

**Ninety-first annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :
For the year 1903.**

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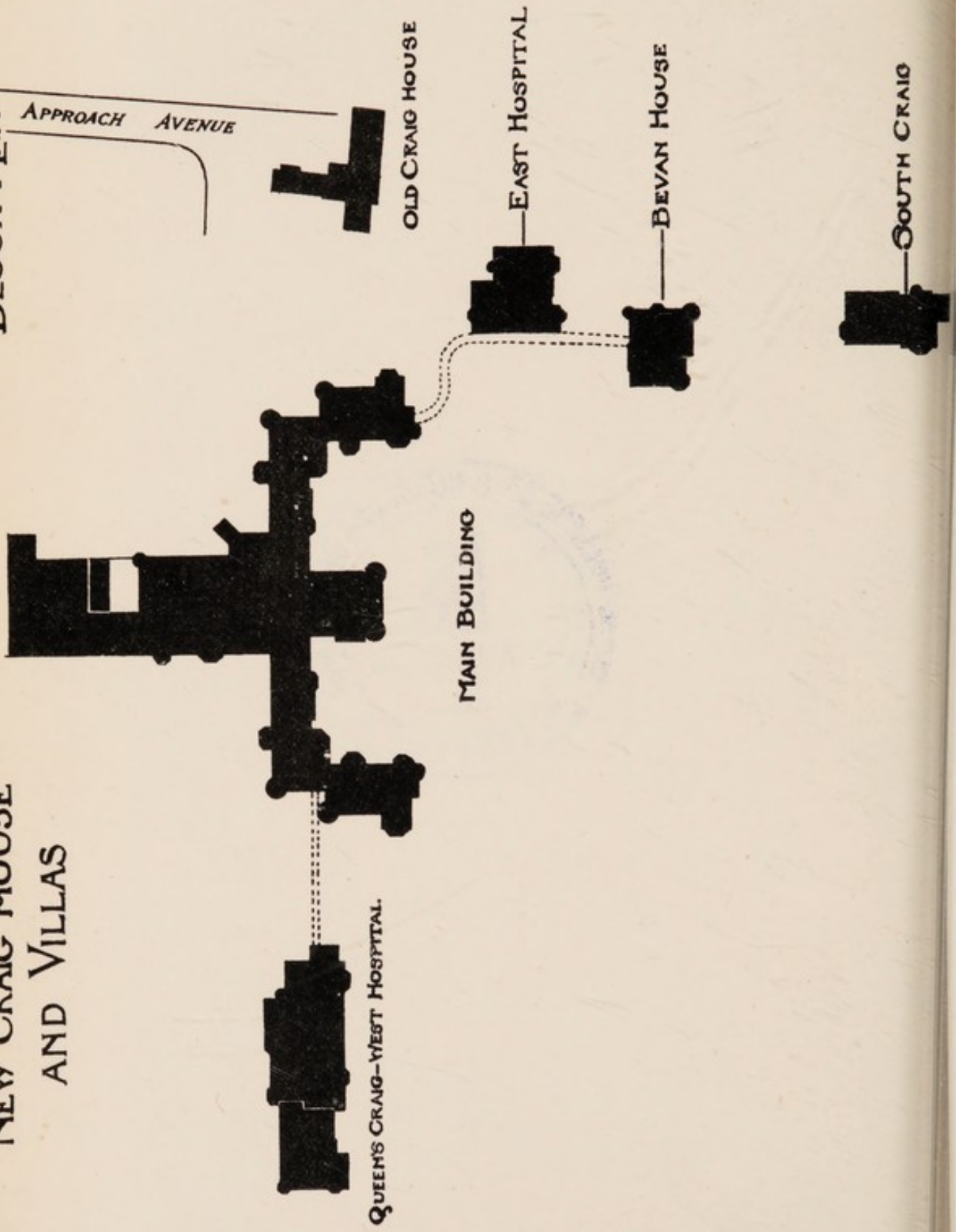
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NEW CRAIG HOUSE AND VILLAS

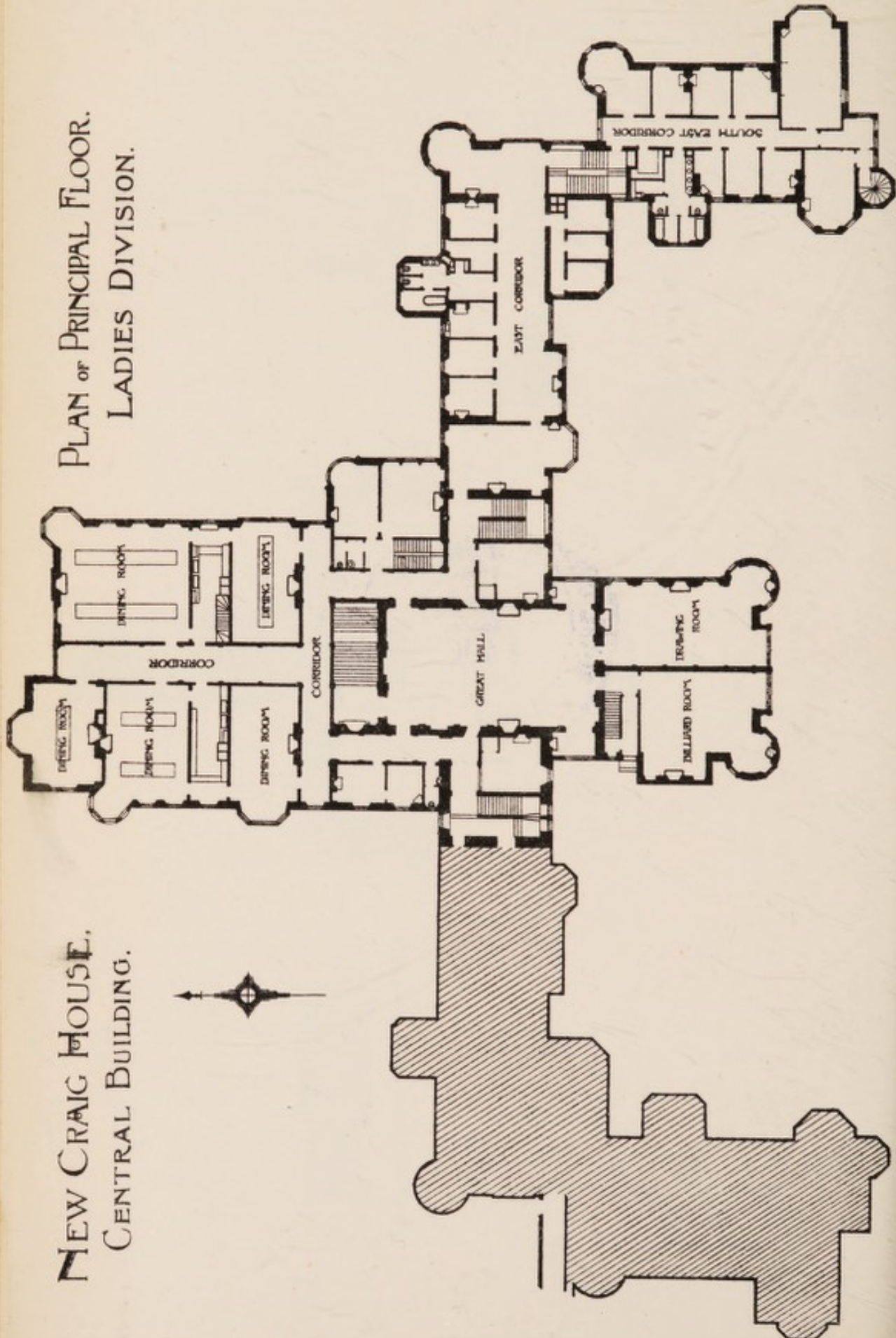
BLOCK PLAN





NEW CRAIG HOUSE,
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR,
LADIES DIVISION.





8. Dr Clouston can often send Trained Attendants for the care of Patients in their own homes, for short periods, at fixed charges by the Institution.

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. Scott Moxcraff, W.S., 28 Rutland Square) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

10. Private Patients must be provided with suitable Clothing sufficient for "wash and wear." Some Patients of destructive and uncleanly habits need a large supply of Clothing.

11. Patients in Craig House, or any of the Villas (Higher Class Departments), may be visited any day, except on Sundays, at suitable hours. Patients in the West House may be visited on Wednesdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and on alternate Saturdays between 4.30 and 5.30 P.M., by writing for a special order from Dr Clouston.

12. Voluntary Patients can be admitted to all departments, as provided for by law (29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 51, Sect. xv.), by application to Dr Clouston.

13. Before a Patient is sent to the Institution, it is requested that Dr Clouston be communicated with.

14. A fortnight's Notice must be given to Dr Clouston before the removal of a Patient; but in special circumstances this may be dispensed with by him.

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

* LOWEST RATE..... £31, 4s. a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT..... £45 " " "

CRAIG HOUSE.†

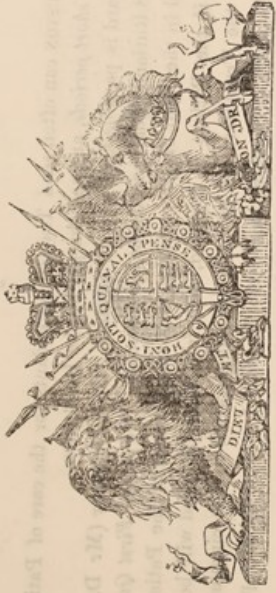
£105 a Year.
£150 "
£200 "
£250 "
£300 "
£350 "
£400 "
£500 "

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE,
AND QUEEN'S CRAIG,

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

* A Presentation from one of the Original Subscribers to the Funds of the Corporation reduces each of these rates by £5, and in special circumstances, when a Patient has been in a respectable position, but has neither sufficient means to pay a suitable Board, nor friends in a position to assist him, the Managers may grant an abatement of Board, paying the difference out of funds placed at their disposal for the relief of necessitous cases, and supported by public subscription. Application may be made to the Treasurer.

† This and the Mansion-House and Villas stand in their own grounds of 62 acres, in which is included the Summit of Easter Craiglochhart Hill, with access by Morningside Drive, to the east end of which there is approach by car or by suburban trains to Morningside Road Station.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MORNINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE, MYRESIDE
COTTAGE, QUEEN'S CRAIG, SOUTH CRAIG,
AND HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE.

RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND RATES OF BOARD FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Forms of Admission, &c., can be obtained at the Asylum, or by Post from Dr Clouston, Physician-Superintendent, addressing to his private residence, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh. (Telephone Nos.—Tipperlinn House, 1391 Central; Craig House, 437 Central; West House, 401 Central).
2. Before a Patient can be permanently treated in the Asylum, two Medical Certificates, and a Sheriff's Warrant (obtained by applying at Sheriff-Clerk's Office, George IV. Bridge, or at any local Sheriff) are needed.
3. In any case of Urgency, a "Certificate of Emergency," granted by the Family Doctor, by one of the Physicians of the Asylum, or any other Medical Man, with a request signed by a relative or other person having any *bonâ fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form, p. 2, at foot) are sufficient for the detention and treatment of the Patient for three days, during which time the ordinary papers can be filled up.
4. No publicity whatever is implied in getting the Sheriff's Order, or other proceedings connected with the admission of a Patient. The documents are private and confidential, and no publicity as to individual Patients is implied in the term "Public" or "Royal" Asylum. Such terms simply mean that the Asylum is a Chartered Corporation under the management of a Statutory Board, who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity.
5. In the case of Private Patients, the Asylum Officials will obtain the Sheriff's Order, when all the other documents are complete.
6. The Form of Written Obligation for Payment of Board must be signed by a responsible person before or on the admission of every Patient.
7. Trained Attendants will be sent to bring Patients to the Asylum whenever required, free of charge in Edinburgh, and elsewhere at a fixed charge of 5s. each, if under half a day employed, or 10s. per day, besides travelling expenses. It is desirable in most cases that a relative should accompany the Attendants to the Asylum.


NINETY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR 1903.

MORNINGSIDE:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

CRAIG HOUSE AND ITS VILLAS.

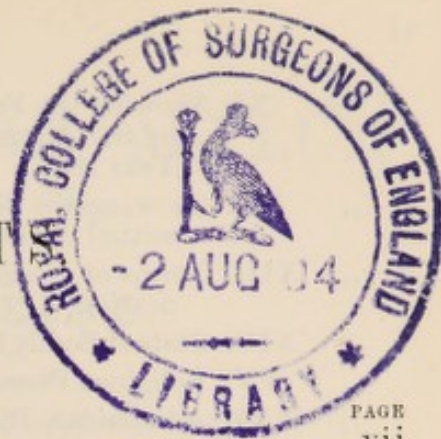
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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

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**Patron — THE KING.**  
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OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSFERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.
SIR ALEX. CHRISTISON, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.
SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Member of Parliament for the County.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Sheriff of The Lothians and Peebles.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	Principal of the University of Edin.
Lord-Advocate of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Deputy-Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
	Dean of Guild of the City.
	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (<i>ex.-off.</i>)	Professor John Rankine, K.C.
Andrew Rutherford, Esq.	William Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.
Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq.	Peter Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D.
Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.	Henry Francis Kerr, Esq., Architect.
John Philip Wood, Esq., LL.D., W.S.	John James Cowan, Esq.
Sir Ludovic J. Grant, Bart.	Robert Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.
Professor Alexander Crum Brown, M.D.	Major-General John Munro Sym, C.B.
	David Pearson, Esq. C.A.

Chairman of the Board—Mr Rutherford.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Sir P. Heron Watson, Bart. ; Professor John Wyllie ; and
Dr J. O. Affleck.

DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*
ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Joint Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JAMES M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.

G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B., C.M.

T. C. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B.

GEORGE M'NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

Miss WISE.

Miss ELKINS.

Miss SPENCE.

Miss MILNE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

A. N. FELL, M.B., Ch.B.

GEORGE M'NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.

CHARLES D. LAW, M.B. C.M.

F. L. ATKINSON, M.B., Ch.B.

R. G. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B.

J. A. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

J. H. C. ORR, M.B., Ch.B.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Professor RANKINE.

Dr MITFORD MITCHELL.

Dr MACLAREN.

Mr KERR.

Professor CRUM BROWN.

Mr COWAN.

General SYM.

Dr MACLAREN, *Convener.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Mr CARTER.

Mr STEWART.

Mr PEARSON.

Mr WOOD, *Convener.*

LAW COMMITTEE.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD.

Sir LUDOVIC GRANT.

Professor RANKINE.

Mr WOOD.

Mr STEWART.

Sheriff RUTHERFURD, *Convener.*

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr CAMPBELL.

Mr WOOD.

Mr KERR.

Mr COWAN.

Mr CAMPBELL, *Convener.*





CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1903

*Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, held
within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday,
29th February 1904.*

THE Managers of the Asylum have now, in compliance with the provisions of their Act of incorporation, to present to their constituents a report of their proceedings for the year ending 31st December 1903.

The daily average number of patients of all classes under treatment during the year was 917, being a decrease of 30 in the number under treatment during the previous year. The patients were distributed as follows :—

	1902	1903	Increase	Decrease
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside . . .	211	207		4
2. Intermediate Patients . . .	118	118		
3. Private Patients at lowest rate of board . . .	52	50		2
4. Rate-paid Patients . . .	566	542		24
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	947	917		30

In addition to the rate-paid patients above stated, the Managers had to provide accommodation in other Asylums for 153 patients from the Edinburgh City Parish.

The Managers may remind their constituents that in their Annual Report for the year 1902 a hope was expressed that in the course of the year 1903 accommodation would be provided at Bangour by the District Board of Lunacy for 150 City patients, so as to relieve the congested state of the Pauper Wards at the West House, and in this connection they beg leave to make the following quotation from the Report by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner in Lunacy, on the occasion of his visit to the Asylum in December 1903 :—

“ Owing to the crowded condition of the West House, and to
 “ the obligations on the Asylum to receive all the paupers from
 “ the City Parishes, no private patient at the lowest rate of
 “ board has been admitted. But six of the nine paupers who
 “ have been transferred to the private list are maintained at
 “ that rate, and it is much to be regretted that patients in
 “ narrow circumstances have first to become paupers in order to
 “ receive Asylum care and treatment as private patients at a
 “ rate commensurate with their means. It is, however, hoped
 “ that the day is at hand when the Asylum will be able to fulfil
 “ its higher function and duty by receiving all the patients of
 “ this class. It is expected that by next March or April (1904)
 “ four buildings of the Bangour Asylum, capable of accommodat-
 “ ing 180 patients, will be ready for occupation.”

The number of voluntary patients under treatment during the year 1903 was 25.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's Intromissions for the past year are herewith submitted :—

The Ordinary Revenue from all sources amounted to	£58,762 12 2
The Ordinary Expenditure to	53,868 5 8
And the Surplus to	<u>£4,894 6 6</u>

In the above Ordinary Expenditure is included the sum of £500, being the duplicand feu-duty paid at Whitsunday 1903 to the Trustees of the late Mr Gordon of Cluny, on the Estate of Craig House. This is an item of expenditure which cannot recur until the lapse of 25 years.

The Extraordinary Expenditure for last year, not included in the above figures, consists of two items wholly chargeable against the West House. These are :—

1. The cost of additional accommodation at the piggery	£241 15 2
2. The cost of removing the old sewage drains at the West House, now superseded by the new drainage system, and making provision for the removal of surface water, etc.	674 1 9
Total	<u>£915 16 11</u>

The Managers do not consider themselves justified in treating this outlay as Ordinary Expenditure chargeable directly against the West House patients, both items being clearly chargeable against Capital, and of which the interest only, with an annual instalment towards principal might, under the Decree of the Court of 25th November 1886, be properly debited to the pauper patients. On turning to the Sinking Fund Account, however, it will be seen that the estimated debt affecting the West House under the Scheme of Liquidation approved by the Court, amounted, at 31st December 1902 to . . . £25,356 3 3
While the actual debt was only 24,182 4 1

Showing a balance at the credit of the Sinking Fund of	<u>£1,173 19 2</u>
--	--------------------

The Managers, therefore, propose to charge against the Sinking Fund the whole sums expended upon the piggery and the drainage works.

From the Gross Surplus Revenue, amounting as above stated to £4,894 6 6
falls to be deducted the annual instalment towards the liquidation of Debt on the West House amounting to 1,970 2 5

Showing a Free Surplus of £2,924 4 1
Derived as follows :—

From Craig House £4,057 7 4
Less excess of Expenditure over Receipts for West House as stated below 1,133 3 3
2,924 4 1

The above shortage of West House receipts arises, thus :—

1. Deficit on 592 paupers and patients at lowest rate at £1, 2s. 5d. per head £663 10 6
2. Deficit on 118 intermediates at £3, 1s. 9½d. per head 364 11 5
3. Proportion of boards of paupers boarded out and paid for, but not recovered at the close of the year from the City Parish Council 139 12 11

£1,167 14 10
Deduct Profit derived from furnishings supplied to West House patients 34 11 7

Deficit as before £1,133 3 3

The Managers may remind their Constituents that at the last Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on 23rd February 1903 the rate of board for pauper patients was reduced from £33 to £32, the cost of maintenance for the previous year having amounted to £31, 15s. 8½d. per head. The cost of maintenance per head for the year 1903 has risen to £33, 7s. 5¼d., being an advance of no less than £1, 11s. 8¾d. per head. This great





CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING-ROOM

increase in the cost of maintenance is mainly attributable to the expenditure on provisions and furnishings, following on a general advance of prices, and leaving the Managers no alternative save to increase the rate of board for rate-paid patients and for private patients at the lowest rate to £33, 10s., including cost of clothing, or £31, 10s. exclusive of clothing, for the year from 31st March 1904.*

As appears from the above statement there has been an actual loss on the intermediate patients of £364, 11s. 5d. or £3, 1s. 9½d. per head. The Managers are extremely reluctant to raise the rates of board chargeable for this class of patients, but in present circumstances they deem it absolutely necessary to advance the rate from £42 to £45 for the year from 31st March 1904.

Partly through the operations of the Sinking Fund, and partly through the surplus revenue derived from Craighouse the Managers have been able during the past year to reduce the indebtedness of the Corporation from

	£105,217	7	11
to	101,337	16	3
	<hr/>		
Decrease of indebtedness	3,879	11	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The existing debt is distributed as follows, viz. :—

Craig House	£77,406	14	3
West House	23,931	2	0
	<hr/>		
Total indebtedness	£101,337	16	3
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The Managers are glad to be able to report that during the past year nothing has occurred in the Institution calling for extraordinary intervention or for particular notice. Under the able administration and unwearied watchfulness of Dr Clouston, the respected Physician Superintendent of the Asylum, and his

* NOTE.—At the Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on 29th February 1904, instead of the above rates, £33, 4s. was fixed as the rate for these patients, with clothing, and £31, 4s. without clothing.

excellent staff of assistants, the work of the establishment has been carried on without friction or irregularity of any kind, and, in so far as the inmates are concerned, with a full measure of success. Miss Anna Peter, who had for twenty-one years acted as Matron, first of the old East House and latterly of Craig House, to the entire satisfaction of the Board, having found it necessary to resign owing to failing health, the Managers appointed Miss Etta Wyse as her successor, and they have every reason to be satisfied with the selection which they made.

At the request of Mr David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., who has acted as Treasurer of the Corporation for forty-five years, the Managers agreed to appoint as Joint Treasurer along with him Mr Robert Scott Moncrieff, W.S., who for seven years had acted as Assistant Treasurer.

Towards the close of the year 1902 and in the early part of last year there occurred amongst the West House female inmates an epidemic of dysenteric diarrhoea which led to a careful investigation into the drainage of the West House in general, and particularly of those portions of the buildings where the epidemic had appeared. It was then discovered that while no fault could be found with the new system of sewage drains laid down five years ago, there was still a quantity of sewage matter in some of the old drains which had then been superseded, and which had not been effectually dis severed from the drains for surface water, through which noxious vapours found their way into the house. The Managers accordingly took immediate steps to dig up the old drains and to provide new drains where necessary for the surface water, and for the overflow from the steam boilers. Since the completion of this work there has been no recurrence of the epidemic. The cost of this important improvement amounting to £674, 1s. 9d. has been debited to the Sinking Fund Account as already mentioned.

The Institution was inspected in June by Dr John Macpherson, Commissioner in Lunacy ; and in December by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner in Lunacy. Both of these gentlemen report very favourably of the administration of the houses, and the care and

attention bestowed on the inmates. With reference to Craig House, Dr Macpherson makes the following remarks :—

“The excellence of the accommodation for private patients at Craig House has been so frequently pointed out in these entries that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. With regard to the condition of the patients, it might be described as highly satisfactory ; but no simple statement of this kind, applied to them collectively, can convey an adequate impression, for they are differentiated into numerous groups, chiefly in accordance to their mental state. The better patients, from this point of view, who reside in the Villas and wings of the main building, enjoy an amount of personal liberty, corresponding as closely as circumstances will permit with ordinary domestic life. Among those patients who necessarily have less freedom, there was an absence of that hopeless discontent which is so commonly met with among the insane in institutions. It is true that several appeals for release were made, but the majority of the patients so complaining evinced a certain degree of acquiescence in their position, which can only be accounted for by a feeling on their part of confidence in the administration of the Asylum.”

Dr Fraser reports as follows in regard to the treatment of the rate-paid patients :—

“The percentage of admissions to those resident is 83·7, a proportion which does not obtain in an other asylum in Scotland. This means that the resident number is composed of patients who require great care in their treatment, or who are specially difficult to manage. Harmless and incurable patients have been freely discharged, and either sent to the care of relatives or provided for by the Parish Authorities in suitable homes in rural districts. This feature in the management is most creditable, and is one which should be fully recognised as it has enabled the Asylum to be of greater service to the acutely insane and those requiring skill, care, and treatment. During the last ten years the percentage on the average number of paupers resident of those discharged unre-

“ covered to domestic or private care is 10·1. This Asylum
 “ stands first in that respect, the average percentage for all
 “ Scottish asylums being 4·3, and in some asylums it is only 1·6.
 “ It is pointed out in the Forty-Fifth Report of the General
 “ Board that if this Asylum had discharged its harmless and
 “ easily managed patients at the rate of another asylum whose
 “ percentage is a low one, there would have been more than 400
 “ paupers to accommodate in addition to its present number. It
 “ is worthy of note that of the 10·1 per cent. so discharged 6·1
 “ per cent. have been removed from the poor roll, and have thus
 “ ceased to be a burden on the rates.

Dr Fraser adds that :—

“ The general management of the Asylum continues to be
 “ conducted by Dr Clouston with great energy, ability, and
 “ success.”

It is with sincere regret that the Managers have to record the loss sustained by the institution since last meeting of the Corporation through the death of the late Earl of Stair, who for thirty-six years had acted as one of the Deputy-Governors of the Asylum. They beg leave to suggest that the present Earl of Stair be requested to take the place so long occupied by the deceased.

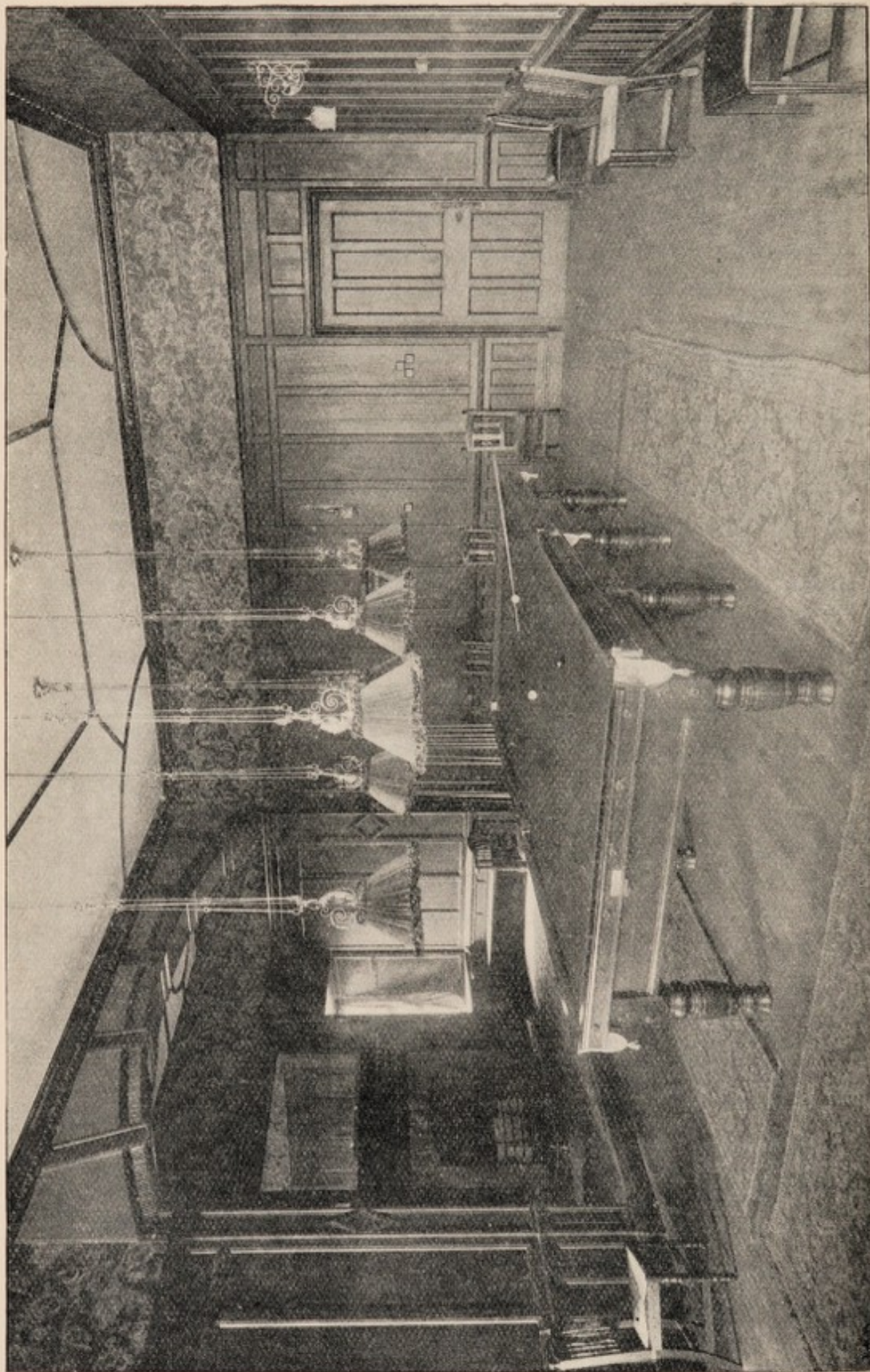
The Managers have also to record the lamented death of Dr G. W. Balfour, one of the members of the Medical Board, who for many years had acted as one of the Ordinary Managers, to the great advantage of the institution. The Managers beg to recommend that Dr James O. Affleck be requested to take the place of Dr Balfour on the Medical Board.

It falls to the Corporation to appoint two ordinary Managers of the Institution to take their places at the foot of the list in lieu of General Dalmahoy and Mr Findlay who retire by rotation from the top of the list.

The Managers beg herewith to submit the Reports of the Charity Committee and the Bevan Fund Committee for the year ending 31st December 1903.

AND. RUTHERFORD,
Chairman.





CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1903.

THE Account of the Treasurers Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1902 to	£9861 13 1
The Ordinary Income during the year amounted to	£299 15 10
The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was	£364 15 8
Expense of Manage- ment	8 19 10
	————— 373 15 6
Excess of Expenditure over Income	73 19 8
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1903	£9787 13 5

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 38, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 35.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee

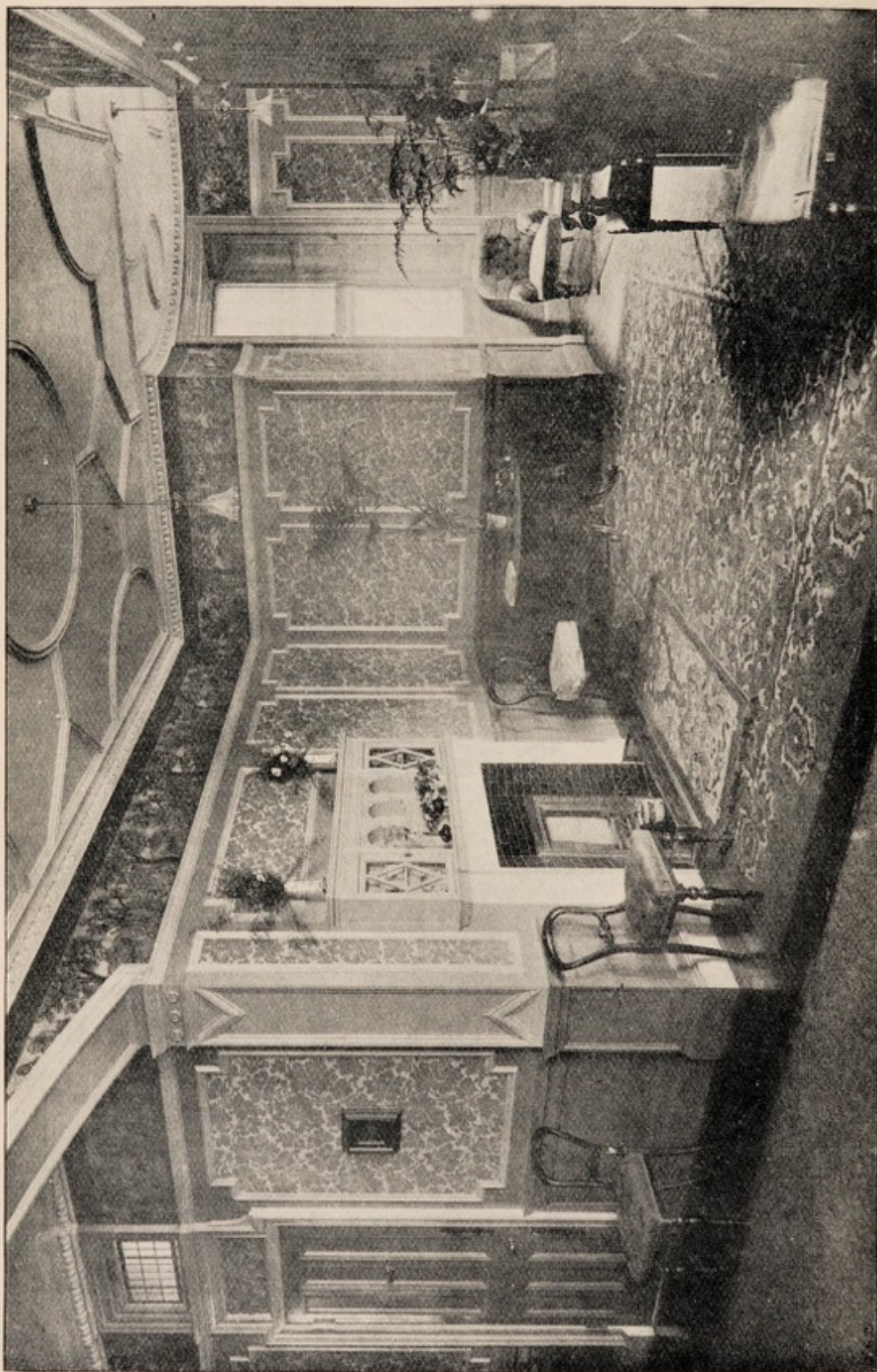
beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurers Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At 31st December 1902 the fund amounted to	£12,711	6	9		
The Ordinary Income during the					
year to	£390	18	7		
The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was .	£257	3	10		
Expense of Management		14	7	2	
			271	11	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure (nearly the whole of which sum is required to meet the boards due 1st January 1904)			119	7	7
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1903	£12,830	14	4		

The number of patients relieved during the year was 25 and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 25.

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL.





CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENTS
 ANNUAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR 1903.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1903.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 950 (including 10 on probation) and on the 31st of December it was 929 (including 5 on probation). General Statistics.

The admissions were 411, of whom 196 were men and 215 women.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was therefore 1361.

The number discharged from the Institution was 313, of whom 145 were men and 168 women.

The number of patients who died was 119, of whom 64 were men and 55 women.

The average number of patients resident was 917·2, of whom 459·9 were men and 459·3 were women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients sent to us was large, and it would have been much larger had we been able to admit those who applied as private patients at the lower rates of board. The admissions of the rate-paid class were 348, which is 12 under the average of the previous five years. The number of private patients admitted was only 63, almost all of whom were to Craig House. The effect of an over-crowding of the West House by the rate-paid patients of late years has been that whereas in 1891 we had 212 patients at £30 and £42 we now have only 146, and while at that time we used to admit yearly from 50 to 90 new private cases at our £30 to £42 rates of Admissions Numerous.
Private Patients few.
No room.

A hard case.

Great number
of aged, broken-
down, G. Ps.,
and alcoholics.

board we now cannot admit any at all. This is a most serious and hard state of matters for our middle class. When the Bangour Asylum is opened it will be remedied and we shall be able to do our full duty towards a deserving class of society. Looking to the admissions of the year generally from a medical point of view there was an unusual number of aged and broken-down people—one patriarch was 98. There was a very large number of cases suffering from general paralysis, the most fatal of all forms of brain and mental disease, and the number of alcoholics was excessive to a degree unprecedented in our history. A special reference to some of those classes and their meaning will come in most profitably when, towards the end of the Report, I treat of the condition of the patients sent to us for the past thirty years. It is of course the ages, the general state and the diseases of the patients on admission as well as their treatment in the Institution which determines the recovery rate and death rate.

DISCHARGES.

Recovery
rate low.

Of the 313 patients discharged 147 had recovered and 140 were in an improved condition, the worst symptoms of their maladies having passed away. Four patients recovered after being five years in the Institution. Our recovery rate on the admissions was 35·8 per cent. against 39·6 our average.

DEATHS.

High Mortality.

Four chief
causes of death.

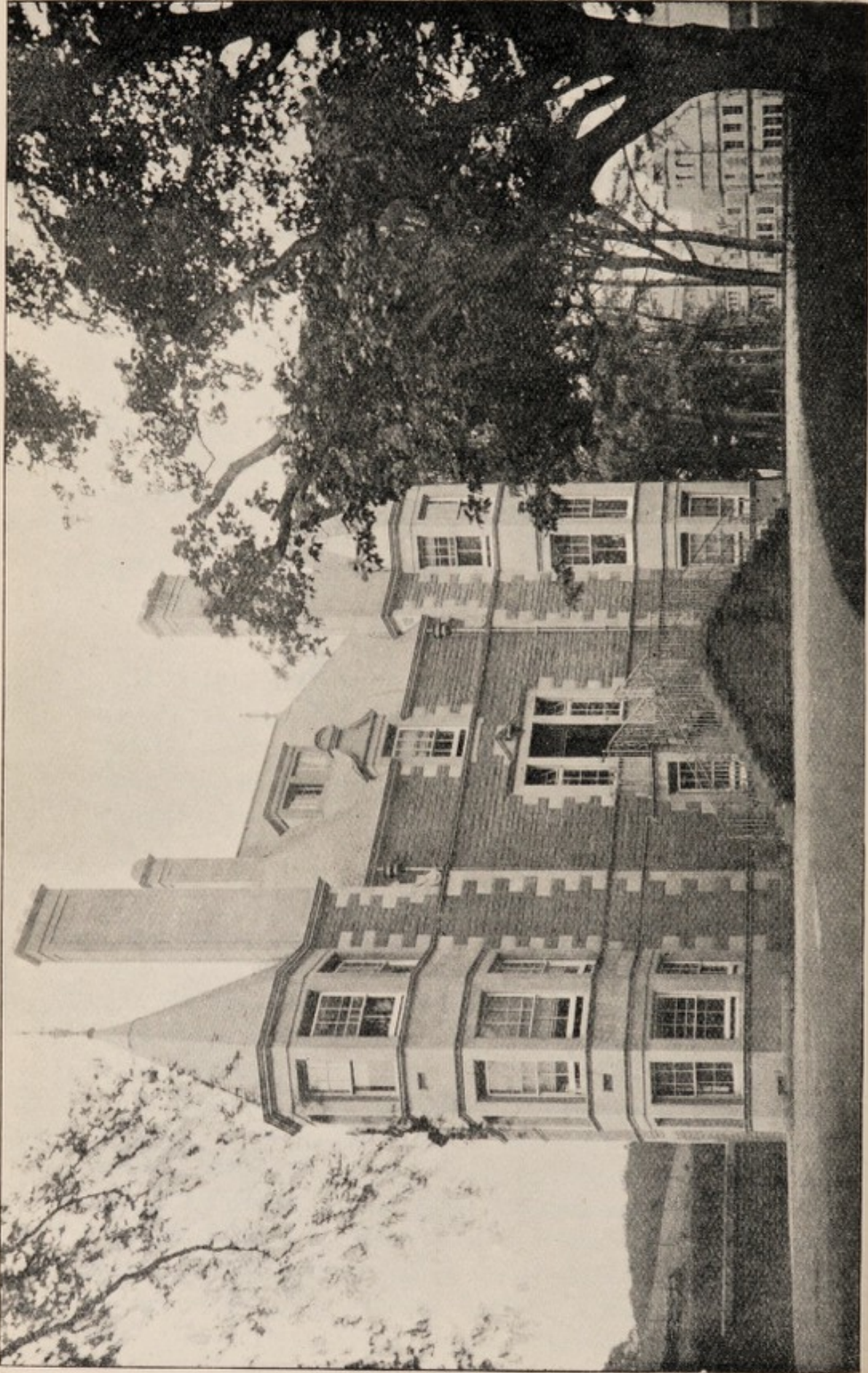
Tuberculosis.

Common in
Mental
Hospitals.

The number who died during the year was large, but not so large as last year. Three quarters of the mortality resulted from four diseases, viz., general paralysis 36, senile decay with brain disease 23, tuberculosis 16, and apoplexy and ordinary brain softening 11.

The question of the prevalence of tubercular disease is now attracting an enormous amount of attention. In mental hospitals it has hitherto been about four times as common as among the general population at the same ages. In some of them in England it accounts for over one fourth of all the deaths and its mortality is in a few of them in the proportion of over 40 per 1000 inmates. Taking the whole of the Institution 16 per cent. of our deaths were either solely due to





BEVAN HOUSE

tuberculosis or it was found *post mortem*. In 13.5 per cent. it was the sole cause. Our tuberculosis rate per 1000 inmates was 17.5 per cent. as against 18.2 in England. But when I came to examine into the question of its prevalence in Craig House the astonishing fact came out that we have only had three deaths from tuberculosis in the nine years since its opening and all three were imported. In fact not a single case of tuberculosis has ever arisen among our inmates there. I confess this most agreeable fact greatly astonished me. There can be no better test of the sanitary conditions, the quality of the air, the efficiency of the ventilation, the absence of overcrowding and the suitability of the food in any mental hospital than the absence or the low rate of consumption in it. Those favourable conditions should also react for good on the patients' mental health. The English Commissioners in their last Report (that for 1902) say:—"The proclivity of the insane—whether confined in asylums or not—to tubercular disease, especially pulmonary phthisis has long been recognised. The conditions of asylum life undoubtedly favour its incidence, and with improvements in sanitation and diet there has certainly been some diminution in the proportion of those attacked." I thoroughly agree with this expression of opinion. It almost seems too favourable an inference, however, to be true that the conditions of life and the environment of any hospital whatever can be so good as absolutely to eliminate this scourge of humanity; yet Craig House seems for nine years to have attained this perfection. It must certainly be true that the measures taken for the prevention of any spread of the disease among our inmates by infection from the three who entered Craig House suffering from consumption must have been thoroughly effectual. But, if Craig House had no tuberculosis, then it follows that the share of the West House is more than would appear from the statistics of the whole Institution. Its proportion was 22.5 per 1000 inmates and 14.5 per cent. of the total deaths, against the English numbers of 18.2 and 16.9. We cannot unfortunately compare our rates with similar Scottish Institutions as no statistics of general tuberculosis, as distinguished from pulmonary consumption, is as yet given in the Scottish Lunacy Blue Book, but this is to be supplied in future, I understand. Looking at our 30

Craig House
free from
Consumption.

A good test of
efficiency.

Opinion of
English Com-
missioners as to
Tuberculosis.

West House
about average
of English
Asylums.

years tables of the causes of deaths I find, as might have been expected, that during the last nine years—1894 to 1903—since we became distinctly overcrowded, tuberculosis has distinctly increased.

The general death rate of the whole Institution was 13 per cent. on the average numbers resident and 8·8 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment. The rates of Craig House were 4·3 and 3·5 and of the West House 15·5 and 10·3. Two cases of dysentery occurred on January 8th this year, but none afterwards. We had again to spend a large sum of money in putting our West House drainage system to rights. We now hope we are safe, but there is no absolute security in regard to anything that is fifteen feet underground.

Craig House
death rate very
low. West
House high.

Bad drains.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Overcrowding.

The West House has been overcrowded during this year, especially the wards in the female department. This does not tend towards full efficiency or add to the quietude of the patients or the comfort of the staff.

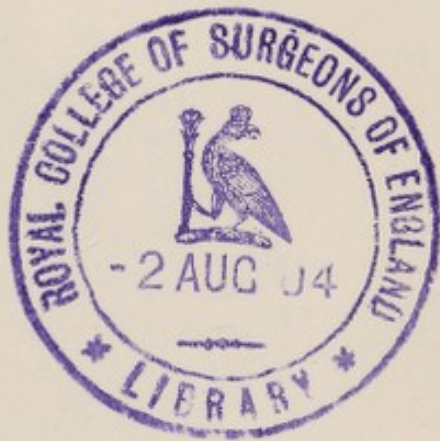
Miss Peter.
Well done, good
and faithful
servant.

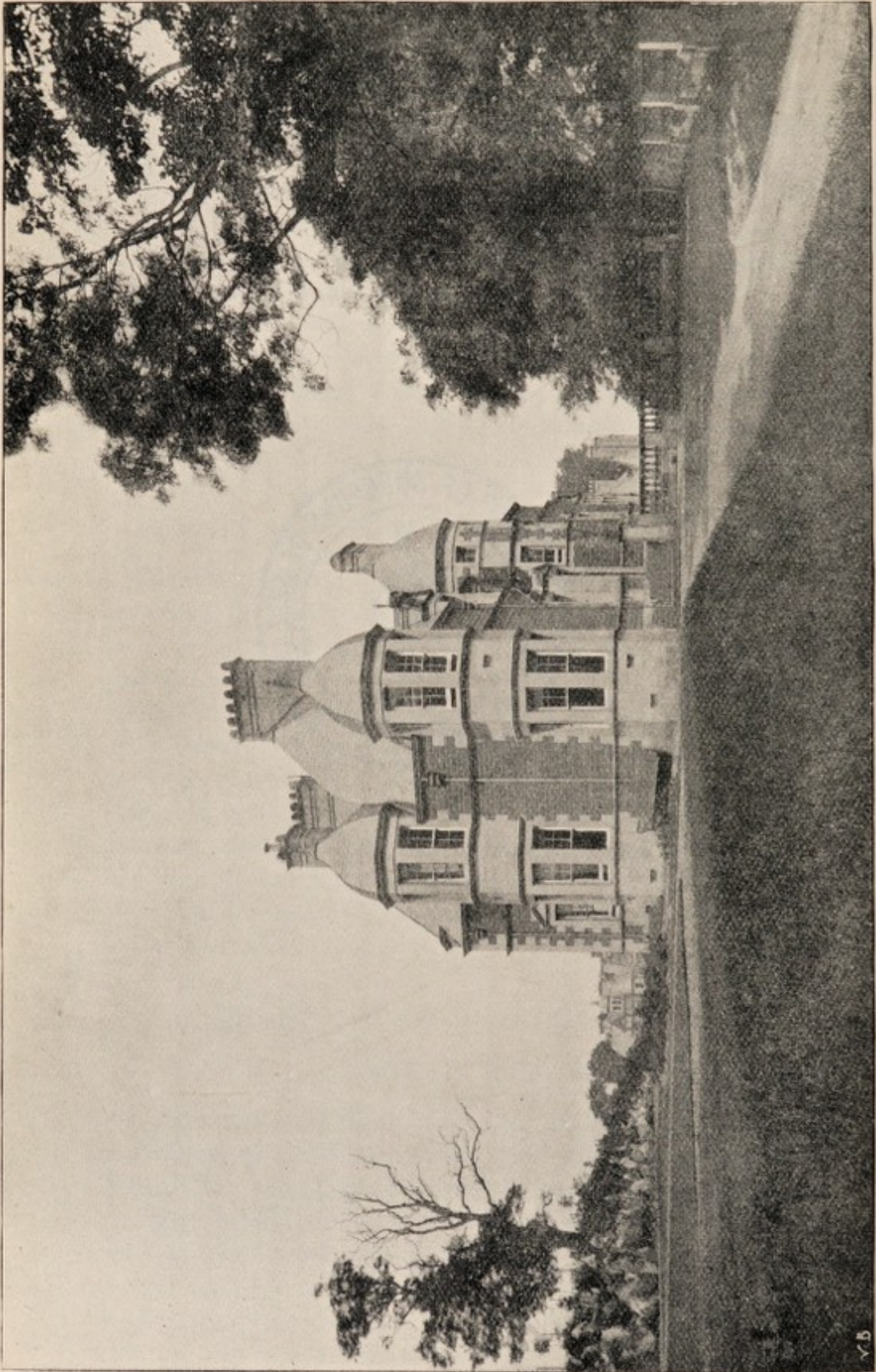
Miss Peter resigned her position as Matron of Craig House after twenty-one years of most faithful and devoted service, to my great regret and to the sorrow of all her patients and her staff. In all my experience I have never known an officer of an institution more unselfish, kindly, and zealous in her work. She lived for her patients, and will be greatly missed. In Miss Wise, her successor, we have, so far as that was possible, made up the loss to the Institution.

THREE DECADES OF EDINBURGH.

MENTAL DISEASE.

I have this year made up tables containing a summary of the work of the Institution since 1873 in three decades (Tables XX., XXI., and XXII.). They contain so many facts interesting to us and also in some degree to the public that I shall not apologise for referring to the results at length. The census returns for 1901 give new and important information in regard to the prevalence of mental weakness and diseases in the country and in its various divisions, so that we can by its





SOUTH CRAIG

V.B

means more profitably review our own figures. The commentary and statistical enquiry in regard to the census figures in their relation to mental weakness in the last Report (45th) of the Scottish General Board of Lunacy is so illuminating and instructive that no one in such an enquiry can avoid referring to it. The fact is that any study of such a grave and complicated medical and social question as "lunacy" must relate to a far larger unit than any single locality or institution to be very valuable or interesting.

Scottish Blue Book for 1902 and its census enquiry.

A large lunacy unit needed.

In the year 1873 there were 583 rate-paid insane persons chargeable to Edinburgh and Leith, or one to every 413 of the population. In the year 1883, there were 693 or still one to every 413 of the population. In the year 1893 there were 877 or one to 379 of the population, and in 1903 there were 1248, or one to every 315 of the population. Taking Scotland all over at these four periods the figures were one in 519, one in 429, one in 371, and one in 320. Those figures are not alarming so far as Edinburgh is concerned. Previous to 1873 we had for long had good asylum accommodation, and our mentally afflicted people had in consequence been largely placed there for treatment. In Scotland generally that was not so. No doubt the insane were there, but they were not known and did not appear in Blue Books, and so it seemed as if at that time there were more rate-paid insane in Edinburgh in proportion to the population than in the rest of the country. But this was not really a fact. Mental hospitals were gradually provided everywhere, and slowly but steadily the rest of Scotland rose to our average. Now we have just about the general proportion. As to the increase of insane persons in Edinburgh from one in 413 to one in 315 of the population I do not think there is needed any theory of a very great general increase in insanity in these thirty years to explain it. The wage-earning classes are now less afraid of asylums, the area of what constitutes certifiable mental disorder or defect has enlarged among the doctors and Inspectors of Poor, and patients in asylums live longer than they used to do in the neglect and insufficiency of their own homes. That there has been an increase of certain forms of mental disease, notably alcoholic insanity and general paralysis, I shall adduce figures to prove, but these do not explain the whole increase. There are only altogether 296 rate-paid insane now in Edin-

Lunacy rate in Edinburgh for thirty years.

In Scotland same period.

Reasons for increase.

A bagatelle of
increase for
Edinburgh.

burgh more than there would have been had the proportion of insane to population for 1873 held good in 1903.

Our real
mental defects.

The proportion of one rate-paid patient to every 315 of our population does not however represent our whole mental defects. The census figures when carefully collated with the Blue Book returns, as is done in the General Board's Report for 1903, bring out accurately how we stand, for the private class of patients is taken into account and also the easily managed feeble-minded people who live at their own homes. When every person afflicted with mental disease or weakness of mind in any and every marked form is accounted for we have a proportion of one to 230·4 of the population of Edinburgh, and one to every 220·4 for Scotland generally. We stand better than the average and between the extremes of the one to every 118·8 of Argyll and the one to 344 of Dumbarton. These figures obviously need explanation. That the sanity of Dumbarton should be three times as great as Argyll and more than half again as great as Edinburgh is a social medical fact well worthy of careful attention. The following are the chief explanations:—

Average
Edinburgh.

Insane Argyll.
Sane
Dumbarton.

Explanations.

1. Argyll sends out a large proportion of its sane, energetic young men and women to work in Dumbarton and Glasgow and such centres of industry.

2. The insane and weak-minded are left at home to be supported by the rates.

3. Dumbarton, taking that as a type, produces yearly more acute insanity than Argyll in proportion to its population, but it is a kind of insanity that either kills off its victims soon or they recover rapidly. In any case they don't run up the permanent bill of weak-mindedness either in numbers or cost.

4. Dumbarton kills off its general child life at a most culpable rate while Argyll takes good care of its children. The one has $28\frac{1}{2}$ deaths under 10 to every 1000 living at that age while the other has only $16\frac{1}{2}$ such deaths. The Blue Book most ingeniously points out the significance of this fact on the mental problem. In a county where there is a low child mortality the imbecile children live on and swell the lunacy bill. In a county with a high child mortality the imbeciles are swept away with the others, and naturally die in numbers out of proportion

An ingenious
and important
relation
between
different kinds
of statistics.





SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

to the healthier children. In Edinburgh our child death rate leaves much to be desired, for it is 27·8 to every 1000 children under 10. One reason for our moderate lunacy rate therefore—and it is not a creditable one—is that we kill off, by our bad environment and conditions of life in the Canongate and Grassmarket our imbecile children, along with our healthy children, in undue proportion.

Curiously Shetland and Orkney beat the record for care of children. Only 11 per 1000 living children under 10 die there. Such care of young life should have a better reward than to have the burden of supporting so many imbeciles chiefly out of the rates, for in that county the lunacy cost is high, and is largely due to this class. Lanark stands at the head of the destruction of child life, for 37·5 children die there under 10 out of every 1000 living at that age, a highly discreditable fact in our modern civilisation, the shame of which should at once compel energetic remedies. The destruction of child life is the costliest waste any community can practise.

There can be no doubt that the Edinburgh census figures as to the mortality of our children under 10 strongly confirm Dr Leslie Mackenzie's unfavourable statistics as to our child health and conditions as given in the Report of the Scottish Commission on Physical Training. It is not before time that the Scottish Medical Corporations should extend such an enquiry as Dr Mackenzie's all over Scotland, as they propose to do, so that we may get a reliable standard of child health and development for the whole of Scotland, to go below which will be a dishonour and to attain to which will be a duty for every community.

A further examination of our statistics for the thirty years brings out many other facts of importance. Our recovery rate has gone down somewhat, and our death rate has increased in that time. The explanation of these unpleasant facts is evident enough. Our deaths from "Diseases of the Nervous System" were 53·8 per cent. of the mortality in the first decade, 59 per cent. in the second and 67·7 in the third. This means that more cases of organic brain disease, incurable from the first, and liable to die soon were sent to us. The cases of senile insanity rose from 260 in the ten years 1874-1883, to 394 in 1894-1903. This means that more old age in a patho-

Shetland and Orkney head the list for child care.

Lanark's disgrace.

Dr Leslie Mackenzie's enquiry into Edinburgh child health.

Scottish Medical Corporations should take it up.

Recovery rate lowered. Death rate increased.

Deaths from recurrent diseases risen.

Senile insanity increasing.

Adolescent
insanity.

logical form is coming into mental hospitals. On the other hand adolescent insanity which is due to cataclysms of the developing brain also rose from 264 to 441 in the thirty years. Both are somewhat out of proportion to the increase of population. That most fatal of all the diseases sent to us, General Paralysis, has markedly increased, both in proportion to our population and admissions into the Asylum, and also absolutely in numbers. The number of cases of this disease rose from 205 to 431 per decade in the thirty years. It is unquestionably increasing in modern times in our cities, and this increase is a bad sign of our ways of life. This year both our number (53) and the proportion to the other diseases is about the largest we have had, and is the largest in Scotland.

G. P. greatly
increasing.

Alcoholic
Insanity
increases.

Alcoholic insanity steadily goes up. This year no less than 42·3 per cent. of all our men, and 18 per cent. of our women—much the largest proportion we ever had experience of—had excess in alcohol assigned as the cause of their insanity. In the five years, 1873-77, the percentage of alcoholic cases was only 18·5 among the men and 10·4 among the women admissions; it has steadily gone up, and now it has doubled. No explanation will account for this but the one that certain classes of our population are drinking to greater excess than they did, and in doing so are, many of them, destroying their sanity. Several facts seem to confirm this conclusion, *e.g.*, the increase of General Paralysis referred to, which is now generally admitted to be caused by evil living, the increased drink bill of the Empire, and the increasing police arrests for the smaller offences connected with drunkenness. It is a satisfactory circumstance that, taking the private patients at Craig House alone, the alcoholic proportion was low, *viz.*, 9 per cent., and I find it has not increased in the past ten years. This strengthens the theory that the increase of drunkenness is confined to the lowest and most irresponsible stratum of Society. It has sometimes occurred to me whether one of the after effects of the nervous lowering which the universal epidemic of influenza of 1890 undoubtedly caused in our people might not have set up the craving for the stimulus of alcohol, with a lessened power of resistance to its brain effects. There is no doubt that since then we have had far more of the depressed forms of insanity (Melancholia) sent to us. Another explanation is that more

A hypothesis.

money is probably earned by those who are not educated sufficiently in self-control and self-respect to use it rightly. Prosperity has brought a curse to them. Whatever may be the explanation it is a social scandal of a very alarming kind, that nearly one half of the insanity in men of any district or class should be more or less due to drink even for one year.

On the other hand it is satisfactory to find that certain forms of insanity have scarcely increased absolutely at all, and therefore have actually lessened relatively in proportion to our admissions and to the population. These are epileptic insanity and the insanities caused by or connected with child bearing.

Epileptic and puerperal insanities lessening.

A RATIONAL VIEW OF MENTAL DISEASE.

It is a matter of much importance that the public should take a rational view of mental disease. They certainly do not always do so now.

The importance of a rational view of mental disease.

1. It should be regarded simply as a disease of the brain, and therefore with exactly the same feelings as other diseases.

2. It may be a mere arrestment of brain growth in early life or a disturbance connected with the development of the brain in adolescence. Those constitute about one third of all the cases.

3. In the natural process of decay and retrogression of the brain, as age advances, its mental functions sometimes die or get disturbed before their time, and this constitutes about one sixth of our cases.

4. It may be merely the effect of poisons. The brain is liable to be poisoned by all sorts of things, from bacteria to alcohol, from within the body and from without it, and by this means its mental working gets upset. This toxæmic theory of insanity is gaining ground.

5. Some brains are from the first naturally unstable and oversensitive, and so are upset in their working by things that to the ordinary man or woman do no harm.

6. The heredity which exists so often as the predisposing cause of mental disease is a circumstance for which the unfortunate possessor is not responsible, and he should therefore receive sympathy and upholding. Such terms as "idiot," "madman," "lunatic" should cease to be used as common terms of reproach. What would be thought of the man who

used terms calculated to hurt the feelings about fevers or consumption? The world would perceptibly gain in happiness, and life in sweetness, if a rational view of mental disease was universally taken, and the facts about it faced up manfully, without feelings of shame or degradation.

7. Any man or woman may become unsound in mind, if certain causes come into operation, and the realisation of this should make the world kindly in its mental attitude towards the man who is or has been mentally afflicted.

I am glad to be able to report favourably of our staff in its trying duties.

My thirty years' experience of their forbearance and support only enable me more fully to realise what I owe to the Managers of the Institution.

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 1903.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1903 ...	464	476	940			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1903	2	8	10			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	466	484	950
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	178	156	334			
Not First Admissions	18	59	77			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	196	215	411
Total Cases under Treatment during the year ... ..	...	...	...	662	699	1361
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	67	80	147			
„ Relieved	67	73	140			
„ Not Improved	11	15	26			
Died	64	55	119			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	209	223	432
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1903	1	4	5			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1903	452	472	924			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	453	476	929
Average number Resident during the year 1903 ... ..	...	...	...	457.9	459.3	917.2
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	661	686	1347
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	195	212	407
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	67	78	145
Transferred to this Asylum „ „ ...	...	...	...	6	2	8
„ from „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	52	60	112
Number of Patients chargeable to District (Edinburgh, Leith, and Orkney) at close of 1903 ... ..	...	...	...	277	294	571
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1903 ... ..	...	...	...	2	0	2
Private Patients at close of 1903—						
Craig House	100	110	210			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	41	49	90			
„ Lowest Board... ..	33	23	56			
				174	182	356
Total ... ..	...	...	...	453	476	929

* 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.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1903, distinguishing those Attacks have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	23	44	67	8	27	35	15	17	32
„ 2 „ Attacks	4	7	11	3	13	16	5	1	6
„ 3 „ „	1	8	9	3	19	22	0	5	5
„ 4 „ „	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
„ 5 „ „	0	2	2	0	10	10	0	0	0
„ 9 „ „	0	1	1	0	9	9	0	0	0
„ 10 „ „	0	1	1	0	10	10	0	0	0
Total ...	28	64	92	14	92	106	20	23	43

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for the Thirty-One Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1903.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty years... ..	4485	4566	8717			
*Re-admissions	1162	1392	2554			
Total Cases admitted				5647	5958	11,605
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	2059	2397	4456			
Relieved	1385	1590	2975			
Not Improved	504	411	915			
Died	1264	1103	2367			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				5212	5501	10,713
Remaining 31st December 1903				435	457	892
*Transferred to this Asylum				270	238	508
„ from „				812	846	1658

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

TABLE III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, 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.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	384	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	7	23	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	4	7	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	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	18	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	22.2	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	153	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	37	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	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
Tota's and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Thirty-nine Years, 1864-1902.

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.			Not Improved.			Relieved.			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.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																													
	1864-1872*	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Totals and Averages,	6614	7028	13642	2464	2914	5378	1506	1806	3372	744	651	1395	1722	1491	3213	3994	4090	8084	4000	4066	8066	375	416	3906	110	95	101	78	63
1163	1284	2447	409	532	941	148	170	318	213	230	443	371	266	637	3494	3621	7115	3463	3596	7059	354	416	386	118	81	100	86	59	72	1873	107	153	269	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	549	557	115	62	87	85	45	64		
148	162	310	65	85	153	37	74	108	18	25	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	3486	3896	7382	423	483	493	106	77	77	55	53	54	1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	3486	3896	7382	423	483	493	106	77	77	55	53	54		
180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	3523	388	7403	455	433	444	11	11	11	75	77	76	1875	148	162	310	65	85	153	37	74	108	18	25	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	3486	3896	7382	423	483	493	106	77	77	55	53	54		
174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	34126	39556	73682	488	505	497	82	88	85	55	61	58	1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	3523	388	7403	455	433	444	11	11	11	75	77	76		
205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	3832	393	72	40	443	419	83	78	81	57	56	57	1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	34126	39556	73682	488	505	497	82	88	85	55	61	58		
173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57	1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	3832	393	72	40	443	419	83	78	81	57	56	57		
160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57	1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57		
162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57	1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57		
143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71	1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57		
164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57	1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71		
161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57	1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57		
139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71	1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	4232	4073	8127	421	581	501	83	78	81	57	56	57		
170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71	1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71		
185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	47	23	70	393	399	792	4048	3978	8078	294	351	325	101	89	95	75	60	67	1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	36	26	62	395	394	789	4146	3912	8058	363	387	376	113	92	103	82	61	71		
172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	36	43	79	410	408	818	4101	4062	8163	308	341	325	88	106	97	63	74	68	1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	47	23	70	393	399	792	4048	3978	8078	294	351	325	101	89	95	75	60	67		
172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	31	46	77	410	407	817	4151	4092	8243	32	285	303	75	112	93	53	82	67	1888	172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	36	43	79	410	408	818	4101	4062	8163	308	341	325	88	106	97	63	74	68		
155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	64	45	109	399	417	816	4009	4188	8197	329	424	379	16	107	133	112	77	94	1889	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	64	45	109	399	417	816	4009	4188	8197	329	424	379	16	107	133	112	77	94		
191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	48	66	114	411	404	815	416	4136	8296	382	335	359	115	16	138	81	11	96	1890	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	48	66	114	411	404	815	416	4136	8296	382	335	359	115	16	138	81	11	96		
214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	51	41	92	414	430	847	4093	4236	833	383	37	376	124	97	11	81	66	73	1891	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	51	41	92	414	430	847	4093	4236	833	383	37	376	124	97	11	81	66	73		
215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	65	45	110	430	413	843	4254	4234	8488	34	55	444	152	106	130	73	58	66	1892	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	65	45	110	430	413	843	4254	4234	8488	34	55	444	152	106	130	73	58	66		
209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	47	38	85	449	433	882	4382	4232	8614	364	388	377	107	9	99	73	58	66	1893	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	47	38	85	449	433	882	4382	4232	8614	364	388	377								

TABLE IV. (Continued).—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 forty years, remaining on 31st December 1903.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admission Discharged and Died in 1903.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admission. to 31st December 1903.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions. 31st Dec. 1903.																			
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		M.	F.	T.													
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.																	
1903	167	141	29	74	T. 411	M. 44	F. 44	T. 88	M. 29	F. 21	T. 50	M. 6	F. 2	T. 8	M. 18	F. 23	T. 41	M. 44	F. 44	T. 88	M. 29	F. 21	T. 50	M. 6	F. 2	T. 8	M. 18	F. 23	T. 41	M. 99	F. 125	T. 224			
Totals†	4791	4796	2019	2447	14053	67	80	147	67	73	140	11	15	26	63	55	118	2497	2936	5433	1583	1818	3401	676	605	1281	1637	1414	3021	447	470	917			
Totals‡	19637	64	55	119	4600	453	476	929

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-1903.

	M.	F.	T.
Percentage of Cases Recovered	36.7	40.5	38.7
" " Relieved	23.2	25.1	24.2
" " Not Improved	9.9	8.4	9.1
" " Died	23.6	19.5	21.5

* For particulars see Report for 1894.
 † Numbers for Forty Years.
 ‡ Since Opening of Asylum.

TABLE V.

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.		15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.													
1	General Paralysis				1	1	1	1	3	3	6		
2	" " with Phthisis Pulmonalis												
3	Cerebral Apoplexy												
4	" Softening							1	1				
5	Epilepsy												
6	Exhaustion from Mania												
7	" " Melancholia												
8	Alcoholic Brain Disease												
9	Traumatic Apoplexy								1		1		
THORACIC DISEASES.													
10	Cardiac Disease							1	1				
11	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3			
12	Pneumonia										1	1	
13	Pleurisy with Effusion												
GENERAL DISEASES.													
14	General Tuberculosis							1	1				
15	Carcinoma and Sarcoma												
16	Senile Decay with Brain Disease												
17	Acute Septic Tonsillitis									1	1		
18	Colitis (Dysentery)												
19	Duodenal Ulcer												
20	Ulceration of Oesophagus								1	1			
21	Asphyxia (under a heap of wet grass), whether suicidal or accidental unknown												
	TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	9	4	13

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 49 Males and 49 Females.

Year 1903, together with the Ages at Death.

	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.			TOTAL S			
	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	6	..	6	7	4	11	2	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	35	1
2	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	2
3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	8	3	
4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	
7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	
8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7		
9	1	..	1	8	
10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	10	
11	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	11
12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	12
13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	
14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	14
15	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	15	
16	3	3	1	1	2	5	4	9	4	1	5	..	1	1	1	2	3	11	12	23	16	
17	1	..	1	17
18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	18	
19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	
20	1	..	1	20
21	1	..	1	1	..	1	21
	9	2	11	10	5	15	3	7	10	4	5	9	2	3	5	7	8	15	3	5	8	5	6	11	7	2	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	64	55	119	

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1903.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	5	2	7	11	12	23
From 1 to 3 Months...	29	25	54	3	8	11
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	16	22	38	6	8	14
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	4	12	16	3	5	8
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	3	3	6	3	1	4
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	7	9	16	12	5	17
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	1	2	3	8	5	13
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	3	3	3	4	7
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	2	2	4	2	1	3
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 31 to 33 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 33 to 35 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 39 to 41 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	67	80	147	64	55	119

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1903.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.				
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
FIRST CLASS.														
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	93	71	164	37	39	76	35	33	68	17	23	40		
SECOND CLASS.														
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	21	27	48	5	9	14	8	6	14	14	13	27		
THIRD CLASS.														
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	21	63	84	16	30	46	15	30	45	6	3	9		
FOURTH CLASS.														
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	53	49	102	9	2	11	18	13	31	26	15	41		
FIFTH CLASS.														
Congenital	8	5	13	0	0	0	2	6	8	1	1	2		
TOTAL	196	215	411	67	80	147	78	88	166	64	55	119		

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1903, and of those remaining on 31st December 1903.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1903.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 15 to 20 "	8	8	16	4	7	11	0	1	1	7	5	12
" 20 to 25 "	16	22	38	7	4	11	1	1	2	21	21	42
" 25 to 30 "	19	26	45	7	7	14	2	3	5	33	36	69
" 30 to 35 "	21	18	39	6	8	14	9	3	12	44	44	88
" 35 to 40 "	28	24	52	9	10	19	9	3	12	67	35	102
" 40 to 45 "	28	31	59	8	16	24	10	5	15	48	63	111
" 45 to 50 "	20	21	41	6	7	13	3	7	10	57	58	115
" 50 to 55 "	18	23	41	5	10	15	4	6	10	61	57	118
" 55 to 60 "	9	11	20	5	1	6	2	3	5	31	42	73
" 60 to 65 "	11	15	26	7	6	13	8	6	14	35	39	74
" 65 to 70 "	9	6	15	2	2	4	3	5	8	19	35	54
" 70 to 75 "	3	7	10	1	2	3	5	6	11	15	23	38
" 75 to 80 "	1	3	4	0	0	0	6	3	9	4	10	14
" 80 to 85 "	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	6	11
" 85 to 90 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	5
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 95 to 100 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total ...	196	215	411	67	80	147	64	55	119	453	476	929
Mean Age ...	41.5	41.6	41.5	40.5	42.0	40.6	51.2	54.1	52.5	45.4	47.9	46.6

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1903, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1903.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1903.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	95	102	197	37	40	77	24	15	39	293	273	566
Married	88	79	167	27	31	58	33	18	51	144	139	283
Widowed	12	33	45	3	9	12	7	22	29	16	62	78
Unknown	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	196	215	411	67	80	147	64	55	119	453	476	929

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1903.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				M., 196; F., 215; T., 411.					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MENTAL and MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental anxiety and worry	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	3	4
Adverse Circumstances	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mental shock	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Love affair	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Overwork	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink	0	4	4	83	35	118	83	39	122
Syphilis	0	0	0	9	2	11	9	2	11
Injury to head (traumatic)	2	0	2	3	0	3	5	0	5
Lactation	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	9	9
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	11	11
Puberty and Adolescence	2	4	6	10	25	35	12	29	41
Change of life	0	2	2	2	24	26	2	26	28
Old age	1	2	3	6	13	19	7	15	22
Privation and starvation	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Gross cerebral disease	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9
Epilepsy	2	0	2	4	2	6	6	2	8
Phthisis	0	0	0	5	6	11	5	6	11
Influenza	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7
Masturbation	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Heart Disease	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4
Rheumatism	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Enophthalmic Goutre	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Uterine Disease	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Surgical Operation	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cancer	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Morphia habit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hereditary influences									
{ direct	12	30	42	0	0	0	12	30	42
{ collateral	8	22	30	0	0	0	8	22	30
{ both	5	8	13	0	0	0	5	8	13
Previous attacks	27	63	90	0	0	0	27	63	90
Congenital	9	0	9	0	6	6	9	6	15
Unknown	125	104	229	52	55	107	125	104	229

* 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 on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1903.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1903.		
										M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
<i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania—Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia—												
Simple	20	29	49	14	21	35	2	2	4	31	37	68
Hypochondriacal	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	11
Delusional	26	7	33	8	3	11	2	2	4	35	41	76
Suicidal...	6	25	31	7	13	20	1	3	4	18	35	53
Resistive	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	12
Excited...	0	12	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	13	14
Stuporose	5	13	18	0	4	4	1	1	2	11	15	26
Dementia—Secondary	0	13	13	0	0	0	2	9	11	81	56	137
Organic	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Traumatic Coma	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Not Insane	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	196	215	411	67	80	147	64	55	119	453	476	929

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1903.

MALES.		MALES—Continued.	
Aerated-water Manufacturer	1	Brought Forward	137
Baker	1	Plumber	1
Barmen	3	Policeman	1
Bill Broker	1	Porters	5
Blacksmith	1	Potato Dealer	1
Boilermaker	1	Printers	4
Bookbinders	2	Railway Inspector	1
Brassfinisher	1	Salesmen	2
Brushmaker	1	Schoolmaster	1
Butchers	3	Seaman	1
Butler	1	Shipping Agent	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Shoemakers	3
Cabman	1	Slaters	2
Car-driver	1	Soldiers	4
Carter	1	Students	5
Clergymen	3	Tailors	2
Clerks	3	Tea Merchant	1
Coachman	1	Tinsmiths	2
Commercial Travellers	3	Typefounders	2
Cooper	1	Upholsterer	1
Customs' Officer	1	Vanman	1
Dairymen	2	Warehousemen	2
Dentist	1	Watchmaker	1
Engine-driver	1	Weaver	1
Engineers	2	Weighman	1
Engraver	1	Window-cleaner	1
Farmers	2	No Occupation	12
Firemen	2		
Fisherman	1	Total	196
Fishmonger	1		
Flour-miller	1	FEMALES.	
Gamekeeper	1	Bible-woman	1
Gardeners	5	Bookbinder	1
Gentlemen	2	Charwomen	5
Grocers	3	Clerkesses	2
Grooms	2	Compositor	1
Hawkers	4	Cook	1
Ironmonger	1	Domestic Servants	24
Ironmoulder	1	Dressmakers	8
Joiners	6	Governess	1
Labourers	42	Housewives	118
Lawyers	2	Ladies	24
Librarian	1	Laundresses	3
Lithographer	1	Machinist	1
Maltmen	3	Message-girl	1
Mason	1	Milliner	1
Message-boy	1	Millworker	1
Miners	4	Nurse	1
Night-watchman	1	Nursemaid	1
Officers (Army)	2	Ragpicker	1
Painters (House)	3	Shopgirls	3
Patternmaker	1	Tailoress	1
Physicians	2	Teachers	5
Pianotuner	1	No Occupation	10
Plasterer	1		
Carry forward	137	Total	215

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	8	6	14
Pubescent Insanity	1	1	2
Adolescent Insanity	15	26	41
Climacteric Insanity	2	24	26
Senile Insanity	7	13	20
Epileptic Insanity	5	2	7
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	0	0
Puerperal Insanity	0	11	11
Insanity of Lactation	0	9	9
Uterine Insanity	0	4	4
Rheumatic Insanity	0	2	2
Cardiac Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre	1	1	2
Phthisical Insanity	5	5	10
Post-Febrile Insanity	4	1	5
Alcoholic Insanity	64	30	94
Insanity of Morphia Habit	0	1	1
Syphilitic Insanity	2	0	2
General Paralysis	39	14	53
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease	3	7	10
Masturbational Insanity	1	0	1
Traumatic Insanity	2	0	2
Insanity after Surgical Operation	1	1	2
Idiopathic Insanity	5	16	21
Unknown*	30	40	70
Not Insane	1	0	1
TOTAL	196	215	411

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	20	13	33
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	150	167	317
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	26	35	61
TOTAL	196	215	411

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	176	193	369
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	16	18	34
Jewish ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	4	3	7
TOTAL	...	...	...	196	215	411

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	22	16	38	27	33	60	6	6	12
February ...	15	14	29	6	10	16	5	6	11
March ...	17	22	39	15	17	32	5	8	13
April ...	14	22	36	11	10	21	1	4	5
May ...	16	16	32	11	9	20	6	2	8
June ...	25	22	47	8	20	28	8	7	15
July ...	12	24	36	7	16	23	5	4	9
August ...	18	10	28	14	14	28	6	1	7
September ...	15	16	31	6	9	15	2	4	6
October ...	11	22	33	14	11	25	8	10	18
November ...	13	12	25	11	5	16	6	2	8
December ...	18	19	37	15	14	29	6	1	7
TOTAL ...	196	215	411	145	168	313	64	55	119

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	9	20	29
Have meditated Suicide	41	52	93
Total Suicidal	50	72	122
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Melancholia	7	19	26
Mania	2	1	3
Total	9	20	29
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Melancholia	22	35	57
Mania	12	14	26
General Paralysis	6	2	8
Epilepsy Acquired	1	0	1
Secondary Dementia	0	1	1
Total	41	52	93
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	6	11	17
Cut-Throat	2	0	2
Poisoning	0	2	2
Drowning	0	5	5
Strangulation	1	1	2
Suffocation by Gas	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1903.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A Recovered for the first time ...	52	50	102
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	1	3
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	15	28	43
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	0	5	5
Number of Persons Recovered ...	67	78	145
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	67	80	147

* Of these Persons, 10 Males and 15 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 1 Male and 3 Females two Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 6 Females three Previous Recoveries; 1 Female four Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 1 Female five Previous Recoveries; 2 Female seven Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1904.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	701
Leith	34
Orkney	82
TOTAL	817

TABLE XX.

General Results for the Thirty Years, 1874-1903
(both inclusive), in Decennial Periods.

	1874-1883.			1884-1893.			1894-1903.			1874-1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total Admissions	1660	1738	3398	1774	1803	3577	2106	2265	4371	5540	5806	11346
Discharges	1218	1394	2612	1324	1393	2717	1506	1693	3199	4048	4480	8528
Recovered	716	827	1543	643	671	1314	702	880	1582	2061	2378	4439
Relieved	363	458	821	499	621	1120	601	600	1201	1463	1679	3142
Not Improved	139	109	248	182	101	283	203	213	416	524	423	947
Deaths	345	344	689	453	402	855	577	509	1086	1375	1255	2630
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions	43.1	47.6	45.4	36.2	37.2	36.7	33.3	38.8	36.2	37.5	41.2	39.4
Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident	8.9	8.6	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.4	12.7	11.1	11.9	10.8	9.8	10.3
Percentage of Deaths on Total Numbers under Treatment ...	6.4	6.0	6.2	7.6	6.8	7.2	8.7	7.2	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.1
Percentage of Mortality from General Paralysis	35.0	7.5	21.5	30.3	9.7	20.6	39.3	12.0	26.5	34.9	9.7	22.9
Percentage of Mortality from Tubercular Disease	13.2	18.4	15.8	11.2	14.3	12.7	17.1	17.1	17.1	13.8	16.6	15.2
Percentage of Mortality from Diseases of the Nervous System	64.6	43.0	53.8	64.7	52.7	59.0	70.8	64.0	67.7	66.7	53.2	60.2

TABLE XXI.

Causes of Death for Thirty Years, 1874-1903, in Decennial Periods.

	1874-1883.			1884-1893.			1894-1903.			1874-1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Cerebral and Nervous Disease.</i>												
Cerebral Apoplexy	12	12	24	28	22	50	27	13	40	67	47	114
" Disease	8	10	18	48	51	99	11	50	61	67	111	178
" Softening and Atrophy	39	49	88	31	44	75	6	3	9	76	96	172
" Tumours	4	9	13	4	2	6	4	1	5	21	12	24
" Embolism	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	8	4	5	9
" Thrombosis	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Epilepsy	20	9	29	28	22	50	22	23	45	70	54	124
Exhaustion from Chorea ...	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	5	5	3	8
" Mania	11	16	27	6	19	25	9	32	41	26	67	93
" Melancholia	3	11	14	3	9	12	19	16	35	25	36	61
General Paralysis	122	26	148	137	39	176	226	61	287	485	126	611
Meningitis	1	3	4	6	2	8	4	1	5	11	6	17
Pachymeningitis	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
Spinal Disease	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Middle Ear Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
Multiple Cerebro-Spinal Dis- eases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Peripheral Neuritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Traumatic Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>												
Phthisis Pulmonalis	35	56	91	31	36	67	61	53	114*	127	145	272
Bronchitis	4	8	12	3	6	9	3	4	7	10	18	28
Pneumonia	11	16	27	16	16	32	22	25	47	49	57	106
Pleurisy	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	4
Gangrene of Lung	4	1	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	7
Pulmonary Apoplexy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Empyæma Pneumothorax ...	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	4
Cardiac Disease	22	30	52	35	37	72	42	36	78	99	103	202
Aneurism	4	0	4	3	3	6	0	0	0	7	3	10
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>												
Ulceration of Œsophagus ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Ulcer of Stomach	0	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	6	9
Ulcer of Duodenum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	2	11	13	0	1	1	3	13	16	5	25	30
Intestinal Obstruction ...	0	4	4	3	2	5	0	3	3	3	9	12
Peritonitis	1	5	6	3	0	3	1	2	3	5	7	12
Tubercular Peritonitis ...	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	5	9
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder	4	4	8	1	0	1	0	2	2	5	6	11
Tumour of Pancreas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Carry forward... ..	310	285	595	396	323	719	478	359	837	1184	967	2151

* Tuberculosis occurred as a contributory cause of death in other 34 cases—25 males and 9 females.

TABLE XXI. (Continued).

Causes of Death for Thirty Years, 1874-1903, in Decennial Periods.

	1874-1883.			1884-1893.			1894-1903.			1874-1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward ...	310	285	595	396	323	719	478	359	837	1184	967	2151
<i>Abdominal Disease (contd.)—</i>												
Renal Disease ...	1	7	8	2	2	4	6	2	8	9	11	20
Cystitis ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
Addison's Disease ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uterine Fibroid Tumour ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Ovarian Disease ...	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	5
<i>General Diseases.</i>												
Senile Decay with Brain Disease ...	9	28	37	12	34	46	62	109	171	83	171	254
Tuberculosis ...	11	3	14	1	2	3	6	6	12	18	11	29
Influenza ...	0	0	0	8	13	21	1	2	3	9	15	24
Carcinoma and Sarcoma ...	7	10	17	16	9	25	13	16	29	36	35	71
Septicaemia and Gangrene	3	1	4	5	2	7	0	2	2	8	5	13
Puerperal Septicaemia ...	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	7	7
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
Acute Septic Tonsillitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Diabetes ...	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4
Scarletina ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Variola ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Myxcoedema ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Exophthalmic Goitre ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Pernicious Anæmia ...	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Acute Rheumatism ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lymphadenoma ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leucocythæmia ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Syphilis ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fracture of Skull ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Fracture of Spine ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Accident ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Exhaustion after Amputation	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Suicide by Poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
" " Drowning ...	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3
" " Hanging ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	4
" " Precipitation ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
" " Cutting Throat ...	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
" " Strangulation ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
" " Scalding ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
" " Setting clothes on fire ...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
" " On Railway ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Asphyxia, under wet grass (whether suicidal or accidental not known) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Totals (each 10 years)	345	344	689	453	402	855	577	509	1086	1375	1255	2630

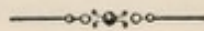
TABLE XXII.—Forms of Insanity in those Admitted during the
Thirty Years, 1874-1903, in Decennial Periods.

	1874-1883.			1884-1893.			1894-1903.			1874-1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Congenital Insanity ...	38	19	57	26	20	46	56	50	106	120	89	209
2. Pubescent ,, ...	8	7	15	5	5	10	6	5	11	19	17	36
3. Adolescent ,, ...	175	89	264	199	198	397	204	237	441	578	524	1102
4. Climacteric ,, ...	50	237	287	45	235	280	77	317	394	172	789	961
5. Senile ,, ...	96	164	260	109	152	261	138	256	394	343	572	915
6. Epileptic ,, ...	77	53	130	80	55	135	77	50	127	234	158	392
7. Post Connubial Insanity	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	6	6	4	6	10
8. Insanity of Pregnancy ...	0	15	15	0	18	18	0	18	18	0	51	51
9. Puerperal Insanity ...	0	85	85	0	59	59	0	91	91	0	235	235
10. Lactational ,, ...	0	59	59	0	72	72	0	77	77	0	208	208
11. Uterine and Ovarian In- sanity ...	0	14	14	0	11	11	0	5	5	0	30	30
12. Amenorrhoeal Insanity	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
13. Hysterical Insanity ...	0	46	46	0	9	9	1	26	27	1	81	82
14. Anæmic ,, ...	5	12	17	5	17	22	3	0	3	13	29	42
15. Rheumatic ,, ...	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	5	8
16. Choreic ,, ...	4	5	9	1	4	5	4	4	8	9	13	22
17. Insanity of Bright's Dis- ease ...	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	4
18. Diabetic Insanity ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
19. Malarial ,, ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20. Insanity of Lead Poisoning	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
21. Insanity of Heart Disease	1	2	3	2	1	3	0	3	3	3	6	9
22. Insanity of Myxoedema	0	0	0	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	9	11
23. Insanity of Exophthal- mic Goitre ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	4	6
24. Phthisical Insanity ...	46	49	95	60	36	96	65	31	96	171	116	287
25. Post Febrile Insanity ...	7	5	12	12	28	40	26	19	45	45	52	97
26. Metastatic Insanity ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
27. Insanity of Alcoholism...	255	157	412	295	171	466	474	292	766	1024	620	1644
28. Insanity from Opium and Morphia Habit ...	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	3	5	5	5	10
29. Insanity from Cocaine Habit ...	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	5
30. Insanity from Chloro- form Habit ...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
31. Insanity from Paralde- hyde Habit ...	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	3
32. Insanity of Chloral Habit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
33. Syphilitic Insanity ...	10	8	18	28	7	35	32	7	39	70	22	92
34. General Paralysis ...	175	30	205	204	47	251	348	83	431	727	160	887
35. Tabetic Insanity ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
36. Insanity of Gross Brain Disease ...	62	54	116	75	68	143	60	51	111	197	173	370
37. Masturbational Insanity	63	2	65	32	3	35	30	1	31	125	6	131
38. Traumatic Insanity ...	14	2	16	11	8	19	22	6	28	47	16	63
39. Insanity from Sunstroke	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
40. Insanity after Surgical Operation ...	0	0	0	9	4	13	5	6	11	14	10	24
41. Insanity of Deprivation of Senses ...	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	2	5	4	5	9
42. Idiopathic Insanity ...	158	211	369	135	204	339	108	114	222	401	529	930
43. Delirium ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
44. Delirium of Meningitis...	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	4
45. Unknown ...	411	382	793	416	354	770	351	496	847	1178	1232	2410
46. Not Insane ...	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	6	0	6

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June 1903.

Since the 1st December 1902, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the Asylum :—

I. *Certified Patients*—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the Register, 1st December 1902	182	179	282	298	941
Admitted	12	15	88	91	206
Discharged re- covered	5	7	23	19	54
Discharged unre- covered	5	4	48	60	117
Died	8	6	25	27	66
On Register, 2nd June 1903	177	177	273	283	910

II. *Voluntary Inmates*—

Resident at last visit	8	8	0	0	16
Admitted	1	2	0	0	3
Left	1	2	0	0	3
Resident, 2nd June 1903	8	8	0	0	16

There are in all 926 patients on the Registers at this date, of whom 2 males and 7 females are absent on pass or probation—

leaving a resident population of 917, all of whom, with the exception of the patients at the seaside Villa at Cockenzie, were seen in the course of the visit. The numbers on the Register show a reduction of 31 since the date of last visit. It is satisfactory to report that this decrease in number has been wholly confined to the West House, where, as was pointed out in the preceding entry, the patients resident were greatly in excess of the provided accommodation. During the period under review, no less than 202 pauper patients have been removed from the Asylum; of these 108 were sent either to other institutions, or boarded out, or placed under the care of their friends; 52 died; and 42 were discharged recovered. During the same period 179 were admitted. It thus appears, so far as regards the patients chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh, through whose increasing numbers the accommodation of the Asylum has in recent years been so heavily taxed, that strenuous efforts have been successfully employed to prevent their undue accumulation. Such efforts, however, are limited to the available means open for the disposal of unrecovered patients in other institutions, in the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse, and in private dwellings; and there are signs which indicate that these channels of relief are becoming exhausted. Fortunately there is a prospect that the buildings improvised by the Edinburgh District Lunacy Board at Bangour for the reception of over 150 patients will be ready for occupation before the end of the present year, and in time to avert a renewal of the congestion of the population in the Royal Asylum, which apparently increases towards the autumn and winter months. No case of dysenteric diarrhoea has occurred for four months. The epidemic of this disease, which is usually regarded as a concomitant of overcrowding in asylums, broke out among the female patients in the West House last winter. The infected patients were carefully isolated, and that portion of the institution which was set apart for their reception and treatment has been disinfected, and is now being repainted. An inquiry into the whole sanitary state of the institution was undertaken in connection with this outbreak, and it was ascertained that a portion of the old drainage which serves the cellars and underground parts of the institution was, from a sanitary point of view, defective. It is now being replaced and led into the existing new system of drain-

age. It is confidently expected that this sanitary improvement, together with the approaching removal of a large number of patients, will have the effect of preventing any recurrence of such forms of epidemic disease in the Asylum.

The causes of death are registered as follows:—General paralysis, 17 cases; senility with brain atrophy, 11 cases; phthisis and tuberculosis, 9 cases; gross brain disease, 6 cases; colitis, 5 cases; exhaustion from acute mania, with physical complications, chiefly pneumonia, 5 cases; cancer or other malignant growth, 4 cases; epilepsy, 3 cases; heart disease, 2 cases; and bronchitis, senile gangrene, pneumonia and cellulitis, 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 53 instances—that is to say, in every instance in which permission to do so was granted. Such a record shows a keen interest on the part of the Medical Staff in the more scientific aspect of the work of the institution. The preceding list of causes of death contains nothing that calls for comment beyond the large proportion of deaths from general paralysis—a fact which has been frequently commented upon in previous entries, and to which Dr Clouston has referred in his last Annual Report. On the present occasion, slightly over a fourth of the whole deaths which took place in the institution during the past six months have been due to this disease. It is interesting to observe that an investigation into the pathogeny of the affection has recently been carried out, with startling results, in this Asylum by Dr Ford Robertson, the Pathologist to the Scottish Asylums Laboratory, and Doctors M'Rae and Jeffrey, two of the Medical Officers of the Asylum. Starting with the probable theory that the symptoms of general paralysis are due to the presence of a specific micro-organism, they succeeded in isolating a definite organism in such a sufficient proportion of cases as to leave no doubt as to the necessity for greatly extending their researches. Whether this discovery shall stand the test of fuller investigation or not, the new field of research entered upon opens up a prospect of much promise for the future treatment of mental diseases.

There are 22 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, which refer to the seclusion of 14 individuals. The reasons for seclusion were maniacal excitement and impulsive and homicidal violence.

The number of patients who have escaped, and who have been

absent from the Asylum for at least one night before being brought back, is five.

There are 8 entries in the Register of Accidents, namely—(1) a Colles' fracture, caused by falling on a floor; (2) a lacerated wound on the left frontal eminence, caused by a patient throwing himself in front of a cab; (3) a Colles' fracture, caused by falling on a polished floor; (4) a sprain of the right ankle, caused by jumping from a window; (5) a fracture of the radius, caused by falling on a floor; (6) fracture of the tenth rib (left), by being struck by a fellow-patient; (7) the same as the preceding; (8) fracture of the nasal bones, caused by a blow from another patient.

The changes among the members of the Nursing Staff during the period covered by this Report have been as follows:—9 men and 24 women have resigned; 2 men and 2 women have been dismissed; and 13 men and 22 women have been engaged. The Staff of Nurses and Attendants appeared to be generally efficient and well selected. The numerical strength and quality of the Staff, and especially the female Staff, at Craig House attracted particular attention. In attendance upon the 354 private patients, which the institution contains at this date, there are 124 Nurses and Attendants, which gives over all a proportion of 1 Attendant to less than 3 patients.

The number of patients attending Divine Service last Sunday was 415, which, reckoned upon the numbers resident, gives a proportion of about 50 per cent. This number is gratifyingly high; it is an indication that attention is paid to administrative details of this kind, which, apart from higher considerations, tend to break the monotony of asylum life, and to give it more resemblance to the habits of ordinary people.

The excellence of the accommodation for private patients at Craig House has been so frequently pointed out in these entries that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. With regard to the condition of the patients, it might be described as highly satisfactory; but no simple statement of this kind, applied to them collectively, can convey an adequate impression, for they are differentiated into numerous groups, chiefly in accordance to their mental state. The better patients, from this point of view, who reside in the villas and wings of the main building, enjoy an amount of personal liberty, corresponding as closely as circumstances will permit with ordinary domestic life. Among

those patients who necessarily have less freedom, there was an absence of that hopeless discontent which is so commonly met with among the insane in institutions. It is true that several appeals for release were made, but the majority of the patients so complaining evinced a certain degree of acquiescence in their position, which can only be accounted for by a feeling on their part of confidence in the administration of the Asylum.

Among the patients in the West House there apparently prevailed a similar absence of discontentment, and although, owing to their greater numbers, patients who were noisy and turbulent in their demeanour were more frequently met with, yet the influence of the strong medical element in the administration made itself felt, in so far as every question affecting the health or detention of any patient could at once be decided by reference to the Medical Records, or the opinion of the Medical Officers.

The clothing and the dietary of the pauper patients presented no feature calling for comment. As is usual in this Asylum, the nursing of the sick and of the infirm created a very favourable impression.

The Books and Registers were examined and found correct.

JOHN MACPHERSON

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
7th, 8th, and 9th December 1903.

THERE were on the 7th instant 930 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Their position is shown by the following statement:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	M.	F.	Totals.
Private	167	173	340
Pauper	284	292	576

II. Voluntary Inmates	6	8	14
---------------------------------	---	---	----

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 male and 4 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 4 males and 5 females from the pauper to the private list. Owing to the crowded condition of the West House, and to the obligation on the Asylum to receive all the paupers from the city parishes, no private patient at the lowest rate of board has been admitted. But 6 of the 9 paupers who have been transferred to the private list are maintained at that rate, and it is much to be regretted that patients in narrow circumstances have first to become paupers in order to receive asylum care and treatment as private patients at a rate commensurate with their means. It is, however, hoped that the day is at hand when the Asylum will be able to fulfil its higher function and duty by receiving all the patients of this class. It is expected that by next March or April four buildings of the Bangour Asylum, capable of accommodating 180 patients, will be ready for occupation.

Since 2nd June 1903 the following changes in the population of the Asylum have taken place:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	12	19	85	87	203
Discharged re- covered	13	17	22	35	87
Discharged un- recovered	3	4	21	16	44
Died	9	3	28	26	66

II. Voluntary Inmates—

Admitted	3	2	0	0	5
Left	2	2	0	0	4
Left on pass	1	0	0	0	1
Died	2	0	0	0	2

There has been during the period under review a decrease of 14 in the number of private patients, of 1 in that of the voluntary inmates, and an increase of 20 in that of the paupers. The changes in the pauper population of this asylum have been very active, and especially is this the case among the paupers chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh. The average number of Edinburgh paupers resident during the year is 374, and the number of admissions up to the 7th instant has been 286, and by the end of the year they will in all probability amount to 312, or only 62 less than the average number resident. The percentage of admissions to those resident is 83·7, a proportion which does not obtain in any other asylum in Scotland. This means that the resident number is composed of patients who require great care in their treatment, or who are specially difficult to manage. Harmless and incurable patients have been freely discharged, and either sent to the care of relatives or provided for by the Parish Authorities in suitable homes in rural districts. This feature in the management is most creditable, and is one which should be fully recognised as it has enabled the Asylum to be of greater service to the acutely insane and those requiring skill, care, and treatment. During the last ten years the percentage on the average number of paupers resident of those discharged unrecovered to domestic or private care is 10·1. This Asylum stands first in that respect, the average percentage for all Scottish asylums being 4·3, and in some asylums it is only 1·6. It is pointed out in the Forty-Fifth Report of the General Board that if this Asylum had discharged its harmless and easily managed patients at the rate of another asylum whose percentage is a low one, there would have been more than 400 paupers to accommodate in addition to its present number. It is worthy of note that of the 10·1 per cent so discharged 6·1 per cent have been removed from the poor roll, and have thus ceased to be a burden on the rates.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 24 cases, to gross brain disease in 14 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis

and other tubercular affections in 8 cases, to pneumonia in 6 cases, to cardiac disease in 5 cases, to senile decay in 4 cases, to septicaemia in 2 cases, and to the following causes in 1 case each, cancer, cirrhosis of liver, enteritis, exhaustion from melancholia and suicide. In 56 instances or 84.8 per cent of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made. The institution is at present free from zymotic disease, but since last visit 3 members of the staff have suffered from typhoid fever, 1 with fatal results. Enquiry indicated that the infection in the first case was in all likelihood from a source outside the Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 43 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the form of locked gloves on 1 occasion for 3 hours, and to the seclusion of 22 patients for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours on account of maniacal or homicidal violence. Five casualties are recorded, 3, which caused a fracture of a bone, were due to accidental falls; fracture of three ribs sustained during a struggle with an attendant, the circumstances attending which were promptly and thoroughly investigated by Dr Clouston, who came to the conclusion that the injuries were accidentally sustained; and a suicide by asphyxiation. This patient was suicidal on admission and was for a considerable time under special observation both day and night. He ultimately improved mentally, complained of not having enough to do, and as outdoor work seemed likely to benefit him he was sent out with the garden party. He did well for some time, but one day he eluded the vigilance of the attendants, failed to hang himself by means of his tie, and then buried himself under a heap of grass, where he was found asphyxiated. The number of patients who escaped is 7—one was not brought back within 28 days, and consequently his name was removed from the Register.

The following changes in the nursing staff have taken place: 10 attendants and 19 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 10 attendants and 15 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not due to misconduct affecting the patients. The staff is systematically taught and trained in the discharge of their duties by a series of lectures given by Dr Clouston and the assistant Medical Officers, and by practical instruction in the wards as to sick-

nursing, bandaging, &c. Attendance at these classes is compulsory, except on those who have obtained the certificates of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is highly creditable to the staff to be able to state that 43 of its members have passed this examination.

The patients at Craig House were remarkably free from excitement, and the general air of contentment which prevailed was most satisfactory. Their surroundings are replete with every comfort, and it was abundantly evident that the patients are treated both medically and otherwise with great care and ability; their condition is studied with a minuteness which does not fail to inspire confidence and to lead them to see that everything possible is done for their welfare and happiness. The visit to the villas produced the most pleasant of impressions. There is nothing in the environments of those in these villas of an institutional character. Outdoor and indoor games and amusements are abundant and well organised, and dances and associated entertainments are frequent. A lecture or concert is given once a fortnight. Twenty-five gentlemen and six ladies are registered as being employed in occupations suited to their tastes and capabilities.

It is recorded with regret that Miss Peter, who for twenty-one years acted as Matron to New Craig House, and who greatly distinguished herself by her ability and devotion to duty, has resigned her position. The great value of her services was fully recognised and appreciated by all interested in the welfare of the Institution. Miss Wise, whose efficient work and high reputation as one of the Matrons at the Stirling District Asylum are well known to the Board, has been appointed to succeed Miss Peter.

The West House is maintained in excellent order. Several sections have been repainted, and the wards presented a bright and cheerful aspect. The patients bore every evidence of satisfactory care, and with few exceptions their behaviour was quiet and orderly. The few complaints which were made were either the outcome of delusions or without foundation. The neat and tidy appearance of the patients gave satisfactory assurance of proper attention to these matters by the attendants and nurses. The dinners seen on two days of the visit were liberal meals, both of which were evidently popular. The fish

dinner was well-cooked and neatly served. The dining-hall is greatly overcrowded.

The drainage which serves the series of cellars at the basement of the West House, and which was not believed to convey sewage, but was recently found to do so, has been thoroughly renewed; the old drains have been taken up and earthenware and iron pipes substituted. Since this sanitary improvement has been effected there has been no recurrence of epidemic disease.

The general management of the Asylum continues to be conducted by Dr Clouston with great energy, ability, and success.

The case books are carefully and intelligently kept: and the registers were found correct and written up to date.

JOHN FRASER,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T
OF THE
TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account		£171 18 10
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1903	£7,109 3 0	£7,760 11 6
Do. do. 30th June ..	6,976 12 9	7,548 1 4
Do. do. 30th Sept. ..	7,196 19 4	7,605 18 10
Do. do. 31st Dec. ..	7,069 1 6	7,654 2 3
	£28,351 16 7	30,568 13 11
		28,351 16 7
<i>Deduct—</i>		58,920 10 6
(1) Repayments of Board, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1902	£83 17 0	
(2) Cost of boarding out pauper lunatics, as under—		
1. Sums paid to Larbert Asylum, year to 14th November 1903	856 9 10	
2. Do. to Hartwood Asylum, year to 15th do.	2,219 6 2	
3. Do. to Kirklands, year to do.	518 7 3	
4. Do. to Rosslynlee, for period ending 15th Feby. 1904	722 4 6	
5. Do. to Dundee, for period ending 31st December 1903	735 3 4	
(3) Funeral and other expenses of paupers in Larbert Asylum	3 6 0	
	5,138 14 1	
		53,781 16 5
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Quarter ending 31st March 1903	£637 13 2	£778 19 10
Do. do. 30th June ..	378 11 2	458 7 3
Do. do. 30th Sept. ..	402 7 1	618 3 10
Do. do. 31st Dec. ..	439 7 1	493 0 6
	£1,857 18 6	£2,348 11 5
		1,857 18 6
		4,206 9 11
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—		
Received for Pigs Sold	634 18 0	
Do. for Pigs' meat, trees, old iron, &c., sold	56 13 1	
		691 11 1
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.		65 6 8
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church		9 9 0
VII. Price of Clothing supplied to pauper patients leaving the Institution during 1903		7 19 1
VIII. Balance of Account at 31st December 1902		4,832 12 1
	Amount of the Charge	£63,767 3 1

DISCHARGE.

	Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	9,096	13	7	8,247	7	9	17,344	1	4
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	261	10	4	1,625	1	9	1,886	12	1
III. Do. Fuel	926	5	2	1,233	19	2	2,160	4	4
IV. Do. Gas Lighting	156	11	9	399	9	4	556	1	1
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing material	652	1	3	508	19	1	1,161	0	4
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	134	14	7	284	18	3	419	12	10
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	284	3	9	221	7	8	505	11	5
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...	...	160	19	9	160	19	9
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	1,192	17	4	2,144	13	10	3,337	11	2
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	420	13	4	328	0	8	748	14	0
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	1,126	14	8	502	19	5	1,629	14	1
XII. Interest on Loans paid	2,737	10	0	731	12	8	3,469	2	8
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend (includ- ing casualty of £500)	1,245	6	0	427	17	10	1,673	3	10
XIV. Insurance Premiums	74	7	0	54	0	2	128	7	2
XV. Salaries and Wages	7,596	0	2	6,518	6	4	14,114	6	6
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	328	6	10	276	14	11	605	1	9
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	3,399	3	9	568	17	7	3,968	1	4
Ordinary Expenditure	29,632	19	6	24,235	6	2	53,868	5	8
XVIII. Loans, Craig House, repaid							5,400	0	0
XIX. Extraordinary Expenditure chargeable against the West House :—									
1. On addition to Piggeries				£241	15	2			
2. On Drainage System				674	1	9			
							915	16	11
XX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1903							270	16	9
XXI. Balance of Account at 31st December 1903							3,312	3	9
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge							£63,767	3	1

EDINBURGH, 3rd May 1904.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intrusions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending 31st December 1903, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them correct and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between New Craig House and the West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—Year to 31st December 1903.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£30,206	1	2
2. Extra Accounts	3,603	0	9
3. Produce and Sundries sold	388	13	0
4. Rents of Grass Parks	55	6	8
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	5	6	1
	£34,258	7	8

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£29,632	19	6
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	399	11	0
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	168	9	10
	30,201	0	4

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1903 £4,057 7 4

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Nil.
EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS—Nil.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1903.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£23,575	15	3
2. Extra Accounts	603	9	2
3. Produce and Sundries sold	302	18	1
4. Rent of Railway Siding	10	0	0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	4	2	11
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	568	0	10
7. Price of Clothing supplied to patients leaving the Asylum	7	19	1
	£25,072	5	4

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£24,235	6	2
2. Eighteenth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £24,182, 4s. 1d., included in No. 1 hereof	731	12	8
	1,970	2	5
	26,205	8	7

Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts £1,133 3 3
Add—Extraordinary Payments as stated under Branch
XIX. of foregoing Discharge 915 16 11

Excess of Ordinary and Extraordinary Payments over
Ordinary Receipts £2,049 0 2

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1903—the numbers being: New Craig House, 207; Intermediates, 118; and Paupers, 592.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 15.	43	18	11	13	19	6	6	10	8
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	...	...	1	10	4	2	2	5
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...	...	1	18	9	1	11	0
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	1
5. Clothing (less £7, 19s. 1d. received for clothing sold)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
6. Bedding and Napery	1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	4	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	9	1	14	9
8. Gas Lighting	0	15	2	0	11	3	0	11	3
9. Water and Washing materials	3	3	0	0	14	4	0	14	4
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Books and Stationery	1	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6	3	0	6	3
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
13. Furnishings and Repairs	5	15	3	4	5	5	2	15	5
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	5	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	2	0	14	2
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	2	0	8	0	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend (including Casualty of £500 from Craig House)	6	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
17. Fire Insurance	0	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
18. Salaries and Wages	36	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3	8	8	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	2	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	0	...	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court	...	...	...	3	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	13	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>									
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	129	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	11	1	35	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
(1.) Price of Pigs & Sundries sold £1 17 7									
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks 0 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$									
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church 0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$									
2. From Paupers—	2	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents 0 9 0									
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients 1 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$							1	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above 0 9 0				0	9	0			
Cost per head during 1903	127	6	2	43	2	1	33	7	5$\frac{1}{4}$

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending
 31st December 1902 was 1183
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1903 1151

Decrease in 1903 32

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1902 was £14 7 0
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1903 was 15 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Increase in 1903 £0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1903
with the Previous Year.

1902.	RECEIPTS.	1903.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
55,262 13 6	I. Boards	53,953 15 3
4,201 0 6	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	4,206 9 11
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
615 6 11	1. Price received for Pigs	634 18 0
29 0 0	2. Do. for Pigs Meat	28 10 0
77 14 5	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	28 3 1
65 6 8	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	65 6 8
	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	7 19 1
10 11 0	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	9 9 0
8 2 0		
<u>60,269 15 0</u>	P A Y M E N T S.	<u>58,934 11 0</u>
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,439 12 11	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,544 10 5
3,858 19 4	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,904 7 7
143 0 0	Extract of Meat, etc.	112 6 6
355 6 9	Preserved Meat	372 11 4
727 12 10	Fish and Salt Herrings	810 0 11
235 10 10	Game and Fowl	241 14 0
2,215 3 5	Milk and Cream	2,209 14 0
94 16 7	Fresh Butter	99 0 1
694 9 7	Tea	687 8 10
233 8 2	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	226 4 0
468 14 4	Sugar	461 15 1
1,695 3 7	Salt Butter	1,650 0 3
382 8 2	Cheese	370 7 4
313 7 3	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, Preserves, etc.	422 19 5
185 9 10	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	180 12 5
522 17 6	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	594 0 8
98 14 3	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	91 3 4
52 16 10	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	63 9 9
305 2 8	Oatmeal	323 1 11
80 4 0	Barley	80 9 11
83 19 4	Peas	84 8 11
1,285 14 7	Eggs	1,325 8 0
594 10 9	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	687 8 5
303 10 9	Ale, Porter, and Beer	277 13 6
82 12 0	Aerated Waters, etc.	72 9 4
533 12 0	Wines and Spirits	447 13 6
340 18 5	Sundries	289 3 7
17,327 16 8	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £277 4 11	17,630 4 0
	Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 8 17 9	
351 6 10		286 2 8
<u>16,976 9 10</u>	New Craig House (including share of Servants', Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) £9,096 13 7	<u>17,344 1 4</u>
	West House 8,247 7 9	
<u>16,976 9 10</u>		<u>17,344 1 4</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1902.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1903.		
£	s.	d.	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.	£	s.	d.
74	12	10	Wincey	71	11	11
25	9	0	Flannel	22	10	0
190	16	8	Cotton Goods	189	4	10½
7	18	8	Muslin	3	4	0
4	14	6	Shawls . . . . .	...	...	...
28	5	9	Corduroy	27	19	11½
34	8	0	Shirting	27	1	2
240	2	4	Tweeds	93	16	9
88	11	0½	Worsted	114	1	8
...	...	...	Socks	10	2	6
23	15	3½	Plaiding	81	18	10
74	10	0	Blankets	91	17	0
348	6	6½	Sheetings	212	19	6
22	3	9	Quilts	14	4	0
27	11	7½	Bed Tick	9	5	5
...	...	...	Bed Covers	24	4	9
91	13	3	Linen and Dowlas	96	0	7½
55	2	2	Towelling	53	16	3
28	2	4	Canvas and Pack Sheet	32	13	10½
43	10	8½	Table Damask	32	10	5
8	9	0	Toileting and Toilet Covers	9	12	1½
...	...	...	Stays	14	2	0
16	4	0	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	16	4	0
223	18	0	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	202	18	0
16	2	3	Leather for Shoes, etc.	17	2	8
2	9	6	Waterproof Sheeting	11	13	5
59	14	9	Hair for Beds, etc.	34	12	8
146	3	0½	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	127	11	9½
35	2	0	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	25	15	0
16	14	6	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	21	4	0
186	5	1	Uniform Materials	170	1	8
13	13	3	Quilting	9	5	10
20	4	1	Carpet Covers	10	14	9
...	...	...	Water Bed	6	10	8
<hr/>				<hr/>		
2,154	13	11		1,886	12	1
<hr/>			III. FUEL.	<hr/>		
2,239	19	6	Coal	2,160	4	4
<hr/>			IV. LIGHTING.	<hr/>		
553	9	4	Gas	543	16	10
10	5	1	Candles, etc.	12	4	3
<hr/>				<hr/>		
563	14	5		556	1	1
<hr/>			V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.	<hr/>		
581	2	6	Water	655	13	6
453	17	7	Soap	414	4	6
44	16	6	Soda	37	7	1
66	2	1	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	53	15	3
<hr/>				<hr/>		
1,145	18	8		1,161	0	4
<hr/>			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.	<hr/>		
274	17	7	Drugs, etc.	273	17	11
71	17	6	Disinfectants	72	8	0
47	14	6	Surgical Instruments	36	7	4
...	...	...	Medical Fees, etc. . . . .	...	...	...
39	13	11	Sundries paid by Steward	36	19	7
<hr/>				<hr/>		
434	3	6		419	12	10

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1902.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1903.		
£	s.	d.	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	£	s.	d.
21	11	7	Books	39	11	9
25	6	3	Stationery	17	18	6
9	9	0	Bookbinding, &c.	20	1	3
401	3	7	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	427	19	11
457 10 5				505 11 5		
168 8 9			VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	160 19 9		
			IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.			
443	14	11	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	413	3	4
145	19	9	Furniture, etc.	52	17	10
327	14	6	Crockery and Crystal	317	9	6
449	4	4	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	297	17	5
118	5	4	Brushes and Door Mats	109	15	10
29	5	8	Glass	19	7	11
124	1	6	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts	135	19	7
22	0	0	Corks	23	8	0
133	8	4	Wood for Repairs	106	6	0
796	16	4	Painter Work	790	18	6
220	6	11	Plumber do.	202	19	10
14	15	3	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	22	4	9
27	15	7	Bricks, Lime, Cement	47	10	3
84	0	5	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	34	11	2
73	18	2	Bell-hanging	40	16	5
865	5	8	Engineering	245	13	2
...	...	...	Fire Apparatus . . . . .	...	...	...
52	5	3	Plaster-work	33	8	7
...	...	...	Building . . . . .	...	...	...
27	6	9	Metal Casting	4	4	11
438	14	7	Electric Light Fittings	5	0	10
...	...	...	Repairing Telephones	100	8	0
429	7	11	Sundries	333	9	4
4,824 7 2				3,337 11 2		
			X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.			
139	18	9	Plants, Seeds, etc.	166	13	11
42	8	6	Manure	81	14	1
51	13	3	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	52	4	11
33	7	11	Garden Implements and repairs to same	16	18	4
152	5	6	Straw	130	18	6
25	9	0	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	22	19	9
88	0	9	Road Metal and Gravel	49	11	10
41	10	9	Fencing	46	6	3
2	5	3	Threshing Crop	2	5	3
24	17	9	Sundries (including £80 for curling pond)	102	4	7
...	...	...	Horse bought	46	0	0
...	...	...	Pigs bought	25	11	7
3	18	6	Veterinary Surgeon	5	5	0
...	...	...	Lorry bought . . . . .	...	...	...
605 15 11				748 14 0		

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1902.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1903.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.*	£ s. d.
2 9 3	County Rates	2 9 6
594 5 8	Property and Income Tax	635 17 4
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
185 10 0	House Duty	185 10 0
445 2 7	Burgh Rates	456 0 2
331 12 9	Poor and School Rates	322 15 2
4 10 0	Assessed Taxes	4 10 0
22 7 5	Public Water Rate	22 7 7
...	Heritors Assessment . . . . .	...
1,586 2 0		1,629 14 1
3,609 10 10	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	3,469 2 8
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,143 16 5	Feu Duties (including duplicand for Craig House)	1,653 2 10
24 1 2	Stipend	20 1 0
1,167 18 2		1,673 3 10
128 1 6	XIV. INSURANCE	128 7 2
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2,000 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	2,000 0 0
500 12 0	Four Assistant Physicains (including honararia of £52, 10s.)	552 10 0
150 0 0	Joint Pathologist	162 10 0
200 0 0	Chaplain	200 0 0
340 0 0	Steward	340 0 0
100 0 0	Gardener	101 13 4
160 0 0	Storekeeper	160 0 0
122 0 0	Gatekeepers	122 0 0
20 0 0	Organist	20 0 0
800 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	800 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	70 0 0
341 11 0	Servants employed in Laundry	328 6 5
90 0 0	Matron of West House	95 0 0
307 10 0	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	318 3 6
8,549 18 3	Attendants' Wages	8,371 13 3
362 0 0	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c.	340 0 0
73 19 0	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1902-1903	51 13 0
27 6 0	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1903	27 6 0
32 10 0	Miss M. Bunbury, for teaching Embroidery	53 11 0
14,247 6 3		14,114 6 6
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
11 8 0	Advertising and Printing	11 9 0
64 0 9	Cab Hires	59 7 6
35 14 4	Law Expenses	21 9 6
203 7 6	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	204 4 5
63 15 1	Rewards to Patients	53 8 5
20 10 0	National Telephone Company	30 5 0
7 7 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	7 7 0
1 0 0	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	1 0 0
3 11 4	Stabling at Cockenzie	3 9 4
410 14 0	Carry forward	392 0 2

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1902.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1903.
£ s. d. 410 14 0	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i> Brought forward,	£ s. d. 392 0 2
2 10 0	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent of Wayleave for West House Drain through its property	2 10 0
32 0 0	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets, &c.	32 12 6
7 5 2	Subscription to Cockenzie Golf Club	6 6 2
3 3 4	Window Cleaning	3 3 4
27 0 0	Sundries	9 3 0
13 0 0		1 7 6
512 17 4	<i>Add</i> —Proportion of Croall & Sons' Account for Coach Hires, transferred from Branch XVII.	447 2 8
160 6 1		157 19 1
673 3 5		605 1 9
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED ON behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
3,900 18 0	Total	3,839 17 9
351 6 10	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	286 2 8
4,252 4 10		4,126 0 5
160 6 1	<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Coach Hires, as above	157 19 1
4,091 18 9		3,968 1 4
183 17 4	XVIII. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC.	270 16 9

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1903 with the previous Year.

1902.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1903.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
14,136 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	13,568 lbs.	.....	568 lbs.
136,977 ,,	Butcher Meat . . .	136,562 ,,	.....	415 ,,
17,129 ,,	Oxheads . . .	17,100 ,,	.....	29 ,,
11,220 ,,	Pork and Ham . . .	12,285 ,,	1,065 lbs.	.....
98,119 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	97,203 loaves	.....	916 loaves
114,956 rolls	Rolls . . .	115,242 rolls	286 rolls	.....
6,846 doz.	Biscuits . . .	7,432 doz.	586 doz.	.....
55,895 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	55,106 lbs.	.....	789 lbs.
15,769 ,,	Flour . . .	16,245 ,,	476 lbs.	.....
18,165 ,,	Barley . . .	17,847 ,,	.....	318 lbs.
14,577 ,,	Peas . . .	13,856 ,,	.....	721 ,,
8,388 ,,	Rice (Whole) . . .	8,063 ,,	.....	325 ,,
7,449 ,,	Tea . . .	7,433 ,,	.....	16 ,,
4,697 ,,	Coffee . . .	4,493 ,,	.....	204 ,,
55,408 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . . .	52,876 ,,	.....	2,532 ,,
5,719 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	6,224 ,,	505 lbs.	.....
1,783 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,793 ,,	13 ,,	.....
33,850 ,,	Butter (Salt) . . .	33,376 ,,	.....	474 lbs.
45,605 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	45,322 gals.	.....	283 gals.
11,809 ,,	Milk (Skim) . . .	12,067 ,,	258 gals.	.....
15,985 lbs.	Cheese . . .	15,379 lbs.	.....	606 lbs.
22,448 doz.	Eggs . . .	22,359 doz.	.....	89 doz.
24,422 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	25,215 lbs.	793 lbs.	.....
2,253 ,,	Currants . . .	1,881 ,,	.....	372 lbs.
1,852 ,,	Starch . . .	1,836 ,,	.....	16 ,,
23,794 ,,	Soda . . .	23,316 ,,	.....	478 ,,
47,681 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	48,716 ,,	1,035 lbs.	.....
11,094 gals.	Beer . . .	12,335 gals.	1,241 gals.	.....
853 bolls	Potatoes . . .	827 bolls.	.....	26 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1903 with the previous Year.

1902.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1903.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,052 4 6	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	1,015 14 2	.....	36 10 4
939 6 3	House Furnishings . . .	912 17 6	.....	26 8 9
320 15 0	Male Clothing . . .	297 7 2	.....	23 7 10
147 6 0	Female do. . .	188 4 7	40 18 7	.....
337 15 3	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	324 17 7	.....	12 17 8
180 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	200 0 0	20 0 0	.....
30 0 0	Oats, Straw, &c. . .	30 0 0	.....	.....
3,007 7 0		2,969 1 0	60 18 7	99 4 7
2,794 3 9		3,007 7 0	.....	60 18 7
213 3 3	Decrease . . .	38 6 0		38 6 0

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1903.

Amount thereof	£72,700 0 0
<i>Add</i> —Balance due to West House	8,018 18 0
	<hr/>
	£80,718 18 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance in Bank at Close of this Account	3,312 3 9
	<hr/>
	<u>£77,406 14 3</u>

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1903.

Profit for year 1903, as before	£4,180 13 5
<i>Deduct</i> —	
(1) Loans paid off during 1903	£5,400 0 0
<i>Less</i> —Additional sum borrowed from West House	251 2 1
	<hr/>
	5,148 17 11
(2) Balance in Bank, 31st December 1902	£4,832 12 1
<i>Less</i> in Bank, 31st Dec. 1903	3,312 3 9
	<hr/>
	1,529 8 4
	<hr/>
	3,628 9 7
(3) Loss on Intermediates	364 11 5
	<hr/>
	3,993 1 0

This Balance represents the difference between the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1903 and the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1884	187 12 5
Arrears of Board at close of this Account	£270 16 9
<i>Less</i> Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off since that date	83 4 4
	<hr/>
	<u>£187 12 5</u>

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1903.

Amount thereof	£31,950 0 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by New Craig House	8,018 18 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£23,931 2 0</u>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1903, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr JAMES MARTIN, C.A., in his "Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
25,356 3 3	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1902	24,182 4 1
	<i>Add—</i>	
1,014 4 11	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1903 731 12 8	
	2. Profit on Extra Accounts 34 11 7	
	3. Excess of Ordinary and Extraordinary payments over Ordinary Receipts 2,049 0 2	
26,370 8 2		2,815 4 5
		26,997 8 6
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
2,701 15 1	(1) Nineteenth Instalment to Sinking Fund 2,701 15 1	
	(2) Loss on Intermediates 364 11 5	
23,668 13 1		3,066 6 6
		23,931 2 0

A B S T R A C T
 OF THE
T R E A S U R E R ' S I N T R O M I S S I O N S
 WITH THE
F U N D S A D M I N I S T E R E D B Y T H E C H A R I T Y C O M M I T T E E
F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 0 3 .

C H A R G E .

I. Balance at close of last Account	£121 13 1
II. Interests received	299 15 10
III. Deposit Receipt uplifted	140 0 0
	£561 8 11

D I S C H A R G E .

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	£364 15 8
II. Sum lodged on Deposit Receipt with National Bank	100 0 0
III. Expense of Management	8 19 10
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1903	87 13 5
	£561 8 11

S T A T E O F F U N D S A T 3 1 S T D E C E M B E R 1 9 0 3 .

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property	£9,600 0 0
II. Sum in Bank on Deposit Receipt	100 0 0
III. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	87 13 5
	£9,787 13 5

EDINBURGH, *3rd May 1904*.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1903 being £87, 13s. 5d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

A B S T R A C T
 OF THE
T R E A S U R E R ' S I N T R O M I S S I O N S
 WITH THE
F U N D S B E Q U E A T H E D B Y T H E L A T E M R S B E V A N
F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 0 3 .

CHARGE.

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account	£15 13 8
II. Revenue received during the year	390 18 7
	£406 12 3

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due by Revenue at 31st December 1902, per last Account .	£4 6 11
II. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	257 3 10
III. Expense of Management	14 7 2
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1903	130 14 4
	£406 12 3

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1903.

I. Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane .	£12,700 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer as above	130 14 4
	£12,830 14 4

EDINBURGH, *11th May 1904*.—I have examined the foregoing Account and the appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1903 being

As follows:— <i>Capital</i> —Balance due by Treasurer .	£15 13 8
<i>Revenue</i> —Balance due to Treasurer .	115 0 8
	£130 14 4

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

NURSING CERTIFICATE
OF THE
MEDICO - PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following have passed the Examination held in May 1903 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION :—

CRAIG HOUSE.

NURSE CHRISTINA ROBERTSON.
,, ANNIE GORDON.
,, ISABELLA H. MARTIN.
ATTENDANT JOHN ROSS.

WEST HOUSE.

NURSE WILHELMINA R. CAMERON.
,, ALICE MARIA MILNE.
ATTENDANT THADY GILBRIDE.
,, JOHN DUNCAN.
,, JOHN M'DONALD.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1903.

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

I. TAILORS.

123 Tweed Jackets, at 7s.	£43 1 0
87 Tweed Vests, at 2s. 6d.	10 17 6
11 Pairs Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	1 18 6
273 Pairs Cord Trousers, at 2s. 6d.	34 2 6
1 Tweed Coat, at 10s.	0 10 0
3 Pairs Wincey Trousers, at 2s.	0 6 0
1 Gaberdine Suit, at 12s.	0 12 0
2 Check Linen Dresses, at 5s.	0 10 0
8 Bed Quilts, at 5s.	2 0 0
479 Pairs Drawers, at 2d.	3 19 10
468 Plaiding Shirts, at 2d.	3 18 0
Repairs, including carpet-making, &c.	96 9 9
	<hr/>
	£198 5 1

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	78 4 0
6 Key Belts, at 3d.	0 1 6
Covering Bagatelle Pockets	0 3 0
Covering Hockey Balls	0 6 0
	<hr/>
	78 14 6

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£127 18 0
Do. do. for Craig House Department	19 2 0
	<hr/>
	147 0 0
	<hr/>
Carry forward	£423 19 7

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £423 19 7

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£68 15 0		
Do. do. for Craig House Department	37 6 6		
		—————	106 1 6

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments			146 3 6
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£82 13 9		
Do. do. for Craig House Department	30 8 6		
		—————	113 2 3

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£161 17 4		
Do. do. for Craig House Department	54 4 3		
Amount for coffins	3 12 0		
		—————	219 13 7

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£74 16 9		
Do. Do. in Craig House Department	47 5 5		
		—————	122 2 2
			—————
			£1131 2 7

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
479 Men's drawers	...0s	10d	19 19 2	Brought forward,	142	11 1	
468 Men's jackets	...0s	10d	19 10 0	254 Wincey dresses .	... 3s	0d 38 2 0	
70 Mattress covers,	... 1s	0d 3 10 0		136 Print ,, .	... 3s	0d 20 8 0	
90 Palliasses ,,	... 1s	0d 4 10 0		4 Linen dresses .	... 3s	0d 0 12 0	
18 Pillow covers .	... 0s	3d 0 4 6		418 Roller towels .	... 0s	1d 1 14 10	
19 Blinds . . . . .	... 0s	4d 0 6 4		956 Hand ,, .	... 0s	1d 3 19 8	
8 Cushions . . . . .	... 1s	0d 0 8 0		829 Sheets . . . . .	... 0s	1d 3 9 1	
30 ,, . . . . .	... 0s	6d 0 15 0		649 Sheets, fine,	... 0s	1d 2 14 1	
24 Table napkins .	... 0s	1d 0 2 0		48 Store bags . . .	... 0s	1d 0 4 0	
2 Bolster Covers .	... 0s	4d 0 0 8		12 Feeders . . . . .	... 0s	1d 0 1 0	
1 Set Bed Curtains	... 3s	0d 0 3 0		49 Table cloths . .	... 0s	1d 0 4 1	
230 Nurses caps . .	... 0s	3d 2 17 6		178 Pairs stockings	... 0s	9d 6 13 6	
1200 Men's scarves .	... 0s	2d 10 0 0		521 ,, socks . . . .	... 0s	6d 13 0 6	
100 Pudding cloths .	... 0s	0½d 0 4 2		130 ,, blankets . .	... 0s	1d 0 10 10	
48 Tea bags . . . . .	... 0s	1d 0 4 0		1100 Articles marked	... 0s	0½d 2 5 10	
120 Muslin blinds . .	... 0s	2d 1 0 0		120 Hats trimmed .	... 0s	9d 4 10 0	
33 Bed covers . . . .	... 0s	1d 0 2 9		600 Dusters . . . . .	... 0s	0½d 1 5 0	
50 Counterpanes . . .	... 0s	1d 0 4 2		90 Fine chemises . .	... 0s	6d 2 5 0	
260 Uniform aprons .	... 0s	6d 6 10 0		50 ,, Night gowns	... 0s	10d 2 1 8	
90 Lace collars . . .	... 0s	3d 1 2 6		60 Petticoats . . . .	... 0s	6d 1 10 0	
407 Chemises . . . . .	... 0s	4d 6 15 8		20 Bed jackets . . .	... 1s	0d 1 0 0	
226 Night gowns . . .	... 0s	4d 3 15 4		24 Quilts . . . . .	... 1s	0d 1 4 0	
829 Shirts . . . . .	...0s	10d 34 10 10		83 Private and dance			
386 Semits . . . . .	... 0s	4d 6 8 8		dresses . . . . .	... 5s	6d 22 16 6	
148 Plaiding petticoats	... 0s	3d 1 17 0		200 Pairs drawers .	... 0s	4d 3 6 8	
129 Drugget ,, . . . .	... 0s	3d 1 12 3		90 Blouses . . . . .	... 1s	0d 4 10 0	
620 Check aprons . . .	... 0s	2d 5 3 4		50 Pairs stockings .	... 0s	9d 1 17 6	
85 Dowlas ,, . . . . .	... 0s	5d 1 15 5		52 Toilet Covers . .	... 0s	3d 0 13 0	
244 ,, ,, Men's	... 0s	5d 5 1 8					
926 Pillow slips . . .	... 0s	1d 3 17 2					
Carry forward,	£142	11 1			£283	9 10	

Articles Repaired by Females in West House Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1430 Shirts	at 1d	5 19 2		Brought forward,	77	18 4	
1900 Coloured shirts...	... 1d	7 18 4		490 Aprons (women's)	... 1d	2 0 10	
1600 Striped do. ...	... 1d	6 13 4		506 ,, (men's) ...	... 1d	2 2 2	
530 Night gowns ...	... 1d	2 4 2		160 Table cloths ...	... 1d	0 13 4	
400 Collars ... . .	... 1d	1 13 4		180 Counterpanes ...	... 1d	0 15 0	
1400 Chemises ... . .	... 1d	5 16 8		5102 Sheets ... . .	... 1d	21 5 2	
420 Pairs drawers ...	... 1d	1 15 0		1150 Pillow slips ...	... 1d	4 15 10	
1190 Semits ... . . .	... 1d	4 19 2		130 Pairs blankets ...	... 1d	0 10 10	
3500 Petticoats ... .	... 1d	14 11 8		5500 Pairs stockings	... 1d	22 18 4	
1100 Dresses ... . .	... 1d	4 11 8		3762 Pairs socks ...	... 1d	15 13 6	
5230 Drawers and jackets	... 1d	21 15 10					
Carry forward,	£77	18 4			£148	13 4	

W. MILNE, *Matron.*

Articles made by Females in Craig House Department.

40 Shawls	300 Articles of Clothing for Charities.	6 Sofa blankets.
30 Chemises.	160 Worsted work.	12 Chair covers.
20 Pairs drawers.	20 Cushion covers.	12 Table cloths.
40 Petticoats.	20 Ribbon work.	12 Tray do.
300 Pairs worsted stockings and socks.	30 Cross stitch.	65 Table napkins.
350 Aprons.	36 Muslin window blinds.	30 Pairs blankets, marked
12 Bed spreads	25 Quilts, hemmed.	60 Towels.
20 Pieces of lace.	300 Dusters.	300 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

200 Gowns.	1540 Pairs socks.	35 Pairs blankets
30 Shawls.	380 Flannel shirts.	315 Pillow slips.
310 Night gowns.	315 Aprons.	45 Towels.
8 Night Caps.	60 Pocket handkerchiefs.	3 Sofa covers.
340 Chemises.	185 Slip bodices.	20 Chair do.
320 Pairs drawers.	40 Pairs stays.	50 Table cloths.
120 Coloured petticoats.	60 Collars.	60 Toilet covers.
140 Flannel do.	75 Linen sleeves.	25 Table napkins.
325 Flannel underdresses.	500 Shirts.	340 Sundries.
570 Pairs stockings.	40 Quilts.	

A. H. WISE, *Matron.*

Inventory of Books in the Library

1	100	100	100
2	100	100	100
3	100	100	100
4	100	100	100
5	100	100	100
6	100	100	100
7	100	100	100
8	100	100	100
9	100	100	100
10	100	100	100

Inventory of Books in the Library

11	100	100	100
12	100	100	100
13	100	100	100
14	100	100	100
15	100	100	100
16	100	100	100
17	100	100	100
18	100	100	100
19	100	100	100
20	100	100	100

100