1 10 0
Amount of Discharge,	<u>1,166 5 0</u>
Balance in Treasurers' hands at 31st December, 1860,	<u><u>L.1,491 1 2</u></u>

STATE OF FUNDS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

I. Loan to Managers of Royal Edinburgh Asylum,	L.3,300 0 0
II. Do. to Caledonian Railway Company,	1,000 0 0
III. Balance in Treasurers' hands, as above,	1,491 1 2
Amount of Funds,	<u><u>L.5,791 1 2</u></u>

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of Contributors, held on the
25th day of February, 1861.*

In this the Fifteenth Annual Report, which I have now the honour to submit to you, I am happy to be able to state, that another year has passed in the history of the Asylum under your direction, not only without the occurrence of any casualty to deplore, but with a continuance of that prosperity and success, and of that efficiency, which has hitherto marked the progress of the Institution.

The following Table exhibits a general survey of the results of the past year as regards the history of the patients :—

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates at the close of 1859,	355	318	673
Admitted during the year 1860, . . .	108	150	258
Total number under treatment, . .	463	468	931
Discharged, M. F. T. 81 112 = 193.			
Of whom were Cured, M. F. T. 36 62 = 98			
... ... Uncured, 45 50 = 95			
Deaths, 45 25 = 70			
	126	137	263
Total number at the close of 1860, .	337	331	668
Average number daily resident during the year 1860.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
	342 ³³² ₃₆₅	329 ¹⁰⁶ ₃₆₅	672 ⁷³ ₃₆₅

Two hundred and fifty-eight patients have been admitted during the past year, being the largest number ever admitted into the Asylum in the course of one year. The number remaining in the house at the end of 1859 was 673, so that the total number under treatment during the year was 931—463 males, and 468 females. The daily average of patients in the Asylum was 672.

Of the entire number 98 recovered, 95 were removed more or less improved, and 70 died.

The recoveries were in the ratio of 37·21 to the admissions, or of 14·58 to the mean number resident.

The number of patients admitted into the Asylum since its foundation now amounts to 4863. Of these 1973 have been discharged well, giving a ratio of 40·5 per cent. of recoveries to the total number admitted, or of 47 per cent., deducting those who still remain under treatment.

The proportion of recoveries, and the actual number of them, exceeds that of the previous year. This variation in the statistics of the Asylum arises from the fact that, during the previous year, under the operation of the new statute, a larger proportion of old and incurable cases were admitted, with a view to the Institution becoming the Asylum for the District, and a large number of recent and curable cases were necessarily denied admission. During the past year, however, the drain of old standing cases into the house being to a certain extent met, a larger number of recent and therefore of curable cases found admission, and thus raised the ratio of recoveries.

The mortality was rather higher than it was during the previous year, owing to causes which will afterwards appear. It amounted to 10·44 of the average number resident, or 7·5 per cent. on the total number under treatment. This mortality is certainly not above the average of Institutions similarly situated in reference to the cases sent to it, and may be considered as a favourable result.

The number of females admitted during the year was nearly one third greater than that of the males. This is partly explained by the Table of Causes, which shews that among the females, 28 became insane under the operation of causes, such as parturition, &c., from which males are exempt. The difference, however, still re-

mains such as to be remarkable,—the more so, as very few males were refused admission, while, in consequence of the crowded state of the female department, all the females were refused that did not belong to the district. The number of patients refused admission was 40, of whom 32 were females, and only 8 males.

Besides these cases of refusal, which appear in the records of the Asylum, not a few applications have been refused, especially for the higher class department, of which no record was kept, as they were made by personal application, and no names given.

The number of patients removed uncured during the year was unusually large, amounting to 95.

The following Table shews the period of their residence in the Asylum :—

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under	2 weeks, . .	0	1	1
"	3 " . .	0	1	1
"	2 months, . .	1	1	2
"	3 " . .	6	1	7
"	4 " . .	4	4	8
"	5 " . .	4	1	5
"	6 " . .	1	1	2
"	9 " . .	3	5	8
"	12 " . .	1	4	5
"	2 years, . .	5	10	15
"	3 " . .	7	3	10
"	4 " . .	5	3	8
"	5 " . .	1	1	2
"	6 " . .	1	0	1
"	7 " . .	1	3	4
"	8 " . .	1	1	2
"	9 " . .	1	1	2
"	10 " . .	1	1	2
"	11 " . .	1	1	2
"	12 " . .	0	2	2
"	13 " . .	0	2	2
"	14 " . .	0	1	1
"	15 " . .	1	0	1
"	16 " . .	0	1	1
"	18 " . .	0	1	1
Total, . .		45	50	95

Of these cases 29 were removed by their friends more or less improved, 6 were transferred to workhouses, and 57 to other Asylums.

Of these 57, 19 were sent to some of the Public Asylums, and 38 to Private Asylums. The transfer of so large a number of patients to other Asylums was principally owing to the rise in the board, which took effect on 1st October, and which was rendered necessary chiefly by the great rise in the cost of provisions. In the week ending 30th September, 25 patients were removed on this account. It was anticipated that the step of raising the board chargeable for the pauper patients, and more particularly raising it to L.30 per annum for those coming from counties beyond the Edinburgh district, would have had the effect of relieving the Asylum, especially the female department, from its over-crowded state. The relief afforded from this cause, however, proved to be of a very transient kind, as the vacancies occasioned were speedily filled by new patients belonging to the district. The female wards are again over-crowded, partly from this cause, and partly from the large preponderance of females over males already referred to as characterising the admissions for the year.

Some of the patients removed had been many years in the Asylum—10 of them upwards of 10 years, one of them 16, and another 18 years resident. They were all, I think, incurable, but many of them were useful and industrious, and left the home in which they had become naturalised with regret.

Of the removals made by friends contrary to advice, one soon afterwards attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and was brought back in a very hopeless condition from the effect of the wound, and soon afterwards died.

One of the removals was the transfer of an old inmate—first of the higher class department, and afterwards, when his means were exhausted, of the pauper department—to the parish of his settlement in England. This case attracted some notice, being commented on in the public press as one of great hardship. The parochial authorities in England refused to admit their liability, and the patient was nearly left in the streets of London, repudiated by all parties, and was, with considerable difficulty and delay, at last placed in a proper Asylum. This adds another illustration to many which I have recorded in former reports, of the necessity for some legal provision for the transfer of English, Irish, and Scottish pauper lunatics to *Asylums* in their respective places of settlement.

The next Table exhibits the ages of those admitted, of those recovered, and of those who died :—

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, .	9	12	21	5	2	7	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30, .	25	38	63	12	22	34	9	2	11
„ 30 „ 40, .	34	35	69	8	13	21	10	3	13
„ 40 „ 50, .	16	29	45	4	18	22	10	5	15
„ 50 „ 60, .	14	21	35	4	5	9	10	7	17
„ 60 „ 70, .	10	12	22	2	1	3	7	5	12
„ 70 „ 80, .	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
„ 80 „ 90, .	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total, . .	108	150	258	35	62	97	46	24	70

This Table illustrates the relative frequency of the disease at different decennial periods of life, the greater curability of the disease in early life, and its increasing rate of mortality with advancing age.

Table IV. shews the form presented by the disease in the patients who were admitted :—

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

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania,	25	29	54
„ Acute,	12	37	49
„ Chronic,	2	4	6
„ Hysterical,	0	1	1
„ Epileptic,	4	3	7
„ Puerperal,	0	5	5
Monomania of Pride,	1	1	2
„ Suspicion,	1	5	6
„ Unseen Agency,	3	3	6
Melancholia,	30	36	66
„ Puerperal,	0	2	2
Dementia,	8	17	25
„ Senile,	2	1	3
„ Epileptic,	2	1	3
Moral Insanity,	1	2	3
Do. in the form of Dipsomania,	3	2	5
Congenital Imbecility,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	13	1	14
Total,	108	150	258

One of the admissions was spontaneously solicited, the patient coming to the Asylum with the warrant for his own admission in his pocket. Another patient brought his warrant, but under very different circumstances. He had been led to believe it was a warrant for his wife's detention, to whom he introduced me, and whose peculiarities he delineated as he handed me, with a wink and nod of caution, what he imagined to be her warrant. It was with some difficulty I could persuade him I had not made a mistake in detaining him, and certainly the deception by which he was tricked into the Asylum, was by no means conducive to his subsequent contentment or cure.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Had attempted Suicide,	12	13	25
Had meditated Suicide,	19	18	37
Total,	31	31	62
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Chronic Mania,	0	1	1
Melancholia,	11	10	21
Puerperal Melancholia,	0	1	1
Dementia,	0	1	1
General Paralysis,	1	0	1
Total,	12	13	25
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania,	3	3	6
„ Acute,	3	2	5
Melancholia,	10	13	23
Monomania of Unseen Agency,	1	0	1
Dipsomania,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	1	0	1
Total,	19	18	37
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Strangulation,	0	4	4
Suspension,	3	1	4
Precipitation,	0	2	2
Cut Throat,	4	3	7
Drowning,	1	2	3
Poisoning,	0	1	1
Starvation,	2	2	4
Shooting,	1	0	1
Beating the Head,	1	0	1
Total,	12	15	27

The preceding Table illustrates the prevalence of the suicidal tendency in those admitted. I am happy to say that, notwithstanding its frequency, no accident from this cause occurred within the Asylum.

The causes by which the disease was induced could not be ascertained in a considerable number of cases, in consequence of the previous history of the patients being unknown.

In 39 instances a hereditary predisposition was acknowledged. It is extraordinary to observe the difficulty of obtaining accurate information on this point when patients are admitted, and the careful attempts made to conceal the existence of the malady in other members or ancestors of the family, and in particular to ignore peculiarities and eccentricities, amounting in many instances to proofs of insanity, or at least of the predisposition to it. In a great many cases, after the patient has been some time in the Asylum, it is sooner or later found out, from the friends who visit, that other and near relatives have been insane, although the fact had been distinctly denied on their admission.

In 62 instances the patients were predisposed by previous attacks of the disease, several of them having had two or more illnesses.

Among the causes enumerated in the Table, the most frequent, as usual, is intemperance, which was the cause ascribed in 23 cases, being 8 per cent. of the entire number admitted, or 11 per cent., deducting the cases in which no cause was known.

The cause next in frequency was, as usual also, domestic affliction, including losses and disappointments in business.

Blows or falls on the head figures in this Table as an unusually frequent cause among the patients of last year.

In two of these cases the form of disease which resulted was General Paralysis. In one case the memory was affected in a very marked degree—the impairment being, as often happens in such cases in their first stage, in reference to proper names, and to a certain extent to nouns in general. In one case, the blow to which the insanity was ascribed had been received many years previous to the development of the insanity, which yet seemed traceable to that cause by the history of the symptoms.

In one case the disease was caused in a father by witnessing his child killed by a railway train.

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

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital,	1	0	1
Hereditary Predisposition, . .	12	27	39
Old Age,	2	1	3
Bad Health,	1	2	3
Intemperance,	17	6	23
Opium Eating,	1	0	1
Excessive Tea Drinking, . . .	0	1	1
Dissipation,	2	0	2
Prostitution,	0	3	3
Secret Vice,	3	0	3
Syphilis,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	1	2
Small Pox,	1	0	1
Acute Rheumatism,	0	1	1
Injury to Head,	9	1	10
Erysipelas of Scalp,	1	0	1
Apoplexy,	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	6	4	10
Menstrual Disturbance,	0	7	7
Change of Life,	0	8	8
Parturition,	0	8	8
Puerperal Hæmorrhage,	0	1	1
Over-lactation,	0	2	2
Abscess of Mamma,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Business, . .	3	2	5
Losses in Business,	2	1	3
Domestic Affliction,	4	12	16
Disappointed Affection,	2	4	6
Anxiety,	6	0	6
Terror,	0	6	6
Over-Study,	2	1	3
Religious Excitement,	4	5	9
Unknown,	28	42	70
Total,	110	148	258

Of these, 19 males and 43 females,—in all 62, had suffered from previous attacks of insanity.

Nine cases were ascribed to religious excitement. They were all at first ascribed to the revival movement; but on making careful inquiry into their histories, it was found that this supposition met with material abatements. Of the females, 4 in number, none had actually attended revival meetings. Two were not even known

to have had their attention specially directed to religious subjects, although their excitement assumed the form of exaltation and raving upon religion. In one of these the cause was traced to disappointed love. The other two certainly had religious subjects pressed upon their attention; the one by being earnestly lectured by her fellow-servant, the cook, who was attending revival meetings; and the other by being led to undertake duties altogether beyond her province and qualifications, in the way of visiting and teaching among the poor people in her neighbourhood. In the latter case, the predisposition to insanity was proved by a transient and slight attack occurring some months previously. In her case the disease assumed the form of Mania.

Of the males, 5 in number, 4 had attended revival meetings, and of the fifth, all that could be learned was, that religion was considered the cause by his friends. Of the 4, one, a young lad had been subject to periodic attacks for sometime previously, in one of which he had attempted to drown himself. A second had been very deeply impressed by the sudden death of his father, and by very severe letters from a relative, previous to his attendance on the meetings. Of the 2 remaining, one was a boy of fifteen years of age, whose education had been entirely neglected, the illegitimate offspring of a prostitute. The other was a farm servant, who had been a regular attendant like the boy on revival meetings. The last mentioned case was the only one in which no predisposing cause was ascertained to exist. In this person, the phenomena assumed all the appearance of religious ecstasy and excitement. He continued incessantly praying and shouting, interrupting his prayers with such ejaculations as these, "Another soul is saved; Sandy Todd is struck, thanks be to God;" and again, in the midst of prayer, "James Taylor is struck down, let him alone, it is the Lord's work," and so on. This man recovered, and when well, presented the appearance of a thoughtful, serious, and well-disposed person.

A review of all the cases ascribed to this cause, along with those occurring during the previous year, leads to the conclusion, that this cause is not more likely to induce insanity than other subjects of general attraction and interest, such as mesmerism and political

excitement, operating upon persons of weak minds, or predisposed, by constitutional peculiarity or previous attacks of mental derangement, to be affected by any of the exciting causes of mental disease.

The following Table shews the form of mental derangement in those discharged:—

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

FORM OF DISEASE.	CURED.			UNCURED.		
	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Mania,	12	22	34	7	11	18
„ Acute,	7	15	22	0	5	5
„ Periodic,	1	0	1	0	2	2
„ Epileptic,	0	1	1	0	0	0
Melancholia,	8	16	24	9	8	17
„ Puerperal,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dementia,	0	2	2	18	19	37
„ Senile,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Monomania of Fear,	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ Pride,	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ Suspicion,	1	2	3	5	1	6
„ Unseen Agency,	1	2	3	1	2	3
Moral Insanity,	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dipsomania,	5	1	6	0	0	0
General Paralysis,	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total,	36	62	98	45	50	95

This Table shews the usual results, the greater curability of Mania, of all those forms of insanity which are characterised by excitement, than of other forms. Next to these are cases of pure Melancholia, dependent, as they most generally are, upon some bodily derangement. The recoveries in cases of Dementia, and patients labouring under distinct and settled delusions or hallucinations, form as usual but a small portion of the cures.

Table VIII. shews the duration of the disease previous to admission, and also the condition as to curability of those admitted. It exhibits also the number of those already discharged cured, which, it will be seen, are mostly those who have been early admitted to Asylum treatment.

Table IX. shews the duration of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE.	INCURABLE.		CURABLE.		ALREADY DIS-MISSED CURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week, .	3	5	10	18	5	7
" 2 " .	2	5	6	23	1	10
" 3 " .	1	0	6	6	3	2
" 1 month, .	2	6	9	15	2	4
" 2 " .	5	7	7	9	0	3
" 3 " .	1	5	7	10	2	4
" 4 " .	1	0	3	1	0	0
" 6 " .	0	2	2	2	1	1
" 9 " .	3	0	3	2	1	0
" 12 " .	7	3	4	2	0	0
" 18 " .	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 2 years, .	5	2	2	3	0	1
" 3 " .	2	6	1	2	0	0
" 4 " .	2	0	1	1	1	1
" 6 " .	1	1	0	0	0	0
" 7 " .	0	3	0	0	0	0
" 9 " .	1	1	0	0	0	0
" 10 " .	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 25 " .	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 28 " .	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 33 " .	1	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital, .	2	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown, .	4	2	2	6	1	3
	45	49	63	101	17	37
Total, .	94		164		54	

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month, . .	0	1	1
" 2 " . .	3	5	8
" 3 " . .	5	12	17
" 4 " . .	3	8	11
" 5 " . .	3	5	8
" 6 " . .	9	4	13
" 7 " . .	2	6	8
" 8 " . .	1	3	4
" 9 " . .	1	5	6
" 10 " . .	0	1	1
" 18 " . .	1	5	6
" 2 years, . .	5	2	7
" 3 " . .	2	1	3
" 4 " . .	1	3	4
" 5 " . .	0	1	1
Total, . .	36	62	98

This Table calls for special comment. Of the patients discharged cured within three months after their admission, 26 in number, six have relapsed, and been sent back to the Asylum within the year. In addition to these, four females, who had been upwards of three months in the Asylum, relapsed, and returned within the year. In other words, of the entire number recovered during last year, one in ten have already relapsed, and been brought back; and of those discharged cured within three months after their admission, one-fourth, or 25 per cent., have already relapsed. That is not all. Of those who made a speedy recovery towards the end of the year, and were discharged, it is more than probable from these results, that several more will soon be sent back perhaps, as too often happens, in a more hopeless condition than when first admitted.

These results might at first sight be supposed to reflect upon my indiscretion; but, in point of fact, it is not so. The great majority, if not the whole of these early removals, have been due to the indiscretion, importunity, and unreasonableness of relatives. In the case of pauper patients, the relatives find out that, if they remove them from the pauper roll, by undertaking to provide for them, they have the power to remove them, and they insist on doing so, believing, contrary to all representation on my part, that they will keep well. In the case of private patients, I have no power in the matter; their friends are convinced, or at least induced by their importunities, to take them out in spite of all risk of a relapse,—the result, in both cases, being too often such as to entail increased expense to Parochial Boards, and increased distress or pecuniary loss to the relatives. I received, during the past year, an intimation from a lawyer that I had no legal right to detain a patient any longer, of whom I ventured to say he was *convalescent*. I was told that his further detention would certainly make him worse, and his agents appealed to the Commissioners in Lunacy to decide the point. I was, fortunately for the patient's interest, able to certify, that I still considered him insane under statutory definition of the disease; and had I not been able to do so, my impression is, that he would have been taken out with the moral cer-

tainty of being sent back within a week or two, under circumstances distressing alike to himself and his friends.

It is to be regretted that so many people seem still to regard an Asylum as a place of safe custody for persons who are actually dangerous, and not an hospital for the treatment and cure of the most distressing of all human maladies.

It is, I think, equally important for the public to know, that the annoyances connected with residence in an Asylum, arising from the seeing and hearing the insane ebullitions and vagaries of other patients, so far from being injurious, have very generally a salutary effect upon the curable patients. They tend to distract them from their own morbid trains of thought, to distrust their own morbid fancies, and although, to a certain extent, annoying, they are not, except in a very few instances, prejudicial.

As the result of nearly fifteen years experience, I may state that I never once had occasion to regret having detained a patient too long, nor was I ever once reproached by a restored patient for having done so. I have in several instances been told by patients themselves, sometime after their removal, that I had discharged them too soon, and that they were not so well as they managed to appear to be at the time of their discharge; and I have had yearly experience of the danger of early removals, such as is afforded by the relapses of such cases during the past year.

The next Table exhibits the causes of death.

The comment upon this Table is contained in the Appendix, in which the morbid appearances are described. The frequency of Phthisis, as an accompaniment of insanity, is illustrated in this Table, nearly one-third of the deaths being due to this cause. General Paralysis had, as usual, its victims in the ratio of cent. per cent.

TABLE X.—*Causes of Death.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis,	12	1	13
Epilepsy,	1	2	3
Apoplexy,	2	2	4
Ramollissement,	1	2	3
Cerebral Effusion,	1	0	1
Paraplegia,	1	0	1
Exhaustion after Mania,	2	1	3
Bronchitis,	1	0	1
Pneumonia,	2	0	2
Phthisis,	12	8	20
Pleurisy,	1	0	1
Morbis Cordis,	1	2	3
Pericarditis,	0	2	2
Epithelioma of Face,	1	0	1
Ulceration of Fauces,	1	0	1
Cancer of Stomach,	1	1	2
Tubercular Peritonitis,	0	1	1
Diarrhoea,	0	1	1
Bright's Disease,	2	0	2
Infiltration of Urine,	1	0	1
Cancer of Uterus,	0	1	1
Gangrene of Axilla,	1	0	1
Pyæmia,	1	0	1
Senile Decay,	0	1	1
Total,	45	25	70

Of the patients who died, not a few succumbed within a very short period after their admission, as will appear from the Table which follows.

It is generally a matter of complaint in Metropolitan Asylums, or those near large towns, that the Bills of Mortality are swelled up by so large a number of patients sent to the Institution only to die. This was peculiarly illustrated in the experience of the past year.

One female died on the sixth, another on the eighth, and another on the tenth day after admission. They were all in a dying condition on their arrival at the Asylum. There were five cases where death occurred within the first fourteen days. One woman was sent from the Royal Infirmary in the last stage of exhaustion, and had to be carried in a blanket to her sleeping-room; she died in 11 days. One of the cases included in the above enumeration was in such a state of exhaustion from the rejection of food, and the reluctance

and the delay of her friends to send her where she could be properly treated, that, in spite of every effort, she sank within six days. A male patient was sent from the Royal Infirmary so prostrated by disease, that he sank in eleven days.

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Six days, . . .	0	1	1
Eight „ . . .	0	1	1
Ten „ . . .	1	0	1
Eleven „ . . .	1	0	1
Thirteen „ . . .	1	0	1
Eighteen „ . . .	2	0	2
Under 1 month, . . .	0	2	2
„ 2 months, . . .	0	2	2
„ 3 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 4 „ . . .	3	1	4
„ 5 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 6 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 7 „ . . .	1	1	2
„ 8 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 9 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 10 „ . . .	4	0	4
„ 11 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 18 „ . . .	5	3	8
„ 2 years, . . .	4	0	4
„ 3 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 4 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 5 „ . . .	1	3	4
„ 6 „ . . .	1	2	3
„ 7 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 8 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 9 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 10 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 13 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 17 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 18 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 46 „ . . .	0	1	1
Total, . . .	45	25	70

The oldest inmate of the Asylum died during the early part of the year. She had been forty-six years resident, and, as far as is known by any of the surviving officers or servants, was demented and absolutely fatuous within a period extending backwards over 20 years. I alluded to her case in my last report, as exhibiting at the commencement of her fatal illness the remarkable feature,

after so long a term of fatuity, of a brief period of restored reason, memory, and intelligence.

It may almost be considered an idle reiteration of the statements contained in my Annual Reports for many years, to enumerate the varied sources of occupation, amusement, and healthy exercise, so liberally afforded to the inmates of the Asylum. These now form so necessary an element in all well-conducted Asylums, and are so generally known, from their beneficial tendencies, to be objects of anxious exertion among Asylum Superintendents, that it seems to be a work of supererogation, and to savour somewhat of self-laudation and puffing, to enter into a detailed account of what every one now knows forms an essential part of the treatment and appliances of all well-regulated Asylums.

The statement of work executed by the patients, and the amount of the produce of our garden and farm, appended to this Report, tell their own tale regarding the industrial performances of the patients. Our monthly periodical, *The Mirror*, contains an account of the weekly amusements, excursions, games, concerts, lectures, which deserve record, and which have been all continued during the past year with unabated vigour and benefit.

I take this opportunity of thanking the many kind friends from Edinburgh who have contributed so kindly to our recreation and instruction. In addition to the contributions of our own staff, we were favoured with lectures of great interest to the inmates by Dr Charles Wilson, Dr W. T. Gairdner, Dr Hodgson and Dr Lowe. The lecture of Dr Lowe, on Entomology, was reciprocated by one delivered at Saughton Hall by Dr Sibbald.

The St. Cecilia Amateur Musical Association very kindly favoured us with a concert, in which the music, although of the highest class, seemed to be fully appreciated by the audience.

Although unexcused by the plea of novelty from recording in detail our weekly amusements, pic-nic parties, dramatic representations, music classes, balls and other recreations, I think it right to report that the Library Club, instituted during the previous year, and which I believe is a novelty in Asylums, continues fully to realise the anticipations of its founders. The communications and discussions afford an excellent source of intellectual excitement and

exercise to those who engage in them, and its weekly meetings are looked forward to with much interest.

The opening of our new Library and Reading-room has been another era in our intellectual progress. The amount of instruction and occupation, and the healthy intellectual influence exercised through its means, can hardly be over-rated.

We have received some very handsome donations of books during the past year. Of these, the largest was one from the Library of the late George Combe, Esq., presented by Robert Cox, Esq.; and another of more than 300 volumes, most of them of a most suitable kind, from Dr Coxe. To these gentlemen we owe a debt of gratitude. These and other donations, with the annual addition made by the Directors, notwithstanding the great tear and wear of books, unavoidable in such an Institution, enables the Library now to present a very imposing appearance, and the liberal supply of periodicals and papers make it a place of much attraction, and of great benefit to many of the inmates.

The account of the school taught by one of the inmates during the past year, from the pen of one of the pupils, which appeared in our monthly chronicle, cannot have failed to interest its readers.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the Officers of the Asylum during the past year, and to the general harmony which has prevailed throughout the Asylum. The Reports of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, which I have had the honour to submit to you, will bear me out in saying, that, making allowances for certain evils inseparable from the incompleteness of the Asylum buildings, and the errors in its original design, the great objects of the Institution have been carried forward with credit and success.

I beg to thank the Directors, with much sincerity, for their kind and cordial support in the superintendence of the Asylum, not for myself alone, but for all acting under my direction.

DAVID SKAE.

Abstract of Provisions, &c., Issued in Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Year 1860.

ARTICLES.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—					FOR QUARTERS ENDING—					TOTAL IN E. D.	lbs. oz.
	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 . . .	794 4	780	809 1	825 1	3203 1	2522	2478	2438	2470	10908	14117 1	Roasting Meat . . .
Boiling Meat . . .	7335	6990	6992	6674	22991	2288	2244	2202	2213 1	8947 1	36938 1	Boiling Meat . . .
Salt Beef . . .	10008	9750	10459	10465	40682	541	45	44 1	..	143 1	143 1	Salt Beef . . .
Houghs . . .	13128	12646	9838	8764	44376	363 1	319	322 1	347	1352 1	42034 1	Houghs . . .
Ox Heads . . .	..	..	1400	1760	3160	..	..	..	..	..	44776	Ox Heads . . .
Necks, . . .	51 8	50 14	80 5	51 8	231 3	116 9	118 14	142 10	40 14	418 15	3160	Necks, . . .
Pork Ham . . .	156	163	174	156	654	..	..	..	..	..	653 2	Pork Ham . . .
Suet . . .	14497	13301	12528	12902	53228	578	532	441	526	2077	654	Suet . . .
Oatmeal . . .	2002	2196	2244	2216	8658	286	265	196	280	1027	55305	Oatmeal . . .
Flour . . .	5460	5400	5530	5625	22015	382	344	326	358	1410	9685	Flour . . .
Barley . . .	2153	1841	2223	2146	8368	280	234	236	266	1016	23425	Barley . . .
Split Pease . . .	669	854	656	970	3149	182	152	130	142	606	9384	Split Pease . . .
Whole Rice . . .	..	..	..	..	..	84	118	110	76	388	3755	Whole Rice . . .
Ground Rice . . .	..	..	..	..	..	112	112	130	62	416	388	Ground Rice . . .
Sago . . .	626	711	697	602	2636	36	26	22	48	132	476	Sago . . .
Arrow Root . . .	292 10	301 1	326 12	350 15	1271 6	189 14	188	187 1	203 10	769	2768	Arrow Root . . .
Tea . . .	1107 10	1083 8	1089 12	1040 1	4321 10	121 4	97 1	100 1	93	412 1	2040 3	Tea . . .
Coffee . . .	3719 4	3570 4	3650 4	3669	14608 12	1211 8	1200 8	1207 1	1300	4919 1	4734 1	Coffee . . .
Raw Sugar . . .	110	108	229 8	110	567 1	181	173	201 1	171 1	935	19528	Raw Sugar . . .
Loaf Sugar . . .	58 1	58 1	58 1	58 1	234	247	247	409 1	253 1	999	1492 1	Loaf Sugar . . .
Fresh Butter . . .	1378	1468 8	1436 1	1160 1	5443 8	720	560 8	622 1	759 1	2662 1	1233	Fresh Butter . . .
Salt Butter . . .	232 1	386 8	388 3	238	1245 3	169	323	361 5	251	1104 5	8106	Salt Butter . . .
Cheese . . .	2898	3126	2320	3696	12040	462	234	368	356	1420	23491	Cheese . . .
Common Salt . . .	72	54	50	36	212	18	18	22	18	76	13460	Common Salt . . .
Mustard . . .	98	76	50	..	224	14	8	6	10	38	288	Mustard . . .
Pepper . . .	63	78	132	143	416	28	21	26	60	135	262	Pepper . . .
Currants . . .	75	99	41	161	376	48	17	28	52	145	551	Currants . . .
Candles . . .	215	280	361	280	1136	15	20	15	5	55	521	Candles . . .
Starch . . .	4924	4062	4540	4154	18280	236	115	89	96	536	1191	Starch . . .
Soda . . .	184 8	175 8	175 1	193	733 1	5	..	..	4 1	9 1	18816	Soda . . .
White Soap . . .	4004	3530	4905	3855 1	16294 1	227 1	190	256 1	202 1	876 1	743	White Soap . . .
Yellow Soap . . .	960	832	832	704	3328	192	128	256	128	704	17171	Yellow Soap . . .
Soft Soap . . .	..	..	..	..	..	77 1	..	..	31 1	109	4032	Soft Soap . . .
Molasses . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	Molasses . . .
Currant Loaves . . .	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	28	28	128	Currant Loaves . . .
Cakes Short Bread . . .	4985	5013	5327	4528	19853	250	2445	2225	34	34	110	Cakes Short Bread . . .
6 lb. Loaves Bread . . .	114000	129000	132750	117700	493450	..	..	..	2325	9496	29349	6 lb. Loaves Bread . . .
6 oz. Loaves Bread . . .	1592 1	1592 1	1610	1683	6478	819	819	828	828	3294	493450	6 oz. Loaves Bread . . .
Sweet Milk, gals. . .	3276	3276	3312	3312	13176	..	..	..	..	..	9772	Sweet Milk, gals. . .
Skimmed Milk, do. . .	312	337	335	305	1289	255	265	304	351	1175	13176	Skimmed Milk, do. . .
Eggs, doz. . .	2898	2898	2898	2898	2898	462	234	368	356	1420	2464	Eggs, doz. . .
Table Salt, packets . . .	72	147	141	55	415	36	23	31	23	113	4342	Table Salt, packets . . .
Vinegar, bottles . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	Vinegar, bottles . . .

ARTICLES.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN E. D.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN W. D.	TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	Mar. 31. June 30. Sept. 30. Dec. 31.					Mar. 31. June 30. Sept. 30. Dec. 31.						
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.		Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.			
Apples,.....	...	...	18	10	28	...	...	9	14	23	51 pecks	Apples.
Artichokes,.....	49	22	...	42	113	...	12	...	...	12	125 gallons	Artichokes, Jer.
Beans, .....	...	...	21	6	27	...	...	268	44	312	339 pecks	Beans.
Beetroot, .....	...	...	220	60	280	26	232	...	...	58	338 dozen	Beetroot.
Brocoli,.....	78	180	...	...	258	...	236	...	...	236	494 dozen	Brocoli.
Brussels Sprouts,...	67	28	...	36	131	18	...	...	12	30	161 gallons	Brussels Sprouts.
Cabbage,	227	229	520	240	1216	...	236	628	523	1387	2613 dozen	Cabbage.
Carrots,	140	97	315	212	764	101	97	376	428	1002	1766 bundles	Carrots.
Cauliflower, .....	...	...	156	115	271	...	...	160	...	160	431 dozen	Cauliflower.
Celery,	63	43	...	...	106	35	...	...	...	35	195 bundles	Celery.
Cress, .....	...	185	76	...	261	...	28	...	...	28	289 bundles	Cress.
Cherries, .....	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36 pints	Cherries.
Currants, .....	...	...	90	...	90	...	...	27	...	27	117 pints	Currants.
Gooseberries, .....	...	...	162	...	162	...	...	205	...	205	367 pints	Gooseberries.
German Greens, ...	185	181	...	...	366	308	322	174	24	828	1094 dozen	German Greens.
Kidney Beans, .....	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	6	14	20	56 gallons	Kidney Beans.
Leeks,	136	340	...	...	476	388	678	...	...	1066	1542 bundles	Leeks.
Lettuce, .....	...	182	174	42	398	...	28	63	...	91	489 dozen	Lettuce.
Onions,	57	85	45	54	241	35	70	620	432	690	931 pecks	Onions.
Ditto, Bundles,.....	...	231	312	359	902	...	165	365	160	1157	2059 bundles	Ditto.
Parsley,	67	247	516	334	1164	...	108	496	320	924	2088 bundles	Parsley.
Parsnip,	129	60	...	187	376	163	50	164	...	377	753 dozen	Parsnip.
Pears, .....	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	14	6	20	45 pecks	Pears.
Pease, .....	...	...	130	145	275	...	...	358	326	684	959 pecks	Pease.
Potatoes,	1278	1134	855	1292	4559	6316	2045	1658	4532	14551	19110 pecks	Potatoes.
Radishes, .....	...	144	135	...	279	...	134	...	...	134	413 bundles	Radishes.
Rhubarb, .....	...	478	148	...	626	...	145	154	...	299	925 bundles	Rhubarb.
Raspberries,.....	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38 pints	Raspberries.
Red Cabbage, .....	...	...	5	5	10	16	...	...	...	16	26 dozen	Red Cabbage.
Red Currants, .....	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	7	...	7	51 pints	Red Currants.
Savoy,	54	113	...	66	233	...	206	...	188	394	627 dozen	Savoy.
Spinach, .....	...	79	47	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126 gallons	Spinach.
Strawberries, .....	...	...	150	...	150	...	90	40	...	130	280 pints	Strawberries.
Turnip,	238	203	530	412	1383	294	264	404	682	1644	3027 dozen	Turnip.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Gardener.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

During the Year ending 31st December, 1860.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making 187 suits clothes, at 6s. 6d.,	.	.	.	60	15	6
„ 266 flannel jackets, at 1s.,	.	.	.	13	6	0
„ 277 pair of drawers, at 1s.,	.	.	.	L.13	17	0
„ 232 stocks, at 5d.,	.	.	.	4	6	0
„ 268 bonnets, at 5d.,	.	.	.	5	11	8
„ 15 Tweed suits, at 15s.,	.	.	.	11	5	0
„ 6 Tweed bonnets, at 1s.,	.	.	.	0	6	0
„ beds for upholsterers, twilting, canvass, &c.,	11	8	4½			
Repairs,	.	.	.	95	19	2
New work and repairs for private individuals,	.	.	.	7	4	10
				L.223 19 6½		

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 158 pair of men's shoes, at 4s.,	.	.	.	L.31	12	0
„ 7 „ „ boots, at 5s.,	.	.	.	1	15	0
„ 187 „ women's shoes, at 2s. 6d.,	.	.	.	23	7	0
„ 15 „ „ boots, at 3s. 6d.,	.	.	.	2	12	6
„ 2 „ men's carpets, at 1s. 3d.,	.	.	.	0	2	6
„ 106 braces, at 3d.,	.	.	.	1	6	6
„ 24 belts, at 2d.,	.	.	.	0	4	0
Repairing 867 pair of shoes,	.	.	.	46	2	2
Making and repairing for private individuals,	.	.	.	1	17	0
				108 18 8		

III. MASONS.

Building, cutting, altering, and repairing, also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement in Western Department,	L.19	5	5
Do. do. in Eastern Department,	6	7	7
Do. do. in miscellaneous buildings,	3	2	1
28 13 1			
Carry forward,	.	.	L.361 11 3½

Brought forward, L.361 11 3½

IV. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Putting in 1397 panes of glass in Western Department,	L.21	10	7	
Do. 318 in Eastern Department,	5	2	7	
Do. in workshops and garden,	0	7	7	
Do. in miscellaneous buildings,	0	12	5	
Plasterer and slater work,	11	0	2	
				38 13 4

V. PRINTERS.

Annual Report for the year 1859,	L.20	5	0	
Monthly Mirror, reprinting back numbers, title, and contents,	15	17	1	
Reports for Commissioners and Committees, memorial, receipts, diet tables, circulars, &c. for Treasurers, list of office-bearers, visitors' cards, ball orders, warrants, regulations, certificates, head attendants' returns, inventories, attendants' passes, bills and cards for theatres, concerts, lectures, library club report, &c., and other sundries, for Western Department,	26	2	6	
				62 4 7

VI. ENGINEERS & BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,	L.99	18	3	
Do. for Eastern Department,	20	0	10	
Do. for workshops and garden,	15	17	11	
Do. for miscellaneous buildings,	5	11	2	
				141 8 2

VII. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,	L.64	12	8	
Do. for Eastern Department,	11	12	2	
Do. for workshops and garden,	1	9	0	
Do. for miscellaneous buildings,	2	10	0	
				80 3 10

VIII. PAINTERS.

Painting and papering in Western Department,	L.45	15	4	
Do. in Eastern Department,	13	8	0	
Do. in miscellaneous buildings,	11	11	6	
				70 14 10

Carry forward, L.754 16 0½

Brought forward, L.754 16 0½

IX. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and seaweed mattresses, pillows, straw pal- liases, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c., also altering, stuffing, twilting and repairing old do., for Wes- tern Department,	L.80 12 3	
Do. for Eastern Department,	21 2 10	
Do. for Dr Skae's cottage,	0 14 3	
Do. for Myreside,	1 9 6	
	<hr/>	103 18 10

X. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up shelves in small store, bookcases in lib- rary, presses, tables, large clothes screens, &c. for laundry, 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 and map frames, ventilators, new doors and standards, covers for cisterns, palings, linings, laying joists and floor- ing, and fitting up room for servants, cornices, window blind rollers, &c., also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, meat hoists, &c., in Western Department,	L.98 1 4	
Do. for Eastern Department,	22 8 6	
Do. for workshops and garden implements,	9 9 3	
Do. miscellaneous buildings,	9 0 2	
Do. amount for coffins,	5 16 0	
	<hr/>	144 15 3
		<hr/>
		L.1003 10 1½

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

MRS JACK, *Matron.*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

3 Gowns.	57 Collars sewed.	1 Purse.
30 Night gowns.	8 Muslin sleeves.	6 Sofa covers.
62 Night caps.	12 Slippers sewed.	8 Chair do.
51 Chemises.	12 Worsted work.	2 Table cloths.
8 Drawers.	6 Knitted cravats.	4 Table napkins.
2 Coloured petticoats.	1 Lace flounce.	1 Window blind.
4 Flannel do.	80 Yards trimming sewed.	8 Comb bags.
8 Pair worsted stockings.	90 Crotchets.	1 Baby dress embroidered
6 Do. cotton do.	2 Collars.	1 Do. made up.
86 Aprons.	112 Quilts hemmed.	2 Antimacassar crotchet.
138 Pocket handkerchiefs.	30 Blankets marked.	2 Berlin cushions sewed.
30 Slip bodices.	21 Towels.	1 Do. banner screen do.
12 Habit shirts.	307 Dusters hemmed.	1 Do. sofa blanket knit.

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

1 Gown.	1 Polka.	118 Habit shirts.
80 Night gowns.	58 Flannel petticoats.	20 Collars.
91 Night caps.	1414 Pair worsted stockings	615 Shirts.
99 Chemises.	130 Do. cotton do.	155 Blankets.
23 Drawers.	52 Aprons.	403 Pillow slips.
30 White petticoats.	20 Slip bodices.	14 Table cloths.
54 Coloured do.	32 Stays.	1 Toilet cover.
9 Flannel underdresses.		

JANET BROWN, *Matron*.ABSTRACT, &c., VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1860.

1. Provisions, groceries, and stimulants,	L.472	8	1
2. House Furnishings—Consisting of china, crockery, crystal, 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, and mats,	167	17	
3. Male Clothing, &c.—Consisting of plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting, twill, blue cloth, canvass, packsheet, corduroy, shirting, brace and boot web, hose, tweeds, plaiding, drawers, jackets, striped shirts, night caps, pocket handkerchiefs, cloth jackets, vests, corduroy trowsers, shoes, with shoemakers and tailor's stock,	358	3	
4. Female Clothing, &c.—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.,	148	16	
5. Ironmongery, tin goods, blacksmiths, carpenters, glaziers, plumbers, masons, printers, upholsterers, and painter's stock,	209	9	
6. Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	161	10	
7. Five stacks of wheat and two of barley,	125	0	
	£1,643	5	

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent*.

APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1860.

The number of deaths which occurred during the year were 70, and in 42 of these the pathological appearances observed in the Brain have been recorded. The lesions will be found in the following abstract, arranged in a statistical form.

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

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Mania,	5	Brought forward,	28
Acute Mania,	2	Melancholia,	3
Epileptic Mania,	1	Monomania of Pride,	1
Dementia,	18	General Paralysis,	10
Epileptic Dementia,	2		—
Carry forward,	28	Total,	42

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Apoplexy,	1	Brought forward,	33
Cerebral Softening,	3	Cirrhosis of the Liver,	1
General Paralysis,	10	Bright's Disease,	1
Epilepsy,	1	Cancer of the Uterus,	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	12	Epithelioma,	1
Bronchitis,	1	Gangrenous Ulceration in Axilla,	1
Chronic Pleurisy,	1	Pyæmia,	1
Disease of the Heart,	3	Scrofula,	1
Cancer of the Stomach,	1	Maniacal Exhaustion,	2
Carry forward,	33	Total,	42

The Calvarium was of unusual thickness in 1 case of Mania.

The Calvarium was thinner than usual in 2 cases of Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Arachnoid was Opaque and thickened in 2 cases of Mania, 1 of Melancholia, 4 of Dementia, 1 of Epileptic Dementia, 1 of Epileptic Mania, and in all the cases of General Paralysis.

The Contiguous Surfaces of the Arachnoid were adherent in 1 case of General Paralysis.

The Arachnoid was adherent to the Cortical Substance in 7 cases of General Paralysis.

Fluid Subarachnoid Effusion existed in 2 cases of Mania, 5 of Dementia, and 2 of General Paralysis.

Gelatinous Subarachnoid Effusion existed in 1 case of Melancholia, 1 of Dementia, and 3 of General Paralysis.

A considerable quantity of Yellow Fluid was found in the Arachnoid Sac in 1 case of Acute Mania.

The Ventricles were dilated with Serum in 3 cases of Dementia, 1 of Epileptic Mania, and 6 of General Paralysis.

A Granular appearance of the Lining Membrane of the Ventricles was seen in 5 cases of General Paralysis.

The White Substance was unusually pale in 1 case of Monomania, 3 of Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

There was General Hyperæmia of the Brain in 2 cases of Acute Mania, 1 of Epileptic Mania, and 1 of General Paralysis.

There was unusual paleness of the Grey Matter in 1 case of Monomania, and 3 of Dementia.

The Brain was generally softer than usual in 1 case of General Paralysis.

The White Substance was of a putty-like consistence in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Dementia, and 4 of General Paralysis.

The Cortical Substance was of a violaceous hue in 1 case of Mania, 1 of Epileptic Mania, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Cortical Substance was atrophied in 1 case of Melancholia, and 4 of Dementia.

There was partial softening of the Grey Substance in 1 case of Mania, and 4 of Dementia.

There was partial softening of the White Substance in 1 case of Mania, and 3 of Dementia.

The Septum Lucidum, and the rest of the White Substance, was unusually tough in 3 cases of General Paralysis.

Large transparent Cysts were found in the neighbourhood of the Longitudinal Fissure in 1 case of Mania.

A Cyst about the size of a pea was found in the Pons Varolii in 1 case of Dementia.

In one case of Mania, the left optic thalamus, corpus striatum, and middle lobe of the same side, were much softened throughout. Microscopic examination shewed that the softening depended on simple degeneration of the tissue, accompanied with a fatty condi-

tion of the vessels, but without shewing any signs of inflammation. The patient had received a severe injury of the head previous to the commencement of his insanity.

In one case of Epileptic Dementia there was great softening of the tissue about the junction of the left *crus cerebri* with the optic thalamus of the same side.

In one case of Dementia, accompanied with periodical excitement, there was found a large apoplectic clot, which had torn up the substance of the right hemisphere to a great extent, and filled the lateral ventricles. Traces of old inflammatory softening were found round the margins of the clot.

Among the cases in which no important lesion was discovered in the Brain, the following pathological conditions existed in the other organs:—

In two cases of Mania, one shewed far advanced tubercular disease of the lungs, and the liver was very much enlarged and waxy; the other exhibited hypertrophy of the heart, cystic disease of the kidneys, and also a waxy condition of the liver.

In eight cases of Dementia, one had advanced Bright's Disease of the kidney, and severe extensive tubercular disease of the lungs. Four of the latter, however, shewed distinct atrophy of the cortical substance of the Brain, and constituted all in which that lesion was distinctly discovered.

One who had suffered from Epileptic Dementia exhibited no morbid appearance, except tubercular disease of the lungs.

In one case of Melancholia there was cancer of the stomach, and small patches of a similar nature at several parts of the mucous surface. In another case of Melancholia there was hypertrophy of the heart, with adherent pericardium.

In the case of Monomania of Pride, there was fatty liver and kidneys, and a cancerous tumour of the uterus.

The annexed Table shews the weights of the different organs, and the immediate causes of death, in 38 of the cases examined.

Table of Weights of Organs, and Causes of Death.

MALES.															FEMALES.														
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.											
32	Mania,	.	.	.	Phthisis,	.	.	59	6½	8	25½	37	111	5½	6½	7	5½	4											
60	Do.	.	.	.	Bronchitis,	.	.	50	5½	11	24	26	49	5	4	4	4	4											
40	Epileptic Mania,	.	.	.	Chronic Pleurisy,	.	.	49	5½	8	6	30	47	4	5½	5	5	6											
38	Dementia,	.	.	.	Bright's Disease,	.	.	53	5½	9	35	29	58	5	6	6½	6½	9											
31	Do.	.	.	.	Phthisis,	.	.	45	5	7	39	26	50	3	5	5	5	9											
68	Do.	.	.	.	Yellow Softening of Brain,	.	.	47	6	12	21	12	51½	2	3	5	5	10											
53	Do.	.	.	.	Phthisis,	.	.	46½	6½	8	14½	12½	41	7	8	4½	4½	8											
29	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	58	8	9½	31½	17½	80	8	6	4½	4½	6											
30	Do.	.	.	.	Yellow Softening of Brain,	.	.	50	7	8	16	14	36½	6	6	4½	4½	6											
25	Do.	.	.	.	Phthisis,	.	.	52	7	8½	30½	30	50	6	6	5	5	8											
35	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	51½	7½	8	40½	44	68½	16½	16½	4	4	6											
27	Do.	.	.	.	Yellow Softening of Brain,	.	.	48	6	6½	17	10	42½	..	4	5	5	6											
51	Do.	.	.	.	Epithelioma,	.	.	51	6½	14	28	28	59	4	4	5	5	7											
66	Epileptic Dementia,	.	.	.	Slothing ulcer of Axilla,	.	.	42½	7½	13	3½	16	73	9	9	6½	5½	6											
57	Melancholia,	.	.	.	Pyæmia,	.	.	48½	7	12	40	48	..	3	3	4	4	6											
44	Do.	.	.	.	Cancer of Stomach & cesophagus,	.	.	51	7	11	23	29	31½	3	3	8	8	8											
60	General Paralysis,	.	.	.	General Paralysis,	.	.	55	7	10	23	40	67	4	4	4½	5½	8											
55	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	53½	6½	7	25	27	49	3½	4	5	5	11											
41	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	42½	6	12	20	13½	47½	3	3½	5	5	9											
40	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	46	6½	18	24	28	64	7½	6	6	6	10											
41	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	46½	6½	7	18½	15	45	3	3	3½	3	2											
58	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	46½	6	12½	24	14½	..	2½	2½	4½	4½	8											
46	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	42½	6	15½	22	20	59	2	2	6½	6½	5											
53	Do.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	51	7	11	23	29	31½	3	3	8	8	7											
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