

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1877.

Contributors

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
McLaren, G. A.
Littlejohn, H. D.
Christison, Robert, Sir, 1797-1882.
Clouston, T. S.
Mitchell, Arthur.
Leslie, Andrew.
Brown, C. F.

Publication/Creation

Morningside : Printed at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, [1878]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hnv663gf>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.




Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.

1877.

MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30316224>

C O N T E N T S.

VIEW OF CRAIG HOUSE.

PLAN OF OLD ESTATE, AND CRAIG HOUSE ESTATE NEWLY PURCHASED, WITH ROADS OF ACCESS, &c.

	PAGE
List of Office-Bearers, &c., 	1
Officers of the Institution, 	2
Report by the Ordinary Managers, 	3
Report of the Charity Committee, 	8
Report of Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., in reference to Craighouse Estate, on behalf of the Medical Board of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 	9
Physician-Superintendent's Report, 	13
Statistical Tables of the Medico-Psychological Association—	
Table I. General Results of the Year, 	31
,, II. Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from January 1, 1868, to December 31, 1877,	32
,, III. The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each year since the Opening of the Asylum, 	33
,, III. (<i>Continued</i>), The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Fourteen years 1864—77, 	34
,, IV. Shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Fourteen Years, remaining on the 31st December 1877, ...	35
,, V. Causes of Death, 	36
,, VI. Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Not Recovered, and Died, 	36
,, VII. Duration of Insanity on Admission in the Admissions, Dis- charges, and Deaths, 	37

	PAGE
Table VIII. Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead, ...	38
„ IX. Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,	38
„ X. Assigned Causes of Insanity,	39
Additional Medical Tables—	
Table XI. Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Dr Skae's Clas- sification,	42
„ XII. Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted,	42
„ XIII. Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted,	43
„ XIV. State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted, ...	43
„ XV. Occupations of those Admitted,	44
„ XVI. Religious Persuasion of those Admitted,	45
„ XVII. Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month,	45
„ XVIII. Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted, ...	46
„ XIX. Form of Insanity in those Discharged Recovered, Re- lieved, and Not Improved,	47
„ XX. Forms of Insanity in those Deceased,	47
„ XXI. The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes having Rights of Presentation to the Royal Edin- burgh Asylum, that were not in that Asylum on the 1st January 1878,	48
Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy,	49
Abstract of Treasurer's Accounts for the Year 1877,	57
Details of Expenditure during the Year 1877,	60
Abstract of Income and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st De- cember 1877,	64
Abstract of Income and Expenditure at the East and West Houses respectively,	64
Cost per Head per Annum for the Patients in the East and West Houses,	65
Contrast of Income and Expenditure for the Year 1877 with the previous year,	66
Contrast of Total Provisions, etc., supplied from Store for the Year 1877, with the previous year,	68
Contrast of Value of Stock on hand in Stores at 31st December 1877 with the previous year,	68
Statement of Work done in Asylum,	69

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1878.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
CHAS. COWAN, Esq.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., M.P.
LORD GORDON.

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.*)
David Dove, Esq., S.S.C.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.
James Turner, Esq.
George Macmillan, Esq.
Duncan Grant, Esq.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.
David Kinnear, Esq.

Thomas Swanston, Esq.
Peter Miller, Esq.
Thomas Rowatt, Esq.
Henry Duncan Littlejohn, Esq.,
M.D.
John Smith, Esq.
David Dickson, Esq.
Robert Bryson, Esq.

Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers—THE LORD PROVOST.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—
President of the Royal College of Surgeons—Sir Robert Christison, Bart.—
Professor Maclagan—Dr Alexander Wood.

David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*

Officers of the Institution.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JOSEPH J. BROWN, M.B., F.R.C.P.

THOMAS INGLIS, M.R.C.P.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.B., C.M.

CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. A. B. M'CULLOCH.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.

MR ANDREW LESLIE.

MATRONS.

MISS BROWN.

MRS MACDOUGALL.

REPORT

BY

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

*Presented to the Annual General Meeting of Corporation,
held on Monday, 25th February 1877.*

The daily average number of patients under treatment in the Asylum during the year 1877 was 734·782, being a decrease of 5·458 on the daily average for the year 1876.

The daily average in the Western Department was (excluding fractions) 645, being a decrease of 12 on the number for the year 1876; and the daily average in the Eastern Department was 91, being an increase of 7 over the previous year's number.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions for the year ending 31st December 1877 are herewith submitted.

The Charge amounts to.....	£37,299	17	4
The Discharge do.	40,511	19	11

And the Balance against the Corporation to	£3,212	2	7
--	--------	---	---

The Ordinary Income during the year was	£34,045	0	0
---	---------	---	---

The Ordinary Expenditure was.....	30,141	13	5
-----------------------------------	--------	----	---

And the Surplus Revenue applicable towards the reduction of Debt was.....	£3,903	6	7
--	--------	---	---

During the year the sum of £8772 has been expended in carrying out the additions to and alterations on the Eastern and Western Departments, and in painting and furnishing the new premises.

In consequence of this large extraordinary expenditure, the debt of the Corporation secured and unsecured has increased from £29,117 13s. 9d., at which it stood at the commencement of the year, to £34,037 2s. 7d., being an advance of £4,919 8s. 10d.

The total amount expended during the last four years on additions and alterations is £28,039 2s. 7d. The indebtedness of the Corporation has during that period increased to the extent of £13,236 5s. 11d., the balance of £14,802 16s. 8d. having been wholly met out of the surplus revenue accruing during the progress of the works.

The Managers regret that it has been found necessary to expend so large a sum on building operations. In addition to the works in progress at the commencement of the year, and which are now very nearly completed, it was found absolutely necessary to make very extensive alterations on the male sick wards of the West House. The Commissioners in Lunacy had frequently drawn attention to the cheerless aspect of these wards, the want of ventilation, and the absence of suitable provision for the cleanliness and comfort of the inmates. Owing to the peculiar construction of the roof of the detached building where the sick wards are situated, it was found very difficult to remedy the defects complained of. A plan, however, was devised by Mr Moffatt, the architect, under the able supervision of Dr Clouston, the Physician-Superintendent, whereby all difficulties were overcome; and, in reference to this part of the Asylum, the Commissioner in Lunacy, on the occasion of his last visit (on the 13th July 1878), reported that "it would be difficult to find hospital accommodation in any other Asylum so complete and satisfactory in its character." The additional cost involved by these improvements amounts to about £2000; and the Managers feel assured, that no well-wisher of the institution, or of its afflicted inmates, who visits the renovated apartments, will doubt the judiciousness of the expenditure.

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the nature of the other changes introduced in the West House. These also have met with the entire approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy; and although the total cost of the improvements in this department has been very great, exceeding, as it does, £18,000, which is pecu-

niarily unremunerative to the Corporation, it is satisfactory to know that the comfort of a vast number of persons in humble life has been thereby secured, and their chances of recovery promoted.

Of the total extraordinary expenditure, above £10,000 has been laid out on additions and improvements at the East House. In reference to these works, the Commissioner in Lunacy, on the occasion of his last visit, reports as follows :—"The great structural and other improvements which have recently taken place in the West House are fully represented, if, indeed, they are not surpassed, by corresponding improvements which have taken place in the East House. This section of the Asylum gives accommodation to patients paying high rates of board, and the efforts made to give the accommodation a high character have been very successful. Numerous structural defects have been overcome, and an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort given to the galleries. In addition to this, new ranges of cottages have been built, and have been elegantly furnished; new dining-halls have been erected, and tastefully decorated; and a better provision has been made for the comfort of attendants and servants."

It is satisfactory to be able to note that the improvement in the character of the accommodation in the East House has been fully recognised and appreciated by those who are in a position to take advantage of it.

Owing to the building operations in progress in the neighbourhood of Morningside, there is some risk that the privacy of the East House and grounds may hereafter be interfered with; and although means are being taken to guard against the threatened danger, the Managers have for some time felt the want of additional accommodation of a retired and rural character for the highest and wealthiest class of patients, to whom money is little object. Such accommodation it has fortunately been in the power of the Managers to secure, through the kindness of Mr Gordon of Cluny, who, upon a representation being made to him of the situation in which the institution was placed, agreed, subject to the arrangement of details, to feu to the Corporation the estate of Craighouse belonging to him, and immediately adjoining the Asylum. The property extends to 50 acres, and forms the greater

part of a detached hill commanding magnificent prospects in every direction. It is planted with venerable timber, is well sheltered, and affords several sites on which a suitable dwelling-house or cottage villas could be erected for the accommodation of wealthy patients, without the possibility of their ever being overlooked. The existing mansion-house is a very ancient and picturesque structure, which, although in considerable disrepair, is yet capable of being adapted as a residence for a few patients, until the Corporation is in funds to erect a more suitable edifice. Before making this important purchase, the Managers consulted Sir Robert Christison, Professor MacLagan, Dr Peddie, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Dr Watson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, all members of the Asylum Medical Board, together with Dr Littlejohn, the Sanitary Officer for Edinburgh, and Dr Pringle, Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals. These gentlemen unanimously reported that "it would be very difficult to find so eligible a spot for the extension of the Asylum, whether in the form of a large building or cottage villas, or of both together."* With regard to this purchase, the Commissioner in Lunacy, on the occasion of his last visit, also reports as follows:—"The Directors are negotiating for the purchase of an estate of considerable extent, which almost adjoins their grounds to the west. It is hoped that these negotiations will soon end by their becoming the possessors of the estate. With reference to the acquisition of more land, it is desirable to point out, that apart from its bearing on the prospects of the East House, it will serve an exceedingly useful purpose, by increasing and varying the means of out-door occupation and exercise, and by enabling the institution to supply itself in part at least with good milk."

In the present state of their finances, the Managers do not think it expedient to make any contribution from the ordinary income for the past year towards the Charity Fund. The Report of the Committee who are charged with the application of this fund is herewith presented, and the Managers will conclude with the following extract from the Report of the Lunacy Commissioner, on his last visit, in reference to this very important department of the

* See the full Report, p. 9.

Asylum administration :—"The accommodation for private patients, both in the male and female side of the West House, is now exceedingly good. These patients, though they pay low rates of board, have advantages and comforts which could scarcely be obtained at so small a charge in any other than a public institution, fulfilling a purpose more or less charitable. There are many patients, indeed, in these wards who pay a board less than that paid for paupers ; but the Asylum possesses a fund yielding about £380 annually, and out of this the board of these patients is supplemented, so as to give them, in some measure, the comforts and companionship to which they have been accustomed. Some patients who are actually paupers are thus treated. It is not easy to overestimate the great beneficence of the service thus rendered by the Asylum to the community ; and it is believed, that if the charitable public were better informed as to what is needed in this direction, a much larger sum than £380 would be at the disposal of the Directors. The law has made satisfactory provision for the care of lunatics belonging to the pauper class. For the care of those who belong to the affluent class it is easy to make a good and suitable provision. It is for the care and treatment of those of the insane, who, though above the pauper class socially and in culture, are still without wealth, that it is difficult to provide satisfactorily. It does not appear that this can ever be properly done in Private Asylums, which are obliged to look so closely to profit. Nor can it be done in Public Asylums, unless these institutions are assisted by the charitable in some way like that by which hospitals for the sick in body receive assistance."

G. A. M'LAREN, *Chairman.*

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1877.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund are herewith submitted.

The Charge, amounting to	L.938	8	8
The Discharge to	829	8	4
<hr/>			
And the Balance in hand to	L.154	0	4

The Fund, including the above Balance, now amounts to L.9404 0s. 4d.

The Ordinary Income during the year, including a Donation of L.51 5s. 4d. from a Member of the Board, was ...	L.450	9	7
The Ordinary Expenditure	429	8	4
<hr/>			
Leaving a Surplus of	L.21	1	3

The number of Patients relieved during the year was 36, and the number on the roll at the close of the year 28.

(Signed) H. D. LITTLEJOHN.

REPORT
OF
SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, BART., M.D.,
IN REFERENCE TO
CRAIGHOUSE ESTATE,
ON BEHALF OF
MEDICAL BOARD OF THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

EDINBURGH, *February 4, 1878.*

In conformity with a Resolution of the Managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, the following Members of the Medical Board—Sir R. Christison, Dr Peddie, and Dr Maclagan, accompanied by Dr Littlejohn and Dr Pringle, two of the Managers, and by Dr Clouston, Superintendent of the Asylum—visited, on the 2d instant, the property of Craighouse, with the view of reporting to the Managers their opinion as to the eligibility of the site for an extension of that department of the Asylum which is appropriated to the treatment of persons of the middle ranks, who can afford to pay adequately for superior maintenance.

The property consists of four fields, constituting a tolerably square piece of ground, with the mansion-house and garden nearly in the middle. The greater part is a broad hill, sloping gently from west to east, more steeply towards the south, and steepest of all towards the north. But there is also a strip of level land at the base of the north side, at present occupied as a market-garden.

The lower portion of the southern slope is in some measure overlooked by the Poor's-house opposite; which, however, is far enough off to be in that respect no great inconvenience.

The whole broad surface of the east slope is such as to admit of buildings of any kind being erected on it. The south slope admits of detached cottage villas being erected on it; and so does

the low level ground at the bottom of the north declivity. That declivity will make admirable terrace walks, with a magnificent view of the city and country around and far beyond; but, except at one or two places, it is too steep even for cottages.

The mansion-house is an ancient edifice, reputed to be 320 years old. But it is stated to be in good order, and capable of being applied, without much alteration, to the maintenance of lunatics. The Members of the Board, however, were not within the house.

The whole property, except the house-garden and the low-lying market-garden, has been very long in pasture. The fields are divided by high substantial freestone walls, in good order; and they are all bounded by double rows of tall thriving trees, chiefly beech, which are upwards of 100 years old, and some of them much more. There are also a few clumps of wood near the house, and a line of very old sycamores along its avenue.

The great eastern slope is, on the whole, very smooth. The ground is everywhere dry; and the soil, which had been opened in several places, is deep and dry, and rests upon gravel over sandstone. No springs or boggy ground are to be seen anywhere on the hill. The level low-lying strip was not visited. There is at the house a well, which is said to be always well supplied. No attempt seems to have been made to find water elsewhere.

There is no doubt that perfect drainage may be accomplished for any building, wherever erected on the property; and it fortunately happens that the north-east corner is separated from the south-west corner of the present Asylum property of Myreside by a public road only, so that easy access can be had to the present Asylum main drain.

A pipe from the city main-pipe has been already laid in the road which passes the mansion-house gate, so that water can be obtained without difficulty. It is doubtful, however, that the pressure is sufficient to raise water to the crest of the great east slope.

The appearance of the lines of beeches is such as to show that the grounds generally are well protected, by their inclination and their woods, from the force of violent westerly winds.

The sandstone of the hill crops out here and there on the northern acclivity, and a small quarry has been worked to supply the freestone of the field walls. The stone is a hard compact sandstone, containing a little agglutinating carbonate of lime; and from the appearance of the exposed copestones of the walls, which are sharp-edged, and free from scaling, though erected, it is said, at least thirty years ago, the quarry must be suitable for building purposes.

An excellent road has been quite recently made along the north boundary of the new cemetery, close to the very gate of the mansion-house avenue. Of course, a foot entrance may be had where the south-west corner of Myreside meets the Craighouse property across the public road.

Altogether, the Members of the Medical Board are unanimously of opinion, and Dr Pringle concurs, that it must be very difficult to find so eligible a spot for extension of the Asylum, whether in the form of a large building, or of cottage villas, or of both together; and that the mansion-house could be made available at short notice for a limited number of patients.

Signed, in name of the above Members of the Medical Board, and of Dr Pringle,

R. CHRISTISON.

The Commission of the Bill of Rights, which was the first of its kind, was established in 1789. It was a body of nine members, including the President, the Vice President, and seven members of the House of Representatives. The Commission was charged with the task of reviewing the Bill of Rights and recommending any necessary amendments. The Commission's report was submitted to the House of Representatives in 1790. The House then passed the Bill of Rights, which was signed by the President in 1791. The Bill of Rights is a fundamental part of the United States Constitution, and it has been amended several times since its adoption.

The Commission of the Bill of Rights was a significant body in the history of the United States. It was the first time that a body of nine members, including the President, the Vice President, and seven members of the House of Representatives, was charged with the task of reviewing the Bill of Rights and recommending any necessary amendments.

The Commission of the Bill of Rights was a significant body in the history of the United States. It was the first time that a body of nine members, including the President, the Vice President, and seven members of the House of Representatives, was charged with the task of reviewing the Bill of Rights and recommending any necessary amendments.

The Commission of the Bill of Rights was a significant body in the history of the United States. It was the first time that a body of nine members, including the President, the Vice President, and seven members of the House of Representatives, was charged with the task of reviewing the Bill of Rights and recommending any necessary amendments.

The Commission of the Bill of Rights was a significant body in the history of the United States. It was the first time that a body of nine members, including the President, the Vice President, and seven members of the House of Representatives, was charged with the task of reviewing the Bill of Rights and recommending any necessary amendments.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1877.

In the beginning of the year there were 726 patients in the Asylum, and on the 31st of December the number was 731.

There were 342 patients admitted during the year, of whom 174 were men, and 168 women.

The total number of patients under treatment therefore was 1068.

There were 278 patients discharged during the year, of whom 130 were men, and 148 women.

There were 63 deaths, of whom 28 were men, and 35 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 737, viz., 341 men, and 396 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (342), though less than the number of last year (362), was yet larger than in any year previously. It was 56 more than the average yearly number (286) admitted in the previous ten years. This increase is chiefly due to the greater number of paupers sent to us from the parishes with which we have agreements to receive their patients. Those may be considered our own district, though it is not legally constituted so under the Lunacy Act of 1857. The average number of patients sent to us from this district during the five years ending in 1873 was 176, the average number in the four succeeding years ending with 1877 was 228, or about 30 per cent. of increase, and this increase is steadily progressive year by year. A statement of the

actual numbers for each year enables us best to realise this. In 1874 they were 214; in 1875, 214; in 1876, 231; and in 1877, 254. The question of these enormous and rapidly growing numbers of pauper lunatics from Edinburgh, Leith, and Orkney is of the utmost consequence to the Managers of this institution. They do not represent the accumulation of old cases in the Asylum, but the actual yearly production of new cases. If it is to go on at that rate, how can we possibly meet such a demand for accommodation much longer? We now, in fact, get sent to us about as many pauper patients in a year from our own district as we used to get ten years ago as private and paupers altogether, and yet we have scarcely any more accommodation in the West House.

I referred last year to the explanation of this constantly increasing number of people who are declared to be pauper lunatics, and to need Asylum accommodation. About one thing the general public need be under no alarm whatever. It is not due to any great increase of lunacy. As one of the eight reasons I assigned in my last Report for the increase, one was, that "cases of slighter mental disturbance, the result of old age, of paralytic attacks, of bodily diseases affecting the brain, and of general breaking down of the bodily powers, that formerly would not have been reckoned insanity at all, are now sent here to be nursed and cared for;" and this reason has received such a powerful illustration within the past few weeks, that I cannot forbear alluding to it in passing. A woman who had attained the venerable age of 90 years was sent to us, declared not only to be a lunatic, but "dangerous to others." This is, so far as I am aware, an unprecedented fact in the history of lunacy. No person of that age was ever probably sent as a dangerous lunatic to an Asylum before in the world. She was, it is true, mentally feeble from dotage, and had none of the outward appearances of having been well cared for. Since she came to us, and with proper care, food, and attention, she has simply exhibited want of memory and some confusion of mind, but is quiet, cleanly, and profoundly grateful for the care bestowed on her. Her case represents the highest point to which the cause I have alluded to has yet attained. Should it become a precedent, the Managers of this institution will have at once to set about pro-

viding extensive accommodation suitable for aged persons, whose mental faculties have become obtuse from old age. Within the past week another aged man, of 88, has been sent to us as dangerous too.* I find the mean age of the patients sent to us is steadily rising since 1874, it having been 38·2, 40·2, 40·9, and 41 years, in the four years ending with 1877.

The premium of four shillings a week from the imperial exchequer given for each pauper who is a lunatic, seems to be operating rather strongly everywhere, but especially in the case of the Orkney parishes, the numbers sent from which have risen from 13 in the four years ending 1873, up to 21 in the four years ending 1877. In connection with this grant, our parishes are in a most fortunate position. They contributed less than L.4830 altogether towards the building of an institution which cost more than L.80,000. I am speaking of the pauper department of the West House alone. They were by this means saved entirely from the expense of erecting an Asylum under the Act of 1857, the expense of the new Asylums built since then varying from L.150 to L.400 per bed. They are likewise spared the expense of keeping up the landlords' repairs of an Asylum, which cost in the district institutions from L.1 to L.3 yearly per bed. In short, they have been saved a capital outlay, the interest of which would have been from L.8, at the very lowest possible estimate, up to L.20 at the highest, which most of the other counties of Scotland have had to pay, then they get their patients kept at the same average yearly rate as the other Asylums throughout the country, and now the Government steps in and pays them four shillings per week towards the annual maintenance of each patient. It has occurred to me whether it is quite equitable that this institution should not derive some of the benefit from that four shillings per week, considering it has within the past four years expended a sum of L.18,000 on renovating and improving the accommodation in the pauper department of the Asylum, bringing it fully up to the mark of the very newest institutions, and providing for the treatment of the rate-paid patients sent to it everything which modern science and philanthropy has up to this time deemed necessary for the proper care

* Who lived for only twelve days after admission.

and treatment of mental disease. The mere statement of the case, I think, must carry conviction that this institution is entitled to a portion of the money which Parliament has granted for the right treatment of this terrible disease, in respect that it has provided such treatment for the poor of its own district practically free of cost to the rate-payers, so far as expenditure on buildings is concerned. It is scarcely fair, in fact, that the private department of the Asylum should be called on to diminish the rate of the city of Edinburgh, of Leith, and the county of Orkney to this enormous extent, when about L.5000 is received by the district each year for lunacy out of the public purse.

On looking into the history of the institution with a view to elucidate this question, one is struck with the anomalies that now exist in regard to it. While St Cuthbert's and Canongate only contributed L.1460 originally, it now has 250 patients with us. The yearly rent and landlords' repairs of that parish is therefore 5s. 5d. per patient, if $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is allowed on the money. The City parish contributed L.1750, and has only 127 patients, so that the same charges to that parish are 11s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per patient. South Leith has 42, and paid a contribution of L.750; so that the cost to it is 16s. And the late Mr Balfour of Trenabie, for the county of Orkney (which has 32), contributed L.400; so that its rent charge, &c., is 11s. 3d. On the other hand, a parish in the landward part of this county had to assist in erecting the new Rosewell Asylum, which cost L.250 per bed, and L.1 a year for landlords' repairs; so that its rent charge is L.12 5s. per patient. After this the parish pays L.28 a year for his keep, while we charge L.27, which includes everything. A St Cuthbert's pauper lunatic therefore costs that parish altogether L.27 5s. 5d. a year. A Dalkeith patient costs that parish L.40 5s.; while both parishes get back from Government the same capitation grant of L.10 8s. per patient. As I remarked, the connection of the parishes of our district with this institution must be admitted to be an indubitably happy one for themselves and their rate-payers. Probably no such good bargain was ever made by any parish in the country before, as the acquisition of Asylum accommodation for 5s. 5d. a bed.

Most fortunately, the increase in the total number of pauper patients chargeable at the end of each year bears no proportion to the growing increase in the admissions, for they have only risen from 460, at the end of 1873, to 489 at the end of this year. While, in fact, the admissions have risen 30 per cent. in the last four years, the total numbers chargeable have only risen 6 per cent. This curious fact is owing to several causes, the chief of which are, that the cases are now sent in at an earlier and more curable stage, and slighter and more transient cases are sent here, so that, as a matter of fact, a higher per centage now recover. The second circumstance which produces this desirable result is, that the Scotch Lunacy Statutes make easy and abundant provision for the discharge of patients from Asylums, both when they are recovered, and also when they are so far relieved of the worst symptoms of their malady, that they are harmless and manageable. In this respect it is in marked contrast to the English law. In Scotland no patient can be kept in an Asylum for more than three days without a Sheriff's written formal order; but he can be at any time discharged from the Asylum by the Physician's authority, if that official thinks he is recovered, without any written process whatever, and even in spite of the wishes of relatives or inspectors of poor, &c., or any other authority whatever. In fact, the law on this matter is so careful of the liberty of the subject, that a mere medical opinion at any time and at once sets aside and puts an end to a formal order of a high legal functionary. The process for the discharge of a not entirely recovered patient, though not quite so simple, yet is very efficient for its purpose also. In England the Physician to an Asylum can neither discharge a private nor a pauper patient without a formal order to that effect, however sound in mind he may think him; and the process for discharging partially recovered and harmless cases is equally troublesome. A still greater contrast prevails between the English and Scotch law for the administration and custody of the property of an insane person, as has been well brought out in the evidence given before the Lunacy Law Committee of the House of Commons of 1877. The time, trouble, and expense of the process is incomparably greater in England than in Scotland; and, when completed, the

law of the former country leaves the appointed guardian of the lunatic's property almost uncontrolled. To show that I am not exaggerating. When one of the Masters in Lunacy was asked by the Committee—"In fact, you have very little control over the expenditure of the money by the committee of the person? No, none whatever," was his reply. He has no intromissions to give to any one, and no security to find; and this, after his appointment has cost his ward, I understand, from L.100 to L.1000, instead of from L.15 to L.30, as in Scotland. Much of the evidence given before the Committee I have referred to (Lunacy Law) was in favour of the Scotch law, so far as it went; but the witnesses from this country were only three in number. Those conversant with the working of the Lunacy Law in Asylums here were by no means fully represented, considering that legislative action may follow the Report of the Committee, and new statutes, deeply affecting the insane and Asylums, may be passed in accordance with its recommendations.

It is satisfactory to know that the general result of the inquiries of that Committee in regard to the liberty of the subject went to show, that at the present time cases of the detention of sane people in Asylums do not occur, and that improper and undue detention of people whose minds are affected, but who could be at liberty, are not common. The great weight of medical and other opinion given before the Committee was in favour of providing accommodation of a less expensive kind than a modern Hospital-Asylum for the harmlessly incurable, who can no longer derive benefit from medical treatment. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who has been Chairman of the English Commissioners in Lunacy for the last forty years, and who was the originator of the beneficent modern legislation for the benefit of the insane, expressed this opinion very strongly. There is no doubt whatever that a well-organised scheme of this kind for Edinburgh and Leith is required. The City Parish has appropriate wards in connection with its poor-house, but they are too small. A movement in the opposite direction was made by the Parish of South Leith this year, when it sent up to us 13 quiet, harmless, imbecile people, all incurable, and none of them requiring active medical treatment. We are

quite prepared to undertake the onerous and expensive task of receiving and treating the recent cases, providing for the dangerous cases, and giving the curable the best chance of recovery; but we cannot, for want of room, provide for all the harmless incurables. Any great extension of the pauper department, merely to accommodate incurable quiet cases, I would greatly deprecate.

One matter that closely concerns the admission of patients to Asylums was especially dwelt on by such witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee on Lunacy Law as Lord Shaftesbury, the English and Scotch Commissioners in Lunacy, the Hon. Francis Scott, Dr Maudsley, Dr Blandford, and the Lord Chancellor's Medical Visitors in Lunacy, and that is, the importance to the public and the State of making provision for the better education of medical students in regard to mental disease, and the use of the pauper wards of Asylums for this purpose, and for the clinical study of insanity.

There is no doubt that patients are now sent into Asylums sooner than formerly. About 40 per cent. of the admissions were sent here within the first month of their being attacked. In the case of many private patients, where medical and ordinary attendance can be secured at home, it is one of the most difficult of all medical questions to decide whether a case should be removed to an Asylum in the first month of the disease or not. But among the poor, where no such attendance can be got, and the surroundings are all against recovery, there is no doubt that early treatment in an Asylum is the best thing for the patient, and the sooner that treatment can be applied the better.

No special cause of the malady stands out in an unusual degree this year. The over-indulgence in drink, as usual, brought on the disease in more cases than any other single cause. And, in fact, this one wretched habit sent about as many cases into the Asylum last year as all the mental and moral causes put together. The griefs, despair, excitements, domestic trials, frights, religious emotions, and disappointments in love of the community, only overturned the reason of 64 persons to the extent that they needed to come here, while drink alone sent us 53 victims.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 278 patients who left the institution during the year, 170 were recovered, 88 relieved, and 20 not improved. The rate of recovery was therefore about 50 per cent. on the admissions, the average rate in all the Scotch Public Asylums in 1876 having been 41 per cent., in the Scotch Private Asylums $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the English Public Asylums $36\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in the English Private Asylums $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The absolute number of recoveries (170) is the largest in the history of the institution, 124 having been the average number for the last ten years. Those discharged relieved have risen from 46, the average for that time, up to 88 this year.

DEATHS.

Both the absolute number of deaths and the rate of mortality have been very low this year. For the last ten years the average number has been 73, being 10 more than the 63 which occurred this year. The per centage on the average numbers resident is this year 8.5, and 9.8 for the ten years past; on the total numbers under treatment 5.8, and 7.2 for the ten years; and 18.4 on the number of admissions against 25.7 for the ten years. In fact, the number of deaths has only been fewer on one occasion in ten years. Especially the mortality among the men has been unprecedentedly low, and the sickness little in amount, only 28 male patients having died this year against 40, the average for the previous ten years. I cannot help attributing this most satisfactory state of the health of the male patients in some measure to the improved ventilation, lighting, and sanitation which are the result of the radical alteration in the structure of this whole department and its workshops recently effected, as well as to the increased means of working and exercise in the open air provided for the male patients. No doubt the abolition of the old airing-courts, the patients going out into the open grounds instead, has had something to do with it; and the introduction of far more work in the garden of a simple kind, such as digging and wheelbarrow work, suitable for those whose minds are too much affected to do work requiring mental application or effort. Taking into account the great number of new cases

admitted, the mortality on the total numbers under treatment has been the very lowest on record.

One suicide unfortunately occurred in the Asylum, and one death from drowning outside, of a patient whose name was still on our books, probably also suicidal, both cases being reported to and investigated by the proper authorities. That such cases should sometimes occur in spite of all the precautions which we can take is not wonderful, considering that we had over 70 suicidal cases sent us during the year, and that over 1600 suicides happen in England each year.

As compared with the Scotch Public Asylums in 1876, our mortality was .3 per cent. more calculated on the average numbers resident, 1.2 per cent. less on the total numbers under treatment, and 4.7 per cent. less on the admissions; while compared with the Public Asylums of England our mortality was 2.1, 2.4, and 15.2 per cent. less, as calculated in these three ways. As compared with the Scotch Private Asylums, it was 1, .6, and 1.2 per cent. more. It was less than the English Private Asylums by 1 on the average numbers and totals, and 4.4 per cent. on the admissions.

If an Asylum has many admissions of new cases in proportion to its population, the mortality is apt to be great, as well as the risk of accidents, the trouble of management, and the expense. It is the recent cases who need extra diet, stimulants, and special attendants; and it is among them that the most serious and fatal diseases of the brain are found. Now, this Asylum has more new admissions in proportion to its beds than almost any Asylum in Scotland; and during the year we received no less than 81 patients, who on admission laboured under general or ordinary paralysis, softening of the brain, or other bodily diseases of an organic or necessarily fatal kind. With such cases, it is matter for the utmost thankfulness that our death-rate has been so extraordinarily low.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The total number of patients under treatment this year in the institution was 1068; and it is certainly no exaggeration to say, that the responsibility connected with the treatment and management of this number of cases of mental disease is as great as that

implied in the treatment of a similar number of cases of the ordinary forms of bodily disease. The actual risks connected with mental disease were well brought out by Lord Shaftesbury in his evidence before the Committee of last year, to which I have alluded. He showed that in addition to the 1600 suicides in England, most of them due, no doubt, to insanity, there were in confinement in the Criminal Lunatic Asylums, "on the 20th of March in 1877, 240 men and 87 women, in all 327, charged with murder, attempts to murder, and manslaughter. Now this is the history of these cases, and very remarkable it is." In 290 the state of the patients and the circumstances connected with the crimes were known, and of these, in 149 cases the insanity had not been suspected before the overt acts of crime were committed; in 77 their mental weakness was known, but deemed of a harmless kind; and in 70 cases only had any danger been previously apprehended. "Now," says his Lordship, "this is a very important matter, because it shows the very large number of cases in which through inattention the insanity is not detected until the overt act has been committed. This is the evil way in which a large portion of the public judge of sanity or insanity. They will never hold a person to be insane till some overt act has been committed, and that is always invariably the case before juries. Then the overt act having been committed, furnishes a proof that the disorder is so very far advanced as almost to be inveterate, and consequently incurable. What I state shows the absolute necessity of great precautions, the absolute necessity of paying great attention to the earliest stage of the disorder; and though I would by no means render admission into the Asylums more easy than it is, I most undoubtedly would not render it more difficult, because I am certain society is in great danger." Such being his Lordship's matured opinions after forty years' experience, if he thinks society is in such great danger from the one person to every 1500 of the population who becomes insane every year, what might be supposed to be the amount of danger to each official on the staff of an Asylum, who is outnumbered and constantly surrounded by lunatics in the proportion of five to each sane person? Certainly the risk would appear great, but most fortunately it is not so great as it seems. And contra-

dictory as it may appear, the fewer precautions that have been taken in Asylums for the insane, the fewer have been the risks and the casualties. Or rather, the true way of putting the matter is this : The less Asylums have been managed with an exclusive attention to diminish risks, and the more they have been made hospitals for the treatment of disease, the more the condition of their patients has been ameliorated, and their dangerous tendencies diminished. And in the personal management of those who have dangerous tendencies from mental disease, nothing has so softening and quieting an effect as the granting of much liberty, the providing of suitable employment and amusement, the constant practice of the proverb that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and the utter abandonment of any feeling of fear in the presence of the patients. Elaborate precautions against risks are a constant reminder to the patients of their object, and have precisely the opposite effect to what they were intended. I have always noticed that the officials and attendants who are kindly spoken, and show no fear, and especially those who have the rare gift of resisting the temptation to retort or answer back in any form, seem to run the smallest risk from insane patients.

The year has been one of much progress. All the wards for men in the West House, but one small one, are now renovated and occupied ; the new arrangements for the male patients going out to garden are now completed, and have been in use for several months. They consist of a large shoe-house, 50 feet long, opening out of the north back staircase ; then a causewayed shed with seats, water fountain, &c., 87 feet long, for the patients to wait in, while being arranged in parties under the care of their attendants ; then another shed, 86 feet long, with a smooth concrete floor, for the wheelbarrows ; then a house, 15 feet long, for the grass-cutting and edge tools ; and, finally, a house, 27 feet long, for the ordinary garden and farm tools. From this opens the door into the road where the head gardener stands to direct the various parties, as they pass out, where to go and what to do. One of the old airing-courts is being made into a delightful bowling green. The new bakehouse has been brought into use, and answers admirably. The old sick ward has been so completely renovated and recon-

structed, that instead of being one of the worst sick wards in any Asylum, it is admitted now to be one of the very best. Fortunately it was a one-storey building, thus enabling our architect to have roof-lights everywhere. The ventilation and heating are now perfect; it has been decorated in bright colours; a new kitchen and water-closets have been added; and female nursing has been added to the male attendance, by having a married man and his wife in charge. In the East House the great alterations are now nearly completed. The new cottages, administrative and smoking corridors, and dining-rooms will compare with anything of the kind in this country. The utmost attention has been paid to secure plenty of light, and to use a light and tasteful style of painting and furniture.

It may be thought by some persons that too much has been done, and too much money spent. I cannot at all agree in this. If persons are deprived of their reason and personal liberty, and taken away from their homes, too much can scarcely be done for their comfort and happiness, because nothing can possibly make up to them for what their disease has necessarily caused them to be deprived of. And there is in most cases of mental disease a tendency to degeneration in habits and ways, which it should be one of the most unremitting efforts of any good Asylum, and all connected with it, to counteract. Nothing rubs off the veneer of good manners, tidy habits, cleanly ways, and all the little amenities and considerations for others, that mark a civilised man, be he gentleman or not, so much as mental disease. Those who come in daily contact with the insane, seeing these things gone, would tend insensibly to treat them as if they never existed, or could not be restored, were not constant and strenuous efforts made to fight against the tendency. And if this feeling is given in to, it reacts on the attendant, and causes degeneration in him too. One means of counteracting this degeneration is undoubtedly by making the rooms and surroundings scrupulously clean and cheerful, the painting and wall-papers bright and elegant, the carpets (if there are any) tasteful, and the clothing as good as the person would wear outside. If it is clearly seen that much thought and care are bestowed on these matters, down to the minutest detail, in any Asylum for

even the worst class of patients, it exercises an influence on them, and all who have to do with them, strongly counteractive of the lowering tendency I have spoken of. It greatly helps the moral and medical treatment.

The whole spirit of such an institution as ours should be philanthropic and medical, not mercenary, prison-like, or merely disciplinary. We had, at the end of the year, no less than 143 private patients paying boards of L.50 and under, some of them paying almost nothing at all. This great provision for the treatment of the most hard-working and struggling classes of society, at unremunerative or losing boards, at once stamps us as essentially philanthropic in our main aims, and amply justifies our success in providing for a more wealthy class who can pay remunerative rates of board. We adopt a principle which, I believe, will yet be extensively practised in general hospitals and other charitable institutions. Why should not our infirmaries have one of their blocks appropriated to private patients who, suffering from infectious diseases, or having no suitable accommodation at home for being nursed and attended to, would only be too glad to have the advantage of their hygienic conditions, nursing, and high medical skill, and would pay handsomely for all these things, were suitable accommodation provided? I am sometimes asked, How do you at the Asylum keep out of the begging lists, and avoid pestering us with subscription books? Simply by adopting the common-sense and business principle in an institution of conferring our benefits on rich and poor alike, and making all classes mutually helpful, just as is done in the world at large. The need of such institutions as ours is greatly felt in some parts of England, and this was strongly pointed out to the Lunacy Law Committee of last year. But, being self-helpful in this way, the public neglect our Charity Fund altogether, and allow the willing horse to do all the work, while the lazy and vociferous animals get all the assistance. I know no better example of how little the principle of seeking out the really most deserving institutions which are doing quiet work of the most merciful kind is practised, than the way in which this Fund is neglected by the charitable. For the next few

years, with the debt incurred for all our new improvements, and for our new purchase of land, our ordinary income will be more than needed, and therefore cannot add much to the Charity Fund ; so that contributions from the general public would be most acceptable.

Among the very decided improvements of the year has been the introduction of telephones between my own house at Tipperlinn and the East and West Houses, as well as between those two houses, thus annihilating completely the distances between them for most administrative purposes. The simplicity and complete efficiency of this marvellous instrument, will immensely assist the good administration of all large scattered institutions, and in a very short time it will be a simple necessity for all such places.

The greatest and most enduring of all the events which have happened since I wrote my last Report, has been the purchase of the Craig House Estate. To have acquired 50 acres of additional land was of immense importance, but to have got it contiguous, to have it magnificently wooded with old timber, so secluded and yet with such extensive views, so airy and yet so sheltered, and pronounced by the highest sanitary authorities in the country in Sir Robert Christison's Report from the Medical Board* to be most salubrious, is, from a medical point of view, of incalculable importance to us. It forms an era in our history, and places our future prosperity on an almost unassailable foundation. It is carrying out in our time the great objects of the medical and other founders of the institution, which was to make suitable provision for the mentally afflicted of all classes. For this object they encountered difficulties, ran risks, and made exertions to which we are strangers ; and they were most generously backed by the opinions and the purses of their contemporaries. The city may extend its boundaries now as far as possible, and yet our privacy can never be invaded. Craig House Estate gives us one of the very finest and most healthful sites near Edinburgh for an Asylum for private patients, for cottage villas, for picturesque walks, and additional

* See page 9.

recreation space on high ground for our present East House ladies and gentlemen, so contrasting with our West House grounds. All those advantages more than compensate for even the great price paid for this house and estate. The old mansion-house will meantime accommodate some higher-class patients.

I think the institution, too, may fairly reckon itself a public benefactor to the south side of Edinburgh, through its acquiring this beautifully wooded hill, which will thus be preserved in all time coming as one of the most charming bits of landscape to be seen in the neighbourhood. I would propose that all the inhabitants of the south side, and all lovers of the picturesque, should have the opportunity of showing their gratitude by a contribution to our Charity Fund. I think the Cockburn Association especially should be grateful for the way we have helped to preserve for ever one of the beauties of Edinburgh. To have had Craig Hill denuded of its timber, and covered with rows of tenements of four storey houses, was a prospect too outrageous for that Association even to have calmly contemplated.

During the year our amusements have been kept up with almost more than the usual spirit. By means of dances, card parties, drawing-room parties, lectures, concerts, library club meetings, bell-ringing and juggling entertainments, picnics, walking parties, and the games of cricket, bowls, billiards, bagatelle, cards, backgammon, &c., the winter evenings were made to pass as pleasantly as possible. We were greatly indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave lectures and concerts. In that way they did a true charity.

During the year we have lost the valuable services of Miss Shearer, who for fourteen years had filled, in the most efficient way, the position of Matron of the East House. It would be difficult to say whether her loss was more felt by her fellow-officers, her patients, or the relatives of those patients outside, whose esteem and confidence she had most completely secured.

I am glad that in Miss Brown we have obtained the services of a lady most highly qualified for the vacant position, whose success hitherto has amply justified her appointment.

I have most cordially to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Medical Staff, Drs Brown,* Inglis, and Turnbull, as well as that of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch, Mr Leslie, and Mrs Macdougall; and it gives me much pleasure to report most favourably of the Chief Attendants, Messrs Gregory and Lindors, of Mr Crombie the Gardener, and Mr Gray the Book and Store-keeper, as well as of our present Staff generally.

To the Managers of the institution I am under a deep debt of gratitude for their continued approval and hearty support.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Physician-Superintendent.

* Dr Brown has since been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross Asylum at Cupar. His leaving, after nearly four years' service, is a great loss to us, but cannot fail to be a great gain to that institution.

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.



TABLE I.

General Results of the Year.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1877	...	...	...	333	393	726
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1877	...	...	...	1	7	8
				334	400	734
	M.	F.	T.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	124	117	241
Re-admitted during the year	...	50	51	101		
Total admitted				174	168	342
Total number under treatment	...	...	...	508	568	1076
Number of Patients discharged or removed			...	130	148	278
	M.	F.	T.			
Of whom were Recovered	...	85	85	170		
„ Relieved	...	34	54	88		
„ Not Improved	...	11	9	20		
Died	...	28	35	63		
Total Discharged and Died during the year	...	...	...	158	183	341
	M.	F.	T.			
Absent on Probation Jan. 1, 1878	...	1	1	2		
Number of Patients at the close of 1877	...	...	...	349	384	733
Average daily number resident during 1877	...			341.26	395.56	736.82
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1877	...	...	...	218	271	489
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1877	...	...	...	7	3	10
Private Patients do.	...	...	...	124	110	234
				349	384	733

TABLE III.—*The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on all under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	4	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	..	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	50	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	24	27	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1261	700	561	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Fourteen Years 1864—77.

YEAR	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
				Recovered.			Relieved.																					Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
	1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
Totals and Averages,	1923	2104	4027	769	949	1718	316	375	691	295	285	580	541	428	969	..	..	..	346	370.9	716.6	39.9	45.1	42.6	11.1	8.1	9.5	7.9	5.8	6.8

TABLE IV.—*Shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Fourteen Years, remaining on the 31st December 1877.*

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1877.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1877.			
YEARS.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	265	T.																									
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	T.																									
1864	66	68	43	47	224																										
1865	88	95	34	49	266																										
1866	116	115	39	60	330																										
1867	104	95	25	51	275																										
1868	105	96	28	50	279																										
1869	106	108	34	39	287																										
1870	84	106	37	38	265																										
1871	89	100	35	45	269																										
1872	102	93	28	29	252																										
1873	74	106	33	47	260																										
1874	98	96	53	61	308																										
1875	89	100	59	62	310																										
1876	113	109	67	71	360																										
1877	104	96	70	72	342																										
Totals*	1338	1383	585	721	4027																										
Totals†	..	..	..	..	9611																										
* Numbers for Fourteen Years.				Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-77.																											
† Since Opening of Asylum.				Per Centage of Cases Recovered 38.4 42.5 40.6																											
				" " Relieved 14.6 15.6 15.1																											
				" " Not Improved 11.4 10.8 11.1																											
				" " Died 20.9 16.6 18.7																											
				" " Remaining 14.5 14.2 14.3																											

* Numbers for Fourteen Years.

† Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-77.

	M.	F.	T.
Per Centage of Cases Recovered	38.4	42.5	40.6
" Relieved	14.6	15.6	15.1
" Not Improved	11.4	10.8	11.1
" Died	20.9	16.6	18.7
" Remaining	14.5	14.2	14.3

TABLE V.—*Causes of Death.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
Atrophy and Softening of Brain...	2	3	5
General Paralysis with Gangrene of Lung	1	1	2
General Paralysis ...	9	3	12
Exhaustion from Mania ...	1	1	2
Apoplexy ...	1	2	3
Exhaustion from Epilepsy ...	2	0	2
Tumour of Brain (Cancerous) ...	0	1	1
" " (Fibrous) ...	0	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Morbus Cordis ...	2	2	4
Gangrene of Lung ...	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	9	11
Pleuro-pneumonia ...	1	0	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis with Tubercular } Peritonitis ...	0	1	1
Pneumonia and Pericarditis ...	1	0	1
Pneumonia ...	0	1	1
Bronchitis ...	0	1	1
Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta ...	1	0	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Nephritis ...	0	1	1
Tubercular Peritonitis ...	1	0	1
Cancer of Uterus and Bladder ...	0	1	1
Strangulated Hernia ...	0	1	1
Diarrhoea ...	0	1	1
<i>General Disease.</i>			
Senile Exhaustion ...	1	2	3
General Tuberculosis ...	2	1	3
Suicide by Hanging ...	0	1	1
Drowning out of Asylum (probably suicidal)	1	0	1
Total ...	28	35	63

TABLE VI.—*Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Not Recovered, and Died.*

		Recovered.			Not Recovered.			Died.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under	1 Month ...	12	13	25	4	3	7	0	8	8
From	1 to 3 Months ...	38	27	65	12	15	27	4	0	4
"	3 to 6 " ...	13	14	27	12	10	22	3	1	4
"	6 to 9 " ...	7	11	18	3	8	11	4	3	7
"	9 to 12 " ...	7	5	12	1	9	10	2	1	3
"	1 to 2 Years ...	5	8	13	7	7	14	4	5	9
"	2 to 3 " ...	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
"	3 to 5 " ...	0	1	1	2	4	6	4	3	7
"	5 to 7 " ...	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
"	7 to 9 " ...	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	1
"	9 to 11 " ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	4
"	11 to 13 " ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
"	13 to 15 " ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
"	15 to 17 " ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
"	17 to 19 " ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
"	23 to 25 " ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
"	29 to 31 " ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...		85	85	170	45	63	108	28	35	63

* Ascertained in 55 cases by *Post-mortem* examination.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.

Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead.

	Admitted.			Discharged Recovered.			Removed.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 10 to 15	4	2	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 15 to 20	8	7	15	3	2	5	2	4	6	1	0	1
„ 20 to 30	40	31	71	22	19	41	10	17	27	1	3	4
„ 30 to 40	43	42	85	17	21	38	16	16	32	8	6	14
„ 40 to 50	38	33	71	23	18	41	12	10	22	7	8	15
„ 50 to 60	24	28	52	8	14	22	3	11	14	7	10	17
„ 60 to 70	14	19	33	10	10	20	1	2	3	1	4	5
„ 70 to 80	3	5	8	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	4	6
„ 80 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL ...	174	168	342	85	85	170	45	63	108	28	35	63
Mean Age ...	39·3	42·7	41	40·1	42·4	41·3	36·4	38·7	37·	46·7	50·8	48·9

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.
Single ...	93	72	165	42	39	81	26	33	59	10	15	25
Married ...	67	65	132	36	38	74	18	18	36	13	11	24
Widowed ...	14	31	45	7	8	15	1	12	13	5	9	14
TOTAL ...	174	168	342	85	85	170	45	63	108	28	35	63

TABLE X.—*Assigned Causes of Insanity.*

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Intemperance ... ..	...	...	33	20	53
		Falls on the Head ... ..	...	...	5	2	7
		Blows on the Head ... ..	...	...	2	0	2
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	5	0	5
		Congenital ... ..	...	...	5	2	7
		Masturbation ... ..	...	...	12	0	12
		Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	9	8	17
		Paralysis ... ..	...	...	9	6	15
		Apoplexy ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Want of proper Nourishment ...	...	...	1	3	4
		Sunstroke ... ..	...	...	2	1	3
		Change of Life ... ..	...	...	0	12	12
		Over-Lactation ... ..	...	...	0	6	6
		Old Age ... ..	...	...	0	7	7
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	4	0	4
		Post-Febrile ... ..	...	...	3	1	4
		Heart Disease ... ..	...	...	5	1	6
		Opium Eating ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Injury ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Weakminded from Youth ... ..	...	...	0	2	2
		Post Partum Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Childbirth ... ..	...	...	0	4	4
		Derangement of Female Health ...	...	...	0	8	8
		Spinal Disease ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
Moral.	{	Grief ... ..	...	...	1	15	16
		Over-Excitement... ..	...	...	1	0	1
		Domestic Anxiety ... ..	...	...	3	10	13
		Anxiety in Business ... ..	...	...	10	5	15
		Over-Study ... ..	...	...	3	1	4
		Religious Excitement ... ..	...	...	7	0	7
		Fright ... ..	...	...	0	2	2
		Disappointments ... ..	...	...	3	3	6
Predis- posing.	{	Previous Attacks ... ..	...	...	46	59	105
		Hereditary Predisposition ... ..	...	...	44	24	68
		Unknown ... ..	...	...	13	29	42



ADDITIONAL MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE XI.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy { Paralytic	2	0	2
{ Epileptic	1	1	2
{ Genetous	2	1	3
Epileptic Insanity	7	6	13
Insanity of Pubescence	1	0	1
Hereditary Insanity of Adolescence ...	16	8	24
Insanity of Masturbation	8	1	9
Amenorrhœal Insanity	0	5	5
Puerperal Insanity	0	3	3
Insanity of Lactation	0	9	9
Climacteric Insanity	7	26	33
Senile Insanity	12	23	35
Phthisical Insanity	5	3	8
Dipsomania	2	0	2
Insanity of Alcoholism	31	13	44
General Paralysis	17	3	20
Idiopathic Insanity	12	12	24
Post-Febrile Insanity	5	1	6
Choreic Insanity	2	0	2
Insanity from Brain Disease	10	5	15
Anœmic Insanity	0	1	1
Post-Connubial Insanity	1	0	1
Hysterical Insanity	0	2	2
Unknown	33	45	78
TOTAL	174	168	342

TABLE XII.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	11	27	38
Mania	87	63	150
Epileptic Mania	7	5	12
Melancholia	41	58	99
General Paralysis	17	3	20
Dementia	6	5	11
Congenital	5	2	7
Puerperal Mania	0	2	2
Puerperal Melancholia	0	1	1
Primary Dementia	0	1	1
Epileptic Dementia	0	1	1
TOTAL	174	168	342

TABLE XIII.

Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...		90	89	179
„ Second Attack	...	...		35	28	63
„ Third Attack	...	...		10	16	26
Had several Attacks	...	...		17	24	41
Congenital	...	...	...	5	2	7
Unknown	...	...	...	17	9	26
TOTAL				174	168	342

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	...			98	86	184
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	...	...	...	59	64	123
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	...	...	...	17	18	35
TOTAL				174	168	342

TABLE XVI.
Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants"				94	111	205
Roman Catholic				21	7	28
Free Church				12	13	25
Established Church				11	9	20
"Episcopalian"				8	6	14
United Presbyterian				6	4	10
"Presbyterian"				2	5	7
Church of England				4	3	7
Methodist				0	2	2
Church of Ireland				2	0	2
Congregational				2	0	2
Universalist				1	0	1
Glassite				1	0	1
Not Known				7	8	15
No Religion				3	0	3
TOTAL				174	168	342

TABLE XVII.
Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...		21	15	36	9	11	20	2	1	3
February ...		8	14	22	6	5	11	3	3	6
March		8	12	20	18	14	32	6	2	8
April		15	17	32	6	13	19	2	5	7
May		15	14	29	7	13	20	1	4	5
June		12	16	28	14	18	32	2	3	5
July		16	13	29	11	6	17	3	3	6
August		17	8	25	7	7	14	4	1	5
September		12	14	26	12	16	28	1	2	3
October		16	18	34	11	10	21	1	10	11
November		26	16	42	7	12	19	1	1	2
December		8	11	19	22	23	45	2	0	2
TOTAL		174	168	342	130	148	278	28	35	63

TABLE XVIII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
Have meditated Suicide	...	...	...	...	17	26	43
Total Suicidal ...					35	36	71
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>							
Acute Mania	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Mania	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	14	5	19
Total ...					18	10	28
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>							
Acute Mania	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Mania	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Epileptic Mania	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	8	20	28
Total ...					17	26	43
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>							
Precipitation	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Drowning	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Cut-Throat	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Poison	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
Knocking Head against Wall	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Violence	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Stabbing	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Throwing himself before Cab	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Strangulation	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	0	2	2

TABLE XIX.

Form of Insanity in those Discharged Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved.

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	51	43	94	20	20	40	6	4	10
Acute Mania	2	14	16	3	6	9	1	2	3
Epileptic Mania	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Mania...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Melancholia	31	26	57	11	20	31	0	1	1
General Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Dementia	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1
Idiocy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Puerperal Melancholia ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20

TABLE XX.

Forms of Insanity in those Deceased.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Mania	9	18	27
Acute Mania	1	2	3
Epileptic Mania	3	0	3
„ Dementia	1	0	1
Dementia	2	6	8
General Paralysis	10	4	14
Melancholia	2	4	6
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1
TOTAL	28	35	63

TABLE XXI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes having Rights of Presentation to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, that were not in that Asylum on the 1st January 1878.

PARISHES, &c.				Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh	...	...	...	112
St Cuthbert's and Canongate	...	...	...	26
South Leith	...	...	...	4
North Leith	...	...	...	3
Duddingston	...	...	...	1
County of Orkney	...	...	...	30
TOTAL	...	...	...	176

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
July 28, 1877.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of January last :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, ...	23	20	48	64	155
Discharges, ...	21	25	42	45	133
Deaths, ...	3	5	13	15	36

These figures show a decrease of 14 in the number on the Registers, which is at present 734; composed of 337 males, and 397 females. The disposal of the patients is as follows :—

	M.	F.	Together.
In Eastern Department, ...	42	43	85
In Western Department, ...	291	346	637
At Summer Quarters, ...	3	4	7
On Probation, ...	1	4	5
	<hr/> 337	<hr/> 397	<hr/> 734

In these numbers 3 voluntary patients are included.

On admission all the parochial patients were chargeable to the Urban District, with the exception of 4 chargeable to Orkney, and 2 chargeable to rural parishes in Midlothian. At the present date, 34 of all the parochial patients are chargeable to Orkney, and 14 to parishes beyond the district.

Of the patients discharged, 65 had recovered, and 37 were transferred to other institutions, including 9 to the lunatic wards of Craiglockhart poorhouse.

The mortality has been moderate, and has taken place mainly among the patients of recent admission. Thus, of the 36 who died,

23 were admitted in 1875, 1876, and 1877, and 13 in earlier years. The causes of death were organic disease of the nervous centres and senile decay in 20 cases, phthisis in 7, cardiac and arterial disease in 5, leaving only 4 not directly ascribable to organic degeneration. The average age at death was 47 years.

The Asylum is still in the hands of tradespeople, and a considerable time will yet be required to complete the extensive changes and additions which have been undertaken. The improvements already effected are, however, very great. In the East House these are chiefly conspicuous in the new receding wings, which furnish accommodation of a very comfortable, cheerful, and home-like character. Unfortunately the amenity and privacy of the grounds of this Department will be seriously impaired by the erection of a row of buildings whose windows overlook them. The alterations at present in progress in the East House have for their main object the improvement of the accommodation for the attendants, and of the single rooms for the more excitable patients. The windows of nearly all the rooms have been fitted with plate-glass; the furniture has been increased and improved; and the offices have been rendered much more commodious.

In the West House the alterations are making steady, though perhaps not very rapid progress. Already, however, the improvement effected in the male department of the building is reflected in the improved behaviour and appearance of the patients, who were never on any former visit found so quiet and orderly, or so tidy in person and attire. This remark can scarcely be extended to the inmates of the female department, who still manifest a good deal of noise and excitement. Their condition, however, is undoubtedly improving under the operation of the system of occupation and discipline carried out with the new admissions; but it appears to be nearly hopeless to expect any material modification in the habits of the old-standing, troublesome cases. Still it is very satisfactory to find that only 20 entries occur in the Register of Seclusion since last visit. Of these, 12 refer to a male patient whose isolation was called for on account of homicidal violence, and 8 to 3 female patients who were violent and excited. In the East House no case of seclusion is recorded.

To a certain, and perhaps to a not inconsiderable extent, the unsatisfactory condition of the female wards may be due to a tendency on the part of the police authorities to deal with drunken and disorderly women as lunatics, and to send them as such to the Asylum, instead of as criminals to the jail. The practice is one which is repugnant to the moral feelings of the better class of patients, while it is rarely effective in producing any lasting beneficial results in the persons so dealt with.

The alterations which have been carried out in the offices of the West House have greatly improved the workshops of the artizans, and have facilitated in various ways the administration and working of the establishment. Much consideration has everywhere been given to practical details, and the general result promises to be exceedingly satisfactory. The new dining-hall is not yet taken into occupation, and the reform in the manner of serving the meals stands over till this be accomplished.

The returns of industrial occupation state that 223 men and 211 women are actively employed in the Western Department. Of the men, 149 in the grounds, 36 in the workshops, office, &c., and 33 in the wards. Of the women, 155 in sewing, knitting, &c., 12 in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, and 36 in the wards. But for the situation of the establishment in a locality where land has acquired a high value for building purposes, it would have been desirable to give further extension to farming operations, and to have included the keeping of cows.

A very considerable amount of liberty is allowed to the patients, and in both houses the doors of certain departments stand always open. The numbers in the West House who have the privilege of parole of the grounds are 34 men, and 22 women. Since last visit 19 patients have gone out on pass for more than a day; the average period for each patient of this class being about twelve days. The house for summer quarters at Cockenzie accommodates from 6 to 8 patients, who go and come as is deemed expedient. All the usual sources of recreation continue in active operation. On one of the days of the visit between three and four hundred patients took part in a picnic to the Braid Hills.

In every department an anxious desire is shown to promote the

comfort and welfare of the patients. The preparation of the food receives much attention, and the fact is recognised, that a comfortable dinner is, to say the least, as much a matter of importance in an Asylum as in ordinary life. Night attendance continues to be systematically carried out with satisfactory results.

Eight accidents are recorded since last visit. Inquiry has been already instituted regarding those which were of serious import.

The various Registers are very carefully and methodically kept.

Altogether, the present state of the Asylum is very satisfactory, and its future is full of promise.

JAMES COXE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
11, 12, and 13 February 1878.

There are 762 patients at present on the Register of the Asylum. These are disposed of in the following way:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, ...	53	45	98
In the West House, ...	318	343	661
On Pass, ...	0	1	1
On Probation, ...	1	1	2
Totals,	372	390	762

These numbers include 3 voluntary inmates.

Since last visit there is an increase of 28 in the population, consisting almost entirely of male paupers.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last Report are shown in the statement which follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, ...	32	18	78	70	198
Discharges, ...	21	18	41	60	140
Deaths, ...	3	5	10	12	30

These figures indicate a very active movement in the population, and show a desire to avoid the unnecessary detention of patients. The whole number of patients admitted in 1877 was 342. Of

these, 244 were paupers chargeable to parishes of the district, 10 were paupers chargeable to parishes in Orkney, 3 were paupers chargeable to parishes in other districts, and 85 were private patients.

Of the 140 patients discharged since last visit, 100 left the Asylum as recovered, 31 as relieved, and 9 as not improved. Twenty-three of the patients discharged were transferred to other institutions.

The rate of mortality has not been high. There has been little sickness among the patients, and the actual health-condition is unusually good. The mean age at death was 50·5 years. Nearly one-half of those who died were admitted either in 1877 or in 1878. The chief causes of death were General Paralysis and Brain Disease. Only 3 of the deaths are attributed to Phthisis; and acute Pulmonary diseases do not appear at all among the causes. In the cases of 25 of the 30 persons who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of every such examination are carefully recorded in the Case Books, which were found written up to date, and in excellent order.

The Infirmary for the male patients of the West House is nearly ready for occupation. All the arrangements in connection with it have been carefully considered and well executed. It would be difficult to find hospital accommodation in any other Asylum so complete and satisfactory in its character. Altogether, the extensive improvements effected on the male side of the West House are highly satisfactory, and are already acting in a very beneficial manner on the patients. During the whole period occupied by the visit, no male patient exhibited any excitement, and there was almost a complete freedom from complaint. Their clothing was clean, tidy, and comfortable, and no special contrivances of dress were in use. It is understood that the bodily health of the men has improved. There is less sickness among them, and a lower mortality. This change is attributed in part to the greater tranquillity and good order, which result from more cheerful and comfortable surroundings, and to the healthier state of the water-closets, bathrooms, and lavatories. To these things, which may be regarded as certainly tending to the maintenance of good health,

there must be added the equally certain influence in the same direction of the increased out-door occupation of the men, the abolition of the walled airing-courts, the withdrawal of many restrictions on freedom, and the spirit of kindness which pervades the general management.

On the female side of the West House changes as radical and extensive as those now nearly completed on the male side are in contemplation, and will be carried out without avoidable loss of time. They will, no doubt, yield results as gratifying as those just referred to on the male side. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to be able to say that, though there was some excitement among a few of the women during the visit, there have never been observed at any former visit such a general tranquillity and contentment, and such evidences of busy and useful occupation. The management of the dayroom, occupied by the newly-admitted female patients, who are immediately engaged in sewing or knitting, provided nothing in their condition contra-indicates such a step, merits attention and commendation as an excellent help in the treatment of the patients, and in the study of their condition. Perhaps, however, this room might advantageously be rendered still brighter and more home-like in its aspect. The sick-room arrangements on the female side of the West House are also very satisfactory, though too limited in the accommodation they afford. The plan of drawing all the suicidal women, and many of the recently-admitted patients, into a dormitory under the care of a special night nurse, is said to work well.

In a short time the patients, and their friends who visit them, will be admitted at the new entrance at the back of the building, and the front of the Asylum will be given up entirely to the inmates, for the purposes of recreation and exercise. This is in every respect a very desirable change, and it has been successfully carried out.

The shoe-room for the out-door workers is large and comfortable, and excellent arrangements have been made for separating them into squads, and supplying them with tools.

The accommodation for private patients, both on the male and female side of the West House, is now exceedingly good. These

patients, though they pay low rates of board, have advantages and comforts which could scarcely be obtained at so small a charge in any other than a public institution fulfilling a purpose more or less charitable. There are many patients, indeed, in these wards who pay a board less than that paid for paupers; but the Asylum possesses a fund yielding about £380 annually, and out of this the board of these patients is supplemented, so far as to give them in some measure the comforts and companionship to which they had been accustomed. Some patients who are actually paupers are thus treated. It is not easy to over-estimate the great beneficence of the service thus rendered by the Asylum to the community; and it is believed that if the charitable public were better informed as to what is needed in this direction, a much larger sum than £380 would be at the disposal of the Directors. The law has made satisfactory provision for the care of lunatics belonging to the pauper class. For the care of those who belong to the affluent class, it is easy to make a good and suitable provision. It is for the care and treatment of those of the insane who, though above the pauper class socially and in culture, are still without wealth, that it is difficult to provide satisfactorily. It does not appear that this can ever be properly done in Private Asylums, which are obliged to look so closely to profit. Nor can it be done in Public Asylums, unless these institutions are assisted by the charitable in some way like that by which Hospitals for the sick in body receive assistance.

The two large dining-halls, one for private and the other for pauper patients, are now all but ready for use; and it is expected that in a few weeks, when the new table equipage has been provided, the patients will dine in them, instead of dining as heretofore in the different galleries. It is believed that in various ways this will tend to good order and comfort in the establishment.

The great structural and other improvements, which have recently taken place in the West House, are fully represented, if indeed they are not surpassed, by corresponding improvements which have taken place in the East House. This section of the Asylum gives accommodation to patients paying high rates of board, and the efforts made to give the accommodation a high

character have been very successful. Numerous structural defects have been overcome, and an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort given to the galleries. In addition to this, new ranges of cottages have been built, and have been elegantly furnished; new dining-halls have been erected and tastefully decorated; and a better provision has been made for the comfort of attendants and servants. It is much to be regretted that the erection on the estate of Plewlands of a row of houses overlooking the grounds of the East House, may seriously interfere with its suitability as a residence for patients belonging to the higher classes. Under the fear that this may prove to be the case, the Directors are negotiating for the purchase of an Estate of considerable extent, which almost adjoins their grounds to the west. It is hoped that these negotiations will soon end in their becoming the possessors of the Estate. In that event it will be possible for them to build on it accommodation suitable for patients of the affluent class, and the present East House might be free to act as a middle-class Asylum. The Establishment, as a whole, would then consist of three sections—one for paupers, one for patients from the middle class, and one for patients from the upper class of the community. Society is actually divided into these classes, and a corresponding division in the Asylum arrangements would therefore be a natural one.

With reference to the acquisition of more land, it is desirable to point out that, apart from its bearing on the prospects of the East House, it will serve an exceedingly useful purpose by increasing and varying the means of out-door occupation and exercise; and by enabling the institution to supply itself, in part at least, with good milk.

In concluding this Report, which records so many important changes and so many successful efforts to improve the Asylum and increase its usefulness and prosperity, it seems unnecessary to say that the visit left a very pleasing impression as to the way in which the Establishment is managed. It is hoped that many further improvements will be effected, eventually placing the Asylum in all respects in the forward position which it ought to occupy.

The Books and Registers were, as usual, in excellent order.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

OF THE
TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

CHARGE.

[illegible]

Brought forward, £33,107 2 1

IV. Accounts due by Patients for clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds, supplied through the House Superintendent and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—

		Males.	Females.	
Quarter ending 31st March 1877		£313 15 1	£291 7 5	
Do. do. 30th June 1877		357 6 11	410 11 10	
Do. do. 30th Sept. 1877		350 6 1	232 13 10	
Do. do. 31st Dec. 1877		328 9 0	314 0 4	
		<u>£1349 17 1</u>	<u>£1248 13 5</u>	
			1349 17 1	
				2,598 10 6

V. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—

1. Price received for Pigs sold	£434 16 0	
2. Price received for Barley and Oats sold	75 12 0	
3. Price received for Rags and Old Metal .	61 9 4	
4. Price received for Sundries	22 7 5	
		594 4 9

VI. Sums borrowed to replace Loan paid up, and to meet expense of Additions and Alterations

1,000 0 0

Balance of this Account at 31st December 1877 3,212 2 7

Amount of the Charge £40,511 19 11

DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House.			TOTALS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	3097	11	5½	8791	7	4	11,888	18	9½
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	122	1	11½	2001	13	11½	2123	15	11
III. Do. Fuel	265	12	10	710	11	3	976	4	1
IV. Do. Lighting	118	19	9	291	13	10	410	13	7
V. Do. Water and Washing Materials	110	3	3	410	14	5	520	17	8
VI. Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments	47	15	5½	141	6	5½	189	1	11
VII. Do. Books & Stationery	92	15	0	185	10	0	278	5	0
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	15	6	8	164	14	3	180	0	11
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs	478	12	9	1950	12	7½	2429	5	4½
X. Do. Garden & Grounds				486	9	2	486	9	2
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	73	0	0	146	0	4	219	0	4
XII. Interests on Loans Paid	262	17	9	1104	4	2	1367	1	11
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	165	0	1	330	0	0	495	0	1
XIV. Insurance Premiums	10	8	1	20	16	2	31	4	3
XV. Salaries and Wages	2089	19	2	3875	7	11	5965	7	1
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	242	2	5½	81	11	3½	323	13	9
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	1805	7	4	451	6	3	2256	13	7
Amount of Ordinary Disbursements	8997	14	0	21,143	19	5	30,141	13	5

Carry forward £30,141 13 5

	Brought forward,	£30,141 13 5
XVIII. Special Expenditure . . . . .	. . . . .	8,772 0 0
XIX. Statutory Debt paid off or transferred . . . . .	. . . . .	1,400 0 0
XX. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1877 . . . . .	. . . . .	198 6 6
		<hr/>
Amount of the Discharge		£40,511 19 11
		<hr/>

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

I. PROVISIONS—		DURING THE YEAR 1877.		
Loaves	71,176	£1,980	18	3
Rolls	48,753	101	11	2
Biscuits	1,036 doz.	19	2	0
Flour for Bread	48 sacks	110	16	0
Short Bread & Currant Loaves		62	9	9
Butcher Meat	7,920 stones	2,671	16	3
Extract of Meat	9,680 lbs.	313	0	7
Preserved Meat	442 "	165	3	0
Fish	14,976 "	156	0	0
Game and Fowl		119	19	1
Milk and Cream	24,026 gals.	904	19	4
Fresh Butter	673 lbs.	57	3	10
Tea	3,532 "	419	3	6
Coffee and Chicory	3,103 "	161	14	2
Raw Sugar	257 cwt.	335	10	5
Loaf Sugar	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	42	7	1
Salt Butter	122 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	897	19	7
Rice	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	54	1	4
Cheese	147 "	262	12	0
Currants	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	15	11	3
Arrowroot	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16	13	0
Sago	5 "	5	3	5
Pepper	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	16	5
Herrings	27 brls.	55	16	9
Ham and Bacon	2,544 lbs.	118	11	1
Mustard	378 "	21	5	3
Ketchup	29 doz.	20	6	0
Treacle	128 lbs.	1	5	11
Fruits and Sundries		53	2	7
Flour	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags of 280 lbs.	62	16	8
Oatmeal	146 "	294	16	0
Barley	57 "	84	0	0
Pease	34 "	46	17	6
Eggs	5840 doz.	310	2	6
Salt	157 cwt.	20	18	8
Potatoes	2,024 "	583	8	5
Carrots	100 "	13	10	0
Beer	19,152 gals.	353	18	4
Porter	62 brls.	187	8	9
Ale	62 "	131	3	0
Potash, Lemonade, &c.	962 doz.	63	7	3
Wine	5 casks	287	10	0
Whisky	161 gals.	126	6	7
Brandy	38 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	47	16	5
Gin	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	15	15	0
Rum	6 "	4	2	6
Vinegar	75 "	7	10	0
Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Superintendent and Matron),		97	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total		£11,888	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carry forward		£11,888	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Brought forward, £11,888 18 9½

II.—CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.—

Wincey	2,458 yds.	£145 16 2
Flannel	956 „	56 14 3
Cotton	6,833 „	140 1 3
Muslin	186 „	4 10 9
Shawls	30 doz.	73 1 0
Dowlas	783 yds.	31 17 3
Corduroy	351 „	30 3 9
Shirting	1,713 „	43 16 9
Tweeds	1,330 „	139 6 10
Worsted	34 spindles	55 15 8
Socks	72 doz.	41 13 0
Plaiding	600 yds.	65 0 0
Blankets	282 pairs	162 10 6
Sheeting	2,968 yds.	197 11 10
Quilts	109 „	27 13 4
Bed Tick	1,523 yds.	54 1 3
Linen	1,419 „	76 15 4
Towelling	1,609 „	46 4 5
Canvas	1,504 „	62 12 8
Table Damask	227 „	18 11 6
Table Covers	10 „	8 11 9
Toileting	61 yds.	5 2 5
Toilet Covers	6 doz.	6 12 0
Tray Cloths	4 „	1 11 0
Handkerchiefs	6½ „	1 5 4
Stays	6 „	7 10 0
Ribbon	16 pieces	10 16 0
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	452 pairs	109 17 0
Leather for Shoes, &c.	1,384 lbs.	136 5 0
Straw	3,538 stones	96 18 11
Hair for Beds	2,240 lbs.	137 10 0
Waterproof Sheetting	96 yds.	30 18 0
Water Cushion, &c.	„	2 7 2
Suit for Gatekeeper	„	8 4 5
Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, and Sundries	„	86 9 5

2,123 15 11

III. FUEL—

Coal	1,756 tons	976 4 1
----------------	------------	-------	---------

IV. LIGHTING—

Gas	1,840,800 feet	£399 0 7
Candles	33 stones	11 13 0

410 13 7

V. WASHING MATERIALS—

Water	13,165,000 gals.	£214 17 6
Soap	199½ cwt.	249 4 2
Soda	123½ „	29 3 11
Starch	12 „	27 12 1

520 17 8

Carry forward £15,920 10 0½

	Brought forward,	£15,920 10 0½
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES—		
Drugs	£164 11 5	
Surgical Instruments	5 12 6	
Medical Fees	18 18 0	
	<hr/>	189 1 11
VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY—		
Books	£33 14 2	
Stationery	80 13 6	
Bookbinding	26 7 0	
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements	137 10 4	
	<hr/>	278 5 0
VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF		180 0 11
IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE, AND REPAIRS—		
Ironmongery	£173 2 7	
Furniture	284 17 4	
Crockery	314 9 0	
Carpets, Matting, &c.	221 16 9	
Brushes and Door Mats	76 18 6	
Cutlery, Combs, &c.	66 17 1	
Glass	108 17 5	
Oils and Varnish	58 16 6	
Corks	32 5 0	
Metal Castings	69 4 4	
Wood for Repairs	64 18 1	
Painter Work	124 12 5	
Plumber do.	120 11 4	
Slater do.	9 12 0	
Tinplate, Wire, &c.	47 1 9	
Rope and Twine	19 16 5	
Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	29 6 8	
Baskets, &c.	29 4 6	
Indiarubber Goods	10 4 0	
Philosophical Instruments	10 2 6	
Musical do.	91 0 0	
Bells, &c.	13 11 9	
Paving and Road Metal	32 10 0	
Sundries disbursed by House Superintendent	419 9 5½	
	<hr/>	2,429 5 4½
X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS—		
Plants, Seeds, &c.	£114 19 3	
Manure	17 2 10	
Pigs' Meat	108 18 7	
Garden Implements and Repairs to ditto	245 8 6	
	<hr/>	486 9 2
XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS—		
County Rates	£14 16 6	
Property Tax	15 13 3	
Land Tax	0 4 4	
	<hr/>	
Carry forward	£30 14 1	£19,483 12 5

	Brought forward,	£30 14 1	£19,483 12 5
House Duty		16 6 3	
Police and Prison Rates		56 5 0	
Poor Rates		88 5 0	
Road Assessment		25 0 0	
Assessed Taxes, &c.		2 10 0	
		<hr/>	219 0 4
XII. INTEREST ON DEBT			1,367 1 11
XIII. FEU-DUTIES AND STIPEND—			
Feu-duties		£477 7 8	
Stipend		17 12 5	
		<hr/>	495 0 1
XIV. INSURANCE			31 4 3
XV. SALARIES AND WAGES—			
Physician Superintendent		£800 0 0	
Three Assistant Physicians		300 0 0	
Chaplain		130 0 0	
House Superintendent		200 0 0	
Gardener		100 0 0	
Storekeeper		100 0 0	
Treasurer and Clerk		500 0 0	
Auditor		50 0 0	
Matron of East House		86 10 0	
Do. of West House		71 5 0	
Attendants' Wages		3,627 12 1	
		<hr/>	5,965 7 1
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS—			
Advertising		£24 19 11	
Cab Hires		36 1 0	
Freight of Tea		4 2 4	
Law Expenses		84 8 2	
Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Ex- changes, &c.		90 4 6	
Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.		58 12 11	
Sundries		25 4 11	
		<hr/>	323 13 9
XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of indi- vidual Patients, against whom same are charged			2,256 13 7
			<hr/> <hr/>
			£30,141 13 5

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1877.

INCOME—		
I. Boards	£30,852	4 9
II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	2,598	10 6
III. Produce and Sundries sold	594	4 9
	<hr/>	
	£34,045	0 0
EXPENDITURE—		
Amount of Ordinary Disbursements, as stated in Discharge of preceding Account *	30,141	13 5
	<hr/>	
Surplus Ordinary Income	£3,903	6 7

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE EAST AND WEST HOUSES RESPECTIVELY.
Year to 31st December 1877.

I. EAST HOUSE.

INCOME—		
I. Boards	£10,821	19 5
II. Extra Accounts	1,912	7 6
	<hr/>	
	£12,734	6 11
EXPENDITURE—		
Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£8,997	14 0
Add—		
Value of Vegetables, &c., furnished from Garden	721	2 1
Value of Work performed by Mechanics assisted by Patients	360	16 6
	<hr/>	
	10,079	12 7
	<hr/>	
Surplus Income of East House	£2,654	14 4

II. WEST HOUSE.

INCOME—		
I. Boards	£20,030	5 4
II. Extra Accounts	686	3 0
III. Produce sold	594	4 9
IV. Vegetables supplied to East House	721	2 1
V. Work performed at East House	360	16 6
	<hr/>	
	£22,392	11 8
EXPENDITURE—		
Amount thereof chargeable against West House, as stated in foregoing Discharge	21,143	19 5
	<hr/>	
Surplus Income of West House	1,248	12 3
	<hr/>	
Total Surplus as before	£3,903	6 7

* The instalment to the Sinking Fund is not included in the amount of Ordinary Disbursements.

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted Items allocated upon Patients, of whom 91 represents the Daily Average of the East House, and 646 the Daily Average of the West House.

	East House.	West House.
I. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions)	£34 0 9	£13 12 2
II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.*	1 6 10	3 1 11
III. Fuel	2 18 4	1 2 0
IV. Lighting	1 6 1	0 9 0
V. Water and Washing Materials	1 4 2	0 12 8
VI. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0 10 6	0 4 4
VII. Books, Stationery, &c.	1 0 4	0 5 9
VIII. Tobacco, Snuff, &c.	0 3 4	0 5 1
IX. Furnishings and Repairs	5 5 2	3 0 4
X. Garden and Grounds . . . . .	...	0 15 0
XI. Public Burdens and Stipend	0 16 11	0 4 10
XII. Insurance	0 2 3	0 0 8
XIII. Salaries and Wages	22 19 4	5 19 11
XIV. Estimated value of Fruit, Vegetables, and Labour supplied by West to East House	11 17 9	...
XV. Miscellaneous Payments	2 13 2	0 2 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£86 4 11	£29 16 2
<i>Deduct:</i> Value of Produce sold, and Supplies furnished to East House . . . . .	...	1 13 6
Total Cost of Maintenance of each Patient during the Year, exclusive of House Rent, Interest of Debt, Feu-Duty, and Instalment to Sinking Fund	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£86 4 11	£28 2 8

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the year ending 31st December 1876, was	870
Do. ending 31st December 1877,	867
Decrease in 1877	<hr/> 3

The average cost of Provisions per head during the year ending 31st December 1876, was	£13 2 5
Do. do. ending 31st December 1877, was	13 14 1
Increase in 1877	<hr/> £0 11 8

* The greater number of the West House Patients are clothed by the Asylum, the cost being included in the board.

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1877, with the
Previous Year.

1876.	INCOME.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29,961 16 2	I. Boards	30,852 4 9	890 8 7	...
2,384 6 4	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	2,598 10 6	214 4 2	...
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—			
260 3 3	1. Price received for Pigs	434 16 0	174 12 9	..
74 3 6	2. Do. for Wheat, Oats, &c.	75 12 0	1 8 6	
71 8 0	3. Do. for Sundries	83 16 9	12 8 9	
<u>32,751 17 3</u>	Total Income for 1877	34,045 0 0		
	Do. for 1876	32,751 17 3		
	Increase for 1877	<u>1,293 2 9</u>	<u>1,293 2 9</u>	

1876.	EXPENDITURE.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,858 6 8	I. Provisions—			
3,464 7 11	1. Baker	*2,274 17 2	416 10 6	...
248 10 2	2. Butcher Meat	3,149 19 10	...	314 8 1
	3. Fish and Poultry	275 19 1	27 8 11	...
833 10 5	4. Milk and Fresh Butter	962 3 2	128 12 9	...
1,788 12 11	5. Groceries	2,062 17 6	274 4 7	...
507 12 11	6. Tea and Tea Duty	419 3 6	...	88 9 5
859 3 9	7. Meal, Flour, Bar- ley, Peas, &c.	819 16 4	...	39 7 5
516 6 1	8. Potatoes, Car- rots, &c.	596 18 5	80 12 4	...
638 1 10	9. Beer, Porter, and Ale	733 3 4	95 1 6	...
549 19 6	10. Wines and Spirits	496 8 3	...	53 11 3
	11. Sundries, paid by House Super- intendent and Matron	97 12 2½	...	53 12 6
151 4 8½	II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	2,123 15 11	...	458 10 9
2,582 6 8	III. Fuel	976 4 1	150 14 5	...
825 9 8	IV. Lighting	410 13 7	...	0 4 11
410 18 6				
<u>15,234 11 8½</u>	Forward	<u>15,399 12 4½</u>	<u>1,173 5 0</u>	<u>1,008 4 4</u>

* This sum represents cost of 15 Months' Bread.

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1876.			EXPENDITURE—Continued.	1877.			Increase.			Decrease.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15,234	11	8½	Forward .	15,399	12	4½	1,173	5	0	1,008	4	4
412	11	7	V. Water and Washing Materials .	520	17	8	108	6	1	...		
170	18	3	VI. Medical and Surgical Expenses .	189	1	11	18	3	8	...		
226	10	3	VII. Books & Stationery	278	5	0	51	14	9	...		
179	16	6	VIII. Tobacco and Snuff.	180	0	11	0	4	5	...		
1,831	2	4½	IX. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs .	2,429	5	4½	598	3	0	...		
305	2	7	X. Garden and Grounds	486	9	2	181	6	7	...		
218	13	3	XI. Public and Parochial Burdens .	219	0	4	0	7	1	...		
1,054	5	10	XII. Interest on Loans paid .	1,367	1	11	312	16	1	...		
495	5	11	XIII. Feu-Duties and Stipend .	495	0	1	...			0	5	10
31	3	3	XIV. Insurance Premiums	31	4	3	0	1	0	...		
			XV. Salaries and Wages as follows:—									
			1. Salaries—									
800	0	0	Physician Superintendent	800	0	0	...			...
300	0	0	Three Assistant Physicians .	300	0	0	...			...
130	0	0	Chaplain .	130	0	0	...			...
200	0	0	House Superintendent .	200	0	0	...			...
100	0	0	Gardener .	100	0	0	...			...
100	0	0	Storekeeper .	100	0	0	...			...
500	0	0	Treasurer and Clerk .	500	0	0	...			...
50	0	0	Auditor .	50	0	0	...			...
110	0	0	Honorarium to Visiting Committee .	...			...			110	0	0
80	0	0	Matron of East House .	86	10	0	6	10	0	...		
70	0	0	Do. of West House .	71	5	0	1	5	0	...		
3,364	13	5	2. Wages—	3,627	12	1	262	18	8	...		
450	17	10	XVI. Miscellaneous Payments .	323	13	9	...			127	4	1
1,896	8	0½	XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients	2,256	13	7	360	5	6½	...		
28,312	0	9½	Total Expenditure for 1877	30,141	13	5	3,075	6	10½	1245	14	3
			Do. for 1876	28,312	0	9½	1,245	14	3			
			Increase .	1,829	12	7½	1,829	12	7½			

CONTRAST OF TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1877, with the previous Year.

1876.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1877.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
99,117 lbs.	Butcher Meat	102,993 lbs.	3,876 lbs.	...
8,966 lbs.	Australian Meat	9,337 lbs.	371 lbs.	...
19,558 lbs.	Oxheads	20,145 lbs.	587 lbs.	...
2,001 lbs.	Ham	2,447 lbs.	446 lbs.	...
912 doz.	Biscuits	1,031 doz.	119 doz.	...
67,612	Loaves	69,310	1,698	...
37,272	Rolls	50,985	13,713	...
43,212 lbs.	Oatmeal	41,593 lbs.	...	1,619 lbs.
8,748 lbs.	Flour	9,183 lbs.	435 lbs.	...
16,168 lbs.	Barley	16,149 lbs.	...	19 lbs.
9,642 lbs.	Pease	9,659 lbs.	17 lbs.	...
5,565 lbs.	Whole Rice	5,732 lbs.	167 lbs.	...
3,904 lbs.	Tea	3,943 lbs.	39 lbs.	...
3,071 lbs.	Coffee	3,265 lbs.	194 lbs.	...
25,482 lbs.	Raw Sugar	25,351 lbs.	...	131 lbs.
2,656 lbs.	Loaf Sugar	3,412 lbs.	756 lbs.	...
611 lbs.	Fresh Butter	666 lbs.	55 lbs.	...
12,799 lbs.	Salt Butter	13,861 lbs.	1,062 lbs.	...
12,895 gals.	Sweet Milk	13,515 gals.	620 gals.	...
10,621 gals.	Skimmed Milk	10,637 gals.	16 gals.	...
15,406 lbs.	Cheese	15,766 lbs.	360 lbs.	...
5,667 doz.	Eggs	5,919 doz.	252 doz.	...
16,800 lbs.	Salt	17,360 lbs.	560 lbs.	...
1,067 lbs.	Currants	1,310 lbs.	243 lbs.	...
1,052 lbs.	Starch	1,063 lbs.	11 lbs.	...
14,160 lbs.	Soda	13,127 lbs.	...	1,033 lbs.
23,300 lbs.	Soap	23,341 lbs.	41 lbs.	...
17,523 gals.	Beer	19,362 gals.	1,839 gals.	...
454 bolls	Potatoes	616 bolls	162 bolls	...

CONTRAST of VALUE OF STOCK on Hand in Stores at 31st December 1877
with the previous Year.

1876.		1877.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
708 13 2	Groceries and Stimulants (Includes Baker's Stock)	1198 6 10	489 13 8	...
530 16 1½	House Furnishings	443 3 10	...	87 12 3
216 13 7¼	Male Clothing	197 18 1	...	18 15 6
183 4 6¾	Female do. . . .	173 0 5½	...	10 4 1
294 13 6	Ironmongery	253 17 0½	...	40 16 5
160 0 0	Pigs, as per valuation	130 0 0	...	30 0 0
100 0 0	Wheat, Oats, and Hay	125 0 0	25 0 0	...
2194 0 11½	Total for 1877	2521 6 3	514 13 8	187 8 4
	Total for 1876	2194 0 11½	187 8 4½	
	Increase	327 5 3½	327 5 3½	

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1877.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making 106 jackets, at 3s. 6d.,	L.18 11 0	
„ 137 vests, at 1s. 6d.,	10 5 6	
„ 185 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d.,	13 17 6	
„ 89 flannels, at 1s.,	4 9 0	
„ 224 pairs drawers, at 1s.,	11 4 0	
„ 270 bonnets, at 5d.,	5 12 6	
„ 170 stocks at 5d.,	3 10 10	
„ 6 tweed suits, at 16s.,	4 16 0	
Bed sheets, quilts, canvas dresses, bags, &c.,	0 14 0	
Repairs,	100 5 9	
New work and repairs for private individuals,	1 8 0	
	<hr/>	L.174 14 1

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 132 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.,	L.36 6 0	
„ 181 „ women's shoes, at 3s.,	27 3 0	
„ 13 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d.,	2 5 6	
„ 167 „ braces at 4d.,	2 15 8	
„ 76 key belts, at 3d.,	0 19 0	
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes,	76 10 6	
	<hr/>	145 19 8

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,	L.113 2 8	
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	26 6 5	
Do. do. for workshops and garden,	34 6 6	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,	10 5 10	
	<hr/>	184 1 5
Carry forward,	L.504 15 2	

Brought forward, L.504 15 2

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair mattresses and feather pillows, straw palliases, covering chairs, canvas frames, strapping, &c.; also remaking, altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto for Western Department,				L.89 18 2	
Do.	do.	for Eastern Department,	. . . . .	41 11 3	
Do.	do.	for Myreside,	. . . . .	0 11 6	
				<hr/>	132 0 11

V. PRINTERS.

Receipt book for wages, contracts for provisions, butcher meat, milk, &c.; inventories, attendants' pass cards, night attendants' returns, laundry lists, daily record, cards and bills for concerts, warrants, annual report, &c.,				97 9 0	
---	--	--	--	--------	--

VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,				L.119 12 6	
Do.	do.	for Eastern Department,	. . . . .	23 15 5	
Do.	do.	for garden and miscellaneous buildings,	. . . . .	18 0 0	
Tin goods made for store,	. . . . .			24 4 6	
				<hr/>	185 12 5

VII. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up tables, dining and drawing-room chairs, wardrobes, presses with shelving, &c., boxes, wash-hand stands, mantelpieces, glass doors, pailings, shelving, laying new flooring, linings, fitting up theatre, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, &c., in Western Department,				L.224 14 6	
Do.	do.	for workshops and garden implements,	. . . . .	18 1 3	
Do.	do.	for Eastern Department,	. . . . .	70 10 4	
Do.	do.	for miscellaneous buildings,	. . . . .	34 15 10	
Amount for Coffins,	. . . . .			9 0 6	
				<hr/>	357 2 5

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department,				L.66 17 6	
Do.	do.	in Eastern Department,	. . . . .	20 10 1	
Do.	do.	in miscellaneous buildings,	. . . . .	15 0 9	
				<hr/>	102 8 4
				<hr/>	L.1379 8 3

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
486 Gingham, print, and winsey dresses at 3s 0d	72	18	0				
32 Linen check dresses 2s 0d	3	4	0	640 Pairs stockings refooted . . . at 0s 6d	16	0	0
34 Muslin dresses . . . 3s 6d	5	19	0	420 Pairs blankets . . . 0s 4d	7	6	8
35 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 6d	9	12	6	230 Bedcovers . . . 0s 1d	0	19	2
427 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 8d	14	4	8	47 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	3	11
321 Flannel do. . . . 0s 4d	5	7	0	108 Table cloths . . . 0s 2d	0	18	0
277 Bedgowns 0s 6d	6	18	6	8 Table covers . . . 0s 2d	0	1	4
23 Long bedgowns . . . 1s 0d	1	3	0	43 Buff blinds . . . 0s 2d	0	7	2
106 Caps 0s 5d	2	4	2	4 Set window curtains 1s 6d	0	6	0
36 Dress caps 0s 5d	0	15	0	2 Vallances 1s 0d	0	2	0
168 Bonnets and hats trimmed 0s 6d	4	4	0	2 Set bed curtains . . . 1s 6d	0	3	0
445 Plaidg. petticoats . . 0s 4d	7	8	4	9 Sofa covers 1s 0d	0	9	0
142 Coloured do. . . . 0s 4d	2	7	4	2 Cushions embroid. . . 3s 0d	0	6	0
37 Flannel do. 0s 5d	0	15	5	2 Ottoman covers . . . 1s 6d	0	3	0
28 Cotton do. 0s 5d	0	11	8	3 Shawls knitted . . . 5s 0d	0	15	0
35 Pairs drawers 0s 5d	0	14	7	2 Couch covers 1s 6d	0	3	0
38 Slip bodices 0s 4d	0	12	8	1 Cosey 1s 6d	0	1	6
491 Striped shirts 0s 10d	20	9	2	1 Cover for billiard table 3s 0d	0	3	0
8 White shirts 1s 3d	0	10	0	9 Easy chair covers . . . 1s 0d	0	9	0
108 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	2	14	0	35 Chair covers 0s 1½d	0	4	4½
809 Linen sheets 0s 2d	6	14	10	33 Toilet do. 0s 1d	0	2	9
118 Cotton do. 0s 2d	0	19	8	90 Handkerchiefs . . . 0s 0½d	0	3	9
510 Pillow slips 0s 2½d	5	6	3	37 Tea bags 0s 0½d	0	1	6½
33 Bolster slips 0s 3d	0	9	0	186 Pairs shoes bound . . 0s 2d	1	11	0
288 Roller towels . . . 0s 0½d	0	12	0	137 Mattresses 0s 10d	5	14	2
207 Hand do. 0s 0½d	0	8	7½	92 Straw bags 0s 4d	1	10	8
75 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 6d	1	17	6	12 Stair carpets 0s 2d	0	2	0
32 Women's aprons . . . 0s 5d	0	13	4	154 Palliasses 0s 8d	5	2	8
400 Check aprons 0s 1d	1	13	4	3000 Dusters 0s 0¼d	3	2	6
200 Pairs stockings . . . 0s 9d	7	10	0				
Carry forward,	£188	17	6½		£235	9	8½

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3424 Striped shirts at 1d	14	5	4				
433 White & regatta shirts 1d	1	16	1	Brought forward,	54	7	2
1475 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	6	2	11	1,637 Sheets at 1d	6	16	5
1147 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	4	15	7	205 Dowlas aprons . . . 1d	0	17	1
1233 Cotton chemises . . . 1d	5	2	9	134 Table cloths . . . 1d	0	11	2
623 Flannel do. 1d	2	11	11	10,752 Pairs stockings . . 0½d	22	8	0
843 Plaiding petticoats . . 1d	3	10	3	624 Pillow slips 0½d	1	6	0
134 Flannel do. 1d	0	11	2	524 Check aprons 0½d	1	1	10
531 Coloured do. 1d	2	4	3	33 Counterpanes 0½d	0	1	4½
1121 Gowns 2d	9	6	10	32 Collars 0½d	0	1	4
825 Bedgowns 1d	3	8	9	114 Roller towels . . . 0½d	0	4	9
42 Slip bodices 1d	0	3	6	325 Pairs blankets . . . 1d	1	7	1
94 Pairs cotton drawers . . 1d	0	7	10	64 Caps 0½d	0	2	8
Carry forward,	£54	7	2		£89	4	10½

MRS MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*

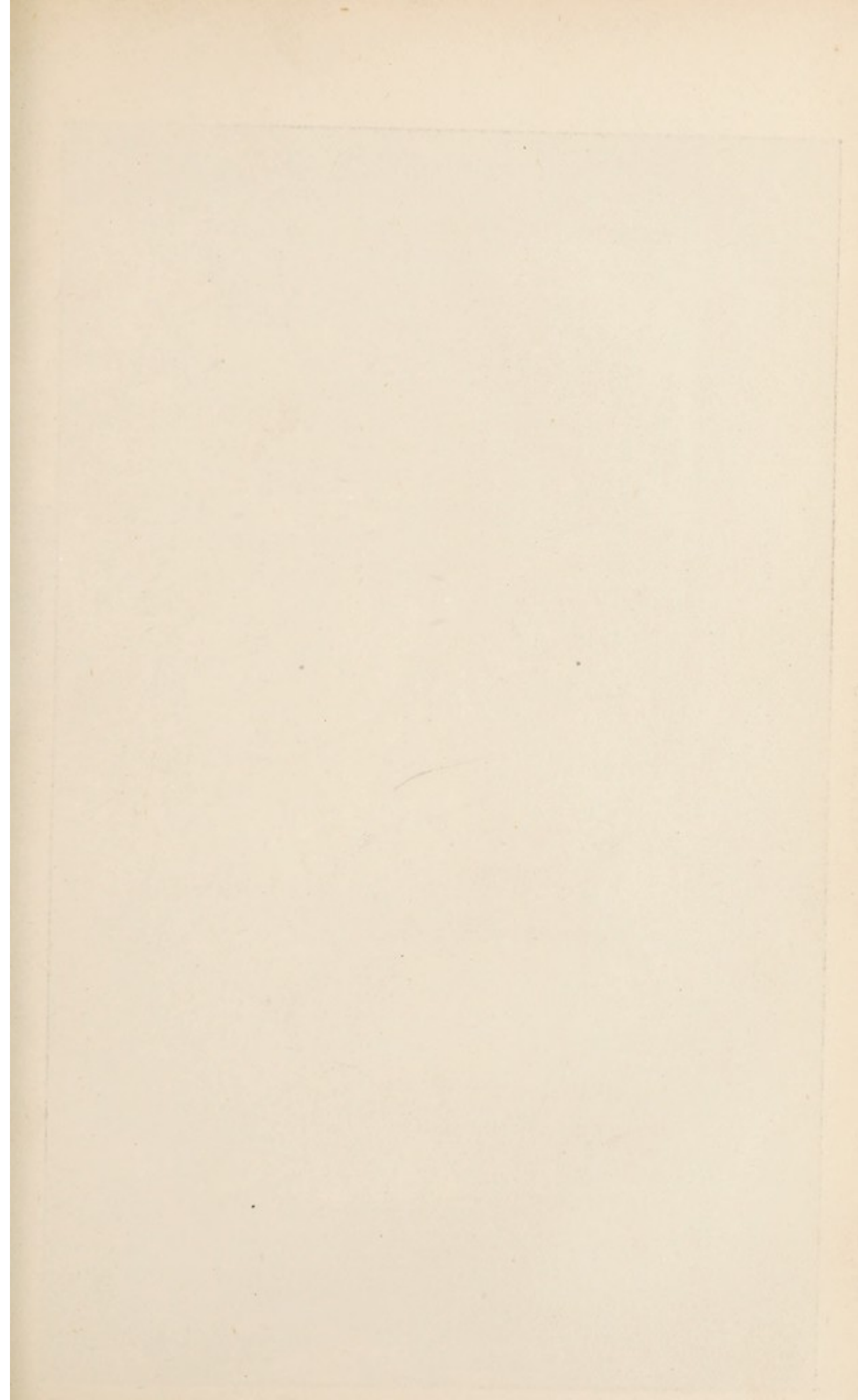
Articles made by Females in Eastern Department.

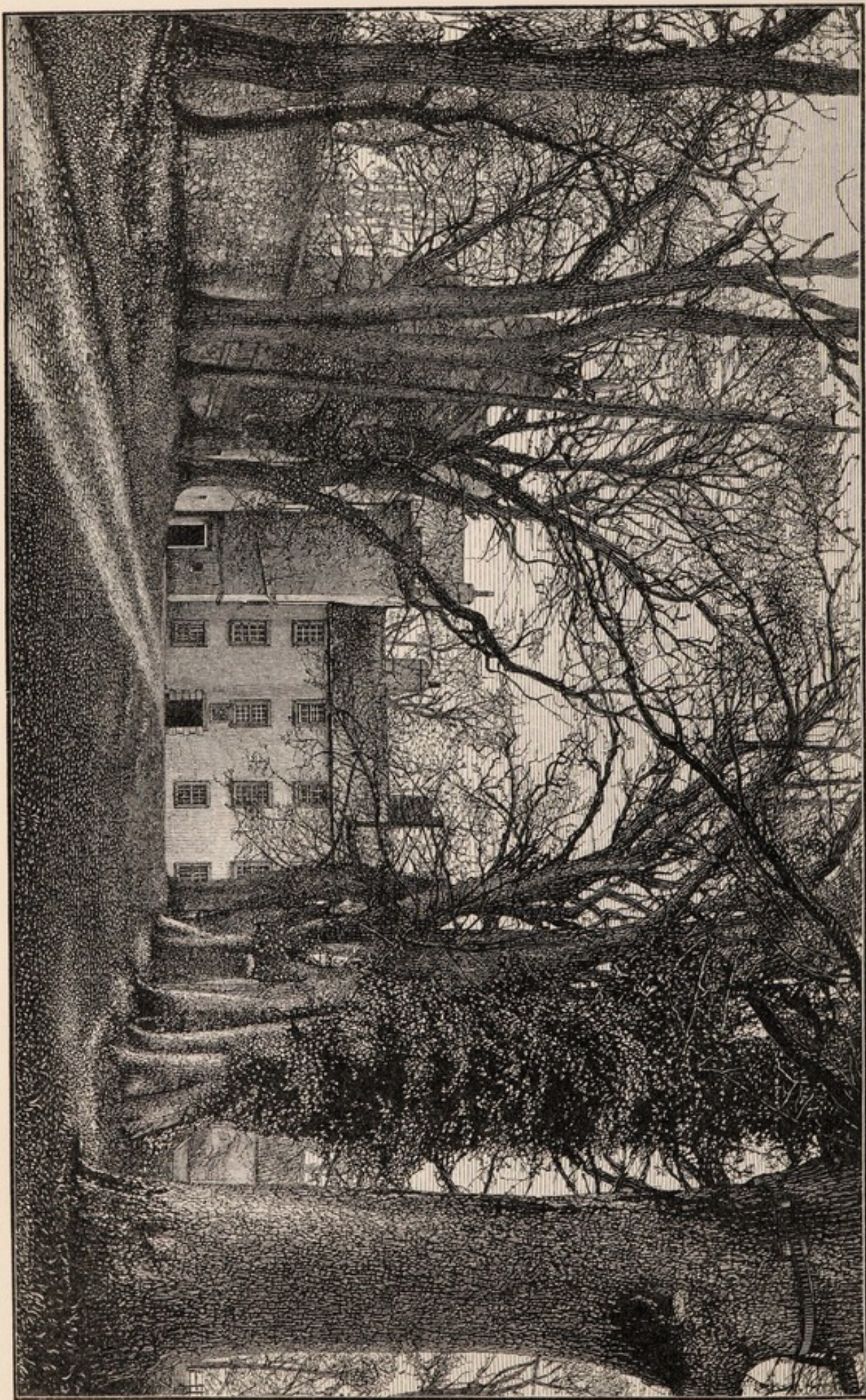
12 Shawls.	200 Aprons.	12 Knitted petticoats.
9 Night gowns.	9 Neckerchiefs.	100 Crotchet.
18 Night caps.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	100 Quilts.
9 Chemises.	12 Habit shirts.	160 Towels.
6 Pairs drawers.	18 Collars.	200 Dusters.
4 White petticoats.	2 Pairs slippers sewed.	6 Sofa covers.
20 Coloured do.	2 Pairs do. embroid.	12 Chair do.
12 Flannel do.	20 Worsted work.	40 Table cloths.
9 Flannel underdresses.	14 Knitting.	24 Table napkins.
14 Pairs worsted stockings.	18 Trimming sewed.	24 Window blinds.
6 Pairs cotton do.	12 Knitted shawls.	330 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

60 Gowns.	110 Aprons.	80 Quilts.
5 Shawls.	18 Neckerchiefs.	60 Pairs blankets.
100 Night gowns.	14 Pocket handkerchiefs.	120 Pillow slips.
24 Night caps.	52 Slip bodices.	100 Towels.
108 Chemises.	34 Pairs stays.	23 Sofa covers.
60 Pairs drawers.	10 Habit shirts.	20 Chair do.
26 White petticoats.	58 Collars.	55 Toilet do.
50 Coloured do.	24 Muslin sleeves.	45 Table cloths.
38 Flannel do.	60 Linen do.	65 Table napkins.
200 Flannel underdresses.	10 Knitting.	32 Window blinds.
2090 Pairs worsted stockings	24 Crotchet.	740 Sundries.
100 Pairs cotton do.	286 Shirts.	

C. F. BROWN, *Matron.*





CRAIG HOUSE.