

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane : For the year ending 31st December 1861.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1861.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ASYLUM PRESS.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASTHM

ANNUAL REPORT

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1862.

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.	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.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Dean of Guild of the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (<i>ex off.</i>)	James Pears, Esq.
Bailie Johnston.	Wm. Brown, Esq.
Professor Balfour.	Rev. Geo. Smith, D.D.
John Drybrough, Esq.	David Dickson, Esq.
Dr Andrew Wood.	Christopher Douglas, Esq.
G. A. M'Laren, Esq.	George Cairns, Esq.
J. Scott Moncrieff, Esq.	Bailie Auchie.
Major Petley.	

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 CLOUSTON, DR YELLOWLEES, and DR FRANK SKAE, *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 INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREEDING OF CATTLE
THE REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREEDING OF CATTLE
IN THE YEAR 1871
LONDON: PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.
1872



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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 24th February, 1862.*

The Managers of the Asylum have now to discharge the obligation imposed upon them by the Statute, of submitting to the Corporation an account of their proceedings in the execution of their office during the past year.

The average daily number of Patients in all departments of the Institution, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, was 684, being an increase of thirteen over the average number under treatment during the preceding year.

It may be observed, that this increase is confined to the male side of the west or pauper department of the Institution, to which the observations of the Commissioner in Lunacy, regarding the evils of over-crowding, quoted in the Report of the Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1860, do not apply.

The amount of the Ordinary Income during the past year has been.....£22,334 16 10½
And the Ordinary Expenditure, including the Statutory Instalment to the Sinking Fund,..... 21,655 9 5

Leaving a Surplus Revenue of,..... £679 7 5½

This surplus has been more than absorbed in paying the Architect's fees and other extraordinary expenses connected with

the additions made to the Asylum in 1855 and the following years, which the Managers, from want of funds, have not, until lately, been able to liquidate.

The Stock and Furnishings on hand are also of considerably greater value than at 31st December, 1860.

During the past year the Managers have made it their endeavour, to the full extent of the means at their disposal, to introduce such improvements into the internal structure and arrangements of the Institution, as have from time to time been recommended by the Lunacy Commissioners.

The most important of these changes have been the fitting up of the passages in the Female Separate Building, as day-rooms for the Patients, so as to reduce the number in each apartment—the supplying the whole Patients in the Pauper Wards with knives and forks at their meals, so as to add to their cleanliness and comfort—the construction of an additional steam cooking boiler, with the view of introducing greater variety into the dietary of the Pauper class of Patients—and the formation of a connection between the convalescent gallery in the male wing of the West House, and the adjoining Billiard Room and Library. The Managers regret that the state of their finances has prevented them from carrying into effect the various other improvements which have been recommended by the Commissioners.

The Managers having frequently, during past years, had their attention directed to the very insufficient accommodation provided for the Resident Physician, resolved last summer, after mature consideration, to supply him with a new and more suitable dwelling-house. The site selected for the building was the garden ground behind the Tipperlinn village; and it has been considered desirable, at the same time, to form a new access to the Asylum from that point. With this view, the old houses in the village will be removed, and a commodious Porter's Lodge, with suitable gates and walls, will be erected. The Managers do not expect that these extensive works can be executed at an expense of less than £3000, to meet which, they have arranged a loan from the Charity Committee, on the security of the Tipperlinn subjects, the value of which will be greatly enhanced by the contemplated operations.

The Charity Committee have been enabled to make the necessary advance, in a great measure, through the liberality of the late Lady Murray, on whose lamented decease they received a legacy of £1000, free of legacy-duty. The Managers take this opportunity of recording their gratitude for this munificent bequest, as well as their respect for the memory of the deceased donor.

The rates of board have frequently, during the past year, occupied the attention of the Managers; and with every wish that these should be made as low as possible, they regret that, looking to the continued high state of the markets, and the numerous obligations upon the Corporation, they cannot recommend that any deduction should be made upon the existing rates.

No progress has been made during the past year in the negotiations with the Metropolitan Lunacy District Board. At the last conference, which took place between delegates from the two Boards, the representatives of the Asylum expressed their belief, that on other Lunacy Districts being provided with Asylums, the Asylum at Morningside would be sufficient fully to meet the wants of the Metropolitan District. In the meantime, the proportion of Pauper Patients sent from the Metropolitan District continues to increase, as the numbers from other Districts diminish.

Along with the Accounts of the Treasurers, there are submitted the Accounts and Report of the Charity Committee, and Resident Physician.

(Signed) JAMES BLACKADDER.

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

The Committee appointed under the Act of Parliament incorporating the Asylum, to administer the Charitable Department of the Institution, have to report that the number of Patients during the year ending 31st December, 1861, whose boards have been to a greater or lesser extent defrayed by the Committee, has on the average amounted to 14, involving an expenditure of £162 12s. 2d. The Accounts of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Charity Fund are herewith submitted to the Managers, from which it will appear that the present amount of these funds is £6846 0s. 3d., including the munificent bequest of £1000 from the late Lady Murray. The Committee have agreed to lend the Managers the sum of £2400 of their uninvested funds.

(Signed) GEO. SMITH.

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURERS' ACCOUNT
 FOR THE YEAR 1861.

I. CHARGE.

1. Arrears of Board given up in last Account, less irrecoverable	
Arrears, L.113 3s. 8d.,	L.185 7 5
2. Patients' Boards,	21,732 4 1
3. Furnishings made to Patients, &c.,	121 0 11½
4. Produce sold,	481 11 10
5. Loans renewed,	1,600 0 0
6. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December, 1861,	2,895 19 0½
Amount of Charge,	L.27,016 3 4

II. DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December, 1860,	L.2,647 9 1
II. Ordinary Expenditure.	
1. Annual Disbursements for the Institution—	
(1.) Provisions,	L.9,814 10 9½
(2.) Repairs and Furnishings, including Grounds,	5,275 10 10½
(3.) Public and Parochial Burdens,	198 2 5
(4.) Interests,	1,237 12 7
(5.) Feu-duties,	390 2 0
(6.) Insurance against Fire,	29 9 10
(7.) Miscellaneous Payments,	216 16 5½
.	17,162 4 11½
Carry forward,	L.19,809 14 0½ L.27,016 3 4

	Amount of Charge brought forward, L.27,016 3 4		
II. DISCHARGE— <i>Continued.</i>	Brought forward, L19,809 14 0½		
Salaries, &c :—			
1. Resident Physician, .	L.610	0	0
2. Assistant ditto, .	80	0	0
3. Second Assistant ditto,	59	11	6
4. Third Assistant ditto,	20	0	0
5. Matrons,	110	0	0
6. Chaplain,	60	0	0
7. House Superintendent,	115	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.,	2,144	15	6½
12. Retiring allowance to Mr Lorimer, late Chaplain,	20	0	0
			<u>3,761 17 0½</u>
III. Expense of New Buildings,	1,260	0	0
IV. Arrears of Boards outstanding,	134	12	3
V. Bonds paid up,	2,050	0	0
	Amount of Discharge,		<u>L.27,016 3 4</u>

A B S T R A C T

OF THE ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

I. INCOME.

1. Boards,	L.21,732	4	1
2. Furnishings to Patients, &c.,	121	0	11½
3. Produce,	481	11	10
			<u>L.22,334 16 10½</u>
Amount of Income,			

II. EXPENDITURE.

I. Ordinary—

1. Disbursements and Annual Payments, exclusive of interest,	L.15,924	12	4½
2. Salaries,	3,761	17	0½
3. Instalment to Sinking Fund,	1,806	0	0
4. Interest on Unsecured Debt,	163	0	0
			<u>21,655 9 5</u>

Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure, L.679 7 5½

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

I. DEBTS.

1. Amount of Debts on Bonds and Dispositions in Security,	L.26,918	0	11
2. Additional sum borrowed on Promissory Note of Treasurers,	400	0	0
3. Accounts for the Quarter ended,	3,626	6	5½
4. Outstanding Accounts, and proportion of current Feuduty, Interest, Taxes, &c., say	350	0	0
5. Balance due to Treasurers,	2,895	19	0½
	<u>L34,190</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

II. ASSETS.

1. Arrears of Boards, as before,	L.134	12	3
2. Provisions and Stock on hand,	2,005	15	0½
	<u>2,140</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3½</u>
Deficiency,	<u>L.32,049</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1½</u>

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURERS' INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

I. CHARGE.

1. Balance due by Treasurers at 31st December, 1860, per last Account,	L.1491 1 2
2. Legacy received from the Trustees of the late Lady Murray,	1000 0 0
3. Interests,	217 11 3
Amount of Charge,	L.2708 12 5

II. DISCHARGE.

Sum paid to account of Patients' Boards,	L.162 12 2
Balance in Treasurers' hands at 31st December, 1861,	L.2546 0 3

STATE OF FUNDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

I. Loan to Managers of Royal Edinburgh Asylum,	L.3300 0 0
II. Do. to Caledonian Railway Company,	1000 0 0
III. Balance in Treasurers' hands, as above,	2546 0 3
Amount of Funds,	L.6846 0 3

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of Contributors, held on the
24th day of February, 1862.*

In presenting my Sixteenth Annual Report to the Directors of this Institution, it affords me sincere pleasure to commence with the conviction that the retrospect I am about to make will show that the past year has been one of progress and success.

The average number of Patients resident in the Asylum amounted to 682, and the total number under treatment during the year reached the large amount of 909. It must be gratifying to you to learn, that in so large a population the general health of the community was good, that the mortality was less than the average of previous years, and that among so great a number of individuals, labouring under every form of insanity, no accident or calamity occurred to mar the general tranquillity of the establishment.

Table I. gives the general results for the year.

It appears, from this statement, that 241 patients were admitted during the past year, that 79 were discharged cured, 86 were removed more or less relieved, and 65 died.

The recoveries were in the ratio of 32·77 per cent. to the admissions, and the mortality in the ratio of 7·1 per cent. to the total number under treatment.

Of these results it may be remarked, that the recoveries are somewhat below the average of previous years, although consider-

ably above the average of the Asylums throughout the country taken collectively. The average number of recoveries tends annually to diminish in all large Asylums where chronic and incurable patients accumulate, to the exclusion of recent and curable ones.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates at the close of 1860,	337	331	668
Admitted during the year 1861, . . .	120	121	241
Total number under treatment, . . .	457	452	909
Discharged, $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 76 & 89 & = 165. \end{matrix}$			
Of whom were Cured, $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 39 & 40 & = 79 \end{matrix}$			
... .. Uncured, $\begin{matrix} 37 & 49 & = 86 \end{matrix}$			
Deaths, $\begin{matrix} 37 & 28 & = 65 \end{matrix}$			
	113	117	230
Total number at the close of 1861, .	344	335	679
Average number daily resident during the year 1861.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	
$340 \frac{323}{365}$	$341 \frac{12}{365}$	$681 \frac{340}{365}$ say 682.	

The mortality, notwithstanding the number of cases which arrived at the Institution, as we shall see, in a dying or hopeless state, was below the average of past years, and indicates a very fair amount of general health in the community. Whether this may be in part attributed to an improvement effected in the dietary of the Western Department during the year, it would perhaps be premature to assert; but I may remark, in passing, that this improvement was a source of general gratification to the inmates, while it added almost nothing to the annual expenditure. Further improvements are in contemplation, which I feel assured will greatly conduce to the health and contentment of the inmates, without any material change in our expenditure.

The number of patients admitted into the Asylum since its foundation now amounts to 5104, of whom 2052 have been discharged recovered. The total recoveries are consequently in the ratio of 40.2 per cent. to the admissions, or of 46.4 per cent., deducting those who still remain under treatment.

The number of patients refused admission during the year was 54, of whom 27 were private and 27 pauper patients, and 25 of each class were females.

Several patients applied spontaneously for admission, among whom was a female who had been an inmate about ten years ago, and who came to me telling me frankly all her delusions, and expressing her own belief that it would be necessary for her to be re-admitted.

I have more than once, in these Reports, referred to the unnecessary restraint and force used in bringing patients to the Asylum. I regret to say that such practices have not materially abated, many of the patients from a distance having been brought in bound in a manner not at all required either for their own safety, or that of their conductors. One man, *e. g.*, labouring under General Paralysis, and who was biddable and facile, was brought from the north of Scotland in the custody of two powerful men, with his hands strapped behind his back, while another strap fastened to the collar of his coat behind was tied to the strap which bound his arms. On his wrists were deep marks of handcuffs, and the little finger of his left hand was gangrenous, owing, apparently, to the pressure of the handcuffs. His conductors appeared to pride themselves on removing the handcuffs when they received him, and substituting what they regarded as the more humane restraint of the leather straps, in which he was brought. One man, with ordinary tact, could have conducted this patient from John o' Groat's House to Land's End without any restraint at all; yet such is the result of the ignorance and superstitious fear with which insanity is regarded in the more remote parts of the country. It led to the unnecessary expense of two men travelling with this patient in place of one only, and the unnecessary cruelty of these two relieving themselves of all trouble in tending him, by rendering him helpless by means of leather straps.

The number of patients removed during the past year uncured was 86. The period of their residence in the Asylum is shown in the following Table:—

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 2 weeks, . . .	1	1	2
" 3 " . . .	2	2	4
" 1 month, . . .	0	1	1
" 2 " . . .	1	2	3
" 3 " . . .	0	2	2
" 4 " . . .	2	3	5
" 5 " . . .	0	1	1
" 6 " . . .	4	1	5
" 7 " . . .	2	4	6
" 8 " . . .	0	2	2
" 9 " . . .	3	1	4
" 10 " . . .	2	1	3
" 11 " . . .	0	3	3
" 12 " . . .	1	2	3
" 18 " . . .	3	10	13
" 2 years, . . .	1	0	1
" 3 " . . .	2	2	4
" 4 " . . .	6	3	9
" 5 " . . .	2	1	3
" 6 " . . .	1	3	4
" 7 " . . .	0	1	1
" 8 " . . .	1	1	2
" 9 " . . .	1	1	2
" 10 " . . .	1	0	1
" 17 " . . .	0	1	1
" 19 " . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	37	49	86

Six of these removals were transfers to Public Asylums, 16 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poor-houses, and 16 were transferred to Private Asylums, in consequence of the lower rates of board charged at these houses. Some of the inmates so transferred had been many years inmates of the Asylum, so many as 12 having been from 10 to 18 years resident here, and some of them left with great reluctance and regret.

Forty-three of those removed uncured were taken away by their friends, who in many instances were persuaded by the importunity of the patients to take them out, contrary to advice. Others again were removed against their own wishes. One lady positively refused to leave the Institution, and when a second attempt was subsequently made for her removal, it was only the threat that she would be carried out by the attendants, that induced her to leave.

Not a few of those so removed were brought back. One was sent back within *two* days from the Police-office, where she had been removed, after nearly killing her mother, to whose foolish affection she was indebted for her liberation. Three committed suicide soon after their removal from the Asylum.

The next Table exhibits the *ages* of those admitted, of those who were discharged, 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	8	17	4	5	9	1	0	1
„ 20 „ 30, .	35	33	68	10	15	25	9	7	16
„ 30 „ 40, .	35	27	62	11	10	21	13	9	22
„ 40 „ 50, .	19	29	48	3	6	9	7	2	9
„ 50 „ 60, .	12	13	25	7	4	11	2	5	7
„ 60 „ 70, .	7	10	17	3	0	3	2	4	6
„ 70 „ 80, .	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
„ 80 „ 90, .	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total, . .	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	28	65

This Table affords the usual illustration of the curability of insanity in early and middle life, compared with the results at a more advanced age.

Seventeen of the patients were under 20 years of age, and of these more than half have recovered. One boy was only 12 years old, and exhibited, in a very marked form, a variety of moral insanity not unfrequently developed about that period of life, characterised by great delight in acts of mischief and cruelty. He was destructive in his habits, and even dangerous; very fond of killing animals of any kind, or of throwing children down stairs, or otherwise injuring them.

In the fourth Table, which follows, the form of insanity under which the patients laboured on their admission is tabulated:—

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

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania,	47	33	80
" Acute,	16	22	38
" Chronic,	1	0	1
" Periodic,	0	1	1
" Hysterical,	0	1	1
" Puerperal,	0	6	6
" Epileptic,	4	8	12
Melancholia,	15	28	43
" Puerperal,	0	4	4
Dementia,	9	7	16
Monomania of Fear,	0	3	3
" Pride,	0	1	1
" Suspicion,	2	2	4
" Unseen Agency,	0	1	1
Moral Insanity,	0	2	2
Do. in the form of Dipsomania,	3	2	5
Congenital Imbecility,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	22	0	22
Total,	120	121	241

The results exhibited in this Table do not differ so materially from those of previous years as to call for any special comment.

Six females were admitted labouring under puerperal mania. All of these cases, as will be seen from a subsequent Table (see Table VII.), recovered. Five of them were, to all appearance, in a very hopeless typhoid state on admission,—a fact which I am inclined to trace to the fear on the part of many medical men to administer stimulants in such cases, if there is the slightest indication of febrile action. They improved rapidly under the liberal use of wine and nourishing diet.

In one of these cases (the worst of the six) the Sheriff at first refused to grant a warrant, on the ground that she ought to have been tried longer at home, it being a puerperal case!

The following Table illustrates the frequency of the suicidal tendency in the insane, and the relative number of the modes in which it was attempted:—

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Had attempted Suicide,	10	20	30
Had meditated Suicide,	17	13	30
Total,	27	33	60
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Acute Mania,	1	3	4
Mania,	2	4	6
Melancholia,	6	12	18
Dipsomania,	1	0	1
Moral Insanity,	0	1	1
Total,	10	20	30
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Acute Mania,	1	0	1
Mania,	2	5	7
Melancholia,	9	8	17
Dementia,	1	0	1
Dipsomania,	2	0	2
General Paralysis,	2	0	2
Total,	17	13	30
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Strangulation,	0	9	9
Suspension,	2	1	3
Precipitation,	2	3	5
Cut Throat,	4	4	8
Drowning,	2	1	3
Poisoning,	0	2	2
Starvation,	4	3	7
Burning,	0	1	1
Total,	14	24	38

In one of these cases the suicidal impulse was so strong and constant, as to require the unremitting vigilance of an attendant specially set apart for that purpose, to prevent her attempts to put an end to her life. She became insane from suckling her child too long while she was in weak bodily health, and suffering from domestic unhappiness. Before admission, she had attempted to strangle herself, and to knock her head against the wall. After she came into the house, she seemed ever on the alert for some means of self-destruction. The cords which she had secretly taken out of her

petticoat, her garters and boot-laces, and strips of her dress which she tore off for the purpose, were all employed to strangle herself when the attendant's eye was off her for a minute. At night she lay and watched the attendant, and would try to effect her purpose when she imagined she was asleep. After various sedatives had been tried in vain to procure sleep, and the anxiety and sleeplessness was beginning to wear out the attendant, the polka was put on her every night, before going to bed, with most satisfactory results. When she saw there was no chance of effecting her purpose, she slept quietly. Again and again she was tried without it, but she never slept when she thus had the slightest opportunity of obeying her morbid impulse. This was one of the few cases where restraint not only gave additional safety, but was positively beneficial.

In one female the homicidal impulse manifested itself so strongly as to render her an object of great apprehension to the other patients, and even to the attendants. She believed herself to be God's messenger to mankind, and commissioned to warn all in authority "against the wrath to come." She wrote innumerable letters to the heads of many of the public departments, and to her relations, with the words "Mene, Mene, Tekel," written in large characters on the back, and with the postage stamp on the other side in the centre, which position she declared was of such vast importance, that all the denunciations and threatenings in Scripture would fall on him who reversed it. She fasted and prayed, and wandered about at night, muttering that she "must have a sacrifice," and the blood of some one, even of her own children, rather than not execute her Divine commission. She once attempted to choke one of her sons when he was visiting her, and made repeated attempts on the lives of the attendants and her fellow-patients. She was a strong masculine woman, of more than ordinary intelligence and determination, and at times broke out into the most fearful states of excitement, calling on God "now to make bare thine arm," at the pitch of her very strong voice, assuming at the same time a devotional attitude, while her rigid muscles, bloodshot eyes, swollen and distorted features, demonstrated the intensity of her mental emotion. It was impossible not to be impressed with a kind of awe when she was in that state. It took all the efforts of five or six

female attendants to restrain her violence at times. No wonder such cases as hers were regarded either as inspired, or possessed with devils, in former times.

Her periods of excitement were always preceded by marked derangement of the bodily health. In the intervals she was a most obliging, quiet, industrious patient, fond of her children, and much liked by her fellow-patients. It was only when excited that her delusions came out, although, doubtless, she still retained them. Hearing any profane language, or observing any unbecoming levity or impropriety of conduct on the part of others, was more likely than anything else to excite her, even when she was comparatively quiet.

The causes of the attacks are tabulated in the next Table:—

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

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Hereditary Predisposition,	12	22	34
Congenital,	3	0	3
Previous Attack,	35	42	77
Anxiety,	5	2	7
Terror,	0	4	4
Disappointed Affection,	1	4	5
Love,	1	0	1
Remorse,	2	0	2
Over-work,	4	0	4
Reverses of Fortune,	0	1	1
Domestic Disagreements,	2	3	5
Religious Excitement,	8	5	13
Over-study,	4	0	4
Intemperance,	10	8	18
Quarrel,	1	0	1
Domestic Affliction,	5	7	12
Disappointments in Business,	3	1	4
Destitution,	2	2	4
Prostitution,	0	1	1
Derangement of Female Health,	0	8	8
Change of Life,	0	1	1
Child-bearing,	0	11	11
Secret Vice,	2	0	2
Sun-stroke,	4	0	4
Injury to Head,	4	0	4
Hydrocephalus in Early Life,	1	1	2
Old Age,	2	0	2
Bodily Ailment,	5	5	10
Epilepsy,	5	8	13
Unknown,	28	15	43
Total,	149	151	300

The number of cases, 77, in which there had been previous attacks, shows the extreme frequency of relapses.

Intemperance figures as the most frequent exciting cause of insanity. It has always done so in the Reports of this Asylum, but with diminishing frequency every year, being the ascribed cause in only 7 per cent. of the cases admitted last year, while it was the cause assigned in from 20 to 25 per cent. of the cases ten years ago.

Religious excitement was a frequent cause during the past year, and in several of the cases it was ascribed to attendance on revival meetings.

Domestic affliction is the cause next in order in point of frequency.

The remainder of the Table requires no comment, presenting, as it does, little to distinguish it from those of each preceding year, namely, the same sad record of the number of those whose minds succumb to the over-taxed brain, and to the griefs, anxieties, disappointments, and terrors which are common in all civilized communities.

The facility with which relapses may be engendered, was illustrated in one case, where the subject of it, formerly an inmate of the Asylum, was supposed to have relapsed in consequence of the sympathetic influence occasioned by his witnessing, during his agricultural pursuits on the side of the Pentland Hills, a pic-nic party from the Institution enjoying themselves at their wonted sports. In another case the insanity was ascribed to terror caused in a lady, by her getting out of a railway-train at the wrong station, and having, at some risk, to jump in again while the train was in motion.

A slighter cause even than this may be sufficient to develop insanity, if we can trust the account given of another case admitted, in which the worry, pain, and irritation, occasioned by a straw having been forced under the finger-nail, produced the mental derangement.

In another case the insanity was ascribed to some clinical remarks made in the Hospital to the surrounding students, upon the disease under which the female laboured, in her presence, which she interpreted as implying that her case was hopeless.

Table VII. shows the form of insanity under which the patients laboured who were discharged, both the cured and the uncured; and

it illustrates, as usual, the greater curability of the more acute or violent forms of insanity :—

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

FORM OF DISEASE.	CURED.			UNCURED.		
	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Mania,	13	12	25	7	5	12
„ Acute,	16	11	27	3	5	8
„ Chronic,	0	0	0	1	3	4
„ Hysterical,	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ Puerperal,	0	5	5	0	3	3
„ Epileptic,	0	1	1	0	0	0
Melancholia,	8	8	16	1	10	11
„ Puerperal,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dementia,	0	0	0	13	14	27
Monomania of Fear,	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ Pride,	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ Suspicion,	1	0	1	1	1	2
„ Unseen Agency,	1	0	1	0	2	2
Moral Insanity,	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dipsomania,	0	2	2	0	1	1
Hypochondriasis,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Congenital Imbecility,	0	0	0	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total,	39	40	79	37	49	86

The duration of residence in the Asylum of those who recovered is detailed in the next Table.

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 2 months,	2	5	7
„ 3 „	8	2	10
„ 4 „	5	6	11
„ 5 „	3	4	7
„ 6 „	6	4	10
„ 7 „	8	5	13
„ 8 „	2	5	7
„ 9 „	1	1	2
„ 10 „	0	2	2
„ 12 „	1	1	2
„ 18 „	0	4	4
„ 2 years,	1	1	2
„ 3 „	1	0	1
„ 5 „	1	0	1
Total,	39	40	79

After a residence of ten or twelve months, the prospects of recovery diminish very rapidly ; while, on the other hand, of the cases removed after a very short residence, a considerable number relapse. One female, who was convalescent from an attack of puerperal mania, was twice removed prematurely by her husband, and twice brought back by him, having relapsed almost immediately on returning home to the associations connected with the first invasion of her malady. On both occasions she threatened to kill her husband. The great importance, in a vast number of cases, of change of scene, to avoid such associations when a recovered patient is removed, cannot be over-estimated. In connection with the risks of early removals in cases of recovery or convalescence, I think it right here to record my conviction that, contrary to a common prejudice, that prolonged detention of a convalescent patient in an Asylum may tend to bring back the disease, I have never seen any case to justify such an opinion. On the contrary, I think the exercise of self-control, self-denial, and patience, by a prudent delay, are generally most beneficial, and tend greatly to confirm the cure. I have had many occasions to regret, most deeply, the too early removal of convalescent patients. I do not remember one instance in which I had any reason to regret the prolonged residence of a convalescent case. On the contrary, I have in several instances been afterwards thanked by the patients themselves for having recommended their detention ; and in several other cases I have been told by the patients afterwards that they were sent away too soon, and that they continued to labour under their morbid impulses and delusions for some time after they had left my care, and had succeeded in concealing them from every one but themselves.

The Table which follows illustrates another law equally well established by the statistics of Asylums in general, viz., the greater curability of those cases which are placed under Asylum treatment at an early period of the malady :—

TABLE IX.—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, .	1	7	7	18	4	6
" 2 " . .	8	3	8	15	5	4
" 3 " . .	1	2	1	4	0	4
" 1 month, .	5	7	14	6	8	3
" 2 " . .	7	4	7	9	4	4
" 3 " . .	0	6	4	4	2	0
" 4 " . .	2	2	1	1	0	0
" 5 " . .	1	0	3	3	0	0
" 6 " . .	2	6	0	0	1	2
" 7 " . .	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 9 " . .	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 11 " . .	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 12 " . .	3	5	1	0	0	0
" 18 " . .	1	1	0	1	0	0
" 2 years, .	4	2	1	0	0	0
" 3 " . .	4	4	1	1	0	0
" 4 " . .	1	2	0	1	0	1
" 5 " . .	0	2	0	0	0	0
" 6 " . .	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 8 " . .	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 " . .	5	0	0	0	0	0
" 14 " . .	1	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital, .	3	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown, . .	11	3	3	6	0	0
	61	57	51	72	24	24
Total, . . .	118		123		48	

Table X. exhibits the causes of death, upon which the commentary will be found in the Pathological Appendix to this Report.

In April last a very slight epidemic of diarrhœa spread through the Asylum. In several cases it passed into dysentery, and in only two cases proved fatal. It was principally confined to the female side of the western department of the house, but was not confined to any particular ward, nor could it be traced to any particular cause.

Of those who died, not a few had been inmates of the Institution for a considerable period of time; 39 had been upwards of 3 years, and 10 upwards of 9 years resident. Several of them had attained a considerable age, as will be seen by reference to Table III. Of

these the most remarkable was the one who had been 21 years in the Asylum. He was a homicidal maniac—the most dangerous one of his class I have ever known. He nearly killed one of the medical officers of the Poorhouse before being sent here. He inspired such terror among the officials of that Workhouse, that he was fed through an opening in the door of his cell, and on his removal to the Asylum, the cell was, I am informed, unroofed, and he was entangled by ropes thrown over him before the attendants would venture to lay hands on him. He was treated with great kindness by my predecessor, the late Dr Mackinnon, who engaged him to lead the psalmody during Divine service. But he requited this kindness by making a murderous assault upon him on one occasion when he believed he would not be interrupted. He attempted to stab him with an instrument which he had procured surreptitiously, carefully sharpened, and carefully concealed for three months, until he ultimately found a favourable opportunity of using it. He was fortunately foiled in this attempt, although not before he had seriously wounded Dr Mackinnon's assistant, who had rushed to his rescue. On a number of occasions he made murderous assaults upon the officers and attendants, all of them planned with great deliberation and cunning, and all of them evincing great determination and malignity, and a deliberate purpose to take life. He gloated over his own murderous assaults, and detailed them with the utmost delight to those who would listen, bemoaning their failure, but asserting his firm determination to murder some one. His homicidal propensities continued to the last, although with impaired mental faculties, and some intellectual delusions, they latterly lost some of their intensity. When I first knew him he did not appear to labour under any intellectual delusion or hallucination, but to harbour simply a strong impulse to revenge very trivial injuries by acts of murder. I am fortunate enough to possess two casts of his head, one taken after death, and the other 18 years ago, which present features of great physiological interest; and I trust, ere long, to have this very curious case, interesting in its medico-legal, physiological, and pathological relations, laid before the medical profession in a detailed form.

TABLE X.—*Causes of Death.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis, . . .	13	0	13
Ramollissement, . . .	3	1	4
Apoplexy, . . .	2	2	4
Epilepsy, . . .	1	1	2
Exhaustion after Mania,	1	2	3
Tabies Dorsalis, . . .	1	0	1
Bronchitis, . . .	2	2	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis, . .	10	10	20
Gangrene of Lungs, . . .	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis, . . .	1	2	3
Endocarditis, . . .	1	0	1
Tubercular Peritonitis, .	0	1	1
Dysentery, . . .	0	2	2
Cancer, . . .	1	1	2
Scrofula, . . .	0	2	2
Gradual Decay, . . .	1	1	2
Total, . . .	37	28	65

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Six days, . . .	0	1	1
Seven „ . . .	0	1	1
Eleven „ . . .	0	1	1
Under 3 weeks, . . .	0	1	1
„ 1 month, . . .	2	0	2
„ 2 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 3 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 4 „ . . .	1	2	3
„ 5 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 6 „ . . .	3	1	4
„ 7 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 12 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 18 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 2 years, . . .	1	3	4
„ 3 „ . . .	4	7	11
„ 4 „ . . .	6	3	9
„ 5 „ . . .	3	3	6
„ 6 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 7 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 8 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 9 „ . . .	3	2	5
„ 11 „ . . .	2	0	2
„ 14 „ . . .	1	0	1
„ 19 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 21 „ . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	37	28	65

Among the other deaths referred to in the Table, are those of several patients who were only a few days in the Asylum, having been injudiciously sent to it in a dying condition.

During the past year we lost an old and very estimable and efficient officer, Mr John Dickenson, the head attendant of the Western Department. His place has been well supplied by the night-watch, who was the oldest attendant in the Asylum. This change led to the appointment of two new night-watches, a male and female, and I was thus enabled to introduce a system of very efficient night nursing, which has proved of great service in adding to the comfort and improving the habits of many of the more helpless class of patients.

Through the kindness of friends, and by means of the usual annual grant made for the purpose by the Directors, a large addition has been made to our Library since the date of last Report. The new Library and Reading-Room is now a great source of attraction to the inmates, and with its ample supply of periodicals, it affords them much useful and agreeable occupation.

A large number of pictures and statuettes have been placed in the sitting-rooms and galleries, which add greatly to the cheerfulness of the house. A more important improvement has been partly carried into effect, by the furnishing of the corridors with tables and seats, so as to convert them in some degree into large saloons. This arrangement has had the effect of separating the patients into small groups, who sit and work, or read, or take their meals in small detached parties, and thus the general tranquillity of the whole is greatly promoted.

Our wonted amusements and recreations have been kept up during the past year with unabated activity. I need not record them here. In addition to our other sources of intellectual and religious culture, a Bible Class been lately installed by our very esteemed Chaplain. As yet it is conducted in the female department only; but it has been very successful, and much appreciated by those who attend.

The usual amount of work has been executed by the patients at the various occupations provided for them, as will be seen by the subjoined statement of work done.

We have again been indebted to many kind friends for Lectures, which have been given regularly every fortnight during the past winter, and are likely to be continued, I trust, for some months. Among those who have thus favoured us, I may mention Dr Bedford, Dr Struthers, Mr Douglas, Mr Deuchars, Dr Young, Dr Sibbald, and Mr C. S. Inglis.

Three of my assistants, Dr Sibbald, Dr James, and Dr Meredith, have left during the past year; the two former having received, in a manner highly creditable to themselves, appointments as Superintendents of Public Asylums, and the last having received an Hospital appointment in Demerara.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Directors for their kind support to me in the discharge of my duties, and in carrying out my efforts for the general good of the inmates, and the prosperity of the Institution.

DAVID SKAE.

Abstract of Provisions, &c., Issued in Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Year 1861.

ARTICLES.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—					FOR QUARTERS ENDING—					TOTAL IN	
	W. D.					E. D.					TOTAL	
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL	W. D.	E. D.
Roasting Meat	836	786 3/4	824 12	849	3296 8	2381 3/4	2454 3/4	2520 8	2481	9837 3/4	13134 3/4	18134 3/4
Boiling Meat	6510	6601	6986	7341	27438	2184	2148	2177	2211	8720	36158	36158
Salt Beef	10391	10873	10998	11874	43836	354	370 1/2	446 8	649	1819 12	51 1/2	51 1/2
Houghs	8723	8700	8840	9350	35613						4565 5/8	4565 5/8
Ox Heads	1790	1820	1820	1820	7250						35613	35613
Necks,	49 4	49	81	100 12	380	124 4	116 3/4	140	102 12	483 3/4	7250	7250
Pork Ham	174	156	156	178	664				6	6	863 3/4	863 3/4
Suet	12540	11920	12610	12480	49550	469	498	565	597	2129	670	670
Oatmeal	2336	2304	2416	2080	9136	210	224	196	242	872	51679	51679
Flour	5435	5460	6050	6320	23265	302	326	366	312	1306	10008	10008
Barley	2132	2132	2186	2210	8660	230	252	266	254	1002	24571	24571
Split Pease	966	910	896	620	3392	148	130	140	130	548	9662	9662
Whole Rice	17	39	55	84	195	76	78	71	84	309	3909	3909
Ground Rice	746	503	490	910	2649	46	38	76	65	309	504	504
Arrow Root	342	356 6	371 7	364 12	14349	176 12	190	203 4	70	200	2849	2849
Tea	988 12	1002 8	1001 12	994 8	3987 8	80	86 3/4	95	85 4	761	15110	15110
Coffee	3631 9	3714 7	3758 14	3611 6	14716 4	1117	1230 8	1304	1201	4852 8	4334	4334
Raw Sugar	118 8	109	290	159 8	677	157	133	372	211	873	19568 3/4	19568 3/4
Loaf Sugar	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 8	60 8	236	253 3/4	247 3/4	240 8	250	991 8	1550	1550
Fresh Butter	1019 8	10548	1112 8	1110	13790	263 3/4	267 3/4	613 8	702	2255	1227 8	1227 8
Salt Butter	243	280	479	409	1361	309 3/4	248 1/2	328	359 3/4	1241 1/2	16045	16045
Cheese	3136	3808	3220	4396	14560	336	224	140	420	1120	2602 1/2	2602 1/2
Common Salt	72	54	36	50	212	18	36	18	40	112	15680	15680
Mustard	60	18	48	71	197	14	10	10	16	50	324	324
Pepper	181	36	112	110	439	20	17	36	74	147	247	247
Currants	84	64	60	135	343	55	36	24	51	166	586	586
Candies	261	29	425	330	1045	25	36	10	10 1/2	50 3/4	509	509
Starch	4363	3760	3447	3454	15024	107	78	108	72	365	1095 3/4	1095 3/4
Soda	180	167	135	175 8	657 8	4 3/4	4 3/4	4	..	8 3/4	666	666
White Soap	3704	3943	4071	3610 8	15328 8	225 8	253	273	228 8	990	666	666
Yellow Soap	896	768	960	832	3456	128	192	64	128	512	16318 1/2	16318 1/2
Soft Soap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3968	3968
Currant Loaves	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	28	28	128	128
Cakes Short Bread	378	..	..	70	70	..	..	..	39	39	109	109
4 lb. Loaves Bread	13400	3981	4050	4142	15901	2310	2280	2325	2380	9295	25196	25196
6 oz. Loaves Bread	1665	143500	154300	144100	576200	..	..	..	..	..	576200	576200
Sweet Milk, gals.	3240	3276	3312	3312	13140	810	819	832 1/2	874	3335	10087 1/2	10087 1/2
Skimmed Milk, do.	315	436	495	500	1746	361	364	393	410	1528	13140	13140
Eggs, doz.	..	..	12	73	85	38	66	24	35	164	3274	3274
Table Salt, packets	125	72	67	81	345	21	22	28	22	93	249	249
Vinegar, bottles	10	15	11	25	61	19	13	31	28	91	438	438
Ketchup, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	152

TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLES.	EASTERN DEPARTMENT.				WESTERN DEPARTMENT.				TOTAL IN W. D.	TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.		
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—		TOTAL IN		FOR QUARTERS ENDING—		TOTAL IN					
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.				
Apples, .....	...	...	8	4	12	...	...	6	4	10	22 gallons at 3s. 6d.	L. 3 17 0
Artichokes,	61	...	...	52	113	...	...	...	...	...	113 gallons " 1s. 6d.	8 9 6
Beans, .....	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	36	35	71	107 pecks " 0s. 6d.	2 13 6
Do. Kidney, .....	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28 gallons " 3s. 6d.	3 10 0
Beetroot,	90	105	...	33	278	48	76	...	24	148	426 dozen " 0s. 6d.	10 13 0
Brocoli,	44	105	...	...	149	24	236	...	...	260	409 dozen " 1s. 0d.	20 9 0
Brussels Sprouts,	63	...	...	67	130	27	...	...	12	39	169 gallons " 1s. 0d.	8 9 0
Cabbage,	31	184	443	124	782	224	161	692	444	1521	2303 dozen " 0s. 9d.	86 7 3
Do. Red, .....	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	7	7	15 dozen " 1s. 6d.	1 2 6
Carrots,	279	132	208	194	813	310	162	114	170	756	1569 bundles " 0s. 6d.	39 4 6
Cauliflower, .....	...	...	226	56	282	...	...	154	29	183	465 dozen " 1s. 3d.	29 1 3
Celery,	80	30	...	48	158	...	...	...	13	13	171 dozen " 1s. 3d.	10 13 9
Cherries, .....	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	7	...	7	26 pints " 1s. 0d.	1 6 0
Cress, .....	...	210	...	...	210	...	120	...	...	120	330 bundles " 0s. 1d.	1 7 6
Currants, Black, .....	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	24	...	24	68 pints " 0s. 10d.	2 16 8
Do. Red, .....	...	...	64	...	64	...	...	14	...	14	78 pints " 0s. 3½d.	1 2 9
Gooseberries, .....	...	40	399	...	439	...	...	437	...	437	876 pints " 0s. 3d.	10 19 0
Greens, German,	243	211	...	31	485	244	684	36	64	1028	1503 dozen " 0s. 4½d.	28 3 7½
Leeks,	328	254	...	141	723	205	442	...	...	647	1370 bundles " 0s. 2d.	11 8 4
Lettuce, .....	...	249	210	25	484	...	140	82	...	222	706 dozen " 0s. 5d.	14 14 2
Onions,	114	68	18	70	270	58	67	20	18	163	333 pecks " 1s. 3d.	20 16 3
Do. Bundles, .....	...	218	524	235	977	...	226	604	280	1110	2087 bundles " 0s. 1d.	8 13 11
Parsley,	343	530	525	511	1878	156	380	358	284	1178	3056 bundles " 0s. 1d.	12 14 8
Parsnip,	196	76	...	118	390	176	140	...	74	388	778 dozen " 0s. 4d.	12 19 4
Pears, .....	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	5	...	5	12 gallons " 3s. 0d.	1 16 0
Pease, .....	...	32	442	54	528	...	10	245	42	287	815 pecks " 0s. 10d.	33 19 2
Potatoes,	1330	1485	1265	1520	175	4720	3966	2642	4000	479	654 bolls " 24s. 0d.	785 3 6
Radishes, .....	...	198	30	...	228	...	132	...	...	132	360 bundles " 0s. ½d.	0 15 0
Raspberries, .....	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	11	...	11	29 pints " 0s. 6d.	0 14 6
Rhubarb,	52	406	152	...	1000	...	144	26	...	160	1160 bundles " 0s. 2½d.	12 1 8
Savoy,	189	83	...	200	472	216	76	...	164	454	926 dozen " 0s. 6d.	23 3 0
Spinach, .....	...	100	26	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	126 gallons " 0s. 6d.	3 3 0
Strawberries, .....	...	...	104	...	104	...	...	44	...	44	148 pints " 0s. 6d.	3 14 0
Turnip,	432	197	425	302	1356	458	346	483	502	1789	3145 dozen " 0s. 4½d.	58 19 4½
Total,					Total,				Total,		L. 1275 1 8	

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

During the Year ending 31st December, 1861.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making 211 suits clothes, at 6s. 6d.	L.68	11	0
" 227 flannel jackets, at 1s.		11	7 0
" 328 pairs of drawers, at 1s.		16	8 0
" 223 bonnets, at 5d.		4	12 11
" 143 stocks, at 5d.		2	19 7
" 10 Tweed suits, at 15s.		7	10 0
" 6 Tweed bonnets, at 1s.		0	6 0
" 3 lustre stocks, at 1s.		0	3 0
" beds, sheets, quilts, canvass dresses, &c.		15	4 3
Repairs,		94	14 9
New work and repairs for private individuals,		5	11 3
		L.227	7 9

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 158 pairs of men's shoes, at 4s.	L.31	12	0
" 5 " " boots, at 5s.		1	5 0
" 2 " " canvass, do. at 2s.		0	4 0
" 6 " " carpet, do. at 1s. 3d.		0	7 6
" 204 " women's shoes, at 2s. 6d.		25	10 0
" 21 " " lacing do. at 3s.		3	3 0
" 8 " " " boots, at 3s. 6d.		1	8 0
" 103 " braces, at 3d.		1	5 9
" 18 key belts, at 2d.		0	3 0
" 31 knee pads, at 3d.		0	7 9
" 1 body belt at 1s.		0	1 0
Repairing 1042 pairs of shoes,		49	5 0
Making and repairing for private individuals,		2	6 0
		116	18 0
Carry forward,		L.344	5 9

Brought forward, . . . L.344 5 9

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for		
Western Department,	L.110 13 4	
Do. for Eastern Department,	19 7 9	
Do. for workshops and garden,	12 14 5	
Do. for miscellaneous buildings,	4 18 0	
	<hr/>	147 13 6

IV. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western		
Department,	L.80 18 2	
Do. for Eastern Department,	19 7 6	
Do. for miscellaneous buildings,	2 18 6	
	<hr/>	103 4 2

V. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up shelves in gallery stores, presses, tables, meat-trays, clothes-screens, presses with shelving, water-closet seats, brackets, &c., frames for bed-stretchers, window-frames and shutters, picture frames, ventilators, new doors and standards, covers for cisterns, pailings and linings, laying joists and flooring, window-blind rollers, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, meat hoists, &c., in Western Department,		
	L.98 6 6	
Do. for Eastern Department,	17 14 2	
Do. for workshops and garden implements,	10 1 9	
Do. miscellaneous buildings,	6 2 2	
Do. amount for coffins,	5 8 0	
	<hr/>	137 12 7

VI. PAINTERS.

Painting and papering in Western Department,	L.59 9 8	
Do. for Eastern Department,	10 2 7	
Do. in miscellaneous buildings,	6 1 6	
	<hr/>	75 13 9

VII. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Putting in 1975 panes of glass in Western Department,		
	L.16 17 10	
Do. 252 in Eastern Department,	2 17 0	
Do. in miscellaneous buildings,	0 12 4	
Plasterer and slater work,	7 2 7	
	<hr/>	27 9 9
Carry forward,	L.835 19 6	

Brought forward, . . . L.835 19 6

VIII. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and seaweed mattresses, pillows, straw pal- liasses, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c.; also altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old do., for Western Department,	L.90 19 6		
Do. for Eastern Department,	41 8 4		
Do. for Myreside,	0 15 0		
	<hr/>	133	2 10

IX. MASONS.

Building, cutting, altering, and repairing; also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement, in Western Department, L.23 5 0			
Do. in Eastern Department,	6 14 0		
Do. miscellaneous buildings,	1 9 2		
	<hr/>	31	8 2

X. PRINTERS.

Printing provision journal, library catalogue, receipts, diet tables, circulars, &c., for Treasurers, list of office-bearers, visitors' cards, ball orders, warrants, regulations, certificates, head attendant's weekly returns, inventories, attendants' passes, bills and cards for theatre, concerts, lectures, library club, &c, and other sundries,	L.31 9 0		
Annual Report for the year 1860,	19 10 0		
Monthly Mirror, title, and contents,	17 13 4		
	<hr/>	68	12 4
		<hr/>	L.1069 2 10

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
6	Printed gowns at	1s.	8d.	28	16	8	Brought forward, 88 2 2		
8	Muslin do. "	2s.	6d.	2	5	0	1	Pulpit drapery	
6	Plaiding petticoats "	0s.	4d.	3	18	8		and cushions at	5s. 0d. 0 5 0
6	Drugget do. "	0s.	4d.	1	2	0	60	Yellow window	
6	Cotton chemises "	0s.	6d.	7	13	0		blinds "	0s. 6d. 1 10 0
2	Flannel do. "	0s.	4d.	1	14	0	20	Muslin curtains "	0s. 3d. 0 5 0
6	Night gowns "	0s.	6d.	5	3	0	9	Table covers "	1s. 0d. 0 9 0
0	Long night gowns "	1s.	6d.	1	10	0	4	Morocco chair	
6	Caps "	0s.	3d.	3	1	6		covers "	2s. 6d. 0 10 0
5	Net caps "	0s.	6d.	1	2	6	2	Large sofa covers "	3s. 6d. 0 7 0
4	Pairs stockings "	0s.	6d.	10	2	0	14	Mattresses "	1s. 0d. 0 14 0
6	Do. footed "	0s.	3d.	1	4	0	2	Haircloth pillows "	2s. 0d. 0 4 0
7	Aprons (males) "	0s.	4d.	1	12	4	2040	Pocket napkins, "	0s. 1d. 8 10 0
2	Check aprons "	0s.	4d.	10	0	8	6	Silk aprons "	0s. 6d. 0 3 0
8	Shp bodices "	0s.	6d.	0	9	0	115	Dusters "	0s. 1d. 0 9 7
8	Polkas "	1s.	6d.	1	7	0	676	Sheets "	0s. 2d. 5 12 8
4	Habit shirts, "	0s.	3d.	0	6	0	404	Pillow cases "	0s. 2d. 3 7 4
4	Straw bonnets, "	1s.	0d.	0	4	0	402	Blue shirts "	0s. 4d. 6 14 0
0	Yards lace knitted "	0s.	3d.	0	12	6	35	White do. "	2s. 0d. 3 10 0
0	Yards sewed trim-						209	Towels "	0s. 1d. 0 17 5
	mings "	1s.	0d.	1	10	0	187	Rollers "	0s. 1d. 0 15 7
0	Collars sewed "	0s.	6d.	0	15	0	204	Bed covers "	0s. 4d. 3 8 0
8	Pairs sleeves "	0s.	4d.	0	2	8	198	Blankets "	0s. 4d. 3 6 0
6	Tidies "	1s.	0d.	0	6	0	72	Table cloths "	0s. 3d. 0 18 0
4	Window curtains						195	Pairs shoes bound "	0s. 3d. 2 8 9
	knitted "	1s.	0d.	1	14	0	400	Jackets for males	
8	Pink striped drapery							prepared for	
	for windows "	2s.	0d.	0	16	0		tailors, "	0s. 3d. 5 0 0
4	Small sofa covers "	2s.	6d.	0	10	0	405	Pairs drawers for	
4	Pairs worsted gloves	0s.	4d.	0	1	4		do. "	0s. 3d. 5 1 3
0	Pairs do. mitts "	0s.	4d.	0	3	4			
	Carry forward	L.	88	2	2				L.142 7 9

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
350	Gowns at	2d.	2	18	4		Brought forward, 60 6 3		
395	Cotton chemises "	1d.	1	12	11		208	Bed covers at	1d. 0 17 4
200	Flannel do. "	1d.	0	16	8		4024	Jackets for males "	1d. 16 15 4
357	Night gowns "	1d.	1	9	9		6034	Pairs drawers do. "	1d. 25 2 10
316	Plaiding petticoats "	1d.	1	6	4		4060	Aprons for males "	1d. 16 18 4
40	do. flannel "	1d.	0	3	4		3684	Blue striped shirts "	1d. 15 7 0
84	Cotton petticoats "	1d.	0	7	0		12	White shirts "	6d. 0 6 0
316	Aprons "	1d.	1	6	4		64	Collars "	1d. 0 5 4
300	Caps "	1d.	1	5	0		205	Palliasses "	1d. 0 17 1
356	Pairs sheets "	1d.	1	9	8		350	Pairs blankets "	1d. 1 9 2
25	Mattresses "	1d.	0	2	1		230	Pillow cases "	1d. 0 19 2
386	Pairs stockings "	1d.	47	8	10				L.139 3 10
	Carry forward,	L.	60	6	3				

Mrs JACK, Matron.

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

7 Gowns	9 Pinafores embroidered	16 Slippers embroidered
27 Night gowns	3 Bonnets	4 Worsted work cushion
40 Night caps	2 Todies knit	sewed
63 Chemises	12 Crotchet caps	6 Yards knitting fringe
20 Drawers	1 Sewed matt	20 Yards trimming sewed
29 White petticoats	30 Book markers	46 Yards crotchet
15 Coloured do.	54 Aprons	70 Quilts hemmed
19 Flannel do.	150 Pocket handkerchiefs	40 Blankets marked
6 Flannel underdresses	hemmed	49 Towels
20 Worsted stockings	40 Slip bodices	240 Dusters
25 Cotton do.	20 Habit shirts	3 Sofa covers
2 Baby's dresses em-	47 Collars sewed	4 Chair covers
broidered	12 Muslin sleeves	12 Table cloths hemmed
2 Girls do.	12 Slippers sewed	20 Table napkins hemmed

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

61 Gowns	765 Worsted stockings	81 Quilts
54 Night gowns	100 Cotton do.	36 Blankets
30 Night caps	40 Aprons	340 Pillow slips
69 Chemises	30 Slip bodices	10 Sofa covers
32 Drawers	20 Stays	30 Chair covers
12 White petticoats	46 Habit shirts	20 Table cloths
20 Coloured do.	24 Collars	40 Toilet covers
33 Flannel do.	570 Shirts	10 Window blinds
26 Flannel underdresses		

JANET BROWN, *Matron.*ABSTRACT, &c., VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

1. Provisions, groceries, and stimulants, &c.,	£327	7	0
2. House Furnishings—Consisting of china, crockery, crystal, blankets, counterpanes, bed tick, hessian, sheeting, damask cloths, towelling, toilet covers, towels, table cloths, pillow cases, sheets, bed lace, cord, &c., hair-cloth, packsheet, sailcloth, window blind and mounting, striped cotton, dusters, glass cloths, coffin cloth and mounting, table napkins, gutta percha chambers, pails, tubs, cogues, spoons, sponges, knives and forks, razors, strops, soap boxes and paste, scissors, dressing glasses, brushes, matts, cork screws, twine, gas globes, carpet bag,	538	2	9
3. Male Clothing, &c.—Consisting of plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting, blue cloth, canvass, corduroy, shirting, brace girth and boot web, tweeds, hose, drawers, shirts, striped shirts, night-caps, handkerchiefs, cloth jackets, vests, trousers, stocks, bonnets, shoes, slippers, braces, unbleached cotton, with shoemakers and tailors' stock,	517	1	8
4. Female Clothing, &c.—Consisting of white and black cotton, white linen, check, aprons, plaids, shawls, muslin and prints, drugget, jane, flannel, tape, stays, boot-laces, thread, worsted, darning cotton, welt-ing cord, thimbles, buttons, combs, needles, wires, pins, button wires,	106	17	11
5. Ironmongery, tin goods, blacksmiths, masons, plumbers, joiners, upholsterers, painters, glaziers, and printers' stock,	171	5	0
6. Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	245	0	0
7. Three stacks of wheat, and one of barley,	100	0	0

£2005 15

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1861.

Of the 65 deaths which occurred during the year, autopsies were permitted in 34 cases, and the pathological appearances carefully noted. The lesions of the Encephalon are recorded below, and arranged so as to shew their relations 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 INSANITY.

Acute Mania,	2		
Mania,	7	Brought forward,	15
Homicidal Mania,	1	Monomania of Fear,	1
Epileptic Mania,	1	Dementia,	11
Melancholia,	3	Epileptic Dementia,	1
Monomania of Unseen Agency,	1	General Paralysis,	6
	—		—
Carry forward,	15	Total,	34

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Apoplexy,	3		
Rammollissement,	1	Brought forward,	26
General Paralysis,	6	Bronchitis,	2
Epilepsy,	1	Gangrene of Lung,	1
Exhaustion after Acute Mania,	1	Cardiac Disease,	2
Tabes Dorsalis,	1	Tubercular Peritonitis,	1
Phthisis,	13	Dysentery,	1
	—	Carcinoma of Kidney,	1
Carry forward,	26		—
		Total,	34

The Calvarium was of unusual thickness in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 case of Dementia, and 2 cases of General Paralysis.

The Calvarium was thinner than usual in two cases of Dementia. In one of these it was very irregular in thickness throughout.

The Crista Galli was enlarged to the size of a large bean in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, æt. 13.

The Dura Mater was very adherent to the Calvarium in 1 case of Mania, 1 case of Epileptic Mania, 1 case of Dementia, 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, and 3 cases of General Paralysis.

The Dura Mater was thickened in 1 case of Dementia, and 2 cases of General Paralysis.

The Arachnoid was much thickened in 2 cases of Dementia, 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, and 4 cases of General Paralysis.

There was a layer of false membrane between the Dura Mater and Arachnoid in 1 case of General Paralysis, and 1 case of Epileptic Dementia.

There was a quantity of Fluid between the Encephalon and its Membranes in 1 case of Mania, 2 cases of Dementia, and 4 cases of General Paralysis.

There were transparent Cysts in the Pia Mater, causing absorption of the brain substance, in 1 case of Mania.

The Pia Mater was found unusually adherent to the Brain in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, and 5 cases of General Paralysis.

There was Extravasation of Blood under the Arachnoid in 2 cases of Dementia.

The larger veins of the Pia Mater were varicose, and many of them plugged up by fibrine, in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia.

There was marked Atheroma of the Enterics in 1 case of Homicidal Mania.

The Brain or its Membranes was congested in 2 cases of Acute Mania, 2 cases of Mania, 1 case of Epileptic Mania, 3 cases of Dementia, and 1 case of General Paralysis.

The Brain was very Anæmic in 1 case of Dementia, and 1 case of Melancholia.

There was Atrophy of the Convolutions, in limited spots, in 1 case of Mania, 1 case of Dementia, and 1 case of Epileptic Dementia.

The Brain was Œdematous in 4 cases of Dementia.

The Brain was generally softened in 2 cases of Mania, and 4 cases of Dementia.

The Brain substance was hardened in one case of Epileptic Mania.

There was Rammollissement in both hemispheres in 1 case of Dementia, and 1 case of Homicidal Mania.

There was Rammollissement in left hemisphere alone in 2 cases of Dementia, and 1 case of General Paralysis.

Blood was effused in the left hemisphere in 1 case of Dementia, and 1 case of General Paralysis.

The Corpus Callosum was atrophied and softened in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia.

The Fornix alone was softened in 1 case of Mania.

There was a limited softening in the Pons in 1 case of Dementia.

The Optic Nerves and Optic Tracts were softened and atrophied in 1 case of Dementia.

The Fluid in the Ventricles was considerably above the average quantity in 1 case of Mania, 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, and 1 case of General Paralysis. It was $3\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in those cases respectively.

The Ventricles contained no Fluid whatever in 1 case of Acute Mania, who had died of Exhaustion.

The Lining Membrane of the Ventricle was granular in 2 cases of Mania, 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, and 6 cases of General Paralysis.

The Lining Membrane of the Ventricle was thickened, but not granular, in 2 cases of Dementia.

The Choroid Plexus was of a dark brown colour in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, who had been treated by nitrate of silver.

The Capillaries were markedly granular on Microscopic examination in 1 case of Dementia, and 1 case of General Paralysis.

There were "Compound Granular Cells" present, on Microscopic examination, in 2 cases of Dementia, 1 case of General Paralysis, and 1 case of Homicidal Mania.

In the two cases in which there was a layer of organized lymph under the Dura Mater, the other pathological changes were also similar; yet the one was an adult with General Paralysis, and the other a boy of 13 with Epileptic Dementia. Over the hemispheres, in the latter case, there existed a very vascular false membrane, that could readily be separated from the Dura Mater and the Arachnoid. The convolutions over the anterior lobe were not half the normal size, the space being occupied by a gelatinous, enormously thickened, Arachnoid. The Pia Mater was firmly adherent to the cerebral convolutions, which were so softened, that the grey matter could be torn off in a continuous membrane from the white. The ventricles were enormously dilated, and the lining membrane tough and granular. The base of the brain was pretty healthy. In the case of General Paralysis, the false membrane was in some places a quarter of an inch thick, and also vascular. The ventricles were distended with fluid, and their lining membrane granular. At the base of the skull, on the left side, there was a false membrane of the same kind; but instead of being inside the Dura Mater, it was between it and the bone. The boy had been active, dirty, destructive, but utterly idiotic, and felt little pain on receiving an injury; while the man had, in the latter stages of the disease, been incapable of walking or even standing, and as entirely devoid of the higher manifestations of mere force as the other.

In the case of Tabes Dorsalis, the posterior columns of the spinal cord were atrophied, the space being occupied by two wedge-shaped columns of a firm gelatinous substance, one on each side of the posterior fissure of the spinal cord. On a microscopic examination of this substance, it was found to correspond with what Virchow calls Neuro-glia, and to contain many amyloid bodies. The lining membrane of the ventricles was granular.

