

Seventy-eighth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1890.

Contributors

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Crichton, J. Arthur.
Crum Brown, A.
Clouston, T. S.
Sibbald, John.
Mitchell, Arthur.
Gray, Jim (Musician)
Peter, A. E.

Publication/Creation

Morningside : Printed at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, [1891]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p6fxzahh>

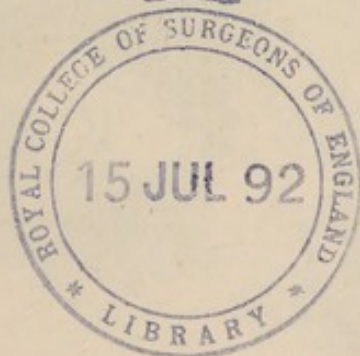
License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

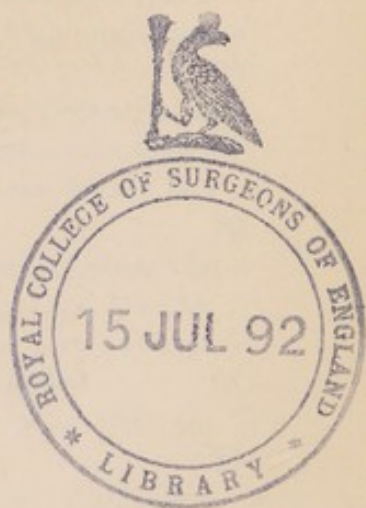




NORTH EAST VIEW OF CENTRE OF
NEW CRAIG HOUSE.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR
THE INSANE.

1890.

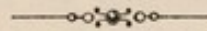


MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30316388>

C O N T E N T S.



	PAGE
List of Office-Bearers, &c.	1
Officers of the Institution and Standing Committees...	2
Report by Ordinary Managers...	3
Report by the Charity Committee ...	9
Physician-Superintendent's Annual Report ...	11
Statistical Tables of the Medico-Psychological Association—	
Table I. Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1890...	26
„ IA. Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1890, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere ...	27
„ II. Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Eighteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1890 ...	28
„ 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 ...	29
„ III. (<i>Continued</i>), The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-Seven Years 1864-1890 ...	30
„ 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 Twenty-Seven Years, remaining on 31st December 1890 ...	31
„ V. Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1890, together with the Ages at Death ...	32
„ VI. Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1890 ...	34
„ VII. Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1890	35
„ VIII. Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1890, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1890 ...	36

Table	IX. Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admission, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1890, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1890	37
„	X. Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1890	38
„	XI. Showing the Form of Mental Disorder, on Admission, in the Admission, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1890, and Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1890	39
„	XII. Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted during the Year 1890	40
„	XIII. Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skae's Classification	41
„	XIV. State of Bodily Health, and Condition of those Admitted	41
„	XV. Religious Persuasion of those Admitted	42
„	XVI. Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month	42
„	XVII. Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted	43
„	XVIII. Persons Recovered in 1890	44
„	XIX. The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1891	44
	Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy	45
	Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts of Intromissions for the Year 1890	51
	Abstract of Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Payments of the East House, including Craig House and Myreside Cottage...	52
	Abstract of Ordinary Receipts and Payments of the West House	53
	State of Finances of East House for 1890	54
	Tabular View of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of East House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1890	55
	Contrast of Ordinary Receipts and Payments for the Year 1890 with the previous Year	57
	Contrast of Total Provisions, &c., supplied from Store for the Year 1890 with the previous Year...	63
	Contrast of Value of Stock on hand in Store at 31st December 1890 with the previous Year	63
	State of Debt due by the East House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, as at 31st December 1890	64
	State of Debt due by the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, as at 31st December 1890	64
	State showing the Operation of the Sinking Fund during 1890, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of the Year with the Debt as estimated by Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund"	64
	Abstract of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Funds Administered by the Charity Committee for the Year 1890	65
	Abstract of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund for the Year 1890	56
	Statement of Work done at the Asylum	67

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1891.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, Bart.

SHERIFF CRICHTON.
JOHN COWAN, Esq.

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 Edinburgh.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex-off.*)
Professor Alex. Crum Brown.
Adam W. Black, Esq.
Sir Douglas Maclagan.
Julius H. Beilby, Esq.
Professor John Rankine.
Alex. Henderson Whytt, Esq.
Sheriff Crichton.

David Todd Lees, Esq., S.S.C.
John Ritchie Findlay, Esq.
James Crichton, Esq.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.
Col. Alex. Forbes Mackay.
John Boyd, Esq.
Wm. Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.

Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers—SHERIFF CRICHTON.

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.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.

FRANK ASHBY ELKINS, M.B., C.M.

GEORGE R. WILSON, M.B., C.M.

PATHOLOGIST.

JAMES MIDDLEMASS, M.B., C.M., B.Sc.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE.

HOUSE STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER. MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS E. MARY PETER.

Resident Clinical Clerks during the Year.

R. RENTON, M.B. S. W. CARRUTHERS, M.B. G. A. WATSON, M.B.
G. THORNTON, M.B. A. C. E. GRAY, M.B. J. MIDDLEMASS, M.B.
E. H. ALEXANDER, M.B.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr Beilby.
Mr Todd Lees.
Professor Crum Brown.
Col. Mackay.
Mr Boyd.
Mr Beilby *Convener*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr Black.
Professor Rankine.
Mr James Crichton.
Dr Pringle.
Mr Whytt.
Mr Black *Convener*.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Sheriff Crichton.
Sir Douglas MacLagan.
Mr Findlay.
Dr Pringle.
Mr Carter.
Sheriff Crichton *Convener*.

CHARITY COMMITTEE AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Professor Crum Brown.
Mr Beilby.
Mr Todd Lees.
Col. Mackay.
Professor Crum Brown *Convener*.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890.

Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 23d February 1891.

THE daily average number of patients in all departments of the Royal Asylum during the year 1890 was 819, being a decrease of 5 on the average daily number for the previous year, distributed as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in East House, Craig House, and Myreside,	127	132	5	0
2. Intermediate Patients—West House,	132	127	0	5
3. Private patients in West House at lowest rate of board,	61	62	1	0
4. Pauper patients in West House,	504	498	0	6
	<hr/> 824	<hr/> 819	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 11

The Account of the Treasurer's intromissions is herewith submitted:—

The Charge amounting to	L.57,149	5	9
The Discharge to	55,277	1	6
And the Balance in favour of the Corporation to	<hr/> L.1,872	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 3

The Ordinary Revenue for the year from all departments was L.43,594 11 6

The Ordinary Expenditure, including instalment towards fund for liquidating debt affecting the West House, according to scheme approved by the Court, was 40,655 8 2

And the Surplus Revenue, L.2,939 3 4

Whereof there was derived from the East House, L.3,205 0 7

Whilst on the West House there was a deficiency of 265 17 3

2,939 3 4

The above surplus from the East House is smaller than the surplus for the year 1889 by L.249 6s. 3d., while the deficiency from the West House exceeds the deficiency for the year 1889 by L.197 3s. 11d.

The cost of maintenance of pauper patients per head for the year 1890 was L.31 9s. 9d., being 10s. 3d. in excess of the mean rate of board charged for them. There has thus been a loss on the pauper patients of about L.287. The Managers have had under their serious consideration the propriety of raising the rate of board for these patients, but have come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to make any immediate change. The rate will therefore remain at L.31 for the current year.

From the State of Debt annexed to the Treasurer's Account, it appears that the liabilities primarily affecting the West House now amount to L.37,202 16s. There is also a debt of L.1800 primarily affecting the East House and Craig House.

The surplus revenue from the East House has, as during previous years, been expended on the new buildings.

In the Report for the year 1889 it was recorded that tenders had been accepted for the erection of the new Asylum at Craig House, amounting to L.65,494 6s. 5d. This sum is exclusive of cost of boundary walls, heating apparatus, water supply, drainage, painting, architect's and surveyor's fees, and many incidental

expenses which are inseparable from so great an undertaking, and which will probably run up the cost to over L.70,000. During the year 1890 the sum of L.15,201 12s. was expended on the new buildings, including the sum of L.800 paid for a servitude over the ground opposite the entrance gate, to prevent the erection of lofty buildings there. Of the above expenditure, L.3205 0s. 7d. was covered by the surplus revenue from the East House above referred to, the balance being met out of the reserved funds available for building purposes, which have been reduced from about L.17,700, at which they stood at the commencement of the year, to about L.5700. Assuming that during the current year the same sum will be expended on buildings as during last year, and that the surplus revenue will be the same, the Managers calculate that to enable them to carry on the work they will have before the close of the year to borrow the sum of L.6300. With this prospect they have already contracted loans to the amount of L.1800, as above stated, which is a primary charge on the East House and Craig House.

The Managers have great satisfaction in being able to report that on 16th July 1890 the commemoration stone of New Craig House was laid with becoming ceremony by the Earl of Stair, Senior Deputy-Governor of the Asylum, in presence of a large and representative body of spectators. The foundations and the first courses of masonry had previously been laid, and the work has been pushed forward with all possible despatch consistent with good workmanship. The south-east detached villa has now been nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in the beginning of summer, while more than one-half of the main building has been built and roofed in, the work in all respects being of an unexceptionable kind. The Managers have made a satisfactory arrangement with the Edinburgh and District Water Trustees for a main pipe to supply the new buildings with water, and they are at present in course of completing an agreement with the Municipal Authorities for a junction of the Craig House drains with the city sewerage system.

The Asylum was inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy on

25th, 26th, and 27th February 1890, and again on 17th, 18th, and 19th June 1890. The Commissioners on both occasions recorded their satisfaction with the condition of the patients, the care and consideration bestowed by the officials, and the excellent order found everywhere. On the first of these visits Sir Arthur Mitchell and Dr Fraser report—"In visiting this Asylum it is impossible
 "not to be impressed with the way in which the medical function
 "of superintendence pervades the whole management and leads
 "both to the cure of the curable and to the comfort and well-
 "being of the incurable. This refers equally to pauper and
 "private patients, and equally to measures which involve an outlay
 "of money and to those which involve an outlay of time and
 "trouble. Prolonged expensive feeding with a view to bring
 "about a recovery is as freely bestowed on a pauper as on a
 "private patient. In several forms of insanity great trust is
 "placed in good feeding, and the results of treatment appear to
 "justify that trust. Eggs and milk are much used. During 1889
 "16,324 dozens of eggs and 46,981 gallons of milk were supplied
 "to the Asylum. The meal, flour, butter, cheese, and tea which
 "are used in the Asylum were examined, and were regarded as of
 "excellent quality."

On the occasion of the second of the Commissioners' visits, Dr Sibbald reports—"Everything that was seen during the visit bore
 "testimony to the remarkable ability which distinguishes the
 "management of the Asylum. The condition of the patients was
 "such as could only be attained by vigilant study of the nature of
 "every case, and by a constant effort to place every patient in the
 "circumstances most likely to conduce to his or her improvement."
 In regard to New Craig House, Dr Sibbald further reports—"The
 "building of the New Asylum for private patients on the Craig
 "House estate is making rapid progress, and if any doubt existed
 "as to the suitability of the site for such an Institution, this has
 "been removed since the upper part of the hill has been acquired
 "by the Managers of the Asylum. It is difficult indeed to con-
 "ceive of a site which would present greater advantages. Proxi-
 "mity to a large city, security against being overlooked, healthy

“ position, beautiful surroundings, and the command of varied and
 “ extensive walks within the Asylum grounds, are advantages not
 “ often met with in such favourable combination.”

The Managers have again to express their obligations to Dr Clouston, the energetic Physician-Superintendent of the Asylum, and to the Assistant Physicians, the Chaplain, Matrons, Steward, and other officials, for the zeal and devotion which they have exhibited during the past year in furthering the interests of the Institution and the welfare of the patients committed to their charge.

It is with sincere sorrow that the Managers have to record the loss which they have sustained during the past year through the death of Sir James Gowans, the Dean of Guild, who had for several years discharged the duties of an Ordinary Manager with much benefit to the Institution.

The Managers herewith as usual present the Report of the Committee for managing the Charity Fund and the Bevan Fund, from which it will be seen that during the past year the boards of 31 patients have been to a greater or less extent paid through the operation of the Charity Fund, and 45 through that of the Bevan Fund.

The Managers feel that, looking to the heavy claims upon their resources in connection with New Craig House, it would be injudicious to make any further grant towards the Charity Fund at present.

As administrators of what must ever be regarded as a Charitable Institution, the Managers feel that they cannot do better than conclude their remarks with the following quotation from the Report of Commissioner Sibbald on the occasion of his last official visit before referred to:—“ The Asylum continues to perform a
 “ charitable function of a very useful character in the provision it
 “ makes for private patients at low rates of board. Such patients
 “ can only be satisfactorily provided for in Institutions of the class
 “ of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and in the supplying of such
 “ accommodation at unremunerative rates of board the Asylum

“renders an important service to the community. To a very large
 “number of families of small means the cost of keeping a patient
 “in an Asylum even at a moderate rate is, however, a heavy
 “burden. The aid which the Managers are able to contribute in
 “many instances from the Charity Fund of the Asylum and from
 “the Bevan Fund is therefore of the most beneficent kind.”

JA. ARTHUR CRICHTON,

Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers.

REPORT

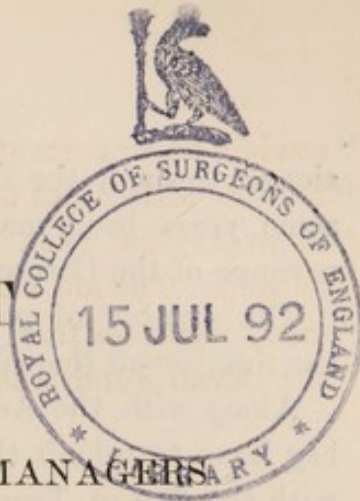
OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1890.



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

The Charge amounting to	L.327 14 10
The Discharge to	471 8 0

And the Balance due to Treasurer	<u>L.143 13 2</u>
----------------------------------	-------------------

The Fund, after deducting the above Balance, amounts
to L.9,106 6 10

For the year ending 31st December 1889, the

Fund amounted to	9,049 10 5
----------------------------	------------

Showing an Increase of	<u>56 16 5</u>
----------------------------------	----------------

The Ordinary Income on invested moneys during the year
was L.326 19 10

The Ordinary Expenditure was	270 18 5
--	----------

Showing excess of Income over Expenditure of	<u>L.56 1 5</u>
--	-----------------

This surplus has been applied towards the liquidation of the balance against the Fund at the commencement of the year occa-

sioned through the discontinuance of the grant which had for some years been made towards the Fund out of the ordinary revenue of the Corporation.

The number of patients relieved during the year was 31, and the number on the roll at the close of the year, 26.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Introniements with the Bevan Trust Fund. From this account, it will be seen that the income of the Fund, including a payment of L.300 from Mrs Bevan's Trustees to account of the revenue derived from residue in their hands, amounted to L.508 3s. 5d., to which was added the balance from last year, L.4 0s. 7d., amounting together to L.512 4s., while the sum of L.533 1s. 8d. was expended in supplementing the boards of 45 patients. The Committee have to report that a further sum of L.1000 was received from Mrs Bevan's Testamentary Trustees to account of capital, the amount of which invested in the name of the Managers of the Asylum as trustees for the Fund is at present L.6,600 sterling.

The number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 38.

(Signed) A. CRUM BROWN, *Convener.*

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT For the Year 1890.



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1890.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 824, and on the 31st of December it was 821 (including 5 on probation). General Statistics.

The admissions were 332, of whom 155 were men, and 177 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1156.

The discharges were 226, of whom 106 were men, and 110 women.

The number of those who died was 109, of whom 64 were men, and 45 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 820, of whom 401 were men and 419 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (332) was just about the average (335) of the previous five years. The private patients admitted were 77 in number, this being 10 less than our average for the previous five years. We had to refuse admission to a large number of patients of all classes, particularly to those of the richer class, through want of room, and there is no doubt that the fact of its being generally known to the medical profession that we are apt to be full makes them often apply elsewhere to save time in Average.
Private Patients few.
Many refused admission.

urgent cases. In the year 1876, when we opened the two new wings at the East House, and so refused no applications, the number of private patients admitted was 125, or nearly double the numbers of last year and this, during both of which we have been particularly full. Perhaps 125 admissions of private patients would be too high an average, but we should certainly be able to admit over 100 each year, if we are to supply the legitimate requirements of the city and elsewhere. I especially regret when we have to refuse cases at the lower rates of board, though such patients can now be received at many of the other Scotch Asylums in sufficient numbers for the wants of the country.

We should admit 100 private patients of all classes.

The number of rate-paid admissions was 255, which is only 7 above the average for the past five years, and a number which has often in previous years been exceeded. It is a fact which does not tend to bear out the popular ideas as to the rapid increase of

Pauper patients' average.

mental disease in recent years, that the yearly production of pauper lunacy in our district (Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello) has scarcely risen appreciably during the past fifteen years. Dividing that period into periods of five years, the average number for 1876-80 was 245; for 1881-85 it was 243; and for 1886-90 it was

Yearly production of pauper lunacy not keeping pace with the population. Edinburgh gets saner.

253. The production of rate-supported insanity is in fact with us not keeping pace with the growth of the population. We seem to be a saner people in Edinburgh than we were fifteen years ago, for our population has increased in that time about 30 per cent., while our annual production of pauper insanity is only 3·7 per cent. more at the end of that time than it was at the beginning. Those numbers refer to the new cases occurring every year. If we look at the total number chargeable, this including all the patients in the Asylum, together with those in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and those boarded out, it was 862 on 1st January 1891, against 585 on 1st January 1875. This is an increase of 47·4 per cent. in the whole mass of pauper lunacy, as compared with an increase of a probable 30 per cent. in the population in the fifteen years, or at the rate of 15·5 every five years, as compared with 10 per cent. of increase of our population. The annual production of new cases of the disease scarcely increasing, while the total numbers steadily grow, is a fact which means

that there is an accumulation of uncured cases which have continued to live on in an incurable condition. This continuous increase or silting up must stop however in time if the new production does not increase year by year, for, however well cared for, a chronic lunatic must die sometime. His chances of life may be improved by care and good treatment, but they cannot extend beyond a certain time. This process of diminishing accumulation of incurable cases has clearly begun, for if we take the past five years 1886-90, we find that the total numbers of pauper lunatics chargeable to the urban portion of Midlothian have increased from 775 to 862, or only 87 in all, an accumulation during the five years of 11.2 per cent. against an estimated increase of 10 per cent. in the number of the general population. During the previous ten years 1876-85 the increase by accumulation had been 32.5 per cent., or a rate of a half more than during the last five years 1886-91. Both of those facts don't support any pessimistic theory of the modern increase of lunacy. The fact that St Cuthbert's, our fastest-growing parish, paid considerably less for the support of its lunacy last year than five years ago tends in the same direction.

Uncured cases live on and accumulate.

A chronic lunatic is mortal.

Accumulation has begun to abate.

An examination into the character of the cases admitted shows at least two marked facts. The one is that the average general health and condition of the patients were lower this year than usual. We had to enter 50 as having been in "Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition," that is in imminent risk of death, when they came in this year, as compared with an average of 38 in that condition during the previous 15 years. That there is a tendency year by year to send more cases to us in this condition is evident, for during the five years 1875-79 the average number so sent was only 29, as compared with the average of 42 during the past five years (1885-89), and over 50 this year. These statistics merely confirm one's daily observation as to the state of the individual cases who are admitted. The number of those in really good bodily health and condition is also diminishing. We had only 72 such this year against an average of 99 during the previous five years, and of 109 during the five years 1875-79.

Character of admissions.

Many in extremis.

Steady deterioration in bodily condition of admissions.

The other prominent fact about the admissions of the year was

this. In the two chief divisions which we made of the mental condition of patients—first, those who were unduly and morbidly depressed (Melancholia) on the one hand; and, second, those who were on the other unduly and morbidly elevated and excited (Mania), we commonly find the cases of Mania greatly to predominate. During the five previous years we have admitted 847 cases of Mania to 617 of Melancholia, or 37 per cent. more cases of Mania. In no year in the history of the institution until this have the cases of depression been as numerous as those of exaltation; while this year we had 140 cases of Melancholia and only 134 cases of Mania. Not that I believe depression to be less common as a mental affliction of humanity than morbid elevation and maniacal excitement, if we take all those afflicted into account, whether in Asylums or in the outside world. The contrary is in my experience the case. There is in my experience more morbid depression than morbid exaltation with excitement in the world out of Asylums that is never sent to institutions for treatment, and does not need to be so sent. It is a far more manageable condition at home than Mania. Morbid depression is the sort of mental disturbance nearest sanity, the reasoning power being less affected, the power of self-control less disturbed, and the conduct more normal. In fact morbid depression is not regarded as insanity at all by the public till it becomes suicidal or violent. Therefore the subjects of it, be they poor or rich, are allowed in larger numbers to remain at home, and are treated there until the symptoms get very bad, or the patient becomes markedly suicidal. The patients who suffer from maniacal states, on the other hand, are commonly difficult to manage, annoy the neighbours or the public, or come under the notice of the police. Their morbidness of mind is commonly incompatible with home life, and therefore whether poor or rich they must be sent to institutions like ours for care and treatment. When in any year, for the first time in the history of the institution, the numbers of depressed patients predominate over those of the maniacal, one naturally thinks there must have been some distinct causes operating among those prone to mental upset in the direction of lowered nervous action and vitality, and therefore tending towards mental depression. For it

A Melancholic year.

Melancholia is the most common mental disease out of Asylums.

Reasons why.

Mania means an Asylum.

may be said generally that the previous existence of such weak vitality, as is shown in thinness of body, lassitude, want of mental energy, indigestion, a low nervous "tone" and general "lowering" of the system, tends towards a morbidly depressed condition, if the mental part of the brain becomes affected. I have come to the conclusion, from my observation generally, without perhaps very definite or statistical data, that the year 1890 was, with us in Edinburgh at least, one depressing in its conditions to the nervous tone, and lowering generally to human vitality. Whether it was the influenza in the early part of the year that perceptibly lowered human vitality as a whole, or whether the prevalence of the influenza merely showed that European humanity was in a lowered state of vitality, so being a fit nidus for the influenza germs to propagate in, or whether it was the sunless, summerless general character of the year here I cannot tell. We know that our mortality rate in Edinburgh in 1890 was 9 per cent. over the average rate of the five previous years. I distinctly connect the influenza in some way with the unprecedented number of melancholic patients sent here this year. Moreover, my own experience, and that of many of my medical brethren, to whom I have spoken, goes to show that a very considerable number of the people who had the influenza felt great mental depression both during their attacks and after the attack had passed off often for months. This latter experience was so exceedingly common, that there must have been something in it. Of the thousands who were simply depressed in mind, if a few with a tendency to insanity passed into a further stage, and became insane, it would explain our numbers. All competent observers say that the worst of the symptoms in the bad cases of influenza were nervous. That was Dr Brakenridge's conclusion in his paper at the Medico-Chirurgical Society here, and almost all the speakers at that meeting agreed with him. But the subsequent lowered nervous tone, left as an evil residuum long after the disease had been recovered from, has not had the attention paid to it that it deserves. I believe the epidemic of influenza of 1889-90 left the European world's nerves and spirits in a far worse state than it found them, and that they scarcely yet have recovered their nor-

Why people become Melancholic instead of elevated.

Vital conditions of 1890 lowering to nervous tone.

Was the Influenza a cause or a result?

A sunless summer in Edinburgh.

Influenza and Melancholia.

Influenza caused depression of spirits.

Influenza a nervous fever.

The world left duller by the Influenza.

mal tone. I shall have something to say as to the direct effects of influenza as a cause of death among our community, when I come to speak of the serious epidemic of the disease that affected the Asylum population, sane and insane, during the early months of the year. The influenza poison seemed to burn up the nervous energy, and leave the brain unable in some cases to recuperate.

Influenza not often "assigned cause."

The influenza was assigned in our official papers as a cause for the attack of Melancholia in only a few cases, but a great many of the other patients admitted had suffered from the disease, and I was clearly able in many cases to trace the origin of their malady to it.

More admissions early in the year.

Our admissions were not more numerous as a whole during the year than usual, but the early months of the year sent us many more cases than the later months. From January to May inclusive the average monthly admission rate was 29.6, while during the latter seven months it was only 26.3, and it declined as the year drew to a close, so that the rate for the last three months, October to December inclusive, was only 20.3.

Developmental Insanity.

"Adolescent Insanity"

Only seven of the admissions were of the entirely hopeless class of idiots or congenital imbeciles, but that does not represent at all the number of which the predisposing cause was hereditary tendency. Those human beings who show mental deficiency at birth, or immediately thereafter, may be taken as the strongest examples of the effects of a bad nervous heredity. Nature gave them no chance of a mental life at all in any proper shape from the beginning. Next we come to the cases born in a normal condition, and passing through their period of greatest body growth up to fifteen or so in a normal state of mind, but who during adolescence, the next period of the real development of all the higher mental and moral qualities, from 15 to 25, but chiefly from 18 to 25, become subject to mental ailments, as well as to all sorts of nervous maladies. Of such cases of "adolescent insanity" we had 56, or about one-sixth of all our admissions for the year. The meaning of such cases is that in them nature, through an unfavourable nervous heredity, which up to that age had been a mere hidden potentiality, had failed in the development process of building up sound, resistive, normal brains, that could manifest

sound, stable minds. The brain scarcely grows in bulk after seventeen, but for eight years more it develops all sorts of essential energies and qualities. It grows in quality, not in bulk. As regards mental disease this period is of the profoundest importance, for it is then that hereditary qualities come out most markedly. We hope that bye-and-bye our knowledge will be greatly extended, as compared with what it is now in regard to the signs that would indicate danger then, and in regard to measures of precaution that we should then take to prevent the most terrible of all the catastrophies that can happen to a youth or maiden, viz., an attack of mental disease on the threshold of life.

How the brain first grows in bulk and then develops in function.

We may be able some time to predict and prevent.

Mental disease does not stand alone as a danger to adolescence. It is found to be connected hereditarily and otherwise with all sorts of other nervous affections, such as epilepsy, convulsions, and hysteria, and even with such nervous ailments as asthma, sick headaches, and even with a tendency to consumption. There is a vast field of study in our department of Medicine here, not in Asylums only or chiefly, but in a more comprehensive way, where family practitioners of Medicine can get at the facts better than specialists can. Humanity must benefit in the long run by every increase of our knowledge in regard to family histories of disease and the relationship of one disease to another in families. Such accurate building up of facts is literally a painful process to the enquirer and to those enquired of, but it must certainly be gone through before science can give such boons to humanity as accurate generalizations from innumerable facts leading to prevention or to cure. As some of the chief hopes of the future for modern life and civilisation depend on education, and education must surely tend to a development of all the powers and organs of body and mind, and must strengthen their weak points during the period of adolescence, the dangers of that period of life especially concern society in those days of universal and compulsory education. To counteract evil brain heredity, if that be possible, would be one of its very highest triumphs, for without sound and resistive brain many kinds of education are simply a danger, ending in the mental death of incurable insanity. Therefore the whole subject of the physiological and medical study of the brain during the developmental or education period concerns society greatly.

Insanity one of many nervous dangers during development.

Knowledge is Health.

Medical knowledge about development deeply concerns education.

DISCHARGES.

Recovery-rate
average.

The number of recoveries was 126, or 38 per cent. on the admissions, this being about 3 per cent. under our average. In addition 83 cases were discharged relieved of the worst symptoms of their disease, making with the recoveries a total of 63 per cent. of real improvement for the year. It is always a matter of medical opinion, whether a patient is quite "recovered" or merely improved so far in mind as to have a reasonable chance of doing well at home. There are many patients who leave Asylums, about whom two medical men would have different opinions, as to whether they were "recovered" or merely "relieved." Our standard of sanity is not yet an absolute and definite one. The temperament of the man who judges comes in.

Recovery comes
soon, if it comes
at all.

Only 4 patients recovered after more than three years' residence, while 114 out of the 126, or 90 per cent., recovered within the first year of residence.

Some patients
want to stay on.

It is a fact that in Asylums very many patients are loud in their demands to be discharged, but we have not a few who commonly in silence desire to be kept here. In talking with a shrewd patient lately, when I explained to him that one function of the Commissioners was to see that all patients were discharged who wanted to go and were fit, he said, "Yes, that's all very well, but it seems to me you need another set of 'expulsive Commissioners,' whose duty it should be to turn out those who don't ask to leave, but are quite fit to go. It seems to me that it is the unfittest here that are urgent to go, while the reasonable sort of quiet people have a good time, get lazy, and never ask to go away, and they ought to be turned out by force, to make room for a lot of troublesome people in the world, who should be here!" It was another such person who, hearing a patient ask me for a "certificate" to get away, said, "Doctor, I want a 'certificate' too; will you give me one to say that I have been a good lunatic?" After a time of residence no doubt the Asylum becomes a home to many, and the cat-like "homing" tendency is acquired by very many patients, who can't explain in words why they wish to stay.

"Expulsive"
Commissioners
needed.

"A good lu-
natic."

"Homing"
among the
insane.

One old lady admitted last year was at first always wanting to leave, and crying out about the cruelty of being detained. Now she lives in an open ward, and never asks to get away, but on the

contrary can scarcely be got to go out for a walk in case she should wander out at the gate, and might not find her way in again. She has so far forgotten the character of the place she is in, that lately when another patient was making a little noise, she came to the matron and whispered that if that lady went on so she feared "it would be necessary to send her to the Asylum, poor thing!"

The opposite animal tendency to wander without being able to assign any reason for it affects other patients. It is a mere unreasoning instinct to rove, without aim, and without purpose as to the direction taken. This is rather common in certain forms of recent insanity. I have heard of many such cases in the Colonies, simply wandering out into the woods and over the mountains and going straight forward without aim till they sank from exhaustion.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (109) was the largest in any one year in the history of the institution, and the percentage of deaths, whether calculated on the average numbers resident (13·3), or on the total numbers under treatment (9·4), was also the highest on record. This is a fact demanding the most careful medical scrutiny. The mortality above our average rate occurred entirely in the first five months of the year, from January to May inclusive, during which time 63 of the 109 deaths took place. Especially the month of February was a fatal one, for 18 deaths occurred then, or about three times our average monthly death-rate. Had our death-rate this year been the average one of 6·6 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment, the number of deaths would have been 76, so that we had 33 too many, or 43·3 per cent. over our average. It was no doubt a sickly year in Edinburgh, whose death-rate, as we have seen, was considerably higher than the average of the five previous years. Any general conditions adverse to health and life would operate much more strongly among an invalid population like ours than among the general community. But such general causes would not account for our enormous increase of mortality.

The obvious cause for a very considerable proportion of our undue death-rate was the epidemic of influenza, which occurred

"Planomania."

Largest mortality on record.

All the extra deaths in January to May.

Our Epidemic of Influenza.

here from the second week in December 1889 till the end of January 1890, with a few sporadic cases afterwards. We had an admirable opportunity of studying it, for all our patients were living under the same conditions of life, and we could observe them very closely. One of the best and most quoted accounts of the epidemic was given by our two assistant-physicians, Drs Robertson and Elkins. Up to the time they published their account in *The British Medical Journal* of February 1st, 1890, 94 patients and 52 officials had taken the disease. This was a proportion of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all our patients, and no less than $31\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of all our resident staff. The mortality from it was very different among the sane and the insane, however. None of the staff died, but 10 of the patients died of its immediate and direct effects, and other 9 died during the year of its subsequent and more indirect effects. Thus 21 per cent. of the patients who took influenza died of its direct or indirect effects. Nothing could show better the vast difference between the previous general health condition and power to resist disease of the insane as a whole compared with the sane. Our community of patients is in fact invalid, and when it becomes affected by disease, it cannot resist it and recover, but dies in large numbers. The most decided and characteristic of all the forms of insanity with organic brain disease that are found in Asylum patients is general paralysis, and of the 30 cases which we had in the house in January, 10 took the disease, 6 of those dying of its direct effects, and 2 afterwards of its indirect effects—a mortality of over one-fourth of all our General Paralytics.

The nervous symptoms of the influenza were especially marked in our patients, and every one of them, except perhaps two, were worse in mind while suffering from the disease and during convalescence, than they had been before they were attacked, some of them being permanently worsened. In most of the fatal cases the lungs were affected by pneumonia, pleurisy or bronchitis, and with pericarditis coming on secondarily. Five of the cases who died of indirect effects either developed consumption, or having it previously, got worse and died soon.

The very interesting and important question of why the staff, sane and strong as they were, took the disease in nearly three times the proportion of the patients—10·5 per cent. against 30·3 per cent. of the total numbers of each class—is not one to be dog-

Ten and a half per cent. of all our patients, and one-third of all our staff affected

Difference in resistiveness between sane and insane.

Enormous percentages of G. P.s affected—one-fourth of them died.

Causes of death in Influenza.

Why was the sane affected in larger proportion to Nos. than insane?

matished about in such a report as this, and is one about which different opinions have been expressed; but my own belief is that it was owing to the staff going into town and going more about generally, and so breathing the infection in the open air at different places more, while the patients were necessarily obliged to breathe a more localised air.

Staff breathed more germs.

Nineteen of the 33 deaths over our average number being thus due to influenza, there were other two deaths due to cerebro-spinal meningitis, sent here by mistake when delirious. The remaining 12 must be chiefly attributed to the weak and exhausted condition of so many patients on admission, to which I have alluded. The effect of this is best shown by the large number (19) who died within the first month of residence. Forty-seven deaths, or 43 per cent. of the whole, took place within 12 months after admission. Most of the cases who die within that time have come labouring under most serious or fatal diseases. Seventy-five of the deaths were due to diseases of the nervous system, chiefly brain diseases. This is the largest number on record from this cause. Only 58 had ever before been attributed to diseases of the nervous system. The number who died from consumption was very low, and much below our average.

Large number of deaths soon after admission.

Death-rate from Nervous Diseases unprecedented.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The building of New Craig House has progressed continuously and rapidly during the year. The dining and kitchen block projecting north from the centre is roofed, and the retreating wards for ladies are ready for roofing; while the south-east villa—one of the six detached houses—is almost plastered, and will probably be ready for occupation in midsummer. It is a picturesque and commodious house that will accommodate from 12 to 15 patients. It stands highest of all our new buildings, its public rooms facing south, looking towards the Pentland Hills, and with charming views of Edinburgh, the sea, and the surrounding country in every direction. It is a complete house in itself, with its own dining-room and kitchen, and will be worked as Old Craig House is administered, under the charge of a lady matron and companion to the patients. It is not too far for the patients to go to the main house or Old Craig House for

New Craig House half built.

The new S.-E. villa "Sunnyside."

amusements and to see their friends. Its red stone with yellow freestone dressings, and its steep green roof, are very effective among the foliage of the trees.

Our first public ceremonial.

The great function of laying the Commemoration Stone of New Craig House by the Earl of Stair, K.T., our Senior Deputy-Governor, on the 16th July, must be considered to have been a notable success. We have never come before our citizens in a public ceremonial way on any other occasion, but the response to the invitation of the Managers was most gratifying, as showing the interest taken in the institution by all classes of our citizens.

A great gathering.

No more representative company could have been assembled together for any purpose. Many of the heads of the great professions, good representatives of the social, the official, and the commercial life of our city, showed their interest in this important charitable undertaking by their presence. It is well that mental disease and all that relates to its treatment should be regarded in the same light as any other human ailment or misfortune. And now-a-days no undertaking for the public good can be put on too broad a basis of public sentiment. Ours is no class institution. Such a meeting of 140 representative men and women tends powerfully to educate the whole public mind against those unreasonable and hurtful prejudices about insanity that have been hitherto so prevalent, and so to take away its reproach. The day was distinctly a landmark in our history. The great importance of the New House from a Medical point of view was best shown by the large turn-out of the Medical profession both from Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, and especially by the fact that the majority of the Asylum Superintendents of Scotland honoured us with their presence. This mark of interest and comradeship on the part of my Asylum brethren was especially appreciated, and will always be gratefully remembered by me.

An educative effect.

A grateful act.

Usual routine goes on.

Our usual work and our usual amusements go on as two of the great curative agencies. I have reason to believe a spirit of kindness and forbearance prevails among our nursing staff. I thought this well illustrated when I was talking lately with our head hospital nurse about some very troublesome patients she had that were overtaxing, as I thought, herself and her staff. I said she would need another nurse in the ward, if these patients did not improve. She remarked, "I sometimes find a sixpence worth of

sweets worth another attendant." Another day a patient in this ward was making most unreasonable and utterly unfounded complaints about the food, and the only reply the head nurse made was, "Oh! Doctor, some days here the hens all lay rotten eggs, and the cows all give sour milk." The law by which a man's subjective condition colours all his objective surroundings never fails to have such vivid illustrations with us.

"Sixpence worth of sweets worth an attendant."

Hens lay rotten eggs some days.

Like the world outside the press is a great power and a great recreation to us. Our *Morningside Mirror* has completed its forty-fifth year of publication, and this year has by its veracious articles on "The Great Sea Serpent," its records of our balls and picnics, our cricket and lectures, and its new column of "Easy Jokes for the Scotch," kept up the interest of its readers, who comprise our whole community and some of the outside world. It was a little disconcerting to the fame of the *Mirror* to have a widely read London Paper write me to ask if I knew anything of a journal published somewhere in Scotland in an Asylum, and written by its patients? and to have an American Asylum Doctor send me a fledgling print of six months old, and say that he thought that this was the first paper printed in an Asylum in the world!

Our *Mirror* holds us up to the public.

"Easy Jokes for the Scotch."

How limited is fame!

I can faithfully give unqualified praise to most of the staff. Their irksome duties are well done on the whole. Our head male attendant of the East House, Mr Gregory, celebrated the completion of his 25 years' service by a trip to America, and we were all glad to have him back again, and to see an account of his travels in the *Mirror*. The Board most properly showed its appreciation of his long and faithful service in a suitable way. He has picked up many American ideas certain to be useful to us at New Craig House when we get there.

The Staff a good one.

Mr Gregory's trip to America.

A very important resolution was come to by the Medico-Psychological Association, a body chiefly composed of Asylum Physicians, at its meeting in Glasgow last August, in regard to attendants and nurses on the insane. This was to institute a scheme of examination and certification by the Association, the object being to raise the standard of qualification and to improve the professional status of our attendants in Asylums, and of mental nurses outside, authoritatively constituting them in this way a branch of the certificated nursing profession. I had long

An authorised certificate for attendants.

advocated some such a scheme. It appears to have been successfully carried out in the McLean Asylum at Boston by Dr Coles. A number of our senior attendants and nurses—for they must have had two years' practical experience before they can be admitted to the examination—have announced their intention of going in for this certificate, and the Assistant-Physicians are to institute practical classes for their instruction. The examination will of course need to be an intensely practical one throughout, far more weight being given to the proofs of real ability in dealing with mental disease than to the mere answering of questions. The great weekly organs of Medical opinion highly commend the scheme and wish it success, but they all agree that of all branches of nursing, Mental nursing is the most difficult, and needs the greatest and rarest combination of qualities, physical, mental, and moral. A former Assistant-Physician here, Dr Hayes Newington, was the Secretary of the Committee that worked out the details of the scheme, and as such he had more to do with its being made a practical workable measure than any one else.

Our Staff respond.

Exam. must be very practical.

Mental nursing the most difficult of all.

Officials will marry.

Dr Ezard resigned on his marriage with Mrs Hodgart—and we wish them both well: they were good officers—and Dr G. R. Wilson has come in as Junior with high recommendations; while Miss Mary Peter has succeeded Mrs Hodgart as Matron of Old Craig House.

Dr Barrett goes up.

Dr Barrett, our Pathologist, had his distinguished merits recognised by promotion to be Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and Dr W. Middlemass, B.Sc., succeeds him as our Pathologist, with this change of arrangement, that he is resident in the institution, and devotes his whole time to our work. He is doing good work in his department since he came, for which he had trained himself in Professor Rutherford's laboratory and on the Continent.

Very many thanks.

In conclusion, I have most warmly to thank the Managers for their ever thoughtful and kindly treatment of me, and for the earnest attention they always pay to every suggestion I make.

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

advocated some such a scheme. It appears to have been success-
fully carried out in the M.L.S. at Boston by Dr. Cole.
A series of our senior attendants and nurses—their number
have had two years' practical experience before they can be
admitted to the examination—have announced their intention of
going in for this certificate, and the Assistant-Physicians are to
institute practical classes for their instruction. The examination
will, of course, need to be an intensely practical one throughout,
for more weight being given to the proof of real ability in dealing
with mental disease than to the mere answering of questions. This
great weighty organ of Medical Opinion highly commends the
scheme and wish it success, but they all agree that of all branches
of mental nursing is the most difficult and needs the
greatest and latest combination of qualities: physical, mental, and
moral. A former Assistant-Physician here, Dr. Hayes, having
for years been in charge of the M.L.S. at Boston, has worked out the
details of the scheme and as such he had more to do with its being
made a practically workable scheme than any one else.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. James C. H. [Name] had his distinguished medical career
continued by appointment to the Royal Infirmary, and
Dr. [Name], M.D., succeeded him as our Pathologist with
the exception of [Name], that he is resident in the institution.
and during his whole time to our work. He is doing good work
in the institution in cases for which he had trained himself.
We thank Dr. [Name]'s laboratory and on the Continent.
In conclusion, I have most warmly to thank the Managers for
their ever thoughtful and kindly treatment of me, and for the
interest and attention they always pay to every suggestion I make.

D

J. C. H. [Name]

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1890.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1890 ...	410	407	817			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1890	6	1	7			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	416	408	824
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	128	123	251			
Not First Admissions	27	54	81			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	155	177	332
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	571	585	1156
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	51	75	126			
„ Relieved	43	40	83			
„ Not Improved	12	5	17			
Died	64	45	109			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	170	165	335
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1890	2	3	5			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1890	399	417	816			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	401	420	821
Average number Resident during the year ... ..	...	...	...	400·9	418·8	819·7
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	563	571	1134
Persons Admitted „ „	...	...	...	150	170	320
Persons Recovered „ „	...	...	...	50	73	123
Transferred to this Asylum „ „	...	...	...	8	6	14
„ from „ „ „	...	...	...	28	16	44
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1890 ... ..	...	...	...	224	263	487
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1890 ... ..	...	...	...	3	2	5
Private Patients at close of 1890—						
East House	77	68	145			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	58	60	118			
„ Lowest Board	39	27	66			
				174	155	329
Total ... ..	...	...	...	401	420	821

* 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 Fund as to equal L.42 are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1890, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in 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	24	42	66	12	29	41	12	13	25
„ 2 „ Attacks	7	12	19	12	20	32	2	4	6
„ 3 „ „	6	4	10	12	11	23	6	1	7
„ 4 „ „	3	7	10	8	16	24	4	12	16
„ 6 „ „	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total ...	41	65	106	44	76	120	30	30	60

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Eighteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1890.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of eighteen years	2306	2419	4725			
*Re-admissions	615	666	1281			
Total Cases admitted				2921	3085	6006
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1129	1259	2388			
Relieved	652	818	1470			
Not Improved	243	172	415			
Died	554	477	1031			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				2578	2726	5304
*Remaining 31st December 1890 ... ..	...	...	...	343	359	702
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	147	120	267
„ from „ ... ..	...	...	...	348	359	707

* 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	5	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	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	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	44.3	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	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 Twenty-Seven Years 1864-1890.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	367	377	742	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	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	377	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	404	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	374	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	333	333	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	334	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	401	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	381	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
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	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
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	404	399	792	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	818	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	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
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
Totals and Averages,	4084	4369	8453	1601	1857	3458	893	1104	1997	492	421	913	374.8	385.6	760.4	377.4	386.9	764.3	39.1	42.5	40.8	10.3	8.4	9.4	7.4	6	6.6

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			
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.																		
1	General Paralysis									1	0	1	2	0	2			
2	"	with Apoplexy											1	0	1			
3	"	" Locomotor Ataxia																
4	"	" Pneumonia																
5	"	" Influenza								1	0	1	1	0	1			
6	"	" Accidental Fracture of Ribs before Admission																
7	Cerebral Apoplexy																	
8	"	with Brain Softening																
9	"	" Cardiac Disease																
10	Brain Softening																	
11	"	with Epilepsy																
12	"	" Convulsions																
13	"	" Convulsions and Cardiac Disease																
14	"	" Caries of Tarsus																
15	"	" Erysipelas																
16	"	Atrophy																
17	"	with General Tuberculosis								1	0	1						
18	Cerebral Disease																	
19	"	with Cardiac Disease																
20	"	" Pneumonia																
21	"	" Phthisis Pulmonalis																
22	"	" Gangrene of Lung																
23	Epilepsy									0	1	1	1	0	1			
24	"	with Pachymeningitis								1	0	1						
25	"	" Cardiac Disease																
26	"	" Pneumonia																
27	"	" Phthisis Pulmonalis								0	1	1						
28	"	" Erysipelas																
29	Acute Chorea									1	0	1						
30	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																	
31	Brain Syphilis																	
32	Exhaustion from Delirious Mania												0	1	1			
33	"	" Mania											1	0	1			
34	"	" with Pneumonia											1	0	1			
35	"	" Melancholia with Pneumonia																
36	"	" " Erysipelas																
37	"	" " Senility																
THORACIC DISEASE.																		
38	Cardiac Disease																	
39	"	with Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis																
40	"	" Peripheral Neuritis																
41	"	" Bronchitis																
42	"	" Influenza								1	0	1						
43	Broncho-Pneumonia with Cardiac Disease																	
44	Acute Bronchitis																	
45	"	with Brain Disease																
46	Pleurisy with Senility																	
47	Phthisis Pulmonalis												1	1	2			
48	"	with Brain Disease																
49	Influenza																	
50	"	with Pericarditis																
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.																		
51	Ulceration of Stomach												0	1	1			
52	Tubercular Peritonitis with Phthisis Pulmonalis									0	1	1						
53	Strangulation of Bowel																	
54	Cancer of Liver																	
55	Addison's Disease									0	1	1						
GENERAL AND VARIOUS DISEASES.																		
56	Senile Decay																	
57	Tubercular Abscess of Leg with Waxy Liver																	
58	Leucocythæmia with Cerebral Apoplexy																	
59	Purpura Hæmorrhagica																	
60	Gangrene of Penis with Septicæmia																	
61	Fracture of Spine (before admission)									1	0	1						
TOTAL							0	0	0	2	1	3	6	3	9	9	3	12

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 53 Males and 29 Females.

Year 1890, 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	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	0	2																11	2	13	1			
2													1	0	1																2	0	2	2			
3																															1	0	1	3			
4																																					
5	1	0	1				0	1	1							1	0	1													6	0	6	5			
6	1	0	1																													1	0	1	6		
7																1	0	1	1	0	1	1									3	0	3	7			
8																1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1							1	2	3	8			
9																			0	1	1										0	1	1	9			
10																						0	2	2								0	2	2	10		
11										0	1	1																				0	1	1	11		
12	0	1	1																		0	1	1									0	2	2	12		
13				0	1	1																											0	1	1	13	
14																					0	1	1									0	1	1	14		
15																		1	0	1												1	0	1	15		
16																											0	1	1				0	1	1	16	
17																																	1	0	1	17	
18	0	1	1	1	0	1							0	1	1				0	1	1			1	0	1						2	3	5	18		
19							0	1	1				0	1	1	1	0	1															1	2	3	19	
20							1	0	1	1	0	1																					2	0	2	20	
21							0	1	1																								0	1	1	21	
22																1	0	1															1	0	1	22	
23																					0	1	1										3	2	5	23	
24																																	1	0	1	24	
25																		0	1	1													0	1	1	25	
26													0	1	1																		0	1	1	26	
27																																		0	1	1	27
28				1	0	1																											1	0	1	28	
29																																	1	0	1	29	
30	1	0	1	1	0	1																										2	0	2	30		
31	1	0	1																														1	0	1	31	
32																																		0	1	1	32
33																																		1	0	1	33
34																1	0	1															2	0	2	34	
35				0	1	1																												0	1	1	35
36										0	1	1																						0	1	1	36
37																0	1	1															0	1	1	37	
38													1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2			1	0	1							2	4	6	38	
39													1	0	1												0	1	1					0	1	1	39
40																																		1	0	1	40
41										0	1	1																						0	1	1	41
42																																		1	0	1	42
43				0	1	1										0	1	1																0	2	2	43
44																		0	1	1													0	1	1	44	
45																					1	0	1										1	0	1	45	
46																					0	1	1										0	1	1	46	
47				1	0	1																												2	1	3	47
48													0	1	1																			0	1	1	48
49																								1	0	1								1	0	1	49
50																					1	0	1	1	0	1							2	0	2	50	
51																																	0	1	1	51	
52																																		0	1	1	52
53							1	0	1												1	0	1										2	0	2	53	
54	1	0	1																															1	0	1	54
55																																		0	1	1	55
56																								1	0	1								1	0	1	56
57							0	1	1																									0	1	1	57
58																1	0	1																1	0	1	58
59																								1	0	1								1	0	1	59
60																								1	0	1								1	0	1	60
61																																		1	0	1	61
	6	2	8	6	3	9	6	5	11	4	4	8	5																								

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1890.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	2	13	15	12	7	19
From 1 to 3 Months...	19	30	49	6	4	10
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	16	16	32	6	4	10
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	6	6	12	4	2	6
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	2	4	6	0	2	2
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	5	3	8	4	6	10
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	0	0	10	2	12
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	1	3	4	6	8	14
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	6	1	7
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	3	1	4
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 33 to 35 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	51	75	126	64	45	109

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1890.

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	57	65	122	25	34	59	14	16	30	21	15	36
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	26	24	50	4	8	12	7	5	12	12	2	14
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	34	57	91	18	26	44	15	11	26	9	11	20
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	36	28	64	4	7	11	18	13	31	22	17	39
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	155	177	332	51	75	126	55	45	100	64	45	109

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1890, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1890.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20	7	6	13	3	5	8	0	0	0	6	5	11
" 20 to 25	15	28	43	7	16	23	2	1	3	15	18	33
" 25 to 30	20	20	40	4	8	12	6	3	9	36	31	67
" 30 to 35	23	23	46	7	11	18	9	3	12	44	41	85
" 35 to 40	16	13	29	5	6	11	6	2	8	53	37	90
" 40 to 45	17	21	38	8	10	18	5	3	8	43	52	95
" 45 to 50	9	20	29	2	9	11	7	5	12	53	41	94
" 50 to 55	16	17	33	7	4	11	4	4	8	54	54	108
" 55 to 60	6	13	19	2	3	5	5	4	9	35	47	82
" 60 to 65	12	5	17	4	3	7	7	4	11	27	34	61
" 65 to 70	4	5	9	2	0	2	2	7	9	17	20	37
" 70 to 75	5	0	5	0	0	0	4	5	9	10	17	27
" 75 to 80	5	4	9	0	0	0	7	2	9	4	15	19
" 80 to 85	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	8
" 85 to 90	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
Total ...	155	177	332	51	75	126	64	45	109	401	420	821
Mean Age ...	41.1	39.7	40.4	39.3	35	37	49.1	55	51.5	45	47.8	46.4

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1890, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1890.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.			The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1890.		
						Recovered.								
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ...	...	...	66	86	152	22	38	60	26	19	45	274	252	526
Married ...	...	...	78	68	146	27	28	55	31	15	46	109	123	232
Widowed ...	...	...	7	20	27	2	7	9	5	11	16	17	44	61
Unknown ...	...	...	4	3	7	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	2
Total ...	...	...	155	177	332	51	75	126	64	45	109	401	420	821

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1890.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.									
	Admissions			No. of Cases.						
				M., 155; F., 177; T., 322						
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MORAL: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	0	0	0	8	23	31	8	23	31	
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	0	0	0	12	7	19	12	7	19	
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads)	0	0	0	9	9	18	9	9	18	
Overwork	0	0	0	9	4	13	9	4	13	
Religious excitement	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5	
Love affairs	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5	
Fright	0	0	0	1	8	9	1	8	9	
Quarrels	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3	
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink	0	0	0	41	30	71	41	30	71	
Syphilis	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7	
Self-abuse (sexual)	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	
Sexual excess	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4	
Solitary life	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4	
Sunstroke	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	
Injury to head (traumatic)	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4	
Disordered Menstruation	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	
Lactation	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15	15	
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Excessive childbearing	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Amenorrhœa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Uterine disease	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
Puberty and Adolescence	32	33	65	0	0	0	32	33	65	
Change of life	6	30	36	0	0	0	6	30	36	
Old age	14	15	29	0	0	0	14	15	29	
Privation and starvation	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Cerebral disease	0	0	0	33	11	44	33	11	44	
Epilepsy	0	0	0	5	8	13	5	8	13	
Phthisis	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7	
Influenza... ..	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	
Anæmia	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	
Drug abuse	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	
Other bodily diseases or disorders	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	3	8	
Previous attacks	31	60	91	0	0	0	31	60	91	
Hereditary influences {	direct	3	16	19	0	0	0	3	16	19
	collateral	27	31	58	0	0	0	27	31	58
	both	11	12	23	0	0	0	11	12	23
Congenital	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	3	5	
Unknown	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	

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

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

TABLE XI.—Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1889, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1890.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
										Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" a, with Epilepsy	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
" b, without Epilepsy,	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	7	14
Epilepsy acquired	2	7	9	0	0	0	5	7	12	24	16	40
General Paralysis of the Insane...	22	6	28	0	0	0	22	3	25	31	6	37
Mania—												
" Simple ...	42	48	90	18	26	44	16	11	27	61	59	120
" Acute ...	12	17	29	4	12	16	4	4	8	9	14	23
" Delusional	7	10	17	0	1	1	1	3	4	57	46	103
" Chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	73	84
" Homicidal	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Melancholia—												
" Simple ...	21	27	48	10	12	22	4	4	8	26	29	55
" Hypochondriacal	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	9	3	12
" Delusional	8	14	22	4	5	9	0	5	5	19	31	50
" Excited ...	5	11	16	1	2	3	2	3	5	4	13	17
" Suicidal ...	17	17	34	9	8	17	5	0	5	18	20	38
" Homicidal	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" Resistive	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	12	15
" Stuporose	7	7	14	2	6	8	0	1	1	5	3	8
Dementia—												
" Secondary ...	5	6	11	0	0	0	2	2	4	108	85	193
" Organic ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total...	155	177	332	51	75	126	64	45	109	401	420	821

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted during the Year 1890.

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Artists	...	...	3	Brought forward	...	125	
Bakers	...	...	4	Slater	...	1	
Banker	...	...	1	Soldiers	...	6	
Blacksmiths	...	...	4	Spirit Merchant	...	1	
Bookbinders	...	...	2	Spring-maker	...	1	
Bottler	...	...	1	Students	...	2	
Butchers	...	...	2	Tailors	...	2	
Cabinetmakers	...	...	2	Tram Conductor	...	1	
Cabman	...	...	1	Upholsterer	...	1	
Car-driver	...	...	1	Vanmen	...	2	
Clergyman	...	...	1	Warehouseman	...	1	
Clerks	...	...	11	Not known	...	3	
Coachmen	...	...	2	No Occupation	...	9	
Coach-painter	...	...	1				
Commercial Travellers	...	...	3	Total	...	155	
Compositors	...	...	3				
Coopers	...	...	3	FEMALES.			
Corkcutter	...	...	1	Artist	...	1	
Crockery-rivetter	...	...	1	Bookfolders	...	3	
Drapers	...	...	2	Book-keeper	...	1	
Druggists	...	...	3	Charwomen	...	2	
Engineers	...	...	4	Compositor	...	1	
Engraver	...	...	1	Confectioner	...	1	
Farmers	...	...	2	Cook	...	1	
Fisherman	...	...	1	Domestic Servants	...	28	
Furniture-dealer	...	...	1	Dressmakers	...	6	
Gardener	...	...	1	Factory-Workers	...	5	
Gentleman	...	...	1	Governesses	...	2	
Gilders	...	...	2	Hat-trimmers	...	2	
Grocers	...	...	5	Hawkers	...	2	
Grooms	...	...	2	Housekeepers	...	2	
Handrailer	...	...	1	Housewives	...	64	
Inspector of Poor	...	...	1	Ladies	...	14	
Jockey	...	...	1	Laundresses	...	2	
Joiners	...	...	2	Message-girl	...	1	
Labourers	...	...	19	Nurses	...	2	
Law Officer	...	...	1	Outworker	...	1	
Lawyers	...	...	1	Paper-folder	...	1	
Masons	...	...	3	Perfumer	...	1	
Merchants	...	...	5	Prostitutes	...	3	
News Agent	...	...	1	Relief Stamper	...	1	
Pianoforte-makers	...	...	3	Rubber-worker	...	1	
Piano Tuner	...	...	1	Seamstresses	...	2	
Plumbers	...	...	2	Shoemaker	...	1	
Printer	...	...	1	Shop-girl	...	1	
Porters	...	...	2	Shopkeepers	...	2	
Publican	...	...	1	Teacher	...	1	
Railway Servants	...	...	3	Waitress	...	1	
Rubber Worker	...	...	1	Warehouse-girl	...	1	
Sailors	...	...	2	Not known	...	4	
Sawyer	...	...	1	No Occupation	...	16	
Shoemaker	...	...	1				
Carry forward	...	125		Total	...	177	

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	2	3	5
Epileptic Insanity	2	7	9
Insanity of Adolescence	25	32	57
Climacteric Insanity	6	28	34
Senile Insanity	12	12	24
Puerperal Insanity	0	2	2
Insanity of Lactation	0	11	11
Insanity of Masturbation	4	0	4
Insanity from Brain Disease	8	5	13
General Paralysis	22	6	28
Syphilitic Insanity	1	0	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	0	2
Insanity after a Surgical Operation	2	1	3
Insanity from Opium-Eating	1	0	1
Phthisical Insanity	3	4	7
Myxœdematous Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Alcoholism	24	21	45
The Cocaine Habit	1	0	1
Idiopathic Insanity	12	15	27
Rheumatic Insanity	1	0	1
Unknown	27	29	56
TOTAL	155	177	332

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	33	39	72
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	91	119	210
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	31	19	50
TOTAL	155	177	332

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	111	135	246
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	15	18	33
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	12	12	24
Church of England	...	...	...	1	5	6
Episcopalian ...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Established Church	...	...	...	3	1	4
Free Church ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	3	0	3
Congregationalist	...	...	...	1	1	2
Methodist ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTAL	...	...	...	155	177	332

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	15	17	32	8	6	14	11	3	14
February	...	11	17	28	14	14	28	12	6	18
March	...	17	12	29	8	10	18	4	4	8
April	...	17	13	30	13	3	16	6	6	12
May	...	11	18	29	6	13	19	9	2	11
June	...	12	15	27	9	10	19	4	4	8
July	...	14	21	35	3	8	11	0	3	3
August	...	12	23	35	2	9	11	2	4	6
September	...	16	10	26	13	12	25	4	5	9
October	...	11	12	23	3	14	17	5	2	7
November	...	14	12	26	12	8	20	2	4	6
December	...	5	7	12	15	13	28	5	2	7
TOTAL	...	155	177	332	106	120	226	64	45	109

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	15	15	30
Have meditated Suicide	31	33	64
Total Suicidal	46	48	94
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	0	2	2
Melancholia	14	13	27
General Paralysis	1	0	1
Total	15	15	30
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	7	6	13
Acute Mania	1	4	5
Epileptic Mania	2	0	2
Melancholia	17	23	40
General Paralysis	4	0	4
Total	31	33	64
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Drowning	6	4	10
Poisoning	5	3	8
Precipitation	2	6	8
Cut-Throat	2	2	4
Strangulation	1	2	3
Hanging	1	1	2
Knocking Head Against Wall ...	1	1	2
Opening Vein	1	0	1
Cutting Finger	0	1	1
Not Known	1	0	1

TABLE XVIII.

Persons Recovered in 1890.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	31	47	78
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	3	4
(b') Again Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered	1	0	1
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	19	25	44
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	3	3
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
Number of Persons Recovered ...	50	72	122
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	51	75	126

* Of these Persons, 10 Males and 10 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 2 Males and 6 Females two Previous Recoveries; 3 Males and 4 Females three Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 3 Females four Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 1 Female six Previous Recoveries; and 1 Female seven Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1891.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ...	158
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	202
South Leith ...	6
North Leith ...	4
Duddingston ...	8
TOTAL ...	378

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th June 1890.

There are 815 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients Resident	164	144	224	268	800
Absent on Probation.....	5	3	0	0	8
	169	147	224	268	808
Voluntary Inmates.....	3	4	0	0	7
Totals.....	172	151	224	268	815

The number of private patients is the same as at the date of the preceding Entry. There is an increase of 2 in the number of pauper patients.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—

I. Among Certificated Patients—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions.....	12	11	40	39	102
Discharges Recovered.....	0	4	10	14	28
Discharges Unrecovered...	5	1	15	12	33
Deaths.....	6	6	18	10	40

II. Among Voluntary Inmates—

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions.....	1	1	0	0	2
Departures.....	1	0	0	0	1

Twenty-four of the deaths were due to diseases of the brain and nervous system. Only 4 were due to pulmonary diseases. The smallness of the number due to pulmonary diseases is an indication that the hygienic conditions in which the patients are placed are of a satisfactory character, and that the dietary is suitable and abundant. It is worthy of note, that 19 of the deaths were in recent cases, the patients having been admitted to the Asylum during either the present year or the year immediately preceding. In 12 cases the patients were over 60 years of age. In one case the death was the result of fracture of the spine occasioned by an attempt at suicide made before admission to the Asylum.

There are 61 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Forty of the entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 14 persons; 13 refer to the use of the polka or of gloves in the treatment of 2 persons on account of suicidal or homicidal attempts; and 8 refer to the use of the shower-bath as a tonic in a case of stupor. Two patients who escaped were absent over night before being brought back. Accidents to patients occurred in 2 cases, one involving fracture of the bones of the leg, and the other involving fracture of the ribs.

Everything that was seen during the visit bore testimony to the remarkable ability which distinguishes the management of the Asylum. The condition of the patients was such as could only be attained by a vigilant study of the nature of every case, and by a constant effort to place every patient in the circumstances most likely to conduce to his or her improvement. The conscientious care with which special consideration is given to the requirements of each individual was shown in every department of the institution, pauper as well as private, by the remarkable absence of signs of irritability or discontent.

All parts of the establishment were found in admirable order. As usual, efforts at still further improvement of the arrangements are being made. In the female hospital of the West House a larger room is being prepared for occupation instead of the present dining-room, which has been found too small. This will increase the efficiency of a section of the Asylum which is already of exceptional excellence.

The management of the hospital for men, under the charge of a female head nurse, continues to work well.

The building of the New Asylum for private patients on the Craig House estate is making rapid progress ; and, if any doubt existed as to the suitability of the site for such an institution, this has been removed, since the upper part of the hill to the east has been acquired by the Managers of the Asylum. It is difficult indeed to conceive of a site which would present greater advantages. Proximity to a large city, security against being overlooked, healthy position, beautiful surroundings, and the command of varied and extensive walks within the Asylum grounds, are advantages not often met with in such favourable combination.

The Asylum continues to perform a charitable function of a very useful character in the provision it makes for private patients at low rates of board. Such patients can only be satisfactorily provided for in institutions of the class of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum ; and in the supplying of such accommodation at unremunerative rates of board the Asylum renders an important service to the community. To a very large number of families of small means the cost of keeping a patient in an Asylum, even at a moderate cost, is, however, a heavy burden. The aid which the Managers are able to contribute in many instances from the Charity Fund of the Asylum and from the Bevan Fund is therefore of the most beneficent kind. There are in the Asylum at present 67 private patients at the rate of £28 10s. per annum, and 126 private patients at the rate of £42 per annum. Towards the payment of these boards contributions are made from the Charity and Bevan Funds in the case of 63 patients. These contributions are in sums varying from the whole rate of board down to a contribution of £10 per annum ; and the total sum so contributed during the year 1889 was £848 18s. 2d.

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

JOHN SIBBALD,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
13th, 14th, and 15th April 1891.

There are 835 patients at present on the Registers of the Asylum. The following statement shows their position :—

		Private.		Pauper.		TOTALS
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Resident	173	154	241	253	821
	Absent on Probation	4	3	0	0	7
	Absent on Pass.....	0	1	0	0	1
On Register		177	158	241	253	829
Voluntary Inmates.....		5	1	0	0	6
Total Number on Registers.....		182	159	241	253	835

The statement shows that the number of private inmates has increased by 18, and the number of pauper inmates by 2. If all private patients, who have sought admission, could have been received, the increase of their number would have been much greater.

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

		Private.		Pauper.		TOTALS
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Among Certificated Patients	Admissions	38	28	97	106	269
	Discharges Recovered ...	16	6	26	56	104
	Discharges Unrecovered	6	4	27	33	70
	Deaths.....	11	10	24	29	74
Among Voluntary Inmates	Admissions	5	0	0	0	5
	Departures.....	3	1	0	0	4
	Deaths.....	0	2	0	0	2

Nearly half of the deaths were due to diseases of the nervous centres. Deaths from phthisis continue to be few—only 8 being registered as due to that cause.

In the cases of 63 of the 74 patients who died a *post mortem* examination was made. There is now a resident pathologist, and no opportunity is lost of advancing the knowledge of insanity by examination after death. This is not a new thing in the Asylum, but a step onwards has been taken, by the appointment of a resident pathologist. The records of pathological work in the Asy-

lum have long been full, and they are constantly and diligently discussed and studied.

Indeed, no visit can be paid to the Asylum which does not leave a strong and most pleasant impression as to the character of the medical management. A patient coming to the Asylum has his condition as carefully and minutely studied as patients have who enter our large General Hospitals or Infirmaries, and whatever medicine can do to benefit him is done. Exercise out of doors, good food, warm clothing, comfortable beds, pleasant and cheerful surroundings, and a kindly forbearance, are as much a part of treatment in this Asylum as anywhere; but it cannot be visited without one being impressed with the attention which is bestowed on the strictly medical treatment of the patients. The Separate Hospital, which has been so much commended, and which is being so widely copied, is an outcome of this feature of the management, which is due, of course, to the Physician-Superintendent; but it is right to add, that he is ably assisted in his clinical work, and in his researches generally, by his three assistants.

There has been an earnest effort to improve the attendants, by giving them instruction in their duties; and for this purpose a course of 15 lectures has recently been delivered—3 by Dr Clouston, and 12 by his assistants. This course of lectures was followed by more than 100 attendants, who received in addition practical instruction in the wards. Twenty-five of them, who have been 2 years in the service of the Asylum, are to go up immediately to be examined for the certificate recently instituted by the Medico-Psychological Association. Bad nurses may not be made good nurses by this instruction and training, but good nurses will almost certainly be improved.

There are 118 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 9 persons, and the seclusion of 26. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 15. Twelve accidents are recorded. These include a death from eating the ends of lucifer matches with a suicidal intent, and two attempts at suicide with no serious result. They also include several fractures of the bones of the arm and leg.

Great progress has been made with the building of the New Asylum at Craig House. Indeed, it is hoped that one of the Separate Villas will be ready for occupation before the summer has ended. When the whole buildings are completed, they will constitute an Asylum for private patients which will have no equal anywhere, so far as the Reporter knows. The additional accommodation which it will afford will be immediately occupied, as applications for the admission of patients belonging to the higher class are increasingly numerous.

All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no complaint was made by any patient.

The Registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be correctly and carefully kept. The Case Books were also examined, and were found to be kept in a most satisfactory manner.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

For the Year 1890.

C H A R G E.

I. Balance of last Account at 31st December 1889			£1,306	19	8
II. Arrears of Board given up in last Account			£619	17	5
<i>Less</i> —Written off			5	6	10
				614	10 7
III. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—					
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>			
Quarter ending 31st March 1890	£4,973 15 8	£4,752 5 10			
Do. do. 30th June „	4,922 13 10	4,766 2 1			
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	4,914 14 4	4,999 17 11			
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	5,151 5 2	5,066 5 3			
	£19,962 9 0	19,584 11 1			
		19,962 9 0			
		£39,547 0 1			
Deduct—Repayments of Board for Patients who left the Asylum during 1889				16	17 10
				39,530	2 3
IV. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—					
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>			
Quarter ending 31st March 1890	£437 1 8	£501 11 10			
Do. do. 30th June „	357 4 10	303 19 4			
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	269 18 7	421 14 2			
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	361 19 7	331 14 8			
	£1,426 4 8	£1,559 0 0			
		1,426 4 8			
			2,985	4	8
V. Price of Crops, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—					
1. Received for Pigs		£441 13 10			
2. Received for Wheat, Turnips, &c.		100 7 0			
3. Received for Rags and Sundries		33 2 0			
			575	2	10
VI. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients belonging to St Cuthbert's Parish leaving the Institution during 1890			16	3	7
VII. Rents of Grass Parks, &c., Season 1890			116	2	7
VIII. Interests and Dividends received from Invested Funds, &c.			371	15	7
IX. Capital Sums realised			11,633	4	0
Amount of the Charge			£57,149	5	9

DISCHARGE.

			East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	5,921	0	1	7,618	6	1	13,539	6	2
II.	Do.	Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	211	12	10	1,681	10	3	1,893	3	1
III.	Do.	Fuel	331	8	7	931	1	5	1,262	10	0
IV.	Do.	Lighting . . .	211	7	8	378	15	9	590	3	5
V.	Do.	Water and Wash- ing materials .	282	9	11	381	17	5	664	7	4
VI.	Do.	Medicines and Sur- gical Instruments, Disinfectants, &c.	184	12	2	379	14	1	564	6	3
VII.	Do.	Books and Stationery	99	19	7	134	11	6	234	11	1
VIII.	Do.	Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	192	5	2	192	5	2
IX.	Do.	Sundry Furnishings	665	9	1	2,644	13	7	3,310	2	8
X.	Do.	Garden and Grounds	185	1	4	250	2	6	435	3	10
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens		312	2	4	236	6	5	548	8	9
XII.	Interest on Loans paid .		36	14	6	1,394	0	4	1,430	14	10
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend .		934	9	4	384	10	4	1,318	19	8
XIV.	Insurance Premiums . .		30	12	8	41	2	1	71	14	9
XV.	Salaries and Wages . .		4,101	9	6	5,720	15	4	9,822	4	10
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments .		412	6	10	136	1	2	548	8	0
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them		2,246	9	8	679	0	2	2,925	9	10
Ordinary Expenditure .			16,167	6	1	23,184	13	7	39,351	19	8
XVIII.	Special Expenditure on New Craig House .								15,201	12	0
XIX.	Sum consigned in Bank to meet Claim by Tenant of Craiglock- hart Hill Grazings								10	0	0
XX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1890								678	5	6
XXI.	Arrears of Rents of Grass Parks at 31st December 1890 .								35	4	4
XXII.	Balance of Account at do.								1,872	4	3
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge .									£57,149	5	9

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the EAST HOUSE, including CRAIG HOUSE and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.

Year to 31st December 1890.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1.	Boards	£16,902	19	11
2.	Extra Accounts	2,291	19	10
3.	Produce and Sundries sold	257	0	5
4.	Rents of Grass Parks, &c.	116	2	7
5.	Interest on Monies temporarily invested	371	15	7
6.	Do. on £114 19s. 4d., being amount of loan to West House at close of 1889 for year 1890 at 3½ per cent.	4	6	3
		£19,944	4	7
Carry forward		£19,944	4	7

Brought forward, £19,944 4 7

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£16,167	6	1
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by patients, for East House	444	5	3
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.	127	12	8
			<u>16,739 4 0</u>
Surplus Ordinary Receipts of East House for 1890			£3,205 0 7

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Extraordinary Receipts as per Branch IX. of Charge	£11,633	4	0
Extraordinary Payments in connection with Craig House as detailed in Branch XVIII. of Discharge	15,201	12	0
Excess of Extraordinary Payments over Receipts			<u>3,568 8 0</u>
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts			<u>£363 7 5</u>

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the WEST HOUSE.

Year to 31st December 1890.

RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£22,627	2	4
2. Extra Accounts	693	4	10
3. Produce and Sundries sold	318	2	5
4. Price of Clothing sold	16	3	7
5. Value of patients' labour performed for East House, as before (see East House Payments 2 and 3)	571	17	11
			<u>£24,226 11 1</u>

PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in the foregoing Discharge	£23,184	13	7
2. Interest at 3½ per cent. on debt due to East House, as before	4	6	3
3. Fifth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701	15	1
Less interest on £38,100, included in No. 1 hereof	£1,394	0	4
Do. on debt due to East House, as per No. 2 hereof	4	6	3
	<u>1,398</u>	6	7
		<u>1,303</u>	8 6
			<u>24,492 8 4</u>
Excess of Payments over Receipts for 1890			<u>£265 17 3</u>

STATE OF FINANCES OF EAST HOUSE for 1890.

1. Amount of accumulated profits as per last Account	£17,646	7	5
2. Surplus ordinary income of East House for 1890, as before	3,205	0	7
3. Profit on Intermediates for 1890	20	1	1
	<hr/>		
	£20,871	9	1
<i>Add</i> —Sum borrowed on Bond and Disposition in Security as per State of Debt	1800	0	0
	<hr/>		
	22,671	9	1
<i>Deduct</i> —1. Expenditure in connection with Craig House during 1890	£15,201	12	0
2. Loss on sale of Consols	266	16	9
	<hr/>		
	15,468	8	9
	<hr/>		
	£7,203	0	4
The above sum of £7,203 0s. 4d. is composed of the following:—			
1. Value of £4,000, 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	£3,879	8	0
2. Bond and Disposition in Security by Captain Macneal of Ugadale	1,000	0	0
3. Sum consigned in Bank to meet claim as before	10	0	0
4. Balance on the foregoing account	1,872	4	3
5. Arrears at close of 1890	£713	9	10
Less arrears at 31st December 1884, when indebtedness of West House was fixed by the Court	274	17	9
	<hr/>		
	438	12	1
6. Debt due by West House to East House	2	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£7,203	0	4
	<hr/>		

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of East House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1890, the numbers being, East House 132, Intermediates 127, and Paupers 560.

	East House.			Intermediates			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	44	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	7	6	6	10	9
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards East House)	...	...	...	1	0	3	0	18	11
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...	...	2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	0
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
6. Bedding and Napery	1	12	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
7. Fuel	2	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
8. Lighting	1	11	11	0	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
9. Water and Washing materials	2	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	1	8	0	0	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
11. Books and Stationery	0	15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	11	0	3	11
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
13. Furnishings and Repairs	5	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	7	1	7	0	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
17. Fire Insurance	0	4	8	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
18. Salaries and Wages	31	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
19. Miscellaneous Payments	3	2	6	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for East House	4	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Interest on East House Debt	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	...	...	...	3	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Deduct—</i>	109	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	5	4	33	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1. From East House—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, Crops, and Sundries sold	£1	19	0						
(2.) Rent of Grass Parks	0	17	7						
				2	16	7			
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, Crops, and Sundries sold	£0	9	3						
(2.) Value of labour performed by patients for East House and Intermediate patients	1	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$						
(3.) Value of Clothing sold	0	0	7						
				...	...	...	1	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Add—</i> To Intermediates value of indoor labour performed by patients, and chargeable against Intermediates.	£1	3	0						
<i>Less—</i> Price of Pigs, Crops, and Sundries sold	0	9	3						
	...	...	...	0	13	9			
Cost per head during 1890	106	18	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	19	1	31	9	9

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st	
December 1889 was	999
Do. ending 31st December 1890	997
Decrease in 1890	<u>2</u>

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1889 was		£13 14 9
Do. ending 31st December 1890		13 11 7
Decrease in 1890		<u>£0 3 2</u>

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1890
with the previous Year.

1889.	RECEIPTS.	1890.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
38,724 0 4	I. Boards	39,530 2 3
3,150 10 6	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	2,985 4 8
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
449 7 6	1. Price received for Pigs	441 13 10
46 17 4	2. Do. for Oats, &c.	100 7 0
69 16 5	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries	33 2 0
134 15 1	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	116 2 7
	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	16 3 7
60 5 11	VI. Price of Trees removed from Craighouse Parks . . . . .	...
59 10 0	VII. Claim under Fire Policy of Insurance in respect of damage by fire . . . . .	...
5 17 0	VIII. Interests received during year	371 15 7
378 16 2		
<u>43,079 16 3</u>		<u>43,594 11 6</u>

1889.	PAYMENTS.	1890.
£ s. d.	I. PROVISIONS.	£ s. d.
1,576 3 8	Bread, etc.	1,471 8 7
3,065 6 5	Butcher Meat	3,253 10 1
225 13 0	Extract of Meat	75 14 0
249 10 2	Preserved Meat	239 4 9
436 9 10	Fish and Salt Herrings	468 16 0
169 15 5	Game and Fowl	180 10 4
1,663 17 4	Milk and Cream	1,687 6 10
101 18 3	Fresh Butter	101 0 0
547 4 5	Tea	470 2 6
190 9 11	Coffee and Chicory	173 19 3
474 14 5	Sugar	371 2 6
1,092 0 11	Salt Butter	1,115 16 8
460 16 1	Cheese	541 14 6
104 4 4	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	104 14 6
111 13 10	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Sago, Rice, etc.	121 9 7
279 8 7	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	310 0 8
62 6 4	Salt, Mustard, and Pepper	57 5 8
64 16 0	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	70 19 2
297 14 3	Oatmeal	264 7 6
70 7 5	Barley	77 5 0
54 1 3	Pease	49 4 9
825 17 8	Eggs	858 17 9
517 2 5	Potatoes, Carrots, etc.	412 19 10
563 17 7	Ale, Porter, and Beer	534 8 3
134 9 2	Aerated Waters	146 3 7
<u>13,339 18 8</u>	Carry forward	<u>13,158 2 3</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1890.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
13,339 18 8	Brought forward	13,158 2 3
463 4 8	Wines and Spirits	495 1 0
147 16 0	Sundries	149 19 9
13,950 19 4	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included	13,803 3 0
227 10 0	in the above expenditure chargeable to individual	268 16 10
	patients, and carried to Branch XVII.	
13,723 9 4		13,539 6 2
II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.		
103 13 9	Winney	98 17 7
53 8 3½	Flannel	54 8 5
132 12 11½	Cotton	122 3 10½
7 6 9	Muslin	9 13 3
21 18 0	Shawls	17 2 0
38 15 8	Corduroy	57 4 4
48 3 8	Shirting	57 17 6
103 16 4½	Tweeds	172 1 6
48 13 9	Worsted	50 11 9½
38 15 0	Socks	27 8 0
81 3 2	Plaiding	83 18 7½
110 10 8	Blankets	156 6 9
161 16 9½	Sheeting	172 17 3
51 8 6	Quiles and Bed Covers	33 17 0
43 12 10	Bed Tick	28 3 7
202 16 7	Linen and Dowlas	199 9 8½
43 7 4	Towelling	42 3 0
12 3 6	Canvas	18 17 10
67 17 0½	Table Damask	25 13 11
23 17 8½	Toileting and Toilet Covers	24 15 1
6 3 0	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	23 11 2
15 0 0	Stays	7 11 6
9 19 10	Straw Bonnets, Hats, and Ribbons	20 6 3
162 17 6	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers	151 18 1
91 13 11	Leather for Shoes and Sundries	85 10 2
28 14 2	Waterproof Sheeting	30 18 0
14 4 0	Cost of making suits for Gatekeeper and others	24 5 3
127 12 9	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, and Sundries	95 11 8
1,852 3 6		1,893 3 1
III. FUEL.		
1,015 7 2	Coal	1,262 10 0
IV. LIGHTING.		
600 16 5	Gas	582 0 7
6 12 11	Candles	8 2 10
607 9 4		590 3 5

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1889.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1890.		
£	s.	d.	V. WASHING MATERIALS.	£	s.	d.
271	15	0	Water	291	9	0
291	16	8	Soap	299	12	0
30	3	5	Soda	44	3	9
12	13	0	Starch	29	2	7
606	8	1		664	7	4
			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.			
401	16	2	Drugs, etc.	461	2	3
57	4	3	Disinfectants	70	11	9
15	12	8	Surgical Instruments	14	15	3
8	8	0	Medical Fees	17	17	0
483	1	1		564	6	3
			VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
37	14	6	Books	40	3	10
114	14	7	Stationery	84	4	2
16	12	4	Bookbinding, &c.	8	7	6
99	11	3	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements	101	15	7
268	12	8		234	11	1
			VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.			
174	5	7		192	5	2
			IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.			
313	11	7	Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	311	17	5
151	14	5	Furniture	28	1	11
278	18	9	Crockery and Crystal	273	12	5
271	5	6	Carpets, Matting, &c.	200	4	9
82	7	5	Brushes and Door Mats, etc.	83	12	8
45	17	1	Glass	35	12	1
387	7	7	Oils and Varnish	406	0	2
26	0	0	Corks	26	0	0
19	17	3	Metal Castings	19	10	4
157	17	6	Wood for Repairs	230	7	7
461	1	3	Painter Work	244	17	9
150	3	2	Plumber do.	209	13	6
15	4	0	Tinplate, Wire, &c.	10	13	9
12	1	6	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	5	12	10
50	18	9	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	159	18	1
33	9	10	Baskets, Barrels, &c.	18	4	4
15	16	4	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	13	9	8
44	10	6	Bell-hanging	23	7	6
76	15	2	Engineering	31	9	5
123	5	10	Rebuilding Boundary Walls . . . . .	...	...	...
...	...	...	Silver Tea Urn	16	16	0
...	...	...	Boiler-making	219	16	8
...	...	...	Hair	74	1	0
616	8	0	Sundries	667	2	10
3,334	11	5		3,310	2	8

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1839.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1890.
£ s. d.	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	£ s. d.
301 4 7	Plants, Seeds, &c.	181 2 7
61 3 2	Manure	55 1 6
56 1 5	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	44 16 10
17 1 11	Garden Implements	17 15 2
118 10 0	Straw	83 7 11
27 2 9	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	18 5 3
...	Young Boar	5 5 5
26 13 4	Road Metal and Gravel	18 8 3
...	Sundries	11 0 11
607 17 2		435 3 10
	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	
13 3 7	County Rates	13 11 11
161 18 6	Property and Income Tax	159 9 9
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
34 2 6	House Duty	34 2 6
214 14 9	Burgh Rates	186 19 10
112 8 11	Poor and School Rates	134 1 0
1 6 3	Road Assessment . . . . .	...
5 2 0	Assessed Taxes	5 2 0
9 3 4	Public Water Rate	14 8 4
...	Heritors' Assessment	0 9 1
552 4 2		548 8 9
1,415 15 2	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.	1,430 14 10
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,210 11 0	Feu Duties, including Casualty paid in 1890	1,287 0 5
28 19 11	Stipend	31 19 3
1,239 10 11		1,318 19 8
63 14 3	XIV. INSURANCE.	71 14 9
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
1,200 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	1,800 0 0
398 18 8	Three Assistant Physicians	399 6 6
52 10 0	Pathologist	52 10 0
200 0 0	Chaplain	200 0 0
250 0 0	House Steward	275 0 0
105 0 0	Gardener	105 0 0
115 0 0	Storekeeper	115 0 0
650 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	650 0 0
70 0 0	Auditor	70 0 0
90 0 0	Matron of West House	90 0 0
170 0 0	Matrons of East House and Craig House	173 18 0
5,499 8 5	Attendants' Wages	5,720 0 4
219 1 11	Annuities to Old Attendants	171 10 0
9,019 19 0		9,822 4 10

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1890.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
16 14 6	Advertising	15 18 9
205 11 11	Cab Hires	192 13 11
37 18 10	Law Expenses	54 10 10
190 0 4	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c.	169 2 5
49 12 10	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c.	51 14 1
20 11 0	Travelling Expenses . . . . .	...
24 0 6	Fees to Architects, Surveyors, &c.	2 2 0
10 0 0	National Telephone Company	10 0 0
30 0 0	Contribution towards Expenses incurred by Dr Needham, Gloucester Asylum, in Income Tax Appeal . . . . .	...
...	Portrait of Mrs Bevan	31 10 0
...	Tickets for International Exhibition	11 11 0
1 3 2	Sundries	9 5 0
585 13 1		548 8 0
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
2,640 0 8	Total	2656 13 0
227 10 0	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	268 16 10
		2,925 9 10
	East House £2,246 9 8	
2,867 10 8	West House 679 0 2	2,925 9 10
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	<i>1. In connection with the Erection of New Craig House.</i>	
757 7 3	Excavations . . . . .	...
264 11 8	Hoarding . . . . .	...
49 16 7	Sample-wall . . . . .	...
788 9 6	Surveyor	5 5 0
102 3 6	Lithographing, Printing, Colouring, &c. of Plans, Contracts, &c. . . . .	...
65 2 2	Clerk of Works	203 5 1
1,058 5 11	Architect	1,013 9 3
33 16 0	Expense of Building and Plumbing Contracts	7 12 3
...	Mason and Joiner Work	11,097 19 4
...	Smith Work	350 0 0
...	Plaster Work	110 0 0
...	Slater Work	170 0 0
...	Plumber Work	280 0 0
...	Water Supply	599 18 10
...	Coins deposited on laying foundation-stone	1 5 4½
3,119 12 7	Carry forward	13,838 15 1½

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1889.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1890.
£ s. d. 3,119 12 7	Brought forward	13,838 15 1½
	<i>2. In connection with Acquisition of Craiglockhart Hill.</i>	
... ..	Surveyors £13 11 0	... ..
... ..	Boundary Wall and Fences 476 14 10	... ..
... ..	Law Expenses 66 13 7	... ..
		556 19 5
	<i>3. Servitude Purchased over Subjects at Craighouse Road Limiting Height of Buildings.</i>	
... ..	Price of Servitude £800 0 0	... ..
... ..	Law Expenses 5 17 6	... ..
		805 17 6
<u>3,119 12 7</u>		<u>15,201 12 0½</u>
		<u>£678 5 6</u>
	XIX. ARREARS at 31st December 1890	

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1890 with the previous Year.

1889.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1890.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
112,083 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . .	115,668 lbs.	3,585 lbs.	...
12,464 „	Preserved Meat . . .	11,244 „	...	220 lbs.
17,876 „	Oxheads . . .	18,112 „	236 lbs.	...
6,639 „	Ham . . .	7,039 „	400 „	...
2,821 doz.	Biscuits . . .	2,721 doz.	...	2,821 doz.
83,943 loaves	Loaves . . .	81,758 loaves	...	2,185 loaves
100,282 rolls	Rolls . . .	97,108 rolls	...	3,714 rolls
52,712 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	48,484 lbs.	...	4,228 lbs.
11,272 „	Flour . . .	10,114 „	...	1,158 „
13,680 „	Barley . . .	16,781 „	3,101 lbs.	...
13,360 „	Pease . . .	13,296 „	...	64 lbs.
6,052 „	Whole Rice . . .	10,076 „	4,014 lbs.	...
5,110 „	Tea . . .	5,162 „	52 „	...
3,878 „	Coffee . . .	3,767 „	...	111 lbs.
39,637 „	Raw Sugar . . .	39,872 „	235 lbs.	...
4,027 „	Loaf Sugar . . .	3,709 „	...	318 lbs.
1,459 „	Fresh Butter . . .	1,411 „	...	48 „
21,402 „	Salt Butter . . .	21,389 „	...	13 „
33,867 gals.	Sweet Milk . . .	34,164 gals.	297 gals.	...
13,114 „	Skimmed Milk . . .	11,889 „	...	1,225 gals.
21,027 lbs.	Cheese . . .	17,078 lbs.	...	3,949 lbs.
16,824 doz.	Eggs . . .	16,415 doz.	...	409 doz.
22,624 lbs.	Salt . . .	21,168 lbs.	...	1,456 lbs.
1,596 „	Currants . . .	1,649 „	53 lbs.	...
781 „	Starch . . .	881 „	100 „	...
19,969 „	Soda . . .	22,488 „	2,519 „	...
41,692 „	Soap (yellow and soft) . . .	44,496 „	2,804 „	...
18,872 gals.	Beer . . .	18,050 gals.	...	822 gals.
786 bolls	Potatoes . . .	733 bolls	...	53 bolls

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1890 with the previous Year.

1889.		1890.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
897 11 8	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	984 2 11	86 11 3	...
947 11 9	House Furnishings . . .	898 5 0	...	49 6 9
179 14 2	Male Clothing . . .	216 15 9	37 1 7	...
111 11 4	Female do. . .	184 0 4	72 9 0	...
290 5 11	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . .	346 4 0	55 18 1	...
150 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	130 0 0	...	20 0 0
120 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat and Straw	125 0 0	5 0 0	...
2,696 14 10	Total for 1890 . . .	2,884 8 0	286 19 11	69 6 9
	Total for 1889 . . .	2,696 14 10	69 6 9	
	Increase . . .	187 13 2	187 13 2	

STATE OF DEBT due by the EAST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1890.

Amount	£1800	0	0
--------	-------	---	---

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1890.

Amount	£37,200	0	0
<i>Add</i> —Debt due to East House, at 31st December 1890		2	16
	£37,202	16	0

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1890, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of the Year with the Debt as estimated by Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.					Actual Debt.			
£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
42,207	0	7	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1889	.	38,214	19	4	
1,688	5	7	Add—(1.) One Year's Interest to 31st December 1889	£1,398 6 7				
			(2.) Excess of West House Pay- ments over Receipts	265 17 3				
			(3.) Surplus Ordinary Income effeiring to Intermediates	20 1 1				
			(4.) Arrears written off	5 6 10				
					1,689	11	9	
43,895	6	2			39,904	11	1	
2,701	15	1	Deduct—Sixth Instalment to Sinking Fund		2,701	15	1	
41,193	11	1			37,202	16	0	

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CHARGE.

I. One Year's Interest of £9,250 less Tax and Interest on Balance due to Treasurer	£326 19 10
II. Donations received from the following—	
Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart.	£0 10 0
George Seton, Esq., Advocate	0 5 0
	0 15 0
III. Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1890	143 13 2
Amount of the Charge	<u>£471 8 0</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account rendered 31st December 1889	£200 9 7
II. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	270 18 5
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge	<u>£471 8 0</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1890.

Amount held in Loan by Managers of Royal Edinburgh Asylum	£9,250 0 0
Deduct Balance due to Treasurer, as above	143 13 2
	<u>£9,106 6 10</u>

ABSTRACT

OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
WITH THE
BEVAN TRUST FUND
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CHARGE.

I. Surplus Revenue at close of last Account	£4	0	7
II. Sum received from Mrs Bevan's Trustees further to account of Residue of her Estate	1,000	0	0
III. Income derived from Invested Funds during the year	508	3	5
IV. Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1890	40	17	0
	<u>£1,553</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Capital Funds re-invested	£1,000	0	0
II. Sum Paid Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	533	1	8
III. Interest on foregoing Account	4	14	6
IV. Expense of Management	15	4	10
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge	<u>£1,553</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1890.

Amount of Invested Funds	£6,600	0	0
Less Balance due to Treasurer, as above	40	17	0
	<u>£6,559</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1891.

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

I. TAILORS.

Making 116 jackets, at 6s.	£34 16 0
„ 96 vests, at 2s. 6d.	12 0 0
„ 301 pairs corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.	37 12 6
„ 31 pairs tweed do. at 3s. 6d.	5 8 6
„ 4 pairs moleskin do. at 3s. 6d.	0 14 0
„ 1 pair cricket do. at 3s. 6d.	0 3 6
„ 420 flannels, at 1s.	21 0 0
„ 678 pairs drawers, at 1s.	33 18 0
„ 102 bonnets, at 6d.	2 11 0
„ 3 quilted linen dresses, at 5s.	0 15 0
„ 2 tweed coats, at 8s.	0 16 0
„ 2 sail cloth jackets, at 6s.	0 12 0
„ 3 flannel do. at 3s.	0 9 0
Repairs (including carpets making)	137 8 10
	<hr/> £288 4 4

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 80 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	£22 0 0
„ 2 „ „ kid boots, at 6s. 6d.	0 13 0
„ 160 „ women's shoes, at 3s.	24 0 0
„ 12 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d.	2 2 0
„ 1 „ kid do. at 5s.	0 5 0
„ 164 „ braces at 4d.	2 14 8
„ 30 key belts, at 3d.	0 7 6
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes	79 8 0
	<hr/> 131 10 2

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£107 2 9
Do. do. for Eastern Department	19 7 6
Do. do. for workshops and garden	12 14 3
	<hr/> 139 4 6
Brought forward	<hr/> £558 19 0

Carry forward £558 19 0

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£80 1 6	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	33 6 9	
	<hr/>	113 8 3

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for East and West Departments	125 16 0
--	----------

VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£42 5 11	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	18 18 8	
Tin goods made for store	16 5 3	
	<hr/>	77 9 10

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£191 16 1	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	9 1 10	
Do. do. for Eastern Department	103 19 3	
Amount for Coffins	1 0 0	
	<hr/>	305 17 2

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£95 15 10	
Do. do. in Eastern Department	61 18 11	
	<hr/>	157 14 9
		<hr/>
		£1,339 5 0

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
313 Gingham, print, and winsey dresses at 3s 0d	46	19	0	Brought forward,	199	2	3
67 Linen check dresses 2s 6d	8	7	6	248 Pairs blankets hemd. and marked . at 0s 4d	4	2	8
45 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 6d	12	7	6	76 Bed covers do. do. 0s 3d	0	19	0
421 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 4d	7	0	4	326 Pairs stockgs. knit. 0s 9d	12	4	6
72 Do. do. fine 0s 6d	1	16	0	168 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 6d	4	4	0
198 Bed-gowns . . . 0s 4d	3	6	0	234 Pairs stockings refooted . . . 0s 6d	5	17	0
38 Long bed-gowns . . . 0s 10d	1	11	8	164 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 4d	2	14	8
36 Caps . . . 0s 3d	0	9	0	102 Pillow cases . . . 0s 1d	0	8	6
24 Do. woollen . . . 0s 4d	0	8	0	16 Bolster do. . . 0s 2d	0	2	8
111 Do. uniform . . . 0s 4d	1	17	0	49 Window blinds . . . 0s 4d	0	16	4
394 Under flannels . . 0s 4d	6	11	4	3 Set window curtains 1s 0d	0	3	0
96 Collarettes . . . 0s 3d	1	4	0	4 Set knitted do. . . 1s 0d	0	4	0
168 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . 0s 9d	6	6	0	9 Couch covers . . . 1s 0d	0	9	0
46 Pairs drawers . . . 0s 4d	0	15	4	4 Window vallances . . 1s 0d	0	4	0
64 Flannel petticoats . . 0s 5d	1	6	8	143 Pairs shoes bound . . 0s 2d	1	3	10
178 Coloured do. . . 0s 3d	2	4	6	30 Muslin screens . . . 0s 1d	0	2	6
329 Plaiding do. . . 0s 3d	4	2	3	18 Table covers . . . 0s 1d	0	1	6
435 Striped shirts . . . 0s 8d	14	10	0	45 Shrouds made . . . 0s 6d	1	2	6
16 Night do. . . 0s 10d	0	13	4	131 Mattresses . . . 1s 0d	6	11	0
14 Woollen do. . . 0s 10d	0	11	8	123 Palliasses . . . 1s 0d	6	3	0
420 Men's flan. jackets... 0s 10d	17	10	0	56 Straw bags . . . 0s 6d	1	8	0
678 Do. do. drawers 0s 10d	28	5	0	180 Store and Tea bags... 0s 0½d	0	7	6
1348 Linen sheets . . . 0s 1d	5	12	4	24 Table napkins . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	0
190 Do. do. fine . . . 0s 1d	0	15	10	44 Blankets quilted . . . 2s 6d	5	10	0
1024 Pillow slips . . . 0s 1d	4	5	4	48 Night dress bags . . . 0s 2d	0	8	0
36 Bolster do. . . 0s 1d	0	3	0	96 Men's neck ties . . . 0s 1d	0	8	0
498 Rollerand bath towels 0s 0½d	1	0	9	68 Toilet covers . . . 0s 1d	0	5	8
458 Hand towels . . . 0s 0½d	0	19	1	30 Knitted cravats . . . 0s 3d	0	7	6
329 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 5d	6	17	1	340 Dusters . . . 0s 0½d	0	7	1
396 Women's do. do. 0s 5d	8	5	0	36 Feeding bibs . . . 0s 1d	0	3	0
98 Check aprons . . . 0s 1d	0	8	2	1400 Shawls, flannels, and stockings marked... 0s 0½d	2	18	4
284 Pinafores . . . 0s 1½d	1	15	6				
111 Table cloths . . . 0s 1d	0	9	3				
106 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	8	10				
Carry forward,	£199	2	3		£259	0	0

Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1560 White & regatta shirts at 1d	6	10	0	Brought forward	98	8	2
1236 Woollen do. . . 1d	5	3	0	1649 Pillow slips . at 1d	6	17	5
416 Night shirts . . . 1d	1	14	8	147 Table cloths . . . 1d	0	12	3
6330 Striped do. . . 1d	26	7	6	387 Dowlas aprons . . . 1d	1	12	3
2660 Pairs woollen drawers 1d	11	1	8	171 Counterpanes . . . 1d	0	14	3
1446 Woollen jackets . . . 1d	6	0	6	204 Bed covers . . . 1d	0	17	0
1348 Cotton chemises . . . 1d	5	12	4	186 Pinafores . . . 1d	0	15	6
1088 Under flannels . . . 1d	4	10	8	164 Check aprons . . . 1d	0	13	8
400 Flannel petticoats . . 1d	1	13	4	186 Pairs cuffs . . . 1d	0	15	6
2189 Plaiding do. . . 1d	9	2	5	362 Collars . . . 1d	1	10	2
1094 Upper do. . . 1d	4	11	2	16,868 Pairs socks . . . 0½d	35	2	10
986 Bed-gowns . . . 1d	4	2	2	6,680 Pairs stockings . . 0½d	13	18	4
316 Pairs cotton drawers . 1d	1	6	4	276 Roller and hand towels . . . 0½d	0	11	6
809 Gowns . . . 1d	3	7	5				
1740 Sheets . . . 1d	7	5	0				
Carry forward,	£ 98	8	2		£162	8	10

MRS MACDOUGALL, *Matron.*

Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.

10 Shawls.	120 Articles of Clothing for Charity.	240 Dusters.
12 Chemises.	65 Knitting.	7 Sofa covers.
12 Pairs drawers.	45 Trimming sewed.	24 Chair do.
8 Coloured petticoats.	40 Netting.	16 Table cloths.
6 Flannel do.	50 Crotchet.	4 Tray do.
60 Pairs worsted stockings.	36 Towels.	12 Table napkins.
190 Aprons.	12 Muslin window blinds.	20 Pairs blankets.
10 Pairs slippers sewed.	4 Vallances.	40 Quilts.
60 Worsted work.		240 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

90 Gowns.	1900 Pairs socks.	50 Quilts.
8 Shawls.	320 Flannel shirts.	10 Pairs blankets.
230 Night gowns.	200 Aprons.	250 Pillow slips.
8 Night caps.	18 Pocket handkerchiefs.	60 Towels.
250 Chemises.	130 Slip bodices.	10 Sofa covers.
230 Pairs drawers.	20 Pairs stays.	20 Chair do.
50 Coloured petticoats.	70 Collars.	25 Table cloths.
55 Flannel do.	40 Linen sleeves.	40 Toilet covers.
180 Flannel underdresses.	30 Knitting.	60 Table napkins.
3000 Pairs worsted stockings	20 Crotchet.	250 Sundries.
85 Pairs cotton stockings.	490 Shirts.	

A. E. PETER *Matron.*