

Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane for the year 1873.

Contributors

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Curror, David.
Clouston, T. S.
Leslie, Andrew.
Shearer, A. M.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE
FOR THE YEAR
1873.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

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DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., M.P.
E. S. GORDON, Esq., Q.C.

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Lord President of the Court of Session.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.
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Solicitor-General of Scotland.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
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Members of Parliament for the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.

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Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
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Professor Muirhead.
Duncan Grant, Esq.

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Royal College of Surgeons—Professor MacLagan—
Professor Sir Robert Christison, Bart.—Dr Alexander Wood.

DR CLOUSTON, Physician-Superintendent.

DR HAIGH, DR NEWINGTON, and DR MACLAREN, Assistant Physicians.

The Rev. A. B. M'Culloch, Chaplain.

Mr Andrew Leslie, House Superintendent.

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

REPORT
BY
THE ORDINARY MANAGERS
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

*Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation,
held on Monday, 23d February 1874.*

The Managers of the Asylum have now, in terms of their statute, to submit to the Corporation a report of their proceedings during the year 1873.

The most important event which took place in the Asylum during the period referred to was the lamented decease of Dr David Skae, who, after having for upwards of 27 years discharged the important duties of Physician-Superintendent of the Institution, died at his residence at Tipperlinn House on the 18th of April, 1873.

The Managers desire to take this public opportunity of recording their sense of the loss which the Institution under their charge, the public, and they themselves personally, have sustained through the removal from amongst them of a gentleman to whose great ability, untiring energy, and unvarying courtesy, the Asylum owed so much.

Immediately upon the death of Dr Skae, the Managers, in concert with the Medical Board, took steps to find a successor to him; and, on the 20th of May, from amongst several very eligible candidates for the office, they selected Dr Thomas Smith Clouston, of the Cumberland and Westmoreland District Asylum, at Carlisle, as being upon the whole the most suitable. Dr Clouston entered upon the duties of his office on the 1st of July,

and from the experience of his qualifications which they have since enjoyed, the Managers are very well satisfied with the choice which they have made.

Throughout the year 1873 the average number of Patients under treatment in the East House was 66, being a decrease of 3 in comparison with the previous year.

The average daily number of Patients in the West House was during the past year 683, being an increase of 1 over the average during the previous year.

The accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions for the past year are herewith submitted, shewing the amount of

Ordinary Income	£28,486	10	0
Ordinary Expenditure	28,800	16	7
And a deficiency of	£314	6	7

without any Instalment having been set aside towards the Sinking Fund.

In reference to the above shortcoming, the Managers have to remark, that it is not attributable to any falling off in the revenue of either the East or West House, the amount received for boards from the former being L.232 4s. 4d., and from the latter L.940 1s. 1d. in excess of what was received during the previous year. The excess of expenditure has mainly arisen from the advance which has taken place in the cost of provisions, fuel, furnishings, and wages.

From the States of Income and Expenditure for the East and West Houses respectively, it appears, that while on the former there was a clear profit of L.819 2s. 8d. during the year, there was a nett loss of L.1,113 9s. 3d. upon the latter.

The only reason assignable for this remarkable disparity is, that while the additional expenditure falls pretty equally against the inmates of each department, the average rate of board in the East House has been advanced L.7 15s. per head, whereas in the West House the average rate per head paid for the Pauper Patients has advanced only 18s. 11d. per head; for it must be borne in mind, that although the Metropolitan paupers are charged L.2 more than they were in 1872, there was in the Asylum

during the latter year a considerable number of extramural Patients at L.30, who in 1873 were displaced to make room for the increasing number of City Patients at L.25.

During the past year the average rate per head charged for Intermediate Patients has advanced L.4 12s., which has been followed by a slight decrease in the number of this important class of inmates.

The average cost of maintaining each Patient in the West House during the year, including attendants and attendants' diet, but exclusive of house rent and interest of debt, is estimated at L.28 11s. 4d., while the board charged for each Patient from the Metropolitan parishes is only L.25.

There can thus be no doubt that the Metropolitan paupers have during the past year been maintained, not only rent free, but at a considerable pecuniary loss. Looking to this fact, and to the further consideration, that the Corporation will shortly require to raise additional money on loan for improving the internal structure of the Asylum, the Managers have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the rates of board payable for the Metropolitan paupers must be raised from L.25 to L.27. By such an advance the Managers expect to be able, upon moderate terms, to raise a sufficient loan to execute the contemplated improvements. If there should be any surplus, it will be applied towards the extinction of debt, and will thus with certainty lead to a future reduction in the rate of board. The Managers believe that the Morningside rates, even when advanced, are more moderate than those of any District Asylum in Scotland, if the house rent chargeable for the latter be taken into account.

The Managers further propose to advance the rate of board for extramural Patients to L.32.

The Managers have alluded to contemplated structural improvements in the Asylum buildings. These are necessary to meet the requirements of modern treatment of the insane, and the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed their approval of the intended alterations. It will be remembered that the East House and the male side of West House were erected a good many years ago, when different views were entertained on the subject of

Asylum architecture from those now prevalent. A considerable sum will be required to modernize those portions of the Asylum buildings, but it is believed that the comfort of the inmates will be greatly enhanced by the changes to be introduced, and their chance of recovery increased.

There is herewith submitted the Reports of the Physician-Superintendent and of the Charity Committee. The Managers have much pleasure in directing attention to the great benefits conferred by the Charity Fund in a large number of deserving persons belonging to the respectable labouring class, and also to the middle ranks of life, who are temporarily incapacitated by mental disease from earning their livelihood, and who, but for the timely aid rendered by the Charity Fund, would be compelled to associate with Pauper Patients, and become chargeable upon the public. The Managers dread that the present high rates of board will compel not a few who have hitherto paid their own way to apply to the Charity Fund for assistance, and they earnestly trust that the prospect of such increased demands will be met by increased liberality on the part of the friends of the deserving and suffering poor, in the form of contributions and legacies to the charitable fund of the institution.

(Signed) DAVID CURROR,
 Senior Manager.

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1873.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Charity Fund during the past year is herewith submitted, shewing an
Income ofL.360 7 1
And an Expenditure of..... 301 15 7

Leaving a Balance of.....L. 58 11 6

The amount of the Fund at 31st December last was L.9,039 1s. 11d.

The total number of Patients who have derived benefit from the Fund during the year was 29, the average number on the roll each quarter being 26, and the average allowance to each Patient L.10 8s. 1d.

REPORT

QUALITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1951

1951

The Account of the Treasurer's statement for the year 1951 shows the year is hereby submitted showing as follows: The total number of 1,000,000 shares of the company is 1,000,000. The amount of the fund at 31st December 1951 was £10,000. The total number of 1,000,000 shares who have derived benefit from the fund during the year was 20, the average number on the roll each quarter being 20, and the average allowance to each £1.00 per share.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1873.

In the beginning of the year there were 754 patients in the Asylum, and on the 31st of December the number was 739.

There were 260 patients admitted during the year, of whom 107 were men, and 153 women. The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1014.

There were 228 patients discharged during the year, of whom 101 were men, and 127 women.

There were 65 deaths, of whom 40 were men, and 25 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 747, viz., 347 men, and 400 women.

Accompanying this Report are the Statistical Tables now in general use in the Reports of Asylums for the insane.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions into the Asylum have been rather fewer in number than the average of the last ten years, and the diminution has taken place in the pauper, not the private class of patients. Of the 260, 76 were private patients, and 184 chargeable to public funds. The numbers of the former cannot, of course, be used to show the prevalence of insanity in the City of Edinburgh, for they are sent here, in many cases, from a distance. Other things besides mere nearness largely determine the number of private patients sent to an Asylum, and among these, undoubtedly the chief are, the kind of accommodation it provides, and its reputa-

tion. The Royal Edinburgh Asylum has, I find, from looking into the statistics of the subject, always had the distinction, not only of having more private patients resident, but of having a larger average of yearly admissions than any other Asylum in Scotland.

The numbers of pauper patients sent here every year are now becoming much more steady than they used to be. Most of the counties in Scotland have provided accommodation for their insane poor, and this has now practically become the District Asylum for the City of Edinburgh and Leith, and the county of Orkney. Our admissions, therefore, this year may be taken as fairly representing the number of pauper patients that will be sent here year by year. If the present arrangements continue, we shall have to provide for about 170 pauper admissions every year, that being the number sent from our own district. The experience of the rest of the country is entirely against the idea that fewer of the insane poor will be sent to Lunatic Asylums as time goes on. The difficulty of treatment at home, the manifest advantages of a modern well organised Asylum, and the growing intolerance of society of every grade to have in its midst anything disagreeable and abnormal, all tend strongly to increase rather than diminish the numbers of admissions to Asylums. The increase of population and wealth act also in the same direction. It scarcely needs the theory that insanity is increasing among us—a theory which few who have examined the question carefully find to be proved—to account for the increase of Asylum inmates that has occurred of late years.

The number of new admissions any one year is a far better test of the Asylum requirements of a district than the whole number chargeable. The Scotch Lunacy Statutes very wisely give great facility for the admission of recent cases of insanity to Asylums, while their whole spirit and letter are in the direction of liberating them again, not only when they are recovered, but when the acute symptoms have passed off. It is unquestionably the duty of all Superintendents of Asylums in Scotland to endeavour to carry out the provisions and tendencies of those statutes, and the effect of doing so is to prevent the accumulation

of the chronic harmless cases in Asylums. Looking at the number of admissions of pauper patients here from each of the parishes that have rights of presentation, the most extraordinary difference is seen in the proportion of the insane to the numbers of the population of those parishes from which they are drawn. The City parish of Edinburgh heads the list as to numbers, having sent us 74 cases, St Cuthbert's comes next with 60 cases, Leith sent us 26, and the Orkney Islands 7. Of the remaining 17 pauper patients, 3 were from Duddingston, and 14 from beyond the district. The City, therefore, produced during 1873 lunatics chargeable to the rates in the proportion of 119 to every 100,000 of population, St Cuthbert's in the proportion of 42, Leith 54, and Orkney 22. No set of figures could possibly illustrate better the care which requires to be exercised in coming to conclusions from mere figures, nor their value, if properly looked at. The deduction that insanity is twice as common in the City parish of Edinburgh as in Leith, three times as common as in St Cuthbert's, and five times more frequent than in Orkney, is, of course, too absurd for belief by any one; and yet I have seen conclusions as absurd gravely come to and published in regard to the increase of lunacy. The wealth and social position of the inhabitants no doubt determine the proportion of the pauper insane in the Edinburgh and Leith parishes, and the poverty, great distance, and facility for home treatment, keep down the numbers sent here from Orkney. When the general pauperism of the district is taken into account, it corrects the result considerably, but still leaves great discrepancies. It would appear that while in May 1873 the City parish had only 2·2 sane paupers for every 1 in St. Cuthbert's in proportion to their population, the City sent us about three times the number of pauper lunatics. Again, comparing the number of pauper lunatics sent to the Asylum with that of the sane paupers on the rolls of the two parishes in May, the City is found to have 1 to 28, and St Cuthbert's only 1 to 22. The only conclusion to be drawn from this excess of the production of lunacy in the City parish over that in St Cuthbert's, both in regard to population and pauperism in 1873 is, that the circumstances of the people in the City parish are such that they not

only produce far more pauperism than in St Cuthbert's, but that they produce insanity at a much greater rate than they do pauperism. And this conclusion is perfectly consistent with the experience of other places in regard both to the effect of the habits of our poorer population in prosperous times, and in regard to the effect of a struggling life on the functions of the brain.

It must not be supposed, however, that the insane who have to be maintained out of the public funds are all of the class of ordinary paupers. I find that of the 184 pauper patients admitted during the year, only 51 had ever received parish relief, or were of that class that is apt to come on the parish. The least consideration will show that few even of our best paid working men can afford L.30 a year for the maintenance of a wife in an Asylum; and if it is the bread-winner himself who becomes insane, his support necessarily falls on the public rates. The name pauper lunatic, therefore, I think an unfortunate one, because it conveys a wrong impression.

The proportion of new cases admitted to the number in the house has always been very large in this Asylum. It is only exceeded in Scotland by the Glasgow Asylum. This year it was almost exactly one-third. As can readily be imagined, it is the new cases that need most care, and give most anxiety; they need most food and stimulants, they require infinitely more medical attention than the chronic cases, and a much larger proportion of them die. As a set off to this, however, they have far more interest to the Physician, and much more can be done for them, so that if the work is greater, the reward of seeing the health renovated, and the mind restored, is also more frequently experienced.

The bodily state on admission of at least half the patients was bad, and a very large proportion of them laboured from the beginning under paralysis and similar incurable and fatal diseases of the nervous system.

On the admission of every patient, as complete a medical history of the causes of his disease, and his previous symptoms, as can be obtained from the persons who accompany him to the Asylum, is taken down by one of the Assistant Physicians, who then examines

carefully into the symptoms present, and afterwards keeps a record of the changes that take place. This procedure I regard as of the utmost importance to the patient in every way, if done thoroughly and systematically. I have brought into use for the purpose printed forms with suitable headings, so that nothing may be omitted in any case. Apart from its use in regard to the treatment of the patients, this method helps to individualize them, to establish an interest in them, and makes the attendants more observant and careful. As can readily be imagined, those are most desirable matters, and difficult of attainment, with our large numbers of new cases.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 228 patients discharged from the institution during the year, 145 were recovered, and 52 more or less relieved from the worst symptoms of their malady. The recoveries, therefore, were at the rate of 56 per cent. of the numbers admitted, a very high proportion indeed, the average rate in all the Asylums of Scotland for 1872 being 43 per cent. The per centage in the case of the private patients was 46, and in that of the paupers 60. The higher rate among the pauper patients results from various causes: the greater number of slight cases caused by intemperance, the impossibility of home treatment, so that they are sent here at an earlier stage of the malady, and our being able to set them to manual labour in the gardens and workshops, which is not available to the same extent among the better classes.

A large number of quiet and harmless cases were sent to the care of their friends, or to be provided for in various ways according to the provisions of the Lunacy Acts.

It can scarcely be sufficiently impressed on all who have to do with those who have recovered from insanity, that great care is necessary, especially for a time at first; that such persons have much to contend with, both from within and without, and that they should be objects of compassion, sympathy, and kindness. The brain is such an infinitely delicate organ in its workings, that a tendency to derangement is readily set up by slight causes. Out of the many cases of relapse after recovery that came to us

again, a considerable portion seemed to have been produced by adverse circumstances, the difficulty of making a living, or by the temptation to an over free indulgence in stimulants, which they seemed to have had little power to resist.

It is on the record of the recovered that the Physician lingers most in going over his annual statistics. In the good work there done, and in the pleasant reminiscences of grateful and happy patients returning to their relatives and homes, he finds some reward for the work and worry of a somewhat disagreeable and harassing life.

DEATHS.

The mortality was at the rate of 8·7 per cent. on the average numbers resident, and 6·4 per cent. on the total number under treatment; the average rates in all the Scotch Asylums for 1872 having been 8·6 and 6·3; and, of course, in making this comparison, it must be remembered that our patients are chiefly drawn from a city. This is the lowest rate for the last eight years, and much below the average mortality since the institution opened.

In twenty of the cases death resulted from organic diseases of the brain, in sixteen from consumption, and in the remainder from the various other diseases stated in Table V. It is with the deepest thankfulness that I have to record no death from suicide, violence, or accident.

The causes of death in an Asylum cannot be too carefully studied by the Physician. He may derive much light in this way as to the nature of the diseases his patients laboured under, the hygienic conditions of the institution, and the sufficiency of the diet. Especially do two causes of death call for particular attention. Those are exhaustion from acute insanity, and consumption. If the former cause is in excess, it suggests a defect in his mode of treating the recent cases; if the latter abounds among those who have been long in the Asylum, it usually means deficient food, too little fresh air, or too great monotony of life, or all three combined.

Looking at our statistics, we undoubtedly stand well in regard to the first cause, having only lost three cases out of the 260

admissions in that way. In regard to consumption, we do not stand so well. Twenty-five per cent. is too high a rate from this cause. It is true our pauper patients are all City people, and, speaking generally, a City population is one tending strongly to physical deterioration, and the diseases of bad nourishment. Of the 15 deaths of private patients during the year, only three were from consumption.

Two of the patients who died had been in the house for nearly thirty years, and one old gentleman for forty-three years. He was one of our patriarchs, a kindly, harmless, cheerful old man, but of inexpressibly filthy habits, if not looked after. He found a comfortable home with us, was quite happy, and lived out his full time.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The year 1873 will be sadly memorable in the history of the institution from the death of Dr Skae, its most able, genial, and kind-hearted Physician-Superintendent for twenty-seven years. He was a man who had made his mark on the branch of medicine which he practised, who was trusted and respected by his professional brethren, and who was beloved by his patients. All the officers of the institution, and more especially his old medical assistants, always came to regard him as a friend to whom they were bound by innumerable kindnesses. All over England and Scotland, and in the colonies, his assistants occupy positions of responsibility and usefulness, and they all benefited by his wise instructions, and also by his reputation and that of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. As one of his former assistants who experienced no ordinary share of his confidence and affection, I may be permitted to express my own heartfelt sense of his worth, and to add the tribute of my sorrow for his death.

I am glad to be able to report that the institution has been free from any infectious or epidemic diseases, and that the health of the patients generally has been good during the year. There have been no serious accidents, a circumstance that calls for the deepest thankfulness, for even with the best regulations, and the most efficient staff, such things are liable to occur among a community of 750 insane persons.

There were in the Asylum at the end of the year 209 private patients, and 530 chargeable to public funds. For the proper superintendence, and, above all, the individual treatment and attention of such a number, it cannot be denied by any one that the most unceasing efforts are required by the staff. The responsibility of each of us are very great to the institution, to the patients, to their relatives, and, in the case of the pauper patients, to the public who provide the funds for their maintenance. Few more sad things can occur in any family than an attack of derangement of mind, and if the patient has to be sent from home under the care of strangers, it is somewhat excusable if the distracted and unhappy relatives are apt to look with suspicious, and often unreasonable, eyes on everything that is done, and to expect a very great deal indeed. An anxious mother under those circumstances will scarcely be blamed by any one if she forgets that the medical officer or attendant has any one but her son to attend to; and he, no doubt, can inspire confidence in no way so well as by showing an intimate knowledge and interest in the case. And in regard to the patients themselves, of course, if they were not in some way unreasonable, they would not be sent to us, but still few are so entirely insane as not to be pleased with any interest showed in their cases, and attention paid to them. Medically, indeed, without time and trouble bestowed on a case its features can seldom be made out, or its proper treatment discovered. If any one imagines that all those quite essential things can be done without the exercise of much tact and temper, mental adaptability and strain, let him try it and see.

The records of this Asylum during the sixty years that have elapsed since its first opening, show that over 3000 persons have left it with renovated health and restored reason. It was first projected and carried out by philanthropic and far-sighted men, chiefly of the medical profession, and its essential idea pervading its management has been a philanthropic one. Another idea carried out by those who originated this noble institution was the catholic one of providing for the insane of all classes of society accommodation suitable for each, but with the medical care and treatment the same for all. As men of all classes come in

contact in the world outside, so the founders of this institution were not afraid to bring them together when insane. Although since then different ideas of providing for the insane have been carried out in the form of district Asylums, yet I think the principles on which the chartered Asylums of Scotland are based, have perhaps more of charity and humanity in them, as well as breadth of view; and undoubtedly they are capable of adaptation to modern wants and modern advances in treatment and management. The different elements of a chartered Asylum are distinctly helpful to each other, one class getting the benefit of what is specially provided for the other, just as is the case in the different social grades in the world outside. The poorer classes of patients give their labour and get amusements, and ornamental grounds and greenhouses. Life in a chartered Asylum has far more of the variety of real life in it than exists in the monotonous mixing the same class in a district Asylum, or one for the higher classes only.

As regards our structural arrangements, we are undoubtedly behindhand somewhat. We need more accommodation for those who wish the benefits of the institution and can pay high boards. At present our highest rate is L.300 a year. The wealth of the country is rapidly increasing, and we should be prepared to extend our benefits to the wealthiest who might wish to come here. Then the advances that have been made of late years in the provision for the poor have been enormous. Why, our poor-houses are palatial buildings, and in the new Asylums for pauper patients through the country, no expense has been spared to make them cheerful and comfortable. Public opinion requires that this should be so; and I think, therefore, that this opinion will amply justify you in the expenditure you are about to undertake on the buildings; and that the plans which Mr Moffat, your architect, has prepared, will, when completed, place this institution abreast of the best modern buildings for the residence of the insane. Now-a-days no institution can live on a past reputation: the future must be far more looked to than the past.

One feature of the original founders of the Asylum has fallen of late too much in abeyance, and yet it is a most important one,

and very much in accordance with modern ideas. It is the charitable department. Our Charity Fund is a most useful part of the organization, but it is much too small, and far too little brought under the notice of a charitable and free-handed public. It seems absurd that now, when provision by charitable effort is made for the care and treatment of every sort of malady occurring among the poor, the most painful and distressing of all human ills should not be provided for among a most necessitous and deserving class. Insanity is necessarily an expensive disease to treat, and its existence is ordinarily quite incompatible with the earning of a livelihood, and there are certain classes of people, educated and refined, to whom it is a grievous hardship to be branded with the name of pauper, and placed among those who are rough and uncultivated. Governesses, struggling professional men and tradespeople, whose whole position and income depend on their brain soundness, are the class of persons I mean; and yet at present in this country there is the slenderest possible provision for helping them when they become insane. This is a cause that I am convinced has merely to be widely enough known to be liberally supported.

Under this same heading comes the providing of a place of worship for the institution. Some people would scarcely believe that we have never had a separate church for our inmates. It would undoubtedly be a most delightful feature of the institution if we had a church in the grounds. It would then really be "going to church" for our patients, and would have all the soothing and sacred associations to them that are implied in the expression. I have no hesitation in saying that it would be good for all the patients, and add to our means of cure. I cannot conceive a more worthy object than this for a subscription among those who wished to benefit their afflicted brethren, and have the means to do so.

In regard to the principles of treatment that I believe in, and which I shall endeavour to carry out here, they are, to use all the medical and moral means which science and experience have shown to be useful for the treatment of insanity, to supervise and govern the institution personally as much as I can, and to

endeavour by all means that in me lie to get the best officers and attendants, and to train them well, and imbue them with a spirit of humanity and kindness. A good system is a good thing, but a good individual attendant is a far more powerful means of curing an irritable and suspicious or dejected patient. It is just one of the extreme difficulties of treating the insane, that while the recent and curable cases ought never to be treated in squads, and the direct influence for good of a strong, healthy, and kindly nature on each patient is simply incalculable, yet the tendency is to neglect this individualization. I am deeply sceptical of all so-called systems which seem to exclude this element. I have a strong belief in the medical treatment of the recent cases, knowing that the mental disturbances are dependent on bodily causes, and shall, with my assistants, pay the utmost attention to this important matter. It shall be my endeavour to keep abreast of the rapid advances of modern ideas on all subjects pertaining to the treatment of the insane; but I shall try and avoid running into crotchets, and so wasting the resources of the institution. For a long time it has been felt that one of the most important means of treating the insane is providing them with suitable employment. Certainly one of the very best, and by far the most available, is work out of doors in the gardens and farm. Now-a-days much more liberty is given the insane. It is felt that because some of them are dangerous and must be kept under close surveillance, it is hard to prevent those that can be trusted from enjoying that liberty, the craving for which is so deeply seated in human nature. If those principles can be fully carried out, I am sure that, with the blessing of God, the institution cannot fail to be of inestimable service to suffering humanity.

The medical officers of such an institution as this have a distinct duty to medical science and humanity, which was clearly recognised by its original founders, to employ the vast experience gained here in advancing our knowledge of the numerous distinct diseases that are now grouped together and called insanity. With this object an opportunity is given to medical students to come out to the West House, both during the winter and summer sessions, for clinical instruction. It is only right and natural that

this Asylum should afford the experience in treating mental disorders, which every student in our great medical school will soon require to apply after beginning the practice of his profession, and which, if he has not then acquired, so much the worse it will be for himself and his patients.

It now only remains for me to perform the pleasant duty of commending the diligence and assiduity of the staff of officers and attendants, and of thanking them very sincerely for the cordial manner in which they have received me among them, and acted with me since my appointment. Drs Haigh, Newington, and Maclaren are most efficient and trustworthy physicians. The old and well-tried officers of the institution, the Rev. Mr M'Culloch, and Mr Leslie, it is needless for me to praise. Miss Shearer and Mrs M'Dougall thoroughly supervise their departments; and the head attendants and gardener, Messrs Gregory, Lindores, and Crombie, do their duties most satisfactorily.

To the Managers of the Institution I beg leave to express my best thanks for their having called me to the position of great responsibility which I now occupy, and for the support and confidence which they have uniformly placed in me since I entered on my duties here.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,
Physician-Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

*Recommended for use in all Asylums by the
Commissioners in Lunacy.*

TABLE I.
General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1873 ...	363	391	754
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1873...	7	13	20
	370	404	774
	M.	F.	T.
Admitted for the first time			
during the Year ...	87	111	198
Re-admitted during the Year	20	42	62
Total admitted ...	107	153	260
Total number under treatment ...	470	544	1014
Number of Patients discharged or removed	101	127	228
	M.	F.	T.
Of whom were Recovered	61	84	145
„ Relieved	22	30	52
„ Not Improved	18	13	31
Died ...	40	25	65
Total Discharged and Died during the Year ...	141	152	293
	M.	F.	T.
Absent on Probation, Jan. 1, 1874, ...	1	1	2
Number of Patients at the close of 1873 ...	335	404	739
Average daily number resident during 1873	347	400	747
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the six City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1873 ...	192	268	460
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1873 ...	37	33	70
Private Patients do. ...	106	103	209
	335	404	739

TABLE II.

*Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from
January 1, 1864 to December 31, 1873.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1864 ...	347	325	672
Admitted for the first time during the ten years	1068	1120	2188
Re-Admissions	202	317	519
Total Admissions	1270	1437	2707
Discharged Recovered	M. 470	F. 616	T. 1086
„ Relieved	170	200	370
„ Not Improved	231	243	474
„ Not Insane	1	1	2
Died	411	291	702
Total Discharged and Died during the ten years	1283	1351	2634
Remaining, December 31, 1873 ...	335	404	739
Average number resident during the ten years	346·4	363·6	710

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 Ten Years 1864—73.

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.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
Total	1270	1437	2707	470	616	1086	170	200	370	231	243	474	411	291	702	...	...	...	346.4	363.6	710	37	42.8	40.1	11.8	7.9	9.8	8.5	5.7	7.1

TABLE IV.

Shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since 1864, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December 1873.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1873.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1873.				
Years.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1864	66	68	43	47	224	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	54	101	20	16	36	8	13	21	26	23	49	8	9	17
1865	83	95	34	49	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	55	97	16	22	38	21	33	54	29	21	50	14	13	27
1866	116	115	39	60	330	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	49	69	118	27	15	42	26	42	68	41	26	67	12	23	35	
1867	104	95	25	51	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	43	69	112	10	10	20	20	22	42	35	24	59	21	21	42	
1868	105	96	28	50	279	5	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	49	66	115	11	18	29	16	12	28	35	33	68	22	17	39	
1869	106	108	34	39	287	2	2	4	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	59	62	121	11	11	22	17	13	30	29	29	58	24	32	56	
1870	84	106	37	38	265	5	8	13	1	5	6	1	0	1	5	6	43	57	100	12	22	34	20	19	39	27	21	48	19	25	44	
1871	89	100	35	45	269	9	5	14	3	4	7	3	1	4	2	4	43	42	85	19	19	38	14	12	26	26	28	54	22	44	66	
1872	102	93	28	29	252	13	21	34	5	8	13	5	4	9	11	5	46	45	91	10	15	25	14	11	25	29	15	44	31	36	67	
1873	74	106	33	47	260	24	43	67	8	9	17	7	7	14	10	10	24	43	67	8	10	18	7	7	14	10	10	20	58	83	141	
Total	934	982	336	455	2707	59	83	142	21	27	48	18	12	30	32	25	445	562	1007	144	158	302	163	184	347	287	230	517	231	303	534	

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-73.				Males.		Females.		TOTAL.	
Per Centage of Cases Recovered	..	..	..	35	39.1	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2
" Relieved	..	..	..	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
" Not Improved	..	..	..	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
" Died ..	..	..	..	22.6	16	19	19	19	19
" Remaining ..	..	..	..	18.1	21	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7

TABLE V.—*Causes of Death.*

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>							
Paraplegia...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cerebral Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Disease of Brain and Embolism of							
Pulmonary Artery	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>							
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Morbus Cordis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Fatty Heart	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>							
Acute Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Strangulated Hernia	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Disease of Kidneys	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
<i>General Diseases.</i>							
General Debility and Old Age	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Exhaustion from Mania	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Phlegmonous Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	...	40	25	65

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

				Recovered.			Not Recovered.			Died.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month	...	...	...	4	6	10	3	8	11	4	6	10
From 1 to 3 Months	...	...	...	14	24	38	8	7	15	3	2	5
„ 3 to 6 „	...	...	...	10	18	28	4	5	9	4	1	5
„ 6 to 9 „	...	...	...	3	12	15	5	2	7	2	1	3
„ 9 to 12 „	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	3	6	5	2	7
„ 1 to 2 Years	...	...	...	9	6	15	5	5	10	5	7	12
„ 2 to 3 „	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	5	10	3	1	4
„ 3 to 5 „	...	...	...	6	6	12	4	3	7	3	4	7
„ 5 to 7 „	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3
„ 7 to 9 „	...	...	...	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 9 to 11 „	...	...	...	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 11 to 13 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
„ 13 to 15 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 15 to 17 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ 19 to 21 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 27 to 29 „	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 41 to 43 „	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	...	...	...	61	84	145	40	43	83	40	25	65

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

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Removed not Recovered.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Week	11	13	24	6	9	15	6	6	12	3	2	5
" 1 Month	8	10	18	4	7	11	3	3	6	1	4	5
" 2 "	2	9	11	1	6	7	0	3	3	3	2	5
" 3 "	4	5	9	3	4	7	0	2	2	0	0	0
	(25)	(37)	(62)	(14)	(26)	(40)	(9)	(14)	(23)	(7)	(8)	(15)
SECOND CLASS: <i>First Attack—</i>												
Above 3 and under 6 months	5	5	10	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	3	4
" 6 "	6	8	14	2	0	2	2	2	4	3	0	3
Unknown ..	13	23	36	7	11	18	5	5	10	6	4	10
	(24)	(36)	(60)	(10)	(14)	(24)	(8)	(7)	(15)	(10)	(7)	(17)
THIRD CLASS: <i>Not First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Month	14	27	41	12	21	33	6	1	7	2	1	3
" 6 "	7	10	17	9	4	13	2	3	5	2	1	3
" 12 "	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unknown ..	11	18	29	5	5	10	2	3	5	1	1	2
	(37)	(55)	(92)	(26)	(30)	(56)	(10)	(7)	(17)	(7)	(3)	(10)
FOURTH CLASS: <i>First Attack or Not—</i>												
But over 12 Months...	21	25	46	11	14	25	13	15	28	16	7	23
TOTAL ..	107	153	260	61	84	145	40	43	83	40	25	65

TABLE VIII.

Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead.

	Admitted.			Discharged Recovered.			Removed.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 10 to 15	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 15 to 20	7	8	15	3	3	6	2	3	5	0	0	0
„ 20 to 30	31	42	73	20	23	43	10	8	18	3	2	5
„ 30 to 40	24	30	54	17	17	34	10	9	19	10	8	18
„ 40 to 50	19	33	52	8	17	25	10	9	19	9	4	13
„ 50 to 60	15	18	33	8	8	16	6	7	13	9	2	11
„ 60 to 70	4	15	19	3	12	15	2	5	7	6	6	12
„ 70 to 80	5	4	9	2	3	5	0	2	2	3	2	5
„ 80 to 90	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	107	153	260	61	84	145	40	43	83	40	25	65
Mean Age ...	38·8	40·8	40	38	42·2	40·4	39·2	42·7	41	49·7	48·2	49·1

TABLE IX.

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

Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ...	52	69	121	37	37	74	20	27	47	21	8	29
Married ...	50	56	106	21	27	48	19	10	29	17	6	23
Widowed ...	5	28	33	3	20	23	1	6	7	2	11	13
TOTAL ...	107	153	260	61	84	145	40	43	83	40	25	65

TABLE X.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
Physical.	{	Congenital	... ..	2	3	5
		Epilepsy	... ..	6	3	9
		Intemperance	... ..	21	13	34
		Childbirth	... ..	0	6	6
		Over Nursing	... ..	0	9	9
		Old Age and Nervous Debility	...	10	21	31	
		Softening of the Brain	... ..	5	1	6
		Weakness of General Health	... ..	0	1	1
		Change of Life	... ..	3	23	26
		Dissipated Habits	... ..	1	1	2
		Injuries to Head	... ..	3	1	4
		Sedentary Habits	... ..	1	0	1
		Narrow Escape from Drowning at a critical period	... ..	0	1	1
		Depression from Diarrhœa	... ..	0	1	1
		Bloody Flux	... ..	0	1	1
		Sunstroke	... ..	1	0	1
		Paralytic Attack	... ..	0	1	1
		Nervousness	... ..	1	2	3
		Over Work	... ..	3	2	5
Moral.	{	Disappointment	... ..	0	1	1
		Bad Temper	... ..	0	1	1
		Tailors' Strike	... ..	1	0	1
		Fright	... ..	2	2	4
		Being deceived	... ..	0	1	1
		Pecuniary affairs	... ..	1	0	1
		Too much thinking	... ..	0	1	1
		Domestic Affliction	... ..	2	10	12
		Solitariness	... ..	0	1	1
		Over Anxiety	... ..	2	1	3
Predis- posing.	{	Morbid Religious Excitement	... ..	2	2	4
		Previous Attacks	... ..	37	51	88
		Hereditary	... ..	17	24	41
Unknown				76	104	180

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE XI.

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

	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity (<i>from birth</i>)	2	3	5
Epileptic Insanity (<i>from fits</i>)	6	3	9
Insanity of Pubescence	0	2	2
Insanity of Masturbation	2	0	2
Hysterical Insanity	0	3	3
Amenorrhœal Insanity (<i>from uterine disorder</i>) ...	0	9	9
Post-Connubial Insanity (<i>after marriage</i>) ...	1	2	3
Puerperal Insanity (<i>from childbirth</i>)	0	6	6
Insanity of Lactation (<i>from nursing</i>)	0	9	9
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	2	2
Ovarian Insanity (<i>from uterine disorder</i>) ...	0	3	3
Climacteric Insanity (<i>from change of life</i>) ...	3	23	26
Hypochondriacal Insanity	1	0	1
Senile Insanity (<i>from old age</i>)	10	21	31
Phthisical Insanity (<i>from consumption</i>) ...	5	4	9
Traumatic Insanity (<i>from accidents</i>)	4	1	5
Syphilitic Insanity	0	1	1
Dipsomania (<i>drinking insanity</i>)	5	3	8
Insanity of Alcoholism (<i>from intemperance</i>) ...	10	6	16
Anœmic Insanity (<i>general weakness</i>)	1	0	1
General Paralytic Insanity	12	8	20
Hereditary Insanity of Adolescence	8	3	11
Idiopathic Insanity (<i>from</i> <i>purely mental causes, or</i> <i>from no known cause in</i> <i>eases with a strong family</i> <i>history of insanity</i>)	7 10	9 13	16 23
Sthenic (<i>vigorous</i>)			
Asthenic (<i>weak</i>)			
Insanity from Brain Disease	5	1	6
Unknown	15	18	33
TOTAL	107	153	260

TABLE XII.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	12	20	32
Mania	35	72	107
Epileptic Mania	6	3	9
Melancholia	18	34	52
Dementia	9	5	14
General Paralysis	12	8	20
Monomania	8	4	12
Congenital Imbecility	2	3	5
Moral Insanity	0	1	1
Dipsomania	5	3	8
TOTAL	107	153	260

TABLE XIII.

Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...			50	70	120
„ Second Attack	...	...			13	24	37
„ Third Attack	...	...			3	5	8
Had several Attacks	...	...			17	26	43
Congenital	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Unknown	...	...	...	...	22	25	47
TOTAL	...	...			107	153	260

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
In Good Health and Condition	...				81	92	173
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	...	...	...	...	21	51	72
In Bad Health and Exhausted Condition	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
TOTAL	...	...			107	153	260

TABLE XV.

Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Tailors and Drapers	...	...	8	Housewives	...	...	50
Blacksmiths	...	...	4	Farmers' Daughters	...	...	7
Lithographer	...	...	1	Authoresses	...	...	2
Printers	...	...	4	Gentlewomen	...	...	11
Soldiers	...	...	2	Governesses	...	...	2
Shipbuilder	...	...	1	Domestic Servants	...	...	26
Vulcanite Worker	...	...	1	Washerwomen	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	2	Sewers	...	...	8
Coachbuilder	...	...	1	Out-workers	...	...	7
Joiners	...	...	3	Inkeeper	...	...	1
Labourers	...	...	14	Upholstress	...	...	1
Hawker of Cloth	...	...	1	Prostitute	...	...	1
Miners	...	...	2	Widows	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	6	Lodging-house Keeper	...	...	1
Mattress Maker	...	...	1	Spinsters	...	...	3
Saddler	...	...	1	Mill Workers	...	...	3
Gardeners	...	...	2	Unknown	...	...	24
Writers	...	...	2				
Farmers	...	...	3				
Performer of Feats of Strength	...	...	1				
Butler	...	...	1				
Merchants	...	...	5				
Medical Student	...	...	1				
Bookbinder	...	...	1				
Dairymen	...	...	2				
Doctors of Medicine	...	...	2				
Railway Ticket Printer	...	...	1				
Shoemakers	...	...	3				
Gentlemen	...	...	4				
Hatter	...	...	1				
Bakers	...	...	2				
Drapers' Assistant	...	...	1				
Newspaper Reporter	...	...	1				
Surgeons and Druggists	...	...	2				
Post Office Boy	...	...	1				
Manufacturer	...	...	1				
Gunsmith	...	...	1				
Teacher	...	...	1				
Shepherds	...	...	2				
Picture Frame Maker	...	...	1				
Fishing-rod Maker	...	...	1				
Bookseller and Stationer	...	...	1				
Sawyer	...	...	1				
Clergyman	...	...	1				
No occupation	...	...	2				
Unknown	...	...	7				
TOTAL	...	...	107	TOTAL	...	...	153

TABLE XVI.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
"Protestants"	...	...	...	44	85	129
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	10	16	26
Established Church	...	...	...	8	6	14
Free Church	...	...	...	8	6	14
United Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	2	7	9
"Episcopalians"	...	...	...	3	4	7
"Presbyterians"	...	...	...	1	4	5
Church of England	...	...	...	1	3	4
English Presbyterians	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congregational	...	...	...	1	0	1
Presbyterian or Methodist	...	...	...	0	1	1
Evangelical Union	...	...	...	1	0	1
Baptist	...	...	...	1	0	1
Reformed Presbyterian	...	...	...	0	1	1
"Brethren"	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unitarian	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	26	17	43
TOTAL	...	...	...	107	153	260

TABLE XVII.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	13	14	27	3	6	9	2	1	3
February	...	4	10	14	7	8	15	2	2	4
March	...	8	9	17	7	12	19	5	0	5
April	...	5	7	12	15	14	29	5	2	7
May	...	12	13	25	11	2	13	5	5	10
June	...	6	11	17	3	4	7	6	2	8
July	...	10	13	23	10	11	21	1	1	2
August	...	6	19	25	6	6	12	4	0	4
September	...	11	11	22	4	20	24	2	4	6
October	...	12	17	29	2	6	8	3	1	4
November	...	12	18	30	11	21	32	1	3	4
December	...	8	11	19	22	17	39	4	4	8
TOTAL	...	107	153	260	101	127	228	40	25	65

TABLE XVIII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	9	23	32
Have meditated Suicide	14	18	32
Total Suicidal	23	41	64
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	3	8	11
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1
Melancholia	4	13	17
Dipsomania	1	0	1
Insanity of Puberty	0	1	1
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
Total	9	23	32
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Acute Mania	0	2	2
Mania	8	8	16
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
Melancholia	3	6	9
Alcoholismus	1	1	2
Monomania	1	0	1
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1
Total	14	18	32
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Precipitation	3	6	9
Refusing Food	2	6	8
Knocking Head against Wall	1	0	1
Cutting Throat	1	2	3
Poison	1	1	2
Drowning	0	1	1
Wounding with Knife	0	2	2
By Fire	0	1	1
Throwing herself in front of a Railway Train	0	1	1
Strangulation	0	1	1
Hanging	0	1	1
Wounding with the Teeth	0	1	1
Not given	1	0	1

TABLE XIX.

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

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Acute Mania ...	11	10	21	3	2	5	1	1	2
Mania ...	33	49	82	12	11	23	8	7	15
Puerperal Mania ...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dipsomania...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mania a Potu ...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Mania (Post Nuptial)	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia ...	11	14	25	2	4	6	2	2	4
General Paralysis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Dementia ...	3	3	6	3	9	12	0	1	1
Epileptic Insanity ...	2	3	5	2	0	2	1	0	1
Congenital Insanity	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31

TABLE XX.

Form of Insanity in those Deceased.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Acute Mania ...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Mania ...	...	...	...	10	11	21
Melancholia ...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Dementia ...	...	...	...	16	5	21
General Paralysis ...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Congenital Imbecility	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	40	25	65

TABLE XXI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes that have Rights of Presentation to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, that were not in that Asylum on the 1st January 1874.

PARISHES, &c.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh	87
St Cuthberts' and Canongate	11
South Leith	21
North Leith	1
Duddingston	3
County of Orkney*	27
TOTAL	150

* The Numbers for Orkney are for 1st January 1873.

ABSTRACT

OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account closed 31st December, 1872,	£315 18 0
II. Arrears of Board given up in last Account,	128 5 5
III. Patients' Boards per Board Books—	

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March, 1873, £3174 8 7	£3164 2 5	
Do. ending 30th June, 1873, 3124 5 6	3132 17 4	
Do. ending 30th Sept., 1873, 3097 13 11	3326 5 4	
Do. ending 31st Dec., 1873, 3256 8 10	3435 3 6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£12,652 16 10	£13,058 8 7
		12,652 16 10
		<hr/>
		£25,711 5 5

Add—May 13, 1873, Received from St. Cuthbert's Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board, £18 19 2

May 15, 1873, Received from City Parish, do. do., 22 19 7

£41 18 9

Deduct—Repaid for Patients for last year, 15 14 10

26 3 11

25,737 9 4

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March, 1873, £369 8 8	£261 13 7	
Do. do. 30th June, 1873, 300 9 9	267 2 4	
Do. do. 30th Sept., 1873, 258 0 10	206 13 2	
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1873, 351 5 9	209 10 3	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1279 5 0	£944 19 4
		1279 5 0
		<hr/>
		2224 4 4

Carry forward, £28,405 17 1

		Brought forward,	£28,405	17	1
V. Price of Crops, Pigs, and Sundries, disposed of—					
1.	Price received for Pigs sold,	£448	2	0	
	Less paid for Pigs bought,	17	1	11	
		£431	0	1	
2.	Price received for Wheat and Oats,	53	1	3	
3.	Do. for Sundries,	40	15	0	
					524 16 4
VI. Price received for Ground sold—					
	July 8, 1873, Received from Alex. Walker, Esq., price of Ground near Tipperlin House,				108 10 7
VII. Sums borrowed to replace Loans repaid, &c.—					
	May 15, 1873, Received from Misses Yule on Assignment, by Mrs Paton in their favour of Bond and Disposition in Security by Asylum for	£500	0	0	
	May 15, 1873, Received from Misses Yule on Assignment by Miss H. A. Dewar, in their favour of Bond and Disposition to the extent of	500	0	0	
	December 31, 1873, Received from Charity Committee of Royal Edinburgh Asylum	800	0	0	
					1800 0 0
Amount of the Charge			£30,839	4	0

DISCHARGE.

			East House.			West House.			TOTALS.		
APPENDIX I.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions,		2716	1	5	9505	12	8	12,221	14	1
II.	Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.,		95	14	7	1786	9	10	1882	4	5
III.	Do. Fuel,		340	1	0	1339	6	1	1679	7	1
IV.	Do. Lighting,		114	7	5	400	14	3	515	1	8
V.	Do. Water and Washing Materials,		41	11	1	598	7	6	639	18	7
VI.	Do. Medical and Surgical Expenses,		24	7	10½	75	0	1½	99	8	0
VII.	Do. Books and Stationery,		42	1	0	122	6	6	164	7	6
VIII.	Do. Tobacco and Snuff,		10	0	8	242	3	9	252	4	5
IX.	Do. Sundry Furnishings and Repairs,		369	11	5½	1897	14	11	2267	6	4½
X.	Do. Garden and Grounds,	.....				329	16	11	329	16	11
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens,		50	15	4	147	2	7	197	17	11
XII.	Interest on Loans paid,	.....				987	7	6	987	7	6
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend,		126	3	1	365	15	0	491	18	1
XIV.	Insurance Premiums,		7	13	11	22	12	4	30	6	3
XV.	Salaries and Wages,		1372	14	7	3642	17	8	5015	12	3
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments,		60	15	4	176	13	5	237	8	9
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Patients charged against them,		1305	12	6	483	4	3½	1788	16	9½
Amount of Ordinary Disbursements,			6677	11	3	22,123	5	4	28,800	16	7
XVIII.	Statutory Debt paid off or transferred,								1200	0	0
XIX.	Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December, 1873,								125	15	1
XX.	Sum paid by Treasurer on a draft forged by John Murray Fisher, Storekeeper, charged against Institution, per minute of 19th February, 1874,								300	0	0
	Balance of this Account at ditto,								412	12	4
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge,									£30,839	4	0

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1873.

I. PROVISIONS—

Loaves,	77,505 4-lb.	£2,382 0 7
Rolls,	26,832	56 1 4
Biscuits,	1,220 doz.	21 18 1
Short Bread . . . . .	.....	20 5 10
Butcher Meat,	9,318 stones	3,624 10 0
Extract of Meat,	350 lbs.	131 5 0
Preserved Meat,	2,296 "	61 11 3
Fish,	15,600 "	158 8 9
Poultry, &c., . . . . .	.....	155 15 8
Milk,	22,310 gals.	730 15 2
Fresh Butter,	996½ lbs.	74 14 3
Tea,	4,587 "	480 5 3
Coffee and Chicory,	3,097 "	159 4 9
Raw Sugar,	184 cwt.	341 15 8
Loaf Sugar,	34 "	74 18 7
Salt Butter,	94½ "	630 2 6
Rice,	81 "	81 14 10
Cheese,	135½ "	234 2 6
Currants,	741 lbs.	10 11 4
Arrowroot,	9 cwt.	36 12 10
Sago,	448 lbs.	5 4 5
Pepper,	238 "	7 13 5
Herrings,	22 brls.	32 14 0
Ham and Bacon,	2,725 lbs.	126 3 11
Mustard,	450 "	25 6 8
Ketchup, . . . . .	.....	13 5 8
Oatmeal,	209 bags	396 19 0
Flour,	33 "	67 6 0
Barley,	120 cwt.	80 18 8
Pease,	42½ "	45 11 3
Eggs,	4,176½ doz.	239 17 2
Salt,	210 cwt.	26 12 6
Potatoes,	405 bolls	540 15 0
Carrots,	1 bag	0 7 6
Onions,	21-bags	9 9 6
Fruit, . . . . .	.....	10 0 0
Beer,	18,118 gals.	361 4 11
Porter,	45 brls.	118 19 0
Ale,	40 brls.	109 13 0
Wine,	2¾ casks	169 10 0
Whisky,	291 gals.	224 8 1
Brandy,	24 "	30 0 0
Gin,	36 "	25 4 0
Rum,	6 "	4 2 6
Vinegar,	75 "	7 10 0
Sundries (being mostly petty disbursements by House Super- intendent and Matron), . . . . .	.....	75 4 7

Carry forward, £12,221 14 1

				Brought forward,	£12,221 14 1
II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.—					
Wincey,	.	.	1,287 yards	£83 17 8	
Flannel,	.	.	17 pieces	56 15 6	
Cotton,	.	.	6,487 yards	179 17 2	
Muslin,	.	.	158 pieces	4 10 4	
Shawls,	.	.	205	25 10 9	
Stays,	.	.	10 doz.	14 15 0	
Shirting,	.	.	480 yards	14 5 3	
Corduroy,	.	.	384 „	37 7 9	
Tweeds,	.	.	538 „	82 4 4	
Blue Army Cloth,	.	.	244 „	69 2 8	
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,	.	.	493 pairs	103 13 11	
Leather for Shoes, &c.,	.	.	1,384 lbs.	180 14 2	
Worsted,	.	.	.....	69 15 0	
Men's Socks,	.	.	56 doz.	33 12 0	
Lace and Ribbon,	.	.	347 yards	7 2 7	
Two Suits for Gatekeeper,	.	.	.....	9 11 0	
Carpet Covers,	.	.	72	34 4 0	
Plaiding,	.	.	2,145 yards	151 1 6	
Blankets,	.	.	209 pairs	140 10 0	
Sheeting,	.	.	2,751 yards	175 9 7	
Quilts,	.	.	62	21 15 9	
Water Beds, &c.,	.	.	.....	18 18 7	
Sea-Grass for Beds,	.	.	11 bales	11 10 0	
Straw for do.	.	.	5,672 stones	156 19 6	
Toilets and Tray Cloths, &c.,	.	.	23 doz.	12 9 0	
Book Blinds,	.	.	124 yards	3 7 2	
Table Damask,	.	.	424 „	49 15 8	
Curtains,	.	.	12 set	8 19 0	
Packsheet	.	.	452 yards	15 10 9	
Thread, Buttons, Needles,	.	.			
Trimmings, and Sundries,	.	.	.....	108 18 10	
					1,882 4 5
III. FUEL—					
Coal,	.	.	2,068 tons	.....	1,679 7 1
IV. LIGHTING—					
Gas,	.	.	1,908,800 feet	£504 5 8	
Candles,	.	.	423 lbs.	10 16 0	
					515 1 8
V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS—					
Water,	.	.	10,496,000 gals.	£148 13 0	
Soap,	.	.	23,889 lbs.	446 1 11	
Soda,	.	.	15,640 „	25 8 11	
Starch,	.	.	1,052 „	19 14 9	
					639 18 7
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES—					
Drugs,	.	.	.	£77 4 3	
Surgical Instruments,	.	.	.	15 17 9	
Medical Fees,	.	.	.	6 6 0	
					99 8 0
				Carry forward,	£17,037 13 10

			Brought forward,	£17,037 13 10
VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY—				
Books,	.	.	£14 16 10	
Stationery,	.	.	85 1 2	
Bookbinding,	.	.	15 6 3	
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements,	.	.	49 3 3	
				164 7 6
VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF, .				252 4 5
IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS—				
Ironmongery,	.	.	£86 3 0	
Furniture (chairs, tables, &c.),	.	.	190 11 0	
Crockery,	.	.	171 10 6	
Carpets, Matting, &c.,	.	.	310 6 5	
Brushes and Door-mats,	.	.	60 4 0	
Cutlery, Combs, &c.,	.	.	43 13 0	
Clocks,	.	.	9 5 0	
Bells and Bell-wire,	.	.	6 1 4	
Glass,	.	.	33 14 7	
Oils and Varnish,	.	.	131 5 10	
Corks,	.	.	48 15 0	
Baskets,	.	.	13 12 4	
Tubs,	.	.	2 2 0	
Metal Castings,	.	.	10 12 5	
Wood for Repairs, &c.,	.	.	95 11 10	
Painter Work,	.	.	326 7 10	
Joiner do.,	.	.	18 8 7	
Mason do.,	.	.	45 13 0	
Plumber do.,	.	.	98 4 6	
Plaster do.,	.	.	23 0 0	
Blacksmith do.,	.	.	30 11 5	
Pavior do.,	.	.	9 6 0	
Boilermaker, for Repairs and for New Boilers,	.	.	71 11 1	
Tinplate, Wire, &c.,	.	.	28 2 5	
Lime,	.	.	2 2 11	
Rope and Twine,	.	.	19 1 10	
Tiles and Bricks,	.	.	23 1 3	
Erecting Conservatory,	.	.	168 14 0	
Architect's Fee for Plans of Store, rebuilt,	.	.	19 15 0	
Sundries disbursed by House Superintendent,	.	.	169 18 3½	
				2,267 6 4½
X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS—				
Bran for Horses,	.	.	£4 12 6	
Seed-potatoes,	.	.	35 19 0	
Plants, Seeds, &c.,	.	.	172 7 1	
Manure,	.	.	19 3 4	
Potatoes for Pigs,	.	.	86 17 0	
Repairs to Garden Implements, &c.,	.	.	10 18 0	
				329 16 11
XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS—				
County-rates,	.	.	£20 1 7	
Property-tax,	.	.	42 4 6	
Land-tax,	.	.	0 4 4	
Carry forward,			£62 10 5	£20,051 9 0½
A 2				

	Brought forward,	£62 10 5	£20,051 9 0½
Water-rate for Tipperlinn House,	.	3 3 9	
Police and Prison-rates,	.	33 7 3	
Poor-rates,	.	62 1 4	
School-rate,	.	9 15 2	
Road Assessment,	.	16 0 0	
Assessed Taxes, &c.,	.	11 0 0	
		<hr/>	197 17 11
XII. INTEREST ON DEBT,	.	.	987 7 6
XIII. FEU-DUTIES AND STIPEND—			
Feu-duties,	.	£477 11 1	
Stipend,	.	14 7 0	
		<hr/>	491 18 1
XIV. INSURANCE,	.	.	30 6 3
XV. SALARIES AND WAGES—			
Physician Superintendent,	.	£663 4 4	
Three Assistant Physicians,	.	266 1 0	
Chaplain,	.	125 0 0	
House Superintendent,	.	200 0 0	
Gardener,	.	90 0 0	
Storekeeper,	.	40 0 0	
Treasurer and Clerk,	.	500 0 0	
Auditor,	.	50 0 0	
Honorarium to Visiting Committee,	.	110 0 0	
Matron of East House,	.	70 0 0	
Do. of West House,	.	60 0 0	
Attendants' Wages,	.	2,841 6 11	
		<hr/>	5,015 12 3
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS—			
Advertising,	.	£14 18 1	
Cab Hires,	.	30 16 0	
Printing,	.	1 0 11	
Freight of Tea,	.	6 4 3	
Law Expenses,	.	5 6 5	
Travelling Expenses of Visiting Committee to District Asylums,	.	24 13 1	
Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank-exchanges, &c.,	.	66 10 1½	
Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.,	.	39 8 2½	
Treasurer's Business Account,	.	26 10 5	
Sundries,	.	22 1 3	
		<hr/>	237 8 9
XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom same are charged,	.		1,788 16 9½
			<hr/>
			<u>£28,800 16 7</u>

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1873.

INCOME—		
I. Boards,	£25,737	9 4
II. Extra Accounts due by Patients,	2,224	4 4
III. Produce and Sundries sold,	524	16 4
		<hr/>
EXPENDITURE—		£28,486 10 0
I. Amount of Ordinary Disbursements, as stated in Discharge of preceding Account,	28,800	16 7
		<hr/>
Excess of Expenditure over Income,	£314	6 7
		<hr/>

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

EAST AND WEST HOUSES RESPECTIVELY.

Year to 31st December 1873.

I. EAST HOUSE.

INCOME—		
I. Boards,	£6661	5 4
II. Extra Accounts,	1624	12 4
		<hr/>
EXPENDITURE—		£8285 17 8
Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in Discharge,		£6677 11 3
Add value of Vegetables, &c., furnished from Garden,	606	13 11
Do. value of Work performed by Mechanics assisted by Patients,	182	9 10
		<hr/>
		7466 15 0
		<hr/>
Surplus Income of East House,		£819 2 8

Note.—The average number of Patients in the East House during the year, shews a decrease of three as compared with preceding year, while the sum received for Boards shews an increase of £232, 8s. 4d.

II. WEST HOUSE.

INCOME—		
I. Boards,	£19,076	4 0
II. Extra Accounts,	599	12 0
III. Produce sold,	524	16 4
IV. Vegetables supplied to East House,	606	13 11
V. Work performed at East House,	182	9 10
		<hr/>
EXPENDITURE—		£20,989 16 1
Amount thereof chargeable against West House, as stated in Discharge,		22,123 5 4
Balance against West House,		<hr/>
		1133 9 3
		<hr/>
Excess of Expenditure over Income, as before,		£314 6 7
		<hr/>

Note.—The average number of patients in the West House shews an increase of one as compared with preceding year, while the sum received for Boards shew an increase of £940, 1s. 1d.

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per head per annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 66 represents the Daily Average of the East House, and 683 the Daily Average of the West House.

	East House.	West House.
I. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions),	£41 3 1	£13 19 0
II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	1 9 0	2 12 3
III. Fuel,	5 3 1	1 19 2
IV. Lighting,	1 14 8	0 11 8
V. Water and Washing Materials,	0 12 8	0 17 6
VI. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus,	0 7 4	0 2 2
VII. Books, Stationery, &c.,	0 12 8	0 3 7
VIII. Tobacco, Snuff, &c.,	0 3 0	0 7 1
IX. Furnishings and Repairs,	5 12 0	2 15 5
X. Garden and Grounds, . . . . .	.....	0 9 8
XI. Public Burdens and Stipend,	0 15 4	0 4 5
XII. Insurance,	0 2 4	0 0 8
XIII. Salaries and Wages,	20 15 11	5 6 8
XIV. Estimated value of Fruit and Vegetables and Labour supplied by West to East House,	11 19 1	.....
XV. Miscellaneous Payments,	0 18 5	0 5 2
	<u>£91 8 7</u>	<u>£29 14 5</u>
Deduct value of Produce sold, and Supplies furnished to East House, . . . . .	.....	1 3 1
Total Cost of Maintenance of each Patient during the Year, exclusive of House Rent, Interest of Debt, Feu-Duty, and Instalment to Sinking Fund,	<u>£91 8 7</u>	<u>£28 11 4</u>

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the year ending 31st December, 1872, was 878.

Do., ending 31st December, 1873, was 878.

The average cost of Provisions per head during the year ending 31st December, 1872,
was £12 12 8
Do. do. ending 31st December, 1873, was 13 17 2
Increase, £1 4 6

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1873 with the previous Year.

1872.	INCOME.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24,565 3 11	I. Boards,	25,737 9 4	1172 5 5	.....
2217 18 0	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients,	2224 4 4	6 6 4	.....
	III. Produce and Sundries Sold—			
311 2 3	1. Price received for Pigs,	431 0 1	119 17 10	.....
88 15 0	2. Do. for Wheat and Oats,	53 1 3	.....	35 13 9
86 13 2½	3. Do. for Sundries,	40 15 0	.....	45 18 2½
<u>27,269 12 4½</u>	Total Income for 1873, .	28,486 10 0	1298 9 7	<u>81 11 11½</u>
	Do. for 1872, .	27,269 12 4½	81 11 11½	
	Increase for 1873, . . .	<u>1216 17 7½</u>	<u>1216 17 7½</u>	

1872.	EXPENDITURE.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2241 16 2	I. Provisions—	2480 5 10	238 9 8	.....
3505 10 8	1. Baker,	3817 6 3	311 15 7	.....
349 6 9	2. Butcher Meat, . . .	314 4 5	.....	35 2 4
786 2 6	3. Fish and Poultry,			
1625 19 0	4. Milk and Fresh Butter,	808 1 4	21 18 10	.....
338 12 0	5. Groceries,	1779 1 0	153 2 0	.....
867 10 10	6. Tea and Tea Duty,	480 5 3	141 13 3	.....
431 12 6	7. Meal, Flour, Bar- ley, Peas, etc., . . .	886 6 1	18 15 3	.....
502 17 2	8. Potatoes, Carrots, etc.,	550 12 0	118 19 6	.....
460 6 3	9. Beer, Porter, and Ale,	589 16 11	86 19 9	.....
	10. Wines and Spirits,	461 13 9	1 7 6	.....
56 8 2½	11. Sundries paid by House Superin- tendent and Ma- tron,	54 1 3	.....	2 6 11½
1995 15 0	II. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, etc.,	1882 4 5	.....	113 10 7
968 12 9	III. Fuel,	1679 7 1	710 14 4	.....
<u>14,130 9 9½</u>	Carry forward, . . .	<u>15,783 5 7</u>	<u>1803 15 8</u>	<u>150 19 10½</u>

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

1872.			EXPENDITURE—Continued.	1873.			Increase.			Decrease.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
14,130	9	9½	Brought forward, .	15,783	5	7	1803	15	8	150	19	10½
421	18	11	IV. Lighting, . . .	515	1	8	93	2	9	.....	
592	7	9	V. Water and Washing									
			Materials, . . .	639	18	7	47	10	10	.....	
105	3	1	VI. Medical and Surgi-									
			cal Expenses, . . .	99	8	0	.....			5	15	1
189	4	7	VII. Books and Sta-									
288	0	3	tionery, . . .	164	7	6	.....			24	17	1
			VIII. Tobacco and Snuff,	252	4	5	.....			35	15	10
			IX. Sundry Furnishings									
1923	4	4½	and Repairs, . . .	2267	6	4½	344	2	0	.....	
296	3	0	X. Garden and Grounds,	329	16	11	33	13	11	.....	
			XI. Public and Parochial									
171	2	5	Burdens, . . .	197	17	11	26	15	6	.....	
			XII. Interest on Loans									
918	5	9	Paid, . . .	987	7	6	69	1	9	.....	
			XIII. Feu-Duties and									
623	18	7	Stipend, . . .	491	18	1	.....			132	0	6
33	12	8	XIV. Insurance Premiums,	30	6	3	.....			3	6	5
			XV. Salaries and Wages—									
			1. <i>Salaries</i> —									
			Physician Super-									
800	0	0	intendent, . . .	663	4	4	.....			136	15	8
			Three Assistant									
210	0	0	Physicians, . . .	266	1	0	56	1	0	.....	
110	0	0	Chaplain, . . .	125	0	0	15	0	0	.....	
			House Superin-									
150	0	0	tendent, . . .	200	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
80	0	0	Gardener, . . .	90	0	0	10	0	0	.....	
70	0	0	Storekeeper, . . .	40	0	0	.....			30	0	0
			Treasurer and									
440	0	0	Clerk, . . .	500	0	0	60	0	0	.....	
40	0	0	Auditor, . . .	50	0	0	10	0	0	.....	
			Honorarium to									
110	0	0	Visiting Com-	110	0	0	.....			.....
			mittee, . . .									
70	0	0	Matron of East	70	0	0	.....			.....
			House, . . .									
60	0	0	Matron of West	60	0	0	.....			.....
			House, . . .									
2635	19	0½	2. <i>Wages</i> , . . .	2841	6	11	205	7	10½	.....	
			No. of Servants No. of Servants									
			during 1872, 118. during 1873, 120.									
			XVI. Miscellaneous Pay-									
169	3	6	ments, . . .	237	8	9	68	5	3	.....	
			XVII. Accounts paid on									
			behalf of Patients,									
1755	2	9½	and charged against	1788	16	9½	33	14	0	.....	
			them, . . .									
26,393	16	6	Total Expenditure for 1873,	28,800	16	7	2926	10	6½	519	10	5½
			Do. for 1872,	26,393	16	6	519	10	5½			
			Increase for 1873, .	2407	0	1	2407	0	1			

CONTRAST of PROVISIONS, &c., supplied to EAST and WEST HOUSES from Store
for the Year 1873 with the previous Year.

1872.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
110,997 lbs.	Butcher Meat, . . .	110,803 lbs.	.....	194 lbs.
646 lbs.	Salt Beef, . . .	768 lbs.	122 lbs.	.....
15,964 lbs.	Oxheads, . . .	16,380 lbs.	416 lbs.	.....
2,404 lbs.	Ham, . . .	2,441 lbs.	37 lbs.	.....
1,184 doz.	Biscuits, . . .	1,220 doz.	36 doz.	.....
76,099	4 lb. Loaves, . . .	77,505	1406	.....
26,832	Rolls, . . .	26,832	.....	.....
50,041 lbs.	Oatmeal, . . .	47,540 lbs.	.....	2501 lbs.
8,947 lbs.	Flour, . . .	8,101 lbs.	.....	846 lbs.
15,429 lbs.	Barley, . . .	15,747 lbs.	318 lbs.	.....
9,243 lbs.	Peas, . . .	9,324 lbs.	81 lbs.	.....
7,885 lbs.	Whole Rice, . . .	9,161 lbs.	1276 lbs.	.....
3,684 lbs.	Tea, . . .	3,737 lbs.	53 lbs.	.....
2,809 lbs.	Coffee, . . .	3,109 lbs.	300 lbs.	.....
21,641 lbs.	Raw Sugar, . . .	20,419 lbs.	.....	1222 lbs.
2,603 lbs.	Loaf Sugar, . . .	3,825 lbs.	1222 lbs.	.....
1,030 lbs.	Fresh Butter, . . .	996 lbs.	.....	34 lbs.
11,610 lbs.	Salt Butter, . . .	10,930 lbs.	.....	680 lbs.
11,650 gals.	Sweet Milk, . . .	11,521 gals.	.....	129 gals.
10,734 gals.	Skimmed Milk, . . .	10,643 gals.	.....	91 gals.
12,924 lbs.	Cheese, . . .	13,906 lbs.	982 lbs.	.....
4,656 doz.	Eggs, . . .	4,053 doz.	.....	603 doz.
16,016 lbs.	Common Salt, . . .	17,808 lbs.	1792 lbs.	.....
764 lbs.	Currants, . . .	597 lbs.	.....	167 lbs.
989 lbs.	Starch, . . .	1,052 lbs.	63 lbs.	.....
15,052 lbs.	Soda, . . .	15,640 lbs.	588 lbs.	.....
23,356 lbs.	Soap, . . .	23,889 lbs.	433 lbs.	.....
17,443 gals.	Beer, . . .	15,899 gals.	.....	1544 gals.
503 bolls.	Potatoes, . . .	496 bolls.	.....	7 bolls.

STATEMENT OF WORK
 DONE AT
THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
During the Year ending 31st December 1873.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making 184 jackets, at 3s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	L.32	4	0
" 158 vests, at 1s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	11	17	0
" 207 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	15	10	6
" 252 flannels, at 1s.,	.	.	.	.	12	12	0
" 362 pairs drawers, at 1s.,	.	.	.	.	18	2	0
" 125 bonnets, at 5d.,	.	.	.	.	2	12	1
" 154 stocks, at 5d.,	.	.	.	.	3	4	2
" 9 tweed suits, at 16s.,	.	.	.	.	7	4	0
" 1 great coat, at 8s.,	.	.	.	.	0	8	0
Bed sheets, quilts, canvass dresses, bags, &c.,	.	.	.	.	12	6	4
Repairs,	.	.	.	.	84	9	4
New work and repairs for private individuals,	.	.	.	.	0	16	6
							<hr/> L.201 5 11

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 142 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	L.39	1	0
" 182 " women's shoes, at 3s.,	.	.	.	.	27	6	0
" 125 " canvass shoes, at 3s.,	.	.	.	.	18	15	0
" 7 " locked boots, at 3s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	1	4	6
" 48 " braces, at 4d.,	.	.	.	.	0	16	0
" 10 " gloves, at 1s. 6d.,	.	.	.	.	0	15	0
" 40 key belts, at 3d.,	.	.	.	.	0	10	0
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes,	.	.	.	.	59	8	6
Do. for private individuals,	.	.	.	.	0	15	6
							<hr/> 148 11 6

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,	.	.	.	.	L.113	19	6
Do. Do. for Eastern Department,	.	.	.	.	17	8	8
Do. Do. for workshops and garden,	.	.	.	.	24	18	9
Do. Do. for miscellaneous buildings,	.	.	.	.	12	4	9
							<hr/> 168 11 8

IV. PAINTERS.

Painting and papering in Western Department,	.	.	.	.	L.96	4	1
Do. Do. in Eastern do.,	.	.	.	.	9	12	0
Do. Do. in miscellaneous buildings,	.	.	.	.	14	14	6
							<hr/> 120 10 7

Carry forward, L.638 19 8

Brought forward, L.638 19 8

V. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and seaweed mattresses and feather pillows, straw palliasses, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c.; also altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto for Western Department,				L.49 13 4	
Do.	Do.	for Eastern Department,		18 16 8	
Do.	Do.	for Myreside and Cottage,		0 19 7	
				<hr/>	69 9 7

VI. PRINTERS.

Receipt book for wages, contracts for provisions, butcher meat, milk, &c., inventories, attendants' pass cards, night attendants' returns, laundry lists, daily record, cards and bills for concerts, warrants, annual report, &c.,					66 19 0
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VII. MASONS.

Building, cutting, slapping, altering, and repairing sundry places; also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement in Western Department,				L.40 10 0	
Do.	Do.	in Eastern Department,		12 9 0	
Do.	Do.	in miscellaneous buildings,		25 0 0	
				<hr/>	77 19 0

VIII. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,				L.51 18 8	
Do.	Do.	for Eastern Department,		21 19 9	
Do.	Do.	for garden and miscellaneous buildings,		9 4 7	
Tin goods made for store,				12 12 1	
				<hr/>	95 15 1

IX. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up tables, dining and drawing-room chairs, wardrobes, presses with shelving, &c., boxes, wash-hand stands, mantelpieces, glass doors, pailings, shelving, laying new flooring, linings, fitting up theatre, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, &c., in Western Department,				L.107 13 4	
Do.	Do.	for workshops and garden implements,		10 10 5	
Do.	Do.	for Eastern Department,		33 3 2	
Do.	Do.	for miscellaneous buildings,		18 18 6	
Amount for coffins,				3 10 0	
				<hr/>	173 15 5

X. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department,				L.40 3 0	
Do.	Do.	in Eastern Department,		3 16 4	
Do.	Do.	in miscellaneous buildings,		34 6 10	
				<hr/>	78 6 2
					<hr/>
					L.1201 3 11

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
214 Gingham and wincey dresses . . at 1s 8d	17	16	8	Brought forward,	74	3	5
34 Stuff dresses . . . 3s 0d	5	2	0	198 Hand towels . . at 0s 0½d	0	8	3
37 Linen check dresses 1s 6d	2	15	6	248 Check aprons . . . 0s 0½d	0	10	4
14 Muslin dresses . . . 2s 0d	1	8	0	141 Dowlas do. . . . 0s 3d	1	15	3
387 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 5d	8	1	3	160 Coloured handkerchiefs . . . 0s 0½d	0	6	8
168 Flannel do. . . . 0s 3d	2	2	0	50 Flannel bodices . . . 0s 4d	0	16	8
46 Men's flannel jackets 0s 6d	1	3	0	254 Pairs blankets . . . 0s 3d	3	3	6
36 Men's flannel drawers 0s 6d	0	18	0	121 Bed covers 0s 2d	1	0	2
230 Bed gowns 0s 4d	3	16	8	80 Table cloths 0s 1d	0	6	8
14 Long bed gowns . . . 0s 6d	0	7	0	38 Window screens . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	7
180 Caps 0s 3½d	2	12	6	188 Pairs stockings . . . 0s 4½d	3	10	6
48 Dress caps 0s 4d	0	16	0	380 Do. refooted . . . 0s 3d	4	15	0
72 Bonnets trimmed . . . 0s 3d	0	18	0	6 Sofa covers 1s 0d	0	6	0
162 Coloured petticoats 0s 3d	2	0	6	14 Window curtains . . . 1s 6d	1	1	0
289 Plaiding do. . . . 0s 3d	3	12	3	6 Sets bed do. 1s 6d	0	9	0
34 Flannel do. 0s 3d	0	8	6	64 Buff blinds 0s 1d	0	5	4
10 White cotton do. . . . 0s 4d	0	3	4	56 Vallances 0s 6d	1	5	0
60 Sun caps 0s 3d	0	15	0	18 Tidies knitted 1s 0d	0	18	0
22 Slip bodices 0s 3d	0	5	6	4 Cushions embroid. . . 3s 0d	0	12	0
18 Pairs drawers 0s 3d	0	4	6	182 Pairs shoes bound . . . 0s 2d	1	10	4
461 Striped shirts 0s 5d	9	12	1	66 Straw bags 0s 3d	0	16	6
6 White shirts 0s 9d	0	4	6	418 Mattresses 0s 8d	1	12	0
849 Sheets 0s 1½d	5	6	1	4300 Dusters 0s 0½d	4	9	7
415 Pillow slips 0s 2d	3	9	2				
130 Roller towels 0s 0½d	0	5	5				
Carry forward,	L.74	3	5		L.104	2	9

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
1867 Striped shirts at 1d	7	15	7	Brought forward,	43	6	2
3784 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	15	15	4	668 Sheets at 1d	2	15	8
251 White & regatta shirts 1d	1	0	11	10,458 Pairs stockings . . . 0½d	21	15	9
754 Gowns 2d	6	5	8	432 Pillow slips 0½d	0	18	0
342 Coloured petticoats... 1d	1	8	6	47 Roller towels 0½d	0	1	11½
449 Plaiding do. 1d	1	17	5	450 Bed gowns 1d	1	17	6
100 Flannel do. 1d	0	8	4	186 Caps 0½d	0	7	6
454 Flannel chemises . . . 1d	1	17	10	54 Table cloths 1d	0	4	6
627 Cotton do. 1d	2	12	3	1754 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	7	6	2
96 Dowlas aprons 1d	0	8	0	86 Pairs cotton drawers . . . 1d	0	7	2
64 Bed covers 1d	0	5	4	42 Slip bodices 1d	0	3	6
426 Pairs blankets 2d	3	11	0				
Carry forward,	L.43	6	2		L.79	3	10½

MRS MACDOUGALL, Matron.

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

2 Shawls.	16 Neckerchiefs.	10 Yards crotchet.
17 Night gowns.	36 Pocket handkerchiefs.	20 Quilts.
8 Night caps.	6 Slip bodices.	40 Pairs Blankets.
12 Chemises.	6 Habit shirts.	29 Towels.
6 Pairs drawers.	17 Collars.	200 Dusters.
12 Coloured petticoats.	8 Muslin sleeves.	2 Sofa covers.
8 Flannel do.	9 Linen do.	6 Table cloths.
6 Flannel underdresses.	4 Pairs slippers sewed.	48 Table napkins.
7 Pairs worsted stockings.	12 Worsted work.	36 Window blinds.
3 Do. cotton do.	36 Knitting.	200 Sundries.
98 Aprons.	6 Trimming sewed.	

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

40 Gowns.	150 Pairs cotton stockings.	69 Quilts.
9 Shawls.	133 Aprons.	38 Pairs blankets.
54 Night gowns.	13 Neckerchiefs.	84 Pillow slips.
17 Night caps.	20 Pocket handkerchiefs.	53 Towels.
65 Chemises.	24 Slip bodices.	10 Sofa covers.
39 Pairs drawers.	12 Pairs stays.	24 Chair do.
20 White petticoats.	14 Habit shirts.	57 Table cloths.
29 Coloured do.	30 Collars.	39 Toilet covers.
41 Flannel do.	6 Muslin sleeves.	110 Table napkins.
103 Flannel underdresses.	10 Linen do.	50 Window blinds.
1508 Pairs worsted stockings.	6 Worsted work.	654 Sundries.
	143 Shirts.	

A. M. SHEARER, *Matron.*ABSTRACT OF THE VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES
AT 31st DECEMBER 1873.

1. Provisions, groceries, and stimulants,	L.574	9	8½
2. <i>House Furnishings</i> —Consisting of china, crystal, crockery, bedding, hessian, damask, toilet covers, sheeting, bed lace, cord, hair cloth, packsheets, window blinds and mounting, coffin mounting, pails, knives and forks, razors, brushes, matts, &c.,	256	1	1½
3. <i>Male Clothing</i> —Plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting, cloth, canvass, corduroy, tweed, shirting, hose, handkerchiefs, stocks, shoes, braces, with tailor's and shoemaker's stock,	193	2	8½
4. <i>Female Clothing</i> —White and black cotton, linen, plaids, shawls, muslin, prints, drugget, jane, flannel, stays, tape, needles, thread, &c.,	115	16	4½
5. <i>Ironmongery</i> —Tin goods, with blacksmiths, masons, plumbers, upholsterers, joiners, painters, and glazier's stock,	166	8	2
6. Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	155	0	0
7. Wheat, oats, and hay,	100	0	0
	L.1560	18	1

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*