

**Eighty-fourth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :
For the year 1896.**

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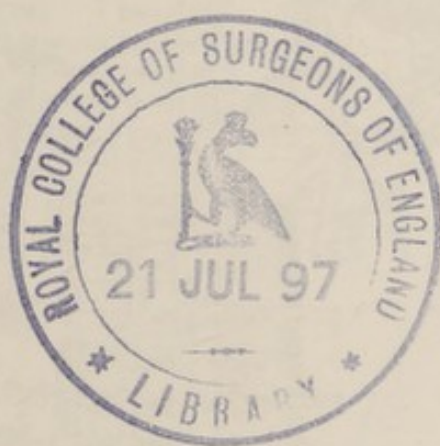
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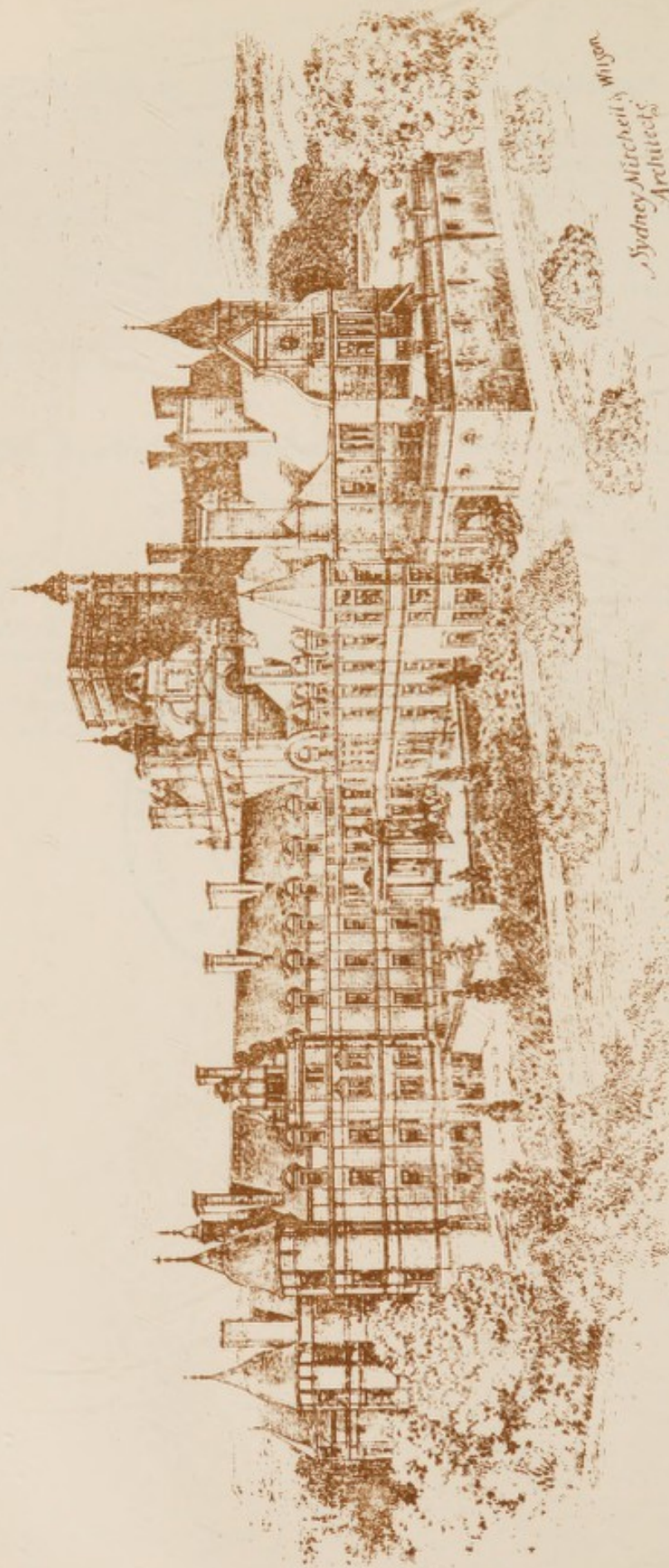
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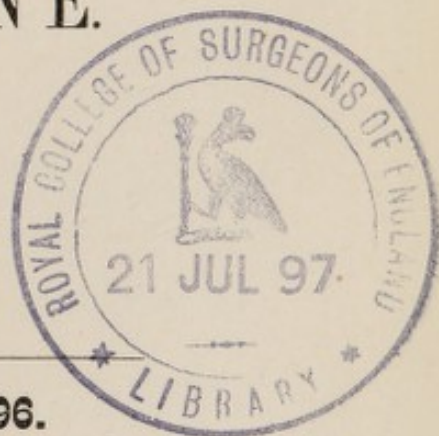
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CRAIG HOUSE.
General View from the North East

EIGHTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR 1896.

MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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8. Dr Clonston 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 Moncrieff, W.S., 17 Duke Street) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the death, recovery, or removal 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 Clonston.

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

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

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

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

* LOWEST RATE.....£28 a Year (Exclusive of Clothing).

* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.....£42 "

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 Craiglockhart 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.

‡ A limited number of patients can also be admitted at £84 a-year by special arrangement with Dr Clonston.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MORNINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE,

QUEEN'S CRAIG, & SOUTH CRAIG.

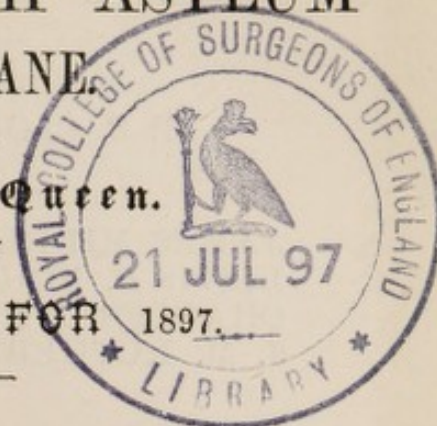
RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND RATES OF BOARD FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

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.
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 *bona fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form) 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.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1897.



GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR JOHN COWAN, BART.

SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.
SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.
Members of Parliament for the City.

Member of Parliament for the County.
Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Principal of the University of Edin.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex. off.*)
John Boyd, Esq.
Wm. Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.
John M. M'Candlish, Esq.
Francis Cadell, Esq., M.B.,
F.R.C.S.E.
Professor John Rankine.
Professor Alex. Crum Brown.

Sheriff Wallace.
Julius H. Beilby, Esq.
Sir Alex. Christison, Bart.
Daniel F. Story, Esq.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.
Richard Clark, Esq.
Major-General P. C. Dalmahoy.
J. R. Findlay, jun., Esq.

Chairman of the Board—Mr M'Candlish.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—
President of the Royal College of Surgeons—
Sir Douglas MacLagan—Dr G. W. Balfour—Dr P. Heron Watson.

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

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JAMES MIDDLEMASS, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.

LEWIS C. BRUCE, M.D., M.R.C.P.E.

CHARLES C. EASTERBROOK, M.A., M.B., C.M.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.

PATHOLOGIST.

W. F. ROBERTSON, M.D.

CHAPLAIN.

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

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER.

MISS E. MARY PETER.

MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS SPENCE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

J. R. GILMOUR, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)

N. H. MACMILLAN, M.B., C.M. „

I. B. SIBBALD, M.B., C.M. „

D. ORR, M.B., C.M. „

G. D. M'RAE, M.B., C.M. „

P. T. HUGHES, M.B., C.M. „

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr WALLACE.

Prof. RANKINE.

Mr BEILBY.

Mr HOWDEN.

Major-General DALMAHOY.

Prof. RANKINE, *Convener*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Prof. CRUM BROWN.

Mr BOYD.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr CLARK.

Mr BEILBY.

Mr HOWDEN, *Convener*.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr CARTER.

Dr CADELL.

Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON.

Mr STORY.

Mr FINDLAY.

Mr CARTER, *Convener*.

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr M'CANDLISH.

Mr WALLACE.

Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON.

Mr HOWDEN.

Mr M'CANDLISH, *Convener*.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896.

Presented at the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 22d February 1897.

THE Ordinary Managers of the Asylum have now the pleasure of submitting a Report of their proceedings during the year 1896.

The following Table shows the daily average number of Patients in the different departments of the Asylum during the past year, contrasted with the numbers during the previous year:—

	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside,	170	187	17	—
2. Intermediate Patients, West House,	136	130	—	6
3. Private Patients at lowest rate of board,	73	73	—	—
4. Patients whose boards are defrayed by parochial authorities,	503	511	8	—
	882	901	25	6
	—	882	6	—
Increased daily average number of Patients of all classes, .	—	19	19	—

The Managers call attention to the increase in the number of Patients in Craig House, amounting, as appears from the above table, to a daily average of 17 throughout the whole year. During the year 1895 the number of high class Patients ranged from 156 on 1st January to 186 on 31st December, while during the year just finished the number ranged from 186 on 1st January to 196 on 31st December. From these figures the Managers fully anticipate that during the current year a further advance will fall to be recorded.

The Managers greatly regret that, owing to the increased number of Patients sent by the City Parish Council, they have been unable to provide accommodation for a larger number of Private Patients at the lowest rate of board, and for the same reason they have been obliged somewhat to reduce the numbers in the intermediate wards.

The Managers herewith submit the Account of the Treasurer's intromissions for the year 1896.

The Ordinary Revenue of the year from all sources amounted to	L51,160	8	0
The Ordinary Expenditure, including interest,	47,242	14	3
Leaving a surplus Revenue for the year of	L3,917	13	9
From this sum falls to be deducted the Annual Instalment towards liquidation of the debt on the West House,	1,603	11	11
Nett surplus,	L2,314	1	10
Of this surplus there was derived from Craig House,	L1,698	4	8
From intermediate patients,	449	15	8
From pauper patients and patients at the lowest rate of Board,	166	1	6
	2,314	1	10

On turning to the Treasurer's Accounts, it will be observed			
that the Receipts from Boards in Craig House for the			
year amounted to	.	.	L.24,349 11 8
For the year 1895 they amounted to	.		20,887 5 10
Showing during the year an advance of			<u>L.3,462 5 10</u>

With these figures before them, the Managers consider themselves justified in regarding the New Asylum at Craig House, which has occupied so much of their attention for the last ten years, as being a financial success as well as meeting the wants of the community in a remarkable way.

The surplus Revenue derived from Craig House and from the intermediate patients will be applied towards the liquidation of the debt on Craig House, while the small surplus arising on the pauper rates of board will, as formerly, be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund Account for liquidating the debt on the West House.

The cost per head of maintenance of the intermediate patients last year is estimated at L.38, 16s. 8½d., that of the paupers having been L.29, 14s. 8½d., no charge being made against either class of patients for house accommodation beyond a rateable proportion of the interest paid on the debt affecting the West House. The Managers do not propose that any change should be made during the current year upon the rates charged for these respective classes of patients, viz., L.42 for the intermediates, and L.30 including clothing, or L.28 exclusive of clothing, for pauper patients and private patients at the lowest rate of board.

In the Report for the year ending 31st December 1895, the total expenditure upon Craig House, including interest for the period prior to its being opened for the reception of patients, was stated to amount to

There was expended during the year 1896	.	.	L.131,082 15 9
			4,994 1 7

L.136,076 17 4

Of this sum there has been defrayed out
of surplus revenue since 31st December
1884, and from the prices received for
the East House and grounds, now dis-
posed of, the sum of, L.54,029 14 10
And there has been borrowed, 82,047 2 6

136,076 17 4

The debt upon Craig House was less at the close of the year 1896 than at the close of the preceding year by the sum of L.4,234, 10s. 4d. This is owing to the surplus Revenue above referred to, and to the circumstance that during the course of the year the Managers received payment of the price of the last portion of the East House property which they had to dispose of.

The Managers regret that the accounts of the contractors in connection with the building of New Craig House have not yet been all finally adjusted. They have also the prospect of some further expenditure in providing accumulators for the electric light installation, in order to save the expense of night service. The revenue, however, which they have derived from Craig House has proved so elastic, that they do not anticipate any difficulty in meeting all further necessary claims upon them in connection with the Institution without materially adding to the debt.

Under the Contracts entered into between the Managers of the Asylum in the year 1844 and the various public bodies now represented by the City Parish Council, the Asylum Authorities, in consideration of the sum of L.3210 paid to the Building Fund, were taken bound in all time coming to provide accommodation for the insane pauper patients from all the parishes now forming the City Parish of Edinburgh, whatever the number might be. The estimated number requiring accommodation at the time was 105, which number, owing to the increase in the city and other causes, has now mounted up to 365, practically monopolising the greater part of the accommodation in the West House. In these circumstances, which have frequently been referred to in previous Reports, the Managers entered into negotiations with the Parish Council, with the view of coming to some arrangement whereby

provision might be made for the removal of a certain number of the pauper patients, and the restriction of the number in the Royal Asylum. After various conferences, an agreement was, of these dates, entered into between the parties, under which the City Parish Council undertakes to apply to the General Board of Lunacy to have the parish constituted into a separate Lunacy District, with a District Asylum capable of accommodating not less than 400 Patients, upon the understanding that, when this has been done, a new agreement shall be entered into between the Asylum and the District Board of such District, providing that at the end of five years such a number of Pauper Patients shall be removed from the Royal Asylum as shall reduce the number under treatment there to 105, that number of Patients being maintained until 31st December 1914, when it is expected that under the operation of the Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by decree of the Court, the debt upon the West House shall have been extinguished, after which all connection between the new District Lunacy Board and the Asylum shall cease and determine. It is part of the above agreement that from 30 to 50 City Parish patients shall be removed from Morningside within one month from the parish being constituted into a Lunacy District. The above statement expresses the leading provisions in this very important document, and the Managers have pleasure in recording that throughout the preliminary negotiations the Parish Council showed every desire to meet the views of the Corporation. The application by the Parish Council to have the parish constituted a Lunacy District has been for some time before Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, and nothing is wanted but their approval to give immediate effect to the agreement.

July 31, 1896.
Nov. 30, 1896.

The Managers wish emphatically to place on record that their sole motives in seeking to withdraw from the agreement of 1844 was the fact that it had become unworkable through the increase of the City rate-paid Patients, and that they had obligations towards the poor and middle classes which the operation of that agreement was preventing them from fulfilling, and in regard to which they had been repeatedly pressed by the Commissioners in Lunacy. The Managers do not anticipate using

the West House for Patients at high rates of Board, but, on the contrary, mean to use it largely for those who can afford only small rates, lower even than those charged for the Parish Patients.

The Asylum was officially inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy in February and November 1896. With reference to the inspection made in February, Dr Sibbald, one of the Commissioners, reports as follows:—"The administration of New Craig House and its villa dependencies is now in full operation, and the old East House, which had so long been the department of the Asylum appropriated to the higher class of private patients, has ceased to belong to the Institution. The benefit conferred on the patients by their transference to the new buildings was expected to be great, and the expectation has been fully realised. The comfortable character and the elegance of the accommodation provided, and the facilities afforded for efficient administration, have been sufficiently commented on in previous entries. There are, however, aspects of the effect of the new surroundings on the condition of the patients which only come fully into view in actual experience. One of these, which attracted attention during the visit, was that life in the new buildings is more interesting than in those which have been relinquished. This has in itself a remedial influence, and an impression was produced, by the appearance and manner of many of the patients, that it has had the effect of wakening up their mental faculties to more active and more healthy exercise. It may be added that the general impression produced by the visit to the new buildings was most satisfactory."

Dr Fraser, who inspected the Institution in November, reports as follows:—"The wards containing the pauper patients are overcrowded, but the managers have entered into an agreement with the Edinburgh Parish Council, one of its conditions being that the Asylum is to be relieved of about fifty quiet and harmless patients, suitable for care in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. It is understood that no unnecessary time will be lost on the part of the Edinburgh Parish Council in enlarging the lunatic wards of the Craiglockhart Poorhouse in order to provide for these patients."

“ All sections of the Asylum were found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The excellence of the accommodation at Craig House and its adjoining villas, the admirable equipment of the hospital sections for ladies and gentlemen, and the large proportion—1 to 2·3—of nurses and attendants, constitute a provision of a most satisfactory character for patients paying the higher rates of board. The patients in the West House are liberally provided for, and their care is efficient. It was abundantly evident during the visit that the medical care and treatment of the patients is characterised by great professional skill and ability.”

The Managers have to record that on 1st November 1896 the Estate of Craig House, with all the Asylum buildings thereon, was, through the operation of the Edinburgh Extension Act, disjoined from the County of Midlothian, and became an integral part of the City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh. As all the lighting, cleansing, and watching at Craig House are performed by the officials there, there was no very appreciable advantage in the Asylum being included in the City, and as the rates in the City are much higher than those in the County, the Managers were constrained to object to the transfer. In these circumstances, and from a considerate regard for the interests of the Institution, the promoters of the Extension Bill before Parliament permitted a clause to be inserted in the Act providing that “ the Craig House Lunatic Asylum, while and so long only as it is used for the purposes of an Asylum, shall be rated for the Burgh Assessments on one-half of the yearly value thereof.” Craig House Asylum being valued at £3300 of rent, the Corporation, through this liberal concession, is wholly relieved of municipal rates on one-half of that sum or £1650 per annum.

The Managers have again to express their high opinion of the manner in which Dr Clouston discharges the onerous duties of Physician-Superintendent of the Institution, and their entire confidence in him and his valuable staff of Assistants, to whose skill and energy the Asylum owes much of its success. The Managers feel that their thanks are also due to the Matrons for their unflagging attention and unvarying kindness to the inmates.

In terms of the provisions in the Act incorporating the Asylum, Dr Pringle and Colonel Mackay fall to retire by rotation from the Board. The Managers beg leave to recommend as their successors Major-General Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy and Mr John Findlay, jun., who, if elected, will have their names placed at the foot of the list.

The Accounts of the Charity Committee and of the Bevan Fund Committee are herewith submitted. Through the Charity Fund 35 and through the Bevan Fund 36 Patients have had their boards more or less supplemented during the past year, while through the legacy of Miss Millburgh Mowbray relief has been afforded to 20 more Patients belonging to the respectable humble classes.

J. H. BEILBY,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1896.

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

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1895 to	L.9888	1	10
The Ordinary Revenue received during the year			
amounted to	L.399	15	1
Three years' income tax recovered			
from the Government	34	5	7
			<hr/>
	L.434	0	8
The Ordinary Expenditure during			
the year for the benefit of Pa-			
tients was	L.490	18	10
Expense of Management, 13 2 1			
			<hr/>
	504	0	11
Excess of Expenditure over Income, —————		70	0 3
			<hr/>
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1896,	L.9818	1	<u>7</u>

Of the above sum of L.490, 18s. 10d. spent for the benefit of Patients, L.100 was derived from the legacy of L.500 (L.450 after deduction of Government duty) bequeathed by Miss Mowbray. As Miss Mowbray had coupled the legacy with the condition that it should be spent and not capitalised, the Committee

resolved to spread the expenditure of the money over five years. During the year 20 Patients have been relieved from this source, and the legacy has now been reduced to L.260.

The total number of Patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 35, and the number of Patients on the roll at the close of the year was 27.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund. From the Account it will be seen that the income derived from invested funds during the year amounted to L.513, 2s. 5d., while the sum of L.424, 1s. 10d. was spent in supplementing the boards of 36 Patients.

The number of Patients on the roll at the close of the year was 31.

The balance of Revenue, amounting to L.200, 17s. 5d., at 31st December 1896 was retained in the Treasurer's hands to meet boards due on 1st January and 1st April 1897, no income being available until Whitsunday following.

JOHN M. M'CANDLISH,
Convener.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
 ANNUAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR 1896.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1896.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 884 (including 6 on probation), and on the 31st December it was 937 (including 14 on probation).

The admissions were 470, of whom 245 were men and 225 ^{General Statistics.} women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1354.

The discharges were 302, of whom 150 were men and 152 women.

The number of patients who died was 115, of whom 70 were men and 45 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 901, of whom 442 were men and 459 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (470) was 47 over the average of the past five years, and is considerably the largest admission rate on record. The private patients admitted were 100 in number, and the rate-paid 370. This shows the slight increase of 7 in the private patients, and the large increase of 40 in the rate-paid class over the averages of the past five years. ^{Paupers many more than usual.}

The most unsatisfactory fact in regard to the admissions was that on account of the large number of rate-paid patients sent to us, the West House was so full that we could admit very few

Few poor private patients admitted.

A great hardship.

Admissions to Craig House numerous.

Craig House nearly full.

Many bad cases.

New risks.

private patients at the L28 and L42 rates: in fact, during the latter half of the year we could scarcely admit any of those at all, though there was not a week but urgent cases applied. However great the urgency of the case I simply could not receive him, because I had no bed for him. This was a hardship of the most clamant kind on a section of the community that has the strongest claims on any philanthropic institution for the treatment of mental disease. It was strongly brought before the Parish Council during our negotiations with that body, with a view to enter into a new agreement by which this hardship would be remedied, and I believe it weighed strongly with its members in the decision they came to on the matter. Two public bodies acting in the interests of the public in a large sense could hardly disagree in principle at all events, on such a matter. In spite of this, however, we have 203 patients at boards of nominally L42 or L28 a year, many of these being greatly reduced below these sums from our Charity and Bevan Funds. No other asylum in Scotland, except possibly one, provides for so many of this class.

The number of admissions to Craig House was 80, being practically the same as last year. That is nearly double the admission rate of the old East House, and with the last year's new cases has almost filled the new house. With a total capacity of about 215 patients our numbers there have been on several occasions 196, and this in spite of a discharge rate of 72 per cent. on the admissions. Once or twice the ladies' division was almost full. Fourteen of those admitted there came voluntarily, which is always satisfactory, for patients coming in that way recognise they are ill, come to be treated, and feel it no hardship to be there. A very unusual number of the cases admitted to Craig House had symptoms of extreme severity or very unusual character, rendering their treatment difficult and often dangerous. Over and over again our resources for care and treatment, even up there—and they are not scrimped—were tried to the utmost, and we either had, or ran the risk of having, several serious accidents in the case of new patients. The plan of the central part of the house with its large wards allowing the patients so much room, and to be somewhat scattered, its recesses that are so home-like and artistic, the freedom of exit, and the scattered

villas with open doors, all give opportunity for accidents and make continuous observation of each patient difficult. It is difficult to combine in a home for the mentally afflicted such freedom and liberty as we now aim at with such continual observation as is necessary in certain cases. It is the old story of human progress, order and safety *v.* liberty. The faults of the old systems and asylums are seen and remedied, with the result of the creation of new dangers to some extent. The weak points of the old East House were so vividly impressed on me that I fully resolved they should be effectually remedied in Craig House, with the result that other kinds of risks were run in doing so, and they had to be met by new arrangements. A year and a half's experience have brought out in fact the weak points of Craig House as well as its strong points. I was not foolish enough to expect it to be perfect, and have always laid down the principle that certain risks are justifiable, and indeed inevitable, in the treatment of mental diseases if we are to make our patients as happy as is possible, and to give them the best chance of recovery. Some good results are directly got by running risks. You cannot get a man's attention off his own morbid humours except by getting him employed or amused. In most cases you cannot employ or amuse him without providing some sort of tool or instrument with which some harm may possibly be done to himself or others. Close watching by a nurse is often suggestive to the patient's mind of the morbid tendency for which he is watched, so strengthening its force. Patients constantly say to me, "Why don't you trust me more?" During convalescence it is one of the most difficult and responsible decisions when safely to give increased liberty. No doubt a trained, intelligent and numerous staff is absolutely essential for the modern treatment of insanity in an hospital of modern construction, and this we have found out at Craig House.

Weak points.

Some risks must be run.

Watching suggests the thing watched against.

Remedy, a good and numerous staff.

But when all is done that our present scientific knowledge and experience enable us to do, we find limitations of results in many directions. Many of the pathological states of the brain that cause insanity are in their essential nature of such a quality that neither environment nor physic has any curative effect on them. The evil result of heredity may be so strong and direct that the

Effects of environment has its limits.

Nature kills
when she can't
cure.

Our prognostics
deficient.

A man with a
good heredity
may do to him-
self what nature
does in others.

Every brain
poison leaves its
mark.

brain is foredoomed from conception. Nature aims at a good average of development and health, but if that is unattainable by reason of a very bad heredity she stops the reproductive power of such a bad stock by killing it off in early life through mental or bodily defects. This effect is grievous to the individual and sad to his kindred, but its ultimate effects to the race are certainly good. Certain forms of mental disease are undoubtedly the result of this tendency. Fortunately our present knowledge is not accurate enough to enable us to tell beforehand in many individual cases whether nature's doom is irreversible or not: life under such a forecast would have Damocles' sword for ever above one's head. Some cases present such bad symptoms that they seem doomed, when in reality the effects of the evil heredity may be counteracted and cured. There are other cases where the evil treatment of a man's brain by himself brings on pathological changes that no curative measures can cope with. If he day by day, for instance, pours such an amount of alcohol into his blood that it keeps up a morbid stimulus and irritation, and his brain cells and bloodvessels get changed in their structure thereby, no cure of these can be effected after a time. After his death those changes can now, through recent microscopic discoveries, be as clearly seen as his sodden countenance and his bleared eye. The latest experimental investigations into the effects of various agents, such as alcohol and various other brain poisons, on the brains of animals show that every such poison, even after a few weeks, leaves demonstrable changes on the nerve cells and structure, and that the pathological changes caused by each poison are different from that of every other.* In their early stages such changes in the brain structure may be recovered from, in their later stages they are irremediable. By-and-bye I hope to see such damaging effects of excessive alcohol on the brain demonstrable by teachers of schools and by preachers of social reform, so that he who runs may read—so that all men and women may know them clearly and realize them vividly in early life and no excuse of ignorance

* Reports of John S. Hopkins Hospital, by H. Berkeley. Baltimore. 1896.

may be possible for them. Men's conduct must be largely determined by their knowledge and by their vivid conviction of consequences. Such knowledge relating to the conduct of life, when it has become real knowledge and not mere speculation, should surely be as compulsory as the three R's. There are other cases where mental strain and worry and bad conditions of life, avoidable and unavoidable, cause irreparable mischief to the brain. Such mischief commonly shows preliminary danger signals which it would be of immense importance to see and understand, and attend to in time. Simple things—sleeplessness, falling off in flesh, want of appetite for food, and want of power to digest it properly when taken, irritability, want of power of will and of control—may all mean much or little according to the constitution of the man's brain. Prevention is always better than cure, but above all when a man's mind power is in question.

Knowledge
should deter-
mine conduct.

We are far from being able to tell fully and accurately what mental disorders mean from the points of view of heredity, and of social and physiological evolution and dissolution, but we do know that it is nature's last resort, her gravest penalty for continuous law-breaking in present or past generations. Without mental hygiene in the shape of moral laws, education, social observances and religion, mankind could not possibly have undergone evolution from a lower to a higher stage at all, but one of the intense hopes of the future to the physician is that the practical aspects of all these will be co-related on a basis of scientific truth and law for the benefit of mankind. It is quite certain that to diminish materially the sum total of the mental disease in the world much knowledge that we do not as yet possess, a long period of time and the practice by mankind of a self-denial that as yet it has never shown itself generally capable of, will all be needed. The highest aim of hygiene, education, and medicine, must be to make man's mind larger and sounder. This will not be done in a day.

Insanity means
law-breaking.

Highest aim of
all things is to
make man's
brain a healthy
machine.

One of the most striking facts to be seen by looking into the list of the causes of the disease in the cases of the year is the unusual prevalence of drink in both sexes. It was put down in 105 cases as being the probable cause. This is 22 per cent. of

Drink again.

Do hard times
keep down alco-
holic insanities?

the whole, a proportion never before reached in the statistics of this asylum. The number of women in whom this was the cause was 40, making a percentage for that sex of 18, which is absolutely unprecedented here. It would be quite wrong to found any conclusions on one year's statistics on a point of this kind. The excess may be accidental. It was not so last year. One cannot help speculating however on such a matter. Can it be that the hard winter of 1894-95 made work scarce and drink unattainable to many, while the open winter and good trade of 1896 made money plentiful and drink very attainable? It is well known that a long frost fills our poorhouses and empties our gaols. The kind of people who live on the edge of civilization give up the struggle to maintain themselves during frost. While that struggle is persevered in the temptation to drink and to steal is to them irresistible. I fear it is the common experience that we have in our cities a large class amongst us whose self-control is small and whose brain stability is not great, so that prosperity to them always means self-indulgence, and self-indulgence means to some of them an attack of alcoholic insanity and the asylum. A free country for the many must always be too free for the submerged tenth. To them temptation is always to be got rid of by yielding to it.

Melancholia
equal to mania.

This was one of the years, very rare before 1890, but common now, in which the cases of depression of mind—*Melancholia*—equalled or outnumbered those of morbid elevation of mind—*Mania*. In the seven years, 1883-89, the average number of our cases of mania was 46 more than of melancholia, and in no single year was there an equality or an excess of the depressed form of insanity. But in the seven years, 1890-96, we have only had a yearly average excess of 18 cases of mania, and in three of these years, beginning with 1890, cases of melancholia actually exceeded in number those of mania. I believe the explanation of this change of type of mental disease to be the influenza which first appeared in this country in 1890 and has never left it since. In my report for that year I said, "I distinctly connect the influenza in some way with the unprecedented number of melancholic patients sent here this year." My conclusion is the same in regard to the six years since then. Prob-

Influenza the
explanation.

ably nine-tenths of our population have had attacks of influenza in those seven years, and the whole medical profession are agreed that it is a disease which produces, while it lasts and after it is gone, in a greater degree than any other disease, nervous depression, a low nervous tone, and a want of resistance to the attacks of other diseases, especially of nervous diseases. Probably no such destroyer of nervous energy, and no such producer of nervous diseases, as the influenza poison has appeared in the world in recent times. To me this is the most striking medical fact of my time.

Influenza kills nerve energy.

DISCHARGES.

Three hundred and two (302) patients were discharged, of whom 169 were recovered, making a recovery rate of 36 per cent. on the admissions, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below our average and 2 per cent. below the average of the Scottish public asylums for the past six years. The parish councils boarded out 36 harmless and quiet cases, and removed to the lunatic wards of poorhouses 13. Except for the relief given to our wards by these means we should have been unable to admit the recent cases.

Recovery rate rather low.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths was 115, which is one more than we ever had in a year before. Yet we had no epidemic except a number of mild cases of influenza. Our consumption rate was only of average amount, but we never had so many cases of general paralysis die, nor so many old broken down people sent here in the last stage of life. Our average age at death steadily increases. The true explanations of our high death rate are two, viz., our very large admission rate, and the number of old and broken down cases of paralysis sent to us. It is well known that the great risk of death in insanity is not after it has lasted several years, but in the first and second years. Our admission rate in proportion to our average numbers resident is the highest in Scotland, being 52 per cent. this year. This means that the average residence of our whole population is under two

Death rate high.

Explanation of this.

Big turnover.

Three serious
accidents.

Our patriarch
dead.

A remarkable
man.

years. This was one of our unfortunate years in the matter of serious accidents, three such having occurred; but I cannot attach much blame to our officials in any of them. The real wonder is that more such do not occur among such a number of new cases as we have had sent to us, and considering the liberty, trust in the patients, and freedom from restraint of the modern system of treatment. But such risks take it out of one much more than the ordinary work of the place and leave a dread behind them. Since the beginning of 1897 our oldest inmate has died after a residence here of nearly 52 years. He was a quiet happy man, to whom this was a home, and I never knew him to grumble or lose his temper—an example surely to most of his more fortunate fellow-men. What occurred in him is only seen in man and not at all in the lower animals, and is a very surprising fact. It was the loss of the higher mental faculties of initiative, will-power and capacity to work for a living, this being combined with sound bodily organs capable of doing their work for half a century after the death of the higher attributes of mind.

One of the patients who died was indeed a remarkable man. He was most useful, and very greatly beloved in our community. In ability, in character, and in attainment he stood out far above the average educated man. He was an accurate classical scholar, whose papers often delighted our Library Club, and have often adorned the pages of our *Mirror* during the past thirty years. He was so good and so accurate a business man that for thirty-four years he was the chief clerk and bookkeeper in the medical office, the trusted and confidential adviser of the medical staff in regard to office work, and the man to whom everyone who wanted information in that department applied, from the Commissioner to the last come clinical clerk. I was always proud that it was my good fortune to discover his fine qualities and introduce him to the office when I was here an assistant physician, and when he was not nearly so well as he afterwards became. The manuscript of my Reports which I have read here at every annual meeting has always been in his handwriting: he would allow no one to do it for me. His unselfishness was so marked a feature of his character that no complaint was ever heard about him from

anyone in the place. Invincible modesty and meekness seemed to enshrine his spirit and to be embodied in his person. "He wore the white flower of a blameless life!" His memory was simply marvellous. He could go up to a lecture, and, without a note to help him, would write out afterwards for the *Mirror* a very full and intelligent report of it. When any book was wanted he knew where it was to be found. His industry was unceasing. While he was well he was never idle. His conscientiousness was almost hyperesthetic, for in drawing up statistical tables he would spend hours in rectifying the slightest inaccuracy of no real importance. In his department he would allow no error of even the most trivial sort to pass. In all those respects he was a constant monitor and example to all who came in contact with him. Nay, it was never known that any person who was suspicious of every one else harboured any suspicion or delusion about him. He was the confidant of many among us who were chary of trusting any one else. No tale-bearing or gossip was ever heard from him. He was the most perfect illustration I ever saw of "a soft answer turning away wrath." I always said that I had met only one man without "original sin." But if all this be true—and it is literally true, and indeed falls far below the truth—why did he reside here? Many a time have I been asked this question. My reply was always the same: "he is here of his own accord, and desires to stay here because he is conscious that he has not the qualities that would enable him to 'fight his way' in the world and 'hold his own' there. The outside world is not the place for a man without original sin, and altogether without guile. In the social struggle for existence the man who has all the virtues but has no capacity for struggling and fighting goes to the wall, and is unhappy in his life. He showed his supreme wisdom in 'knowing himself,' and acting on that knowledge he found a haven of rest here: he knew this, and was happy." In every part of the Institution he was a welcome guest. By his death the Institution, and many of those in it, have lost a friend. Many of us will never forget him, and will always mourn his loss. "The office" without him will never be the same to me: I never expect to see his like again. *Requiescat in pace.*

Without
original sin.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

I trust the year has been one of reasonable progress and work. We have had far more patients to treat than ever we had before, the number being 340 more than I had in my first year here. The general health of the inmates has been on the whole good. The organization and working of Craig House is, I hope, slowly improving. Like any other piece of mechanism its wheels needed some oiling and adaptation to each other before they ran quite smoothly. Its grounds are, under Mr Crombie's direction, getting laid out and dressed, so that its great natural beauty is shown to advantage. The buildings are gradually getting their setting of shrubs and lawns. I am very anxious that every house should have its own garden and outside distinctiveness as well as its internal special features. Many of the ladies and gentlemen now do some gardening.

New Craig
House is getting
its wheels oiled.

The new agreement with the Parish Council has taken a load off my mind in regard to our future. It was bound in some form to have come, for arrangements suitable for a city of 100,000 inhabitants won't fit one of 250,000 that is still rapidly growing. It was certainly better to have come to this new arrangement by friendly negotiation rather than through the Law Courts. I never wanted to get rid of our rate-paid patients. Their existence emphasised the fundamental principle of the Institution since 1839, that we served all classes of society. It seems as if the patients from Leith and Orkney which we shall retain will just about fill up our vacant space after we have provided abundantly for the poorer class of private patients and given the increased space for each that is now properly demanded, even as compared with twenty years ago, when the West House was renovated.

New agreement
with Parish
Council.

My visit to the East in the spring enabled me to see the tremendous contrast between the way mental disease is regarded and treated there as compared with the West. One could also see how different the types of insanity are from ours. The key to the Eastern view of insanity is to be found in religious theories regarding it. The Mohammedan looks on it as being

Insanity in the
East.

a special dispensation of favour by the Almighty, and therefore treats his weak-minded brother with a tolerant but neglectful kindness. The Eastern Christian looks on him—as we did two hundred years ago—as possessed by the devil, and therefore needing chains, stripes, and terrible forms of exorcism to cast him out. In a cave under a Maronite monastery near Beyrout in Syria may be seen those afflicted by mental disease subjected to the most horrible cruelties, in the name and by the machinery Its treatment. of religion, to drive out the demons by whom they are supposed to be possessed. But a movement is on foot now to build a small Hospital-Home in the Lebanon where modern methods of treatment may be practised. It seemed to me to be ignorance and misconception rather than deliberate cruelty which prompted these barbarities, and I have no doubt the mere presence of the new institution will gradually revolutionise the lot of the insane throughout Syria. I had an opportunity in Cairo of seeing what an enlightened administration and an experienced and enthusiastic young English doctor could do in two years to make a dirty neglected institution into a really good hospital conducted on modern principles even with Arab attendants and nurses who at first could not read the numbers on the ward doors or tell the time of day. But Dr Warnock's type of patient is very different from mine. He had never seen a suicidal Arab, and grumbling was almost unknown. How happy our lines would be at the head of Hospitals for the Insane in Great Britain were those conditions attained with us! My general conclusion was that though a man is very badly handicapped here who goes off his head in any degree, yet his lot is happy indeed compared with the man with the same disease in the East. Happy forms of mental disease. Paradise and Hades are represented by Craig House and the asylum I saw at Damascus, where every man had a big chain round his neck, lived in a dirty stone cell seven feet by five, and some of them could not even stand up. Such a demonstration made one realise what science aided by philanthropy and religion had done in modern times for the insane in Europe. To keep us humble, however, we must remember that Shakespeare's picture of "Poor Tom o' Bedlam" does not present a much better picture of the treatment of mental disease than I saw at the Damascus Asylum in 1896. Paradise and Hades.

It is very gratifying to find that most of the old East House patients, whose permanent home is with us, are, without almost any exception, better satisfied, and most of them healthier and heavier in Craig House than they were in their old quarters.

The Gospel of
Fatness again.

There are 107 of them, and if 7 are excluded who are now very ill I find that they have gained an average of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, and 71 of them have gained 9 lbs. each. They are mostly past middle age, and some of them old, who in the course of nature would be losing weight rather than gaining it. As I have so often reiterated before I believe in feeding up all nervous and insane people. Make them reasonably fat, and you will go far to make them less irritable and more content. The higher up on our hill they get the better are their appetites. South Craig Villa, the highest, is notoriously our hungriest department.

Curative effects
of new animal
extracts.

Our Medical Staff have been extensively trying the curative effects of most of the new animal extracts this year. Some very hopeful and suggestive results have been obtained. One case particularly had been insane for over two years, was most troublesome and offensive in her habits, was thin in flesh and had no colour, and was regarded as incurable, when she was put on a course of one of these new extracts. Within two months she became calm, reasonable and useful, and is now convalescent and the happy inmate of our half-way-home villa. We have much to learn as to the effects of animal extracts on the brain, but we know enough to make further inquiry and accurate experiment necessary and hopeful.

Pathological
work.

Dr Ford Robertson has worked in the pathological department with his usual untiring enthusiasm and success. Some of his results have distinctly advanced our knowledge of those brain conditions that produce mental disease, and have made his name known in Europe and America. He has been working at the pathology of the intra-cranial blood-vessels, of the subdural membranes, of the morbid changes in the ear cartilages, and of the neuroglia as well as the cells and fibres of the cortex. He has published four valuable papers during the year embodying the results of his researches. A scheme is now in process of being worked out, and indeed is almost complete, for associating most

of the Scottish Asylums in pathological work, which if successful will, I believe, have far-reaching results. The Boards of our Scottish Asylums, large and small, have as usual shown themselves truly large minded in regard to this scheme, and have taken a wide view of their duties. If they can secure Dr Robertson's services in the wider pathological field thus opened out they will be indeed fortunate.

The new scheme
for a Conjoint
Pathologist for
the Scottish
Asylums.

I have to report well of our staff generally. The matrons, chief attendants and charge nurses all devote themselves to their responsible duties so assiduously that more than one of them have temporarily broken down from the strain.

Our staff of Assistant Physicians are men of whom any chief and any institution might be proud. To Dr Middlemass, who took my work and responsibilities during my three months' absence, I am especially indebted for his loyal help. He showed himself well able to undertake a higher responsibility and work, when the opportunity comes.

Sir Arthur Mitchell's interest in the welfare of the mentally afflicted as shown by his visits to Craig House and consultations with Dr Middlemass during my absence is a striking instance of his devotion to his old work. Along with every member of the Board I owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

To the Managers of the Institution I am, this year more than ever, bound to express my obligations and thanks, for they made my temporary absence seem a holiday that I had earned, rather than a rest that I needed. I can sincerely recommend to Asylum Doctors or Asylum Managers the sunshine of Egypt, the soothing unchangeableness of the East, and the glorious historic atmosphere of Thebes and Jerusalem, Damascus and Athens, Tangiers and Granada as being sovereign restoratives for jaded Western energies—the physic being as pleasant as it is efficacious.

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 1896.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1896 ...	423	455	878			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1896	3	3	6			
Total ...	...	...	...	426	458	884
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions ...	199	173	372			
Not First Admissions ...	46	52	98			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	245	225	470
Total cases under Care during the year ...	...	...	...	671	683	1354
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered ...	82	87	169			
„ Relieved ...	52	55	107			
„ Not Improved ...	16	10	26			
Died ...	70	45	115			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ...	...	...	...	220	197	417
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1896	2	12	14			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1896 ...	449	474	923			
Total ...	...	...	...	451	486	937
Average number Resident during the year 1896 ...	...	...	...	441·7	459·1	900·8
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	656	665	1321
Persons Admitted „ „	...	...	...	236	217	453
Persons Recovered „ „	...	...	...	82	86	168
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	9	6	15
„ from „ „	...	...	...	18	25	43
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the three City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1896 ...	...	...	...	251	287	538
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1896 ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Private Patients at close of 1896—						
Craig House ...	91	115	206			
West House—Intermediate‡...	60	50	110			
„ Lowest Board...	46	33	79			
				197	198	395
Total ...	...	...	...	451	486	937

* 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 L.42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE I_A.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1896, distinguishing those Attacks that 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	34	35	69	16	18	34	18	17	35
„ 2 „ Attacks	6	21	27	10	29	39	2	13	15
„ 3 „ „	6	6	12	12	8	20	6	10	16
„ 4 „ „	0	4	4	0	9	9	0	7	7
„ 5 „ „	4	1	5	15	4	19	5	1	6
„ 12 „ „	1	0	1	12	0	12	0	0	0
Total ...	51	67	118	65	68	133	31	48	79

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twenty-four Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1896.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty-four years	3306	3405	6711			
*Re-admissions	877	980	1857			
Total Cases admitted				4183	4385	8568
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1600	1784	3384			
Relieved	955	1183	2138			
Not Improved	343	236	579			
Died	871	733	1604			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				3769	3936	7705
Remaining 31st December 1896 ...				414	449	863
*Transferred to this Asylum				219	184	403
„ from „				471	508	979

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

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

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	57	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	3	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	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	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	38.4	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	9.3
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	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-three Years, 1864-1896.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.2	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685.2	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	348	368	716	348.8	346.1	714.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	353	364	717	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	370	375	745	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	377	383	760	347	383	730	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	391	391	782	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	335	393	728	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	339	343	682	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	383	384	767	383.2	393	776	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	405	407	812	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	6.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	5.3
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	421	405	826	420.8	411.8	832.7	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	401	402	803	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	4.6	5.7
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	402	402	804	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	381	394	775	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	393	393	786	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	394	394	788	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	399	399	798	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	408	408	816	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	410	407	817	415.1	406.2	821.3	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	430	413	843	425.4	423.6	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	430	413	843	425.4	423.6	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	433	433	866	438.2	423.2	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	10	10	20	458	458	916	438.4	443.5	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.9	8.6	6.5	7.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	16	10	26	451	486	937	441.7	459.1	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	8.5
Totals and Averages,	5346	5670	11016	2072	2381	4453	1199	1474	2673	592	485	1077	385.1	394.9	780	386.6	395	781.6	38.8	42.0	40.5	10.7	8.8	9.7	7.6	6.1	6.8

TABLE IV.—*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last thirty-three years, remaining on 31st December 1896.*

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1896.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1896.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1896.							
YEARS.		New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			M.		F.		T.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864 to 1872*	860	876	303	408	2447	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1873	74	106	33	47	260	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1874	98	96	53	61	308	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1875	89	100	59	62	310	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1876	113	109	67	71	360	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1877	104	96	70	72	342	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1878	125	98	80	62	365	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1879	116	94	57	78	345	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1880	111	128	49	59	347	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1881	108	100	54	77	339	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1882	92	120	51	66	329	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1883	115	134	49	55	353	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1884	102	126	59	55	342	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1885	94	111	45	54	304	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1886	114	112	56	52	334	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1887	141	138	44	42	365	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1888	120	125	52	51	348	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1889	103	99	69	52	323	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1890	115	112	40	65	332	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1891	130	120	61	59	370	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1892	169	151	45	68	433	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1893	150	142	65	69	426	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1894	147	161	62	84	454	..	3	5	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1895	152	162	36	60	410	..	19	32	51	11	17	28	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1896	179	146	66	79	470	..	58	48	106	30	24	54	16	9	25	31	20	51	58	48	106	30	24	54	16	9	25	31	20	51					
Totals†	3721	3762	1625	1908	11016	..	82	87	169	52	54	106	16	10	26	69	45	114	2038	2323	4361	1150	1414	2564	513	427	940	1206	1035	2241	439				
Totals‡	16600	70	45	115	6648	3810	451	486				

* For particulars see Report for 1894.

† Numbers for Thirty-three Years.

‡ Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-96.

Per Centage of Cases Recovered				Total Admissions 1864-96.			
Relieved	Not Improved	Died	Remaining	M.	F.	T.	
..	33.1	41.0	39.6	
..	21.5	24.9	23.2	
..	9.6	7.5	8.6	
..	22.6	18.3	20.4	
..	8.2	8.3	8.2	

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 DISEASE.																											
1	General Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	0	2			
2	" " with Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..				
3	Cerebral Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	" Embolism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	" Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Brain Softening	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	" with Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Cerebral Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1		
9	" " with Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	" " Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	" " Tubercular Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	" " Disease of Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	" " Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	" with Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Exhaustion from Melancholia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	" Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	" Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	" Peripheral Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THORACIC DISEASE.																											
21	Cardiac Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Pulmonary Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	" with Brain Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	" with Brain Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..
27	Bronchitis with Brain Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.																											
28	Chronic Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1			
29	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Inflammation of Large Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cancer of Large Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Catarrhal Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1				
33	Suppuration of Ovarian Cyst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL DISEASES.																											
34	Malignant Oedema of Neck and Face	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Gangrene of Feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Pyæmia secondary to Middle Ear Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Senility with Brain Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Scald of Trunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Acute Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Suicide by Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL												0	1	1	3	3	6	4	6	10	3	3	6				

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 40 Males and 38 Females.

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 40 Males and 38 Females.

Year 1896, 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.			TOTALS.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	7	0	7	5	1	6	2	2	4	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1										22	4	26	1		
2										1	0	1				1	0	1												0	1	1	2			
3																0	1	1				0	1	1						2	1	3	3			
4																														0	2	2	4			
5										1	0	1																		1	0	1	5			
6	1	0	1																											1	0	1	6			
7	0	1	1	0	1	1												1	0	1										1	0	1	7			
8																		1	0	1										1	3	4	8			
9																								1	0	1				1	0	1	9			
10													0	1	1															0	1	1	10			
11				0	1	1																								0	1	1	11			
12							0	1	1																					0	1	1	12			
13	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1																					1	4	5	13			
14																															1	2	3	14		
15																															0	2	2	15		
16																															1	0	1	16		
17							1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2															3	1	4	17			
18							0	1	1	1	0	1						0	1	1	2	0	2							3	3	6	18			
19																1	0	1												1	0	1	19			
20							1	0	1																					1	0	1	20			
21										2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1									4	1	5	21			
22										1	0	1																		1	0	1	22			
23	0	2	2							0	1	1																		2	5	7	23			
24																															0	1	1	24		
25																0	1	1												0	1	1	25			
26																2	0	2												3	0	3	26			
27																									1	0	1			1	0	1	27			
28																0	1	1												0	1	1	28			
29																															0	1	1	29		
30	1	0	1																												1	0	1	30		
31													0	1	1															0	1	1	31			
32													1	0	1															1	1	2	32			
33																		0	1	1										0	1	1	33			
34																0	1	1												0	1	1	34			
35																															0	1	1	35		
36													0	1	1															0	1	1	36			
37																2	0	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	0	5	2	0	2			13	2	15	37
38																															1	0	1	38		
39	1	0	1							0	1	1																		1	1	2	39			
40				1	0	1																1	0	1						2	0	2	40			
	10	4	14	6	4	10	4	5	9	10	2	12	4	4	8	7	5	12	6	4	10	4	2	6	6	1	7	3	0	3	0	1	1	70	45	115

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1896.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	14	10	24	10	10	20
From 1 to 3 Months...	35	21	56	14	3	17
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	11	20	31	11	5	16
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	4	17	21	3	3	6
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	5	7	12	3	4	7
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	10	8	18	9	4	13
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	1	2	3	6	5	11
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	1	1	3	7	10
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	1	1	2	2	1	3
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	1	0	1	0	1	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 29 to 31 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 31 to 33 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	82	87	169	70	45	115

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1896.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	88	78	166	37	38	75	21	18	39	22	16	38
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	39	34	73	11	5	16	10	10	20	14	5	19
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	43	56	99	26	28	54	16	12	28	4	8	12
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	66	52	118	8	16	24	17	22	39	29	16	45
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	9	5	14	0	0	0	4	3	7	1	0	1
TOTAL	245	225	470	82	87	169	68	65	133	70	45	115

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1896, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1896.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1896.		
	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 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 15 to 20 "	11	7	18	3	4	7	0	1	1	5	5	10
" 20 to 25 "	15	19	34	9	9	18	3	3	6	15	21	36
" 25 to 30 "	27	27	54	12	8	20	4	6	10	42	38	80
" 30 to 35 "	34	25	59	14	6	20	3	3	6	42	51	93
" 35 to 40 "	30	36	66	12	19	31	10	4	14	60	51	111
" 40 to 45 "	35	24	59	5	10	15	6	4	10	67	48	115
" 45 to 50 "	21	23	44	9	8	17	4	5	9	45	70	115
" 50 to 55 "	17	23	40	5	10	15	10	3	13	49	49	98
" 55 to 60 "	19	13	32	4	5	9	4	3	7	54	53	107
" 60 to 65 "	12	15	27	5	3	8	8	5	13	26	39	65
" 65 to 70 "	8	5	13	3	3	6	5	4	9	27	30	57
" 70 to 75 "	9	3	12	1	2	3	4	2	6	11	10	21
" 75 to 80 "	6	2	8	0	0	0	6	1	7	4	15	19
" 80 to 85 "	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	5
" 85 to 90 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4
Total ...	245	225	470	82	87	169	70	45	115	451	486	937
Mean Age ...	42.2	41.4	41.8	38.6	40.3	39.5	52.2	46.9	50.1	45.5	46.7	46.1

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1896, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1896.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1896.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	122	120	242	44	49	93	27	24	51	315	299	614
Married	101	80	181	31	31	62	30	11	41	119	140	259
Widowed	22	25	47	7	7	14	13	10	23	17	47	64
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	245	225	470	82	87	169	70	45	115	451	486	937

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1896.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				M., 245; F., 225; T., 470					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble ...	0	2	2	5	4	9	5	6	11
Adverse circumstances ...	2	4	6	3	6	9	5	10	15
Mental anxiety and worry ...	0	1	1	10	9	19	10	10	20
Mental shock ...	0	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7
Overwork ...	3	3	6	3	2	5	6	5	11
Nursing sick persons ...	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	5	5
Religious excitement ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Love affairs ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Solitary Life ...	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Loss of Money ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Approach of Marriage ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
"Forced" Marriage ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ...	7	16	23	58	24	82	65	40	105
Syphilis ...	0	0	0	6	1	7	6	1	7
Self-abuse (sexual) ...	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6
Immorality ...	0	4	4	3	1	4	3	5	8
Sunstroke ...	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Injury to head (traumatic) ...	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Lactation ...	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	7	7
Pregnancy ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Childbirth ...	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	12	12
Puberty and Adolescence ...	8	18	26	19	17	36	27	35	62
Change of life ...	5	19	24	3	24	27	8	43	51
Old age ...	13	15	28	15	17	32	28	32	60
Privation and starvation ...	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
Gross cerebral disease ...	1	2	3	14	9	23	15	11	26
Epilepsy ...	0	0	0	8	7	15	8	7	15
Hysteria ...	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	9
Phthisis ...	0	0	0	2	5	7	2	5	7
Influenza ...	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6
Neurasthenia ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Surgical operations ...	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bodily Injuries ...	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders ...	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6
Hereditary influences { direct ...	28	32	60	0	0	0	28	32	60
collateral ...	16	39	55	0	0	0	16	39	55
both ...	8	22	30	0	0	0	8	22	30
Previous attacks ...	48	67	115	0	0	0	48	67	115
Congenital ...	9	5	14	0	0	0	9	5	14
Unknown ...	118	22	140	70	41	111	118	22	140

* 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 XIII.

Forms of Insanity of those admitted—Skæ's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	9	5	14
Epileptic Insanity	6	6	12
Insanity of Adolescence	27	21	48
Climacteric Insanity	8	29	37
Senile Insanity	26	21	47
Puerperal Insanity	0	12	12
Insanity of Lactation	0	6	6
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	3	3
Insanity of Alcoholism	51	24	75
Insanity from Gross Brain Disease	5	3	8
General Paralysis	36	9	45
Syphilitic Insanity	3	1	4
Insanity of Masturbation	4	0	4
Post-Febrile Insanity	0	2	2
Traumatic Insanity	3	0	3
Phthisical Insanity	2	5	7
Hysterical Insanity	0	9	9
Insanity following Surgical Operations	1	1	2
Idiopathic Insanity	17	18	35
Unknown*	47	50	97
TOTAL	245	225	470

* 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....	34	54	88
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	170	116	286
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	41	55	96
TOTAL	245	225	470

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

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	217	171	388
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	19	18	37
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
Free Church	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
Established Church	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Baptists	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Wesleyans	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Catholic Apostolic Church	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unitarian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
TOTAL ...					245	225	470

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	19	17	36	6	10	16	5	5	10
February	...	18	10	28	11	17	28	3	6	9
March	...	14	23	37	13	11	24	9	7	16
April	...	23	21	44	10	8	18	7	2	9
May	...	27	14	41	9	9	18	5	2	7
June	...	19	24	43	10	19	29	6	1	7
July	...	25	20	45	18	9	27	6	4	10
August	...	20	12	32	14	12	26	6	2	8
September	...	24	16	40	9	12	21	10	3	13
October	...	19	21	40	19	17	36	1	5	6
November	...	17	22	39	14	11	25	5	3	8
December	...	20	25	45	17	17	34	7	5	12
TOTAL	...	245	225	470	150	152	302	70	45	115

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	23	27	50
Have meditated Suicide	23	37	60
Total Suicidal	46	64	110
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	1	4	5
Melancholia	17	19	36
Acute Mania	2	4	6
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
General Paralysis	2	0	2
Total	23	27	50
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	0	7	7
Acute Mania	2	2	4
Epileptic Mania	1	2	3
Melancholia	17	26	43
General Paralysis	3	0	3
Total	23	37	60
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	5	15	20
Cut-Throat	6	1	7
Poisoning	6	8	14
Drowning	4	2	6
Strangulation	2	0	2
Shooting	1	0	1
Knocking Head Against Wall ...	1	1	2
Going in Front of Train ...	1	1	2
Opening Vein	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1896.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	56	58	114
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	5	4	9
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	26	27	53
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	5	6
Number of Persons Recovered ...	82	86	168
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	82	87	169

* Of these Persons, 15 Males and 17 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 4 Males and 6 Females two Previous Recoveries; 4 Males and 2 Females three Previous Recoveries; 2 Females four Previous Recoveries; 2 Males five Previous Recoveries; and 1 Male twelve 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 1897.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	414
Leith	45
Duddingston	9
Orkney	93
TOTAL	561

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th November 1896.

THERE are 932 patients on the Registers of the Asylum at this date. Of these 920 are under certificates, and 12 are voluntary inmates. Of the 920 under certificates, 379 are private patients and 541 are paupers. All are resident, except 16 private patients who are absent on statutory probation. During the period which has elapsed since last visit, 2 males and 2 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 8 males and 6 females from the pauper to the private list.

Since 3rd February 1896, the following changes have taken place in the population of the Asylum :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	35	33	156	131	355
Discharged recovered, .	11	17	57	44	129
Discharged unrecovered, .	9	6	38	46	99
Died,	16	5	40	28	89

The changes among the voluntary inmates are as follows:— 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted, and 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have left.

The above figures represent a very active movement of the population, which has entailed corresponding anxieties and difficulties in the management of the Asylum. The admission rate has been high, being on an average 40 patients a month. There has been an increase of 14 private patients and 24 paupers since 3rd February 1896.

Of the 89 deaths 46 or 51·8 per cent. are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres. In the cases of 62 of the 89 patients who died, a *post mortem* examination was made. The study of the pathological conditions attendant upon insanity continues to form a noteworthy feature in the scientific work done by Dr Clouston and his medical staff, and the researches by the Pathologist into the degenerative cerebral changes and into defects in nervous structures are of the highest value in elucidating the disorders of brain function.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 443 entries. They refer in 259 instances to the use of restraint in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings in two cases of wounds in the throat made with suicidal intent, and in 14 instances they refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of a patient of degraded habits. The remaining entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 20 patients on account of excitement and violence. Eight accidents are recorded, two of which proved fatal. One was a suicide of a patient by hanging who had never previously shown any suicidal tendencies, and the other was a suicide by scalding—the patient went into a bathroom, partially filled the bath with hot water, and went into it. The bathroom was one used by patients who can be trusted to bathe themselves. The other accidents consist of a self-inflicted wound on the throat, from which the patient made a satisfactory recovery, four fractures of bones due to falls, and one fracture of a rib due to a struggle with a fellow patient and an attendant. Twenty escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The Wards containing the pauper patients are overcrowded, but the Managers have entered into an agreement with the Edinburgh Parish Council, one of its conditions being that the Asylum is to be relieved of about 50 quiet and harmless patients suitable for care in the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse. It is understood that no unnecessary time will be lost on the part of the Edinburgh Parish Council in enlarging the Lunatic Wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse in order to provide for these patients.

All sections of the Asylum were found in excellent order, comfortably heated and well ventilated. The excellence of the

accommodation at Craig House and its adjoining villas, the admirable equipment of the hospital sections for ladies and gentlemen, and the large proportion 1 to 2·3 of nurses and attendants constitute a provision of a most satisfactory character for patients paying the higher rates of board. The patients in the West House are liberally provided for, and their care is efficient. It was abundantly evident during the visit that the medical care and treatment of the patients is characterised by great professional skill and ability. Careful investigations are being made with therapeutic agents which are likely to prove beneficial to the mental condition of the patients, and their action is accurately observed and fully recorded. The dietary of all classes of patients is good and abundant, and the special requirements as to food of the acutely insane, the sick, and the feeble are carefully considered and liberally met. Great attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation and the indoor and outdoor recreations of the patients, and recently an American bowling alley has been erected for the amusement of the male patients of the West House.

A series of fourteen lectures is given by Dr Clouston and the medical staff to the nurses and attendants with the object of giving them the special knowledge required for the care of the insane. The importance of such teaching and the advantages to be derived from it are now universally acknowledged. Thirty-four members of the Asylum Staff, including five of the Lady Companions have passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association and gained the certificate in Psychological Medicine.

The result of the visit was to confirm the opinion expressed in previous entries as to the energetic and progressive spirit in which the Asylum is managed by Dr Clouston.

There are 77 private patients in the Asylum whose rate of board is £28. In providing for these patients at this low rate the Asylum is performing a charitable work of the highest kind, and it would be an immense benefit to the public in the East of Scotland if more accommodation for this class of patients were available. The Managers have at their disposal the revenues of the Charity Fund and the Bevan Trust Fund from which to

make contributions towards the reduction of the rate of board of patients in straitened circumstances. These contributions are twofold in their results—first, they prevent a good number of patients becoming paupers and having the stigma of pauperism attached to them, and, second, they assist in maintaining patients belonging to the refined and cultured classes in accommodation, where they are associated with those of their own social position. Both these results are of a most beneficent character, as they confer important advantages not only on the patients themselves, but also on those relatives who are more or less assisted in maintaining their insane kinsfolk in the Asylum. There are 70 patients at rates of board varying from £28 to £84 who have these rates reduced by contributions of from £5 to £42 from these Charitable Funds. Each case is carefully considered, and the contributions are in accordance with the necessities of the patients or their relatives. The total amount contributed from these Charitable Funds was, for the year ending 1st October 1896, £859, 10s.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN FRASER,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
8th, 9th, and 10th February 1897.

THERE were 913 patients on the registers of the Asylum on the 8th instant. Of these there were under certificate 193 male and 190 female private patients, and 245 male and 273 female pauper patients. The voluntary inmates consisted of 7 male and 5 female patients. All the patients on the registers are resident in the Asylum and were seen during the visit, except 6 ladies who are at the seaside villa, 3 gentlemen and 12 ladies who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 male pauper patient who is absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 17th November, the date of the statistics given in the preceding entry :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	8	9	33	45	95
Discharged recovered .	1	5	13	24	43
Discharged unrecovered	7	2	10	17	36
Dead	3	2	15	15	35

One male and 2 female patients have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 1 male and 2 female patients who were voluntary inmates have left.

During the period to which the above figures refer, 6 male and 1 female patients have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

In the register of deaths brain disease is given either as the cause or as a contributory cause of death in 16 cases, and pulmonary disease was present in 10 cases. One death of an Epileptic was due to suffocation during a fit. General Paralysis continues to contribute largely to the causes of death in this asylum, 9 out of the 35 deaths above recorded being due to that disease. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

The number of patients admitted, and the number discharged annually continue to bear a large proportion to the number resident. The number of patients admitted during the past year 1896, was 470; the number who died or were discharged was 417; and the average number of patients resident was 901. This shows a more rapid movement of population than is found in any other Scottish asylum; and it is important to recognise this when judging of the condition of the institution, because it implies that the inmates of this Asylum consist to an exceptional extent of recent and acute cases requiring special medical attention and treatment.

The pauper section of the Asylum still continues crowded; but it is expected that this condition will soon be considerably relieved by the removal of over 50 patients to the Craiglockhart Poorhouse, where additional accommodation for lunatics is being provided, which it is expected will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 33 entries. These refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the case of a patient with strong suicidal tendencies and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients. The Register of Accidents contains 8 entries. There have been 5 cases of escape, in which the patients were absent from the Asylum for at least one night before being brought back.

Except for the overcrowding already alluded to, the Asylum was found in a very satisfactory condition. The administration continues to be conducted with great care and ability. Dr Clouston keeps himself closely in touch with every department of the Institution, and superintends the individual treatment of every patient. He is assisted by an excellent staff. The Case Books are kept up to date, and they contain a full record of the progress of every case.

The books and registers of the Asylum were examined and were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

The following attendants have passed the examination held on 2d November 1896, for the Nursing Certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association :—

SARAH D. APPS.

MARGARET DARNEY.

EDITH ELKINS.

MARGARET FORSYTH.

SARAH PYPER.

KATHERINE SPENCE.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

For the Year 1896.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account	£602	3	8
Less—Written off	8	0	5
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—			
<i>Males.</i>			
<i>Females.</i>			
Quarter ending 31st March 1896	£5,848	10	6
Do. do. 30th June „	6,048	1	2
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	6,167	12	8
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	6,048	1	7
	£24,112	5	11
		23,226	15
		24,112	5
			4
		£47,339	1
			3
Deduct—Repayments of Boards, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1895		55	9
			7
		47,283	11
			8
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 1896	£485	2	9
Do. do. 30th June „	420	19	10
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	366	7	8
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	350	12	4
	£1,623	2	7
		£1,844	15
		1,623	2
			7
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—			
Received for Pigs Sold		86	4
Do. for Pigs Meat		44	9
Do. from Board of Agriculture for 53 Pigs slaughtered		68	5
Do. from Government for Disinfecting piggeries		14	18
Received for Old Lead, Rags, &c.		28	11
			4
		242	8
			7
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.		116	4
			9
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church		14	15
			6
VII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution during 1896		35	9
			0
VIII. Balance of Proceeds of Sale of East House property £7,750 0 0			
Deduct—Sum paid to Endowment Committee of Church of Scotland one-half of enhanced value of ground at the East House on being relieved from feudal restrictions against building		1,070	0
			0
		6,680	0
			0
IX. Sums Borrowed for New Craig House during 1896		2,500	0
			0
X. Sums Received for old tram plates and old greenhouses sold		70	0
			0
XI. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy for damage by fire at New Craig House		9	5
			0
XII. Balance of Account at 31st December 1896		204	18
			7
Amount of the Charge	£61,218	14	10

DISCHARGE.

			Craig House.			West House			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	7,344	0	4	7,604	12	7	14,948	12	11
II.	Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.		313	7	0	1,515	5	7	1,828	12	7
III.	Do. Fuel	.	802	16	5	994	18	11	1,797	15	4
IV.	Do. Lighting (Gas)	.	186	17	1	341	13	2	528	10	3
V.	Do. Water and Washing material	.	402	15	8	377	14	0	780	9	8
VI.	Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.		140	18	11	372	6	3	513	5	2
VII.	Do. Books and Stationery	.	231	1	6	216	13	6	447	15	0
VIII.	Do. Tobacco and Snuff	.	...	...	...	152	10	4	152	10	4
IX.	Do. Sundry Furnishings	.	1,131	11	6	1,577	5	7	2,708	17	1
X.	Do. Garden and Grounds	.	195	13	4	183	9	4	379	2	8
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens	.	677	13	1	423	8	10	1,101	1	11
XII.	Interest on Loans paid	.	3,483	17	4	1,098	3	2	4,582	0	6
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend	.	760	9	0	436	4	6	1,196	13	6
XIV.	Insurance Premiums	.	75	11	0	58	4	9	133	15	9
XV.	Salaries and Wages	.	6,377	10	10	5,975	11	1	12,353	1	11
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments	.	274	4	1	192	14	0	466	18	1
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	.	2,780	17	4	542	14	3	3,323	11	7
Ordinary Expenditure			25,179	4	5	22,063	9	10	47,242	14	3
XVIII. Special Expenditure :—											
1. On New Craig House			.	.	.	4,569	11	7			
2. On Old do.			.	.	.	150	1	5			
3. On West House			.	.	.	506	16	6			
4. Additional Expenses connected with Sale of East House			.	.	.	274	8	7			
									5,500	18	1
XIX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1896	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	293	1	2
XX.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,182	1	4
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge									£61,218	14	10

EDINBURGH, 28th May 1897.—I have examined the foregoing Account Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1895 to 31st December 1896, 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 to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

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

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

1. Boards	£24,449 11 8
2. Extra Accounts	2,884 12 5
3. Produce and Sundries sold	125 2 2
4. Rents of Grass Parks	96 15 9
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	7 12 6

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£25,179	4	5
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	531	8	11
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.	154	16	6
	<hr/>	25,865	9 10

1. Balance of Proceeds of Sale of East House property	£6,680	0	0
2. Sum realised for Old Plant including Claim under Fire Policy (see Br. 10 and 11 of Charge)	79	5	0
	<u>6,759</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

1. Amount of Expenditure on New Craig House during 1896, as per Branch XVIII. of foregoing Discharge	£4,569	11	7
2. Do. do. Old Craig House do.	150	1	5
3. Additional Expenses connected with Sale of East House	274	8	7
	<u>4,994</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	£3,463 8 1
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1. Boards	£22,834	0	0
2. Extra Accounts	583	6	1
3. Produce and Sundries sold	117	6	5
4. Rents of Park at Tipperlinn Gate and of Railway Siding	19	9	0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	7	3	0
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	686	5	5
7. Value of Pauper Clothing sold	35	9	0

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£22,063	9	10
2. Twelfth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £30,860 8s. 6d. included in No. 1 hereof	1,098	3	2
	<u>1,603</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
			23,667 1 9

Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	£109 0 8
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TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1896 — the numbers being, New Craig House 187, Intermediates 130, and Paupers 584.

	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	39	5	5½	12	19	10	5	12	0
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	8½
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...	...	1	15	5	1	8	4
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
5. Clothing (less recovered from Edinburgh Parish, as per Branch VII. of Charge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2½
6. Bedding and Napery	1	13	6	0	10	6½	0	10	6½
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	4	5	10½	1	7	10½	1	7	10½
8. Lighting (Gas)	0	19	11½	0	9	6½	0	9	6½
9. Water and Washing material	2	3	1	0	10	7	0	10	7
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	15	0¾	0	10	5	0	10	5
11. Books and Stationery	1	4	9	0	6	0¾	0	6	0¾
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	2¾
13. Furnishings and Repairs	6	1	0½	3	8	8½	1	18	8½
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	3	12	5¾	0	11	10½	0	11	10½
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	0	11	0	5	1½	0	5	1½
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	4	1	4	0	12	2½	0	12	2½
17. Fire Insurance	0	8	1	0	1	7½	0	1	7½
18. Salaries and Wages	34	2	1	9	3	6½	8	3	9½
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	9	4	0	5	4¾	0	5	4¾
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	3	13	4¾	1	3	0	...	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	...	...	...	3	15	8	3	15	8
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	18	12	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>	123	8	11½	39	0	8¾	31	7	4½
1. From New Craig House—									
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold	£0	13	4½						
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks	0	10	4¼						
(3.) Church Seat Rents	0	0	9¾						
				1	4	6½			
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, and Sundries sold, including Rents	0	4	0¼						
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients	1	8	7½						
				...	...	...	1	12	7¾
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs and Sundries sold, including Rents	...	...	...	0	4	0¼			
Cost per head during 1896	122	4	4¾	38	16	8½	29	14	8½

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending

31st December 1895 was	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1091
Do.	do.	do.	31st December 1896 .	.	.	.	.	.	1125
Increase in 1896	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>34</u>

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1895 was £13 0 6

Do.	do.	do.	31st December 1896 was	13	5	9
Increase in 1896	.	.	.	.	.	<u>£0 5 3</u>

NOTE.—The above increase in the cost of provisioning the Institution arises from the increased number of patients paying high rates of board.

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1896
with the Previous Year.

1895.	RECEIPTS.	1896.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
43,876 13 4	I. Boards	47,283 11 8
3,058 11 10	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,467 18 6
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
412 14 2	1. Price received for Pigs, etc.	213 17 3
44 7 0	2. Do. for Rags and Sundries	28 11 4
121 19 10	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	116 4 9
	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	35 9 0
105 14 11	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	14 15 6
14 15 6		
54,734 16 7		57,840 8 0
	PAYMENTS.	
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,243 11 5	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,304 15 2
3,206 19 7	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,795 14 7
171 7 9	Extract of Meat, etc.	141 12 6
214 4 8	Preserved Meat	48 1 0
617 16 1	Fish and Salt Herrings	689 5 6
188 11 2	Game and Fowl	278 11 11
1,864 12 11	Milk and Cream	2,102 3 10
109 8 3	Fresh Butter	123 0 2
554 9 0	Tea	535 11 7
235 16 2	Coffee and Chicory	236 4 4
377 14 6	Sugar	363 12 5
1,032 2 0	Salt Butter	1,140 3 0
404 12 8	Cheese	375 14 0
130 2 0	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	135 12 10
107 9 8	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	122 8 4
300 16 1	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	311 6 8
74 1 1	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	65 18 10
38 10 9	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	37 2 1
250 19 7	Oatmeal	255 18 10
87 16 3	Barley	72 18 9
72 2 6	Peas	77 12 10
1,033 5 4	Eggs	1,112 6 2
619 2 3	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	472 14 5
589 6 11	Ale, Porter, and Beer	742 3 3
118 6 7	Aerated Waters, etc.	90 2 4
476 7 5	Wines and Spirits	434 2 10
241 18 11	Sundries	187 10 9
14,361 11 6		
252 14 10	{ Deduct—Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £262 11 0	15,252 8 11
	{ Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 41 5 0	
		303 16 0
	New Craig House (including share of Servants, Attendants, and Laundry Maids provisions £7,344 0 4	14,948 12 11
	West House 7,604 12 7	
14,108 16 8		14,948 12 11

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1895.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1896.
£ s. d.	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			£ s. d.
57 18 4	Wincey	.	.	98 2 10½
24 5 9	Flannel	.	.	33 12 10
145 6 1	Cotton Goods	.	.	143 3 2
1 13 7	Muslin	.	.	2 8 0
21 1 7	Shawls	.	.	5 11 0
44 3 5	Corduroy	.	.	44 18 1
53 5 3	Shirting	.	.	30 6 9
104 9 11	Tweeds	.	.	128 7 8
71 15 6	Worsted	.	.	68 11 11
15 12 8	Socks	.	.	7 13 0
88 2 9	Plaiding	.	.	94 19 3
223 11 0	Blankets	.	.	115 16 0
262 0 5	Sheetings	.	.	194 15 6
8 14 0	Quilts	.	.	40 11 0
25 4 10	Bed Tick	.	.	19 18 6
79 17 0	Bed Covers	.	.	14 17 11
146 16 9	Linen and Dowlas	.	.	84 13 0
42 15 8	Towelling	.	.	7 9 1
41 11 7	Canvas and Pack Sheet	.	.	48 10 9
46 17 6	Table Damask	.	.	52 8 2
21 0 2	Toileting and Toilet Covers	.	.	13 10 7
7 11 6	Stays	.	.	7 11 6
118 18 0	Serge, Hats, Caps, etc.	.	.	57 17 8
228 7 6	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	.	.	202 9 10
47 11 3	Leather for Shoes, etc.	.	.	49 2 0
15 3 9	Waterproof Sheetting	.	.	32 2 1
145 8 6	Hair for Beds, etc.	.	.	79 16 3
23 9 8	Straw Bonnets, Trimmings, etc.	.	.	102 8 10
112 1 9	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	.	.	20 1 10½
31 16 0	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	.	.	20 14 6
22 0 2	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	.	.	6 3 0
9 4 6	Collars and Cuffs	.	.	...
2,287 17 6				1,828 12 7
	III. FUEL.			
1,754 15 3	Coal	.	.	1,797 15 4
	IV. LIGHTING.			
604 16 3	Gas	.	.	524 18 1
19 8 8	Candles	.	.	3 12 2
624 4 11				528 10 3
	V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
388 14 0	Water	.	.	447 14 0
374 10 6	Soap	.	.	273 3 8
25 19 0	Soda	.	.	18 4 5
206 15 1	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	.	.	41 7 7
995 18 7				780 9 8
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
329 10 0	Drugs, etc.	.	.	355 2 0
42 8 0	Disinfectants	.	.	100 0 4
40 2 11	Surgical Instruments	.	.	33 11 5
7 17 7	Medical Fees, etc.	.	.	24 11 5
419 18 6				513 5 2

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1895.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1896.
£ s. d.	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	£ s. d.
33 17 11	Books	28 13 11
93 11 5	Stationery	86 16 8
18 0 7	Bookbinding, &c.	22 13 6
314 1 9	Newspapers, Periodicals, etc.	309 10 11
459 11 8		447 15 0
162 13 5	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	152 10 4
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
371 14 1	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	349 15 4
224 0 7	Furniture, etc.	58 11 2
441 4 2	Crockery and Crystal	301 6 3
...	Carpets, etc.	214 9 10
131 19 9	Brushes and Door Mats	77 8 5
27 1 8	Glass	30 4 0
10 18 2	Oils and Varnish	35 18 3
26 3 2	Corks	31 6 8
230 12 6	Drysalters	102 18 2
129 14 7	Wood for Repairs	80 1 1
751 1 5	Painter Work	555 16 1
120 6 10	Plumber do.	196 0 4
7 6 0	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	27 0 0
14 1 6	Bricks, Lime, Cement	43 9 11
20 6 9	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	38 15 4
16 4 3	Bell-hanging	4 14 6
...	Engineering	25 10 3
214 10 10	Upholstering . . . . .	...
...	Window Blinds	16 18 9
206 11 8	Washing Machine . . . . .	...
11 7 9	Plaster-work	11 16 3
1 7 6	Bathbrick and Pipeclay, etc.	4 9 6
...	Chimney Cleaning	21 1 11
...	Metal Fastenings	22 17 1
...	Electric Light Lamps	58 3 0
350 7 2	Sundries	400 5 0
3,308 0 4		2,708 17 1
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
155 10 11	Plants, Seeds, etc.	138 15 5
7 11 3	Manure	17 0 4
23 2 2	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	20 1 10
40 18 8	Garden Implements	2 13 3
117 17 1	Straw	62 0 2
...	Pigs Bought	37 8 5
12 16 5	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	13 5 1
5 12 0	Veterinary Surgeon	5 2 0
4 10 0	Hire of Horses . . . . .	...
23 13 11	Road Metal and Gravel	30 10 4
...	Wire Fencing	42 9 8
...	Thrashing Crop	3 8 4
16 11 4	Sundries	6 7 10
408 3 9		379 2 8

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1895.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1896.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
181 9 7	County Rates	2 11 6
277 17 4	Property and Income Tax	270 19 8
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
63 16 3	House Duty	184 18 9
182 3 0	Burgh Rates	325 17 8
341 6 2	Poor and School Rates	304 16 10
4 14 6	Assessed Taxes	3 0 0
4 18 6	Public Water Rate	8 13 2
1,057 9 8		1,101 1 11
4,658 6 8	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	4,582 0 6
1,200 16 10	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	1,172 13 2
24 3 1	Feu Duties	24 0 4
1,224 19 11	Stipend	1,196 13 6
128 4 9	XIV. INSURANCE	133 15 9
2,000 0 0	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	2,000 0 0
400 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	479 14 0
90 0 0	Four Assistant Physicians	90 0 0
200 0 0	Pathologist	200 0 0
315 0 0	Chaplain	315 0 0
105 0 0	Steward	105 0 0
145 0 0	Gardener	145 0 0
52 0 0	Storekeeper	52 0 0
20 0 0	Gatekeeper	20 0 0
650 0 0	Organist	650 0 0
70 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	70 0 0
220 15 4	Auditor	279 17 6
90 0 0	Servants employed in Laundry	90 0 0
237 5 6	Matron of West House	250 0 0
6,603 1 8	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig	7,450 10 5
111 10 0	Attendants' Wages	103 10 0
...	Annuities to Old Attendants	52 10 0
...	Honorarium to Sir Arthur Mitchell for his services	
...	during the absence of Dr Clouston	
11,309 12 6		12,353 1 11
8 16 3	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	9 11 3
72 10 7	Advertising	79 7 6
73 11 0	Cab Hires and Hire of Carriage	61 7 6
160 15 11	Law Expenses	169 8 4
81 0 11	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	65 12 0
10 0 0	Rewards to Patients	16 15 0
6 6 0	National Telephone Company	7 7 0
16 14 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock . . . . .	...
1 0 0	Expenses connected with Patients' Escape . . . . .	...
3 14 0	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	3 4 4
8 12 8	Stabling at Cockenzie . . . . .	...
10 0 0	Fee for Measuring Grass Parks . . . . .	...
5 6 0	Subscription towards Golf Course at Cockenzie . . . . .	...
...	Price of Photos of Craig House	10 0 0
...	Half-year's Rent of Gardener's house	34 5 2
...	Expenses in connection with opposition to Edin-	9 0 0
...	burgh Extension Bill	1 0 0
0 10 0	Window Cleaning	
458 17 4	Sundries	466 18 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1895.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1896.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
2,725 17 0	Total	3,019 15 7
252 14 10	Add—Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	303 16 0
2,978 11 10		3,323 11 7
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	1. <i>On New Craig House.</i>	
5,345 0 0	Mason and Joiner Work	1,214 0 1
580 0 0	Smith Work	7 16 8
350 0 0	Plaster Work	550 0 0
...	Slater Work	50 18 8
1,775 7 1	Plumber Work	377 6 10
5 0 0	Tanks and Water Supply . . . . .	...
626 13 9	Chimney Pieces, Grates, Blinds, etc.	111 17 11
295 9 0	Wood Carving and Oak Finishings . . . . .	...
314 1 0	Marble Pavement and Stone Carving . . . . .	...
141 4 6	Lifts and Elevators	16 3 6
1,067 14 7	Heating Apparatus . . . . .	...
722 15 6	Ironmongery	190 14 1
2,702 13 11	Electric Lighting	194 5 4
...	Lightning Conductors	13 0 0
610 0 0	Painting	65 9 8
2,560 11 8	Furniture	187 3 7
...	Smoke Curing	163 17 1
173 0 0	Clerk of Works . . . . .	...
120 0 0	Padded Rooms . . . . .	...
250 16 3	Lavatory, Basins, tilings, etc. . . . .	...
1,153 8 9	Roads and Grounds	262 18 3
...	Fire Hose	120 15 0
...	Telephones and Electric Bells	43 4 11
...	Architect	1,000 0 0
	2. <i>On Old Craig House.</i>	
120 0 0	Alterations and Repairs	150 1 5
250 0 0	3. <i>Right of Servitude</i> . . . . .	...
...	4. <i>On West House</i>	506 16 6
175 5 9	5. <i>Expenses connected with Sale of East House</i>	274 8 7
19,731 9 5		5,500 18 1
602 3 8	XIX. ARREARS	293 1 2

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1896 with the previous Year.

1895.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1896.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
13,656 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	13,248 lbs.	.....	408 lbs.
120,851 „	Butcher Meat . . .	126,581 „	5,730 lbs.	.....
17,772 „	Oxheads . . .	17,012 „	.....	760 lbs.
7,917 „	Pork and Ham . . .	8,007 „	90 „	.....
92,253 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	94,889 loaves	2,636 loaves	.....
104,493 rolls	Rolls . . .	110,594 rolls	6,101 rolls	.....
3,443 doz.	Biscuits . . .	4,431 doz.	988 doz.	.....
52,438 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	52,827 lbs.	389 lbs.	.....
12,492 „	Flour . . .	13,637 „	1,145 „	.....
17,938 „	Barley . . .	18,020 „	82 „	.....
13,787 „	Peas . . .	13,914 „	127 „	.....
7,218 „	Rice (Whole) . . .	8,169 „	951 „	.....
5,942 „	Tea . . .	6,350 „	408 „	.....
4,320 „	Coffee . . .	4,329 „	9 „	.....
41,131 „	Sugar (Raw) . . .	45,992 „	4,861 „	.....
6,703 „	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	6,558 „	.....	145 lbs.
1,720 „	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,486 „	126 „	.....
23,636 „	Butter (Salt) . . .	25,464 „	1,826 „	.....
41,349 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	45,806 gals.	4,457 gals.	.....
11,388 „	Milk (Skim) . . .	11,250 „	.....	138 gals.
17,701 lbs.	Cheese . . .	18,552 lbs.	851 lbs.	.....
18,272 doz.	Eggs . . .	23,859 doz.	5,587 doz.	.....
27,078 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	24,933 lbs.	.....	2,145 lbs.
1,937 „	Currants . . .	2,009 „	72 lbs.	.....
859 „	Starch . . .	1,014 „	155 „	.....
23,881 „	Soda . . .	22,420 „	.....	1,461 lbs.
45,683 „	Soap . . .	36,385 „	.....	9,298 „
21,100 gals.	Beer . . .	19,152 gals.	.....	1,948 gals.
856 bolls	Potatoes . . .	858 bolls	2 bolls.	.....

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1896 with the previous Year.

1895.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1896.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
705 1 0	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	879 15 11	174 14 11	...
765 10 4	House Furnishings . . .	782 16 11	17 6 7	...
193 12 4	Male Clothing . . .	199 15 11	6 3 7	...
165 6 8	Female do. . .	147 13 8	...	17 13 0
320 11 3	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	307 6 0	...	13 5 3
120 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	50 0 0	...	70 0 0
50 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat, &c. . .	45 0 0	...	5 0 0
2,320 1 7		2,412 8 5	198 5 1	105 18 3
		2,320 1 7	...	
	Increase . . .	92 6 10	...	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1896.

Amount thereof	£77,200	0	0
Add—1. Balance due to West House	£4,642	3	11
2. Do. due on the foregoing Account	204	18	7
		4,847	2 6
		£82,047	2 6

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., for 1896.

1. Balance of accumulated profit on New Craig House as per last Account	£412	5	4
2. Do. do. on do. for 1896	1,698	4	8
3. Do. do. on Intermediates do.	451	19	9
4. Do. proceeds of Sale of East House	6,759	5	0
	£9,321	14	9

Add—

1. Amount borrowed during 1896, as per Charge hereof	£2,500	0	0
2. Balance due to West House, as above	£4,642	3	11
Less Do. due to Do. at 31st Dec. 1895	3,389	11	6
		1,252	12 5
		3,752	12 5
		£13,074	7 2

Deduct—

1. Special Expenditure on Craig House as before	£4,994	1	7
2. Balance of last year's Account	£8,182	1	4
Less Balance on the foregoing account as above	204	18	7
		7,977	2 9
		12,971	4 4
		£103	2 10

The above balance of £103, 2s. 10d. is composed of the following:—

Arrears of Board at close of 1896	£293	1	2
Less balance of arrears of Board at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court	£189	18	4
		£103	2 10

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1896.

Amount thereof	£34,250	0	0
Deduct—Debt due by New Craig House	4,642	3	11
	£29,607	16	1

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1896, 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.
35,484 13 8	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1895 . . .	30,860 8 6
	<i>Add—</i>	
	1. Arrears of Board written off during 1896 £8 0 5	
	2. Amount of Extraordinary Expenditure 506 16 6	
1,419 7 8	3. One Year's Interest to 31st Dec. 1896 1,098 3 2	
		1,613 0 1
36,904 1 4	<i>Deduct—</i>	
	1. Surplus Ordinary Receipts of West House as before . . . 615 17 2	32,473 8 7
	Less Share thereof effeiring to Intermediates . . . 451 19 9	
		163 17 5
2,701 15 1	2. Twelfth Instalment to Sinking Fund 2,701 15 1	2,865 12 6
34,202 6 3		29,607 16 1

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	£88 1 10
II. Interest on Invested Funds during the year	399 15 1
III. Income-tax recovered	34 5 7
	<u>£522 2 6</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients Boards during the year	£390 18 10
II. Grants made for behoof of Patients' Boards out of Legacy of £450 bequeathed by the late Miss Milburgh Mowbray	100 0 0
III. Expense of Management	13 2 1
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1896	18 1 7
	<u>£522 2 6</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1896.

I. Amount held in Loan by Managers of Royal Edinburgh Asylum	£9,800 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	18 1 7
	<u>£9,818 1 7</u>

EDINBURGH, 28th May 1897.—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 1896 being Eighteen pounds, one shilling and seven pence.

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

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of Revenue at close of last Account	£129 17 5
II. Income on Invested Funds received during the year	513 2 5
	<u>£642 19 10</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance of Over-invested Capital at close of last Account	45 7 10
II. Amount Paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	£424 1 10
III. Expense of Management	18 0 7
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1896	155 9 7
	<u>£642 19 10</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1896.

I. Amount Lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	£12,500 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer as above	155 9 7
	<u>£12,655 9 7</u>

EDINBURGH, 28th May 1897.—I have examined the foregoing Account and 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 1896, being £155 9 7

As follows :—*Capital*—Balance due to Treasurer . . . £45 7 10
Revenue—Balance due by Treasurer 200 17 5

Net balance due by Treasurer as above £155 9 7

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

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1896.

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

I. TAILORS.

116 jackets, at 7s.	£40 12 0	
104 vests, at 2s. 6d.	13 0 0	
89 tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.	15 11 6	
235 corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.	29 7 6	
546 plaiding drawers, at 2d.	4 11 0	
453 plaiding shirts, at 2d.	3 15 6	
26 bed quilts, at 5s.	6 10 0	
5 flannel jackets, at 3s.	0 15 0	
19 linen dresses, at 5s.	4 15 0	
2 sailcloth suits, at 10s.	1 0 0	
1 check linen polka, at 5s.	0 5 0	
1 pair moleskin trousers, at 3s. 6d.	0 3 6	
Repairs, including carpets, etc.	106 19 6	
	<hr/>	£227 5 6

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 25 pairs of men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	£6 17 6	
„ 3 „ „ lacing boots, at 7s.	1 1 0	
„ 24 pairs of women's shoes, at 3s.	3 12 0	
„ 5 „ „ lock boots, at 3s. 6d.	0 17 6	
„ 150 „ „ braces, at 4d.	2 10 0	
„ 20 key belts, at 3d.	0 5 0	
Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	64 5 6	
	<hr/>	79 8 6
Carry forward,		£306 14 0

Statement of Work.

Brought forward, £306 14 0

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£85	1	3	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	26	4	6	
Do. do. for workshops and garden	24	1	6	
				<hr/> 135 7 3

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£67	3	8	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	47	0	1	
				<hr/> 114 3 9

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and West Departments	£109	1	0	
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£55	19	1	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	36	0	7	
Tin goods made for store	0	10	6	
				<hr/> 92 10 2

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, etc., for Western Department	£139	9	1	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	100	10	0	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	11	18	5	
Amount for coffins	4	5	0	
				<hr/> 256 2 6

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£101	2	4	
Do. do. in Craig House Department	43	9	9	
				<hr/> 144 12 1
				<hr/> £1158 10 9

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
266 Gingham, print, and winney dresses at...	3s	0d	39 18 0	Brought forward,	186	2	4
49 Stuff dresses ...	5s	6d	13 9 6	39 Table cloths ...	0s	1d	0 3 3
9 Uniform dresses ...	5s	0d	2 5 0	36 Table napkins ...	0s	0½d	0 1 6
546 Chemises ...	0s	4d	9 2 0	116 Toilet covers ...	0s	1d	0 9 8
54 Fine chemises ...	0s	6d	1 7 0	48 Counterpanes ...	0s	1d	0 4 0
295 Bed-gowns ...	0s	4d	4 18 4	10 Knitted caps ...	0s	4d	0 3 4
8 Long Bed-gowns ...	0s	10d	0 6 8	90 Pillow cases ...	0s	1d	0 7 6
94 Uniform caps ...	0s	4d	1 11 4	48 Bolster do. ...	0s	2d	0 8 0
96 Collarettes ...	0s	3d	1 4 0	39 Shrouds ...	0s	6d	0 19 6
12 Blouses ...	0s	10d	0 10 0	34 Blankets knitted ...	2s	6d	4 5 0
18 Capes ...	1s	2d	1 1 0	8 Dresses quilted ...	3s	0d	1 4 0
209 Bonnets and hats, trimmed ...	0s	9d	7 16 9	32 Linen dresses ...	3s	0d	4 16 0
4 Dressing Gowns ...	3s	0d	0 12 0	24 Pairs shoes, bound... 0s	2d	0 4 0	
332 Under flannels ...	0s	4d	5 10 8	204 Pairs stock'gs, knit. 0s	9d	7 13 0	
42 Flannel petticoats...	0s	6d	1 1 0	406 Pairs socks, do. 0s	6d	10 3 0	
389 Plaiding do. ...	0s	3d	4 17 3	440 Pairs stockings, refooted ...	0s	6d	11 0 0
171 Upper do. ...	0s	3d	2 2 9	224 Pairs socks, do. ...	0s	4d	3 14 8
10 Knitted do. ...	1s	0d	0 10 0	82 Mattresses ...	1s	0d	4 2 0
27 Pairs drawers ...	0s	4d	0 9 0	80 Palliasses ...	1s	0d	4 0 0
463 Striped shirts ...	0s	8d	15 8 8	34 Straw bags ...	0s	6d	0 17 0
4 Night do. ...	0s	10d	0 3 4	8 Vallances ...	1s	0d	0 8 0
4 Knitted capes ...	0s	8d	0 2 8	48 Glass cloths ...	0s	½d	0 2 0
999 Men's flan. jackets and drawers ...	0s	10d	41 12 6	6 Plush cushions ...	1s	0d	0 6 0
1377 Linen sheets ...	0s	1d	5 14 9	200 Men's scarfs ...	0s	2d	1 13 4
373 Cotton do. ...	0s	1d	1 11 1	64 Bed covers ...	0s	4d	1 1 4
752 Pillow slips...	0s	1d	3 2 8	340 Pairs blankets, hem'd and marked ...	0s	4d	5 13 4
18 Bolster do. ...	0s	1d	0 1 6	54 Blinds ...	0s	4d	0 18 0
488 Roller & Bath towels 0s	0½d	1 0 4		72 Pudding cloths ...	0s	½d	0 3 0
490 Hand do. ...	0s	0½d	1 0 5	48 Tea bags ...	0s	1d	0 4 0
191 Men's dowlas aprons 0s	5d	3 19 7		68 Muslin screens ...	0s	1d	0 5 8
437 Women's do. ...	0s	6d	10 18 6	680 Shawls, stockings, etc., marked ...	0s	0½d	1 8 4
193 Check aprons ...	0s	1d	0 16 1	200 Dusters ...	0s	0¼d	0 4 2
174 Pinafores ...	0s	2d	1 9 0				
18 Night-dress bags ...	0s	6d	0 9 0				
Carry forward,	£186	2	4		£253	4	11

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1424 White & regetta shirts at 1d	5	18	8	Brought forward,	90	9	4
1284 Woollen do. ...	1d	5	7 0	1860 Woollen jackets at 1d	7	15	0
7892 Striped shirts ...	1d	32	17 8	480 Dowlas aprons ...	1d	2	0 0
340 Night shirts ...	1d	1	8 4	184 Table cloths ...	1d	0	15 4
240 Collars, cuffs, & breasts 1d	1	0	0	120 Counterpanes ...	1d	0	10 0
1488 Chemises ...	1d	6	4 0	88 Bed covers ...	1d	0	7 4
86 Slip bodices ...	1d	0	7 2	3666 Sheets ...	1d	15	5 6
420 Pairs cotton drawers ...	1d	1	15 0	1164 Pillow slips ...	1d	4	17 0
890 Under flannels...	1d	3	14 2	60 Check aprons ...	1d	0	5 0
464 Flannel petticoats ...	1d	1	18 8	280 Pinafores ...	1d	1	3 4
2664 Plaiding petticoats ...	1d	11	2 0	186 Pairs blankets ...	1d	0	15 6
840 Upper do. ...	1d	3	10 0	320 Hand towels ...	0½d	0	13 4
960 Bed-gowns ...	1d	4	0 0	16,204 Pairs socks ...	0½d	33	15 2
800 Gowns ...	1d	3	6 8	8,424 Pairs stockings ...	0½d	17	11 0
1920 Pairs woollen drawers 1d	8	0	0				
Carry forward,	£90	9	4		£176	2	10

Mrs MACDOUGALL, Matron.

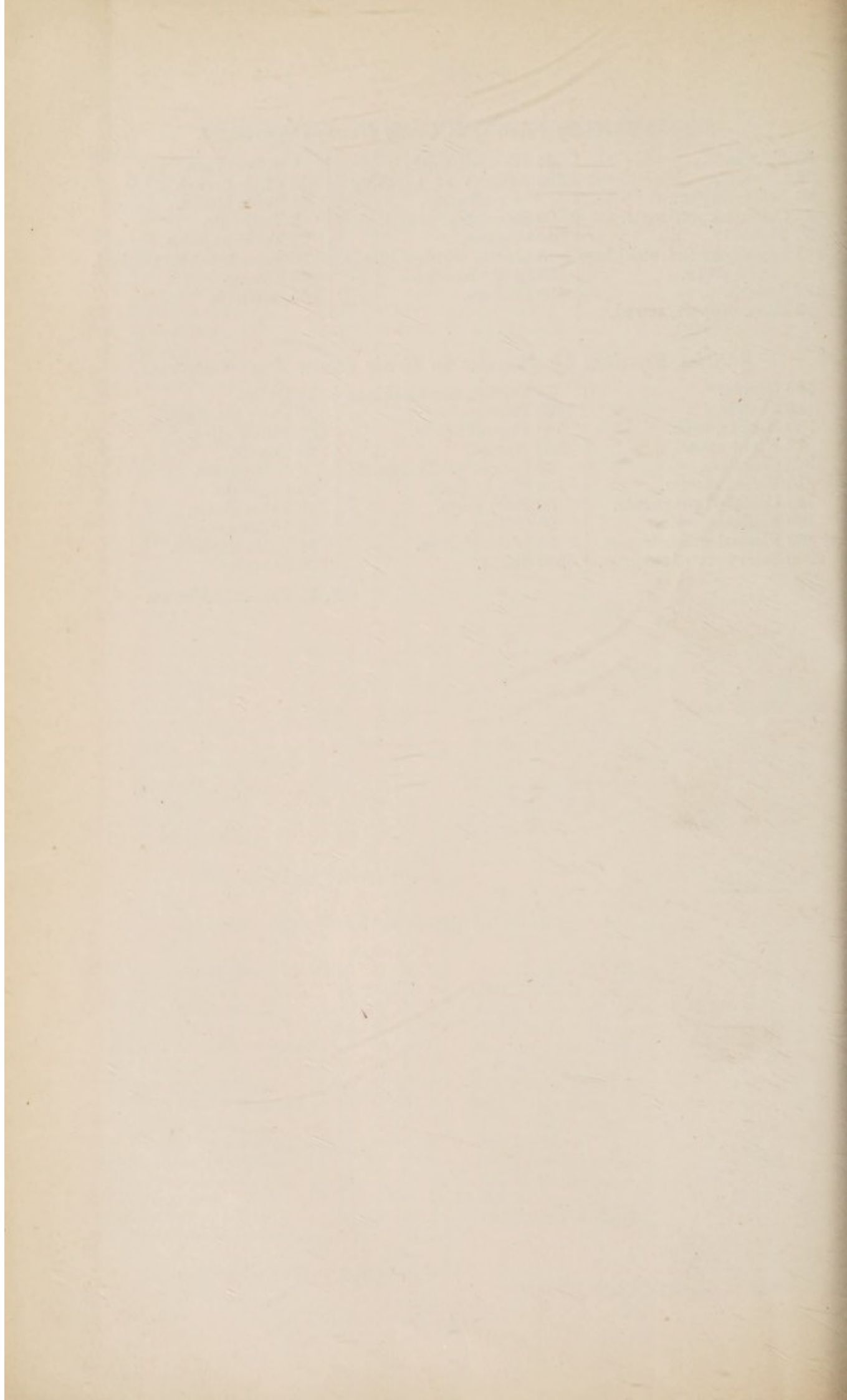
Articles Made by Females in Craig House Department.

30 Shawls.	84 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
18 Chemises.	300 Articles of Clothing	14 Chair covers.
20 Pairs drawers.	for Charity.	31 Table cloths.
16 Coloured petticoats.	20 Trimming, sewed.	9 Tray do.
20 Flannel do.	40 Crochet.	22 Table napkins.
155 Pairs worsted stockings	10 Muslin window blinds.	39 Pairs blankets marked.
and socks.	39 Quilts hemmed.	46 Towels.
422 Aprons.	430 Dusters.	450 Sundries.
35 Pairs slippers, sewed.		

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

130 Gowns.	36 Pairs cotton stockings.	70 Quilts.
12 Shawls.	1600 Pairs socks.	30 Pairs blankets.
350 Night gowns.	360 Flannel shirts.	260 Pillow slips.
12 Night caps.	250 Aprons.	25 Towels.
320 Chemises.	12 Pocket handkerchiefs.	4 Sofa covers.
315 Pairs drawers.	150 Slip bodices.	25 Chair do.
140 Coloured petticoats.	50 Pairs stays.	40 Table cloths.
100 Flannel do.	60 Collars.	58 Toilet covers.
200 Flannel underdresses.	30 Linen sleeves.	64 Table napkins.
2900 Pairs worsted stock'gs.	550 Shirts.	320 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*



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 Moscrieff, W.S., 17 Duke Street) 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 Vic, 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.....	£28 a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT	£42 " "

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 Craiglockhart 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,
QUEEN'S CRAIG, & SOUTH CRAIG.

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.
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) 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.