

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1879.

Contributors

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Boyd, Thomas J.
Littlejohn, Henry D.
Clouston, T. S.
Mitchell, Arthur.
Sibbald, John.
Leslie, Andrew.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.

1879.

MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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

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SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, Bart.

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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.

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President of the Royal College of Surgeons—Sir Robert Christison, Bart.—
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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.

THOMAS INGLIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

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

A. CAMPBELL CLARK, M.B.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. A. B. M'CULLOCH.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.

MR ANDREW LESLIE.

MATRONS.

MISS BROWN. MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.

R E P O R T

BY

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

*Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation, held on Monday,
23rd February 1880, within the City Chambers.*

The Managers have pleasure in presenting to their constituents their Report for the year 1879.

The daily average number of patients classed as inmates of the East House, and paying the higher rates of board, during the year, was 112, being an increase of 11 over the number in the year 1878.

The daily average number of patients in the West House was 700, being an increase of 25 over the number under treatment during the previous year.

The gross daily average number of patients under treatment in all departments was 812, being an increase of 36 over the number in the preceding year.

The Treasurer's Accounts for the past year are herewith submitted, the Charge amounting to.....£40,115 7 1
The Discharge to..... 44,506 2 7

And the Balance against the Corporation to..... £4,390 15 6

The Ordinary Income for the year was.....£39,696 6 3

The Ordinary Expenditure, including instalment to

Sinking Fund..... 35,621 13 7

And the Surplus Revenue..... £4,074 12 8

The extraordinary expenditure during the year amounted to £3210 13s. 11d., and £1000 was applied towards the reduction of the Statutory Debt, which now amounts to £9725.

The indebtedness of the Corporation at 31st December 1878 amounted to.....£50,204 7 1

At 31st December 1879 it amounted to..... 47,215 15 6

Shewing a decrease of Debt of£2,988 11 7

The marked increase in the number of patients paying the higher rates of board is, of course, mainly attributable to the additional accommodation afforded for such patients in the mansion of Craig House. In the Report of the year 1878, presented on 24th February 1879, it was stated that Craig House, which had been recently purchased, was then ready for occupation. It was opened shortly thereafter, and the Managers have much pleasure in reporting, that the advantages which it promised to patients of the wealthy class were not long of being recognised by the public. The main building was soon entirely occupied by patients; and, in addition, an adjoining cottage dwelling has since been fitted up, and taken possession of. Not only has the institution largely benefited by the additional accommodation thus afforded, but the extensive grounds adjoining have proved an unspeakable boon to a great number of patients occupying the other houses, who find ample room for taking air and exercise amongst the woods and lawns of Craig House, without the possibility of their being overlooked or disturbed. Indeed, so entirely secluded is this part of the Asylum property, that in the treatment of the inmates there it has not been found necessary to make any use of lock and key either in the house or grounds.

The Managers have pleasure in reporting, that the extensive structural alterations and improvements carried out both in the Eastern and Western departments within the last few years continue to give entire satisfaction. The cost of these works has now been defrayed; and although it comes to a much larger sum than was anticipated, the Managers can conscientiously affirm, that not only have all the advantages which were expected from those improvements been fully realised, but that, so far as the East

House is concerned, the expenditure has been highly remunerative.

During the past year the institution was, as usual, inspected by one of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy in May, and again in November. The Report of Dr Mitchell, the Commissioner who made the former inspection, contains the following remarks, which the Managers have much gratification in quoting:—"Since the last visit the population has increased by 30. For some time the growth of the population has consisted largely of private patients, a fact which is not surprising, in view (1) of the admirable accommodation which the Asylum now furnishes to patients in affluent circumstances, and (2) of the liberal and satisfactory manner in which private patients paying low rates of board are provided for and treated. Wealthy patients cannot easily obtain greater advantages, whether these have reference to comforts or to medical treatment, than they can now obtain in this Asylum. It is with much satisfaction that this is recorded; but with still greater satisfaction, attention is again drawn to the beneficent work which the Asylum increasingly accomplishes in regard to patients of the middle class, and the hope is again expressed, that ere long the public will more correctly appreciate what is being done in this direction, and give more liberal assistance to the Managers in their charitable work, so that they may be able both to increase the accommodation set apart for such patients, and to receive those of them who are in straitened circumstances at still lower rates of board. During 1878 many patients of this class were refused admission for want of room.

"One feature of this Asylum has scarcely attracted the notice it deserves, namely, the fact that the population is distributed over five houses separated from each other by considerable distances. Between the East House and Craig House there is a distance of nearly a mile. It scarcely admits of doubt, that important benefits result to the whole population from this. It introduces, for example, variety and interest into the work of many pauper patients who are occupied out of doors; while, as regards private patients, it furnishes an opportunity of giving to some of them that change of residence and surroundings which often proves an advantage in treatment."

Dr Sibbald, the Commissioner who visited the establishment in November, reports *inter alia* as follows:—"It is important to notice, that along with the great decrease in the use of seclusion in this Asylum, it has been found possible to disuse also many restrictive or coercive arrangements which formerly existed. The rigid separation of different parts of the buildings by means of locked doors has especially been much diminished; and the confinement of excited patients within high-walled airing courts is no longer practised. The number of patients at present on parole within the grounds is 106, and 14 are permitted to go on parole beyond the grounds.

"The greater amount of freedom that is enjoyed by the patients indicates a very important improvement in the system of treatment which is now pursued. Not only have many of the restrictions formerly thought indispensable been found to be unnecessary for the treatment of most forms of mental excitement, but it has been shown that they were in no small degree causes of excitement, their disuse having been followed by a remarkable diminution of its amount.

"The condition of the patients in the portions of the institution wholly devoted to the accommodation of private patients was very satisfactory. No complaints were made by any of inattention to their comforts or requirements, except such as appeared to arise from peculiarities due to their morbid mental condition, and which involved requests that could not properly be complied with. Complaints even of this character were rare, and there was abundant evidence that pains are taken to gratify the peculiar tastes or whims of individuals when circumstances permit. A great deal of liberty continues to be enjoyed by many of the residents in the East House. No restriction by locked doors exists in Myreside or the Cottage; and the manner of life led by the ladies and gentlemen in Craig House scarcely differs from that in a country mansion of the better class. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed in the male section of the West House, an indication of the efficient manner in which the requirements of the patients are studied and provided for, though it must also be attributed in no small degree to the comfortable and cheerful aspect of their surroundings. The Infirmary accommodation in this section, which

promised to prove so excellent, has fulfilled all that was expected of it. Another male attendant has been added to its staff, which now consists of four persons—a man and his wife in charge, and two men as assistants, besides a female patient who also acts as an assistant nurse. On the female side of the West House there were occasional manifestations of excitement, which must in some degree be attributed to the structural defects in that part of the Asylum. It is to be earnestly desired that these defects should be removed as soon as possible, and that the female side should be brought into the same satisfactory condition as the male side, to which it now presents so unfavourable a contrast. The necessity for reconstruction is becoming daily more urgent, among other reasons, because the fact of its being in contemplation is causing a deterioration in the condition of the wards, by leading to the omission of the repairs and renovations which would otherwise have received attention."

It will be observed that, while the foregoing Reports contain much that is most gratifying and complimentary, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the condition of the female wing of the West House; and the Managers are pledged, so soon as the state of their finances will possibly admit, thoroughly to overhaul this very important section of the institution. For the success which has attended their efforts to ameliorate the other parts of their premises, the Managers consider that they are mainly indebted to the foresight, energy, and skill of Dr Clouston, their accomplished Physician-Superintendent.

The Managers regret to say, that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament by the promoters of the Edinburgh Suburban and South Side Railway for constructing a line through the Asylum grounds in such a direction as to cut off the estate of Craig House from the rest of the property. The Managers and the Medical Board are of opinion that the proposed line of railway will inflict very serious injury upon the Asylum property, and may injuriously affect the patients, and they have resolved to oppose the Bill in Parliament.

For several years the Physician-Superintendent has found it very advantageous during the summer months to send parties of patients, under charge of qualified attendants, to the sea side. It

has been necessary hitherto annually to take lodgings for their accommodation. The Managers, however, have lately succeeded in purchasing a villa to be permanently appropriated to the use of patients, so that it will be unnecessary in future to rent one. The villa in question is situated at a convenient place for sea-bathing and golfing, while, though agreeably secluded, it commands a cheerful view of a small fishing village and harbour. The Managers anticipate great benefit from having such a place at all times at their command for the use of patients.

In consequence of difficulty sometimes experienced in recovering from the funds of patients repayment of moneys disbursed on behalf of such patients for clothing and extras, the Managers have found it necessary to substitute for Rule No. 11 of Chap. VII. of the printed Regulations for the admission of patients, the Rules Nos. 11, 12, and 13 contained in the Minute of Meeting of the Board on 26th December last, leaving discretionary power to the Physician-Superintendent to order such extras, to supply such furnishings, and to call in such medical or surgical assistance as he thinks necessary for any of the inmates, at the expense of the persons responsible for their boards.

The Report of the Charity Committee is herewith submitted; and the Managers avail themselves of this opportunity to express an earnest hope that this department of their labours will commend itself to the sympathy, and will meet with the hearty support, of the liberal minded amongst their fellow citizens.

The Managers have with sorrow to record the loss which the Corporation has sustained through the death of Lord Gordon, one of the Deputy Governors. Under the Charter and Act of Parliament of the Corporation, provision is made for five Deputy Governors. For some time, however, previous to Lord Gordon's death, there had been only four, and there are thus two vacancies to be supplied. The Managers beg leave to suggest Lord Rosebery and Sir Robert Christison, Bart., as suitable persons for the office.

THOMAS J. BOYD, LORD PROVOST,
Chairman.

R E P O R T
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1879.

The Committee herewith submit their Account for the year 1879, showing an income of £445 13s., and an expenditure of £518 19s. 1d. The Fund now amounts to £9487 14s. 3d. The number of patients on whose account allowances were made during the year was forty-eight, and the average allowance to each was £10 16s. 2d. The Committee would not have been able to deal so liberally, had it not been for the generosity of a lady contributor, from whom they received £30 during the year. The Committee feel that it is scarcely possible to over-estimate the benefits conferred by the Fund on many deserving people, who are suffering from one of the most distressing of human ailments, and who, through the operation of this truly Christian charity, are placed in circumstances of comparative comfort, while their scarcely less pitiable relatives are spared from much anxiety.

HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN,
Chairman.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1879.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1879.

In the beginning of the year there were 790 patients in the Asylum, and on the 31st of December there were 821. General Statistics.

There were 345 admitted during the year, of whom 173 were men, and 172 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1135.

There were 252 patients discharged during the year, of whom 113 were men, and 139 women.

There were 61 deaths, of whom 34 were men, and 27 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 812, viz., 405 men, and 407 women.

ADMISSIONS.

Our numbers admitted during the year (345) were not quite so many as last year or in 1876; but, with these exceptions, were more numerous than they had ever been before. The number of private patients sent here was 105. This is more than our previous average; and if we had had room, especially at the lower rates of board, the number would have been still greater, for I had to refuse admission to many such cases. This I regret much, for they are the least able to be sent to distant institutions, and it was clearly the intention of our founders, as of those of all the Royal Asylums of Scotland, to accommodate the insane of their district, of small means, who could pay something towards their own maintenance, but could not afford large boards. We have

Private Patients very numerous

Too little room for Private Patients at low rates.

now 176 of this class paying £50 a year or under. Our accommodation would, I think, be sufficient for such patients from our own City and district, but a great number of those we have are from other parts of the country. The new arrangements on the male side of the West House enabled me to take in a few more such cases this year than last. There might be two modes of obviating this real defect in our service to the public, either by limiting the admission of intermediate patients to those from our own city and neighbourhood, or by one of the parishes, whose patients we at present take, providing accommodation for itself, and so leaving more space at my disposal in the West House.

Great number of higher class admissions.

Fifty-four higher class patients were admitted into the East House and Craig House this year, which is quite an unprecedented number.

Numbers of rate-paid admissions.

The number of rate-paid patients admitted was 240, which is 5 in excess of the average number of the five previous years. Many of them were incurable, and some of those so quiet and manageable, as to be quite suitable for the lunatic wards of workhouses, had we sufficient accommodation of an inexpensive kind for this class in our district. All authorities on the requirements of the country in regard to accommodation for the insane are now agreed that a considerable number of the more quiet, imbecile, and incurable class, should be accommodated separately from the acute and curable cases. Less expense in the construction of such buildings, and fewer attendants, would be needed. This is a matter that would be much the better for a little more centralization of our Lunacy authorities. At present in this city there are five distinct authorities that have to do with the carrying out of the lunacy statutes,

More accommodation for quiet incurables required in district.

Want of solidarity of Lunacy authorities.

as they affect paupers, viz., the General Board of Lunacy, the Board of Supervision, the Parochial Authorities, the District Board for the City, and the Managers of this Asylum. The respective powers of each of these authorities overlap, interfere, and on some points fail in regard to making suitable provision for the different classes of rate-paid insane of the district; and there is no central authority to regulate and harmonise them. I am strongly of opinion that this power should have been given to the General Board, subject to appeal to the Home Secretary. We

shall not have a rational and consistent lunacy policy for the country vigorously and inexpensively carried out until such provision is made. It was all very well some years ago, when the requirements of the country, as regards provision for the insane, were not known. It was then excusable to experiment and grope in the dark. Now we are in quite a different position. The only wonder is that the system has worked so well. It implies much mutual forbearance, that the various authorities have not got to loggerheads long ago. It will be very interesting to see how the new Lunacy Bill of the Government will provide against the evils of a somewhat similar state of matters in England.

No question is more frequently asked of the Physician, in regard to any case of mental disease, than this, "What is the cause of the disorder?" and while the constancy of the question might seem to imply a conscious ignorance in regard to the causation of the disease in most cases on the part of those interested in them, yet there is no disease where some fact or fancy or other is so commonly assigned as a cause. The symptoms of the disease are so distressing to relatives, its very occurrence so terrible and mysterious, that it seems to be a relief and a comfort to bring it into the category of ordinary events, where cause and effect prevail. A man takes heart disease, and he is chiefly concerned as to the proper treatment, and what will be the end of it. He scarcely asks or speculates about the cause. He tacitly assumes that he has had some little original weakness or predisposition there. That is the very last thing admitted in regard to mental disease. And yet every thoughtful mind must recognise the fact, that if weakness and predispositions are transmitted from one generation to another at all, there must be more chance of brain weakness being transmitted than those of any other organ. It has the most delicate tissue in the body, and its functions show it to be the highest organic structure yet known in nature. It is on the brain that the anxieties and strains of life act, that the poverty and struggle for existence chiefly tell, and that the exhaustion from dissipation and bad lives for the most part take effect. Looking at the lot and lives of mankind, it seems more wonderful to have so many sound brains, than to have the few unsound ones. It shows clearly

Causation of the insanity in the admissions.

that nature tends more towards a good sound type than a bad one, that the fittest tend to survive, and propagate their good rather than their bad qualities.

Complexity of Causation.

The causes of different diseases increase in complexity and difficulty of recognition, from the simple violence that breaks an arm, the overstrain that dilates a heart, the subtle poison that creates a fever, up to the inherited weaknesses, to which so many of the constitutional diseases owe their origin. There is none of the latter class so complicated and difficult to expiscate as insanity, for in it we have to take into account not only the bodily history of the patient, and that of his ancestors, but also his far more subtle and difficult mental history. It is so difficult to unravel so tangled

Difficulty of getting facts of heredity,

a web satisfactorily in any one case, that it has scarcely ever been done. It is only in very distinguished families indeed that the data can be obtained. My friend Dr Ireland has lately, from historical data, traced the morbid mental history of the royal family of Spain for several hundred years, and the result is one of extraordinary interest, but no definite law of heredity can be arrived at from it. Beyond a doubt a man may suffer in mind for the sins of his grandfather, and his mental power may be affected adversely by the sort of lives his parents led. When the cause of any case of insanity, therefore, is stated to be one fact or event in the life of the individual affected, one may safely conclude that this is merely one link in a long chain of causes. Our Table of Causes, therefore, may be taken to represent the most obvious or the strongest antecedent facts that had a casual relation to the disease, and not the whole causation.

No laws of heredity formulated.

Intemperance as a cause.

Looked at in this light, of the 59 cases where intemperance is put down as causing the disease, many of them may be regarded as persons with very weak brains, which a small quantity of alcoholic liquor served to upset, or with slight controlling power over their appetites and actions at best, so that excess was almost natural to them; or the excess may have been only one of the first symptoms of the disease, which had already begun.

Trying periods of life.

In the same way, when the climacteric periods, old age, and childbirth are stated to have caused 32 cases, in reality, in many of them such periods should be regarded as rather the occasions

than the causes. So in the 43 cases where grief, disappointment, anxieties, and affliction are stated to have been the causes, many of them were, no doubt, predisposed in other ways. It is a striking fact, however, in connection with the hard times, that "business anxiety" is put down as the cause of the disease in no less than 24 cases, being half as often again as this cause ever before appeared in our list. I am often asked if the hard times have sent more people to the Asylum than usual. I think they have sent some cases to us, but the number of such is very few indeed compared with the great number of admissions. But it is always to be kept in mind, that those very persons might have been upset had they been over-prosperous. There are some persons of so unstable a brain equilibrium, that if they don't get upset one way, they do another. If it is not distress, it is dissipation; if it is not starvation, it is surfeiting or drink; if not over religious excitement, it is over-speculation. In this way different causes tend to equalise each other in different years. There is no more interesting fact in the history of mental disease, to my mind, than this, that in that most sober, moral, and self-restrained of all the English societies, the Society of Friends, the malady is as common, if not more so, than in the general population. Such a fact should make us careful and charitable in judging of the causes of this terrible disease, and absolutely disproves those sweeping statements that one sometimes meets with, that most of the insanity of the kingdom is due to drink. The fact is, that it would require harmonious relations to exist between the organism and its concomitants for many generations before brain weakness could be eradicated.

Mental and Moral Causes.

Effects of the hard times.

Insanity among the Quakers.

Taking all the moral and mental causes together as opposed to the more physical causes, they account for only 69 out of the 345 cases; and on comparing this number with the average number of such causes assigned in the five previous years, I find that there are only 5 more cases this year. This, I think, confirms what I have said above.

Mental and Moral Causes not more this year than usual.

The most distressing of all the cases admitted was one whose insanity was unquestionably due in the most direct way to his losses in the City of Glasgow Bank. He had been a hard-working

Case of Melancholia caused by failure of City of Glasgow Bank.

man, strong in body and mind, had saved a competence, and invested some of this in shares in that ill-fated concern. From the moment he heard of its failure he became deeply depressed, he lost all interest in life, became sleepless, and could take no food, and soon he took the delusion that he was a swindler, then that he was dead—the wish, no doubt, being father to the thought—and his whole cry was, “Bury me! bury me!” all day long, taking no notice of wife or child or any thing, but his own morbid thoughts. Gradually he ceased to speak altogether, looked like a man in a stupor of literal blank despair, would take no food of his own accord, and after some months died of sheer depression of mind. No food would nourish him, no heat would warm him. His whole vitality of mind and body was crushed out of him by his loss. His calamity struck him down and killed him as literally as if it had been a blow on his head. No dramatist ever drew so true a picture of adversity overwhelming a man, striking him dumb, and killing him outright.

Habitual Drunkards’ (Dr Cameron’s) Act.

In connection with intemperance as a cause of persons being sent to Asylums, an Act of Parliament was passed last year, which, I think, will be of service to the community among the better-off classes, viz., Dr Cameron’s Habitual Drunkards’ Act. It is merely a permissive measure, but I hope one or two of the “Retreats” provided for will soon be established in Scotland. They would undoubtedly relieve us from a class of private patients whom I am always most unwilling to receive, because I have found that they won’t stay long enough to do them any good, and the arrangements of a hospital for ordinary mental disease do not suit them. I refer to those persons whose lack of control over their cravings for strong drink amounts to a disease, and who often want, in their moments of headache and repentance, to come to us, but whose good resolutions of all kinds are apt to be fleeting, their morals bad, their sense of honour deficient, and to whom wholesome discipline is very irksome. They soon think it hard and unnecessary to be living among the insane, and the latter think it a degradation to be associated with them.

On looking into the question of the large number of private patients sent to us year by year, I find a very striking fact from

the Lunacy Blue Books of Scotland and England. Here, in Scotland, we had on the 1st January 1879, 1578 private patients supported by their friends or out of their own property, and 7751 supported out of the public rates; in England they had only 7778 of the former, and 62,107 paupers. This shows that in Scotland 17 per cent. of the insane form no burden on the public, while in England only 11 per cent. are in this position. While in Scotland we have altogether only one insane person to 360 of the population, in England they have one to 325. Yet if the private patients are alone taken, the state of matters is reversed: we have one to 2129, while they have only one to 2919. Or to put it in another way: if in England, the richer country, as many insane persons were kept off the rates as in Scotland, she would have 2888 more private patients, and so many less of the rate-paid class. It is not that we have more of our well-to-do classes becoming insane, but that we have far more people who don't put their relations on the rates when they become insane, but prefer to support them themselves. This fact says much for our national self-respect and thrift, and something also for our sense of duty and affection. Long may such a state of matters continue. It may be said that some private patients are sent from England to Scotch Asylums, and count as Scotch, so swelling our numbers, while they diminish theirs. This is so to a slight extent; and, so far as it prevails, tells in favour of our Scotch Public Asylum system for private patients, instead of the private system so much in vogue in England; but it does not explain the large numbers I have referred to. I think we may fairly claim credit in the Royal Asylums for largely developing this particular trait of Scotch character, by providing suitable accommodation for private patients at low rates of board—a very great want in England. No doubt, the benevolent founders of these institutions exhibited the national foresight when they provided for this national want, and at the same time ministered to the national self-respect.

The Tables VIII., IX., XV., and XVI., of the ages, occupations, conditions of life, and religious persuasions of the patients admitted, merely show that all sorts and conditions of men are subject to the diseases which the institution is provided to cure.

Larger number of Private Patients and fewer Paupers in Scotland than in England.

No occupation or condition of life free from risk of insanity.

No age but the very youngest is free from liability to its invasion : no occupation or mode of life prevents the risk of its attack. The disease itself consists of many varieties ; and we know, from the statistics of different districts, that various kinds of the disease prevail under various conditions of life ; so that if the Durham iron-worker escapes Epileptic Insanity, he falls a victim to a larger extent than any other class of men in the world to General Paralysis ; and if this disease, again, is unknown in Ireland or our Highlands, the inhabitants there take ordinary Melancholia and Mania ; while the Worcester, Somerset, and Dorset labourers become Epileptic and Imbecile in such large proportion, that, in spite of their quiet lives, the numbers of pauper lunatics in such counties of England are larger than anywhere else in proportion to the population.

Nos. admitted
since 1813.

Over 10,304 persons have now been admitted as patients into the institution since its opening in 1813, of whom 4143 have recovered, and 2354 have died.

DISCHARGES.

High recovery
rate.

The 252 patients discharged were divided into 173 who were recovered, 47 relieved, and 32 not improved. This is the largest actual number of recoveries in any one year in the history of the institution, and amounts to 50 per cent. of the admissions, a rate which has only been exceeded two years in our records. About one half (82) of those who recovered left the Asylum before the end of the first three months of residence. 116 of the 173 had been sent here within a month of the beginning of the attack, this being, as is well known, the most curable period.

Compared with our own recovery rate for the past ten years, it was this year 6 per cent. more, compared with the Scotch Public Asylums for the same time $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more, with the Scotch Private Asylums $14\frac{1}{2}$ more, with the English County Asylums 10 per cent. more, with the English Public Registered Hospitals for private patients 4 per cent. more, and with the English Private Asylums 17·9 per cent. more.

DEATHS.

The deaths amounted to 61 in number, being 7·5 per cent. on

the average numbers resident, 5·3 on the total numbers under treatment, and 17·7 on the admissions, which is the lowest rate of mortality for thirty-five years. It is about 2 per cent. lower than the average rate of the previous sixteen years. It is ·6 less than the rate in all the Scotch Public Asylums for the past ten years, 2·3 less than the Scotch Private Asylums for that time, and 2·5 per cent. less than the English Asylums. As I mentioned in my last year's Report, the rate of mortality has shown a steady tendency to decline since the reconstruction of the house. It was 9·8 per cent. on the average numbers resident for the ten years 1864-73, and it has only been 8·6 for the six years 1874-79. To me, as to you, this is a most gratifying fact. It is now well recognised by the medical profession, that a high death-rate generally means a lowered vital energy among the living, and shows the existence of much disease that does not appear in any statistics. Two of the patients who died had lived here for about half a century each.

Lowest death
rate for 35 years

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1135, which is larger than on any previous year. Fortunately I am able to report an entire immunity from suicides or fatal accidents, a fact for which I feel more profoundly thankful than I can well express. The constant liability to such things is one of the great strains on the life of the responsible officers of such an institution. We have this year been almost entirely free from the disturbance of outside workmen, all the reconstructions having been so far completed. Our West House wards, with their increased light, brilliant colouring, waxed floors, and comfortable furniture, present a great contrast to their appearance of old. To some extent the patients in a modern Asylum, under modern conditions, are different, too, from what they used to be. They look now far more like sane ordinary people. We now discourage and keep down those outward expressions of insane delusions, that used to give a Lunatic Asylum its most striking character. The monarchs crowned with straw, the duchesses in gaudy spangles, the field marshals with grotesque imitations of military uniform, that could be seen in any Asylum of old, have now dis-

Greatest number
under treatment

No Suicides.

Contrast be-
tween new and
old wards, and
old and recent
patients.

appeared in outward semblance. Just as in the world at large, you may meet an Empress and not know her. The public opinion against individuality is as strong now in Asylums as in society. If the man with ten millions of money, who is the rightful heir to the throne, affixes the top of a soda-water bottle to the front of his cap, as a faint symbol of his position, it is at once unfastened. If the princess, who is the greatest beauty in Europe, bedecks herself with brilliant bits of incongruous ribbon, it is quietly removed at night. The insane man, like his sane brother, soon adapts himself to his circumstances, and submits to rule and public opinion. The last of our great characters who was allowed to wear the insignia of his rank died lately, and has left no successor. He was the “King of Kings,” and wore a most elaborate crown of many colours, each part and decoration of which had a symbolic meaning. He was so picturesque a character about the place, and withal so harmless and useful in the garden, that I had no heart to order him to be discrowned. He had certain visions from heaven, which he reduced to concrete forms in drawings and polished stones. One “cloud of the Lord,” which he saw once on the top of St John’s Church, had taken vivid hold of his imagination, for he cut the likeness of it on the bark of half the trees in the grounds, so that this embodiment of his fancies may last for hundreds of years. I am told that in the Highland asylums, with a Celtic population, the patients have a much greater passion for morbid decoration, and for the outward embodiment of their fancies, and that it is much more difficult to make them abandon their conceits in dress. Such changes have their drawbacks. No Dean Ramsay of the future will be able to compile quite such delightful stories of the quaint looks and doings of our fools; and our writers will have to look out for new environments for their madmen than filth and rags, chains and the whip, foolscaps and gewgaws.

The last crowned
king of kings

Celtic decora-
tors.

Number of incur-
able paupers.

Increase of such.

The number of pauper patients in the Institution on the 31st December deemed curable was only 70, leaving 462 others who have no chance of recovery. The numbers of such increase each year. It is quite certain that in the future they will not diminish. As I have said in several of my former Reports, this is a question

of very great importance to the district. All authorities on such matters, and even all persons with experience of the working of the present lunacy statutes in England and Scotland, have come, or are surely coming, to the conclusion, that the only way to prevent the curative lunatic hospital-asylums from getting blocked up by incurables, is to provide special accommodation for such cases. A building between a workhouse and an asylum is the kind of accommodation needed. Institutions for the training of imbecile children, too, will probably have to be provided in the future for each district of the country. At all events, in the large urban centres, where the population is closely aggregated, and where suitable guardianship in private houses cannot be got for the chronic quiet incurable insane, or for imbeciles, the example of the metropolitan districts of London will have to be followed, and such institutions as I have described built. The system works well there; and it is clearly a part of that general social and legislative movement which has provided schools, hospitals, poor-houses, reformatories, "homes," and asylums for all who need them. Such things are, no doubt, a heavy burden on the community, but it is simply the community taking and doing better what fell on individuals before. I consider that at the present time there is an urgent need that the Lunacy authorities of this city should take immediate steps to provide accommodation of the general character of Caterham and Leavesden institutions in London.

Asylums for incurables needed.

And for imbecile children.

In the month of March the mansion-house of Craig House was opened for the reception of patients, after having undergone a thorough renovation and refurnishing. Mr Moffatt took great care to refit it in the style of the period in which it was built, 315 years ago, when Queen Mary reigned at Holyrood. A great arched fire-place, 9 feet wide, which had been built up, was discovered in the dining-room, and opened out. The whole of this room is panelled in wood, and furnished in the style of the old apartments at Holyrood, so that it is now quite a unique apartment, admired by all who see it. There was a fitness in this, considering that one of Queen Mary's four Maries married the proprietor, and went there to live. Craig House soon became so favourite a residence, that all its available accommodation was filled up in a

Opening of Craig House.

few months; and to satisfy the increasing demand, the old land-steward's cottage, which is within a few yards of the mansion-house, was renovated entirely inside, and a new bath-room constructed, nearly all the work being done by our own workmen, assisted by patients. In this way a pleasing cottage of four good rooms was got, and was very soon occupied. These form most valuable additions to our accommodation for higher class patients.

Advantage of a
variety of accom-
modation.

They add immensely to the variety of accommodation, which I consider of the utmost importance. Patients labouring under different kinds of mental disorder, and even in different phases of the same attack, are better treated, and have a greater chance of recovery, through having this variety of accommodation. In the acute stage a case needs more of a hospital, in the convalescent stage more of an ordinary cheerful house. With Craig House at my disposal, I am often able to send patients up there from the East House during their convalescence, thus taking them away from the suggestions of the place where they were very ill, and placing them in a charming house amidst grand old trees, and in a cheerful situation.

This secured for
higher class pa-
tients.

Purchase of
Hawthorne
Villa, Cocken-
zie.

Our recent purchase of the sea-side villa and garden which we had hired during the summer for the last four years, will be a great acquisition to the institution. I asked all the patients who had been there whether they would like it bought, so that they might go there again rather than elsewhere, and they were unanimous in its favour.

For the accommodation and treatment of our higher class patients we have now, therefore, the six old galleries, with their parlours and bed-rooms, four pavilion "wings" connected to the main house, three separate cottages ("the Cottage," Myreside Cottage, and Craig House Cottage), a Seaside Villa, and lastly, Craig House Mansion. So far as I am aware, no institution in the kingdom, except perhaps one, approaches us in this variety.

Requirements.

Laundry.

Chapel.

Gymnasium.

We need many things to make us complete, however. The increased number of private patients makes an increase to the laundry an urgent necessity. We require a chapel very much. We would be the better of a large gymnasium, and a large amusement-workshop for our gentlemen. And lastly, and most important, the

pauper wards for the female patients need much renovation, with the adaptation of the south side of the female "separate building" to the west for a sick ward, our present infirmary ward being far too small. The immense advantage of our renovated sick ward for men has made us feel more the need of such a ward for our sick, paralysed, and very old women, as well as for the new admissions that come in very weak, and need at first much careful ordinary nursing. Those changes in the female pauper department would not be very costly, as compared with what was done on the male side of the house, it being much newer, and there being far less actual reconstruction required. I must say, however, that as this last expenditure will be undertaken entirely on account of rate-paid patients, and we are yet deeply in debt on account of what was done for the male paupers, and I find that even now the pauper patients' boards are somewhat less than their cost, if we include anything for interest of money spent on buildings, I think that an equitable arrangement should be come to with the parishes before it is gone into, whereby this new expenditure shall not add to the already enormous burdens of the institution, or fall on the private patients. This last I should consider in the highest degree unfair and impolitic.

Renovation of female pauper wards.

New female infirmary.

The usual work and the usual amusements have been provided for the patients during the year; and I should be wanting in gratitude if I did not refer to the obligation under which those ladies and gentlemen, who have given concerts and lectures, have laid us, though the pleasure they gave, and the good they did, were, no doubt, sufficient reward to them.

Usual work and amusements.

I am glad to be able to report and commend the continued efficiency of our staff of officers and attendants and servants. No one who has to do with insane people, and does his work well, enjoys a sinecure.

Efficiency of staff.

In conclusion, while congratulating the Managers on the successful work of the institution during another year, I have to express my thanks for their support and personal courtesy.

Conclusion.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.
General Results of the Year.

		Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1879	... ..	389	401	790
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1879	... ..	3	2	5
		392	403	795
	M. F. T.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	... .. 126 115 241			
Re-admitted during the year	... 47 57 104			
Total admitted	—	173	172	345
Total number under treatment	... ..	565	575	1140
Number of Patients discharged or removed	...	113	139	252
	M. F. T.			
Of whom were Recovered	... 73 100 173			
„ Relieved	... 27 20 47			
„ Not Improved	13 19 32			
Died	... 34 27 61			
Total Discharged and Died during the year	... ..	147	166	313
	M. F. T.			
Absent on Probation Jan. 1, 1879	4 2 6			
Number of Patients at the close of 1880 (not including those on Probation),	... ..	414	407	821
Average daily number resident during 1879	...	405·39	407·30	812·70
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1879	... ..	245	287	532
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1879...	... ..	5	1	6
Private Patients do.	... ..	164	119	283
		414	407	821

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	13	29	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	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	2	4	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	12	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	20	18	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	42	110	44	24	68	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	55	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	44	42	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	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	23	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	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	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	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 Sixteen Years 1864-79.

YEARS.	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	24	59	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
Totals and Averages,	2301	2436	4737	924	1120	2044	376	427	803	324	312	636	..	..	..	351.9	374.4	726.2	40	45.7	42.8	10.7	7.9	9.2	7.5	5.6	6.6

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 Sixteen Years, remaining on the 31st December 1879.*

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1879.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1879.			
YEARS.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864	66	68	43	47	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1865	88	95	34	49	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1866	116	115	39	60	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1867	104	95	25	51	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1868	105	96	28	50	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1869	106	108	34	39	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1870	84	106	37	38	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1871	89	100	35	45	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1872	102	93	28	29	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1874	98	96	53	61	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1875	89	100	59	62	310	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1876	113	109	67	71	360	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	81	78	159	29	41	72	12	7	19	32	
1877	104	96	70	72	342	1	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	11	72	80	152	24	30	54	9	7	16	23		
1878	125	98	80	62	365	21	27	48	9	2	11	4	5	9	12	2	14	2	14	84	107	191	29	19	58	15	12	27	24		
1879	116	94	57	78	345	48	63	111	13	13	26	7	11	18	11	11	5	6	6	48	63	111	13	13	26	7	11	18	11		
Totals*	1579	1575	722	861	4737	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	18	31	31	31	20	51	924	1120	2044	376	427	803	324	312	636	607	486	1093	
Totals†	10321	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	34	27	61	4330	

* Numbers for Sixteen Years.
† Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-79.

Per Centage of Cases Recovered		M.		F.		T.	
Relieved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40.1	45.9	43			
		16.3	17.5	16.9			
		14	12.8	13.4			
		26.3	19.9	23			
		15.4	14.1	14.7			

TABLE V.—*Causes of Death.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
Brain Softening	5	4	9
Softening of Brain and Spinal Cord ...	1	1	2
Apoplexy	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania	2	2	4
Exhaustion from Melancholia	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Chorea	1	0	1
General Paralysis	7	0	7
Exhaustion from Epilepsy	3	2	5
Pachymeningitis	1	1	2
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Pleuropneumonia	1	0	1
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	5	9
Morbus Cordis	3	1	4
Pericarditis... ..	0	1	1
Gangrene of Lung... ..	1	0	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Chronic Gastritis	0	1	1
Scirrhus of Stomach	1	0	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	0	1
Peritonitis... ..	1	0	1
Syphilitic Disease of Liver	1	0	1
<i>General Disease.</i>			
Senile Decay	0	2	2
Septicæmia... ..	0	1	1
Melanotic Cancer of Eye and Liver ...	0	1	1
Total	34	27	61

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		8	17	25	2	6	8	4	3	7
From 1 to 3 Months		25	32	57	14	9	23	2	1	3
„ 3 to 6 „		16	27	43	7	8	15	3	2	5
„ 6 to 9 „		14	9	23	8	4	12	5	0	5
„ 9 to 12 „		2	4	6	1	2	3	2	1	3
„ 1 to 2 Years		5	6	11	2	4	6	8	1	9
„ 2 to 3 „		1	4	5	1	1	2	5	4	9
„ 3 to 5 „		2	0	2	1	1	2	1	4	5
„ 5 to 7 „		0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
„ 7 to 9 „		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
„ 9 to 11 „		0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
„ 11 to 13 „		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
„ 13 to 15 „		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 15 to 17 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 17 to 19 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 19 to 21 „		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
„ 25 to 27 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 27 to 29 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 35 to 37 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 47 to 49 „		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total		73	100	173	40	39	79	34	27	61

* Ascertained in 57 cases by *Post-mortem* examination.

TABLE VII.—*Duration of Insanity on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.*

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Removed not Recovered.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i> Under 1 Week " 1 Month " 2 " " 3 "	22	15	37	15	13	28	2	3	5	6	3	9
	22	28	50	17	26	43	5	9	14	5	3	8
	5	7	12	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	8	8	16	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	2	2
	(57)	(58)	(115)	(33)	(45)	(78)	(7)	(17)	(24)	(11)	(9)	(20)
SECOND CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i> Above 3 and under 6 months " 6 " " 12 " Unknown... "	8	17	25	3	10	13	3	4	7	3	3	6
	5	4	9	1	1	2	4	0	4	1	1	2
	12	3	15	7	3	10	7	5	12	4	7	11
	(25)	(24)	(49)	(11)	(14)	(25)	(14)	(9)	(23)	(8)	(11)	(19)
THIRD CLASS: <i>Not First Attack—</i> Under 1 Month " 6 " " 12 " Unknown ...	28	41	69	18	27	45	9	6	15	6	1	7
	11	24	35	2	5	7	1	0	1	2	1	3
	2	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11	3	14	1	7	8	3	2	5	1	1	2
	(52)	(71)	(123)	(21)	(40)	(61)	(13)	(8)	(21)	(9)	(3)	(12)
FOURTH CLASS: <i>First Attack or Not—</i> But over 12 Months...	39	19	58	8	1	9	6	5	11	6	4	10
	173	172	345	73	100	173	40	39	79	34	27	61

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	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
„ 10 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 15 to 20	16	12	28	12	7	19	4	0	4	2	0	2
„ 20 to 30	43	41	84	19	24	43	13	16	29	7	2	9
„ 30 to 40	54	41	95	23	25	48	10	8	18	4	4	8
„ 40 to 50	31	40	71	12	22	34	7	4	11	7	7	14
„ 50 to 60	12	21	33	3	14	17	0	5	5	7	8	15
„ 60 to 70	14	11	25	3	3	6	5	5	10	3	3	6
„ 70 to 80	2	5	7	1	5	6	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 80 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	173	172	345	73	100	173	40	39	79	34	27	61
Mean Age ...	36.2	38.6	37.4	33.7	39.9	37.3	35.1	38.3	36.7	46.1	52.9	49.1

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.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Single ...	99	80	179	49	48	97	28	22	50	19	15	34
Married ...	68	70	138	21	34	55	9	12	21	13	4	17
Widowed ...	6	22	28	3	18	21	3	5	8	2	8	10
TOTAL ...	173	172	345	73	100	173	40	39	79	34	27	61

TABLE X.—*Assigned Causes of Insanity.*

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Intemperance ...	...	...	34	25	59
		Falls on the Head ...	...	...	6	0	6
		Syphilis ...	...	...	3	2	5
		Opium-Eating ...	...	...	1	1	2
		Sunstroke ...	...	...	3	0	3
		Meningitis ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Masturbation ...	...	...	3	0	3
		Excesses ...	...	...	6	0	6
		Enteritis ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Brain Disease ...	...	...	14	7	21
		Congenital ...	...	...	6	1	7
		Old Age ...	...	...	2	6	8
		Epilepsy ...	...	...	4	4	8
		Privation ...	...	...	2	3	5
		Fistula in Ano ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Disease of Spinal Cord ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Phthisis ...	...	...	1	3	4
		Anæmia ...	...	...	1	1	2
		Hysteria ...	...	...	0	8	8
		Abortion ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Surgical Operation ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Amenorrhœa ...	...	...	0	8	8
		Climacteric Period ...	...	...	0	18	18
		Over-Lactation ...	...	...	0	6	6
		Piles ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Puerperal Period ...	...	...	0	8	8
		Pneumonia ...	...	...	0	2	2
		Childbirth ...	...	...	0	6	6
		Morbus Cordis ...	...	...	0	5	5
		Erysipelas ...	...	...	0	1	1
Moral.	{	Fright ...	...	...	1	4	5
		Grief ...	...	...	4	5	9
		Love Disappointment ...	...	...	0	3	3
		Love Affair ...	...	...	2	0	2
		Over-study ...	...	...	6	0	6
		Over-work ...	...	...	4	0	4
		Business Anxiety ...	...	...	19	5	24
		Domestic Anxiety ...	...	...	3	1	4
		Domestic Affliction ...	...	...	0	3	3
		Religious Excitement ...	...	...	3	0	3
		Religious Anxiety ...	...	...	0	3	3
		Privation ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Domestic Grievances ...	...	...	0	1	1
Predis- posing.	{	Religious Enthusiasm ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Previous Attacks ...	...	...	57	78	135
		Hereditary Predisposition ...	...	...	41	46	87
		Unknown ...	...	...	50	43	83

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE XI.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Idiocy { Genetous	1	0	1
Idiocy { Epileptic	4	0	4
Idiocy { Hydrocephalic	0	1	1
Congenital Imbecility (Congenital Insanity)	2	0	2
Epileptic Insanity	2	3	5
Insanity of Adolescence	22	2	24
Insanity of Masturbation	4	0	4
Amenorrhœal Insanity	0	3	3
Puerperal Insanity	0	12	12
Insanity of Lactation	0	5	5
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1
Ovarian Insanity	0	2	2
Climacteric Insanity	4	22	26
Senile Insanity	4	14	18
Phthisical Insanity	3	3	6
Dipsomania	3	1	4
Insanity of Alcoholism	27	21	48
General Paralysis	15	0	15
Idiopathic Insanity	23	12	35
Insanity from Brain Disease	8	6	14
Anæmic Insanity	2	0	2
Hysterical Insanity	0	14	14
Traumatic Insanity	1	1	2
Syphilitic Insanity	3	1	4
Unknown	44	48	92
TOTAL	173	172	345

TABLE XII.—*Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	22	16	38
Mania	75	70	145
Epileptic Mania	2	3	5
Puerperal Mania	0	11	11
Chronic Mania	0	1	1
Melancholia	49	69	118
Puerperal Melancholia	0	1	1
Moral Insanity	1	0	1
General Paralysis	15	0	15
Dementia	2	0	2
Congenital Imbecility	2	0	2
Idiocy	1	1	2
Epileptic Idiocy	4	0	4
TOTAL	173	172	345

TABLE XIII.

Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...		110	93	203
„ Second Attack	...	...		35	36	71
„ Third Attack	...	...		10	16	26
Had several Attacks	...	...		12	26	38
Congenital	...	...	...	6	1	7
Unknown	...	...	...	0	0	0
TOTAL				173	172	345

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	...			77	41	118
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	...	...	...	85	124	209
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	...	...	...	11	7	18
TOTAL				173	172	345

TABLE XV.

Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.	
Labourers	32
Dentist	1
Teachers	5
Masons	5
Cabinetmaker	1
Carver	1
Butcher	1
Miner	1
Soldiers	3
Upholsterer	1
Gardeners	3
Joiners	10
Ship-Carpenter	1
Plumber	1
Shopmen	8
Slater	1
Jeweller	1
Shopkeepers	2
Clerks	11
Exciseman... ..	1
Printers	3
Cork-cutter	1
Tailor	1
Ironmaster	1
Broker	1
Shoemakers	3
Sailors	6
Brewer	1
Tinsmith	1
Polisher	1
Coachmen	5
Messengers	5
Cooper	1
Bakers	4
Candlemaker	1
Draper	1
Engineer	1
Farmers	3
Engraver	1
Bookbinder	1
House Painter	1
Grocer	1
Station Master	1
Carry forward ...	135

MALES—Continued.	
Brought forward ...	135
Commercial Men ...	4
Clergymen... ..	2
Builder	1
Medical Man	1
Medical Student	1
Barristers	2
Students	3
Lawyer	1
Postman	1
No Occupation	22
Total ...	173

FEMALES.	
Gentlewomen	24
Bookbinders	3
Housewives	69
Servants	31
Pirn-winders	2
Missionaries	2
Teachers	3
Tobacco-spinners... ..	2
Outworkers	6
Milliner	1
Machinist	1
Charwoman	1
Seamstresses	4
Washerwoman	1
Rubber-worker	1
Colourist	1
Attendant... ..	1
No Occupation	19
Total ...	172

TABLE XVI.—*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	82	108	190
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	13	18	31
Church of England	...	...	...	15	12	27
Established Church	...	...	...	14	6	20
Free Church ...	...	...	...	10	12	22
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	10	4	14
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	8	4	12
Baptist ...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Christian ...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	0	2	2
Original Seceder	...	...	...	1	0	1
Methodist ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unitarian ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Evangelical Union	...	...	...	1	0	1
Independent ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Not Known ...	...	...	...	6	4	10
No Religion ...	...	...	...	6	1	7
TOTAL ...				173	172	345

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

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	...	10	8	18	12	8	20	3	0	3
February ...	...	10	15	25	7	2	9	4	3	7
March ...	...	18	9	27	10	14	24	2	2	4
April ...	...	21	18	39	5	14	19	1	2	3
May ...	...	21	17	38	12	10	22	3	0	3
June ...	...	14	13	27	10	18	28	1	4	5
July ...	...	12	12	24	11	6	17	3	4	7
August ...	...	17	15	32	6	6	12	3	2	5
September ...	...	9	21	30	13	8	21	5	3	8
October ...	...	14	23	37	12	30	42	2	3	5
November ...	...	10	8	18	3	14	17	0	0	0
December ...	...	17	13	30	12	9	21	7	4	11
TOTAL ...	...	173	172	345	113	139	252	34	27	61

TABLE XVIII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...	...	14	16	30
Have meditated Suicide	...	...	...	22	25	47
Total Suicidal	...	...	...	36	41	77
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>						
Acute Mania	...	...	...	1	0	1
Mania	...	...	...	3	1	4
Melancholia	...	...	...	10	15	25
Total	...	...	...	14	16	30
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>						
Acute Mania	...	...	...	1	2	3
Mania	...	...	...	9	11	20
Melancholia	...	...	...	12	11	23
Puerperal Melancholia	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total	...	...	...	22	25	47
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>						
Cut-Throat	...	...	...	5	5	10
Precipitation	...	...	...	2	5	7
Poison	...	...	...	2	3	5
Drowning	...	...	...	2	2	4
Hanging	...	...	...	1	2	3
Strangulation	...	...	...	1	2	3
Knocking Head	...	...	...	1	1	2
Starvation	...	...	...	0	1	1
Opening Veins in Arm	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	1	1	2

TABLE XIX.

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

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	33	42	75	10	3	13	4	6	10
Acute Mania	11	15	26	5	4	9	0	1	1
Epileptic Mania	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	2
Puerperal Mania... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Senile Mania	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia	26	36	62	9	9	18	2	8	10
Puerperal Melancholia	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Senile Melancholia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moral Insanity	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idiocy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hydrocephalic Idiocy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Epileptic Imbecility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Congenital Imbecility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dementia	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	1
General Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32

TABLE XX.

Forms of Insanity in those Deceased.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Mania	9	12	21
Acute Mania	3	1	4
Epileptic Mania	6	2	8
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1
Chronic Mania	0	1	1
Senile Mania	0	1	1
Melancholia	4	5	9
General Paralysis	7	0	7
Congenital Imbecility	1	0	1
Epileptic Dementia	0	1	1
Dementia	4	3	7
TOTAL	34	27	61

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 1880.

PARISHES, &c.					Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh	...	...			107
St Cuthbert's and Canongate			...		26
South Leith	...	...	...	...	3
North Leith	...	...	...	...	2
Duddingston	...	...	...	...	2
County of Orkney	...	...	...		34
TOTAL					174

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

26, 27, and 28 May 1879.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present in the Asylum, distinguishing between males and females, and between private and pauper patients:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients		Totals.		Both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In the West House,	94	72	253	292	347	364	711
In the East House,	53	40	...	...	53	40	93
In the Cottage, . . .	0	5	...	...	0	5	5
In Myreside, . . .	5	0	...	...	5	0	5
In Craig House, . . .	4	3	...	...	4	3	7
Totals, . . .	156	120	253	292	409	412	821

These numbers include 2 men and 3 women who are voluntary inmates of the Asylum.

In addition to the 821 patients who are actually resident, there are 6 absent on probation, 2 absent by escape, and 1 absent on pass, making a total of 830 at present on the Registers of the institution.

Since the last visit the population has increased by 30. For some time the growth of the population has consisted largely of private patients, a fact which is not surprising, in view (1.) of the admirable accommodation which the Asylum now furnishes to patients in affluent circumstances, and (2.) of the liberal and satisfactory manner in which private patients paying low rates of board are provided for and treated. Wealthy patients cannot easily obtain greater advantages, whether these have reference to comforts or to medical treatment, than they can now obtain in this Asylum. It is with much satisfaction that this is recorded; but with still greater satisfaction, attention is again drawn to the beneficent work which the Asylum increasingly accomplishes in regard to patients of the middle class, and the hope is again expressed, that ere long the public will more correctly appreciate what is being done in this direction, and give more liberal assistance to the Managers in their charitable work, so that they may be able both to increase the accommodation set apart for such patients, and to receive those of them who are in straitened circumstances at still lower rates of board. During 1878 many patients of this class were refused admission for want of room.

One feature of this Asylum has scarcely attracted the notice it deserves, namely, the fact that the population is distributed over five houses separated from each other by considerable distances. Between the East House and Craig House there is a distance of nearly a mile. It scarcely admits of doubt, that important benefits result to the whole population from this. It introduces, for example, variety and interest into the work of many pauper patients who are occupied out of doors; while, as regards private patients, it furnishes an opportunity of giving to some of them that change of residence and surroundings which often proves an advantage in treatment.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	32	15	59	58	164
Discharges, . . .	18	13	37	36	104
Deaths, . . .	3	3	14	10	30

With the exception of one, chargeable to Kirkliston, all the pauper patients admitted belonged to the five urban parishes forming the District. Already, however, 17 of those admitted have been found to have their settlements in parishes beyond the District.

Of the patients discharged, 75 had recovered. The rate of recovery has thus been high. Of the unrecovered patients discharged, 18 were transferred to other establishments.

The rate of mortality has been low, and neither pulmonary affections nor other forms of sickness prevailed among the inmates during the past winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The existing state of health is good. The aspect of the men was particularly satisfactory, in view of the fact that they are entirely drawn from a town population. This is probably due, to a considerable degree, to their being so much in the open air. It is understood, however, that more women than men are at the time of admission in a feeble and broken down state of health. The average age of those who died was 48 for men, and 52 for women. In the cases of 28 of the 30 persons who died, a *post mortem* examination was made, and the results fully recorded. All other medical records are kept with conscientious care, and show that the condition of every patient is minutely studied, and his progress carefully watched. The causes of death were general paralysis in 5 cases, disease of the brain in 6, epilepsy in 4, phthisis in 4, pneumonia (with or without complications) in 4, heart disease in 2, exhaustion resulting from mental disorder in 2, and ovarian tumour, obstruction of the bowels, and gastritis, in 1 case each.

Five accidents are recorded. Two of these were of a trifling nature. Two, involving fracture of the collar and thigh bones, occurred in the case of epileptics. One, a fracture of the femur, occurred as the result of an attempt at self-destruction, but it does not appear that blame attaches to the attendant who was in charge of the patient.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to 5 patients, all females, who were secluded for periods varying from three quarters of an hour to twelve hours.

Twenty-five attendants and servants have left the service of the institution—nearly all voluntarily, none of them being dismissed for any serious fault.

Of the 347 private and pauper male patients in the West House, 254 are profitably occupied. Only 32 of these are tabulated as assisting attendants. Of the rest, 184 are engaged in out-door work, and 38 as tradesmen. The women are chiefly employed in the kitchen and laundry, as ward cleaners, or in sewing and knitting. Only 15 of them are entered as employed in the laundry.

The amusements are very varied, and suitable in their character. They include the regularly recurring as well as special dances and balls; concerts, lectures, and theatrical performances; dinner, tea, and garden parties, picnics, short residences at the sea-side, and visits to distant places both in this

country and on the continent ; visits to public entertainments and exhibitions in town ; skating and curling in winter ; cricket, croquet, lawn tennis, bowls, and athletic sports in summer ; and billiards, cards, bagatelle, chess, draughts, &c., all the year round. About 350 of the patients, or nearly one-half, participate more or less fully in these amusements, which have also, as one of their objects, the promotion of good health and cheerfulness among the attendants.

The extensive and important structural changes which have been made on the East House have been noticed in former entries, but their satisfactory character was never more apparent than at this visit. The same remark has to be made regarding the equally extensive and important structural changes which have been made on the male side of the West House. The state of all the wards in that section of the establishment was highly satisfactory ; and the condition of their occupants—their tranquillity, freedom from complaint, and cleanliness—attracted constant notice during the visit. As yet little has been done in the way of structural change and decoration to render the female side of the West House as satisfactory as the male side ; but the Directors have it in contemplation to begin this work as soon as the financial state of the institution will justify the step. It is hoped that ere long this will be the case, because brighter and more cheerful surroundings will tend to reduce excitement among the women, to make them more easily managed, and to increase their readiness to engage in useful occupations.

It is difficult to say too much in commendation of what has been done in the fitting up of Craig House. The Directors have been guided by sound views as to what is desirable in such an establishment. There is every reason to hope that the public will appreciate the advantages which it offers, and that this division of the Asylum will soon prove not only useful, but profitable, and so justify the enterprise.

It seems unnecessary to add, that the impression left by the visit was of a very pleasing character. The rate of recovery has been high ; and, in spite of the activity exhibited in the movement of the population, the death-rate has been low. Tranquillity and contentment prevail among the inmates, and restraint or seclusion are scarcely ever found necessary. Useful work and life in the open air are encouraged, and amusements at the same time are liberally provided. Good food, well cooked and neatly served, proves a calmate and restorative, while special ailments or states of disease are carefully searched for, and receive a special and appropriate treatment. These, and many other such things, point to an able and successful management of the Asylum.

The Books and Registers are still kept by Mr Johnston with great care and accuracy.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
26, 27, and 28 November 1879.

The number of patients on the Register of the Asylum on the 26th instant was 827 : they were disposed of in the following manner :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, in Craig House, and in the } smaller houses for Private Patients, ...	69	50	119
In the West House, ...	347	356	702
Absent on Pass, ...	0	1	1
Absent on Probation, ...	3	1	4
	<hr/> 419	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 827

Of these 822 were patients under certificates, and 5 were voluntary inmates. The patients under certificates consisted of 162 male and 118 female private patients, and 255 male and 287 female pauper patients. The changes that have taken place among certificated patients since last visit have been as follows:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, ...	26	19	49	75	169
Discharges recovered, ...	11	12	20	48	91
Discharges unrecovered, ...	6	3	19	23	51
Deaths, ...	5	4	9	12	30

Two gentlemen and 3 ladies are at present voluntary inmates of the Asylum. Since last visit the changes that have taken place among this class have been the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady.

It is found that, among the pauper patients admitted to Asylums connected with the great centres of population, a considerable number belong to the floating population which has not been continuously resident within these localities long enough to acquire a settlement in any of their parishes. Of the 124 paupers who have been admitted to this Asylum since last visit, 13 have already been found chargeable to parishes beyond the district with which it is connected; and of the 42 paupers who have been discharged unrecovered, 30 have been transferred to institutions connected with other districts, from having been found chargeable to parishes included within these districts. The number of patients discharged as recovered continues high, being at the rate of 53 per cent. on the number admitted.

It is also satisfactory to find that the rate of mortality has been low, not merely as compared with similar institutions, but also as compared with what has previously been observed in this Asylum. If we assume that the death-rate during next month will be the same as the average rate for the past eleven months, the rate for the present year will be 6.6 per cent. on the average number of patients resident, which is considerably below the rate for any of the last twenty years. The causes of death have been diseases affecting the brain in 15 cases—cerebral softening, general paralysis, epilepsy, apoplexy, and maniacal exhaustion; diseases of the chest in 9 cases—phthisis, pneumonia, and cardiac disease; cancer of the abdominal viscera in 1 case, peritonitis in 2 cases, cancer of the eye in 1 case, senile decay in 1 case, and puerperal fever in 1 case. The average age at death among men has been 45, and among women 51. In accordance with the systematic study of the cases which is pursued in the establishment, *post mortem* examinations were made in every case except three, in which the sanction of the patients' friends was not obtained.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit has been 9. These refer to the restraint of 1 person by the use of

gloves, and the use of seclusion in 4 cases. During the visit of inspection no patient was in seclusion; and notwithstanding the large proportion of recent cases among the inmates, no manifestation of inordinate excitement was observed except on the female side of the West House, where some of the women became excited by the entrance of the inspector. It is important to notice, that along with the great decrease in the use of seclusion in this Asylum, it has been found possible to disuse also many restrictive or coercive arrangements which formerly existed. The rigid separation of different parts of the buildings by means of locked doors has especially been much diminished; and the confinement of excited patients within high-walled airing courts is no longer practised. The number of patients at present on parole within the grounds is 106, and 14 are permitted to go on parole beyond the grounds.

The greater amount of freedom that is enjoyed by the patients indicates a very important improvement in the system of treatment which is now pursued. Not only have many of the restrictions formerly thought indispensable been found to be unnecessary for the treatment of most forms of mental excitement, but it has been shown that they were in no small degree causes of excitement, their disuse having been followed by a remarkable diminution of its amount.

A necessary complement to the removal of restriction has been the development of a more complete industrial system; and this has doubtless had an important influence in producing the improved mental condition of the patients. Of the 541 pauper patients at present in the Asylum, 29 men and 23 women are physically unable to engage in any useful occupation: 208 men and 235 women were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit; leaving only 18 men and 28 women who were prevented by their mental or moral condition from being employed. The importance of having an ample extent of land in connection with Asylums as a means of most easily affording occupation to a large proportion of the male patients, is shown by the large number of men employed in this establishment as gardeners, field labourers, or farm servants, 144, or 68 per cent. of the total number, being thus occupied; and this in an Asylum which, judging from the number admitted last year, draws only 30 per cent. of its pauper inmates from among those engaged in agricultural or rural pursuits. The men not employed upon the land were 24, who assist the attendants in the wards, as well as 2 working as masons, 2 as plumbers, 3 as blacksmiths, 4 as joiners, 2 as bakers, 3 as tailors, 4 as shoemakers, 3 as printers, 1 as a painter, 1 as a slater, 3 as upholsterers, 2 as stokers, 4 as messengers, 1 as a clerk, and 8 as storekeepers. Among the women 40 were employed as housemaids, 14 in the kitchen, 17 in the laundry, 123 at needlework, 30 at knitting, and 11 at darning. The kind of employment that is generally available for women does not afford so much active healthful work of a simple nature, as is afforded by out-door labour in the case of men, and women are not in such large proportion suited for such employment. The beneficial effect of such work, however, both as a calnative and as affording a healthy outlet for excitement in certain forms of mental disorder, is admitted, and it would be an advantage if some similar kind of work were more fully provided for the women.

The condition of the patients in the portions of the institution wholly devoted to the accommodation of private patients was very satisfactory. No complaints were made by any of inattention to their comforts or requirements, except such as appeared to arise from peculiarities due to their morbid

mental condition, and which involved requests that could not properly be complied with. Complaints even of this character were rare, and there was abundant evidence that pains are taken to gratify the peculiar tastes or whims of individuals when circumstances permit. A great deal of liberty continues to be enjoyed by many of the residents in the East House. No restriction by locked doors exists in Myreside or the Cottage; and the manner of life led by the ladies and gentlemen in Craig House scarcely differs from that in a country mansion of the better class.

Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed in the male section of the West House, an indication of the efficient manner in which the requirements of the patients are studied and provided for, though it must also be attributed in no small degree to the comfortable and cheerful aspect of their surroundings. The Infirmary accommodation in this section, which promised to prove so excellent, has fulfilled all that was expected of it. Another male attendant has been added to its staff, which now consists of four persons—a man and his wife in charge, and two men as assistants, besides a female patient who also acts as an assistant nurse. On the female side of the West House there were occasional manifestations of excitement, which must in some degree be attributed to the structural defects in that part of the Asylum. It is to be earnestly desired that these defects should be removed as soon as possible, and that the female side should be brought into the same satisfactory condition as the male side, to which it now presents so unfavourable a contrast. The necessity for reconstruction is becoming daily more urgent, among other reasons, because the fact of its being in contemplation is causing a deterioration in the condition of the wards, by leading to the omission of the repairs and renovations which would otherwise have received attention.

The excellence of the meals in all sections of the institution, and the complete and satisfactory character of the arrangements for serving them, continue to be worthy of remark. And it is proper to mention, that since the practice of assembling under supervision at meal times has been introduced, greater attention has been paid to the neatness and propriety in dress of the patients, both by the attendants and by the patients themselves.

Seven entries have been made in the Register of Accidents since last visit, only 3 of which, however, refer to accidents of serious nature. These were fracture of the neck of the femur in the case of an old man, fracture of the humerus in a woman, and the biting of a female patient's ear by another patient. The last mentioned appears to have been the result of a sudden and unprovoked impulse.

The arrangements for the protection of the building in case of fire were examined, and it is believed that they are sufficient for the purpose. It is, however, suggested as an additional precaution, that small hand-engines ready for use should be placed in convenient situations, so as to be available in any case where there might be delay in bringing the large hose into use. It is also recommended, that the large hose should be used for practice at fixed periods, so that the mode of using them may be widely known, and to ensure that they are kept in a state of efficiency.

The general result of the inspection is to show that the Asylum is conducted with very remarkable ability and care.

The Books and Registers were examined, and found in their usual satisfactory condition.

JOHN SIBBALD, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

T R E A S U R E R ' S A C C O U N T S ,

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 8 7 9 .

C H A R G E .

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account	£510	11	6	
Less written off	104	7	2	
				£406 4 4
II. Patients' Boards per Board-books—				
	<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1879	£4,180	1	1	£4,303 9 10
Do. do. 30th June 1879	4,489	4	5	4,319 3 5
Do. do. 30th Sept. 1879	4,761	14	7	4,332 2 3
Do. do. 31st Dec. 1879	4,830	8	10	4,439 4 5
	£18,261	8	11	£17,393 19 11
				18,261 8 11
				£35,655 8 10
Add—Received from St. Cuthbert's Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board as formerly	£10	0	6	
Received from City Parish, do	21	5	2	
				31 5 8
				£35,686 14 6
Deduct—Repaid proportion of Board for Patients who left the Asylum during 1878				34 10 0
				35,652 4 6
Carry forward	£36,058	8	10	

				Brought forward			£36,058 8 10		
III. 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—									
				<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>		
Quarter ending 31st March 1879				£398	7	5	£418	13	2
Do. do. 30th June 1879				438	14	8	362	10	9
Do. do. 30th Sept. 1879				443	0	9	390	2	10
Do. do. 31st Dec. 1879				441	10	11	387	4	0
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£1,721 13 9			£1,558 10 9		
							1,721 13 9		
							<hr/>		
							3,280 4 6		
IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—									
1. Price received for Pigs sold							£279 18 0		
2. Price received for Barley, Oats, &c.							68 4 3		
3. Price received for Rags and Sundries							114 9 0		
							<hr/>		
							462 11 3		
V. Rents of Craighouse Grass Parks and Garden							301 6 0		
VI. Claims under Insurance Policies for damage by fire							7 16 6		
VII. Claims in respect of encroachment on servitude over ground at Morningside Park									
							5 0 0		
Balance of this Account at 31st December 1879							4,390 15 6		
							<hr/>		
				Amount of the Charge			£44,506 2 7		
							<hr/>		

DISCHARGE.

				East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions			3,749	10	2	8,561	13	3	12,311	3	5
II.	Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.			259	3	4	1,911	16	9	2,171	0	1
III.	Do. Fuel			279	12	8	724	14	5	1,004	7	1
IV.	Do. Lighting			197	18	0	333	16	1	531	14	1
V.	Do. Water and Washing Materials			262	10	11	270	11	1	533	2	0
VI.	Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments			66	12	0	207	8	5	274	0	5
VII.	Do. Books & Stationery			113	12	1	170	11	1	284	3	2
VIII.	Do. Tobacco and Snuff			19	12	6	181	19	0	201	11	6
IX.	Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs			702	18	5	2,213	14	2	2,916	12	7
X.	Do. Garden & Grounds						432	16	5	432	16	5
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens			106	8	2	159	17	10	266	6	0
XII.	Interests on Loans Paid			467	10	0	1,660	2	6	2,127	12	6
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend			679	11	8	296	19	8	976	11	4
XIV.	Insurance Premiums			14	0	0	20	8	0	34	8	0
XV.	Salaries and Wages			2,594	10	8	4,271	0	2	6,865	10	10
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments			135	4	0	202	8	10	337	12	10
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them			1,984	15	7	558	5	9	2,543	1	4
				<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Amount of Ordinary Disbursements				11,633	10	2	22,178	3	5	33,811	13	7
										<hr/>		
				Carry forward			£33,811 13 7					

	Brought forward	£33,811 13 7
XVIII. Special Expenditure on Craig House, and East and West Houses		£3,210 13 11
XIX. Statutory Debt paid off		1,000 0 0
XX. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1879		104 8 0
Balance of this Account at 31st December 1878		6,379 7 1

Amount of Discharge equal to Charge £44,506 2 7

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

INCOME—		
I. Boards		£35,652 4 6
II. Extra Accounts due by Patients		3280 4 6
III. Produce and Sundries sold		462 11 3
IV. Rents of Craighouse Grass Parks		301 6 0
		<u>£39,696 6 3</u>
EXPENDITURE—		
I. Amount of Ordinary Disbursements as stated in Discharge of Preceding Account	£33,811 13 7	
II. Instalment to Sinking Fund	1,810 0 0	
	<u>35,621 13 7</u>	
Surplus Ordinary Income		<u>£4,074 12 8</u>

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE
EAST HOUSE (INCLUDING CRAIG HOUSE) AND WEST HOUSE
RESPECTIVELY.

Year to 31st December 1879.

I. EAST HOUSE, INCLUDING CRAIG HOUSE.

INCOME—		
I. Boards		£13,816 19 5
II. Extra Accounts		2,559 19 2
III. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks		301 6 0
		<u>£16,678 4 7</u>
EXPENDITURE—		
Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£11,633 10 2	
Add—		
Value of Vegetables furnished from Garden	912 11 4	
Value of Work performed by Mechanics, assisted by Patients	822 6 0	
	<u>13,368 7 6</u>	
Surplus Income of East House		<u>£3,309 17 1</u>

INCOME—		II. WEST HOUSE.	
I. Boards		£21,835 5 1	
II. Extra Accounts		720 5 4	
III. Produce sold		462 11 3	
IV. Vegetables supplied to East House		912 11 4	
V. Value of Work performed at East House		822 6 0	
		<u>£24,752 19 0</u>	

EXPENDITURE—		
I. Amount thereof chargeable against West House, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£22,178 3 5	
II. Instalment to Sinking Fund	1,810 0 0	
	<u>23,988 3 5</u>	

Surplus Income of West House 764 15 7

Total Surplus as before £4074 12 8

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted Items allocated upon Patients, of whom 112 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 700 the Daily Average of the West House.

	East House.			West House.		
	£33	9	6	£12	4	7
I. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions)	2	6	3	2	14	7
II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	2	9	11	1	7	0
III. Fuel	1	15	3	0	9	6
IV. Lighting	2	6	10	0	7	8
V. Water and Washing Materials	0	11	10	0	5	11
VI. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	1	0	3	0	4	10
VII. Books, Stationery, &c.	0	3	6	0	5	2
VIII. Tobacco and Snuff	6	5	6	3	3	2
IX. Furnishings and Repairs				0	12	4
X. Garden and Grounds	1	2	1	0	4	11
XI. Public Burdens and Stipend	0	2	6	0	0	7
XII. Insurance	23	3	3	6	2	0
XIII. Salaries and Wages	15	9	9	...		
XIV. Estimated Value of Fruit, Vegetables, and Labour supplied by West to East House	4	3	5	2	7	5
XV. Interest on Debt	1	4	1	0	5	9
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments						
	£95	13	11	£30	15	5

Deduct—Value of Produce sold, and Supplies furnished to East House 2 9 7

Total Cost of Maintenance of each Patient during the Year, exclusive of House Rent, Feu-Duty, and Instalment to Sinking Fund £95 13 11 £28 5 10

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the year ending 31st December 1878, was 919

Do. ending 31st December 1879 957

Increase in 1879 38

The average cost of Provisions per head during the year ending 31st December 1878, was £13 19 5

Do. ending 31st December 1879 12 17 3

Decrease in 1879 £1 2 2

STATE OF DEBT due by the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
at 31st December 1879.

I. DEBT under SPECIAL STATUTE 1851.

Col. Henry Yule's Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	£3,700	0	0
Do.	do.	.	.	400	0	0
Governors of Cauvin's Hospital	.	.	.	3,000	0	0
Hislop Memorial Fund Trustees	.	.	.	900	0	0
Judicial Factor on Dr. and Mrs. Aiton's Estate	.	.	.	625	0	0
Misses Chamber's Curator	.	.	.	1,100	0	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				£9,725	0	0

II. DEBT on SECURITY of the ASYLUM PROPERTY, and also
under LUNACY (SCOTLAND) ACT 1866.

Charity Committee	.	.	.	£2,400	0	0	
Do.	.	.	.	6,450	0	0	
Do.	.	.	.	400	0	0	
Trinity House of Leith Trustees	.	.	.	1,500	0	0	
Thomas D. Robertson	.	.	.	750	0	0	
Mr. and Mrs. G. Shepherd's Marriage Contract Trs.	.	.	.	750	0	0	
Charles E. Robertson	.	.	.	2,150	0	0	
Mrs. William Carstairs	.	.	.	500	0	0	
Miss E. R. Carmichael	.	.	.	600	0	0	
Miss C. A. Cadell's Trustees	.	.	.	700	0	0	
James G. Bell's Curator Bonis	.	.	.	500	0	0	
Dr. James Andrew's Trustee's	.	.	.	1,400	0	0	
Surgeons' Widows' Fund Trustees of Edinburgh	.	.	.	2,000	0	0	
Misses Yule	.	.	.	1,000	0	0	
Misses Chamber's Curator	.	.	.	1,000	0	0	
				<hr/>			
				22,100	0	0	
Trinity House of Leith Trs., Craig House—	£2,000	0	0				
Miss C. Pringle's Trustees	Do.	2,550	0	0			
F. C. Seton's Trustees	Do.	1,900	0	0			
Dr. James Andrew's Trustees	Do.	1,350	0	0			
Capt. Robt. Thomson	Do.	700	0	0			
Wm. John Scott's Trustees	Do.	2,500	0	0			
		<hr/>		11,000	0	0	
				<hr/>			
					33,100	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£42,825	0	0
					4,390	15	6
					<hr/>		
					£47,215	15	6

Add Balance on the foregoing Account

CONTRAST OF ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for the year 1879 with
the Previous Year.

1878.	INCOME.	1879.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
33,031 14 6	I. Boards	35,652 4 6
2,811 9 1	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,280 4 6
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
224 10 0	1. Price received for Pigs	279 18 0
69 10 2	2. Do. for Wheat, Oats, &c.	68 4 3
114 8 2	3. Do. for Sundries	114 9 0
	IV. Rents of Craighouse Grass Parks	301 6 0
<u>36,251 11 11</u>		<u>39,696 6 3</u>
		<u>36,251 11 11</u>
	Increase for 1879	<u>3,444 14 4</u>

1878.	EXPENDITURE.	1879
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
12,840 17 0	I. Provisions	12,311 3 5
2,120 3 6	II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	2,171 0 1
928 10 3	III. Fuel	1,004 7 1
458 13 8	IV. Lighting	531 14 1
494 3 1	V. Washing Materials	533 2 0
230 7 2	VI. Medical and Surgical Expenses	274 0 5
262 1 0	VII. Books and Stationery	284 3 2
184 10 2	VIII. Tobacco and Snuff	201 11 6
3,915 6 10	IX. Furnishings for House and Repairs	2,916 12 7
297 10 5	X. Garden and Grounds	432 16 5
228 9 0	XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	266 6 0
1,593 17 11	XII. Interest on Debt.	2,127 12 6
470 19 4	XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	976 11 4
31 18 3	XIV. Insurance	34 8 0
6,506 11 6	XV. Salaries and Wages	6,865 10 10
382 2 11	XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	337 12 10
	XVII. Accounts paid and Cash advanced on behalf of individual Patients against whom same are charged	
2,235 14 2		2,543 1 4
<u>33,181 16 2</u>		<u>33,811 13 7</u>
		<u>33,181 16 2</u>
	Decrease for 1879	<u>629 17 5</u>

CONTRAST OF TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1879, with the previous year.

1878.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1879.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
109,532 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	118,164 lbs.	8,632 lbs.	—
10,094 ...	Australian Meat . . .	11,130 ...	1,036 ...	—
21,495 ...	Oxheads . . .	22,051 ...	556 ...	—
3,097 ...	Ham . . .	3,497 ...	400 ...	—
1,516 doz.	Biscuits . . .	1,245 doz.	—	271 doz.
70,614	Loaves . . .	76,909	6,292	—
75,522	Rolls . . .	74,379	—	1,143
41,654 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	41,176 lbs.	—	478 lbs.
10,316 ...	Flour . . .	10,026 ...	—	290 ...
16,618 ...	Barley . . .	17,759 ...	1,141 lbs.	—
10,280 ...	Pease . . .	10,728 ...	448 ...	—
5,065 ...	Whole Rice . . .	5,748 ...	683 ...	—
4,060 ...	Tea. . .	4,124 ...	64 ...	—
3,518 ...	Coffee . . .	3,830 ...	312 ...	—
27,691 ...	Raw Sugar . . .	29,566 ...	1,875 ...	—
2,987 ...	Loaf Sugar . . .	2,046 ...	—	941 lbs.
672 ...	Fresh Butter . . .	993 ...	321 ...	—
15,319 ...	Salt Butter . . .	15,995 ...	676 ...	—
14,615 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	16,454 gals.	1,839 gals.	—
10,722 ...	Skimmed Milk . . .	10,747 ...	25 ...	—
16,216 lbs.	Cheese . . .	16,565 lbs.	349 lbs.	—
6,755 doz.	Eggs . . .	8,035 doz.	1,280 doz.	—
21,133 lbs.	Salt . . .	20,832 lbs.	—	301 lbs.
1,505 ...	Currants . . .	1,663 ...	158 lbs.	—
1,141 ...	Starch . . .	1,023 ...	—	118 lbs.
13,125 ...	Soda . . .	13,008 ...	—	117 ...
24,658 ...	Soap . . .	24,575 ...	—	83 ...
21,438 gals.	Beer . . .	22,804 gals.	1,366 gals.	—
657 bolls	Potatoes . . .	690 bolls	33 bolls	—

CONTRAST of VALUE OF STOCK on Hand in Stores at 31st December 1879,
with the previous Year,

1878.		1879.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
944 4 11	Groceries and Stimulants (Including Baker's Stock)	853 6 1	...	90 18 10
663 10 0	House Furnishings . . .	535 3 7	...	128 6 5
132 1 11	Male Clothing . . .	307 12 11	175 11 0	...
198 12 7	Female do. . .	162 2 9	...	36 9 10
196 6 6	Ironmongery . . .	256 10 0	60 3 6	...
136 0 0	Pigs. as per valuation . . .	140 0 0	4 0 0	...
120 0 0	Wheat, Oats, and Hay . . .	110 0 0	...	10 0 0
2,390 15 11	Total for 1879 . . .	2,364 15 4	239 14 6	265 15 1
	Total for 1878 . . .	2,390 15 11		239 14 6
	Decrease . . .	26 0 7		26 0 7

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
separating the Capital from the Revenue, and showing the operation of the
Sinking Fund under the Statute.

From 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1879.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Charge.

Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1872	£15,618	2	2½
Arrears of Boards, &c., Do. do.	128	5	5
Patients' Boards for seven years, 1872-79	212,700	10	7
Extra Accounts Do. do.	18,186	5	8
Produce sold, &c. Do. do.	3,494	9	1
Rents of Craig House Parks for year 1879	301	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£250,428	18	11½

Discharge.

Ordinary Disbursements for seven years, 1872-79	£201,133	16	2
Instalments to sinking Fund for seven years, 1872-79, at £1,810 per annum	12,670	0	0
Interest on Debt secured under Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1866	5,102	12	10
Arrears at 31st December 1879	104	8	0
Arrears wiped off since 31st December 1872	169	15	5
	<hr/>		
	219,180	12	5
Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1879	£31,248	6	6½

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Charge.

Sums received on Account of Capital since 31st December 1872	£185	17	1
Loans received on Security of Asylum Property, and also under Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1866	28,350	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£28,535	17	1

Discharge.

Balance Due by Capital at 31st December 1872	16,135	2	1½
Sums expended on New Buildings (including purchase of the Estate of Craig House), for seven years to 31st December 1879	50,478	12	9
	<hr/>		
Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1879	£38,077	17	9½

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Charge.

Balance Due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1872	£824 10 3
Seven years Instalments at 31st December 1879, at £1,810 per annum	12,670 0 0
	<hr/> £13,494 10 3

Discharge.

Interest paid on Debt, secured under Special Statute, for seven years to 31st Dec. 1879	£3,917 5 6	
Statutory Debt paid off Do. do.	7,138 9 0	
	<hr/>	11,055 14 6
Balance due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1879		<hr/> <hr/> £2,438 15 9

CONDENSED VIEW OF FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

Balance due by Capital	£38,077 17 9½
Balance at Credit of Sinking Fund	2,438 15 9
Do. do. of Revenue	31,248 6 6½
	<hr/>
	33,687 2 3½
Balance at 31st Dec. 1879 as brought out in foregoing Account	<hr/> <hr/> £4,390 15 6

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE,
 FOR THE YEAR 1879.

C H A R G E.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1878	.	£311	0	4
II. One year's interest of £9,250, less tax	.	411	13	0
III. Donations received from the following :—				
Mrs. Barrett	.	£33	15	0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.	.	1	0	0
Mrs. Seton	.	0	5	0
		<u>£35</u>	0	0
Less sum overpaid by Mrs. Clouston, as proceeds of Concert, held at Asylum on 6th December 1878	.	1	0	0
			<u>34</u>	0 0
Amount of the Charge	.		<u>£756</u>	<u>13 4</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement patients' boards during the year . . .	£518 19 1
II. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1879 . . .	237 14 3
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge . . .	<u>£756 13 4</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1879.

1. Amount held in loan by Managers of Asylum . . .	£9,250 0 0
2. Balance in Treasurer's hands as above . . .	237 14 3
	<u>£9,487 14 3</u>

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1879.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making	8 jackets, at 3s. 6d.,	L.1	8	0
,,	9 vests, at 1s. 6d.,	0	13	6
,,	135 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d.,	10	2	6
,,	216 flannels, at 1s.,	10	16	0
,,	234 pairs drawers, at 1s.,	11	14	0
,,	533 bonnets, at 5d.,	11	2	1
,,	275 stocks at 5d.,	5	14	7
Bed sheets, quilts, canvas dresses, bags, &c.,		1	0	0
Repairs (including carpets making),		102	8	4
New work and repairs for private individuals,		2	14	6
				<hr/>
			L.157	13 6

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making	92 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.,	L.25	6	0
,,	1 ,, Wellington boots, at 6s. 6d.,	0	6	6
,,	154 ,, women's shoes, at 3s.,	23	2	0
,,	13 ,, locked boots, at 3s. 6d.,	2	5	6
,,	297 ,, braces at 4d.,	4	19	0
,,	42 key belts, at 3d.,	0	10	6
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes,		78	10	4
				<hr/>
			134	19 10

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,		L.184	12	3
Do. do. for Eastern Department,		48	8	10
Do. do. for workshops and garden,		38	9	1
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,		4	1	6
				<hr/>
			275	11 8
				<hr/>
Carry forward,		L.568	5	0

Brought forward, L.568 5 0

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.93 16 0		
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	42 16 1		
		<hr/>	136 12 1

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, etc.,			115 9 0
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,	L.104 0 1		
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	83 16 2		
Tin goods made for store,	29 8 5		
		<hr/>	217 4 8

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.125 2 8		
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements,	15 6 4		
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	164 5 4		
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,	11 9 2		
Amount for Coffins,	7 18 0		
		<hr/>	324 1 6

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department,	L.56 2 4		
Do. do. in Eastern Department,	53 6 8		
Do. do. in miscellaneous buildings,	5 4 2		
		<hr/>	114 13 2
			<hr/>
			L.1476 5 5

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
562	Gingham, print, and										
	winsey dresses at 3s 6d		98	7	0						
27	Linen check dresses 2s 0d		2	14	0						
54	Muslin dresses ... 4s 0d		10	16	0	103	Pairs stockgs. knit. at 0s 9d		3	17	3
47	Stuff dresses 5s 6d		12	18	6	757	Pairs stockings				
477	Cotton chemises ... 0s 8d		15	18	0		refooted	0s 6d	18	18	6
389	Flannel do. ... 0s 4d		6	9	8	72	Pairs socks knit. ... 0s 6d		1	16	0
228	Bedgowns 0s 6d		5	14	0	372	Pairs blankets 0s 4d		6	4	0
31	Long bedgowns ... 1s 0d		1	11	0	195	Bedcovers 0s 1d		0	16	3
62	Caps		1	5	10	74	Counterpanes 0s 1d		0	6	2
36	Dress caps 0s 5d		0	15	0	35	Table cloths 0s 2d		0	5	10
232	Bonnets and hats					17	Table covers 0s 2d		0	2	10
	trimmed		5	16	0	63	Buff blinds	0s 2d	0	10	6
402	Plaidg. petticoats... 0s 4d		6	14	0	3	Set window curtains	1s 6d	0	4	6
287	Coloured do. ... 0s 4d		4	15	8	15	Vallances	1s 0d	0	15	0
49	Flannel do. ... 0s 5d		1	0	5	2	Set bed curtains ... 1s 6d		0	3	0
22	Cotton do. ... 0s 5d		0	9	2	17	Sofa covers	1s 0d	0	17	0
37	Pairs drawers 0s 5d		0	15	5	3	Shawls knitted ... 5s 0d		0	15	0
53	Slip bodices 0s 4d		0	17	8	10	Pincushions do. ... 0s 3d		0	2	6
617	Striped shirts 0s 10d	25	14	2		7	Couch covers	1s 6d	0	10	6
5	White shirts	0	6	3		53	Toilet do.	0s 2d	0	9	8
4	Night do.	0	4	0		5	Easy chair covers ... 1s 0d		0	5	0
195	Men's flan. jackets	0s 6d	4	17	6	18	Chair covers	0s 1½d	0	2	2
144	Men's do. drawers	0s 6d	3	12	0	136	Handkerchiefs	0s 0½d	0	5	8
1033	Linen sheets	0s 2d	8	12	2	70	Tea bags	0s 0½d	0	2	11
262	Cotton do.	0s 2d	2	3	8	154	Pairs shoes bound ... 0s 2d		1	5	8
809	Pillow slips	0s 2d	6	14	10	134	Mattresses	0s 10d	5	11	8
10	Bolster slips	0s 3d	0	2	6	34	Bolster cases	0s 4d	0	11	4
340	Roller towels	0s 0½d	0	14	2	176	Palliasses	0s 8d	5	17	4
578	Hand do.	0s 0½d	1	4	1	48	Straw bags	0s 4d	0	16	0
252	Men's dowlas aprons	0s 6d	6	6	0	8	Stair carpets	0s 2d	0	1	4
55	Women's aprons ... 0s 5d	1	2	11		175	Pillow cases	0s 3d	2	3	9
203	Check aprons	0s 1d	0	16	11	3000	Dusters	0s 0¼d	3	2	6
Carry forward,			£239	8	6				£296	8	4

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
4160	Striped shirts	at 1d	17	6	8				
468	White & regatta shirts	1d	1	19	0				
364	Woollen do.	1d	1	10	4				
3120	Pairs flannel drawers	1d	13	0	0				
1664	Flannel jackets	... 1d	6	18	8				
2236	Cotton chemises	... 1d	9	6	4				
104	Flannel do.	... 1d	0	8	8				
1346	Plaiding petticoats	... 1d	5	12	2				
312	Flannel do.	... 1d	1	6	0				
644	Coloured do.	... 1d	2	13	8				
987	Gowns	... 2d	8	4	6				
936	Bedgowns	... 1d	3	18	0				
86	Slip bodices	... 1d	0	7	2				
156	Pairs cotton drawers	... 1d	0	13	0				
56	Caps	... 0½d	0	2	4				
	Carry forward,		£73	6	6				

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,		73	6	6				
3,120	Sheets	at 1d	13	0	0				
676	Pillow slips	... 1d	2	16	4				
165	Dowlas aprons	... 1d	0	13	9				
112	Table cloths	... 1d	0	9	4				
636	Pairs blankets	... 1d	2	13	0				
16,634	Pairs stockings	... 0½d	34	13	1				
364	Check aprons	... 0½d	0	15	2				
108	Counterpanes	... 0½d	0	4	6				
86	Bed covers	... 0½d	0	3	7				
130	Collars	... 0½d	0	5	5				
142	Roller towels	... 0½d	0	5	11				
48	Table napkins	... 0½d	0	2	0				
7	Pairs leggings	... 3d	0	1	9				
9	Pairs gloves	... 1d	0	0	9				
			£129	11	1				

MRS MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*

