

## **Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1882.**

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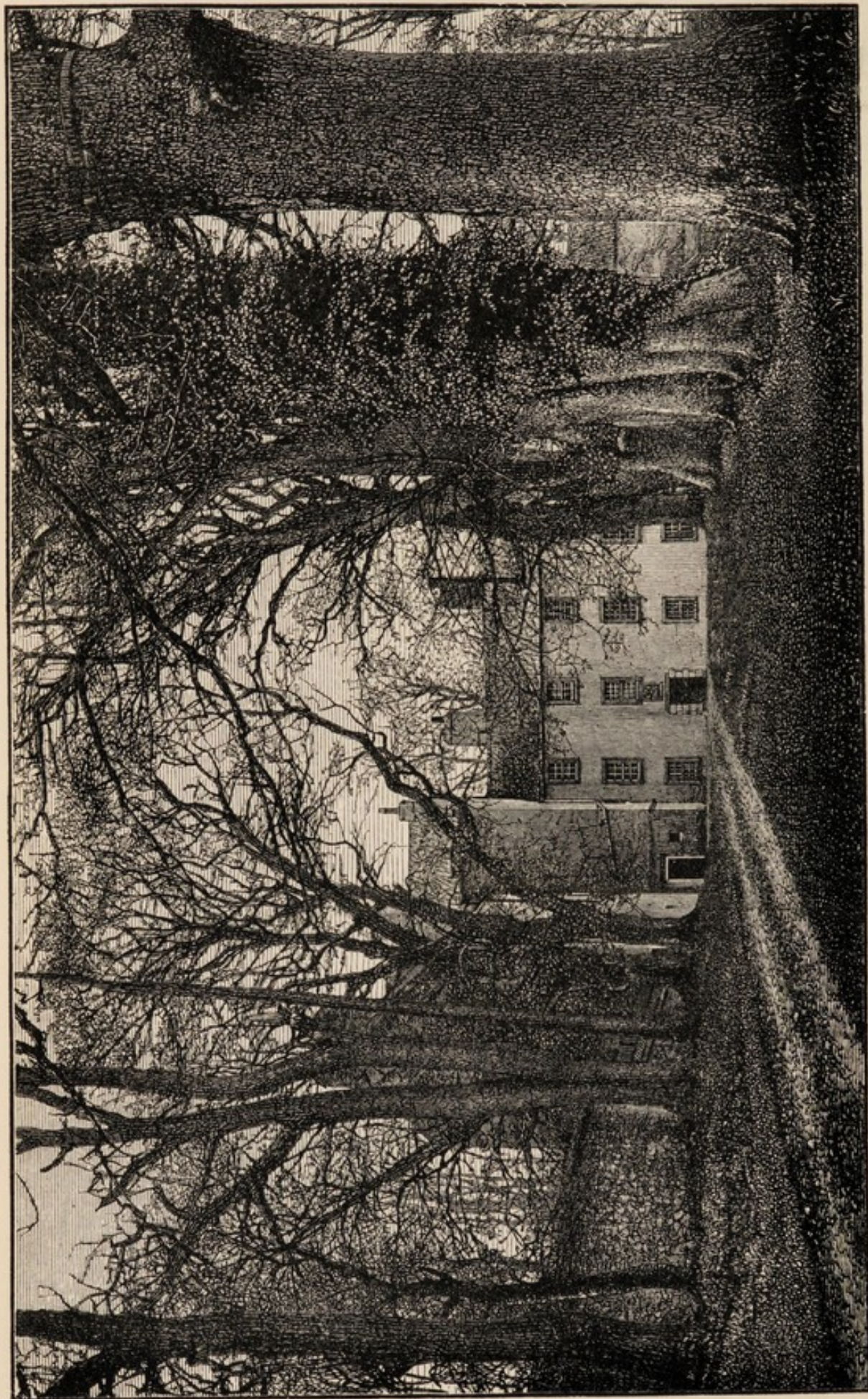
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CRAIG HOUSE.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM  
FOR  
THE INSANE.

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1882.

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MORNINGSIDE:  
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.





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# ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

*Patroness—The Queen.*

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1883.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

CHAS. COWAN, ESQ.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, ESQ.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.

SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, BART.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

Lord President of the Court of Session.

Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.

Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Solicitor-General of Scotland.

Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.

Members of Parliament for the City.

Member of Parliament for the County.

Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.  
Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Senior Minister of Edinburgh.

Master of the Merchant Company.

Preses of the Society of Solicitors.

Dean of Guild of the City.

Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex-off.*)

Henry Duncan Littlejohn, Esq.,  
M.D.

Professor Alexander Dickson.

David Dickson, Esq.

Robert Bryson, Esq.

Alexander Peddie, Esq., M.D.

David Simson, Esq.

J. A. Crichton, Esq.

John R. Findlay, Esq.

Francis Brodie Imlach, Esq.

James Lewis, Esq.

John Pringle, Esq., M.D.

William Officer, Esq., S.S.C.

Sir Thomas J. Boyd.

Robert Hutchison, Esq.

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

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—

President of the Royal College of Surgeons—

Professor MacLagan—Dr Alexander Wood—Dr Haldane.

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



## Officers of the Institution.

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### *PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.*

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

### *ASSISTANT-PHYSICIANS.*

J. CARLYLE JOHNSTONE, M.B., C.M.

RICHARD B. MITCHELL, M.B., C.M.

J. BUCHAN SPENCE, M.A., M.B., L.R.C.P. & S.E.

### *CHAPLAIN.*

(Vacant.)

### *HOUSE-STEWARD.*

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

### *MATRONS.*

MISS PETER.

MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.

R E P O R T  
 BY THE  
 O R D I N A R Y M A N A G E R S  
 OF THE  
 ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE  
 FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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*Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on  
 Monday, 26th February 1883, within the City Chambers.*

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THE Managers have now, in terms of their Charter, to present to the Corporation an account of their proceedings during the past year in the execution of their office, with a statement of their money transactions.

The daily average number of patients in all departments of the Asylum throughout the year 1882 was 806, whereof 119 were accommodated in the East House (including about 12 in Craig House), and 687 in the West House. The above shows a decrease on the average for the preceding year of 27—2 in the East House and 25 in the West; the latter mainly caused by the removal to Montrose Asylum of the pauper patients belonging to Orkney.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions for the past year are herewith submitted.

The Charge amounts to.....	L.41,723	11	8
The Discharge to.....	43,000	11	0

---

And the Balance against the Corporation to.... L.1,276 19 4



The Ordinary Income for the year was.....	L.41,544	18	3
The Ordinary Expenditure, including L.1628, 19s. paid as an instalment to the Sinking Fund.....	39,365	17	9
<hr/>			
And the Surplus Revenue .....	L.2,179	0	6

The Extraordinary Expenditure during the year in connection with the renovation of the Female Infirmary Wards and the Laundry-women's Wards of the West House, and the Bowling Alley in the East House, amounted to L.3,784, 14s. 6d.

The indebtedness of the Corporation at 31st December 1882 amounted to .....	L.46,926	19	4
At 31st December 1881 it amounted to.....	46,844	11	6
<hr/>			

Shewing an increase of debt during the year of      L.82    7    10

Through the operation of the Sinking Fund the Statutory Debt has been reduced in the course of the year by L.1600, and the Postponed Debt has, during the same period, been increased by L.1500, thus leaving the Bonded Debt much the same as formerly. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the large extraordinary expenditure above mentioned, the indebtedness of the Corporation has not materially increased.

The Managers regret that the surplus Revenue is this year so very much less than it has been for many years past, and a few words are necessary to explain the causes which have contributed to such a result. In previous Reports reference has been made to the Edinburgh Suburban and South-side Junction Railway, which is now being constructed along the southern boundary of the Asylum property. When the Bill for authorising the formation of the Railway was before Parliament in 1880, the Managers thought it their duty in the first instance to oppose the measure as being likely to injure the Institution under their charge. After sundry negotiations between them and the promoters, an agreement was come to under which their opposition was withdrawn in consideration of certain provisions in the interest of both parties being inserted in the Railway Act. The Railway

Company further undertook, in the first subsequent Bill which they had occasion to promote in Parliament, to introduce a clause for shutting up the Tipperlinn footpath upon condition that if this were opposed in Parliament the Asylum should bear the consequent expense. As is generally known, the existence of the Tipperlinn footpath has been long felt to be a serious drawback to the Asylum, interposing as it does between the grounds of the East and West Houses, and exposing the patients and officials to trouble and annoyance on the part of idle persons frequenting the lane. The footpath was generally regarded by the neighbouring proprietors and residents as a public nuisance, and the Managers entertained no doubt that an application to Parliament to have it shut up would not only meet with no opposition, but would be cordially supported by many persons in the district. A Bill was, last Session, introduced into Parliament by the North British Railway Company, representing the Suburban Railway Company, for making certain alterations on the Suburban Railway Act of 1880, when, in terms of the agreement above referred to, a clause was inserted for having the Tipperlinn footpath shut up. The Managers have with regret to record that to their surprise opposition to this beneficial movement was met with from two quarters, viz., the Merchant Company, who are the Superiors of the West House and adjoining lands, and the Scottish Heritages Company, who are the proprietors of the estate of Plewlands, lying immediately to the south. The Managers have pleasure in acknowledging that at an early stage of the proceedings the Merchant Company withdrew their opposition, and their feuars in the neighbourhood subsequently gave valuable assistance in the efforts made for having the nuisance of the lane removed. The Scottish Heritages Company appeared as opponents to the measure, first in the Committee of the House of Commons, where they were thrown out as having no *locus standi*, and afterwards in the Committee of the House of Lords. Unfortunately, after a great deal of expense had been incurred, it was suggested to the Duke of Buckingham, who was the Chairman of the Committee, that the nuisance complained of was one which properly fell to be dealt with by the Local Authority under a



clause in the Edinburgh Police Act, and the Committee thereupon threw out the clause. The Managers have thus had to expend in Parliamentary proceedings a sum of L.818, which forms a very serious charge against the ordinary revenue for the past year.

In the Act of Parliament of 1880, authorising the construction of the railway above referred to, a clause is inserted providing that all claims for compensation for injury done to the Asylum shall be submitted to certain referees, with Lord Kinnear as oversman, in terms of which a claim has been lodged by the Managers, and is now under consideration of the Referees and Oversman. The expenses attending these and other proceedings occasioned by the construction of the Suburban Railway is a further charge against the income for the past year.

The income derived from patients' boards is L.736, 6s. 11d. short of what it was in the preceding year. This, of course, is attributable to the diminution in the number of patients; and so far as the falling off in numbers is confined to the West House, the Managers view it with satisfaction, the pauper department having previously been over-crowded.

The alterations upon the Female detached building at the West House, referred to in last year's Annual Report, have now been completed, and the Managers are glad to say that the result is entirely satisfactory. In this connection the Managers have pleasure in quoting from the Report of Dr John Sibbald, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, upon the occasion of his visit in June 1882 :—

“ In the West House the Female Infirmary is now in occupation. The alterations that have been made in this part of the Asylum have converted what was an unsatisfactory refractory ward into an excellent Asylum Hospital. The arrangements have been exceedingly well planned, and have been carried out in the most efficient way, producing what is really a pattern of cheerfulness and comfort.”

The Managers have now in contemplation further alterations on the Female side of the West House, so as to meet the views of the Commissioners in Lunacy there as elsewhere.

In regard to the East House and other portions of the Asylum



premises, the Managers beg leave to make a further quotation from the Commissioner's Report above mentioned :—

“ All parts of the Establishment were found clean and in good order. The whole of the internal decoration of the East House, where most of the higher class patients reside, has been recently renovated and brightened. A handsome American Bowling Alley, and a passage leading to it, which will also serve as a communication between the north wing and the central dining-room, are on the point of being completed. They will form a valuable addition to the accommodation for gentlemen, by giving an opportunity for exercise and amusement during bad weather, and the Bowling Alley will be a convenient indoor lounge, which will probably be much appreciated. This portion, as well as the rest of the East House, is heated by hot water pipes fed by one of Keith's sectional boilers. The boiler was put in subsequent to the date of last visit, and has hitherto been found very efficient. Both the new wings were found, as usual, in good order. They constitute examples of the best kind of asylum accommodation, and have admirably fulfilled the object for which they were constructed.”

With the large amount of debt upon the Asylum property, and the prospect of having to meet the cost of further structural alterations in the West House, the Managers cannot at present advise that any reduction be made on the rates of board chargeable at the Institution.

The Managers have much pleasure in being able to report that, under the able management of their Physician Superintendent, the internal administration of the Institution has, during the past year, been carried on in the most satisfactory manner. Early in the year Mr Andrew Leslie, who had for 27 years discharged the duties of House Superintendent, was laid aside through ill health, and in the month of October he found it necessary to send in his resignation. The Managers unanimously resolved to settle upon him an annuity of L.150 in consideration of his long and faithful services, and they appointed Mr James Currie Gray, who had previously acted as Store-keeper, to be Mr Leslie's successor under the title of House Steward, as being more appropriate than



that of House Superintendent. The Managers, at the same time, drew up a series of regulations for the office of House Steward, which it now rests with the Corporation to confirm.

The Managers herewith submit the Annual Report of the Charity Committee. They propose to make a payment of L.200 to be applied towards the expenditure on behalf of the patients on the Fund during the current year, and they take this opportunity of earnestly recommending the claims of the Fund to the favourable consideration of the benevolent and the affluent.

(Signed) P. MILLER.

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**R E P O R T**  
 OF THE  
**CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1882.

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

The Charge (including Donations of L.116, 5s.), amounts to.....	L.735 17 0
The Discharge to.....	445 12 11
	<hr/>
And the Balance in hand to.....	L.290 4 1
	<hr/>

The Fund (including the above Balance) amounts to.....	L.9540 4 1
For the Year ending 31st December 1881 the Fund amounted to.....	9502 7 9
	<hr/>
Shewing an increase of.....	L.37 16 4
	<hr/>

The Ordinary Income during the year was.....	L.367 4 3
The Ordinary Expenditure was.....	445 12 11
	<hr/>
Shewing an excess of Expenditure over Income of	L.78 8 8
	<hr/>



The number of patients relieved during the year was 44, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 47.

The Committee have pleasure in reporting a legacy of L.100 from the late Mr James Sprot, which, with a grant of L.200 received from the general funds of the Corporation, will enable them considerably to extend the benefits of the Fund during the current year.

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# PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1882.

In the beginning of the year there were 822 patients, and on the 31st of December there were 785. General Statistics.

There were 329 admitted during the year, of whom 143 were men, and 186 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1151.

There were discharged during the year 282 patients, of whom 115 were men, and 167 women.

There were 83 deaths, of whom 47 were men, and 36 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 806, viz., 415 men, and 391 women.

## ADMISSIONS.

The total number of admissions for the year (329) was 20 less than the average number for the past five years, and was lower than any year since 1875. The private patients sent to us were 93 in number, which is 4 above the average of the last five years, and the rate-paid patients were 236, or 24 less than the average of the previous five years. If we had had room for all the private patients who applied, at the two lower rates of board, in the beginning of the year, the total number of this class admitted would have been larger. The slight diminution in the number of pauper patients is partly accounted for by the Orkney patients Total Number less than usual.



Cause of this.

now being sent to the Montrose Asylum. Even this small diminution in the admissions, together with the transference of Orkney patients already resident to Montrose, and a considerable activity on the part of the City Parish in boarding out a number of its chronic quiet insane, had this effect, that for the first time since I have been at the head of the Asylum have I been able, as I

Lately had room for all comers.

have been during the last three months of the year, to admit every patient who applied for admission at any rate of board. To me this was a source of the greatest satisfaction, for I always feel the Institution unintentionally shows that partiality deprecated by St James, when it cheerfully opens its doors to the man who offers L.100 a-year, and says to him, "Sit thou here in a good place," but has to turn away the poor man who offers only L.30 a-year. A very large number of the cases admitted had not been very long insane, in this respect showing the same tendency

Cases sent soon.

among the poor to resort to early treatment that I have referred to in former Reports. About one half of the cases had been ill for periods under three months, and 82 per cent. of them had been ill less than twelve months. It used to be very different twenty years ago, when most of the milder cases were kept at home so long, that often they had no chance of recovery.

Great mortality soon after admission.

An unusual number of the cases admitted this year were of a very acute character, or were accompanied by organic diseases of the brain, or by severe bodily diseases. Sixteen of the cases admitted died within the first month of residence, and 26 within the first three months. This far exceeds our average. Within the first fortnight we report on each patient's bodily and mental state to the Commissioners. I find there were this year 69 cases reported as being in "very weak health and exhausted condition," as compared with an average of 32 cases in this state in each of the previous five years.

Causes of the Malady.

The causes of the disease in the patients admitted this year were not very different from our usual experience. The unavoidable moral and mental causes acted in the order of the constitution of ordinary human nature. Domestic troubles upset 44 persons, 41 of whom were women. Business and money difficulties upset 19 persons, 15 of whom were men. Anxieties and worries not



domestic upset 23 persons, 9 men and 14 women. Religious and love difficulties played a small part in filling the Asylum this year, 7 persons only having been put down to these causes.

Turning to the physical and bodily causes of the disease, the usual enormous predominance of these is found. Drink alone upset 44 cases ; accidents or injuries, 15 ; child-bearing, 16 ; the periods of puberty, the climacteric, and old age, 39 ; and various bodily diseases and disorders, 68. But we must always remember that there are some brains so unfortunately constituted, that very slight causes indeed, from within or from without, will upset them. Such brains are from the beginning so formed that they are bound to lose their balance some time in life. If one thing does not produce this effect on them another will. And between such unstable organs and the tough brains in which no cause whatever, no matter how disturbing, will upset the reasoning and controlling power, there are every variety. There can be no doubt that as at present constituted there are only a small minority of the human race who can be made insane in the ordinary sense. By starvation, or poison, or fever, they can be made temporarily delirious, and their mental functions may be destroyed by organic brain disease, but true insanity cannot be produced in them by any cause known to us. Some sort of direct or indirect predisposition, or peculiarity of brain constitution, is needed for this. One of the great problems—as yet unsolved—for medical men is, how this predisposition to insanity can be avoided, and, when present, how it can be got rid of. The preventive aspect of medicine in all its departments is perhaps the most hopeful of good to humanity. Beyond laying down general maxims as to living according to the laws of nature,—cultivating bone, and muscle, and fat, and letting brain lie fallow, making the educational process one of true natural development on physiological lines, going back to nature, in fact, in all directions,—we are as yet unable to do very much in preventing the development of insanity with scientific certainty. There is not the least use denying, however, that this liability is one of the penalties of a high brain development, especially if this is continued for several generations. There are few families who have

Few persons can become insane.

Preventive mental medicine.



"Great wits to  
madness nearly  
are allied."

produced more than their share of very extraordinary men or women that have not also produced more than their share of insane members. This seems to be one of the penalties of greatness. It is not the fools alone who become insane. But neither a sound physiology nor a scientific sociology can accept such a fact as a necessary part of nature's laws. Both the one and the other must necessarily conclude that the fact is a demonstration that nature's laws have been broken in some way in the lines of the ancestry of those families, and one of the aims of both will be in the future to find out how the bad result has come about, as well as the good. No doubt we shall in time solve the problem for humanity, how to combine the greatest mental strength with the greatest speed.

Effect of admission on different  
kinds of new  
cases.

The immediate effect of coming into the Asylum differs greatly in different patients. Some are so absorbed in their morbid trains of thought, or so absolutely delirious, that it has no apparent effect at all. Their minds are in such a condition that nothing without them makes any impression on them, their power of attention having disappeared. Those do not form the majority, however. Others are in a morbidly elated condition, and take a rose-coloured view of the situation. One such case, after looking about and making some approving remarks as to the place, said it would make him an admirable palace, and offered to buy it of me for half a million. On my saying that I then should have nothing to do, he offered to continue me as physician at a salary of L.10,000 a-year, providing me with a uniform made chiefly of gold lace! One poor old woman had lived alone, and becoming insane partly because she lived alone, had to be sent here on account of her delusions that all her neighbours were in a conspiracy against her, and night and day were annoying her by shouting and whistling and calling bad names down the chimney and in through the key-hole,—she naturally resenting this, and "giving them a bit of her mind" in reference to such "persecution." When she arrived and was sent to the admission ward, there happened to be a good deal of noise at the time made by several excited patients. It was apologetically remarked to her, that it was noisy just then, but it was not always so. She



replied "Oh, this is paradise compared with home ; my neighbours make ten times this noise." If one wants to see how much more intense the impression made on human nature by imaginary things than by real ones may be, one has merely to go into a lunatic asylum or a nursery. Those who have to portray strong emotions, such as frenzied grief, or blank despair, or horrible remorse, have often now-a-days to go into an Asylum for their models, where the causes of these emotions are entirely imaginary, but yet the feelings themselves, and their outward expressions, are seen in the greatest possible intensity. I have a patient now who believes she has done fearful crimes and is a demon, and who portrays, in expression and action, so vividly the emotions of grief and remorse, that any actress who could imitate her would certainly make a better impersonation of Lady Macbeth than any that I have ever seen or heard of. Other patients on admission realise their position only too keenly, and suffer from the popular misapprehension of what an asylum is. They fear the association with insane persons far more than there is any occasion for, and they share the popular belief that such association will necessarily be injurious to them. To such it is especially necessary to make first impressions as pleasant as possible, so as to dispel their prejudices and gain their confidence. It is wonderful how a bright, pleasant-looking ward, the absence of any unpleasant suggestions of restraint, a few reassuring kindly words from an open-mannered honest-looking attendant, and a chat with the Doctor while he is making his medical examination and writing down his report beside the patient, will calm such a person and dispel imaginary fears. As a matter of fact and experience, the placing of a person afflicted in mind into an Asylum tends to make him exercise more self-control than he has done at home in most cases. In the cases of those whose thoughts have been centred on themselves and perhaps their imaginary ailments, it has a wholesome influence, through the distraction of their attention from such things to outside matters. A man whose mind is affected is usually the worst company for himself, and his own thoughts are least helpful to him. There are some cases, the great minority fortunately, where the actual effect of being sent to the Asylum is, for the



time, bad. It either aggravates their disease, or they do not exercise the self control here they have done before coming. In some such cases the step may be regarded as a necessary evil.

Large proportion of admissions acute cases

Acute curable cases most interesting and best for Doctor and Nurse.

A very considerable proportion of the admissions were of a very acute and severe type of disease. From my point of view, as a physician, I much prefer such cases, because they are more curable, and have more medical interest than the quiet and chronic cases. With a sufficient staff of well-trained attendants, with proper hospital arrangements and means of classification, with suitable grounds for air, exercise, and work, there is a satisfaction in the treatment of such cases, and in the results of treatment, that is not to be obtained in the treatment of any other class. I believe it to be far better for every one who has to do with the treatment of mental disease to have many recent curable cases. It produces a hopeful feeling from the consciousness that something can be done for the patients. Human nature is so constituted, that it is not apt to do its best except to gain an evident result. I find that one striking recovery of a very bad case has a more stimulating influence on the attendant in charge of him, if of right metal, than anything else. Nothing makes better attendants, in fact, than to have charge of bad cases that recover. I am in the habit of saying to the officers sometimes, when things are too quiet, "We should all be the better of an acute case or two." The hospital and curative character of the Institution is, in my estimation, its chief title to public support. Speaking for myself, I would far rather have two acute troublesome curable cases at L.100 a-year each than one quiet incurable case at L.200 of board. Up to this time I believe we have admitted more new recent cases each year, in proportion to the average population of the Institution, than any other Asylum in Great Britain except Bethlem Hospital, which only admits curable cases and keeps them for twelve months. We have our reward in this, that if anything will counteract the depressing influence and nervous strain of daily responsibility in regard to insane persons, professional efforts, by doctor or nurse, to understand and to treat the disease, and seeing obviously good results from these efforts, will do so.



## DISCHARGES.

The total number of cases discharged (282) was 9 more than last year, and 19 more than the average of the past five years. But the number of those discharges put down as recovered was only 123, which is  $41\frac{1}{2}$  less than the average of the past five years, the percentage of recovery being only  $37\frac{1}{3}$  on the numbers admitted, instead of 43 per cent., the average for the previous five years. To explain this, one needs to take into account the numbers discharged relieved, which were 127, or 52 more than the average of the past five years. In fact, a larger number than usual were removed or discharged before recovery had taken place, but after the worst symptoms of the disease had disappeared. The average recovery rate in Scotland and England for the previous five years had been  $40\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. in the Public Asylums.

Recovery rate low.

Cases Relieved numerous.

The recovery from an attack of insanity is often complete and absolute, leaving the man as able for his work as ever, and the woman as competent for her family duties. In some such cases, the satisfaction and gratitude of the patients and their friends are equal to the grief and disturbance that an attack of mental disease never fails to produce on its outbreak. To be restored from many kinds of mental disease to absolute reason and full capacity is like being raised from the dead, for all that was worth having in the man was as good as dead for the time being. And the sudden re-awaking into existence of the power to reason, to feel, and to exercise self-control, is sometimes quite startling in its effect on those around the patients, and especially on near relations. Unfortunately, among other prejudices very common in regard to mental diseases, one is, that it is practically incurable, this adding greatly to its terrors. Especially if there is a family tendency towards the disease, it is then imagined that the patient cannot get better when this tendency has broken out. Nothing, in reality, is further from the truth. Such cases are the most curable of all, in first attacks at least. I only wish I could give a true picture of some of the restorations to family and work which I have the opportunity of seeing in the course of each year, in order to dispel this prejudice—bread-winners resuming their bread-win-

Kinds and Degrees of Recovery from Insanity.

Complete Recoveries.



ning, children restored to their parents, mothers returning to their children.

Incomplete  
Recoveries.

In other cases, no doubt, the recovery is not absolute, but more or less partial. Even when the patient is well enough to leave the Asylum, there is either a mental weakness or a mental twist left that greatly impairs his future life. In the keen struggle for existence that exists in modern life, such a man is not the fittest to compete with those not so handicapped. Such persons, being thus hampered by the effects of a disease, should have the sympathy and forbearance of all who have to do with them. They often can do good work in their own way, and are capable of enjoying much happiness, though "bad to do with."

### DEATHS.

The deaths (83) were more numerous than usual this year; in fact, more so than any year since I entered on my duties here. They were 18 more than the average of the past five years. The mortality rate was 10·3 per cent. on the average numbers resident, and 7·1 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment. This is 1 per cent. on the average numbers, and ·5 per cent. on the totals under treatment above the past five years' average. On looking at the causes of death, I find that our excess of mortality is due

Due to Organic  
Diseases existing  
in the Patients  
on admission.

entirely to organic diseases of the brain, of which 50 patients died this year, as compared with 32, the average for the previous five years. No less than 16 of the deaths took place within the month after admission, a very unusual number indeed to die so soon. This clearly shows that we had an unusual number of severe cases, and that many with advanced organic diseases of the brain were sent to the Institution. Forty-one of the cases that died, or one-half the total number, died in the first year of residence. This also is a very unusual mortality for the first year.

Little Consump-  
tion and no  
Epidemics.

The deaths from consumption were only 9, which is about the usual number of late years, and there were none due to diarrhoea or any epidemic disease, from which, indeed, we were entirely free.

Two Suicides.

Two of the deaths were by suicide. This in one year has never happened before in my time; indeed, before this year we had only had three in nine years. No catastrophe is so much dreaded by



the Asylum Physician as a suicide among his patients, and nothing is so apt to shake his nerves when it occurs. Every year we have about a hundred patients sent to us who would take away their own lives if they were allowed the opportunity of doing so. The fear of it in reference to some one is always more or less present in my mind. The present mode of treating patients, by allowing much liberty, many privileges, and having open doors, &c., while its general effects are to make the patients more content, and to help towards their recovery, yet in regard to suicidal patients adds to the anxiety and to the risk. In regard to one of the cases, who had the liberty of walking about our grounds and occasionally into town, and who had never attempted anything of the sort, and had not spoken of it for three years, I cannot blame myself or any one else. He had had a good dinner one Saturday, had gone into town for a walk smoking his pipe, with two companions, had had a chat with his brother in town who said he never saw him more cheerful, he telling his brother that he was coming out next Saturday again; yet, in returning, he suddenly left his two companions, walked straight to the Dean Bridge, and threw himself over. No medical prescience could have anticipated such a result.

One by precipitation over the Dean Bridge.

The other case was that of a man whom I knew to be intensely suicidal, and many precautions had been taken to guard him from his morbid tendency. But one morning he jumped out of bed, though two attendants were quite near, one of whom being in charge of him, broke off a bit of glass from a gas-globe in the room, and with it severed the largest artery in his neck, and was dead in a minute or two. In his case I blame myself to some extent, because his tendencies were known to me, and I did not take such precautions as effectually to prevent his carrying them into effect. Since then I have adopted a more thorough system of watching such cases by night and day.

One by severing artery with a bit of glass.

As compared with the rate of mortality in Scotch Public Asylums, ours this year was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more on the average numbers resident, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  more on the total number under treatment. As compared with the rate of mortality in English Public Asylums, ours this year is just the same on the average numbers resident, and one per cent. less on the total number under treatment.



## GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The New Sick  
Ward.

Our new hospital ward for the treatment of the sick and weak of the poorer and intermediate classes, and for the training of the new female attendants, has been in operation for the year, and has fulfilled all the expectations formed in regard to it. It is as useful and good as it is handsome, and that is saying a great deal. It is one of those things—few in the world—that has no faults found with it by those who use it. Many good medical judges have now seen it, and their unanimous verdict has been, that it is unequalled anywhere for its purpose. To the Managers, who sanctioned the considerable expenditure that was needed to make it what it is, this must be a source of great satisfaction. It cost about L.80 a bed, which, no doubt, is a great deal for a reconstruction.

The Convalescent  
Ward.

The renovated convalescent ward, made out of the old sick-room, has been used for half the year, and is found a great boon to patients who are practically well, and about to return home. It is the half-way-home ward. The patients being all more or less sociable, there being in it none of the disagreeable incidents inseparable from an ordinary Asylum ward, there being full access to the grounds by open doors, and no feeling of confinement, and, above all, there being the near prospect of returning home, most of the patients are happy and cheerful, and their last impressions of the place are pleasant ones. The renovations there cost about L.10 a bed, the chief cost arising from the taking out the wall between the corridor and old south dormitory for 24 feet, and supporting the upper two stories on a composite beam, so as to throw the whole space into a day-room.

The laundry-ward block has just been completed and occupied, and I hope will be a success. The renovations there were not so extensive as in the sick ward, but included an entire renewal of the plumber and sanitary arrangements, new pitch-pine floors, and a new bath-room, with five single rooms all heated for the use of the hospital patients. The double block that used to be the old refractory ward, standing alone in its high-walled airing-courts, with its small panes of glass, want of light in the



wards and corridors, with its noisy excited patients, and general forbidding aspect, has now been transformed into the hospital on the south, and the laundry block on the north. Both of them have plate-glass windows, the hospital three large new bow-windows; the corridors have been lighted and ventilated by cupola roof-lights, new fire-places have been put in, and the whole re-arranged and re-painted. The old airing-court walls have been pulled down, and a handsome low stone-balustrade substituted. Altogether, the contrast between the old and the new is great, and must be admitted to represent a vast stride in our mode of viewing and in our ideas of treating the insane. And yet the time is only thirty years since the refractory wards were built, and were then considered models of their kind, and a great improvement on a previous state of matters. The old "separates," as they used to be called, were certainly a rough place, and did not tend to humanize either patients or attendants. If the next thirty years produces as great an improvement in the treatment of the insane as is represented by a comparison of our new hospital with the old "separates," the ideal will surely have been reached.

The Old and  
the New.

I anticipate that future improvements in the treatment of the insane will take chiefly the following directions:—The first and the most important, I take it, will be, that the attendants will be better and more systematically trained, that more intelligent classes will take to this work, and that it will become a life-work for more persons. The second direction in which there is room for improvement is, in knowing the disease more thoroughly, so that our treatment will be more individualized, special moral and medical arrangements being applied with more exactitude and certainty than we are able to do at present towards the direct cure of special symptoms and special cases. That is, such means of treatment as work, amusement, walking, seclusion, bathing, open doors, parole, and diet, will be applied in suitable form and degree to each case, instead of a somewhat hap-hazard application to classes. A better knowledge of the disease will enable us to forecast the result in individual cases better than we now do. Another direction in which improvement may be looked

The future in  
the treatment of  
the Insane.



for, will be such knowledge of the disease, that we shall be able to tell better than we can now do the proper time for discharge from the Asylum in certain cases, consistently with safety, and with the least risk of relapse. There is much room, too, for improvement in our knowledge of the right mode of treating certain bad symptoms and individual cases of an unfavourable type, to minimise the bad effects of such cases and symptoms. It may be that it will be considered a right thing to give the benefit of the best arrangements that the highest skill and knowledge can devise to those mentally afflicted persons who can derive benefit from them, and to provide less expensive arrangements for those who will not do so. That is, the curable cases, and some of the appreciative and intelligent of the incurables, will be sent to fully equipped Asylums, while the more fatuous and incurable will have comfortable but less costly provision made for them.

Effects of milk  
and egg diet  
with exercise.

L.56 worth of  
Fat.

The great importance of proper diet and abundant exercise in the fresh air in certain cases, to which I last year alluded, has been more and more impressed on me this year of my experience. It is very surprising the effect of putting some nervous patients on a diet containing what would have seemed to me formerly an excess of milk and eggs. The gain in weight that is possible, when a previously thin and highly nervous patient is put on about a dozen eggs a-day and six or seven pints of milk, with plenty of walking exercise in the fresh air, is most surprising; a gain of two or three stone is quite common, and usually there is an immense advance along with this in nervous stability, in contentment, and in self-control, even if a complete recovery does not take place. I think such good results even make up for the increased cost, and compensate for the L.56 worth of eggs which, in one quarter of this year alone, we got through, as compared with the same quarter of a year before, and which naturally surprised our Finance Committee when they came across it. I admit that at present one has to apply dietetic rules in a somewhat hap-hazard way; we cannot as yet tell the exact cases in which certain diets are good and curative. But this can only be ascertained by experiment; and I don't suppose any one



will object to such "experiments on living beings" on any ground but the cost. "Experiments on living beings."

A public asylum for the insane is now one of the recognised parts of our complicated modern civilisation. Like all necessary parts of the body politic, it must confer as well as receive benefits. The place and work of a Public Asylum in the body politic. Its place is practically identical with that of the public general hospital. If it receives private patients, its sphere is widened, because it directly affects a larger area of society than a hospital. It provides the conditions requisite for the recovery of a certain class of diseases. It therefore helps to restore working helpful members What it gives. back to society. It removes out of the way dangerous, offensive, and troublesome units. It stimulates benevolent and charitable feelings, or ought to do so, and would do so far more if more persons would overcome their prejudices, and take a more personal interest in its work and in its patients. It stops to some extent the propagation of disease. It serves as a field of experience and education for the medical profession. Without it the mental department of medicine would stand still. Under proper restrictions, and accompanied by myself, medical students are here allowed to see typical cases among our charity and rate-paid patients, so that they may be afterwards able to render more service to society in their professional capacity. The latest constituted University in the kingdom, the Royal University of Ireland, requires from all its medical graduates, before receiving their qualification to practise, that they shall have had three months clinical instruction in a hospital for the insane. This provision will probably soon be required by all Universities and medical corporations. How can a medical man treat rightly a case of mental disease, or have the knowledge to write a proper lunacy certificate, on which the liberty of a British subject is suspended, if he has never seen such a case before?

For these things it gives, the Asylum undoubtedly gets a good What it gets. deal from the public. It asks much money, and thus adds appreciably to the taxation of the country. It has a costly Government department for its supervision. All its officers and staff might conceivably be producing more for society than they do, if employed otherwise. It takes up the unpaid for time of its governing body.



What it should  
do.

Its three-fold supervision by the Government, by its own Governors, and by the public at large, is a tax on the brains and time of society. There is no doubt, therefore, it should do what it professes to do, and costs so much to do, in the best possible way, according to the knowledge and the ideas of the time. Society has a right to expect this ; and the more clearly it is understood, the more likely are Asylums to do their work well.

Amusements.

During the year the usual work, and more than the usual amusements, were entered into. The new American bowling-alley has supplied a want for the East House gentlemen in bad weather, and during the long winter evenings. It is a great room, 67 feet by  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , with three large bays projecting  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet for smoking, card-playing, and lounging. It is wood-lined in panels, and tastefully stencilled and varnished, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, each window having a border of stained glass. The whole effect of it is unique, and totally different from any other part of the house, thus tending to suggest new ideas. When the game is being played, the rivalry, the muscular exercise, and the visible effect when the nine pins are knocked down by well-aimed balls, are all good for the patients, and help to pass away the time pleasantly. It has been so constructed, that when we migrate to Craig House, it can be taken there in pieces. Golf in a mild way, in our grounds, has this year been added to our stock of out-door amusements. It was an importation from Cockenzie by some of the gentlemen who during their stay at our seaside house had learned and liked the game. In the evenings the weekly Wednesday dance in the West House, the two drawing-rooms in the East House, the Monday's lecture and Literary Club meeting, the Thursdays' occasional concerts, the Saturday evenings' dance in winter, the Craig House monthly parties, the occasional theatricals and juggling entertainments, &c., do not leave much time for *ennui* to those of the patients who go to such things, and the variety is so great, that nearly all go to something or other. I have, as usual, to thank heartily our lecturers and givers of concerts for their kindly services. One hundred and twenty-three patients have had the benefit of our seaside house and the drives, bathing, golf-playing, and fish-teas at Cockenzie. The regular stand-bys of billiards,



bagatelle, cricket, lawn-tennis, croquet, cards, and dominoes, are as popular and useful as ever.

During the year Mr W. L. Moffatt, our architect for the past nine years, has died. He was professionally skilful, tasteful, and attentive, and the present state of the structure of the Institution is the best monument to his memory here. I can speak most gratefully of him, for, on medical grounds, I was most exacting, and unceasingly interfering to have the best and latest ideas carried out in the structure of the Institution, not always an easy thing to attain in an old building. Yet he was always willing to attend to my suggestions, and never took my interference amiss. He never allowed any petty personal feelings to arise in his mind and lessen our harmonious working for the good of the place. It is the best thing one can say of any man in a public position, that his duty is his first consideration. This, I believe, could be said of Mr Moffatt.

Death of Mr W.  
L. Moffatt,  
Architect.

During the year, too, our old and valued House Superintendent and Steward, Mr Leslie, has retired on his well-earned pension, after twenty-seven years' service. He was a faithful steward, incorruptible, fearless, and truthful; a man of strong individuality of character; not always a man of honeyed speech, but withal of a kindly heart and disposition. It was a severe test of a man's real character to have, when not young himself, and after eighteen years' service, a young Physician-Superintendent come and turn everything upside down, changing the entire system, and pulling the whole buildings to pieces, and even turning him out of his office and stores for a time, and yet to take all this patiently. He never hesitated to tell me what he thought of everything that went on, and predicted bankruptcy and ruin many and many a time at first. But we always remained good friends; and when order arose out of chaos, and the new was manifestly better than the old, and sequestration did not take place, no one was prouder of it than Mr Leslie, or rejoiced more in the new start the Institution had made. Mr Gray takes his place by deserved promotion.

Retirement of  
Mr Leslie.

During the last year we lost the valuable services of Miss Brown, who had been for five years the Matron of the East House, through her marriage to Dr Hyslop, on his appointment as Superintendent

Miss Brown and  
Dr Hyslop's  
leaving.



of the Asylum at Pietermaritzburg, Natal. She was much liked by the ladies under her charge, and they were both followed by the good wishes of us all. In Miss Peter, her successor, we have secured the services of a zealous and efficient officer.

**The Staff.**

I have pleasure in making the usual good report of our staff, medical and lay, for the year.

**The Charity Fund.**

Before I close, I would like to make an appeal to the generous and wealthy public in behalf of our Charity Fund, through which so many pitiable cases have been helped this year. One of the great drawbacks to its prosperity is, that from the nature of the disease, we cannot make use of the cases we help to excite the public benevolence. We have never refused a single application this year, and more persons have received benefit from it than in any previous year. I can vouch for the service it renders, by enabling educated and refined persons of small means to have the benefit of better company and better apartments than ordinary rate-paid patients require.

I have to thank the Managers for their unvarying courtesy and support, and for their very substantial appreciation of my services.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES  
OF THE  
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.



TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1882.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1882 ...	421	401	822			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1882	3	3	6			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	424	404	828
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions ... ..	100	125	225			
Not First Admissions ... ..	43	61	104			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	143	186	329
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	567	590	1157
Cases Discharged ... ..	115	167	282			
„ Recovered ... ..	52	72	124			
„ Relieved ... ..	51	76	127			
„ Not Improved ... ..	12	19	31			
Died ... ..	47	36	83			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	162	203	365
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1882	1	6	7			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1882 ... ..	404	381	785			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	405	387	792
Average number Resident during the year ... ..	...	...	...	414·62	391·24	805·86
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	556	570	1126
Persons Admitted during the year...	...	...	...	138	177	315
Persons Recovered ... ..	...	...	...	50	71	121
Transferred from other Asylums ...	...	...	...	8	7	15
„ To „ „ ... ..	...	...	...	33	55	88
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes) at close of 1882 ... ..	...	...	...	238	249	487
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1882 ... ..	...	...	...	6	8	14
Private Patients do. ... ..	...	...	...	161	130	291
Total ... ..	...	...	...	405	387	792

\* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to “cases,” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE IA.

*Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among those Admitted during the Year 1882, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery (and Discharge) in this and in other Asylums.*

Number of Previous Attacks.	Patients having had previous Attacks.								
	All Previous Attacks.			Attacks followed by Discharge on Recovery from this Asylum.			Attacks treated to Recovery in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	27	30	57	20	12	32	7	18	25
„ 2 „ Attacks	11	13	24	10	9	19	3	7	10
„ 3 „ „	7	11	18	4	11	15	4	4	8
„ 4 „ „	5	4	9	4	4	8	3	3	6
„ 5 „ „	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ 6 „ „	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2
„ 7 „ „	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
„ 8 „ „	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
„ 9 „ „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 10 „ „	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total ...	51	66	117	39	43	82	18	36	54



TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1882.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of ten years ... ..	1319	1369	2688			
*Re-admissions ... ..	284	333	617			
Total Cases admitted ... ..				1603	1702	3305
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered ... ..	656	775	1431			
Relieved ... ..	289	343	632			
Not Improved ... ..	112	99	211			
Died ... ..	266	212	478			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872 ... ..				1323	1429	2752
*Remaining 31st December 1882 ... ..	...	...	...	280	273	553
Average number resident during the ten years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Transferred from other Asylums ... ..	...	...	...	105	75	180
„ To „ ... ..	...	...	...	188	231	419

\* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st Dec. 1872.

TABLE IIa.

*Showing the Admissions and Recoveries of Persons from 31st December 1881 to the present date, 31st December 1882.*

	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the year ... ..	138	177	315
Persons discharged recovered during the same period, being M. 36·2, F. 40·1, T. 38·4 per cent. of persons admitted ...	50	71	121
Of whom were re-admitted relapsed ... ..	5	11	16
Recovered persons who have not relapsed ... ..	45	60	105
Relapsed persons discharged recovered... ..	2	1	3
Net recovered persons, being M. 34·05, F. 34·4, T. 34·2 per cent. of persons admitted ... ..	47	61	108

TABLE III.—*Showing 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 Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.	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	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	6	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	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	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	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	64	42	37	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	55	26	38	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	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	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	73	24	27	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	86	24	38	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	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	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	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8.9	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	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	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	361	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 Nineteen Years 1864-82.

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	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	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	34	27	61	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
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
Totals and Averages,	2766	2986	5752	1124	1372	2496	506	600	1106	359	350	709	720	595	1315	..	..	..	362.4	379.3	741.9	40.6	45.9	43.3	10.3	8.0	9.1	7.2	5.6	6.4



TABLE IV.—*Showing 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 Nineteen Years, remaining on the 31st December 1882.*

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1882.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1882.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1882.												
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.	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1864	66	68	43	47	224	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	54	101	24	20	44	9	16	25	28	24	52	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2			
1865	88	95	34	49	266	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	36	99	19	21	40	22	35	57	29	26	55	9	6	15	9	6	15	9	6			
1866	116	115	39	60	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	73	122	30	19	49	28	47	75	42	30	72	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	12			
1867	104	95	25	51	275	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	70	114	14	15	29	23	22	45	38	30	68	10	9	19	10	9	19	10	9			
1868	105	96	28	50	279	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	49	68	117	16	24	40	17	12	29	39	39	78	12	3	15	12	3	15	12	3			
1869	106	108	34	39	287	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	62	66	128	18	15	33	21	16	37	31	37	68	8	13	21	13	21	13	21	13			
1870	84	106	37	38	265	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	45	59	104	16	30	46	20	23	43	30	29	59	10	3	13	10	3	13	10	3				
1871	89	100	35	45	269	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	48	45	93	23	39	62	16	13	29	30	41	71	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	14			
1872	102	93	28	29	252	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	50	50	100	16	24	40	19	10	29	35	25	60	10	13	23	23	60	10	13	23	60	10		
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	44	82	126	19	33	52	12	12	24	27	20	47	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	6			
1874	98	96	53	61	308	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	64	67	131	35	34	69	15	10	25	26	25	51	11	21	32	21	32	21	32	21	32		
1875	89	100	59	62	310	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	67	90	157	26	34	60	9	9	18	30	22	52	16	7	23	7	23	7	23	7	23		
1876	113	109	67	71	360	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	81	78	159	34	46	80	12	8	20	35	36	71	18	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	30			
1877	104	96	70	72	342	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	3	0	3	75	79	154	29	35	64	11	10	21	31	27	58	28	17	45	17	45	17	45	17	45		
1878	125	98	80	62	365	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	1	4	92	75	167	34	26	60	16	12	28	31	20	51	32	27	59	27	59	27	59	27	59		
1879	116	94	57	78	345	2	2	4	4	0	4	0	2	2	6	4	10	74	91	165	32	24	56	11	17	28	29	18	47	27	22	49	22	49	22	49	22	49		
1880	111	128	49	59	347	2	1	3	3	5	8	0	1	1	3	2	5	58	89	147	34	36	70	13	8	21	19	40	34	35	69	35	69	35	69	35	69			
1881	108	100	54	77	339	12	23	35	10	17	27	2	5	7	10	5	15	66	80	146	26	41	67	8	9	17	20	12	32	42	35	77	32	42	35	77	32	42		
1882	92	120	51	66	329	35	44	79	20	34	54	5	4	9	16	13	29	35	44	79	20	34	54	5	4	9	16	13	29	67	91	158	29	67	91	158	29	67		
Totals*	1890	1923	876	1003	5752	52	72	124	51	75	126	12	17	29	45	34	79	1093	1316	2409	465	550	1015	287	293	580	568	493	1061	353	334	687	493	1061	353	334	687	493	1061	
Totals†	..	..	..	..	11336	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	..	..	4696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2584	405	387	792	..	2584	405	387	792	..	2584

\* Numbers for Nineteen Years.

† Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-82.

	M.			F.			T.		
Per Centage of Cases Recovered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relieved	39.5	44.0	41.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not Improved	16.8	18.4	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	10.3	9.8	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining	20.5	16.5	18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12.7	11.1	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 15 Years.			15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.													
1	General Paralysis .. .. .							0	1	1			
2	"    "    with Caries and Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .												
3	"    "    "    Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
4	Apoplexy .. .. .												
5	"    with Brain Softening .. .. .												
6	Brain Softening .. .. .												
7	"    "    with Pneumonia .. .. .												
8	"    "    "    Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .												
9	"    "    "    Exophthalmic Goitre .. .. .												
10	"    "    "    Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
11	"    "    "    "    and Senile Decay .. .. .												
12	Brain Atrophy .. .. .												
13	"    "    with Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
14	Brain Disease .. .. .												
15	"    "    with Pneumonia .. .. .												
16	"    "    "    Senile Decay .. .. .												
17	"    "    "    Cardiac Disease and Senile Decay .. .. .												
18	"    "    "    "    Senile Decay and Caries .. .. .												
19	"    "    "    "    Senile Decay and Kidney Disease .. .. .												
20	Paralysis, with Disease of Heart, Lungs, and Kidneys .. .. .												
21	Epilepsy .. .. .				0	1	1	1	0	1			
22	"    with Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .							0	1	1			
23	Maniacal Excitement .. .. .												
24	"    "    with Pneumonia .. .. .												
25	"    "    "    Paraplegia .. .. .												
26	Exhaustion from Melancholia with Senile Decay .. .. .												
27	Cerebral Tumour .. .. .												
THORACIC DISEASE.													
28	Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .							0	2	2	1	0	1
29	"    "    with Intestinal Obstruction .. .. .												
30	"    "    "    Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
31	Pneumonia .. .. .												
32	"    with Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
33	"    "    "    and Brain Disease .. .. .												
34	"    "    "    "    and Tubercular Perforation of Small Intestine .. .. .												
35	Congestion of Lungs with Brain Disease and Kidney Disease .. .. .												
36	Bronchitis with Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
37	"    "    Senile Decay .. .. .												
38	Gangrene of Lungs .. .. .												
39	"    "    with Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
40	Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
41	"    "    with Bronchitis, Oedema of Lungs, and Hydrothorax .. .. .												
42	"    "    "    Pleuropneumonia and Maniacal Excitement .. .. .												
43	"    "    "    with Brain Softening and Kidney Disease .. .. .												
44	"    "    "    Dropsy, Kidney Disease, and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .												
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.													
45	Cancer of Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs, with Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
46	Enteritis .. .. .												
47	Liver Disease with Cardiac Disease and Senile Decay .. .. .												
48	Peritonitis and Jaundice .. .. .												
49	Fæcal Impaction .. .. .												
50	Bladder Disease .. .. .												
GENERAL AND VARIOUS DISEASES.													
51	Senile Decay .. .. .												
52	"    "    with Cardiac Disease and Parotid Abscess .. .. .												
53	Sloughing and Ulceration of Tissues of Right Leg with Brain Softening .. .. .												
54	Carbuncle and Pyæmia .. .. .												
55	Suicide by severance of Large Vessels of Neck .. .. .												
56	"    by Precipitation .. .. .												
Totals .. .. .		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	0	1

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 37 Males and 28 Females.



## Year 1882, together with the Ages at Death.

	30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS		
	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	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	2	0	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1				
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1				
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1					
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
9	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
21	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
27	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2			
28	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5			
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1			
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1			
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1			
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
42	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1			
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
46	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1		
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
49	..																																						



TABLE VI.

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1882.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	2	6	8	9	7	16
From 1 to 3 Months...	26	26	52	4	6	10
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	12	20	32	6	3	9
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	5	4	9	4	0	4
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	0	6	6	1	1	2
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	4	6	10	4	1	5
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	2	2	4	5	5	10
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	2	2	6	2	8
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ 7 to 10 „ ...	0	0	0	2	4	6
„ 10 to 12 „ ...	1	0	1	1	2	3
„ 12 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	0	3	3
„ 15 to 20 „ ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 20 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 25 to 30 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 30 to 35 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	52	72	124	47	36	83

TABLE VII.

*Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1882.*

DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.												
CLASSES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission ... ..	54	55	109	26	22	48	25	32	57	15	17	32
SECOND CLASS. First Attack above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	20	32	52	2	8	10	6	13	19	11	4	15
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	47	63	110	22	40	62	17	18	35	7	6	13
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	19	35	54	2	2	4	14	29	43	14	9	23
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital ... ..	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	143	186	329	52	72	124	63	95	158	47	36	83



TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1882, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1882.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 Years	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 to 20	1	6	7	0	2	2	0	1	1	4	4	8
" 20 to 25	18	18	36	7	8	15	1	4	5	18	11	29
" 25 to 30	15	13	28	8	6	14	1	0	1	40	26	66
" 30 to 35	25	25	50	5	8	13	4	1	5	56	46	102
" 35 to 40	16	25	41	8	16	24	5	1	6	49	44	93
" 40 to 45	16	23	39	3	12	15	5	3	8	58	55	113
" 45 to 50	8	26	34	6	12	18	6	1	7	51	45	96
" 50 to 55	15	14	29	6	4	10	5	4	9	44	46	90
" 55 to 60	7	8	15	0	1	1	3	4	7	32	27	59
" 60 to 65	8	10	18	5	3	8	5	4	9	21	28	49
" 65 to 70	4	10	14	1	0	1	4	4	8	17	26	43
" 70 to 75	4	3	7	1	0	1	4	3	7	8	17	25
" 75 to 80	3	4	7	1	0	1	2	6	8	3	9	12
" 80 to 85	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
Total ...	143	186	329	52	72	124	47	36	83	405	387	792
Mean Age ...	40·4	42·1	41·3	40·0	38·2	38·9	52·5	55·3	53·7	43·3	46·7	45·0

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Condition as to Marriage on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1882.*

			THE ADMISSIONS.			THE RECOVERIES.			THE DEATHS.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ...	...	...	70	95	165	23	37	60	18	13	31
Married	...	...	62	60	122	26	28	54	26	12	38
Widowed	...	...	9	30	39	2	6	8	3	11	14
Unknown	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	143	186	329	52	72	124	47	36	83



TABLE X.

*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1882.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.											
	Admissions			No. of Cases.								
				M., 143; F., 186; T., 329.								
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting (where these could not be distinguished).			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	2	4	6	1	34	35	0	3	3	3	41	44
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	1	1	2	14	3	17	0	0	0	15	4	19
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads) and overwork	2	1	3	5	10	15	2	3	5	9	14	23
Religious excitement ... ..	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	3	4
Love affairs (including seduction) ... ..	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ... ..	10	6	16	16	10	26	2	0	2	28	16	44
"                    sexual ... ..	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Venereal disease ... ..	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Self-abuse (sexual) ... ..	1	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	6	0	6
Sunstroke ... ..	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	6
Accident or injury ... ..	6	0	6	5	4	9	0	0	0	11	4	15
Pregnancy ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal state ...	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
Lactation ... ..	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Uterine and Ovarian disorders ... ..	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	10	10
Puberty ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	9	7	2	9
Change of life ... ..	0	4	4	0	4	4	3	16	19	3	24	27
Fevers ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Privation and starvation ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Old age ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	33	11	22	33
Phthisis ... ..	1	5	6	2	0	2	3	1	4	6	6	12
Epilepsy ... ..	0	0	0	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	12
Other bodily diseases or disorders ... ..	6	5	11	4	11	15	0	6	6	10	22	32
Abuse of Chloral ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
"    Opium and Chlorodyne ... ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Previous attacks ... ..	52	66	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	66	118
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) ... ..	48	64	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	64	112
Congenital defect ascertained ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11	2	9	11
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	18	46

\* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XI.—*Showing the Form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1882, and of Inmates on 31st December 1882.*

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUM.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	12
" <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	16
Epilepsy acquired	6	6	12	0	1	1	4	4	8	24	15	39
General Paralysis of the Insane...	11	2	13	0	0	0	15	2	17	20	5	25
Mania—												
"  Simple ...	45	65	110	16	23	39	10	7	17	47	30	77
"  Acute ...	23	34	57	10	19	29	1	5	6	6	8	14
"  Delusional	8	6	14	3	0	3	4	3	7	51	40	91
"  Chronic	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	4	5	33	122	155
"  Homicidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Melancholia—												
"  Simple ...	17	35	52	11	19	30	5	3	8	28	22	50
"  Hypochondriacal	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	12	22
"  Delusional	3	7	10	2	0	2	1	0	1	9	19	28
"  Excited ...	6	2	8	2	2	4	1	0	1	7	1	8
"  Suicidal and Homicidal ...	15	21	36	6	8	14	2	2	4	10	15	25
Dementia—												
"  Secondary ...	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	4	7	130	86	216
"  Organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	9
Total ...	143	186	329	52	72	124	47	36	83	405	387	792





TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Epileptic Idiocy ... ..	3	0	3
Epileptic Insanity ... ..	6	6	12
Insanity of Puberty ... ..	1	0	1
Insanity of Adolescence ... ..	15	7	22
Insanity of Masturbation ... ..	6	0	6
Puerperal Insanity ... ..	0	10	10
Insanity of Lactation ... ..	0	6	6
Insanity of Pregnancy ... ..	0	1	1
Amenorrhœal Insanity ... ..	0	3	3
Ovarian Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Uterine Insanity ... ..	0	2	2
Hysterical Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Climacteric Insanity ... ..	3	24	27
Senile Insanity ... ..	11	22	33
Phthisical Insanity ... ..	6	6	12
Anæmic Insanity ... ..	1	1	2
Insanity of Alcoholism ... ..	23	13	36
General Paralysis ... ..	11	2	13
Idiopathic Insanity ... ..	8	23	31
Insanity from Brain Disease ... ..	7	8	15
Syphilitic Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Traumatic Insanity ... ..	5	1	6
Unknown ... ..	37	47	84
TOTAL ... ..	143	186	329

TABLE XIV.

*State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	29	25	54
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion ... ..	77	129	206
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion ... ..	37	32	69
TOTAL ... ..	143	186	329



TABLE XV.

*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	80	121	201
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	15	17	32
Established Church	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	8	10	18
Free Church	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
Independent	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Baptist	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Catholic Apostolic	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Glassite	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unitarian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Christian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Not Known	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
TOTAL					143	186	329

TABLE XVI.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.*

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	6	18	24	9	16	25	4	2	6
February	...	14	12	26	7	7	14	6	1	7
March	...	19	11	30	17	28	45	4	6	10
April	...	16	20	36	8	10	18	6	3	9
May	...	15	21	36	8	7	15	0	5	5
June	...	10	15	25	12	21	33	3	5	8
July	...	13	18	31	11	9	20	1	1	2
August	...	6	13	19	9	15	24	1	2	3
September	...	12	16	28	10	15	25	5	2	7
October	...	8	12	20	8	11	19	5	2	7
November	...	9	19	28	3	16	19	5	3	8
December	...	15	11	26	13	12	25	7	4	11
TOTAL	...	143	186	329	115	167	282	47	36	83

TABLE XVII.

*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	26	16	42
Have meditated Suicide ... ..	20	29	49
Total Suicidal ... ..	46	45	91
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania ... ..	6	1	7
Acute Mania ... ..	2	0	2
Puerperal Mania ... ..	0	1	1
Senile Mania ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	18	13	31
Total ... ..	26	16	42
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania ... ..	6	3	9
Acute Mania ... ..	1	1	2
Epileptic Mania ... ..	1	2	3
General Paralysis ... ..	3	0	3
Melancholia ... ..	9	23	32
Total ... ..	20	29	49
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation ... ..	8	6	14
Poison ... ..	3	5	8
Cut-Throat ... ..	5	2	7
Drowning ... ..	5	2	7
Strangulation ... ..	2	2	4
Mutilation ... ..	4	0	4
Hanging ... ..	2	0	2
Cutting ... ..	0	2	2
Stabbing ... ..	1	1	2
Starvation ... ..	1	0	1



TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1882.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	30	32	62
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(a') Again Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered	1	0	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	3	4
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	20	39	59
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	1	2
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	7	9
Number of Persons Recovered... ..	50	71	121
Number of Cases of Recovery ... ..	52	72	124

\* Of these persons, 13 Males and 17 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 2 Males and 11 Females two Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 6 Females three; 3 Males and 2 Females four; 1 Female five; 2 Females six; and 1 Male nine Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

*The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1883.*

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ... ..	133
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	42
South Leith ... ..	5
North Leith ... ..	2
Duddingston ... ..	2
TOTAL ... ..	184

# REPORTS

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
*7th, 8th, and 9th June 1882.*

The following statement shows the number of patients on the Registers of the Asylum at present :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Resident.....	153	122	265	270	810
Absent on Probation...	3	5	0	0	8
Absent by Escape .....	1	0	0	0	1
On the Register.....	157	127	265	270	819
II. Voluntary Inmates .....	2	1	0	0	3

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted.....	21	17	38	41	117
Discharged Recovered.....	2	4	11	14	31
Discharged Unrecovered ..	5	5	20	27	57
Died.....	4	3	8	13	28
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Left .....	0	1	0	0	1

The causes of death were, in one case maniacal excitement, in 3 cases general paralysis, in 3 cases epilepsy, in 5 cases other brain diseases, in 4 cases phthisis pulmonalis, in 4 cases pneumonia, in 6 cases diseases of the abdominal organs, in 1 case senile decay, and in 1 case the death was the result of suicide by cut-throat. The rate of mortality here indicated is considerably above what has in recent years been usual in this Asylum ; but this does not



seem to have been due to the prevalence of what are specially known as preventible causes of disease. As has usually been the case, a large number of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients who had only recently been admitted to the Asylum, and who, it may be generally assumed, were suffering from fatal illness at the time of admission. The case of suicide was one in which every reasonable precaution seemed to have been taken, though unfortunately they proved insufficient to prevent the accomplishment of the object.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 153. These refer to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 20. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and were absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 7. The number of attendants and servants engaged has been 23, the number dismissed 1, and the number resigned 16. There are 6 entries in the Register of Accidents. The most important of these, in addition to the case of suicide already alluded to, were two cases of fractured bones, one fracture of the ulna, and the other fracture of the fibula. The Books and Registers were all examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

The Asylum was found in a most satisfactory condition. The mode in which it is administered seems to secure, as far as possible, that the comforts and other requirements of the patients are well attended to, and that the treatment they receive is well considered and suitable for their several conditions. The food is abundant, is well cooked, and is served in a neat and orderly manner in every department of the establishment.

The occupation of the patients receives adequate attention. Seventy-five per cent. of the pauper patients are regularly employed. Besides those engaged in other occupations, there are 140 of the men employed at work in the farm and garden, 32 are employed as artizans, and 24 of the women work in the laundry. The means of amusement and recreation continue to be provided abundantly, and in suitable variety. And, as is now held to be of the utmost importance in the interests of the insane, as much freedom appears to be given to the patients as is compatible with a due amount of supervision.



All parts of the establishment were found clean and in good order. The whole of the internal decoration of the East House, where most of the higher class patients reside, has been recently renovated and brightened. A handsome American bowling-alley, and a passage leading to it, which will also serve as a communication between the north wing and the central dining-room, are on the point of being completed. They will form a valuable addition to the accommodation for gentlemen, by giving an opportunity for exercise and amusement during bad weather, and the bowling-alley will be a convenient indoor lounge, which will probably be much appreciated. This portion, as well as the rest of the East House, is heated by hot-water pipes fed by one of Keith's sectional boilers. The boiler was put in subsequent to the date of last visit, and has hitherto been found very efficient. Both the new wings were found, as usual, in good order. They constitute examples of the best kind of Asylum accommodation, and have admirably fulfilled the object for which they were constructed.

In the West House the Female Infirmary is now in occupation. The alterations that have been made in this part of the Asylum have converted what was an unsatisfactory refractory ward into an excellent Asylum hospital. The arrangements have been exceedingly well planned, and have been carried out in the most efficient way, producing what is really a pattern of cheerfulness and comfort. The other refractory ward, which constituted the remainder of the female separate building, is about to be converted partly into additional infirmary accommodation specially intended for patients labouring under the acuter forms of mental disturbance, and the remaining part into accommodation for patients employed in the laundry. The work necessary for effecting this change has begun.

The portion of the main building formerly used as a female infirmary has undergone considerable alteration with a view to make it suitable for patients regarded as convalescent. It will soon be ready for occupation, and it seems likely to be a useful addition to the resources of the establishment. Another change which is also in course of being carried out, is a rearrangement of some of the sleeping accommodation on the male side of the West



House, by which an associated dormitory, with a set of single rooms opening from it, will be set apart for patients either recently admitted or requiring, for other reasons, to be placed under special observation. It is intended to place these rooms under the special supervision of an additional night attendant.

No permanent arrangement has yet been made for a reduction in the number of pauper inmates belonging to the urban district of Edinburgh. The total number of pauper patients on the Register of the Asylum has, however, been reduced since last visit from 549 to 535; and it is expected that a further reduction will be shortly effected, by the removal to the Royal Asylum at Montrose of most of the patients belonging to the county of Orkney.

JOHN SIBBALD, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
16th and 17th March 1883.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the Registers of the Asylum:—

		Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated	{ Resident .....	160	132	258	270	820
	{ Absent on Probation	2	4	1	0	7
	{ Absent on Pass .....	3	0	0	1	4
Voluntary Inmates.....		4	1	0	0	5
Totals.....		169	137	259	271	836

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.	
Certificated	{ Admitted.....	35	40	74	110	259
	{ Discharged Recovered...	11	21	27	41	100
	{ Discharged Unrecovered	6	10	30	44	90
	{ Died.....	10	4	23	20	57
Voluntary	{ Admitted.....	2	0	0	0	2
	{ Left .....	0	0	0	0	0



These figures indicate a very active movement of the population, and show that the management of this great Institution must be attended with many difficulties, and must entail much anxiety and heavy responsibilities. This must be true, but there is little evidence of it in visiting the Asylum, so able is the administration. This ability is not seen solely in the general method of government, but it is made to secure a thorough and minute knowledge of the history and condition of each patient, who can thus be easily treated, both medically and generally, as an individual, and not as one of a group. Perhaps the feature which is most characteristic of the management of this Asylum is the attention bestowed on the strictly medical treatment of the patients, and the minuteness of the knowledge of all particulars regarding them which are likely to be useful in guiding that treatment.

During the visit Dr Clouston directed attention to a private patient paying a low rate of board, who had been recently admitted into the Asylum in a deplorable condition, which he attributed, and no doubt correctly, to improper management at home. On inquiring into the history of this lady, the Reporter was able to inform Dr Clouston that some time ago her husband had called at the offices of the Board to beg the assistance of the Commissioners in getting care and treatment for his wife in some Asylum at a rate of board which he could afford to pay. His efforts to get her into this Asylum had then been unsuccessful, because there was no vacant room in it, all available space being occupied by paupers. Dr Clouston spoke of this unfortunate lady as the worst patient in the Asylum, and she was certainly the only patient seen in it during this visit whose lunacy made her an object painful to look at. It would be difficult to imagine a more instructive illustration of the desirability of devoting the Institution even more than at present to the wants of the class above pauperism, but nevertheless correctly described as in straitened circumstances. That it is the desire of the Managers to do this, and to act benevolently towards the insane of this class, is well known. With this object in view, they resolved in January of last year to restrict the number of pauper lunatics from the Urban Lunacy District to 400, but the District Board have called in



question their power to make this restriction. Deeming it of great importance to the country that the Managers should find themselves able to carry into practice their philanthropic views, the Reporter prepared in December last a careful Memorandum on the present position of the Asylum with special reference (1) to the proposed restriction of the number of pauper lunatics to be received into it from the parishes of the Urban Lunacy District, (2) to the need of increased accommodation in Public Asylums for private patients in poor circumstances, and (3) to the necessity of a contract between the Managers and the Urban Lunacy District Board. This Memorandum was prepared with a view to its forming part of this Entry, but it has been transmitted separately to the Managers.

The hospital arrangements of the Asylum are of a most satisfactory character, and will, no doubt, be largely copied elsewhere. All female attendants newly engaged are first placed in the hospital wards, where they pass two or three months, with the view of teaching them on the threshold that the condition of the persons on whom they are to attend is due to disease, and in the hope that both their efficiency and their kindness will be thus increased.

The further alterations of the female side are to be proceeded with at once. The plans were carefully examined, and it is believed they attain what is wanted in a very satisfactory manner.

The visit left most pleasing impressions. The Asylum is very prosperous, and its prosperity is undoubtedly due to an enlightened management. The desire to do the very best that can be done for the patients is on all sides apparent, and the large attainment of what is desired cannot fail to be gratifying to the Superintendent and the Managers.

The Registers were, as usual, in excellent order.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

# A B S T R A C T

## OF THE

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

#### FOR THE YEAR 1882.

#### C H A R G E.

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account	.	.	£183	8	5	
Less written off	.	.	6	5	0	
						£177 3 5
II. Patients Boards, per Board-books—						
		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		
Quarter ending 31st March 1882		£4,866 1 0		£4,647 3 4		
Do. do. 30th June „		4,885 8 0		4,390 1 4		
Do. do. 30th Sept. „		4,963 8 0		4,406 1 11		
Do. do. 31st Dec. „		4,978 0 9		4,439 16 3		
		£19,692 17 9		£17,883 2 10		
				19,692 17 9		
				£37,576 0 7		
Add—Received from St Cuthbert's Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board	.	£13 7 9				
Received from City Parish	.	8 2 9				
				21 10 6		
				£37,597 11 1		
Deduct—Sum paid to Charity Committee in terms of Minute of Managers of 23d February 1882	.	£100 0 0				
Do. Repaid for Patients last year		32 8 2				
				132 8 2		
						37,465 2 11
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—						
		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		
Quarter ending 31st March 1882		£498 18 6		£509 6 5		
Do. do. 30th June „		357 6 3		328 18 10		
Do. do. 30th Sept. „		370 14 5		430 7 11		
Do. do. 31st Dec. „		416 10 8		298 17 7		
		£1,643 9 10		£1,567 10 9		
				1,643 9 10		
						3,211 0 7
Carry forward,	.					£40,853 6 11



	Brought forward,	£40,853	6	11
IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—				
1. Received for Pigs	£539	7	2	
Less paid for do.	1	0	0	
	£538	7	2	
2. Received for Oats, &c.	34	10	6	
3. Received for Rags and Sundries	120	15	6	
		693	13	2
V. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks, Season 1882		175	1	7
VI. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy in respect of damage caused				
by fire		1	10	0
VII. Balance of this Account at 31st December 1882		1,276	19	4
	Amount of the Charge	£43,000	11	0

## DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	4,678	13	7	9,075	12	9	13,754	6	4
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	241	16	8	1,729	11	0	1,971	7	8
III. Do. Fuel	324	5	0	781	3	6	1,105	8	6
IV. Do. Lighting	180	16	11	422	9	6	603	6	5
V. Do. Water and Washing materials	163	3	8	340	16	9	504	0	5
VI. Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments	103	14	6	218	3	1	321	17	7
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	129	2	0	172	15	7	301	17	7
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	16	3	10	239	11	9	255	15	7
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs	855	1	1	2,396	17	2	3,251	18	3
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	262	13	0	403	8	8	666	1	8
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	150	7	3	169	10	10	319	18	1
XII. Interest on Loans paid	429	3	3	1,446	10	8	1,875	13	11
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	581	14	4	408	3	2	989	17	6
XIV. Insurance Premiums	21	1	11	32	7	4	53	9	3
XV. Salaries and Wages	2,914	15	0	4,951	1	6	7,865	16	6
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	254	1	3	110	13	6	364	14	9
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	2,001	17	11	533	17	10	2,535	15	9
XVIII. Expenses incurred in attendance before Committees of Houses of Parliament in support of Clause in Suburban Railway Bill for shutting up the Tipperlinn Footpath	322	15	9	495	15	3	818	11	0
XIX. Do. incurred in Suspension and Interdict at the instance of the Asylum against the Edinburgh Suburban Railway, including expense of Reference	69	16	0	107	6	0	177	2	0
Ordinary Expenditure	13,701	2	11	24,035	15	10	37,736	18	9
Carry forward,	£37,736	18	9						

	Brought forward,	£37,736	18	9
XX.	Special Expenditure on Laundry, Infirmary Wards, Bowling-Alley, &c.		3,784	14 6
XXI.	Balance of Loans paid up, after deducting Loans received,		100	0 0
XXII.	Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1882		286	16 3
XXIII.	Balance of this Account at 31st December 1881	£1,094	11	6
	Less—Abated from Business Account		2	10 0
			<u>1,092</u>	<u>1 6</u>

Amount of Discharge equal to Charge . . . £43,000 11 0



# ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1882.

## INCOME—

I. Boards . . . . .	£37,465	2	11
II. Extra Accounts due by Patients . . . . .	3,211	0	7
III. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	693	13	2
IV. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks . . . . .	175	1	7
	<u>£41,544</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

## EXPENDITURE—

I. Amount of Ordinary Disbursements as stated in Discharge of preceding Account . . . . .	£37,736	18	9
II. Instalment to Sinking Fund . . . . .	£1,810	0	0
<i>Less—Interest on Debt under</i>			
Special Statute 1851 . . . . .	<u>181</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
		1,628	19 0
		<u>39,365</u>	<u>17 9</u>
Surplus Ordinary Income . . . . .	£2,179	0	6

# ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

## OF THE

## EAST AND WEST HOUSES RESPECTIVELY.

*Year to 31st December 1882.*

### I. EAST HOUSE (INCLUDING CRAIG HOUSE).

#### INCOME—

I. Boards . . . . .	£14,775	3	0
II. Extra Accounts . . . . .	2,534	18	11
III. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks . . . . .	175	1	7
	<u>£17,485</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

#### EXPENDITURE—

Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in foregoing Discharge . . . . .	13,701	2	11
Surplus Income of East House . . . . .	£3,784	0	7

### II. WEST HOUSE.

#### INCOME—

I. Boards . . . . .	£22,689	19	11
II. Extra Accounts . . . . .	676	1	8
III. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	693	13	2
	<u>£24,059</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

#### EXPENDITURE—

Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in foregoing Discharge . . . . .	£24,035	15	10
<i>Add—Instalment to Sinking</i>			
Fund . . . . .	£1,810	0	0
<i>Less Interest on Debt under</i>			
Special Statute 1851 . . . . .	<u>181</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
		1,628	19 0
		<u>25,664</u>	<u>14 10</u>
Excess of Expenditure over Income of West House . . . . .	1,605	0	1
Total Surplus, as before . . . . .	<u>£2,179</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

*TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 119 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 687 the Daily Average of the West House.*

	East House.	West House.
I. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions, but exclusive of value of Vegetables supplied from Garden held to be covered by cost of Garden, No. X.)	£39 6 4	£13 4 3
II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	2 0 8	2 10 4
III. Fuel	2 14 6	1 2 9
IV. Lighting	1 10 4	0 12 3
V. Water and Washing materials	1 7 5	0 9 11
VI. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0 17 5	0 6 4
VII. Books, Stationery, &c.	1 1 8	0 5 0
VIII. Tobacco and Snuff	0 2 9	0 6 11
IX. Furnishings and Repairs	7 3 8	3 9 9
X. Garden and Grounds	2 4 1	0 11 9
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	1 5 3	0 4 11
XII. Interest on Debt	3 12 1	2 2 1
XIII. Feu-Duties and Stipend	4 17 9	0 11 10
XIV. Insurance Premiums	0 3 6	0 0 11
XV. Salaries and Wages	24 9 10	7 4 2
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	2 2 8	0 3 3
Total Cost of Maintenance of each Patient during the Year, exclusive of Instalment to Sinking Fund	<u>£94 19 11</u>	<u>£33 6 5</u>

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1881 was	993
Do. ending 31st December 1882	968
Decrease in 1882	<u>25</u>

The average Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st December 1881 was	£14 0 3
Do. ending 31st December 1882	14 4 2
Increase in 1882	<u>£0 3 11</u>



CONTRAST OF ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for the Year 1882  
with the previous Year.

1881.			INCOME.		1882.		
£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
38,201	9	10	I. Boards		37,465	2	11
3,223	8	9	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients		3,211	0	7
			III. Produce and Sundries sold—				
495	8	5	1. Price received for Pigs		538	7	2
69	10	0	2. Do. for Oats, &c.		34	10	6
136	11	3	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries		120	15	6
204	4	6	IV. Rent of Craighouse Grass Parks		175	1	7
42,330	12	9			41,544	18	3
					42,330	12	9
			Total Decrease for 1882		785	14	6

1881.			EXPENDITURE.		1882.		
£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
			I. PROVISIONS.				
1,749	10	4	Loaves	74,171	1,738	7	8
122	11	9	Rolls	80,773	126	4	2
30	4	6	Biscuits	1,783 doz.	33	8	7
107	15	5	Shortbread and Currant Loaves		66	3	4
3,398	13	5	Butcher Meat	10,578 stones	3,383	9	3
210	15	6	Extract of Meat	450 lbs.	163	2	6
234	6	8	Preserved Meat	11,645½ lbs.	312	5	7
170	0	9	Fish	16,546 „	174	5	1
202	12	9	Game and Fowl		194	15	2
1,292	2	3	Milk and Cream	31,501 gals.	1,304	6	8
84	0	1	Fresh Butter	1,095 lbs.	83	17	11
599	18	10	Tea	8,399 „	473	3	1
165	14	2	Coffee and Chicory	3,638 „	155	10	4
5	0	7	Cocoa	42 „	2	10	9
405	8	0	Raw Sugar	304 cwt.	430	15	11
46	3	8	Loaf Sugar	40 „	63	11	3
1,047	6	2	Salt Butter	164 „	1,083	12	11
11	1	10	Lard	3½ „	12	13	1
47	1	1	Rice	58½ „	39	9	0
276	12	9	Cheese	147 „	292	18	4
26	14	2	Currants	13 „	21	19	2
...	...	...	Raisins	6¼ „	18	3	0
25	4	6	Arrowroot	7 „	13	7	9
3	18	0	Sago	5 „	4	11	4
6	17	2	Pepper	2 „	5	14	4
52	12	4	Herrings	38 barrels	53	4	0
200	8	9	Ham and Bacon	4,240 lbs.	199	19	7
22	8	6	Mustard	402 „	22	3	3
32	4	0	Ketchup	38 dozen.	26	12	0
2	13	0	Treacle		...	...	...
90	10	0	Fruit and Sundries		122	12	2
342	18	2	Oatmeal	176 bags.	321	0	0
11,013	9	1	Carry forward		10,943	17	2

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1881.			EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>			1882.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
11,013	9	1			Brought forward	10,943	17	2
88	18	9	Barley . . . . .		165½ cwt.	90	3	9
17	18	9	Pease . . . . .		107½ „	57	1	10½
527	19	9	Eggs . . . . .		10,670 doz.	549	11	2
26	9	8	Salt . . . . .		198½ cwt.	26	19	0
513	2	9	Potatoes . . . . .		3,108 „	493	2	11
22	15	0	Carrots . . . . .		100 „	20	10	0
454	6	0	Beer . . . . .		22,768 gals.	436	1	0
187	0	0	Porter . . . . .		61 barrels	144	11	0
105	6	0	Ale . . . . .		46 „	101	5	0
76	19	9	Potash, Lemonade, &c. . . . .		1,440 doz.	93	10	11
447	2	0	Wine . . . . .		390 gals.	393	4	0
180	15	6	Whisky . . . . .		207¾ „	161	4	4
47	19	6	Brandy . . . . .		39¼ „	49	1	3
15	11	6	Gin . . . . .		17½ „	12	5	0
7	19	10	Rum . . . . .		2 „	1	7	6
11	5	0	Vinegar . . . . .		112½ „	11	5	0
166	17	9	Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Steward and Matron) . . . . .			169	5	6
13,913	16	7				13,754	6	4
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.					
125	15	6	Winsey . . . . .		2,594½ yards	110	10	7
57	19	7	Flannel . . . . .		2,044 „	24	3	7
136	8	4	Cotton . . . . .		8,074 „	165	4	7
14	14	11	Muslin . . . . .		375 „	10	4	0½
15	4	6	Shawls . . . . .		25¼ dozen	67	6	10½
47	19	11	Dowls . . . . .		1,926½ yards	57	4	0
9	18	4	Corduroy . . . . .		415½ „	26	10	8
59	12	8	Shirting . . . . .		2,307½ „	62	9	1
165	0	10	Tweeds . . . . .		289 „	38	10	7
64	12	9	Worsted . . . . .		36¾ spl.	47	18	7
25	6	6	Socks and Stockings . . . . .		66 dozen	37	10	6
58	18	10	Plaiding . . . . .		809 yards	67	11	0
213	15	4	Blankets . . . . .		266 pair	126	4	0
177	15	2	Sheeting . . . . .		5,880½ yards	217	5	4
27	8	0	Quilts . . . . .		111 „	25	3	9
51	5	1	Bed Tick . . . . .		1,065½ yards	39	16	5½
124	16	5	Linen . . . . .		2,442¼ „	121	17	4
27	1	4	Towelling . . . . .		2,564¾ „	107	4	5½
41	18	4	Canvas . . . . .		454 „	14	14	5
1	18	0	Table Damask . . . . .		14 „	6	18	6
50	0	1	Bed Covers . . . . .		36 „	11	18	6
6	7	0	Toileting . . . . .			...	...	...
8	4	0	Toilet Covers . . . . .		5 dozen	4	17	0
...	...	...	Tray Cloth . . . . .		4 „	4	18	0
14	17	0	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins . . . . .		10 „	9	7	0
1	16	0	Glass Cloths . . . . .		6 „	2	19	0
4	17	6	Black Lasting . . . . .		103¾ yards	16	17	7
17	2	8	Stays . . . . .		8½ dozen	9	5	2
18	18	5	Straw Bonnets, Hats, and Ribbons . . . . .			18	4	3
196	5	8	Boots, Shoes, and Slippers . . . . .		724 pair	128	19	1
1,765	18	8			Carry forward	1,581	13	11



CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1881.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	1882.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1,765 18 8	Brought forward	1,581 13 11
125 10 10	Leather for Shoes and Sundries . 1,396 lbs.	136 14 4
52 4 0	Hair and Feathers . . . . .	39 18 1
18 0 0	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	24 18 0
28 10 6	Cost of Making . . . . . 107 suits	67 9 10
101 1 1	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, &c. .	98 18 9
... ..	Table Cloths . . . . . 212½ yards	21 14 9
2,091 5 1		1,971 7 8
	III. FUEL.	
1,151 9 6	Coal . . . . . 2,262 tons	1,105 8 6
	IV. LIGHTING.	
533 10 2	Gas . . . . . 3,216,400 feet	597 5 1
3 5 6	Candles . . . . . 16 stone	6 1 4
536 15 8		603 6 5
	V. WASHING MATERIALS.	
189 8 0	Water . . . . . 13,607,000 gals	225 18 6
276 2 10	Soap . . . . . 210½ cwt.	243 11 1
18 18 1	Soda . . . . . 95¼ „	17 15 6
20 1 2	Starch . . . . . 8½ „	17 9 4
504 10 1		504 14 5
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.	
304 0 2	Drugs . . . . .	299 0 0
5 6 7	Surgical Instruments . . . . .	13 8 7
1 0 4	Medical Fees . . . . .	9 9 0
310 7 1		321 17 7
	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
50 12 4	Books . . . . .	66 15 9
100 6 10	Stationery . . . . .	111 17 8
6 14 3	Bookbinding, &c. . . . .	13 8 4
112 6 10	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements .	109 15 10
270 0 3		301 17 7
	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.	
226 12 3		255 15 7
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
249 1 2	Ironmongery . . . . .	304 4 1
17 3 9	Furniture . . . . .	40 9 2
286 5 2	Crockery . . . . .	177 19 9
158 11 4	Carpets, Matting, &c. . . . .	423 12 10
711 1 5	Carry forward	946 5 10

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1881.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>	1882.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
711 1 5	Brought forward	946 5 10
81 8 7	Brushes and Door Mats . . . . .	61 18 11
115 9 4	Cutlery, Combs, &c. . . . .	60 9 4
200 19 10	Glass . . . . .	203 11 9
121 14 3	Oils and Varnish . . . . .	187 15 9
34 0 0	Corks . . . . .	27 10 0
31 15 10	Metal Castings . . . . .	31 17 10
101 7 11	Wood for Repairs . . . . .	177 0 5
210 10 5	Painter Work . . . . .	643 16 3
55 15 0	Plumber do. . . . .	91 0 7
62 4 0	Tinplate, Wire, &c. . . . .	90 4 7
22 1 0	Sacks, Rope, and Twine . . . . .	14 7 9
29 6 9	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime . . . . .	100 17 7
33 5 6	Baskets, Barrels, &c. . . . .	25 13 11
5 15 0	Types . . . . .	...
22 4 10	Indiarubber Goods . . . . .	40 3 0
132 17 2	Telephones and Electric Bells . . . . .	34 17 4
...	Roofing Felt . . . . .	6 13 4
...	Paving and Road Metal . . . . .	83 19 1
20 16 0	Venetian Blinds . . . . .	...
...	Marble . . . . .	4 4 6
...	Steelyards . . . . .	18 1 9
389 9 4	Sundries disbursed by House Steward . . . . .	401 8 9
2,382 2 2		3,251 18 3
X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.		
200 8 11	Plants, Seeds, &c. . . . .	245 14 10
26 6 9	Manure . . . . .	32 19 1
...	Pigs' and Horses' Meat . . . . .	14 14 6
249 3 4	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do. . . . .	29 11 0
...	Horses . . . . .	131 10 0
...	Carts, &c. . . . .	26 0 7
...	Harness . . . . .	16 1 5
...	Straw . . . . .	99 2 2
...	Hay, . . . . .	42 0 0
...	Sundries disbursed by House Steward . . . . .	28 8 1
475 19 0		666 1 8
XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.		
22 9 7	County Rates . . . . .	17 17 7
58 12 2	Property Tax . . . . .	63 12 3
0 4 4	Land Tax . . . . .	0 4 4
29 12 6	House Duty . . . . .	28 10 0
53 15 0	Burgh Rates . . . . .	53 15 0
117 5 0	Poor and School Rates . . . . .	111 10 9
28 2 6	Road Assessment . . . . .	26 18 4
2 5 0	Assessed Taxes . . . . .	2 9 6
2 5 0	Statute Labour Assessment . . . . .	2 5 0
...	Public Water Rate . . . . .	12 15 4
314 11 1		319 18 1
XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.		
1,931 10 9		1,875 13 11



CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1881.	EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>		1882.
£ s. d.	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.		£ s. d.
969 4 3	Feu Duties . . . . .		964 5 1
31 19 0	Stipend . . . . .		25 12 5
1,001 3 3			989 17 6
60 12 7	XIV. INSURANCE.		53 9 3
1,000 0 0	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.		1,100 0 0
320 12 1	Physician-Superintendent . . . . .		358 10 0
167 10 0	Three Assistant Physicians . . . . .		184 4 0
200 0 0	Chaplain . . . . .		232 18 0
105 0 0	House Steward . . . . .		105 0 0
140 0 0	Gardener . . . . .		140 0 0
500 0 0	Storekeeper . . . . .		575 0 0
50 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk . . . . .		50 0 0
100 0 0	Auditor . . . . .		100 0 0
80 0 0	Matron of East House . . . . .		80 0 0
60 0 0	Do. West House . . . . .		61 12 0
4,590 10 0	Do. Craig House . . . . .		4,878 12 6
7,313 12 1	Attendants' Wages . . . . .		7,865 16 6
14 1 5	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.		9 17 8
69 15 4	Advertising . . . . .		61 17 6
5 7 7	Cab Hires . . . . .		5 9 11
150 9 6	Freight of Tea . . . . .		90 12 0
101 7 2	Law Expenses . . . . .		131 3 0
48 11 2	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c. . . . .		47 2 11
24 9 9	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c. . . . .		18 11 9
24 13 4	Sundries . . . . .		...
438 15 3	Expenses connected with opposition to Suburban Railway Bill . . . . .		364 14 9

## XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged :—

	Quarters ending—			
	Dec. 31, 1881.	Mar. 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C. Jenner and Co., Drapers . . . . .	115 6 6	85 15 10	108 2 11	33 11 8
John Croall and Sons, Cab-hirers . . . . .	68 15 7	59 14 10	69 18 9	99 12 0
William Cownie, Clothier . . . . .	189 19 3	99 17 8	129 18 11	136 17 6
Taylor and Turnbull, do. . . . .	33 12 9	48 11 3	31 16 6	43 3 1
James Steel, Bootmaker . . . . .	59 16 5	36 10 3	55 7 2	45 5 0
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper . . . . .	19 3 3	13 15 2	22 17 4	14 16 0
J. Allan and Son, Bootmakers . . . . .	10 11 3	6 19 0	15 17 6	6 4 0
M'Laren, Son, and Co., Drapers . . . . .	19 17 8	4 12 2	6 16 9	8 12 8
Wilson and Nelson, do. . . . .	10 15 1	8 7 8	26 18 8	8 17 6
Mrs Redding, Dressmaker . . . . .	14 15 9	11 19 3	15 0 4	...
Sundries paid by House Steward . . . . .	156 16 2	157 8 9	155 9 5	163 4 0
Do. paid by Matrons . . . . .	23 14 10	28 4 9	23 17 10	28 9 2
	723 4 6	561 16 7	662 2 1	588 12 7
East House, £2,001 17 11				
West House, 533 17 10				
£2,535 15 9				

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

XVIII. EXPENSES incurred in attendance before Committee of Houses of Parliament in support of Clause in Suburban Railway Bill for shutting up the Tipperlinn Footpath	£818 11 0
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East House	£322	15	9	} Apportioned according to Gross Income.
West House	495	15	3	
	<u>£818</u>	11	0	

XIX. EXPENSES incurred in Suspension and Interdict at the instance of the Asylum against the Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company, including expense of Reference	£177 2 0
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East House	£69	16	0	} Apportioned according to Gross Income.
West House	107	6	0	
	<u>£177</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	

XX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE on Washing-houses, Laundry, Infirmary Wards, Bowling Alley, &c., &c. :—

1.	Mason Work	.	.	.	.	.	£765	6	0
2.	Joiner do.	.	.	.	.	.	1,118	18	5
3.	Plumber do.	.	.	.	.	.	554	11	8
4.	Plaster do.	.	.	.	.	.	171	13	9
5.	Slater do.	.	.	.	.	.	64	19	10
6.	Hot-water Supply	.	.	.	.	.	253	1	0
7.	Ventilators .	.	.	.	.	.	95	10	0
8.	Marbles and Enamelled Tiles	.	.	.	.	.	50	15	0
9.	Glazier Work	.	.	.	.	.	72	0	8
10.	Painter do.	.	.	.	.	.	374	10	2
11.	Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	34	14	7
12.	Clerks of Works	.	.	.	.	.	78	13	5
13.	Architect .	.	.	.	.	.	150	0	0
							£3,784	14	6

East House	£1,328	19	8	Cost of Bowling-alley, covered passage, and new boiler.
West House	2,455	14	10	
	£3,784	14	6	

XVI. Loans paid up	£3,600	0	0
<i>Deduct</i> —Loans received to replace same	3,500	0	0
	<u>£100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the  
Year 1882 with the previous Year.

1881.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1882.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
120,946 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	121,233 lbs.	287 lbs.	...
11,526 ,,	Preserved Meat . . .	11,014 ,,	...	512 lbs.
23,320 ,,	Oxheads . . .	22,464 ,,	...	856 ,,
4,360 ,,	Ham . . .	4,336 ,,	...	25 ,,
1,612 doz.	Biscuits . . .	1,783 doz.	171 doz.	...
74,646 loaves	Loaves . . .	74,171 ,,	...	475 lbs.
78,456 rolls	Rolls . . .	80,773 ,,	317 doz.	...
51,222 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	51,616 lbs.	394 lbs.	...
11,103 ,,	Flour . . .	10,687 ,,	...	416 lbs.
19,466 ,,	Barley . . .	18,515 ,,	...	951 ,,
11,946 ,,	Pease . . .	12,172 ,,	236 lbs.	...
5,241 ,,	Whole Rice . . .	6,092 ,,	851 ,,	...
4,401 ,,	Tea . . .	4,506 ,,	105 ,,	...
3,690 ,,	Coffee . . .	3,575 ,,	...	115 lbs.
31,121 ,,	Raw Sugar . . .	32,724 ,,	1,603 lbs.	...
5,025 ,,	Loaf Sugar . . .	5,550 ,,	525 ,,	...
1,088 ,,	Fresh Butter . . .	1,126 ,,	38 ,,	...
17,266 ,,	Salt Butter . . .	17,836 ,,	570 ,,	...
20,563 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	21,763 gals.	1,200 gals.	...
12,202 ,,	Skimmed Milk . . .	11,431 ,,	...	771 gals.
16,248 lbs.	Cheese . . .	16,492 lbs.	244 lbs.	...
10,195 doz.	Eggs . . .	11,194 doz.	999 doz.	...
22,476 lbs.	Salt . . .	21,840 lbs.	...	636 lbs.
1,580 ,,	Currants . . .	1,603 ,,	23 lbs.	...
1,104 ,,	Starch . . .	1,095 ,,	...	9 lbs.
8,414 ,,	Soda . . .	10,902 ,,	2,488 lbs.	...
28,610 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . . .	36,900 ,,	8,290 ,,	...
22,194 gals.	Beer . . .	21,834 gals.	...	360 gals.
890 bolls	Potatoes . . .	811 bolls	...	79 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December  
1882 with the previous Year.

1881.		1882.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
962 7 2	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	1,035 17 1	73 9 11	...
533 12 7	House Furnishings . . .	636 15 5	103 2 10	...
199 4 0	Male Clothing . . .	180 11 9	...	18 12 3
209 0 8	Female do. . .	248 9 10	39 9 2	...
276 12 3	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	187 11 6	...	79 0 9
180 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	160 0 0	...	20 0 0
100 0 0	Oats, Barley, and Straw . . .	100 0 0	...	...
2,460 16 8	Total for 1882 . . .	2,549 5 7	216 1 11	117 13 0
	Total for 1881 . . .	2,460 16 8	117 13 0	
	Increase . . .	88 8 11	88 8 11	

STATE OF DEBT due by the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE  
INSANE, as at 31st December 1882.

I. DEBT under SPECIAL STATUTE 1851.

Colonel Henry Yule's Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	£1,100	0	0
The Trustees of Colonel Peter Christie	.	.	.	3,000	0	0
				<u>£4,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

II. DEBT on SECURITY of the ASYLUM PROPERTY, borrowed under  
powers conferred by 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
Mr and Mrs Sym's Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	.	750	0	0
Mr and Mrs Shepherd's Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	.	750	0	0
Charles E. Robertson, Esq. (Dr Cowan's Trustee)	.	.	.	.	1,100	0	0
Mrs William Carstairs	.	.	.	.	500	0	0
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Executors	.	.	.	.	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 Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,400	0	0
Surgeons' Widows' Fund Trustees of Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Do. Do. Do. Do.	.	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Misses Yule	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Edinburgh Institution for Relief of Incurables	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
General David Simpson	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Sir George Udny Yule, C.B.	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Colonel R. A. Yule's Trustees	.	.	.	.	2,000	0	0
Mrs L. Barry's Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Andrew Snody's Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,000	0	0
Mr and Mrs Peter Miller's Marriage Contract Trustees	.	.	.	.	1,500	0	0
					<u>£30,550</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Trinity House of Leith Trustees—Craig House	£2,000	0	0				
Miss C. Pringle's Trustees	Do.	2,550	0	0			
Francis C. Seton's Trustees	Do.	1,900	0	0			
Dr James Andrew's Trustees	Do.	1,350	0	0			
Captain Robert Thomson	Do.	700	0	0			
Wm. John Scott's Trustees	Do.	2,500	0	0			
					<u>11,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
						<u>41,550</u>	<u>0</u>
							<u>0</u>
						<u>£45,650</u>	<u>0</u>
							<u>0</u>
						<u>1,276</u>	<u>19</u>
							<u>4</u>
						<u>£46,926</u>	<u>19</u>
							<u>4</u>

Add Balance on the foregoing Account



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 1881 to 31st December 1882.

### I. REVENUE ACCOUNT.

#### CHARGE.

Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1881	£39,151	3	4½
Add Amount taxed off Business Account		2	10 0
			£39,153 13 4½
Arrears of Boards, etc., at 31st December 1881	.	.	183 8 5
Patients' Boards during 1882	.	.	37,465 2 11
Extra Accounts Do.	.	.	3,211 0 7
Produce Sold Do.	.	.	693 13 2
Rents of Craig House Grass Parks for 1882	.	.	175 1 7
			£80,882 0 0½

#### DISCHARGE.

Ordinary Disbursements during 1882 (exclusive of Interest)	£35,861	4	10
Instalment to Sinking Fund	1,810	0	0
Interest on Debt borrowed under powers conferred by Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1866	1,694	12	11
Arrears at 31st December 1882	286	16	3
Do. wiped off since 31st December 1881	6	5	0
			39,658 19 0
Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1882	£41,223	1	0½

### II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

#### CHARGE.

Loans received on security of Asylum Property during 1882	£1,500	0	0
Sums received on account of Capital Do.		1	10 0
			£1,501 10 0

#### DISCHARGE.

Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1881	£41,634	11	8½
Sums expended on new Buildings during 1882	3,784	14	6
			45,419 6 2½
Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1882	£43,917	16	2½

### SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

#### CHARGE.

Balance due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1881	£1,388	16	10
One Year's Instalment	1,810	0	0
Carry forward,	£3,198	16	10

Brought forward, . £3,193 16 10

DISCHARGE.

Interest paid on Debt secured under Special Statute during 1882

ing 1882	£181	1	0
Statutory Debt paid off during 1882	1,600	0	0

1,781 1 0

Balance due to Sinking Fund at 31st December 1882	£1,417 15 10
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CONDENSED VIEW OF FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

Balance due by Capital	.	.	.	.	.	£43,917 16 2½
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Balance due by Capital . . . . .	£1,417 15 10
Balance at credit of Sinking Fund. . . . .	£1,417 15 10

Do.	Do.	of Revenue	41,223	1	0½
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42,640 16 10½

Balance at 31st December 1882, as brought out in foregoing Account,   £1,276 19 4



# A B S T R A C T

## OF THE

### TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

#### WITH THE

### FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

#### FOR THE YEAR 1882.

#### CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1881	£252	7	9
II. One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax	367	4	3
III. Donations received from the following—			
Mrs Barrett	£15	0	0
Royal Edinburgh Asylum	100	0	0
Mrs Seton	0	5	0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.	1	0	0
		116	5 0
Amount of the Charge,	£735	17	0

#### DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement Patients' Boards during the year	£445	12	11
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands at 31st December 1882	290	4	1
Amount of the Discharge	£735	17	0

#### STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1882.

I. Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum	£9,250	0	0
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands, as above	290	4	1
	£9,540	4	1

## STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

## THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

*During the Year ending 31st December 1882.*


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

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## I. TAILORS.

Making	22 jackets, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	£3 17 0	
„	25 vests, at 1s. 6d.	. . . . .	1 17 6	
„	28 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d.	. . . . .	2 2 0	
„	389 flannels, at 1s.	. . . . .	19 9 0	
„	360 pairs drawers, at 1s.	. . . . .	18 0 0	
„	561 bonnets, at 5d.	. . . . .	11 13 9	
„	208 stocks, at 5d.	. . . . .	4 6 8	
„	1 pair tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 3 6	
„	2 bed quilts, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 10 0	
Repairs (including carpets making)	. . . . .		117 7 5	
New work and repairs for private individuals	. . . . .		1 17 0	
			<hr/>	£181 3 10

## II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making	158 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	. . . . .	£43 9 0	
„	193 „ women's shoes, at 3s.	. . . . .	28 19 0	
„	6 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	1 1 0	
„	150 „ braces at 4d.	. . . . .	2 10 0	
„	26 key belts, at 3d.	. . . . .	0 6 6	
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes	. . . . .		77 4 6	
			<hr/>	153 10 0

## III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	. . . . .		£163 6 3	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	. . . . .		24 12 0	
Do. do. for workshops and garden	. . . . .		53 8 7	
			<hr/>	241 6 10
Carry forward,			<hr/>	£576 0 8



Brought forward, £576 0 8

#### 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 . . . . .				£102 13 6	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .				45 10 6	
				<hr/>	148 4 0

#### 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. . . . .					102 14 0
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#### VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department . . . . .				£130 8 1	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .				52 11 2	
Tin goods made for store . . . . .				21 6 6	
				<hr/>	204 5 9

#### 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 . . . . .				£246 4 8	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements . . . . .				10 13 10	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .				67 2 8	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings . . . . .				46 5 6	
Amount for Coffins . . . . .				3 5 6	
				<hr/>	373 12 2

#### VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department . . . . .				£94 17 6	
Do. do. in Eastern Department . . . . .				45 3 0	
Do. do. in miscellaneous buildings . . . . .				14 19 6	
				<hr/>	155 0 0
					<hr/>
					£1559 16 7

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*



*Articles Made by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
495 Gingham, print, and winsey dresses at 3s 6d	86	12	0	Brought forward,	246	17	7
43 Linen check dresses 2s 0d	4	6	0	60 Counterpanes . at 0s 1d	0	5	0
26 Muslin dresses ... 5s 0d	6	10	0	323 Pairs stockgs. knit. ... 0s 9d	12	2	3
37 Stuff dresses . ... 6s 0d	11	2	0	224 Pairs socks do. ... 0s 6d	5	12	0
744 Cotton chemises .. 0s 6d	18	12	0	364 Pairs stockings refooted . . . . . 0s 6d	9	2	0
245 Bed-gowns . ... 0s 5d	5	2	1	216 Pairs socks do. ... 0s 4d	3	12	0
33 Long bed-gowns ... 1s 0d	1	13	0	128 Window blinds . . . 0s 3d	1	12	0
544 Flannel chemises ... 0s 4d	9	1	4	87 Muslin screens . . . 0s 1d	0	7	3
104 Caps . . . . . 0s 5d	2	3	4	26 Set window curtains 1s 6d	1	19	0
36 Dress caps . . . . 0s 5d	0	15	0	7 Vallances . . . . . 1s 0d	0	7	0
200 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . . . 0s 6d	5	0	0	13 Sofa covers . . . . . 1s 0d	0	13	0
417 Plaidg. petticoats ... 0s 4d	6	19	0	3 Ottoman do. . . . . 1s 6d	0	4	6
233 Coloured do. ... 0s 4d	3	17	8	290 Bath towels . . . . 0s 0½d	0	12	1
45 Flannel do. ... 0s 5d	0	18	9	5 Couch covers . . . . . 1s 6d	0	7	6
24 Pairs drawers . . . . 0s 6d	0	12	0	11 Easy-chair do. . . . . 1s 0d	0	11	0
16 Slip bodices . . . . . 0s 4d	0	5	4	32 Toilet do. . . . . 0s 1½d	0	4	0
702 Striped shirts ... 0s 10d	29	4	0	34 Chair do. . . . . 0s 1½d	0	4	3
8 White do. . . . . 1s 3d	0	10	0	100 Pillow cases . . . . 0s 3d	1	5	0
8 Night do. . . . . 1s 0d	0	8	0	12 Bolster do. . . . . 0s 4d	0	4	0
316 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	7	18	0	180 Mattresses . . . . . 0s 10d	0	7	10
36 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d	0	18	0	276 Palliasses . . . . . 0s 8d	9	4	0
1971 Linen sheets . . . . 0s 2d	16	8	6	60 Handkerchiefs . . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	6
202 Cotton do. . . . . 0s 2d	1	3	8	163 Pairs shoes bound ... 0s 2d	1	7	2
1100 Pillow slips . . . . 0s 2d	9	3	4	10 Tidies knitted . . . . . 0s 4d	0	3	4
40 Bolster do. . . . . 0s 3d	0	10	0	7 Pincushion covers ... 0s 2d	0	1	2
392 Roller towels . . . . 0s 0½d	0	16	10	17 Leather cushions ... 0s 4d	0	5	8
354 Hand do. . . . . 0s 0½d	0	14	9	13 Chair do. . . . . 0s 3d	0	3	3
149 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 6d	3	14	6	22 Tea bags . . . . . 0s 0½d	0	0	11
384 Women's aprons ... 0s 5d	8	0	0	6 Hair sofa pillows ... 0s 3d	0	1	6
451 Check aprons . . . . 0s 1d	1	17	7	36 Pudding cloths . . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	6
72 Pinafores . . . . . 0s 2d	0	12	10	23 Shrouds . . . . . 0s 8d	0	15	4
66 Table cloths . . . . . 0s 2d	0	11	0	3 Shawls knitted . . . . 2s 0d	0	6	0
11 Table covers . . . . . 0s 2d	0	1	10	52 Straw bags . . . . . 0s 4d	0	17	4
183 Bed do. . . . . 0s 1d	0	15	3				
Carry forward,	£246	17	7		£307	1	1

*Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1936 White & regatta shirts at 1d	8	1	4	Brought forward,	80	7	11
4500 Striped shirts . . . 1d	18	15	0	1,282 Gowns . . . . . at 2d	10	13	8
844 Woollen do. . . . . 1d	3	10	4	2,512 Sheets . . . . . 1d	10	9	4
120 Night do. . . . . 1d	0	10	0	757 Pillow slips . . . . . 1d	3	3	1
2917 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	12	3	1	161 Table cloths . . . . . 1d	0	13	5
2344 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	9	15	4	693 Dowlas aprons ... 1d	2	17	9
1145 Flannel chemises . . . 1d	4	15	5	420 Check do. . . . . 0½d	0	17	6
2173 Cotton do. . . . . 1d	9	1	1	42 Collars . . . . . 0½d	0	1	9
1244 Plaiding petticoats ... 1d	5	3	8	423 Pairs blankets . . . . 1d	1	15	3
463 Flannel do. . . . . 1d	1	18	7	87 Counterpanes . . . . . 1d	0	7	3
786 Coloured do. . . . . 1d	3	5	6	4,242 Pairs stockings ... 0½d	8	16	9
546 Bedgowns . . . . . 1d	2	5	6	13,536 Pairs socks . . . . 0½d	28	4	0
84 Slip bodices . . . . . 1d	0	7	0	248 Roller towels . . . . 0½d	0	10	4
193 Pairs cotton drawers ... 1d	0	16	1	94 Bed covers . . . . . 1d	0	7	10
Carry forward,	£80	7	11		£149	5	10

MRS MACDOUGAL *Matron.*



*Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.*

11 Night gowns.	250 Aprons.	150 Dusters.
24 Chemises.	4 Pairs slippers sewed.	18 Table cloths.
18 Pairs drawers.	6 Pairs do. embroid.	18 Table napkins.
6 Coloured petticoats.	11 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
17 Flannel do.	18 Knitting.	15 Chair do.
6 Flannel underdresses.	16 Trimming sewed.	300 Sundries.
20 Pairs worsted stockings.	7 Knitted shawls.	

*Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.*

66 Gowns.	3000 Pairs worsted stockgs	85 Quilts.
10 Shawls.	200 Pairs cotton do.	125 Pillow slips.
110 Night gowns.	112 Aprons.	90 Towels.
12 Night caps.	18 Pocket handkerchiefs	18 Sofa covers.
100 Chemises.	70 Slip bodices.	30 Chair do.
80 Pairs drawers.	12 Pairs stays.	55 Toilet do.
66 Coloured petticoats.	10 Habit shirts.	55 Table cloths.
70 Flannel do.	300 Shirts.	24 Table napkins.
120 Flannel underdresses.		

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*