

**Eighty-fifth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :
For the year 1897.**

Contributors

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
McCandlish, John M.
Christison, Alexander.
Clouston, T. S.
Fraser, John.
Sibbald, John.
Gray, Jim (Musician)
Peter, A. E.

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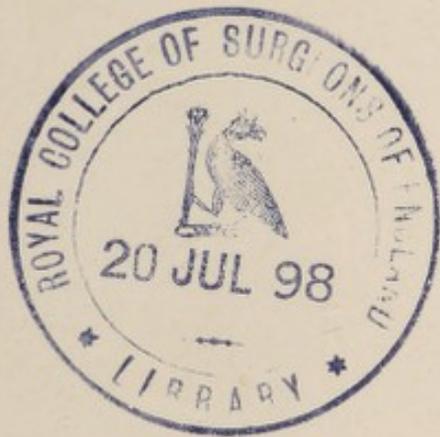
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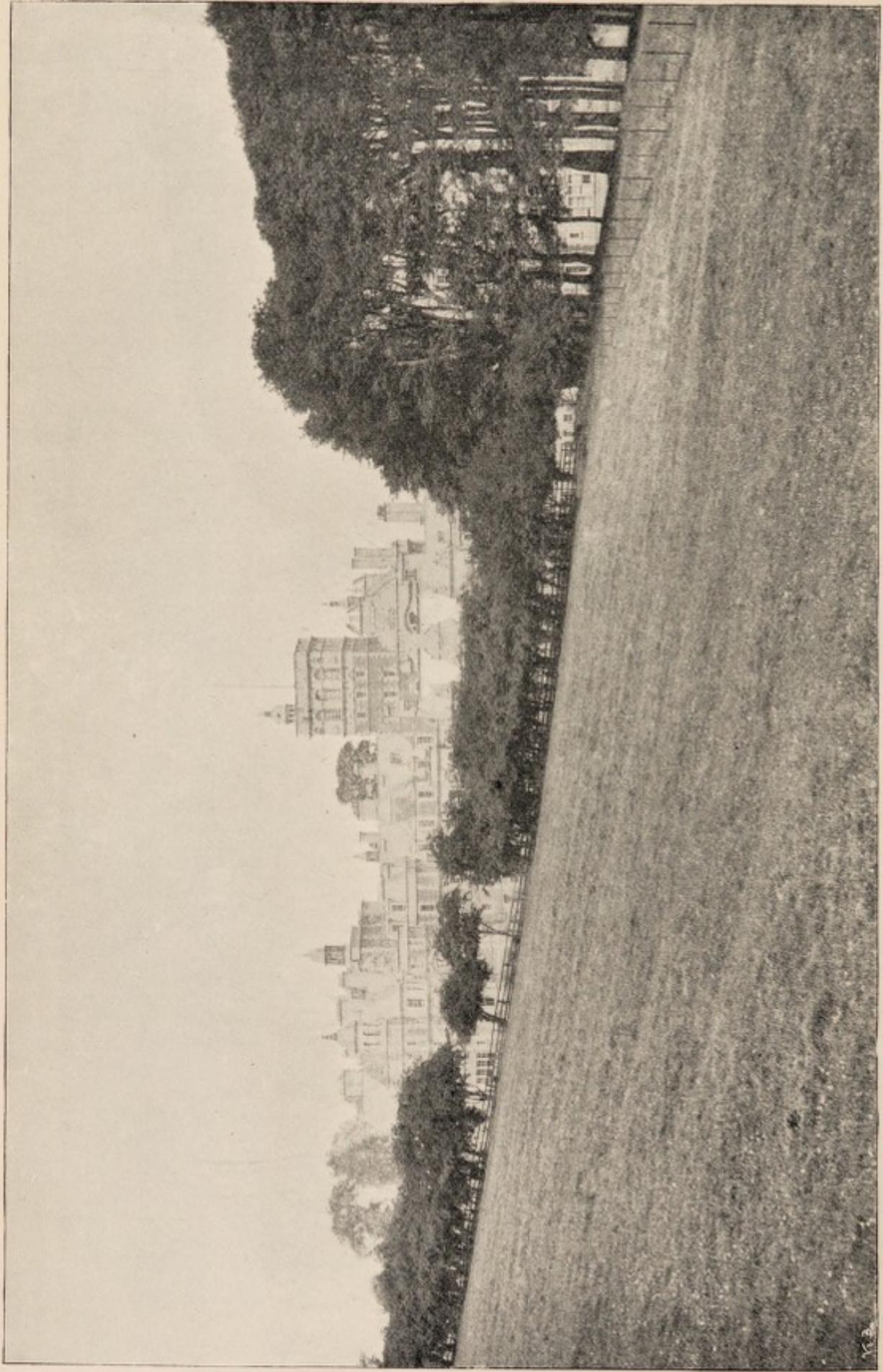
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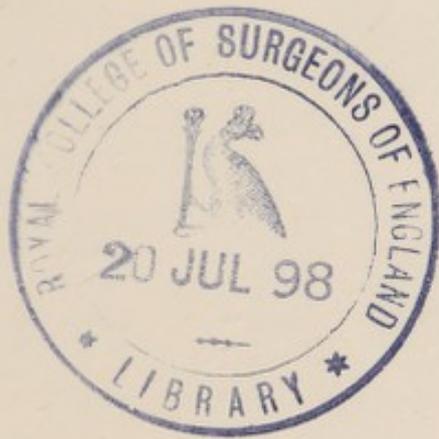


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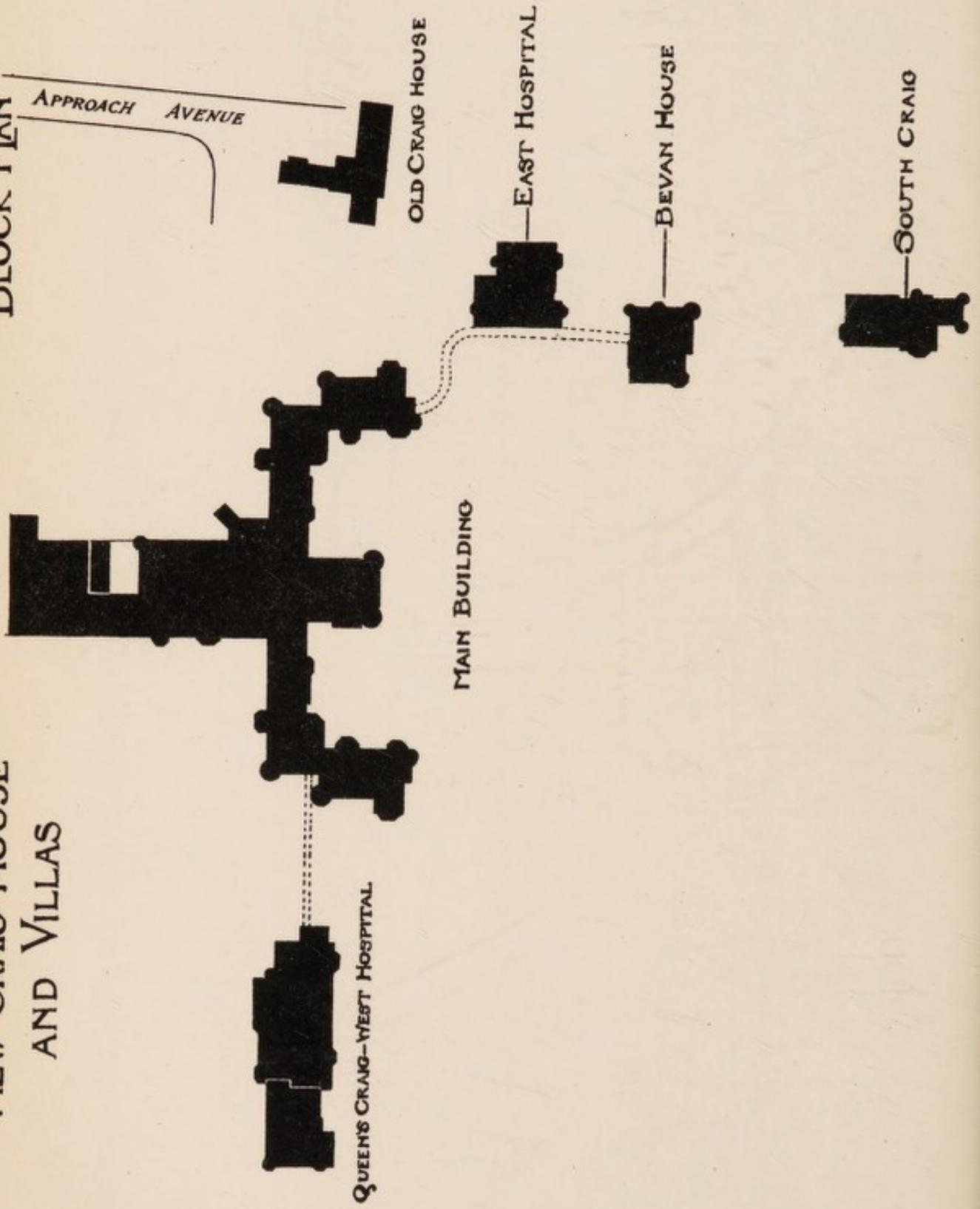
CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRE--GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST



NEW CRAIG HOUSE AND VILLAS

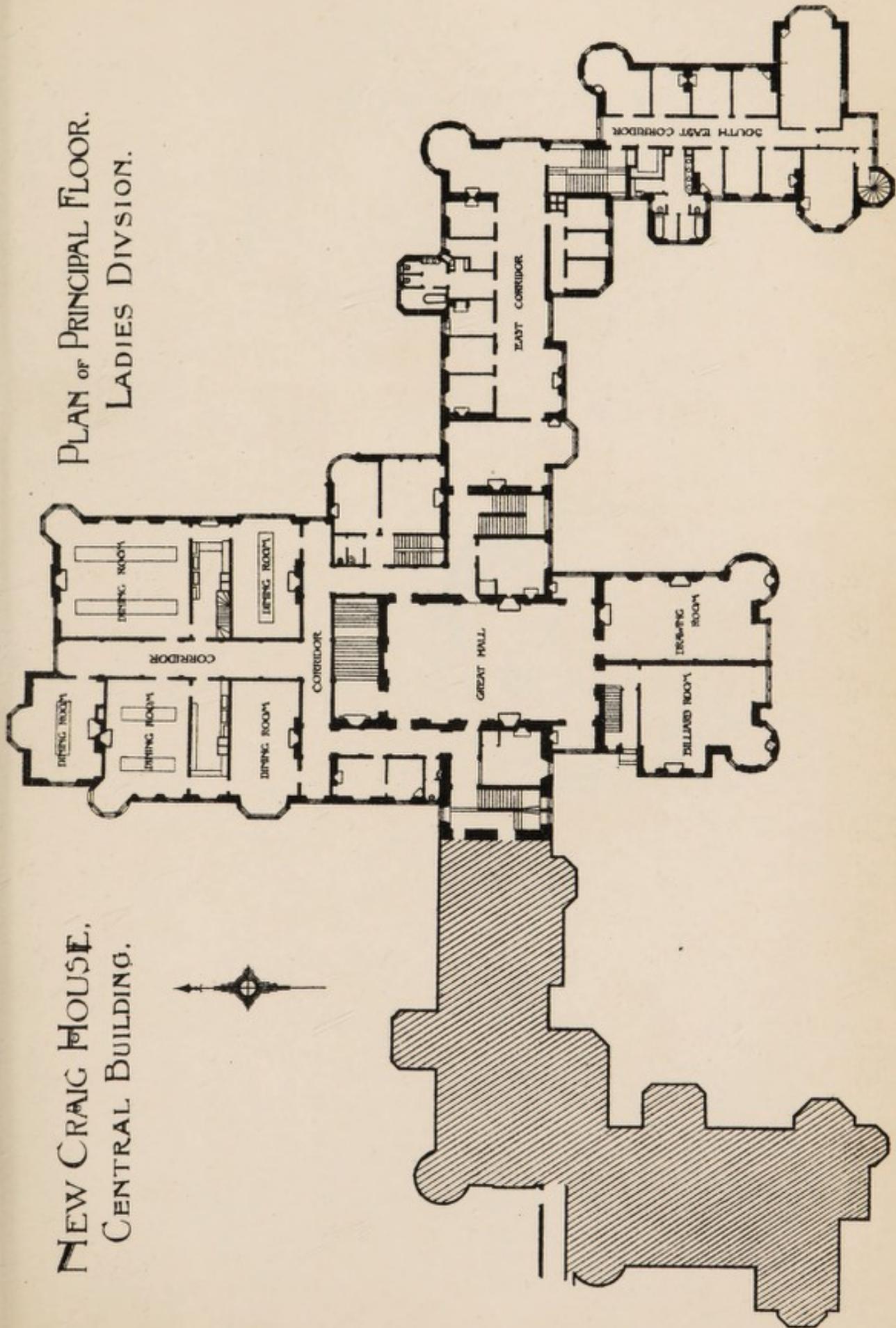
BLOCK PLAN

APPROACH AVENUE



NEW CRAIG HOUSE,
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR,
LADIES DIVISION.





EIGHTY - FIFTH

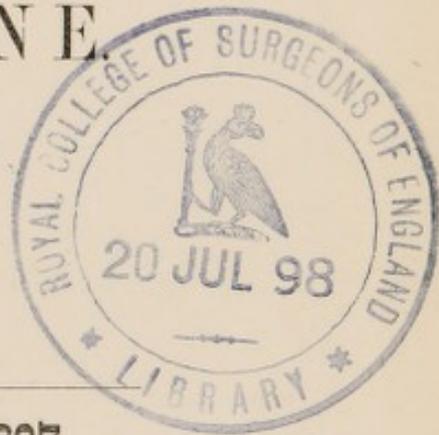
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.



FOR THE YEAR 1897.

MORNINGSIDE :

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

NINETEEN FIFTY

ANNUAL REPORT

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM



THE YEAR

FOR THE YEAR 1950

EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MOENINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE,

QUEEN'S CRAIG, & SOUTH CRAIG.

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

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

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

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. Scott Moscrieff, W.S., 17 Duke Street) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient, the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.

* Lowest Rate..... £29 a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
 * INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT..... £42 " "

CRAIG HOUSE.†

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

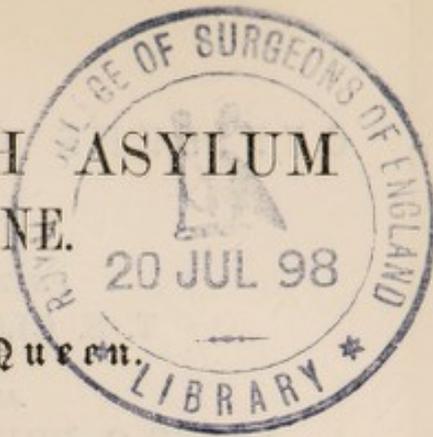
OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE, AND QUEEN'S CRAIG.

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

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

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

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE.



Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1898.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

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

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

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

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

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

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex. off.*)
John M. M'Candlish, Esq.
Francis Cadell, Esq., M.B.,
F.R.C.S.E.
Professor John Rankine.
Professor Alex. Crum Brown.
Sheriff Wallace.
Julius H. Beilby, Esq.

Sir Alex. Christison, Bart.
Daniel F. Story, Esq.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.
Richard Clark, Esq.
Major-General P. C. Dalmahoy.
J. R. Findlay, jun., Esq.
Sheriff A. Rutherford.
Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq.

Chairman of the Board—Sir Alex. Christison, Bart.

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.

LEWIS C. BRUCE, M.D., M.R.C.P.E.
CHARLES C. EASTERBROOK, M.A., MB., C.M.
J. M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.
G. L. FINDLAY, M.B., Ch. B.

CHAPLAIN.

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

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

Miss PETER.	|	MRS MACDOUGALL.
Miss E. MARY PETER.	|	Miss SPENCE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

T. GOLDIE-SCOTT, M.B., C.M., (Edin.)
IAN L. M'INNES, M.B., C.M., "
H. S. BALLANTYNE, B.Sc., M.B., C.M. (Edin.)
G. M. M'KIE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Lond.)
G. .L FINDLAY, M.B., Ch. B.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr M'CANDLISH.
Gen. DALMAHOY.
Prof. RANKINE.
Sheriff RUTHERFURD.
Mr STORY.
Mr HOWDEN.
Mr M'CANDLISH, *Convener.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

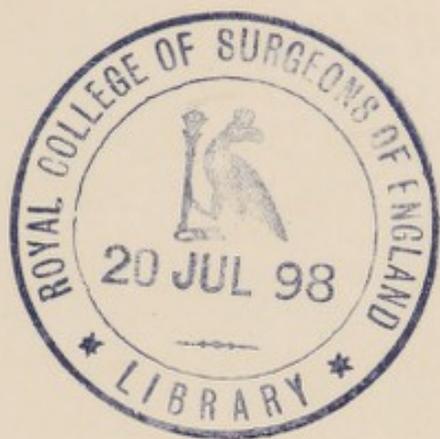
Prof. CRUM BROWN.
Mr FINDLAY.
Mr CAMPBELL.
Mr HOWDEN.
Mr CLARK.
Mr HOWDEN, *Convener.*

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Mr WALLACE.
Dr CADELL.
Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON.
Mr STORY.
Mr FINDLAY.
Dr CADELL, *Convener.*

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON.
Mr M'CANDLISH.
Mr HOWDEN.
Mr CAMPBELL.
Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON,
Convener.





CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

Presented at the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 28th February 1898.

THE Ordinary Managers of the Asylum have now the pleasure of submitting a Report of their proceedings during the year 1897.

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

	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside,	187	195	8	—
2. Intermediate patients, "West House,"	130	133	3	—
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board,	73	73	—	—
4. Patients whose boards are defrayed by parochial authorities,	511	486	—	25
	901	887	11	25
	887	—	—	11

Decreased daily average number of patients of all classes, 14 — — 14

It will be observed that this decrease is due entirely to the diminution in the number of pauper patients, resulting from the removal by the City Parish Council of a considerable number of their quiet and inoffensive patients, in terms of the agreement entered into with them last year. The removal of these patients has been of great advantage to the West House, which was overcrowded, and the Managers having had more accommodation at their disposal, have during the past year been able to extend the benefits of the intermediate gallery to a greater number of private patients of limited means. A steady increase has been maintained in the number of patients in Craig House.

The Managers herewith submit the Account of the Treasurer's intromissions for the year 1897 :—

The Ordinary Revenue of the year from all sources amounted to	L.51,432 19 6
The Ordinary Expenditure, including interest, to	48,512 9 0

Leaving a Surplus Revenue for the year of	L.2,920 10 6
From this sum falls to be taken the annual instalment towards liquidation of the West House debt,	1,705 8 8

Leaving the balance of Surplus,	L.1,215 1 10
Of the surplus there was derived from Craig House,	L.1,828 11 3
From intermediate patients,	171 19 10

Together, L.2,000 11 1

While on the pauper patients and patients at the lowest rate of board there was a deficit, after providing for the annual reduction of debt, of	785 9 3
	<u>L.1,215 1 10</u>

The above surplus of L.1828 11s 3d derived from Craig House is L.224 19s 4d better than the surplus for the year 1896.

The deficit upon the income derived from pauper patients is attributable partly to the removal of a considerable number of them by the City Parish Council, above referred to, and partly to the advance in the price of flour.

The cost of maintenance per head of the intermediate patients during 1897 was L.40 16s 3½d, the rate of board charged for these patients being L.42. The Managers do not propose at present to make any change upon this rate.

The cost of maintenance of pauper patients and patients at the lowest rate during the year was L.31 9s 4d, the rate of board chargeable for these patients being L.30 inclusive of clothing, or L.28 exclusive of clothing. The removal of a considerable number of the City Parish patients, while affording better accommodation to those who remain, necessarily increases the cost per head of maintaining them, in respect of certain standing items of expenditure, especially seeing that it was the quieter and least troublesome class of patients who were removed. This increase of cost will probably be more appreciable during the current year than in the year which has passed, and the Managers have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to advance the rate of board of pauper patients and of private patients in the pauper wards to L.31 inclusive of clothing, and L.29 exclusive of clothing, the advance to take place from 31st March 1898.

In the Report for the year 1896 it was stated that the expenditure upon Craig House amounted to	L.136,076 17 4
There was expended during the year 1897,	4,771 3 3
	<hr/>
Making a total Capital Expenditure of	<u>L.140,849 0 7</u>

The above expenditure includes furnishing, interest while the buildings were in progress, legal expenses, and all other charges, with the exception of the purchase price of the land. The accounts of the contractor for the mason and joiner work, and for the electric lighting, and the balances of fees due to the architect and surveyors, have not yet been finally adjusted, but it is be-

lieved that they will be found to be of comparatively small amount.

The amount of debt chargeable against Craig House at 31st December 1897 was L.84,682 1 3

The amount chargeable against the West House, in process of liquidation through the Sinking Fund, was 28,985 3 7

Total amount of debt, L.113,667 4 10

The Managers are glad to be able to report that at Whitsunday last they were successful in procuring a loan of L.55,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., enabling them to pay off the balance upon their bank account, on which interest was running at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In last year's report special reference was made to a very important agreement entered into between the Asylum authorities and the City Parish Council, whereby the Parish Council undertook to apply to the General Board of Lunacy to have the parish constituted into a separate Lunacy District with an Asylum capable of accommodating not less than 400 patients, and at the end of five years to have the number of pauper patients from the City Parish under treatment in the Asylum reduced to 105. The Managers have now to report that in terms of this agreement the City Parish has been constituted into a separate Lunacy District with a District Lunacy Board, by whom the above agreement has been formally confirmed and carried out to the effect of removing a considerable number of the patients, as already referred to. In this connection the Managers beg leave here to quote from the Report of Dr John Fraser, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

“Sixty pauper patients have, since last visit, been transferred to the lunatic wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse, which had been enlarged to receive them. It is recorded with much satisfaction that Dr Clouston, in view of these removals, began to admit private patients at the lower rates of board. Seventeen private patients at the L.28 rate and 25 at the L.42 rate were admitted between 8th February and 31st July 1897. These figures strongly indicate how great is the demand for Asylum accommodation and treatment for this class of patients. In

“receiving even this limited number of private patients at the
 “lower rates of board, the Institution has performed a good and
 “charitable piece of work. It is hoped that the time is not far
 “distant when the Institution will be able to meet all claims for
 “admission from this most unfortunate class of the insane.”

For many years the Managers, upon Dr Clouston's recommendation, have employed a professional Pathologist as one of the staff of Resident Medical Officers at the Asylum, at a salary latterly of L.90, in addition to his board. Dr Clouston having represented to the Managers the advantage that would be likely to accrue to our knowledge of insanity, and thereby to its proper treatment, if, instead of continuing the services of a Pathologist for Morningside exclusively, a Pathologist were appointed to act for the benefit of the Scottish Asylums generally, the Managers resolved to contribute L.150 annually towards the salary of such an official, the other Asylums in Scotland contributing in certain proportions. The Managers are glad to be able to report that this arrangement has now been carried into effect, Dr W. F. Robertson, who had for some years filled the post of Pathologist at Morningside to the entire satisfaction of the medical profession, having been appointed Pathologist for the Scottish Asylums under the new scheme at a yearly salary of L.400. Dr Robertson in his first annual Report states—“I believe that the organ-
 “isation of the Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums will be found
 “of great service to workers in these fields, and that it will make
 “such researches possible to many for the first time. I am
 “already thoroughly satisfied that the scheme that I have been
 “commissioned to carry out is perfectly workable, and I am con-
 “fident of its success.”

The steam boilers in the West House having begun to show signs of decay, it has been found necessary to procure a new boiler, 30 feet in length by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, entirely separate from the three old boilers. The new boiler is now being fitted up in a new boiler-house, which is being erected on the other side of the roadway leading to the back entrance of the West House, and the old boilers will still be retained to be used as occasion may require, when the new one is being cleaned. The cost of boiler and boiler-house is L.1056, which will form an item in the expenditure for the West House during the current year.

The Managers are glad to be able to report that the accumulators erected in connection with the electric light installation, as mentioned in last year's Report, have now been fully tested, and are giving every satisfaction.

The Managers have had under consideration the propriety of erecting suitable cottages for the accommodation of married attendants, who find great difficulty in procuring quarters for their families within a convenient distance of the Asylum.

On 8th February the Asylum was visited by Dr John Sibbald, Commissioner in Lunacy, and on 15th November by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner in Lunacy, each visit occupying several days. Dr Sibbald in his Report records that "The number of Patients admitted and the number discharged annually continue to bear a large proportion to the number resident. The number admitted during the past year (1896) was 470, the number who died or were discharged was 417, and the average number of patients resident was 901. This shows a more rapid movement of population than is found in any other Scottish Asylum, and it is important to recognise this when judging of the condition of the Institution, because it implies that the inmates of this Asylum consist to an exceptional extent of recent and acute cases requiring special medical attention and treatment."

Dr Fraser reports as follows:—"The condition of the patients in all sections of the Asylum was highly satisfactory, and all classes of patients are liberally provided for and most satisfactorily cared for. It was abundantly evident during the four days over which the visit extended that Dr Clouston is unremittent in his supervision of the Institution, and in his study of the mental and bodily condition of the patients; and this, coupled with the assistance of an able and efficient medical staff, ensures constant and skilful attention to every patient in the Asylum, both in regard to medical treatment and bodily requirements. The hospital character of the Institution is recognised and fully developed, the number of unlocked doors in the various sections of the Asylum is large, and the percentage of patients on parole is a high one. These broad and liberal principles in the administration of the Institution conduce to the efficient nursing and to the happiness, contentment, and

“well-being of the inmates. The Asylum was everywhere found
“in excellent order, comfortably heated, and scrupulously clean.

“The books and registers were examined, and were found to
“be kept with care and accuracy.”

The Managers have pleasure in recording that during the past year the business of the Asylum has been carried on in its usual satisfactory manner under the able superintendence of Dr Clouston and his assistants, regarding whose unremitting energy the Managers can do no more than confirm the opinion expressed by Dr Fraser in his Report above quoted.

In terms of the Act of Parliament, Mr John Boyd and Mr Wm. Allan Carter retire by rotation, and the Managers beg to recommend that Mr Andrew Rutherford, Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, and Mr Alexander Duncan Campbell be elected to take their places at the foot of the list.

The Accounts of the Charity Committee and Bevan Fund are herewith submitted.

These funds, the fruit of voluntary offerings, and especially of one munificent bequest, are used by the Managers for a most beneficent purpose. Besides the large number of insane patients who are supported either by their friends or by the parochial authorities, there are very many whose friends, though unable without great personal sacrifice to maintain them, are yet most averse to accept relief from the poor rates. Such patients are often persons whose education and position in life render it most desirable and often essential, with a view to their recovery, that there should, if possible, be no great change in their previous scale of living, or in the character of their associates and surroundings. The charitable funds with which the Managers are entrusted enable them to supplement the board which relatives can afford to pay, so as to provide for such patients the comfort and tranquillity conducive to their recovery, and benevolent persons are respectfully invited kindly to keep in view the claims of the Asylum Charity Fund.

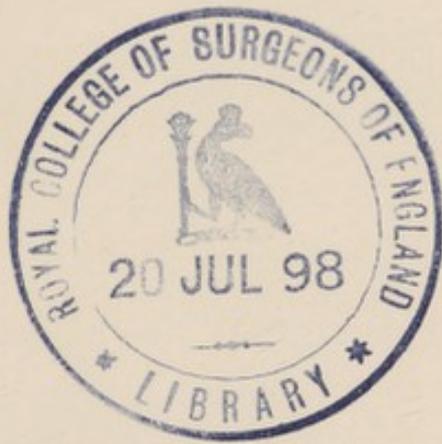
JOHN M. M'CANDLISH,
Chairman.

R E P O R T
 OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
 ON
THE CHARITY AND BEVAN FUNDS.
 YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

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

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1896 to	L.9818 1 7
The Ordinary Revenue during the year	
amounted to	L.360 7 2
The Ordinary Expenditure during	
the year for the benefit of Pa-	
tients was	L.513 4 10
Expense of Management, 10 18 2	
—————	524 3 0
Excess of Expenditure over Income, —————	163 15 10
—————	
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1897,	<u>L.9654 5 9</u>

Of the above sum of L.513 4s 10d spent for the benefit of Patients, L.153 19s 2d was derived from the legacy of L.500 (L.450 after deduction of Government duty) bequeathed by Miss Mowbray. As Miss Mowbray had coupled the legacy with the condition that it should be spent and not capitalised, the Committee resolved to spread the expenditure of the money over five years. During the year 29 patients have been relieved from this source, and the legacy has now been reduced to L.106 0s 10d.





CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING-ROOM

The total number of Patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 33, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 27.

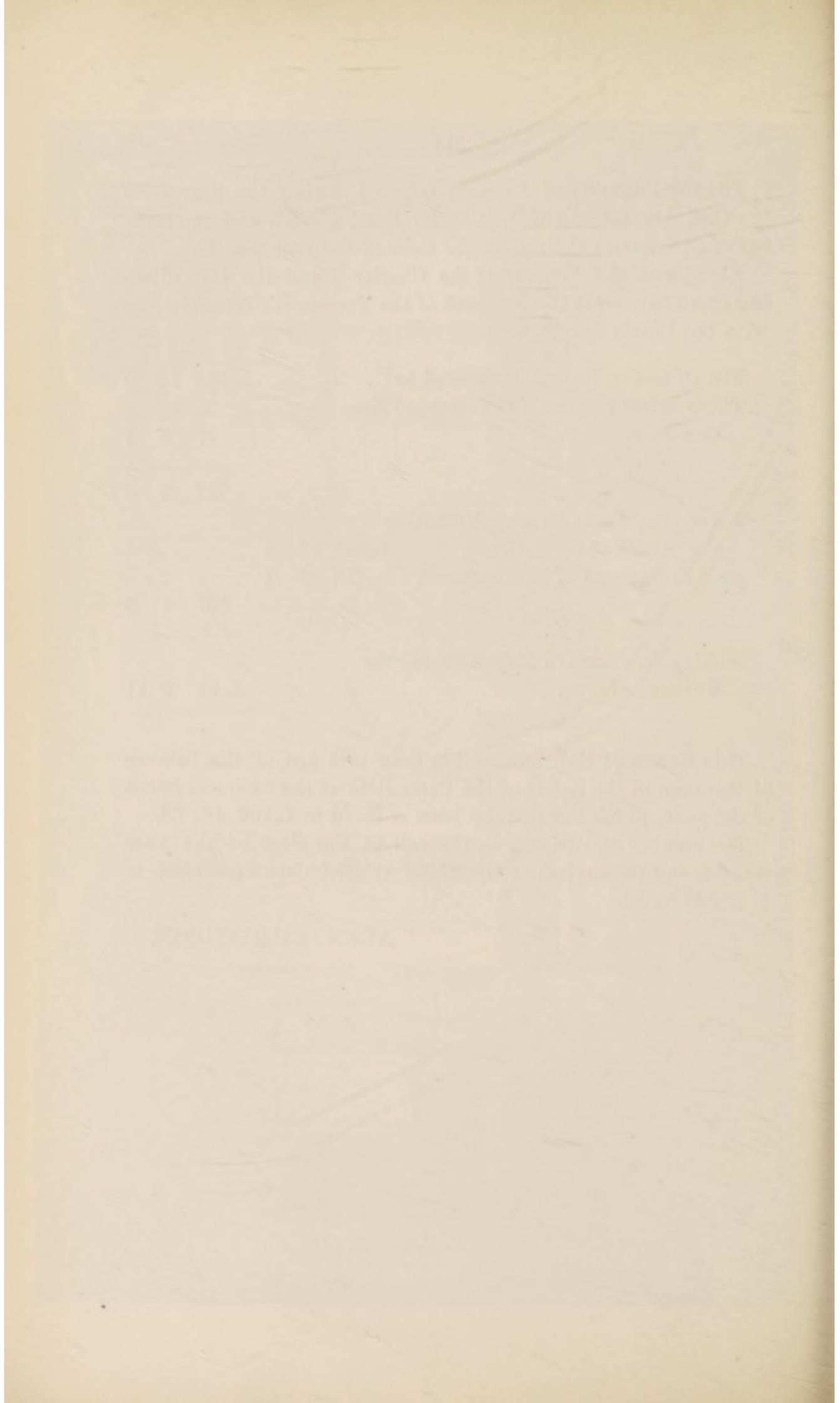
Along with the Account of the Charity Fund the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

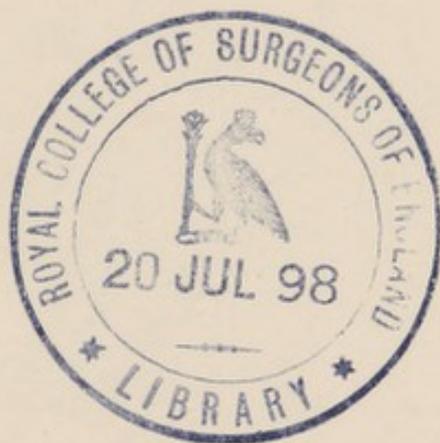
The Ordinary Income amounted to	L.468 12 5
Three years' Income Tax recovered from Government,	47 8 1
	<hr/>
	516 0 6
There was spent in supplementing the boards of 36 Patients,	L.588 19 4
And in Expense of Management,	18 2 1
	<hr/>
	607 1 5
	<hr/>
Making an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of	L.91 0 11
	<hr/> <hr/>

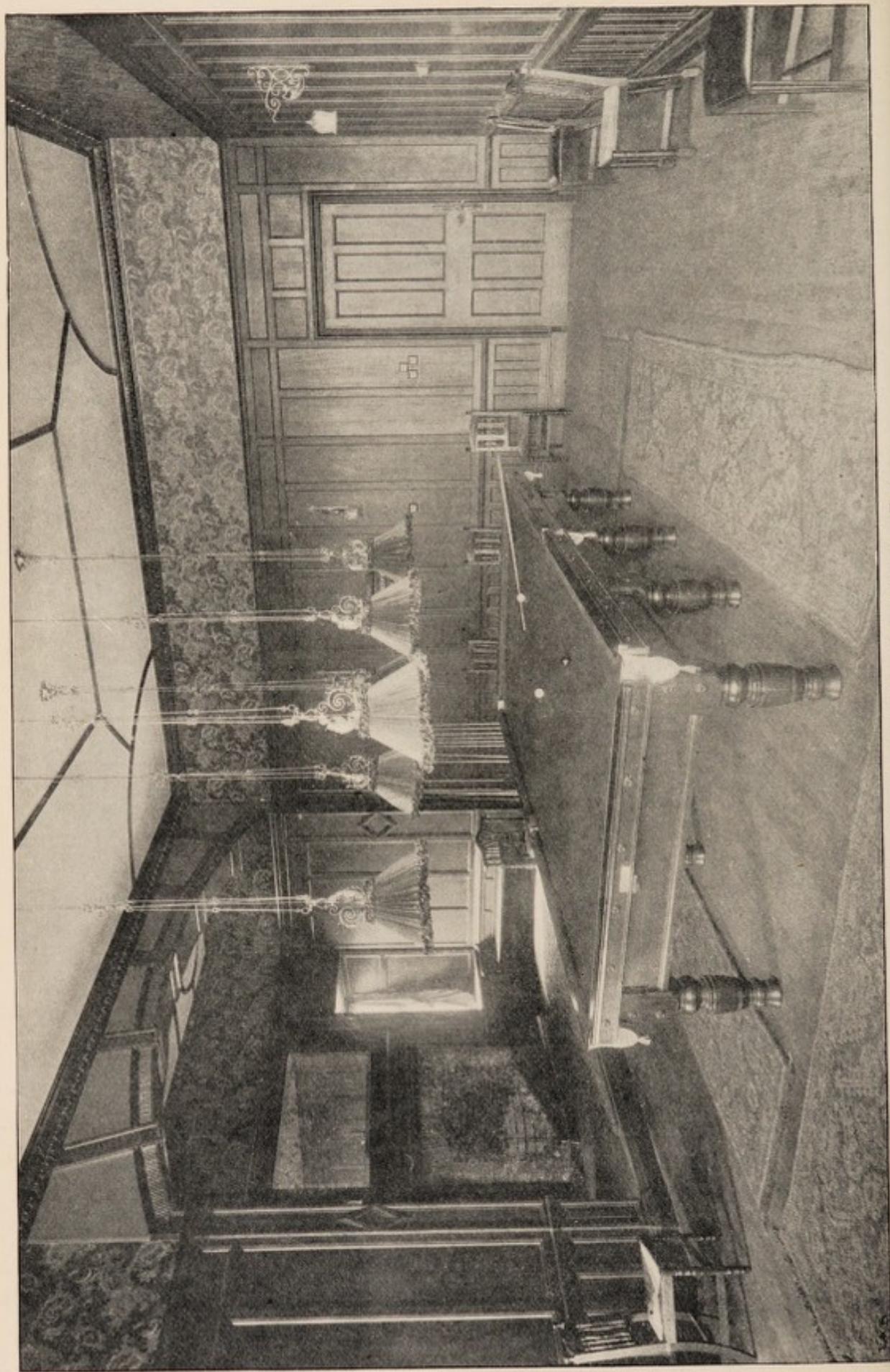
This Excess of Expenditure has been met out of the balance of Revenue in the hands of the Committee at the commencement of the year, which has thereby been reduced to L.109 16s 6d.

The number of Patients on the roll at the close of the year was 32, and the capital of the Fund at that date amounted to L.12,564 8s 8d.

ALEX. CHRISTISON,
Convener.







CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
 ANNUAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR 1897.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1897.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 937, (including 14 on probation), and on the 31st December it was 899 (including 11 on probation). General Statistics.

The admissions were 411, of whom 203 were men and 208 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1348.

The discharges were 346, of whom 155 were men and 191 women.

The number of patients who died was 103, of whom 53 were men and 50 women.

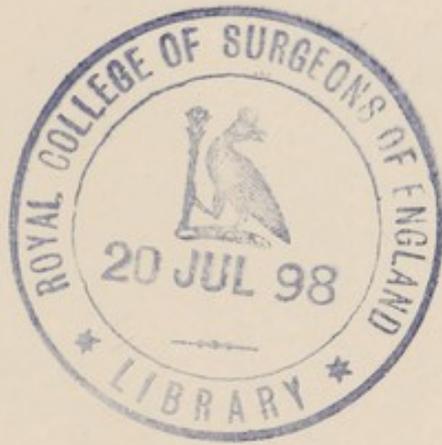
ADMISSIONS.

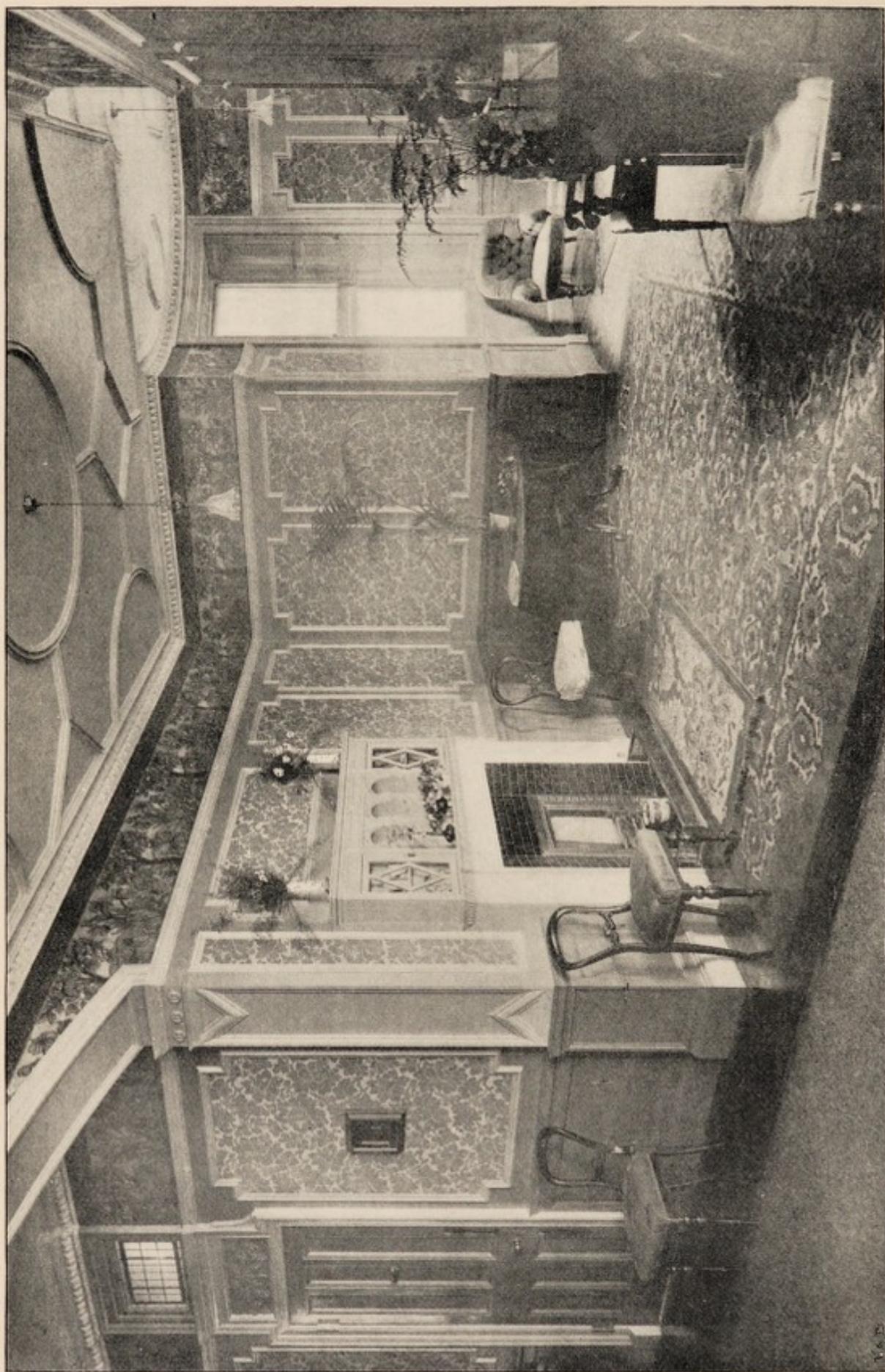
The number of admissions (411) was 28 less than the average of the past five years. This diminution is accounted for by a striking fall in the numbers of rate-paid cases sent to us during the year. In 1896 we had 370 of these, in 1897 only 295 were admitted. An improvement of 20 per cent. in the sanity of Edinburgh and Leith, or a fall in numbers that, if continued yearly for five years, would extinguish our insanity production altogether, seems at first sight a very striking fact. With no change in the law, no alteration in the arrangements for sending persons mentally affected to the only Mental Hospital of the district for treatment, and with an increasing population, such a Fall in admissions.
Edinburgh 20 per cent. saner in 1897 than in 1896.

fall seems to be one of those statistical facts that are very puzzling to explain. Commonly vital statistics cannot be much founded on except they refer to periods much longer than one year. If we therefore take the previous five years, 1892-'96, our average number of rate-paid admissions—we need not take the private patients into account because they do not all come from our district—was 338, or 43 more than this year, and for the five years before that, 1891-'95, it was 323, or 24 more than this year. Many such variations in vital statistics we have to call “accidental,” because we cannot as yet explain them. Last year our rate-paid admissions were no doubt abnormally high, this year they were very abnormally low. If we take the mean of the two years (332), even then, our insanity production for this year has been considerably below the average, which should be a satisfactory fact to our citizens. We should all like to believe that improved sanitary conditions, better wages, and better food for body and mind, more rational amusements, the exercise of more self-control in the use of alcoholic stimulants and otherwise, and generally the better understanding of, and more general obedience to natural laws, are having as good effects on our brain soundness, as they undoubtedly are having on the general health of the community. In one respect, however, we cannot boast, for our proportion of cases attributed to the excessive use of alcohol as a cause of their malady, was 24 per cent. for both sexes, the women standing at 16 per cent., and the men at 32 per cent. These proportions are actually in excess of our usual figures in previous years. The salutary influence on the brain of “moderation in all things,” has clearly not yet reached all our population, and cannot be claimed as one of the causes of our lessened insanity production for this year. I firmly believe that the standard of sanity of any people can be raised by such means, not only in the restricted sense of a lessened amount of technical insanity, but in the larger and more important sense of a better general brain power, less vice, less crime, and a higher self-respect in individual and social life. Improve the whole organism by eliminating weakness and disease, and the brain will be improved in its power of mental working, while conduct will be likely to improve on the lines of moral, social, and religious laws. This does not in the slightest degree imply that direct moral and re

We hope for a
Millennium of
sanity.

Improve brain
stability and
you improve
conduct.





CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

ligious teaching is not needed in addition. Such teaching will be likely to have more effect on those with good brains and bodies than on those with bad brains. A thoroughly sane man may not be a good man, but his badness will be likely to take a less immoral and anti-social form than the badness of the man tainted with brain instability, who will be likely to be, as it were, more necessarily wicked, and therefore less amenable to the influence of good motives. The heredity of good living will be likely to be less powerful in the bad-brained man. A sort of organic lawlessness will probably dominate his life in some way. No doubt he is thus less responsible, but society does not like the present scientific tendency to apportion a graduated responsibility to different men. There is the more need therefore for society to actively aid all measures that make for sanity in a large sense in the community, and therefore for full responsibility in its members.

The sane v. the partially sane bad man.

Let society work for sanity.

The problem of mental disease, looked at in a philosophical spirit, is an extraordinarily complicated and far-reaching one, that affects in many ways the individual, the family, the medical profession, society, and the State. I do not believe that its real importance in any one of these relationships has as yet been fully realised by the public. The manifestations of its minor and less obvious forms, the light its hereditary relationships throw on human conduct, the subtle ways in which emotion and volition are affected by abnormal brain organization, are subjects of the profoundest interest. The goodness or badness, the efficiency or uselessness of any brain, looked at as the organ of mind, depends on its power of normal reaction to stimulants from without and from within the body. All physiologists now recognise that without such stimuli it would not develop or work properly at all. The best brain, if deprived of stimuli from without in early childhood by the absence or imperfection of the senses of sight and hearing, remains in a condition of mental "arrestment" or childishness. There is a certain series of healthy mental effects in degree and kind which every stimulus ought to produce in a normal brain. If these effects are undue, they show that the brain is so far abnormal. The highest degree in which such abnormality can be exhibited is an attack of insanity. The brain that only exhibits a certain reasonable degree of feeling

Side lights of insanity.

Brain reactivity and its effects.

and no more, and acts thereafter in a certain way as the result, for instance, of a distressing sight, or that is attracted in a certain degree, and no more, by a given pleasure, or that exhibits a certain degree of depression or elevation, and no more, from a given amount of poison or alcohol, is the safe and stable brain. No student of biography or history, of literature or art, of sociology or politics, who has any knowledge of brain working or heredity, can fail to see how the same causes often have produced entirely different effects on different men, and through them on society, according as this quality of brain reactivity differed in different men. The course of human history has often been affected thereby. It would seem to be one of the great needs of the critic of the future that he should have the knowledge to distinguish the normal from the morbid reactions of the brains of the great men whose ideas or actions have influenced the world's history. Had Frenchmen been able to do this in the case, say of Rousseau or some of the revolutionary leaders of 1789, who knows but that she might have avoided some of the mistakes and misfortunes of the past 100 years? To have men with brains that react normally, and that can distinguish normal from abnormal reaction in others, would undoubtedly make for sanity in any community. To have many men in a community that have very abnormally reacting brains, would mean a high insanity rate, as well as an unstable social and political fabric.

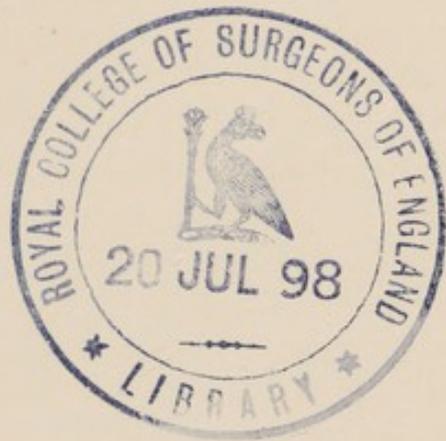
Human history affected by abnormal brain reactivity in great men.

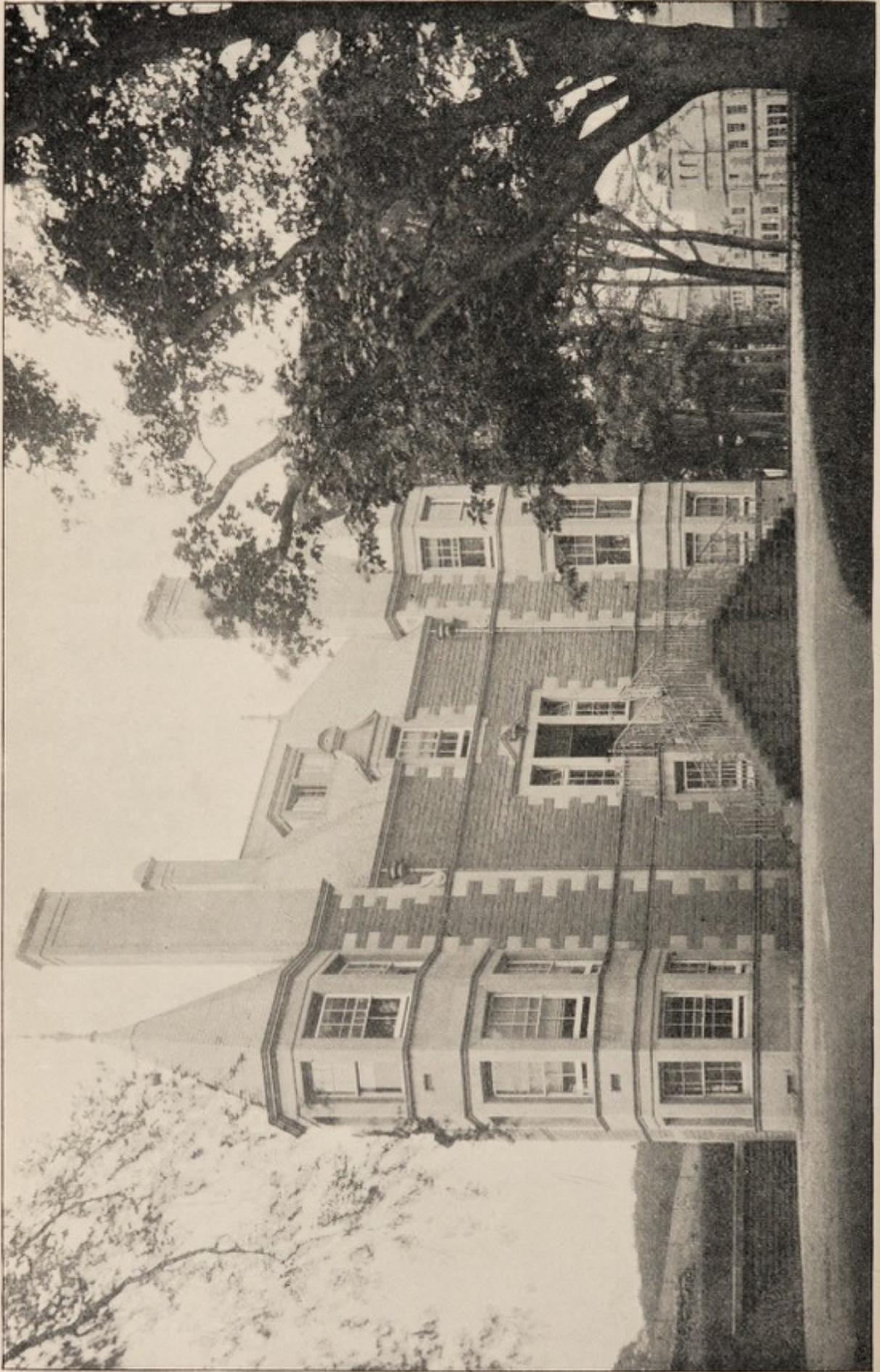
Normal brain reaction makes for sanity, abnormal reaction for insanity.

Are we on the eve of a great generalisation as to Mind and Brain?

I believe we are on the eve of an enormous extension of our definite knowledge in regard to the relationship of mind and brain. Brain workers in many countries are accumulating a vast mass of new facts from the physiological, the psychological and the pathological sides. Great, perhaps startling generalisations on the subject, seem to loom in the air. We impatiently await the advent of the man who is able to shed the light of a great law on this the most difficult of all scientific problems. Till he appears, we must however be careful about accepting the conclusions of those who generalise on imperfect data. The department of mental diseases could not fail to benefit in an especial degree from sound generalisation on this subject, and mankind in a thousand ways would benefit by it.

To the oft-repeated anxious question by the public—"Is not





BEVAN HOUSE

insanity increasing among us at an alarming rate?" I would make the same reply as I have always done, and as all really competent authorities who have gone into the question, have done—"No, this is not proved by the facts to be the case; the increase that appears in the Blue Books is mostly Act of Parliament lunacy, not medical fact. Where insanity has to be paid for out of private funds it does not augment much more than the population. It only appears to increase greatly when paid for out of the rates; just as fever hospitals, water rates, and town improvement rates increase. Those are all part of the movement of our nineteenth century civilisation." No one leaps to the conclusion, from such increase, that we are dirtier or more fever stricken than were our fathers fifty years ago.

"Is insanity increasing?"
"No."

Another question about insanity is also frequently asked by the public—"How do we stand as compared with other countries?" The answer at present must be—"No one can definitely tell." As our increase of insanity is mostly a statutory one, the amount in other countries must depend on their statutes in regard to it. All we can say is that, in proportion to the provision made for the care and treatment of the indigent insane in any country their numbers seem to increase. The recent lunacy statistics of the German Empire and of some of the American States abundantly prove this statement. In fact we seem to be no worse off in regard to insanity than our civilised neighbours in other countries.

We have no data to compare our amount of insanity with that of other countries.

The number of private patients admitted for the year was 116, being the highest on record. The average for the previous five years (1892-'96) had been 99, and for the five years (1887-'91) it had been 85. The larger number of those private patients were at the intermediate or lowest rates of board. For the last six months of the year, we were able to admit every private case of recent insanity from our own district at any of our rates of board. This resulted from the fact that the Edinburgh Parish Council, by agreement, removed 74 chronic and easily manageable cases to their Poorhouse wards at Craiglockhart, and boarded out 18 cases in addition. We never admitted so many patients, at what may be called charity rates of board; and the demand for this class of accommodation was thus tested in a practical way. This form of charity was one of the great

Largest number of private patients ever admitted.

Especially non-remunerative cases.

original objects of the West House, and it was most important to see how we were to be situated after the majority of the rate-paid patients are removed by the Parish Council to their new Asylum in 1901.

Probable demands on West House in the future.

I think after that time we shall have sent to the West House every year about 100 intermediate and lowest-rate patients and about 70 rate-paid patients from Leith, Duddingston, and Orkney, which would be about the proper number that we could admit, if the population of the house was reduced to 500.

An appeal for the poor insane.

The Commissioners in their Reports, and the Scottish Lunacy Blue Book for 1896, as they have done repeatedly of late years, most properly urge the importance of providing adequately for the insane of this class of the community. The great river of charity that in our land flows so abundantly towards the relief of distress and suffering in every other form, might well send one of its streams to mitigate still further the lot of the insane of the poorer but not the pauper class. Since Mrs Bevan and Miss Mowbray left us their generous bequests, our Charity and Bevan Funds have not been adequately remembered. The Scottish Royal Asylums do all they can with the means at their disposal for this class, but the rich Scotland of the end of the century has done incomparably less according to her means than did the poor Scotland of the first half of the century, for the relief of this most deserving class of our afflicted countrymen. I am quite sure were this need really widely known, it would be adequately met.

The rich Scotland of 1897 not so charitable to the insane as the poor Scotland of 1800.

The number of admissions of voluntary patients yearly increases. There were never so many as in 1897, and this, though I do not encourage the reception of dipsomaniacs, who, I consider, should have special accommodation and treatment for themselves, as has been recommended by so many authorities on the subject.

General character of admissions of a milder type than usual.

I would say that the general character of our admissions was of a milder type than usual this year, and when there were acute symptoms present that they were shorter in duration and more manageable than I have seen them in other years.

The tendency of late years for the depressed type of cases—melancholia—to equal or outnumber the cases of brain exalta-

tion and excitement—mania—continued this year, in which the numbers of the two types were just equal. Before 1890 mania used to predominate by from 20 to 35 per cent. The change of disease-type I attribute to the latter-day pestilence Influenza, and its effects on the brain and nervous system.

Still the melancholics keep numerous.

DISCHARGES.

Three hundred and forty-six (346) patients were discharged, of whom 156 were recovered, making a recovery rate of 38 per cent., which is 2·4 per cent below our average, and rather over the rate of the Scottish Royal and District Asylums for the past five years. There can be no sort of question that the humane tendency of the Parish Council authorities of the present day to send for better care to Asylums the broken down and troublesome paralytics and dotards from their homes and from the poor-houses, is diminishing our recovery rate.

Recovery rate good.

Our recovery rate at Craig House reached the remarkably high one of 56½ per cent. This is very gratifying, because it seems to show that the thought and trouble and expense we have all taken to make Craig House a specially efficient hospital for the treatment of all kinds of mental disease has not been wasted. Though the movement of population at Craig House is great, yet our average numbers resident steadily go up, being 170 for 1895, 187 for 1896, and 195 for 1897.

At Craig House very high.

DEATHS.

Our death rate on the average number resident amounted to 11·6 per cent., and on the total number under treatment to 7·6 per cent. This is reasonably satisfactory. The death rate of any mental hospital must depend chiefly on the number and the character of the yearly admissions. Now when we consider that we have far more than the proportion of other Scottish Asylums of new admissions to resident population, and that a very large proportion of our rate-paid admissions were aged and broken down people, we must expect our death rate to be a high one. No epidemic or other unusual cause of death occurred among us, though we had a threatening of our old pest of influenza. More

Death-rate normal.

Deaths among
the newly
admitted.

than one half the deaths occurred within the first year of admission, and over a fourth of them within three months' residence—clear proofs that an unusual number of cases of serious brain disease were admitted.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

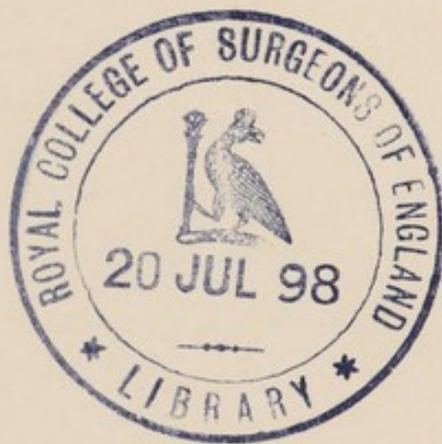
Sympathy and
kindness the
keynote of the
treatment of the
insane.

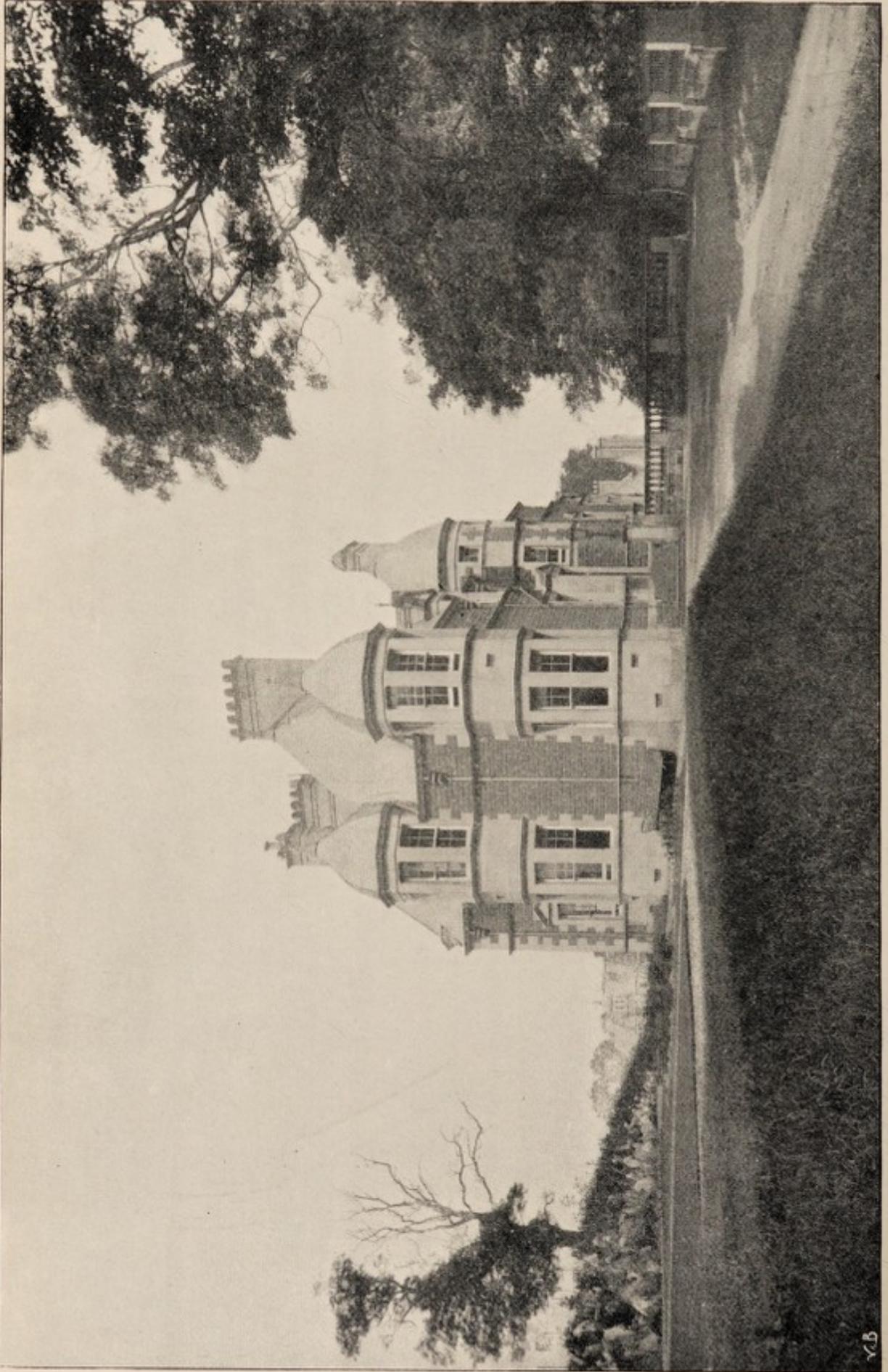
Personal
influence and
manner.

Ministering to a
mind diseased.

Instruction to
Staff.

The year has passed without any very striking episode. I think the Institution has done the work for which it exists fairly well. We know that the public nowadays exact a high standard of efficiency where public money is spent. I trust that a spirit of humanity and benevolent activity has pervaded all its departments. The treatment of all disease must necessarily imply sympathy and kindness, as well as science and skill. But the proper treatment of mental disease, more than any other malady, implies and largely consists in the sympathetic, interested, and tactful personal influence of the nurse and doctor over the patient. The mere manner of the nurses and doctors, in their intercourse with patients, is always an important thing in all diseases, but in the case of a depressed and hypersensitive invalid, or an irritable and excited one, a tactful and reassuring manner is of more importance than anywhere else in the world. The cultivation of the right way of dealing with a person suffering from depression or exaltation or delusion of mind, is the first duty of all who undertake Asylum work. It means much for recovery, for confidence, for safety. It often "ministers to a mind diseased" in as direct a way as fresh air or physic. We have much to put up with in some of our patients in the way of suspicion, irritability, and abuse, but an even temper, an ever kindly manner has undoubtedly the power of markedly modifying and soothing these mental symptoms, even when they are the result of brain disease. Our nursing staff are regularly instructed in the mental and bodily symptoms of the disease they have to do with, and in the rudiments of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene by the medical officers; and a very large proportion of the older members have now passed the medico-psychological examination on these subjects. They must have had two years' training, and must be certified by me to be generally suitable for their work before they are admitted to this examination. The



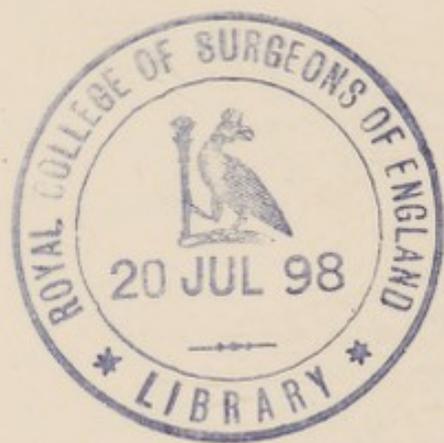


SOUTH CRAIG

16



SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY



effect of this comparatively new system of higher systematic instruction and examination has been wholly good. I can speak from an experience of between 30 and 40 years, covering a period far anterior to this new system, and I can speak with absolute confidence on this point. No one, next to his patients, has such reason to be so thankful for an instructed and capable nursing staff as an Asylum physician. I think every one who passes the new examination should have a rise of pay in consequence.

We ended the year with practically 400 private patients, and 500 of the rate-paid class. Our West House is still overcrowded in some of its wards according to the present standard of the room that is needed for the proper treatment of the insane. Some parts of it will again need a thorough overhauling when the City Parish patients are removed. We need better and larger accommodation for the nursing staff, as well as more floor space for the patients. In our present transition state it would be unwise to attempt to do so now as regards our wards, but in 1898 we hope to reconstruct on modern principles our drainage system. No institution and no sanitary system but has needed a complete looking into every twenty-five years hitherto, though drainage, plumbing and sanitation are now being done on such a system of simplicity and thoroughness, that we hope it will in the future be more durable and much more satisfactory than in the past.

Our laundry machinery and our boiler power have had to be largely increased during the year. Our electric lighting at Craig House now combines its original efficiency with more economy in working.

The Assistant Physicians have been actively engaged during the year, not only in their routine medical work, but in various original directions, with the view of extending our knowledge into the obscure but most important region of brain therapeutics. Many animal extracts have been extensively tried. The use of thyroid extract has been followed by most unmistakeably good results in many cases. No impartial observer who watched their progress could, I think, doubt that in several cases at least, their complete recovery was due to its influence. Pituitary extract gave no results.

Dr Ford Robertson resigned his position as our special

Good results.

Numbers of private and pauper patients.

New drainage to West House.

Medical and therapeutic work.

Good effects of thyroid.

Pathology.

The new Scottish
Asylums
Laboratory.

Pathologist to take up the still more important work of Superintending and working the New Laboratory of the United Scottish Asylums. Its aims are to utilise the pathological opportunities of all the Asylums of Scotland for the advance of our knowledge of insanity and in that way for the good of the patients to teach our assistant physicians the latest methods of brain research, and for the Pathologist to act as a referee and consultant on all points of special difficulty and obscurity in pathological questions that may arise. So far it has begun well, and we all hope for great results in the future.

I have to report well of our Staff generally.

My thanks are especially due to the Managers for their undeviating support and kindness.

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

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1897.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1897 ...	449	474	923			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1897	2	12	14			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	451	486	937
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	153	150	303			
Not First Admissions	50	58	108			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	203	208	411
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	654	694	1348
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	61	95	156			
„ Relieved	83	85	168			
„ Not Improved	11	11	22			
Died	53	50	103			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	208	241	449
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1897	3	8	11			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1897	443	445	888			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	446	453	899
Average number Resident during the year 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	437·9	448·6	886·5
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	643	679	1322
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	196	203	399
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	60	91	151
Transferred to this Asylum „ „ ...	...	...	...	15	11	26
„ from „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	56	57	113
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the three City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1897 ...	...	...	...	240	258	498
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	4	1	5
Private Patients at close of 1897—						
Craig House	99	104	203			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	62	54	116			
„ Lowest Board... ..	41	36	77			
				202	194	396
Total ... ..	...	...	...	446	453	899

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

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

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

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1897, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	31	34	65	19	18	37	12	16	28
„ 2 „ Attacks	10	15	25	12	18	30	8	12	20
„ 3 „ „	3	10	13	5	16	21	4	14	18
„ 4 „ „	4	4	8	8	9	17	8	7	15
„ 5 „ „	3	4	7	10	16	26	5	4	9
„ 6 „ „	2	1	3	11	3	14	1	3	4
„ 7 „ „	1	0	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
Total ...	54	68	122	72	80	152	38	56	94

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twenty-five Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1897.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty-five years	3460	3556	7016			
*Re-admissions	926	1037	1963			
Total Cases admitted				4386	4593	8979
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1661	1879	3540			
Relieved	1036	1266	2302			
Not Improved	354	246	600			
Died	922	782	1704			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				3973	4173	8146
Remaining 31st December 1897 ...				413	420	833
*Transferred to this Asylum				225	189	414
„ from „				509	540	1049

* 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	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	384	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	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	73	24	27	51	262	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	86	24	38	62	257	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	262	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	2039	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued.)—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each year during the thirty-four Years, 1864-1897.

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.					
	M.	F.	T.	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.	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	323	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	351	368	719	343.9	343.9	687.8	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	27	71	348	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3			
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	365	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5			
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2			
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	370	370	740	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6			
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6			
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	381	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7			
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	40	80	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4			
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	348.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4			
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	750	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3			
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	333	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6			
1877	174	163	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8			
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7			
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	42.1	58.1	50.1	6.1	11.0	8.5	6.4	7.7	6.1			
1880	160	187	347	71	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	42.0	41.8	41.8	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7			
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	42.0	41.8	41.8	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7			
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	42.3	42.9	42.9	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	33	32	65	416	409	825	43.0	41.0	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	42	35	77	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	36	26	62	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	47	23	70	393	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	36	43	79	410	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	31	46	77	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	64	45	109	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	40	57	97	18	10	28	48	66	114	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	51	41	92	414	430	847	409.3	423.6	833	38.3	37	37.6	12.4	9.7	11	8.1	6.6	7.3
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	65	45	110	430	413	843	425.4	423.4	848.8	34	55	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	47	38	85	449	433	882	438.2	423.2	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	10	10	20	54	42	96	426	458	884	438.4	443.5	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.9	8.6	6.5	7.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	16	10	26	70	45	115	451	486	967	441.7	459.1	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	8.5
1897	203	208	411	61	95	156	83	85	168	11	11	22	53	50	103	446	453	899	437.9	448.6	886.5	30.0	45.7	38.0	12.1	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.6
Totals and Averages,	5549	5878	11427	2133	2476	4609	1282	1559	2841	603	496	1069	1433	1212	2645	386.9	396.6	784.7	38.5	42.1	40.4	10.7	8.9	9.8	7.6	6.1	6.8			

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.		15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CEREBRAL DISEASE.													
1	General Paralysis							1	1	2	3	2	5
2	" " with Phthisis												
3	Cerebral Apoplexy												
4	" Embolism												
5	Brain Softening with Cardiac Disease												
6	Cerebral Disease												
7	" " with Senility												
8	" " " Pneumonia												
9	" " " Tubercular Pleurisy												
10	" " " Phthisis							1	1		2	2	
11	Epilepsy	1		1				1		1		2	2
12	Exhaustion from Melancholia											1	1
13	" " Mania			1	1								
THORACIC DISEASE.													
14	Cardiac Disease											1	1
15	Phthisis				1	1	1		1	1			1
16	" with Brain Disease							1	1				
17	Pneumonia				1	1							
18	" with Brain Disease												
GENERAL DISEASES.													
19	Senility with Brain Disease												
20	Acute Tuberculosis												
21	Railway Accident												
22	Exophthalmic Goitre with Heart Failure							1	1				
23	Carcinoma of Tongue												
24	Suicide by Strangulation										1		1
25	Cystomata of Ovaries												
26	Puerperal Septicaemia											1	1
TOTAL		1	1	2	2	2	3	4	7	5	9	14	

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 26 Males and 34 Females.

Year 1897, 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	3			3	4		4	5		5	2	2	4	1		1					1		1								20	5	25	1			
2		1		1							1		1																	1	1	2	2				
3																1		1		1										2	0	2	3				
4												1	1																	0	1	1	4				
5														1		1					1		1						2	0	2	5					
6																		1		1									1	0	1	6					
7																1	1	1	1	2				1	1	2			2	3	5	7					
8								1	1							2	2												0	3	3	8					
9														1	1														0	1	1	9					
10		1	1				1	1		1	1																	0	6	6	10						
11		2	2				2	2													1	1						4	5	9	11						
12		1	1	2		2				1		1	1		1													4	2	6	12						
13																													0	1	1	13					
14														1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1				1	4	5	14						
15			1	1	2		2	1	1	2	1		1															6	3	9	15						
16										1		1																1	1	2	16						
17																					1	1						0	2	2	17						
18																												0	0	0	18						
19																1	1	2		3	3				3	2	5	1	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	14	19
20		1	1																									0	1	1	20						
21							1		1																			1	0	1	21						
22																												0	1	1	22						
23																1		1										1	0	1	23						
24																												1	0	1	24						
25													1	1														0	1	1	25						
26																												0	1	1	26						
3	7	10	8		8	9	3	12	6	4	10	3	3	6	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	0	1	1	2	3	53	50	103		

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1897.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	5	3	8	8	8	16
From 1 to 3 Months...	27	29	56	5	7	12
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	17	31	48	5	4	9
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	3	14	17	5	4	9
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	4	7	11	8	3	11
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	1	9	10	9	4	13
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	1	2	3	1	6	7
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	2	0	2	2	7	9
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	3	1	4
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	1	0	1	1	2	3
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 31 to 33 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 45 to 47 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 51 to 53 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	61	95	156	53	50	103

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1897.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	60	68	128	26	37	63	28	11	39	12	16	28
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	33	19	52	6	11	17	13	13	26	13	9	22
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	45	64	109	23	41	64	14	30	44	6	4	10
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	61	54	115	6	6	12	34	41	75	20	21	41
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	4	3	7	0	0	0	5	1	6	2	0	2
TOTAL	203	208	411	61	95	156	94	96	190	53	50	103

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1897, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1897.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20 "	7	11	18	0	4	4	1	1	2	5	8	13
" 20 to 25 "	17	12	29	6	9	15	0	2	2	16	16	32
" 25 to 30 "	22	28	50	8	9	17	3	4	7	37	37	74
" 30 to 35 "	25	28	53	8	16	24	5	9	14	45	43	88
" 35 to 40 "	29	26	55	9	10	19	3	7	10	60	49	109
" 40 to 45 "	24	24	48	5	15	20	8	0	8	61	44	105
" 45 to 50 "	29	23	52	8	12	20	10	4	14	58	64	122
" 50 to 55 "	14	14	28	5	13	18	6	3	9	42	39	81
" 55 to 60 "	12	12	24	4	3	7	2	3	5	43	50	93
" 60 to 65 "	10	14	24	6	2	8	3	5	8	31	40	71
" 65 to 70 "	7	6	13	1	2	3	4	5	9	26	27	53
" 70 to 75 "	2	5	7	0	0	0	2	2	4	11	16	27
" 75 to 80 "	3	3	6	1	0	1	4	3	7	7	14	21
" 80 to 85 "	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	7
" 85 to 90 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ...	203	208	411	61	95	156	53	50	103	446	453	899
Mean Age ...	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.4	39.0	39.8	50.5	48.5	49.5	45.5	46.6	46.0

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1897, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1897.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1897.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	105	93	198	30	42	72	18	28	46	306	266	572
Married	79	82	161	25	43	68	30	11	41	119	139	258
Widowed	19	33	52	6	10	16	5	11	16	21	48	69
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	203	208	411	61	95	156	53	50	103	446	453	899

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1897.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	Admissions			No. of Cases.					
				M., 203; F., 208; T., 411					
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MORAL: Domestic trouble	0	0	0	2	8	10	2	8	10
Adverse circumstances	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	2	6
Mental anxiety and worry	3	0	3	7	12	19	10	12	22
Mental shock	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
Overwork	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3
Nursing sick persons	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Love affairs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Solitary Life	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Marriage	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Queen's Jubilee	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ...	17	2	19	48	31	79	65	33	98
Syphilis	1	1	2	7	0	7	8	1	9
Self-abuse (sexual)	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
Immorality	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
Injury to head (traumatic)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Lactation	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
Childbirth	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	11	11
Puberty and Adolescence	5	0	5	20	26	46	25	26	51
Change of life	10	5	15	7	34	41	17	39	56
Old age	5	8	13	10	18	28	15	26	41
Privation and starvation	1	0	1	4	2	6	5	2	7
Deprivation of senses	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unhealthy occupation	1	0	1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Gross cerebral disease	0	0	0	14	6	20	14	6	20
Cardiac disease	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy	0	0	0	6	5	11	6	5	11
Hysteria	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
Phthisis	2	0	2	5	2	7	7	2	9
Influenza	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4
Malaria	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Surgical operations	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Bodily Injuries	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Abortion	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders ...	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Hereditary influences { direct	20	35	55	0	0	0	20	35	55
{ collateral	28	39	67	0	0	0	28	39	67
{ both	4	10	14	0	0	0	4	10	14
Previous attacks	54	68	122	0	0	0	54	68	122
Congenital	7	3	10	0	0	0	7	3	10
Unknown	67	71	138	34	26	60	67	71	138

* 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.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER,	of the Year 1897.						Remaining in Asylum.					
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1897.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	4
" <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	19
Epilepsy acquired	6	5	11	1	2	3	3	5	8	21	15	36
General Paralysis of the Insane...	28	3	31	0	0	0	20	6	26	38	4	42
Mania—Simple	48	49	97	14	29	43	10	9	19	81	51	132
" Acute...	10	30	40	7	11	18	1	9	10	8	26	34
" Delusional	12	24	36	0	6	6	2	2	4	58	84	142
" Chronic	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	13	89	102
" Homicidal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Melancholia—												
" Simple	33	18	51	13	14	27	9	3	12	38	24	62
" Hypochondriacal	8	4	12	2	2	4	0	0	0	12	2	14
" Delusional	20	19	39	6	7	13	1	1	2	28	29	57
" Excited...	6	10	16	4	1	5	2	5	7	4	14	18
" Suicidal...	18	23	41	14	14	28	2	5	7	13	26	39
" Resistive	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	1	1	4	5	9
" Stuporose	4	7	11	0	5	5	0	0	0	8	10	18
" Organic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dementia—												
" Secondary	5	6	11	0	0	0	1	3	4	107	62	169
" Organic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total...	203	208	411	61	95	156	53	50	103	446	453	899

TABLE XII.

Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1897.

MALES.				MALES—Continued.			
Agents	2	Brought Forward ...	148				
Architect	1	Schoolmaster	1				
Bakers	3	School Inspector	1				
Barber	1	Seamen	4				
Blacksmiths	3	Servant	1				
Brassfounders	2	Shoemakers	6				
Butchers	2	Slater	1				
Butler	1	Skinner	1				
Cabinetmaker	1	Soldiers	2				
Carters	2	Stoker	1				
Chemists	2	Stone-cutter	1				
Civil Engineer	1	Students	6				
Clergymen	2	Tailors	10				
Clerks	13	Typefounder	1				
Coachbuilder	1	Warehousemen	4				
Coachman	1	No Occupation	15				
Colour-mixer	1						
Commercial Travellers	2	Total	203				
Compositors	3						
Cooper	1	FEMALES.					
Drapers	2	Barmaid	1				
Engineers	7	Charwomen	2				
Farmers	2	Compositor	1				
French Polishers	2	Domestic Duties	8				
Gardeners	3	Domestic Servants	30				
Gentleman	1	Dressmakers	4				
Gilders	2	Governess	1				
Goldsmiths	2	Hawkers	2				
Grocers	6	Housekeepers	5				
Hawker	1	Housewives	84				
Iron Worker	1	Innkeeper	1				
Joiners	8	Ladies	28				
Labourers	27	Laundresses	2				
Lace Weaver	1	Lodging Keeper	1				
Lorryman	1	Machinists	2				
Masons	4	Message Girl	1				
Merchants	4	Milliner	1				
Mill Worker	1	Mill Workers	2				
Miners	2	Music Teacher	1				
Moulder	1	Nurse	1				
Musicians	2	Perfumer	1				
Optician	1	Pickle Bottler	1				
Painters	5	Portrait Painter	1				
Physicians	4	School Teachers	2				
Policeman	1	Sempstresses	2				
Porters	2	Shop Assistant	1				
Printers	3	Typefounders	2				
Publicans	2	No Occupation	20				
Railway Guard	1						
Rubber Workers	4	Total	208				
Carry forward	148						

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	4	3	7
Epileptic Insanity	6	5	11
Insanity of Adolescence	24	22	46
Climacteric Insanity	16	35	51
Senile Insanity	12	22	34
Puerperal Insanity	0	12	12
Insanity of Lactation	0	3	3
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	3	3
Post-Connubial Insanity	0	1	1
Insanity of Alcoholism	46	30	76
Insanity from Gross Brain Disease ...	4	5	9
General Paralysis	28	3	31
Syphilitic Insanity	1	1	2
Insanity of Masturbation	4	0	4
Post-Febrile Insanity	1	3	4
Traumatic Insanity	1	0	1
Insanity of Deprivation of Senses ...	0	1	1
Phthisical Insanity	7	2	9
Hysterical Insanity	0	4	4
Insanity following Surgical Operations ...	0	1	1
Rheumatic Insanity	0	1	1
Myxœdematous Insanity	0	1	1
Toxic Insanity	2	0	2
Insanity of Exophthalmic Goitre	0	1	1
Insanity of Heart Disease	0	1	1
Idiopathic Insanity	18	11	29
Unknown*	29	37	66
TOTAL	203	208	411

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

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	47	59	106
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion	113	103	216
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion	43	46	89
TOTAL	203	208	411

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

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	181	157	338
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	15	16	31
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	3	8	11
Free Church ...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Episcopalian ...	...	...	...	3	16	19
Established Church	...	...	...	1	2	3
Baptists	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	0	4	4
TOTAL ...				203	208	411

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	12	14	26	8	19	27	8	8	16
February ...	15	19	34	9	14	23	7	3	10
March ...	24	19	43	20	13	33	3	3	6
April ...	17	14	31	28	24	52	5	6	11
May ...	18	22	40	10	32	42	3	4	7
June ...	15	20	35	14	14	28	3	5	8
July ...	19	16	35	15	16	31	5	3	8
August ...	16	18	34	12	13	25	3	3	6
September ...	12	15	27	3	12	15	4	5	9
October ...	18	10	28	6	10	16	1	5	6
November ...	19	22	41	15	13	28	4	3	7
December ...	18	19	37	15	11	26	7	2	9
TOTAL ...	203	208	411	155	191	346	53	50	103

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	14	19	33
Have meditated Suicide	25	40	65
Total Suicidal	39	59	98
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	1	0	1
Melancholia	12	17	29
Acute Mania	0	1	1
Epileptic Mania	0	1	1
Congenital Imbecility	1	0	1
Total	14	19	33
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	2	4	6
Acute Mania	1	6	7
Melancholia	21	29	50
General Paralysis	1	0	1
Congenital Imbecility	0	1	1
Total	25	40	65
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	0	2	2
Cut-Throat	1	5	6
Poisoning	4	5	9
Drowning	3	4	7
Strangulation	3	3	6
Shooting	1	1	2
Knocking Head Against Wall ...	1	0	1
Going in Front of Train	0	2	2
Opening Vein	1	0	1
Choking	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1897.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	39	54	93
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	2	3
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	4	1	5
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	21	37	58
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered...	0	2	2
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered...	2	3	5
Number of Persons Recovered...	60	91	151
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	61	95	156

* Of these Persons, 12 Males and 19 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 5 Males and 7 Females two Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 5 Females three Previous Recoveries; 4 Females four Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 1 Female five Previous Recoveries; and 1 Male and 1 Female six Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1898.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	481
Leith	38
Duddingston	6
Orkney	100
TOTAL	625

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th November, 1897.

THERE are 897 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

I. Certified Patients :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
1. Private Patients	198	185	383
2. Pauper Patients	247	251	498
II. Voluntary Inmates	10	6	16
	455	442	897

There are 9 patients absent on statutory probation, 1 absent on pass, 1 absent by escape, and 1 resident at the seaside villa. The number resident in the Asylum is therefore 886.

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

I. Certified Patients :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	40	42	115	109	306
Discharged recovered ...	14	25	27	44	110
Discharged unrecovered	7	16	64	56	143
Died	14	11	22	26	73
II. Voluntary Inmates :—					
Admitted	8	8	0	0	16
Left	5	6	0	0	11

During the period to which these statistics refer, 3 patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 8 patients from the pauper to the private list.

The number of private patients on the register of the Asylum is the same as at last visit, but there has been a decrease of 20 in the number of pauper patients.

Sixty pauper patients have, since last visit, been transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse, which had been enlarged to receive them. It is recorded with much satisfaction that Dr Clouston, in view of these removals, began to admit private patients at the lower rates of board. Seventeen private patients at the £28 rate and 25 at the £42 rate were admitted between 8th February and 31st July, 1897. These figures strongly indicate how great is the demand for Asylum accommodation and treatment for this class of patients. In receiving even this limited number of private patients at the lower rates of board, the institution has performed a good and charitable piece of work. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the institution will be able to meet all claims for admission from this most unfortunate class of the insane.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 31 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 17 cases, to inflammatory lung diseases in 7 cases, to heart disease in 7 cases, to senile decay in 8 cases, and to ovarian disease, cancer, injuries from a railway accident, strangulation, and asphyxia in 1 case each. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the cases of 40 out of the 73 patients who died.

There are 158 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of restraint in the cases of 5 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 11 patients. Restraint was resorted to in 14 instances for surgical reasons, in 49 cases to prevent degraded habits, and in 5 instances to prevent attempts at suicide. Five accidents are recorded, four of which ended fatally. The first case was that of a patient, who while out on *parole*, a privilege he had enjoyed for a considerable time, was killed by a passing train while walking on a railway line; the second was that of a patient who had never exhibited suicidal tendencies, but who hung himself

by means of his bed-sheet; the third was that of an epileptic, who fell out of bed and was found dead on the floor; and the fourth was the death of an epileptic from asphyxia caused by turning on his face during a fit while in bed. Full inquiry was made into the circumstances of these deaths at the time of their occurrence. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 11. There appears to be no ground for anxiety in regard to the welfare of the patient, who is at present absent by escape.

Fifty-nine attendants have resigned, 10 have been dismissed, and 76 have been engaged. The staff has been increased by the addition of 7 attendants. It is understood that houses of moderate rent cannot be obtained by the married members of the male staff in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum. It would be advantageous in many cases, and would increase the stability of the male staff if the managers were to erect suitable cottages near the Asylum for the accommodation of these attendants. Such a provision would secure the permanent services of efficient and trustworthy attendants.

The condition of the patients in all sections of the Asylum was highly satisfactory, and all classes of patients are liberally provided for and most satisfactorily cared for. It was abundantly evident during the four days over which the visit extended that Dr Clouston is unremitting in his supervision of the institution, and in his study of the mental and bodily condition of the patients, and this, coupled with the assistance of an able and efficient medical staff, ensures constant and skilful attention to every patient in the Asylum, both in regard to medical treatment and bodily requirements. The hospital character of the institution is recognised and fully developed; the number of unlocked doors in the various sections of the Asylum is large; and the percentage of patients on *parole* is a high one. These broad and liberal principles in the administration of the institution conduce to the efficient nursing and to the happiness, contentment, and well-being of the inmates. The Asylum was everywhere found in excellent order, comfortably heated, and scrupulously clean.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

JOHN FRASER,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
22nd, 23rd, and 24th March 1898.

THERE were 900 patients on the registers of the Asylum on the 22nd instant. Of these there were under certificates 192 male and 183 female private patients, and 243 male and 266 female pauper patients. The voluntary inmates consisted of 8 male and 8 female patients. All the patients on the registers are resident in the Asylum, and were seen during the visit except 5 ladies who are at the seaside villa, and 1 male and 8 female private patients, and 1 male pauper patient, who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 16th November, the date of the corresponding figures given in the preceding entry :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	12	12	52	65	141
Discharged recovered.	10	8	16	20	54
Discharged unrecovered	1	4	28	19	52
Dead	7	3	12	10	32

Three male and 2 female patients have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 5 male and 1 female patients who were voluntary inmates have left.

During the period to which the above figures refer, 3 male and 2 female patients have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 3 male and 3 female patients have been transferred from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths were attributed to disease of the brain in 19 cases, to disease of the heart in 2 cases, to disease of the lungs in 7 cases, to puerperal septicaemia in 1 case, to gangrene in 1 case,

to influenza in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 40 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. Twenty-seven of the entries record the use of restraint, in one case on account of suicidal and homicidal violence, and in the other case for surgical reasons. The only serious accident recorded is the death of an epileptic patient by suffocation during a fit. There have been 6 cases of escape, in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back to the asylum.

The Asylum was found in good order throughout. The overcrowding of West House, which was a source of considerable difficulty previous to the enlargement of the Craiglockhart Poorhouse Wards, continues somewhat relieved, the number of patients being nearly the same as it was at the date of last visit.

Several improvements have during the past year been made in the grounds. The re-arrangement of the West House grounds rendered necessary by the loss of the grounds about the old East House, are now almost completed, and the new flower gardens and kitchen gardens have been fenced off. In the Craig House grounds a good deal of levelling, and reforming of the ground and planting of trees and shrubs has been accomplished; and this has greatly improved the appearance especially of the entrance avenue, and the space near the principal door of the main building. A new tennis court and a new golf course are also important additions to the means of out-door recreation.

The excellence of the arrangements in every part of the Craig House section of the Institution attracted attention as it always does. Among recent improvements in the management are the introduction at Craig House of Evening Service on Sundays, and regular concerts, readings, and similarly recreative gatherings on other days, which make it unnecessary for the patients to go to the West House in the dark evenings and when the weather is bad.

The systematic instruction of the attendants and nurses by lectures and clinical demonstrations by members of the medical staff, which had been given from time to time, have now become part of the regular routine of administration.

The general result of the present inspection is that evidence was found everywhere of remarkable ability and energy both in the management of the Institution and in the treatment of the patients.

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

JOHN SIBBALD,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

The following attendants have passed the examination held on 1st May 1897 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association :—

ANNIE BÄHR.
GEORGINA BANKS.
JESSIE COOK.
LIZZIE DUNCAN.
ANNIE FRASER.
ANNIE GALL.
FANNY GUNN.
MARY HUGHES.
ALEXANDER MACKAY.
LILA ROBERTSON.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

For the Year 1897.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account	£293	1	2	
Less—Written off		47	2	2
				245 19 0
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—				
	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1897	£5,956 11 7		£6,099 12 1	
Do. do. 30th June ..	5,787 7 5		6,127 12 6	
Do. do. 30th Sept. ..	5,829 3 11		5,961 0 1	
Do. do. 31st Dec. ..	6,053 4 8		5,955 18 0	
	£23,626 7 7		24,144 2 8	
			23,626 7 7	
				£47,770 10 3
<i>Deduct</i> —Repayments of Boards, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1896			34 3 5	47,736 6 10
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—				
	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1897	£486 18 0		£532 6 0	
Do. do. 30th June ..	292 1 6		308 10 1	
Do. do. 30th Sept. ..	457 16 1		436 10 10	
Do. do. 31st Dec. ..	321 8 11		492 8 2	
	£1,558 4 6		£1,769 15 1	
			1,558 4 6	
				3,327 19 7
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—				
Received for Pigs Sold			91 11 4	
Do. for Pigs' Meat and Sundries			83 4 7	
				174 15 11
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.				102 6 3
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church				13 18 6
VII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Insti- tution during 1897				77 12 5
VIII. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy for damage by fire at West House				24 4 10
IX. Sums Borrowed during 1897				300 0 0
X. Balance of Account at 31st December 1897				1,917 4 10
				Amount of the Charge £53,920 8 2

DISCHARGE.

	Craig House.			West House			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	7,631	11	4	7,612	16	10	15,244	8	2
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	320	16	6	1,736	15	7	2,057	12	1
III. Do. Fuel	829	5	9	1,067	17	10	1,897	3	7
IV. Do. Lighting (Gas)	198	18	10	380	10	10	579	9	8
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing material	462	11	9	402	9	9	865	1	6
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	104	4	9	304	7	4	408	12	1
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	244	17	6	213	1	4	457	18	10
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...	...	161	2	11	161	2	11
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	1,622	12	0	1,878	13	9	3,501	5	9
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	287	12	11	250	5	7	537	18	6
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	713	2	4	409	0	11	1,122	3	3
XII. Interest on Loans paid	2,883	0	7	996	6	5	3,879	7	0
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	760	12	3	436	2	11	1,196	15	2
XIV. Insurance Premiums	74	7	0	51	4	6	125	11	6
XV. Salaries and Wages	6,827	6	6	5,992	10	1	12,819	16	7
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	230	18	8	180	16	6	411	15	2
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	2,690	6	1	556	1	2	3,246	7	3
Ordinary Expenditure	25,882	4	9	22,630	4	3	48,512	9	0
XVIII. Special Expenditure :—									
1. On New Craig House				£4,744	10	9			
2. On West House				321	6	3			
3. Additional Expenses connected with Sale of East House				26	12	6			
							5,092	9	6
XIX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1897							110	11	1
XX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1896							204	28	7
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge							£53,920	8	2

EDINBURGH, 9th May 1898.—I have examined the foregoing Account Charge and Discharge of the Intrusions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1896 to 31st December 1897, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

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

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

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE (including OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG,
BEVAN VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE).—Year to 31st December 1897.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£25,526	6	10
2. Extra Accounts	2,757	11	9
3. Produce and Sundries sold	93	9	5
4. Rents of Grass Parks	83	8	3
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	7	9	0

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£25,882	4	9
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	597	0	10
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.	160	8	5
			<u>26,639 14 0</u>

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1897 £1,828 11 3

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Nil.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount of Expenditure on New Craig House during 1897, as per Branch XVIII. of foregoing Dis- charge	£4,744	10	9
2. Additional Expenses connected with Sale of East House per do.	26	12	6
			<u>4,771 3 3</u>

Excess of Expenditure over Receipts £2,942 12 0

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1897.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£22,210	0	0
2. Extra Accounts	570	7	10
3. Produce and Sundries sold	81	6	6
4. Rents of Park at Tipperlinn Gate and of Railway Siding	18	18	0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	6	9	6
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	757	9	3
7. Value of Pauper Clothing sold	77	12	5

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£22,630	4	3
2. Thirteenth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £29,607 16s. 1d. in- cluded in No. 1 hereof	996	6	5
			<u>1,705 8 8</u>
			<u>24,335 12 11</u>

Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts for 1897 £613 9 5

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPT.

Claim under Fire Insurance Policy as per Br. VIII. of
Charge £24 4 10

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Amount thereof as per Br. XVIII. of Discharge 321 6 3
297 1 5

Excess of Payments over Receipts £910 10 10

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1897 — the numbers being, New Craig House 195, Intermediates 133, and Paupers 559.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No. 15	39	2	9	13	8	8½	6	0	4½
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	17	1½
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...	...	1	16	7½	1	9	3½
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	2
5. Clothing (less recovered from Edinburgh Parish, as per Branch VII. of Charge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	5
6. Bedding and Napery	1	12	11	0	13	3	0	13	3
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	4	5	0¾	1	10	10½	1	10	10½
8. Lighting (Gas)	1	0	5	0	11	0	0	11	0
9. Water and Washing material	2	7	5	0	11	7½	0	11	7½
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	10	8¼	0	8	9½	0	8	9½
11. Books and Stationery	1	5	1	0	6	2	0	6	2
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	9¼
13. Furnishings and Repairs	8	6	5	3	18	6½	2	8	6½
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	3	13	1½	0	11	9¾	0	11	9¾
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	9	6	0	7	2¾	0	7	2¾
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3	18	0	0	12	7¼	0	12	7¼
17. Fire Insurance	0	7	7	0	1	5¾	0	1	5¾
18. Salaries and Wages	35	0	3	9	10	1¼	8	9	1¼
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	3	8	0	5	2¾	0	5	2¾
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	3	17	8	1	3	0	...	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	...	...	...	3	18	1	3	18	1
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	14	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>	122	16	2½	40	19	4½	33	4	11¾
1. From New Craig House—									
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold	0	9	7						
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks	0	8	6						
(3.) Church Seat Rents	0	0	9						
	0	18	10						
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, and Sundries sold, including Rents	0	3	1						
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients	1	12	6¾						
	...	...	...				1	15	7¾
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs and Sundries sold, including Rents	...	...	...	0	3	1			
Cost per head during 1897	121	17	4½	40	16	3½	31	9	4

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending				
31st December 1896 was	.	.	.	1125
Do.	do.	do.	31st December 1897 .	<u>1117</u>
Decrease in 1897	.	.	.	<u>8</u>

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1896 was £13 5 9				
Do.	do.	do.	31st December 1897 was	<u>13 15 7³/₄</u>
Increase in 1897	.	.	.	<u>£0 9 10³/₄</u>

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1897
with the Previous Year.

1896.	RECEIPTS.	1897.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
47,283 11 8	I. Boards	47,736 6 10
3,467 18 6	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,327 19 7
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
213 17 3	1. Price received for Pigs, etc.	174 15 11
28 11 4	2. Do. for Rags and Sundries . . . . .	... ..
116 4 9	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	102 6 3
	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution	77 12 5
35 9 0	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	13 18 6
14 15 6		
<u>51,160 8 0</u>		<u>51,432 19 6</u>
	P A Y M E N T S.	
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,304 15 2	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,446 19 11
3,795 14 7	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,609 0 9
121 12 6	Extract of Meat, etc.	138 14 0
138 1 0	Preserved Meat	206 9 0
669 5 6	Fish and Salt Herrings	659 1 6
278 11 11	Game and Fowl	217 10 4
2,102 3 10	Milk and Cream	2,246 16 11
123 0 2	Fresh Butter	128 12 10
535 11 7	Tea	571 12 11
236 4 4	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	235 9 8
363 12 5	Sugar	347 13 7
1,140 3 0	Salt Butter	1,230 4 7
375 14 0	Cheese	489 4 10
135 12 10	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	251 12 9
122 8 4	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	139 17 2
311 6 8	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	290 13 11
65 18 10	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	70 6 11
37 2 1	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	39 18 3
255 18 10	Oatmeal	250 13 6
72 18 9	Barley	73 10 6
77 12 10	Peas	52 0 8
1,112 6 2	Eggs	1,239 11 1
472 14 5	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	477 13 7
742 3 3	Ale, Porter, and Beer	445 15 2
90 2 4	Aerated Waters, etc.	84 16 6
434 2 10	Wines and Spirits	431 11 1
137 10 9	Sundries	150 14 0
15,252 8 11	<i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. £244 7 9 Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 36 10 0	15,525 5 11
303 16 0		280 17 9
<u>14,948 12 11</u>		<u>15,244 8 2</u>
	New Craig House (including share of Servants, Attendants, and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) £7,631 11 4	
	West House 7,612 16 10	
<u>14,948 12 11</u>		<u>15,244 8 2</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1896.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1897.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			
58	2	10	Wincey	57	7	3
33	12	10	Flannel	34	15	0
143	3	2	Cotton Goods	132	13	9
2	8	0	Muslin . . . . .	...	...	...
5	11	0	Shawls	5	11	0
44	18	1	Corduroy	46	8	9
30	6	9	Shirting	23	3	3½
128	7	8	Tweeds	170	11	10
48	11	11	Worsted	47	2	0
7	13	0	Socks	15	3	0
84	19	3	Plaiding	88	19	7½
95	16	0	Blankets	99	6	3½
174	15	6	Sheetings	164	9	6
40	11	0	Quilts	18	8	2
19	18	6	Bed Tick	22	3	0
14	17	11	Bed Covers	14	13	9
84	13	0	Linen and Dowlas	159	3	7
7	9	1	Towelling	26	13	8
48	10	9	Canvas and Pack Sheet	28	10	11
52	8	2	Table Damask	12	4	7
13	10	7	Toileting and Toilet Covers	17	19	3
7	11	6	Stays	7	3	6
160	6	6	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	134	8	3
202	9	10	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	241	0	11
49	2	0	Leather for Shoes, etc.	35	1	5
32	2	1	Waterproof Sheeting	20	16	1
39	16	3	Hair for Beds, etc.	44	18	9
20	1	10½	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	108	1	10½
20	14	6	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	103	2	6
6	3	0	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	9	15	6
150	0	0	Uniform Materials	168	5	0
1,828	12	7		2,058	2	1
			III. FUEL.			
1,797	15	4	Coal	1,897	3	7
			IV. LIGHTING.			
524	18	1	Gas	576	17	2
3	12	2	Candles, etc.	2	12	6
528	10	3		579	9	8
			V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
447	14	0	Water	516	19	0
273	3	8	Soap	248	18	3
18	4	5	Soda	23	4	8
41	7	7	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	35	19	7
780	9	8		865	1	6
			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
355	2	0	Drugs, etc.	283	12	0
100	0	4	Disinfectants	62	17	0
33	11	5	Surgical Instruments	35	2	7
24	11	5	Medical Fees, etc. . . . .	...	...	...
...	...	...	Sundries paid by Steward	27	0	6
513	5	2		408	12	1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1896.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1897.
	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
£ s. d.	Books	£ s. d.
28 13 11	Stationery	42 4 4
86 16 8	Bookbinding, &c.	88 17 3
22 13 6	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	24 19 5
309 10 11		301 17 10
447 15 0		457 18 10
152 10 4	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	161 2 11
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
349 15 4	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	347 0 3
58 11 2	Furniture, etc.	117 13 2
301 6 3	Crockery and Crystal	321 2 9
214 9 10	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	289 6 10
77 8 5	Brushes and Door Mats	106 15 7
20 4 0	Glass	19 6 3
330 0 2	Oils, Varnish and Drysalts	318 17 11
31 6 8	Corks	34 4 6
80 1 1	Wood for Repairs	211 10 0
364 12 4	Painter Work	728 0 5
196 0 4	Plumber do.	181 16 3
27 0 0	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	24 9 2
23 9 11	Bricks, Lime, Cement	23 17 10
38 15 4	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	35 0 6
4 14 6	Bell-hanging	41 5 0
25 10 3	Engineering	53 7 11
30 0 0	Baskets and Hampers	46 3 9
16 18 9	Window Blinds . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Fire Apparatus	58 3 0
11 16 3	Plaster-work	22 5 5
4 9 6	Bathbrick and Pipeclay, etc.	5 0 0
21 1 11	Chimney Cleaning, etc.	13 17 0
22 17 1	Metal Casting	29 13 2
58 3 0	Electric Light Fittings	58 10 10
400 5 0	Sundries	413 18 5
2,708 17 1		3,501 5 9
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
138 15 5	Plants, Seeds, etc.	133 8 5
17 0 4	Manure	28 3 1
20 1 10	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	18 18 0
2 13 3	Garden Implements and repairs to same	9 14 3
62 0 2	Straw	49 5 11
37 8 5	Pigs Bought	22 1 0
13 5 1	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	17 6 1
5 2 0	Veterinary Surgeon . . . . .	... ..
30 10 4	Road Metal and Gravel	46 2 5
42 9 8	Fencing	205 3 7
3 8 4	Thrashing Crop	3 8 4
6 7 10	Sundries	4 7 5
379 2 8		537 18 6

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1896.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1897.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
2 11 6	County Rates	2 9 6
270 19 8	Property and Income Tax	255 6 10
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
184 18 9	House Duty	185 10 0
325 17 8	Burgh Rates	360 0 8
304 16 10	Poor and School Rates	298 13 7
3 0 0	Assessed Taxes	4 10 0
8 13 2	Public Water Rate	15 8 4
1,101 1 11		1,122 3 3
4,582 0 6	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	3,879 7 0
1,172 13 2	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	1,173 8 0
24 0 4	Feu Duties	23 7 2
1,196 13 6	Stipend	1,196 15 2
133 15 9	XIV. INSURANCE	125 11 6
2,000 0 0	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	2,000 0 0
479 14 0	Physician-Superintendent	500 0 0
90 0 0	Four Assistant Physicians	123 15 0
200 0 0	Pathologist (including contribution for Joint Pathologist)	200 0 0
315 0 0	Chaplain	315 0 0
105 0 0	Steward	105 0 0
145 0 0	Gardener	145 0 0
52 0 0	Storekeeper	52 0 0
20 0 0	Gatekeeper	20 0 0
650 0 0	Organist	750 0 0
70 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	70 0 0
279 17 6	Auditor	320 12 0
90 0 0	Servants employed in Laundry	90 0 0
250 0 0	Matron of West House	265 0 0
7,450 10 5	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig Attendants' Wages	7,755 3 10
103 10 0	Annuities to Old Attendants	108 5 9
52 10 0	Honorarium to Sir Arthur Mitchell for his services during the absence of Dr Clouston . . . . .	... ..
2,353 1 11		12,819 16 7
9 11 3	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	20 4 1
79 7 6	Advertising and Printing	74 17 6
61 7 6	Cab Hires	52 13 2
169 8 4	Law Expenses	165 1 7
65 12 0	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	47 11 10
16 15 0	Rewards to Patients	19 5 0
7 7 0	National Telephone Company	7 7 0
...	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock	1 0 0
3 4 4	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie . . . . .	... ..
...	Stabling at Cockenzie	5 5 0
10 0 0	Fee for preparing Plan for bringing water from Craighouse to Asylum pond . . . . .	... ..
34 5 2	Half-year's Rent of Gardener's house . . . . .	... ..
9 0 0	Expenses in connection with opposition to Edinburgh Extension Bill	18 0 0
1 0 0	Window Cleaning	0 10 0
466 18 1	Sundries	411 15 2

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1896.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1897.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
3,019 15 7	Total	2,965 9 6
303 16 0	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	280 17 9
3,323 11 7		3,246 7 3
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	1. <i>On New Craig House.</i>	
1,214 0 1	Mason and Joiner Work	331 16 3
7 16 8	Smith Work	100 0 0
550 0 0	Plaster Work	575 0 0
50 18 8	Slater Work	5 19 7
377 6 10	Plumber Work	800 0 0
111 17 11	Chimney Pieces, Grates, Blinds, etc. . . . .	...
...	Heating	159 9 8
16 3 6	Lifts and Elevators . . . . .	...
190 14 1	Ironmongery . . . . .	...
194 5 4	Electric Lighting	744 19 6
13 0 0	Lightning Conductors . . . . .	...
65 9 8	Painting	20 9 0
187 3 7	Furniture	30 0 0
163 17 1	Smoke Curing	36 12 0
...	Clerk of Works . . . . .	...
...	Rustic House	26 0 0
...	Honorarium to Treasurer	315 0 0
262 18 3	Roads and Grounds . . . . .	...
120 15 0	Fire Hose . . . . .	...
43 4 11	Telephones and Electric Bells . . . . .	...
1,000 0 0	Architect	1,000 0 0
...	Expenses connected with New Loans	599 4 9
	2. <i>On Old Craig House.</i>	
150 1 5	Alterations and Repairs . . . . .	...
	3. <i>On West House</i>	321 6 3
506 16 6		
274 8 7	4. <i>Expenses connected with Sale of East House</i>	26 12 6
5,500 18 1		5,092 9 6
293 1 2	XIX. ARREARS	110 11 1

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1897 with the previous Year.

1896.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1897.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
13,248 lbs.	Preserved Meat	12,720 lbs.	.....	528 lbs.
126,581 ,,	Butcher Meat	129,517 ,,	2,936 lbs.	.....
17,012 ,,	Oxheads	16,877 ,,	.....	135 ,,
8,007 ,,	Pork and Ham	8,641 ,,	634 ,,	.....
94,889 loaves	4 lb. Loaves	90,586 loaves	.....	4,303 loaves
110,594 rolls	Rolls	111,041 rolls	447 rolls.	.....
4,431 doz.	Biscuits	4,780 doz.	349 doz.	.....
52,827 lbs.	Oatmeal	48,654 lbs.	.....	4,173 lbs.
13,637 ,,	Flour	13,839 ,,	202 lbs.	.....
18,020 ,,	Barley	17,441 ,,	.....	579 ,,
13,914 ,,	Peas	13,713 ,,	.....	201 ,,
8,169 ,,	Rice (Whole)	9,955 ,,	1,786 ,,	.....
6,350 ,,	Tea	6,620 ,,	270 ,,	.....
4,329 ,,	Coffee	4,111 ,,	.....	218 ,,
45,992 ,,	Sugar (Raw)	46,457 ,,	465 ,,	.....
6,558 ,,	Sugar (Loaf)	6,578 ,,	20 ,,	.....
1,486 ,,	Butter (Fresh)	1,940 ,,	454 ,,	.....
25,464 ,,	Butter (Salt)	25,892 ,,	428 ,,	.....
45,806 gals.	Milk (Sweet)	47,734 gals.	1,928 gals.	.....
11,250 ,,	Milk (Skim)	12,265 ,,	1,010 ,,	.....
18,552 lbs.	Cheese	19,437 lbs.	885 lbs.	.....
20,859 doz.	Eggs	21,233 doz.	364 doz.	.....
24,933 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	23,615 lbs.	.....	1,318 lbs.
2,009 ,,	Currants	2,056 ,,	47 lbs.	.....
1,014 ,,	Starch	1,075 ,,	61 ,,	.....
22,420 ,,	Soda	26,817 ,,	4,397 ,,	.....
36,385 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . .	41,184 ,,	4,799 ,,	.....
19,152 gals.	Beer	12,299 gals.	.....	6,853 gals.
858 bolls	Potatoes	839 bolls	.....	19 bolls.

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1897 with the previous Year.

1896.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1897.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
879 15 11	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	1,050 11 3	170 15 4	...
782 16 11	House Furnishings	762 16 2	...	20 0 9
199 15 11	Male Clothing	179 2 5	...	20 13 6
147 13 8	Female do.	127 4 9	...	20 8 11
307 6 0	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	273 15 8	...	33 10 4
50 0 0	Amount for Pigs	110 0 0	60 0 0	...
45 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat, &c. . .	50 0 0	5 0 0	...
<u>2,412 8 5</u>		<u>2,553 10 3</u>	<u>235 15 4</u>	<u>94 13 6</u>
	Increase	141 1 10	...	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1897.

Amount thereof	£77,500	0	0
<i>Add</i> —1. Balance due to West House	£5,264	16	5
2. Do. due on the foregoing Account	1,917	4	10
		<u>7,182</u>	<u>1 3</u>
		£84,682	1 3

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., for 1897.

1. Balance of accumulated profit on New Craig House as per last Account	£103	2	10
2. Do. do. on do. for 1897	1,828	11	3
3. Do. do. on Intermediates do.	171	19	10
		<u>£2,103</u>	<u>13 11</u>

Add—

1. Amount borrowed during 1897, as per Charge hereof	£300	0	0
2. Balance due to West House, as above	£5,264	16	5
Less Do. due to Do. at 31st Dec. 1896	4,642	3	11
		<u>622</u>	<u>12 6</u>
3. Balance on the foregoing Account as above	£1,917	4	10
Less Balance on Account of 1896	204	18	7
		<u>1,712</u>	<u>6 3</u>
		2,634	18 9
		4,738	12 8

Deduct—

1. Special Expenditure on Craig House as before	4,771	3	3
		<u>32</u>	<u>10 7</u>

Excess of Payments over Receipts at 31st December 1897

The above balance of £32, 10s. 7d. is recouped from the following sources :—

Balance of arrears of Board at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court	£189	18	4
---	------	----	---

Deduct—

1. Arrears written off at 31st December 1897	£46	16	8
2. Do. at close of this Account as before	110	11	1
		<u>157</u>	<u>7 9</u>
		£32	10 7

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1897.

Amount thereof	£34,250	0	0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by New Craig House	5,264	16	5
		<u>£28,985</u>	<u>3 7</u>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1897, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
34,202 6 3	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1896 . . .	29,607 16 1
	<i>Add—</i>	
	1. Arrears of Board written off during 1897 £0 5 6	
	2. Excess of Payments over Receipts do. 910 10 10	
	3. Profit on Intermediates . . . do. 171 19 10	
	4. One Year's Interest to 31st Dec. 1897 996 6 5	
1,368 1 10		2,079 2 7
35,570 8 1	<i>Deduct—</i>	31,686 18 8
2,701 15 1	Thirteenth Instalment to Sinking Fund . . .	2,701 15 1
<u>32,868 13 0</u>		<u>28,985 3 7</u>

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE
 FOR THE YEAR 1897.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	£18 1 7
II. Loan partly repaid	200 0 0
III. Interests received	360 7 2
	£578 8 9

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	£359 5 8
II. Grants made in aid of Patients' Boards from Legacy of £450 bequeathed by the late Miss Milburgh Mowbray	153 19 2
III. Expense of Management	10 18 2
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1897	54 5 9
	£578 8 9

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in security over Asylum property	£9,600 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	54 5 9
	£9,654 5 9

EDINBURGH, *9th May 1898*.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1897 being Fifty-four pounds, five shillings and nine pence.

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

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS
 WITH THE
FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN
 FOR THE YEAR 1897.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of Revenue at close of last Account	£200 17 5
II. Revenue received during the year, including Income-tax recovered	516 0 6
	£716 17 11

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance of Over-invested Capital at close of last Account	45 7 10
II. Amount Paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	£588 19 4
III. Expense of Management	18 2 1
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1897	64 8 8
	£716 17 11

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in security over Asylum property	£12,500 0 0
II. Balance due by Treasurer as above	64 8 8
	£12,564 8 8

EDINBURGH, 9th May 1898.—I have examined the foregoing Account and appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1897, being £64 8 8

As follows:—*Capital*—Balance due to Treasurer £45 7 10
Revenue—Balance due by Treasurer 109 16 6

EXCHASD
BEVA
 Net balance due by Treasurer as above £64 8 8

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

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1897.

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

I. TAILORS.

60 tweed jackets, at 7s.	. . . . .	£21 0 0
54 tweed vests, at 2s. 6d.	. . . . .	6 15 0
2 tweed coats, at 10s.	. . . . .	1 0 0
14 tweed trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	2 9 0
218 corduroy trousers, at 2s. 6d.	. . . . .	27 5 0
521 plaiding drawers cut, at 2d.	. . . . .	4 6 10
504 plaiding shirts, at 2d.	. . . . .	4 4 0
1 linnen polka, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 5 0
19 check linnen dresses, at 5s.	. . . . .	4 15 0
14 flannel jackets, at 3s.	. . . . .	2 2 0
12 quilts, at 5s.	. . . . .	3 0 0
2 cricketers' trousers, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 7 0
1 quilted dress, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 5 0
Repairs, including carpet-making, etc.	. . . . .	106 14 6
		—————£184 8 4

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 3 pairs of men's lacing boots, at 6s. 6d.	. . . . .	0 19 6
„ 5 pairs of men's boots, at 5s. 6d.	. . . . .	1 7 6
„ 7 pairs of women's lock boots, at 3s. 6d.	. . . . .	1 4 6
„ 1 pair of women's lacing shoes, at 5s.	. . . . .	0 5 0
„ 297 pairs of braces at 4d.	. . . . .	4 19 0
„ 20 key belts, at 3d.	. . . . .	0 5 0
Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes	. . . . .	65 10 0
		————— 74 10 6

Carry forward, £258 18 10

Statement of Work.

Brought forward, £258 18 10

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department	£93 13 0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	27 2 0	
Do. do. for workshops and garden .	14 0 6	
	<hr/>	134 15 6

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department	£70 0 0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	44 7 3	
	<hr/>	114 7 3

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and West Departments		113 3 0
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	67 3 1	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	32 6 5	
	<hr/>	99 9 6

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, etc., for Western Department	£115 13 4	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	138 1 9	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	10 9 3	
Amount for coffins	5 19 0	
	<hr/>	270 3 4

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department	£92 19 9	
Do. do. in Craig House Department	50 3 6	
	<hr/>	143 3 3
		<hr/>
		£1134 0 8

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

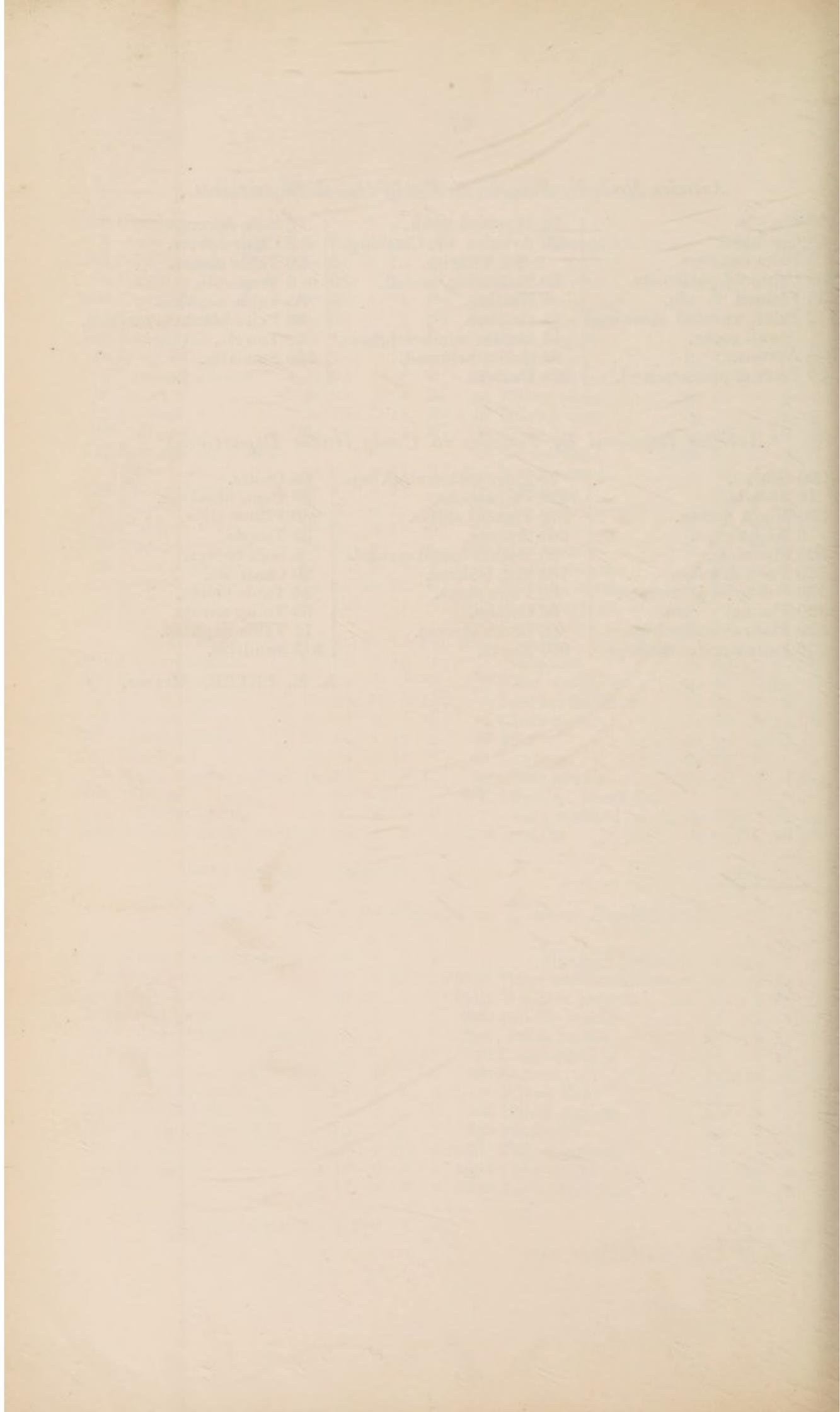
Articles Made by Females in Craig House Department.

22 Shawls.	76 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
20 Chemises.	320 Articles of Clothing for Charity.	8 Chair covers.
25 Pairs drawers.	50 Trimming, sewed.	20 Table cloths.
30 Coloured petticoats.	8 Netting.	6 Tray do.
18 Flannel do.	45 Crochet.	83 Table napkins.
112 Pairs worsted stockings and socks.	14 Muslin window blinds.	48 Pairs blankets marked.
356 Aprons.	66 Quilts hemmed.	62 Towels.
30 Pairs slippers, sewed.	226 Dusters.	350 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

200 Gowns.	78 Pairs cotton stockings.	66 Quilts.
10 Shawls.	1620 Pairs socks.	35 Pairs blankets.
300 Night gowns.	370 Flannel shirts.	250 Pillow slips.
6 Night caps.	260 Aprons.	35 Towels.
320 Chemises.	20 Pocket handkerchiefs.	8 Sofa covers.
320 Pairs drawers.	160 Slip bodices.	20 Chair do.
130 Coloured petticoats.	60 Pairs stays.	45 Table cloths.
120 Flannel do.	65 Collars.	60 Toilet covers.
320 Flannel underdresses.	56 Linen sleeves.	75 Table napkins.
270 Pairs worsted stock'gs.	600 Shirts.	345 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*



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

9. The Board is payable Quarterly in advance. The Treasurer (Mr D. Scott Moncrieff, W.S., 17 Duke Street) sends out the Accounts. No part of *First Quarter's* Board will be returned in the event of the recovery, removal, or death of the Patient; after the First Quarter, if the Patient is removed, each full Month's Board will be returned by application to the Treasurer. If there is anything special in the circumstances of the Patient the Managers (by application to the Treasurer) may order any portion of the Board for the unexpired time to be returned.

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF BOARD.

WEST HOUSE.	Lowest Rate.....	£29 ³⁰ a Year (exclusive of Clothing).
	INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.....	£42 " " "

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

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE,
AND QUEEN'S CRAIG.
From £150 to £1000 a Year.

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

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



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

MORNINGSIDE,

INCLUDING

CRAIG HOUSE,

OLD CRAIG HOUSE, BEVAN HOUSE,
QUEEN'S CRAIG, & SOUTH CRAIG.

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

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