Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1884.

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.



MORNINGSIDE:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness-The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1885.

GOVERNOR-

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVRENORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR. CHAS. COWAN, ESQ. DUNCAN M'LAREN, ESQ. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY. SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, BART.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edin- Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh. burgh.

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

Members of Parliament for the City. Member of Parliament for the County.

Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Senior Minister of Edinburgh. Master of the Merchant Company. Preses of the Society of Solicitors. Dean of Guild of the City. Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (ex-off.) Alexander Peddie, Esq., M.D. David Simson, Esq. J. A. Crichton, Esq., Advocate. John R. Findlay, Esq. Francis Brodie Imlach, Esq., F.R.C.S. James Lewis, Esq. John Pringle, Esq., M.D.

William Officer, Esq., S.S.C. Sir Thomas J. Boyd. Hugh Rose, Esq. James Gowans, Esq. Peter Miller, Esq.

Professor Alexander Crum Brown. Adam W. Black, Esq.

Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers-The Lord Provost.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians— President of the Royal College of Surgeons-Professor Maclagan—Dr—Haldane—Dr G. W. Balfour.

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

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

J. CARLYLE JOHNSTONE, M.B., C.M. RICHARD B. MITCHELL, M.B., C.M. J. BUCHAN SPENCE, M.A., M.B.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE.

HOUSE-STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

MISS PETER. MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.

REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1884.

Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 23rd February 1885.

The Managers of the Asylum have now, in terms of their statute, to present to their constituents a Report of their proceedings during the past year. Before doing so, however, it is their painful duty to remind the Corporation, that since their last meeting they have, through the lamented decease of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, been deprived of the services of one who had for nearly fifty years filled the office of Governor of the Corporation, who had been associated with the Asylum for a much longer period than any of the other Office-bearers, and who had always taken a kindly interest in its welfare.

The Managers have also to record the loss sustained by the institution through the death of Mr Robert Hutchison, the Dean of Guild, who, since his appointment two years ago, had proved himself a most useful member of the Board of Ordinary Managers; of Dr Alexander Wood, who had since 1871 been an active member of the Medical Board; and of Mr Thomas Martin, C.A., their respected Auditor.

It now rests with the Corporation to appoint a new Governor

to take the place of the late Duke of Buccleuch, to appoint another member of the Medical Board, and to fill up the vacancies at the Board of Ordinary Managers occasioned by the death of the late Dean of Guild, the resignation of Bailie Anderson, and the retirement by rotation of Messrs David Dickson and Robert Bryson.

With regard to the work done at the Asylum during the past year, the Managers have to report that the number of patients under treatment in all the departments of the institution amounted to a daily average of 842, being an increase of 14 over the daily average during the year 1883. The daily average in the East House was 126, and that of the West House 716, showing an increase of 4 patients in the former, and 10 in the latter.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's intromissions	for th	e y	ear,
from 31st December 1883 to 31st December 188	4, are h	erev	vith
submitted, the Charge amounting to	£42,881	. 8	1
The Discharge to	48,050	4	10
And the Balance against the Corporation at the			_
close of the year to	£5,168	16	9
The Ordinary Income during the year amounted			
to	£42,712	8	10
And the Ordinary Expenditure to	38,705	18	1
Leaving a Surplus Revenue of	£4,006	10	9
The whole Debt of the Corporation, secured and	l unsec	ured	, at
31st December 1884, was	€46,718	16	9
At 31st December 1883 it amounted to	47,502	6	5
Showing a decrease of indebtedness of	£783	9	8
		_	

The Managers have satisfaction in reporting that the balance of the Statutory Debt contracted in 1854, originally amounting to £30,000, and which was appointed to be repaid by instalments spread over thirty years, has now been liquidated.

During the past year there has been expended on structural alterations on the Female side of the West House, principally in

connection with the north-west wing, and on improvements in the workmens' houses at Tipperlinn, the sum of£2,362 8 6 And in the purchase and erection of an Iron Church

Making a total Extraordinary Expenditure of£3,113 9 6 which has been wholly defrayed out of the surplus Ordinary Revenue.

The Suburban Railway Company having scheduled for station purposes the ground at the west end of Maxwell Street acquired by the Corporation from the Scottish Heritages Company in 1880, part of which lies beyond the Company's limit of deviation, the Managers, after endeavouring, without success, to induce the Railway Company to be content with a portion only of the ground in question, have agreed to sell the whole of it to the Company at the price at which it was acquired from the Heritages Company, reserving the claims of the Corporation for injury to the amenity and privacy of the East House. These claims are now the subject of a submission to the arbiters appointed by the Suburban Railway Company's Act of Parliament.

The want of a suitable place of worship in connection with the Asylum having long been felt, on account both of the patients and the officials, the Rev. Mr Downie, the Chaplain, last spring called the attention of the Managers to the iron church, then for sale, at North Merchiston, seated for a congregation of 550, and in every way fitted as a place of worship for the Asylum. Thereupon the Managers, after due consideration, and a report by a qualified firm as to its value, acquired the structure, and had it removed to the Asylum grounds, where it has since been erected. The cost of the materials and erection amounted to £751 ls., and the Managers have every reason to be satisfied with their acquisition. The patients take more interest in the Sunday services than formerly, and altogether the church may be considered as a most valuable addition to the equipment of the Asylum.

Early in the spring of the past year Dr Clouston submitted to the Board a scheme of improvements which he proposed for the north-west wing of the West House, being the only portion of the institution which had not been remodelled. The alterations consisted of an entire change in the position, and a renovation of the water-closets; the enlargement of the saloons by projecting bow windows, and otherwise, so as to provide additional day-room space, the lowering of the window-sills, the supplying of additional fire-places, and the fitting up of new ventilators. After due consideration, Dr Clouston's scheme was adopted; and the Managers are glad to say that it has now been carried out, to the great benefit of the female pauper patients, to whom that part of the premises is appropriated.

With reference to this and the other structural alterations which have now been going on for some time, the Managers beg leave to make the following excerpt from the Report of Dr John Sibbald on the occasion of his visit to the Asylum in June 1884:-"The "proposed alterations in the north wing of the female side of the "West House, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have "not been begun yet, but the plans have been approved, and or-"ders have been given by the Managers to have them carried out. "The excellent results which have been obtained by the recent "alterations in the south wing of the same section of the building "make the desirability of the proposed alteration more apparent "than ever. The completed south wing now constitutes very "excellent accommodation. An admirable effect of lightness and "cheerfulness has been obtained, though the original building "could not be regarded as lending itself easily to such results. "These results have been obtained in conjunction with changes "which conduce to efficiency in the supervision and treatment of "the patients. Much has also been done to increase their com-" forts."

In this connection, it may be instructive to call attention to the fact, that during the period commencing 1st January 1874, and ending 31st December 1884, the Corporation has expended a sum of about £29,000 in improving the accommodation exclusively appropriated to the paupers, averaging 532 in number, or about £54 per head.

The Corporation having at their last annual meeting remitted it to the Managers to fix the rates of board for the patients, the

Managers deemed it their duty to consider seriously whether the rate of £30, which had been the board for paupers from the urban parishes since 1st January 1881, was sufficient to meet the cost of their maintenance, having regard to the great expenditure of late years made on their behalf, and on 26th June 1884 a remit was made to the Finance Committee to inquire into and report upon the actual cost of maintenance of pauper patients per head. As the result of this enquiry, on 29th October 1884 the Finance Committee reported that £31 15s. 5d. represented the actual cost to the institution of the maintenance of each pauper patient per annum. This amount includes a rateable proportion of the interest of the money borrowed by the Corporation for the special purpose of improving the pauper accommodation, calculated at £2 1s. 8d. per head. In fixing the rate of board, the Managers adopted the Report of the Finance Committee as their basis; and after making allowance for the contingencies which are ever arising in the management of such an institution as the Asylum, and having regard to the existing incumbrances, they resolved on 30th October last, that on 1st January 1885 the pauper rate of board should be raised to £33 10s. This resolution was intimated by the Managers to the District Lunacy Board, and as the latter were dissatisfied, the parties have agreed in the meantime to refer the question to the Sheriff of the County, in terms of a provision to that effect contained in the Contract entered into in 1844 between the Managers of the Asylum and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City, the then legal guardians of the poor and of the pauper lunatics. It will now be for the Corporation, if they see fit, to confirm the resolution of the Managers above referred to.

It is proper to state, that the Reference to the Sheriff applies only to the patients belonging to the City Parish, and does not commit the Corporation either to the validity of the Contract of 1844, or to the proper mode of determining the rate of board in case of future difference, the final right of supervision in all such cases being claimed by the General Board of Lunacy.

The Managers have to report, that although some of the Metropolitan Parishes have made considerable efforts to relieve the Asylum of such of their patients as do not require treatment in

such an institution, so far as they are aware, no progress has been made by the District Lunacy Board in the direction of making provision for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district in excess of the number of 400, being that to which, on 5th January 1882, the Managers resolved to restrict their pauper accommodation. The object of this restriction was to admit of the reception of a larger number of patients belonging to the class of the independent poor, for whom the institution was originally in a great measure designed, and who are now almost entirely excluded from its benefits. The Managers are very sorry to have to record, that owing to the inaction of the responsible authorities, and notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of some of the Parochial Boards, the number of private patients in humble life was on 31st December 1884 smaller by twelve than it was on 31st December 1883, and that during the last six months of the year no fewer than 27 such patients were denied admittance to the Asylum.

The Managers have again to record their entire satisfaction with the mode in which the administrative department of the Asylum has during the past year been conducted by Dr Clouston, the Physician-Superintendent, and his assistants, in regard to which they can add nothing to the testimony of the Commissioner in Lunacy, who records on 5th June last, that "all parts of the house "were found in excellent order, and the patients were found in a "satisfactory condition. In the treatment of the patients the "same careful attention to the special wants of each individual, "which has distinguished this Asylum, continues to be shown."

The Report of the Charity Committee is herewith submitted, showing that a sum of upwards of £600 has during the past year been expended in supplementing the board of deserving patients in reduced circumstances. This amount being considerably in excess of the ordinary revenue of the Fund, the Managers propose out of their ordinary income to make a payment of £200 to the Fund, to which no addition has been made by the Corporation since 26th February 1883. They take this opportunity of again recommending this Fund to the consideration of benevolent persons.

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1884.

The Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions wit Fund is herewith submitted:— The Charge (including Donations of £14 8s.)			ity
to			10
The Discharge to		6	2
And the Balance to	£163	19	8
The Fund, including the above Balance, amounto	£9,418	19	8
amounted to	9,633	0	4
Showing a Decrease of	£219	0	8
The Ordinary Income during the year was			6
The Ordinary Expenditure was	. 603	6	2
Showing an excess of Expenditure over Income of	£233	8	8

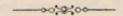
The number of patients relieved during the year was 56, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 50.

(Signed) THOMAS J. BOYD, Convener.

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PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1884.



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1884.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 838, General Statisand on the 31st of December the number was 834 (including those on probation).

There were 342 admitted during the year, of whom 161 were men, and 181 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1180.

There were discharged during the year 281, of whom 142 were men, and 139 were women.

The number of those who died was 65, of whom 33 were men, and 32 were women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 842, viz., 431 men and 411 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients admitted (342) was precisely the same as the average number of admissions of the previous five years, the private patients (81) being 9 fewer than that average, and the rate-paid patients (261) being 9 more. The great fact in regard to those two classes of admissions is, that the one class, the private patients at the lower boards, do not increase, because we can't admit more than a certain limited number of them, and that number highly uncertain from year to year, while the other class, the paupers

Refusal of private patients at low rates.

ishing.

crease of District paupers since 1844.

ing the pauper boards.

have increased year by year in a steady onward movement like the growth of a tree. In the year 1876, when we had room in the West House by the removal of the County patients to Rosewell, we admitted 121 private patients, or 40 more than this year. In the last half of this year, from the first of July to the end of December, we had to refuse 27 applications for the admission of private patients, nearly all of them at the intermediate and lowest This class dimin- rates of board, and at the end of the year we had 12 fewer of this class resident than at the beginning, their place having been taken by paupers. There can be but one result to this process, if nothing is done to correct it; and that must be the refusal of admissions to all applications for private patients at the lowest rates of board for want of room. After looking down the numbers of our pauper patients from Edinburgh and Leith each year since 1845, one in-Nos. showing in- voluntarily asks—How is it to end? The numbers were 108 in 1845, 176 in 1850, 211 in 1855, 245 in 1860, 298 in 1865, 393 in 1870, 429 in 1875, 490 in 1880, and now 522 in the beginning of 1885. Room was got at first for this steady increase by extension of the buildings at the West House, till the full plan of its original architectural conception was completed; then by the removal of the pauper patients belonging to the parishes of other counties. Some of these parishes, it is to be noted, had bought perpetual rights of presentation here at a higher rate than the City parishes had paid, but were by the Lunacy Act of 1857 compelled to remove their patients to their own District Asylums, erected under the provisions of that Act. Their room was soon absorbed by the Edinburgh and Leith patients. Just as it was filled up, another relief was got by the division of the County of Midlothian into a rural and an urban district, the erection by the former of the Asylum at Rosewell, and the removal of the rural patients there. Their vacant beds were not long left empty. Effect of increas- When our rate of board was raised to L.30, the Orkney parishes, who have presentation rights here too, found that they could board their patients for L.27 at the Montrose Royal Asylum, and removed them thither. That was our last relief—a small one—but still gladly welcomed by those responsible for the working of the Institution. Had nothing been done during 1884, our rate-paid

wards would assuredly have been overflowing by the end of the year, and as it was they were full to discomfort. I was beginning to send away some of the private patients at L.45 and L.30, when our Managers took steps to raise the boards of the pauper patients from our own district up to L.33 10s. That unquestionably stirred up some of our Parochial Boards to ask the question, "Is not "that too high a sum to pay for the keep of the quiet, incurable, "and easily managed cases, that have been gradually accumulating "in the Asylum?" The City parish had taken steps long ago to How the City provide for such patients, and with such success, that though it vided for its incontinues to send us all its new cases, vet its number in the Asylum has fallen from 147 in 1876 to 105 at the end of 1884. That parish approaches more nearly to making its lunacy arrangements conformable to its lunacy facts than any other in our district, for of its total 242 lunatics and imbeciles, 44 per cent. are with us, 28 per cent. are in the poorhouse wards for incurable cases, 26 per cent. are boarded out, and 2 per cent. are in the Larbert Training Institution for Imbeciles. This Asylum is now the hospital for the cure of its curable insane, and for the care of those who are specially troublesome, or require much costly nursing or medical attention. That is the position it ought to occupy towards our This ought to be whole district. By this means money is saved to the rate-payers, pital for District. and the patients are sufficiently provided for according to their mental condition. I am glad to say that other parishes, especially St Cuthberts, are now moving in the same direction, and boarding out some of their cases. This gave us some relief towards the end of the year, and will give us more, I hope, but till there is a combination among our parishes to erect accommodation for their combination incurable harmless cases somewhat similar to that which is pro-necessary. vided for the City patients at the lunatic wards at Craiglockhart Poorhouse, the provision for the insane and weak-minded in our district will be incomplete. Modern experience up to this time complete Luhas shown that three things are needed to make it so, viz., a manus for a Curative Hospital, Wards or an Institution for the easily managed District. Incurable, and a properly supervised Boarding-out system, all working together, supplementary and complementary to each other. Such a system does the best for the insane, and the best for the

curable cases.

sane, through being the cheapest. It can only be properly done by combination among parishes. If, for instance, St Cuthberts parish were to build accommodation for its incurable patients not suitable for boarding out, what is to become of the two Leith parishes and Portobello, that are too small to build for themselves? The District Lunacy Board, which effects such a combination, is already provided for by the Lunacy Act of 1857. If this was done for the same proportion of the patients chargeable to the other parishes as has been done for the City patients, we should only have 322 pauper patients here altogether, instead of 522.

Changed circumstances have made our old agreements impossible.

So far as I am concerned, if such a complete system is not adopted by the District Lunacy Board for the parishes, one of two things, it seems to me, must happen: I must either do acts not in accordance with our agreements with the parishes now inherited by the District Board, or that will break our agreements with the philanthropic donors of the money by which a certain portion of the Asylum was built for the care and cure of poor private patients. The former agreements were immeasurable in extent, for they arranged to take all their pauper patients to all time coming, and its consequences have exceeded all the anticipations of those who entered into it. Had Edinburgh grown to the size of Glasgow, the numbers of its pauper insane would have become so enormous, that no one Asylum could possibly have received them, and so the inherent defect of such an unlimited agreement would have worked out its destruction, through its becoming an impossible agreement. We have hitherto honourably carried out our obligations, but they are now unquestionably on the point of their becoming impossible of execution, if nothing is done in the direction I have pointed out. Under the Section of our Special Act of Parliament (14 and 15 Vict., C. 106, S. 5), all rights of presentation that lapse through the death of the original benefactors of the Asylum pass to our Charity Committee. By this means that Committee holds many such presentations. I have come to the conclusion, that probably ments suggested. the best way to give the private patients at the low rates of board the same chance as the rate-paid patients is to ask the Charity Committee to exercise a right of presentation in each case of any urgency from the City at least, when application is made for ad-

A mode of testing old agree-

The case must then be admitted and retained. When we become quite full, I shall not, of course, be able to admit any more private patients or paupers, and a Court of Law can then decide whether the single and specific presentations of the Charity Committe, or the general right of presentation on the part of the District Board, is of the most binding obligation. Both, it is clear, exercised in present circumstances, are soon to be impossible of fulfilment.

I shall not apologise for referring so fully to this question, for it stared me in the face every time a private patient was presented for admission and I had to refuse him, and every time my last pauper bed was occupied, as repeatedly happened this year. It must be settled one way or the other, and the sooner the better, in my opinion.

A larger number of patients at advanced ages are year by year More old cases being sent here, and, no doubt, to all other Asylums. I have gone over our Tables of ages for the past thirty years, and the result in regard to the number of patients over 60 is very striking. It is best brought out by taking the four periods of five years each, 1850-55, 1860-65, 1870-75, 1880-85. In the first of those quin- Statistics as to quennials, 1850-55, the total number of patients admitted was 1176, and there were 79 of these over 60 years of age, or 6.7 per cent.; in the next period, 1860-65, the admissions were 1189, 108 of whom were over 60, or 9.1 per cent; in the next period, 1870-75, the admissions were 1354, with 152 over 60, or 11.2 per cent.; and in 1880-85, 1710 admissions, with 193 over 60, or 11.3 per cent. A gradual rise from 61/2 to 111/3 per cent., or nearly double in the proportion of cases sent to Asylums at any given age, undoubtedly points to a social fact of some importance. I do not find any evidence that there is a real increase of insanity in Why more old persons over 60. The excitements of life are then less intense, sent. and its passions have lost their overmastering fire. Losses and domestic afflictions are not, as a general rule, felt so keenly, and the "affairs of the heart" may be said then to have ceased. The moral and mental causes of insanity, in fact, do not then act with such intensity as in the earlier periods of life. And many of its physical causes are less common and hurtful. But the period of

Self-control of old age less.

Fourteen and a half per cent.

An illustrative

natural decay has set in. The brain and its arteries are beginning to fail. Where eccentricities of character and peculiarities of temper and disposition existed, that had been largely controlled by the will, or smoothed down by the active work of life, they are after 60 apt to become exaggerated. "Peculiarities grow on" a man or woman then. People that have, like Carlyle, been "gey ill to live wi" all their lives, are then liable to become impossible to live with—out of an Asylum—especially if they are poor, and can be paid for out of the rates. I hold, too, that the self-control of old age is essentially less than that of middle life, as a psychological fact. The forces to be held in check are far less impetuous, and so the controlling power seems greater. And it is at this period that attacks of apoplexy and paralysis most frequently occur, weakening body and mind, and needing much care and nursing. Some men then suffer for the sins of their youth too. Exaggerated troublesome dotage is now more frequently counted insanity, and treated as such. And now-a-days society is less tolerant of individual morbid peculiarities of any kind. Such are the causes, I think, why old people are now more frequently sent to Asylums than formerly, giving the appearance as if mental disease had become more prevalent at the advanced periods of life. This tendency was never so marked as this year, for we had 141 per cent. of all our admissions over 60, this being more than over 60 this year. double the proportion of thirty years ago, and over thrice the actual numbers of that time. In 31 persons "old age" was the sole assigned cause of the malady, and in 15 more the diseases of the brain that are apt specially to accompany old age. I could point to many of the 49 cases over 60 sent here this year that, I am sure, would not have been sent to an Asylum thirty years ago. One man of 77, who had been always peculiar in the temper, dogged, suspicious, and unduly authoritative at home, which was not a happy one, became, when he retired from active work, quite unreasonable in his demands on his family's obedience in unimportant matters. Out of such a state of matters it is easy to see how irritability and threats would pass into violence-how uncontrollable excitement would arise, and cause sleeplessness, noise, and restlessness at night—how the general suspicions would take

the form of ideas that his family wished him dead, and were going to kill him—how the discomfort after meals of a naturally weak stomach would suggest the idea that poison was put into his food. And such conduct and such delusions really constituted the technical insanity, on account of which he was sent here.

A helpless paralytic old woman had been cared for by her A paralytic case. daughter, who died. She was sent to the poorhouse, and was then found to be weak in mind, unfit to care for herself, to need much nursing, and to be noisy at night. She was sent here not really because she was worse than she had been at home, but because she had no one to care for her. I have an opinion that a stronger nursing staff in the Poorhouse Hospitals might in the long run save money to the rate-payers.

It has been remarked by some of the Physicians to English Asylums for Counties in which the population is largely manufac- Do dull or prosturing and mining, that in times of depressed trade the number of fluence the insanity of a Dissanity in which expensive depressed trade the number of sanity of a Dissanity of the control of the contro cases of insanity, in which excessive drinking is the assigned cause trict through of the malady, becomes fewer, and that even the total amount of drinking? insanity in those counties then lessens, though on this latter point there is a very contradictory experience. Now, the first five years I occupied my present position, 1873-77, were years of good tradeand very high wages. Our total number of admissions in those years was 1580, and of these 246, or 15.6 per cent., were attributed to alcohol. The five years, 1880-84, have been years of dull trade and lowered wages. The number of patients sent here was 1710, of whom 273, or 15.9 per cent., were attributed to alcohol. The total number of alcoholic cases therefore with us has been somewhat greater in the dull years, and the per centage of drunkards on the total admissions has been the same. Our Edinburgh experience does not therefore favour the theory that good wages send more people into the Asylum through drink.

The other assigned causes of the disease present no very special features. From its very nature, and the horror it inspires, one case of insanity occurring in a family is apt to upset other members of the household. In two cases the cause of their malady Insanity causing was the fact of a brother and a sister having become insane. One sad case came to my knowledge of the husband of one of our

patients, whom he had paid for himself, though a working man. When he found his wife was not going to recover, he became depressed and committed suicide. Such tragedies abound in the life-histories of the mentally afflicted and of their kin.

Loss of the senses sometimes causes insanity. We had a pa-

tient since 1882 who is blind and deaf, and had led an isolated

Loss of senses causing insanity.

> life, though several of the attendants learned the deaf and dumb alphabet to speak to him, they spelling the words with one of their hands on one of his. But in spring another man, deaf and almost blind, was sent here after an attempt to throw himself over the North Bridge, an attempt caused by the depression resulting from the loss of his senses. He had to be talked to in the same way as the first case. They were placed in the same ward, and at once became fast friends, and most useful to each other. And they are to be seen sitting talking to each other the livelong day, the one using the deaf and dumb alphabet on the other's hands, laughing at the jokes spelt out in this strange way—a truly pathetic sight in an Asylum ward. Human nature seems to be so constituted in this world, however, that perfect love is unattainable, for those two men had just once a terrible quarrel, we never knew about what, and a stand-up fight, and a week's unbroken finger

of two deaf and blind lunatics.

The friendship

True love never did run smooth.

Otherwise the general character of the disease in those admitted has not been in any way special, as compared with the statistics for the previous ten years which I prepared last year, and which will be useful as a standard of comparison in the future. I think the general work and the general results of each year in an Institution of this kind should be thus compared with those of the previous years, and with those recorded in regard to other Institutions in the Lunacy Blue Books. As compared with the other R. E. A. general- Scotch Asylums, our total number of admissions is high for our ly compared in regard to Scotch average numbers resident. Our "movement of population" thus continues high, as it has always been. More new cases means more and better attendance, more extras in diet, more expense, in short, and more trouble.

silence, ever since which their friendship and dependence on each

other have been even more complete than before.

Asylums.

One of our patients sent here was a lawyer, whose mental un-

soundness first showed itself in attempts to bring actions at law in A peculiar kind the Courts against various persons for most insufficient reasons. It needs small imagination to conceive the result to the rest of the citizens, were our abounding legal profession in Edinburgh getting generally subject to such a tendency.

mistaken for the

The tendency of insanity to mistake the subjective for the ob- The world within jective, to look on the world outside in the light of the world world outside. within, was well seen in the case of a lady who was sent here just before I went for my annual holiday. She was then coherent but excited, and this state gradually passed into acute delirious mania, out of which she was just emerging when I returned. After she was much better, but still not quite well, she one day asked to have a private interview with me on an important matter. When alone together, she told me, with many apologies, that she was obliged to do a disagreeable thing which nothing but a sense of duty would have compelled her to do-that before I went for my holidays, the Institution was really well conducted, but immediately I was away everything went wrong, the doctors, the matron, the chaplain, the nurses, the servants, all took to playing such pranks as would not have been believed, had she not seen them with her own eyes; and that after I came back they all began to behave again like rational and well-conducted human beings. Of course, to her consciousness and memory the brainstorm within her had been projected outside her, and her own morbid images had appeared as real surroundings. Yet she stuck to the story so circumstantially and so long, that I believe several of her relatives thought there was something in it. I presume this is merely the same thing, in a more complete form, that we all experience when we are exhausted and in a bad humour, and nothing appears to "go right" with us.

The consideration of such a number of cases of brain upset Were any of naturally suggests many questions as to their weaknesses derived insanity prefrom ancestry, the conditions of their lives in youth, their education, the fitness of their occupations and surroundings to their innate brain strength, and the many causes and conditions that led up to the final catastrophe. Would it have been possible, by any combination of bodily and mental conditions, to have averted the

Try for the corpus sanum and you will get the mens sana.

General principles.

A Physician's typical brain.

The scholar's vices may be physiological eruditions.

disease in any considerable number of them? Are there any conditions in our modern mode of life specially conducive to the production of insanity? Is the compulsory universal education of the present generation of children in our large towns going to add to or diminish the chances of mental upset in after life? My own belief is, that we are not yet in a position to give trustworthy answers in an explicit way to those questions. We are in the stage of observation and experiment, rather than in that of reliable induction. From my point of view, all conditions that produce sound bodies also produce sound minds. All modes of education and upbringing that are in harmony with nature's laws, looking at human beings from the point of view of body and mind together, must tend to lessen insanity; all moral teaching that strengthens the power of self-control and respect for the rights of others must make for sanity; all healthful precautions to secure a sound good stock for future generations must be beyond measure important towards the same object; and all special study to discover early in life weakness of constitution, mental and bodily, with suitable arrangements to remedy them, must be helpful in strengthening the race mentally. A typical brain, from my point of view, is not necessarily an acute or receptive brain, but one stable in constitution, with much reserve power in all directions, and without many latent seeds of disease in it. In common with a considerable part of the medical profession, I have the opinion that modern education, with all its excellencies, and all the great results it has achieved, is not wide enough, or, in other words, not physiological enough. It is not based, as much as it should be, on a complete theory of the solidarity of body and mind in human beings. It scarcely recognises the great variety of type in the All its terminology is mental. "Idleness," "Stupidity," "Obstinacy," "Cowardice," "Untruthfulness," "Want of Aptitude and of Receptivity," and their opposites, are all terms used as if they had a mental and moral meaning only, while we doctors think they are often only physiological conditions that have no ethical bearing. Among our ideals for humanity, health and strength, sanity and beauty, size and energy, must necessarily rank more prominently than they do with the non-medical world.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of discharges (281) was 21 more than the average of the previous five years, and the recoveries (132) were Recovery rate 19 fewer than that average. The recovery rate was 38.5 on the 38.5 per cent. admissions, which is about 51 per cent. under our average, and 2 per cent. under the average rate in the Scotch Asylums for the previous five years. Half of the patients who recovered had suffered from mental diseases of an acute character coming on quickly, and running a definite course somewhat like a fever. Such a type of case is not only more curable, but is more apt to make a really complete and lasting recovery. We don't like a slow gradual onset. The chief exception to this rule are the patients with depression of mind, some of them with mild suicidal tendencies in thought rather than in deed. Of the 49 cases of Acute Mania (the most Acute cases reintense form of mental disease of all) admitted, 27 recovered, or numbers. 55 per cent., and of the 55 mildly depressed cases ("Simple" and "Hypochondriacal Melancholia") 28 recovered, or 51 per cent. Of the 123 patients admitted whose cases were characterised by morbid depression of mind in any degree (Melancholia), 54, or 44 per cent. recovered; while of the 175 cases characterised by morbid exaltation of mind with excitement (Mania), 73, or 42 per cent. recovered. There is a common popular idea that "melan-Melancholia choly madness" is the least hopeful sort as regards cure. As a as Mania matter of fact, it is about as curable as any other form, taking a number of cases. There are far more cases suffering from this form of ailment treated at home, and recover there, than of the maniacal form. Even the most alarming symptom of the worst of the melancholy cases, a strong suicidal tendency, is not an incurable form of mental trouble, for of those 123 Melancholics, in Suicidal cases 20 this symptom was present in such intensity, that they were specially classified in our Case Books as labouring under technically "Suicidal Melancholia." Of those 12, or 60 per cent., recovered. Those 20 cases had each not only had a strong desire to take away their own lives, but had every one attempted it, some of them more than once, and it was the main feature of their disease. The suicidal desire in less intensity was present in 79 other cases. We

not incurable.

Recovery of a very bad suicidal case.

had one such case this year of a very unfavourable character indeed, who made a most complete and unexpected recovery. She came from another Asylum with a bad history. To every question put to her she would only answer, "Tak awa' my life." would not occupy herself in any work. She was constantly attempting to end her existence. She slept little, and looked the very picture of utter despair. I often pointed her out as a person who did not need to go to Hades to be made as miserable as it was possible for a human being to be, and live. She needed constant watching by night and day. Her misery was so great, and had continued so long, that her attitude and features were getting fixedly those of profound mental depression. I must say I had put her down as incurable, and thought that she was one of the cases that some day would evade the attendants' watchfulness, and succeed in her great desire. But she took a disease, with intense feverishness, and was for weeks between life and death. recovered from the bodily disease, she got far stronger and more healthy than she had been since her mental trouble began, and the depression with the suicidal feelings passed off, while her attitude became erect and hopeful, and her face calm. She began to employ herself, and made a perfect recovery in body and mind at last, and keeps well in America, where she went, up to this time. The cure of this case prevents one losing hope about many others. We see such examples in insanity, as in other diseases, of a new complaint arising, especially if it is sharp and febrile, and producing a constitutional change which cures the mental disease. Indeed, I believe it to be one of the hopes of cure of many cases in the future, that we shall discover some means of causing a manageable fever, and so producing such a change in the general nutrition as will tend towards recovery from the mental disease. I am never better pleased than to see a crop of boils, for instance, coming out in a case that is hanging fire as regards recovery.

One disease curing another.

Religious Melancholia,

There is a popular notion that religious cases of Melancholia are very unfavourable. It is meant that such persons as have intense despondency as to their religious condition, with insane delusions as to their eternal damnation, as to having committed unpardonable sins which usually either cannot be clearly specified or when

recounted seem to healthy minds venial offences or no offences at all, as to having offended the Holy Ghost, having failed to use their "opportunities" or to instruct their children in religious truths, having caused much sin in others by their example, having neglected the services of religion, having been hypocrites and impure in heart and motive while professing Christianity, having kept up religious appearances to deceive the world, as to being possessed by the Devil-the common belief is that such cases do not get well. In reference to some of them, I am satisfied that in a vague unformulated way the religious superstitions of Jewish and early Christian times, which persisted down to within two centuries, as to diabolic possession in such cases, still cling to the popular mind. They naturally always go or are taken first to the clergy for spiritual help, while the state of their stomachs and digestion, the working of their livers, and the general nutrition of their bodies and brains, and the poverty of their blood, are often enough neglected. It is, no doubt, difficult to distinguish at first the depression accompanying such a disease from that of John Bunyan's "Slough of Despond," or of the "conviction of sin" of the Puritan writers, or from Thomas Carlyle's "Stygian darkness spectre-haunted," when he was saved from suicide by having his living to seek. The religious instinct of man, being one of the deepest and most central parts of his psychological constitution, and being cultivated from childhood in many cases in a way that few of his other faculties are, does, when perverted by disease, cause the intensest emotional disturbance. And, as a matter of fact, some of the worst cases of such popular "religious mania" are incurable. But the general notion about their being all necessarily incurable is, as a matter of fact, not true. A great number of cases of melancholy have a religious element in them, and this certainly does not prevent them getting well. Many such patients coming here in deepest misery, complaining that their souls are lost, and protesting, when questioned about their bodies, that "that is not it at all," think me very unsympathetic, if not worse, when I prescribe milk and eggs, fresh air and work, theatricals and concerts, newspapers and good stories, quinine and blue pill, and tell them, when they have gained their first half stone in weight, that their religious difficulties are half solved.

Suicides after discharge.

The suicidal cases are those we need to be most careful about discharging too soon before their recovery has been established. Two women, who seemed almost well, were removed by their husbands, by taking their names off the parochial roll, and they both committed suicide soon after getting home to their family cares. A third case, whom I had discharged recovered, just after our great annual picnic, where she had been one of the liveliest dancers, also took away her own life within three days after getting home. That is a number of fatalities I never remember to have occurred to our discharged patients in one year. It is one of the troubles of having the wards so full, that we don't well know how to get a bed for the next case, that I tend to discharge the recovered cases possibly too soon. One very suicidal case was also very homicidal, so that she took for her management for months four nurses. Fortunately she was got through her attack without any accident, and bids fair to recover.

Discharges of those improved.

In addition to the cases discharged recovered, there was the very large number of 113 discharged improved, some of them to go home, some to go to the Craiglockhart Poorhouse wards, and some to be boarded out. Many cases of the insanity of old age get so much more manageable, sinking, in fact, into quiet, mild, manageable dotage, that their relatives are thankful to have them home to spend their last days. Some cases even of organic brain disease become so much improved in mind, without being quite well, that they can leave the Asylum. Such events, though not so satisfactory, from a medical point of view, as complete recoveries, yet give hope and encouragement in the treatment and nursing of the very aged and the paralysed. To the nurses and attendants such hope is invaluable. Nothing is so dispiriting, even to a good nurse, as the feeling that whatever is done, and however much trouble is taken, it will be of no use.

DEATHS.

Mortality very

The deaths were few, and the mortality (7.7 per cent. on the average number resident, and 5.5 per cent. on the total number

under treatment) very low. Our annual death-rate has only been lower on two occasions in the past forty years. It is considerably less than the average Asylum rate for Scotland and England. No one cause of death stands out in undue prominence.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

We have been this year free from epidemic, fatal accident, and No accidents, Laus Deo. suicide, and for this I am profoundly thankful.

Our three north-west wards for rate-paid females (Nos. 1, 2, Renovation of three female and 3) in the West House have been undergoing thorough reno-pauper wards. vation and partial reconstruction and refurnishing. The position of the water-closets and lavatories has been changed to the projection at the back; the chief saloon day-rooms have been enlarged, and had more sunshine brought into them by their window-sills being lowered and by means of a new projecting tower that acts as a bow-window, and forms a new day-room for the patients; the floors have been renewed in pitch pine; new fire-places have been put into six of the small dormitories; ventilating flues have been put over all the ceilings to take away the foul air from over each gas-burner; the 42 single rooms in those wards have been all overhauled and 13 of them relined in wood; and, finally, every apartment in those wards has been repainted or papered in a tasteful and cheerful manner. All this is now just about completion, and for the summer we shall have those wards in good order. Such a renovation of a house has many advantages besides the extra comfort and health. When they go into a new or renovated house, Good quarters people, sane and insane, are proud of it; they take better care of make good everything; they mend their habits and ways, to come up to the level of the place they dwell in. In every ward that we have reconstructed all this resulting improvement in conduct has been most apparent and gratifying. The very same patients in a better ward don't seem the same. A most marked improvement has thus taken place in the female patients of the three wards (Nos. 4, 5, and 6), whose completion I reported last year, and which were occupied, and their working re-organised, at the beginning of the year. The completion of wards 1, 2, and 3 marks the end of the reconstruction of the whole establishment that has been going on

for the past eleven years. Our twenty-five wards of both houses

5 wards renosylum improvd in 11 years.

Cost.

ated, and every ther part of the have been so modernized, that one who knew them before would scarcely know he was in the same place. We have managed to get light, ventilation, colour, and cheerfulness everywhere. Our two cottages, our mansion-house at Craig House, our seaside house,

our workshops and laundry, have also been improved. Two new wings at the East House, and four large dining-rooms at the East

and West Houses have been put up. And now we are at last out

of the mortar-tub. It has all cost up to this time about L.57,000, not including the land at Craig House, and there will be some

money yet to be paid for the work in process of completion. About L.29,000 of that has been spent for the comfort and cure of

pauper patients, and L.9000 for the poor private patients, at the

West House. It is a large sum, but I maintain it has been well spent money, and that the results are worth the cost, and more.

A noble effort. It has undeniably been a noble effort thus to do all that could be

done for that portion of afflicted humanity that has been commit-

ted to the care of the Managers and Officers of the Institution, without having the direct security of any public rates or any pri-

vate endowments for the repayment of the money expended. No

one can say we have done better by the rich than the poor. And

that we have done what has been done up to the requirements and

knowledge of the time, is attested by the Reports of the Visiting

Commissioners in Lunacy, as well as in a less formal way by many

skilled observers who have come to see the Institution, and pub-

lished their observations both on the Continent and in America.

Administrative perfection to be striven for.

And now that the buildings have been completed, I have no doubt that there are many points in the administration that will be all the better of the extra time and attention that I shall be able to devote to them. To get every part of so large and complicated a machine as ours to work well, and to keep in the best working order, is not an easy thing, and it will need unceasing snpervision. I believe there is no other Institution that has such inherent tendencies towards the development of weaknesses, and even abuses, as a large Asylum for the Insane. It needs for its proper working a combination of gfts, a single-minded sense of duty, with much self-denial, in many of its officers, and the exercise in a right proportion of discipline, tact, kindness of tone, and applied medical ideas in its management.

I am glad to say that the working of the Hospital wards, on Hospital wards which so much care and money were spent to make them perfect, first-rate. has given great satisfaction during the year. The system of training the new female attendants there has worked well. Going through them on my daily visits, I have the feeling that there at least we do almost all that is possible to be done in the present state of science. It is a curious fact, and one showing clearly the inherent difficulties of mental nursing, that our new attendants, at the end of their period of probation and training in the Hospi-Nurses like bodily nursing tal wards, where there is a mixture of bodily and mental nursing, better than men do not usually like to go into our admission wards, where there is exclusively mental nursing. We have had very few changes indeed in our staff in the East House, and our trained attendants are staying in our service better than before that system was adopted.

Over 1000 yards of excellent 12-feet roads have been completed, or are in the course of making, at Craig House and Myreside, and a considerable amount of planting has been done at Craig House. Many of the East House gentlemen patients joined in garden work this year to their great advantage. The usual programme of work and amusements, outdoor and in, helped to distract the attention and pass the time of the patients, both of which tend towards recovery and contentment. We are all much indebted to many willing helpers for lectures and concerts.

We had this year one unexpected and very welcome addition to Our New our means of usefulness, and that is the New Church. ping in the big room upstairs was all very well in its way, but it was not "going to church." A church, we all felt, we should be the better of, but dared not hope for one for some years, after all the money we had spent. We had made offers for one or two iron churches, but had not succeeded in getting them. But in the spring Mr Downie directed the attention of Mr Dickson and myself to the fact, that the temporary iron church used for five years by the North Merchiston congregation (St Michael's Church) was for sale. We found it exceptionally suited to our requirements as to size and general arrangements. In these respects it was almost

such a church as I should have planned. It was bought and put up here with many improvements in construction to add to its durability and comfort. By the help of paint, varnish, and stained glass, the inside was made to look well and very ecclesiastical. The new organ has been a great help to the singing, and we discovered that we had native talents lying hid in the shape of two good organists. The church does not look as well as a stone one, but is quite as comfortable to worship in; and its spire, rising among the foliage in the grounds, gives a distinct character to them. The opening services, Presbyterian and Episcopal, were great successes. The whole thing excited much interest in our community, reviving old associations in many minds. One old woman confined to bed in the Hospital ward "could not help greeting" when she first heard the bell ringing for service on the quiet Sabbath morning it was opened. About a hundred more patients now go to the Sunday services than formerly, and Mr Downie has worked hard to improve the singing and the service generally, and feels his work to be on the whole more interesting. I would take the liberty of specially congratulating our oldest Manager, Mr David Dickson, on the pleasure it must have given him to see the Church before he retires from his present term of office, for during the whole twenty-three years that have elapsed since he first became a Manager of the Institution, I know this has been an object which he has strongly desired.

I have to report favourably of the way in which the officers and staff do their duty, and beg leave to thank the Board for their continued confidence.

> T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., 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 1884.

			4	Landau III		
	м.	F.	T.	м.	F.	т.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1884 Absent on Probation, January 1, 1884	425 8	402	827 11			
Total				433	405	838
Cases Admitted— First Admissions Not First Admissions	112 49	131 50	243 99			
Total Cases Admitted during the year				161	181	342
Total cases under Care during the year	142	139	281	594	586	1180
,, Recovered	79 36 27 33	53 77 9 32	132 113 36 65			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year				175	171	346
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1884 Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1884	3 416	6 409	9 825			
Total				419	415	834
Average number Resident during the year				430·95 572 148 77 6 30	411.02 576 178 53 12 41	841·97 1148 326 130 18 71
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1884 Number of Patients chargeable to				253	275	528
Parishes beyond District at close of 1884 Private Patients at close of 1884				5 161	4 136	9 297
Total				419	415	834
					-	-

^{*} 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.

TABLE IA.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1884, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere.

						Attacks.							
150	Number of Previous Attacks.			Persons.			Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.			
					м.	F.	т.	м.	F.	т.	М.	F.	т.
Hav	ve had	1 p	revio	us Attack	33	31	64	18	14	32	15	17	32
	,,	2	,,	Attacks	13	10	23	17	12	29	9	8	17
	,,	3	,,	,,	3	8	11	7	14	21	2	10	12
	,,	4	,,	,,	3	2	5	9	4	13	3	4	7
	,,	5	,,	,,	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	3	3
	,,	6	"	"	0	2	2	0	10	10	0	2	2
	,,	7	,,	,,	1	0	1	7	0	7	0	0	0
	,,	8	,,	,,	1	0	1	4	0	4	4	0	4
			То	tal	54	55	109	62	61	123	33	44	77

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twelve Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1884.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twelve years	1555 373	1653 419	3208 792	1928	2072	4000
Discharged Cases— Recovered Relieved Not Improved Died	797 349 150 327	899 465 109 277	1696 814 259 604			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				1623	1750	3373
*Remaining 31st December 1884				305	322	627
*Transferred to this Asylum from ,,				119 235	100 289	219 524

^{*} 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.

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	e of	nent.	T.	Н	98 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1-
	Per Centage of	under Treatment	E.	4	200411000400000000000000000000000000000	6-1
	Per Centage	under	M.	:	### ### ##############################	7.8
			T.	38.4	88824888888888444444444888888888888888	39.4
	Per Centage of	Recoveries on Admissions.	E.	;	######################################	49.7
	Per	Ad	M.	:	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	36-1
	bi	75	T.	98	45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	:
	emainir	December 31	F.		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	:
	Re	Dec	M.	:	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	:
			T.	6	81.48.010008848864324112345495548	1961
	7	Died.	F.	:	2888871888887188887888887188887	561
			M.	:	11 401 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	700
		red.	T.	118	81-998458888888888888888888888888888888888	1323
		Not Recovered.	F.	:	-++0000-555454554588554468855456	099
	arged.	Not	M.	:	5004411000222222222222422222222222222222	663
	Disch	d.	T.	102	848488888888888888888888888	2099
		Recovered.	F.	:	232-21-124234842166868688688	1141
		R	M.	:	24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	958
		ď.	T.	265	88 118 219 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	5319
	1	Admitted	F.	:	38 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2671
		A	M.	:	4	2648
		YEARS.		From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	From January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1883, 1888, 1888, 1884, 1841, 1841, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1844, 1854	Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,
				E		

5.0 9.4 9.4 5.3 5.8 2.9 6.9 8.1 9.9 6.3 Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. E Treatment, (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of under 2.8 9.1 5.3 9.4 2.0 7.8 9.7 9.9 5.4 1.1 5-5 5.9 1.0 6.1 6.9 1.9 5.9 E. 9 2.2 10.7 7.0 2.0 9.3 8:50 2.9 5.5 8.5 9.4 6.3 5.7 8.9 6.8 9 9.0 Percentage of 8.2 10.5 89-2 44-2 41-8 14-6 10-7 12-6 6.3 7.5 10-2 0.7 11.1 8.5 8:1 2.2 8:5 10.3 0.6 8.1 9.1 10-2 10-4 10-3 1.1 3.6 Average Nos. Resident. H 6 Deaths on 8.8 6.5 9.9 0.11 8.0 8.1 1.8 9.5 6.5 6.6 E Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-One Years 1864-84. 12.7 8.50 9.01 10.6 11.3 18-2 10.8 55.7 11.5 00 000 0.6 750.6 40.9 44.5 42.8 10.0 00 80-2 44-5 87-8 12-8 6.1 M. 32.3 53.4 43.8 13 45-5 48-8 44-4 11 33.6 42.8 54.1 48.8 Percentage of 722.9 45.9 52.4 49.3 786-82 48-8 50-5 49-7 41.9 88-7 87-6 30-3 37-5 34-2 58.1 50.1 50-2 47-5 37.8 37.5 37.6 Recoveries on 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.7 84.6 87.7 86.1 48.2 50.4 46.8 47.9 41.6 44.5 49.0 29.2 38.5 Admissions. E 85 2.85 44.3 6.79 E 98 6-08 8.98 44.8 47.5 45.1 M. 40 22 2.911 71117 782.6 812.7 788-2 740.8 647.6 648.7 718-9 839.8 826.3 841.9 784.1 882.7 802.8 Average Numbers Resident, 716 685 758 H. 895-56 407.8 881.8 366-5 889.6 884.8 87078 878.4 41118 891.2 402.9 821-7 830.9 843.9 876-1 9.919 870 E. 888 005 888 841-26 368.2 888.5 817.8 841.8 8-198 848-6 838.6 852-8 128.2 430-9 848.8 345-1 405.3 850.8 360.7 423.4 346 870 347 748.3 676 720 739 607 720 742 154 789 714 726 788 062 821 821 822 785 827 825 E Remaining Dec. 31. 380.6 343 707 874 874 884 407 881 402 604 2.198 342 425 848 849 416 421 414 404 M 667 1456 83 99 76 67 17 10 61 67 65 E Died. 30 40 88 255 50 29 200 46 40 255 26 80 27 27 36 82 5 684 83 7 45 47 9 36 39 28 820 34 26 40 47 36 55 52 H 758 17 85 16 28 89 30 31 82 20 54 26 16 133 36 E Not Improved. 361 67 98 13 9 6 61 9 139 0.1 14 397 61 123 85 133 21 188 25 18 16 14 12 11 27 M. 735 1304 89 46 88 83 53 83 88 27 8 84 17. 15 88 65 14 88 86 27 85 113 Discharged. E Relieved. 16 39 13 120 29 56 20 622 94 80 17 E 569 0 13 133 14 55 46 20 14 28 87 34 83 85 26 21 27 4 13 27 36 M. 160 170 153 178 118 145 149 165 163 1265 1496 2761 133 182 104 16 124 H Recovered. 100 99 8 83 65 99 84 200 85 20 28 36 88 23 古 H 550 E 90 9 83 85 200 650 623 61 M. 252 345 6447 266 830 279 287 269 808 310 360 342 365 847 339 323 8558 Admitted. 3356 175 146 146 147 144 145 221 158 157 162 081 168 091 172 187 683 144 177 88 18 III. 178 122 155 183 140 124 130 148 180 174 091 162 148 129 121 101 164 3091 191 M. TABLE Averages, Totals and 1868 1869 1870 1872 1873 875 1876 1878 1879 1880 1882 1865 1866 1867 1871 1874 1877 1881 1883 1884 YEARS.

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Twenty-One Years, remaining on 31st December 1884.

of							1	176						910								. 1
	ions 1884	F.	0	88	010	27	17	138	18	11	22	10	18 28	22	85	88	488	8 8	88	176	746	834
Remaining each Year	Admissions 31st Dec. 1884	E.	0	40		00	-10	00	10	0 10	12	101	9	00	18	16	522	38	450	104	875	415
Rem	Ad 31st.	M.	0	48		- 10	10	10	00.5	9	6	100	120	118	24	555	83 8	96	46	10	87.1	419
		T.	1532	:	525	10	88	79	69	750	61	47	2 10	79	299	49	48	40	88	23	1198	2725
nissi	Died.	E.	:	:	24	98	88	88	20 6	41	25	200	25 25	40	33 83	18	217	14	255	13	929	:
Adn		M.	:	:	887	49	88	8	31	8 25	36	272	250	68	2 22	51	56	200	14	10	634	:
ear's	ď.	T.	:	:	25	75	45	65	10	200	53	24	18	200	7 17	98	123	10	14.	24	659	:
ch Y	Not Improved.	F.	:	1	16	657	67	15	910	3 7	10	120	0,0	00	13	18	000	2 4	H @1	20	304	:
of ea mbe	Imj	M.	:	:	60	22 00	2 83	17	170	16	119	27.	0,0	12	18	12	14	0 00	120	13	325	:
and Died of each Ye 31st December 1884.	-:	T.	:	:	44	9.8	8 28	17	000	63.6	41	221	119	81	88	09	192	000	200	46	1205	:
and I	Relieved.	E.	:	:	20	12	11	24	17	40	52	25.0	25.55	46	88	27	41	247	200	35	678	-:
ged a	Rel	M.	:	:	24	618	14	17	200	286	16	139	27	92	25.55	98	500	000	2 63	11	527 (15
Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1884.	d.	T.	2587		101	100	114	117	128	104	100	126	151	159	169	168	152	1001	188	73	26745	1961
I Dis	Recovered.	E.	:	:	54	200	22	89	99	45	200	55	062	18	26	93	06	400	38	24	1440 2	:
Tota	Reco	M.	:	:	1-0	45	44	67	62	0.8	200	44	4 8	81	77	12	62	200	25	66	12341	:
		T.	0	-	0	00	00	-	-	00	-	0	4 -	4	01 -	-	4	23 =	4 10	83	64 1	18
-	Died.	E.	0	-	0	00	00	0		00	0	0		00	0-	0	01	-10	110	13.	150	67
d and	А	M.	0	0	0	00	00	-	0	00	, ,	0	00 -	-	010	-	01	10	23 00	10	88	82
arge	p	T.	0	0	0	00	00	0	0	0 -	10	0	00	00	00	-	0	0,	- 4	24	98	36
Disch	Not	G.	0	0	0	00	00	0	0	0 -	0	0	00	00	0 -	-	0	0	0 -	110	6	6
issions in 1884.	Iml	M.	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	00	0	0	00	0	00	10	0	0,	-1 10	19	27	27
miss d in	-1	T.	0	10	0	0 1	H 67	0	-	0 -	-	-			C1 F	4 01	00	01 0	28	46	108	113
s Adm Died	Relieved	E.	0	70	0	00	0 01	0	-	0 -	-	-	00	0	01 -		00	0	00	922	73	1
Year	Rel	M.	0	-	0	0 +	10	0	0	00	0	0			00	-	0	21 -	# 00	11	355	36
Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1884.		E.	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	00	00	0	0 -	0		0	01	01 L	47.0	00	132	132
Of e	Recovered.	E.	0	0	0	00	00	0	0	00	0	0	00	0	0 -	0		0 0		777	53 1	53 1
1	Reco	M.	0	0	0	00	00	0	0	00	00	0	0 -	0		0	07	010	-		19	62
		T. 7	265	5319	24	993	220	623	182	265	252	092	808	090	342					342	6447	
	70				47										00 00					000	120500	12031
	Relapsed Cases.	F.	:	-			_			-											1178	:
ed.	Rel	M.	:	:											02 9						2183 984	:
Admitted.	New Cases.	E.	:	:	-44		95								96					2 126		1
Adh	Ca	M.	:	:	99		104			8 8				-	104					102	2107	:
	ARS.	751 X	1813 to 1832	1832 to 1864	1864	1865	1867	1868	1869	1870	1872	1873	1874	1876	1877	1879	1880	1881	1882	1884	Totals*	Totals+
	Sav	ал	1813 t	1832 t																	Tot	Tot

* Numbers for Twenty Years. † Since Opening of Asylum.

1204-54. 39-7 42-9 41-4 17-0 20-2 18-6 10-5 9-0 9-7 12-0 11-1 11-5

TABLE V .- Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ye	15 ear	s.	u	nde 20.	er	u	nde 25.	er	u	30.	er
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Crrebral and Spinal Disease. 1 General Paralysis							1	0	7			
2 ,, with Pneumonia												
3 ,, ,, with Phthisis Pulmonalis												
5 ,, ,, with Cardiac Disease												
6 ,, with Cardiac Disease and Aortic Aneurism												
8 ,, with Brain Softening and Cardiac Disease												
10 Brain Softening												
11 ,, ,, with Kidney Disease and Cystitis												
13 , , , and Atrophy with Senile Decay												
14 Brain Disease with Phthisis Pulmonalis												
16 ,, ,, with Ulceration of Intestines and Pneumonia							0	1	1			
17 ,, ,, with Cardiac Disease					+ -						-	
19 Softening of Spinal Cord with Brain Atrophy												
20 Locomotor Ataxia with Brain Disease and Cardiac Disease 21 Exhaustion of Mania					10.	100						380
22 ,, with Kidney Disease and Cystitis					2.6							
23 ,, with Carbnnele	1	::			1:	1						
25 ,, with Diarrhea	100											
26 ,, with Brain Disease	100						0	1	1			
28 ,, with Infantine Paralysis												
30 , with Brain Disease				-						**		
31 ,, with Brain Tumour		+ +										
Peritonitis												
THORACIC DISEASE.												
33 Phthisis Pulmonalis	2.0											-
34 ,, and Pleurisy with Brain Disease							0	1	1			
36 Cardiac Disease with Brain Softening											::	
37 ,, ,, with Brain Softening, Atrophy, and Apoplexy ,, with Splenic Infarction and Brain Emboli										;	0	-
39 ,, ,, with Bronchitis												
Abdominal Disease.												
40 Ovarian Tumour with Kidney Disease and Cardiac Disease												
41 Stricture of Intestine with Diarrhea and Kidney Disease 42 Cancer of Uterus with Phthisis Pulmonalis and Cardiac Disease												
General and Various Diseases,												
43 Senile Decay with Brain Softening												
44 ,, with Brain Atrophy												4 2
46 ,, ,, with Brain Atrophy and Pneumonia												00
47 ,, with Phthisis Pulmonalis and Cardiac Disease												
49 with Chronic Bronchitis and Cardiac Disease								4.0				
50 Progressive Pernicious Anæmia 51 Exhaustion after Amputation of Leg with Cardiac Disease and Bron-												
chitis								4.4				
52 Cancer 53 Syphilis with Disease of Dura Mater, Skull-cap and Clavicle, and Cystitis												
The tail		-		-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	
Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	6	1	0	1
Ascertained by post mortem examination in the cases of 23 M	ale	s a	and	1 2	7 1	Fer	nal	es.				

37

Year 1884, together with the Ages at Death.

o a	de		u	ar ade 40.	er	u) a nd 45	er		un		r	u	and 55.	er	u	60.	er	u		er	65 ui		er.	u		er	u		er	u		er	u		er	To	O'T.A	LS	
1 1	2	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	r	2	M	F	Т	М	F	Т	М	F	Т	М	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	М	F	Т	M	F	Т	
	1	2				3	0	8	3	1	0	1																									6	1	7	
						1	0	1																													0		1	
																																					1	-	1	
																			0	1	1																0	1	-	
																																					1	0	-	
													0	1	1																						0	1	_	
																						0															0	1	-	
																																					1	0		6
																																					1	0		
																																					2	0		
			4.1													0	1	1																			0	1	1	
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																												1	0	1							1	0	1 57	
																						4															0	1		
																						1															1	0		3
														10.0					1	0	1																1	0		
																																					0	1	1	
																																					1	0	î	3
																																					0	1	1	80.7
																						::															0	1		1
٠,					1.			1														1	0	1													1	0		-
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L	0	1				1	0	1	1.																												2	0	2	3
	3																																				0	-		
																						0															77.4	0		
۹,																																						1	1	2
				1	-			1				•	0												• •	• •					•						0	0		
1		* *												-		3																				**		1	1	
																																						1		
																										• •	**				**			• •			0	1		
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																																						0		
																									0	1	1				0		1					1		
																						1														4000		0		
																						0	1	1													0	1	1	1
					1											1	1								0	1	1	0	ï	ï							0	1		
1	0	1														4																					- 0	0		300
										1	0	1												1													7	0	7	
					-								0	1	1	1	1.		0	1	1	::																2		
						10				1	0	1																									1	0		
-	7	15	9	1	2	7	9	-	9	4	0	4	3	9	19	1	9	3	3	3	6	9	3	5	1	3	4	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	39	385	8	5

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1884.

	F	Recovered	1.		Died.	
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month	4	1	5	5	5	10
From 1 to 3 Months	35	13	46	1	3	4
" 3 to 6 "	20	12	32	4	- 6	10
" 6 to 9 "	10	10	20	2	2	4
" 9 to 12 "	2	9	11	1	1	2
" 1 to 2 Years	4	6	10	7	5	12
" 2 to 3 "	2	1	3	0	1	1
" 3 to 5 "	2	1	3	4	2	6
" 5 to 7 "	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 7 to 10 "	2	0	2	4	4	8
" 10 to 12 "	0	0	0	2	0 -	2
" 12 to 15 "	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 15 to 20 "	0	0	0 .	1	0	1
,, 25 to 30 ,,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	79	53	132	33	32	65

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Disharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1884.

THE ADMISSIONS. Recovered. Or otherwise. M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. Start 128 34 21 55 12 34 46 9 17 26 28 23 51 11 8 19 15 14 29 13 4 17 26 38 64 5 5 10 22 21 43 4 5 5 9 10 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 1 3	
T. M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. T.<	Тнв А
128 34 21 55 12 34 46 9 17 2 51 11 8 19 15 14 29 13 4 1 96 29 19 48 13 16 29 5 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32 6	M.
51 11 8 19 15 14 29 13 4 1 96 29 19 48 13 16 29 5 5 1 64 5 5 10 22 21 43 4 5 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32 6	54
96 29 19 48 13 16 29 5 5 1 64 5 5 10 22 21 43 4 5 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32 6	87
64 5 10 22 21 43 4 5 3 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32 6	52
3 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 1 342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32 6	5.6
342 79 53 132 63 86 149 33 32	-
	161 181

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1884, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1884.

	_;			
DENT 1884.	Total.	0 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 88	834	44.8
PATIENTS RESIDENT 31st December 1884	Female.	0 8 6 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	415	46.5
PATIE 31ST L	Male.	0 2 7 7 6 4 8 8 4 4 8 2 2 1 8 8 2 2 1	419	43.1
HS.	Total.	0-70070004500044-1-	65	50.3
THE ADMISSIONS. THE DEATHS.	Female.	00000000000000000	32	54.3
T.	Male.	0-21-421-431-31-10-	33	46.5
D.	Total.	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	132	39.4
RECOVERED.	Female.	0 20 20 20 40 41-10 0 20 20 00	53	40.8
B	Male.	1 2 4 4 1 4 4 0 4 4 2 1 1 1 0 0	62	38.4
ONS.	Total.	212 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	342	39.8
THE ADMISSION	Female.	22 30 113 113 113 114 115 115 116 117 118 118 119 119 119 119	181	41.8
Тнв	Male.	20 13 24 47 87 87 87 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	161	37.6
		Years "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	:	
AGES.		10 to 15 15 to 20 20 to 25 25 to 30 30 to 35 35 to 40 45 to 55 55 to 60 60 to 65 65 to 70 70 to 75 75 to 80 85 to 80 85 to 80	Total	Mean Age
		From		

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1884, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1884.

Condition in Re	The .	Admis	sions.		Disch		The	e Deat	hs.	B	Patien tesider : 31, 1	nt
	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	T.
Single	 88	95	183	41	30	71	13	14	27	296	251	547
Married	 64	56	120	35	12	47	16	9	25	102	117	219
Widowed	 9	30	39	3	11	14	4	9	13	17	47	64
Unknown	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	 161	181	342	79	53	132	33	32	65	419	415	834

TABLE X.

Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1884.

	1		MBE									СН
		Adn	nissi	ons	12	I., 1			Cas 181		., 34	42.
Causes of Insanity.		As predisposing	cause."		As exciting conce	Goran Grinana ou	As predisposing or	exciting (where	distinguished).	Т	'ota	1.+
	M	F	T	M	F	Т	M	F	Т	M	F	Т
Moral: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	2	3	3	17	20	0	2	2	4	21	25
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	3	1	4	18	3	21	1	2	3	22	6	28
Mental anxiety and worry (not included un- der the above two heads) and overwork	3			14			0		2	17	15	32
Religious excitement Love affairs (including seduction)	0		0	1	5 5	6	0	1	0	3	5 6	8 7
Fright and nervous shock Physical: Intemperance in drink	18	1 12	30	3 17	3 7	6 24	7	0 3	0	42	22	8 64
Venereal disease Self-abuse (sexual)	3 5		3 5	2 4	0		3	1 0	4	10	1 0	9
Sunstroke	0 3	0	0 4	1 4	0	1	0		0	1 7	0	1
Other accidents or injuries	0	1	1	2		3	0	1	1 2	2 0	3 3	8 5 3
Pregnancy Parturition and the Puerperal state	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	8	8
Lactation Uterine and Ovarian disorders	0	4	1 4	0	3	3	0	0	0 4	0	11	5 11
Puberty and Adolescence Change of life	0		1 70	0	0	0	19	18 24	37 26	2	18 24	37 26
Fevers Privation and starvation	0		1 0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Old age	0			0	0					7	8	31 15
Epilepsy	2 0	0 0		4 2 0	3 0 1	7 2 1 0	3 8 2 0	7	15 8 2	12	7	19
Abuse of Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	3 7 6 2 7	8 2 8	0	2 15	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders Previous attacks	2 59		114	0	3 0		0	0				19 114
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	1000		111				0	0				111
Congenital defect ascertained Unknown		0			100		0		5	17	3 16	5 33

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

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

TABLE X1.—Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of Form of Mental 19 9 9 31 18 0 112 128 834 Disorder Dec. T. Remaining in Asylum. 31, 1884. 415 8 E 12 12 14 14 419 M. the Year 1884, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1884. 12703 500000 9 10000111 I. Deaths. 00000000 32 H 33 00000 40010 M. 082000 132 0000 Recoveries. 53 240980 00 E 64 M. 342 E Admissions. 15 10 00 181 E 901 122 0 M. 00 00 -161 : : Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency. . . FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER. General Paralysis of the Insane... b, without Epilepsy, : .. a, with Epilepsy Hypochondriacal Total Delusional Resistive Suicidal Organic Excited Secondary Simple Organic Epilepsy acquired Simple ... Delusional Homicidal Acute ... Chronic Melancholia-Dementia-Mania 33 33 .. 33

TABLE XII.—Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients
Admitted during the Year 1884.

MALES.			MALES—Continue	d.
Advocate		1	Brought forward .	105
Baker		1	Cilonoman	. 2
Bank Teller		1	Oaldiana	
Blacksmiths		2	Colinitan	. 1
Bookbinders		2	Charlesto	. 7
Book-keeper		ī	Otable have	1
Duggeformalon	***	1	City of the control of the city of the cit	1
Dunchmakon		1	(Name of the Control	1
Dutakan		1	FFT 13	10
D //		1		
Butler	000	3		1
Cabinetmakers	***	3		
Cabman	***	1	A control of the cont	. 1
Cap-maker	***	1		. 2
China-mender		1		. 1
Clerks		8	Typefounder and Soldier	1
Coachman	***	1		. 2
Coach-painter		1	Vanmen	. 2
Coal Agent		1	Wanshangaman	. 4
Commission Agent		1	Watchmaker	. 1
Commercial Travelle		3	Wood common	. 1
Compositor		1	No Occumation	. 10
Confectioners		2	Not known	1
0		1	1100 KHOWH	
Clause annual Library		2	Total .	. 161
Carly andtone	***	2	Total .	161
	***	1		
Draughtsman	***		FEMALES.	
Druggists		2	FEMALES.	
Engravers	***	2	D 1011	
Farmer				. 3
Farmers' Sons	***	2		. 2
Farm-worker		1		. 1
Gardener		1		. 40
Gilder		1	Dressmakers	. 3
Grain Dealer	***	1	Field-worker	. 1
Hammerman		1	General Dealer	. 1
Hawker		1	Governesses	9
Ironmonger	***	1	Greengrocer	1
Iron-turner		î	Hamalaanana	. 2
Toinone	***	5	Honoominoo	7.4
Labannana		21	Ladria Maid	1
Lamaliahton		1	Laundmaga	1
M	***	3	Machinista	1 6
	***			0
Messengers	***	2	Mill-workers	. 4
Merchant		1	Nurses	
Military Officer	***	1	Scripture Reader	
Optician	***	1	Sempstresses	
Preacher		1	Shopkeepers	
Provision Merchant		1	Soldier's Wife	
Saddler		1	Teacher	. 1
School-boy		1	Telegraph Clerk	. 1
Seamen		5	No Occupation	0.9
Shoemakers		4	Not given	C
			Total	The state of

TABLE XIII.

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

				Males.	Females.	TOTAL
Congenital Insanity				 1	1	2
Epileptic Idiocy				 0	1	1
TO 17 1. TO 18				 12	7	19
Insanity of Puberty				 1	0	1
Insanity of Adolescer	ice	***	***	 18	18	36
Climacteric Insanity				 2	22	24
CI 17 T 17				 10	20	30
Insanity of Pregnanc				 0	2	2
Puerperal Insanity				 0	8	8
Insanity of Lactation				 0	4	4
O ' T '				 0	1	1
TT: T				 0	2	
Hysterical Insanity				 0	2	2 2
Insanity of Masturba				 7	0	7
General Paralysis				 14	1	15
Insanity from Brain				 7	6	13
Traumatic Insanity				 2	0	
Syphilitic Insanity				 4	0	2 4
Anæmic Insanity				 0	2	2
Phthisical Insanity				 2	7	2 9
Insanity of Alcoholis	m			 26	13	39
Post-Febrile Insanity				 2	0	2
Idiopathic Insanity				 19	21	40
Unknown				 34	43	77
T	OTAL			 161	181	342

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Adnitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi-	42	26	68
tion	104	126	230
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	15	29	44
TOTAL	161	181	342

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

			Males.	Females	TOTAL
"Protestants"		 	119	132	251
Roman Catholic		 	13	14	27
Established Church		 	7	8	15
Free Church		 	3	6	9
United Presbyterian		 ·	2	5	7
"Presbyterian"		 	7	4	11
Episcopalian		 	7	6	13
Evangelical-Calvinist	ie .	 /	1	0	1
Evangelical Union		 	- 0	1	1
German Church		 	0	1	1
Congregational		 	0	1	1
Original Secession		 	0	1	1
Catholic Apostolic		 	1	0	1
Jew		 	1	0	1
Not Known		 	0	2	2
	-				
Total		 	161	181	342

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm TABLE~XVI.} \\ {\it Admissions,~Discharges,~and~Deaths~of~each~Month.} \end{array}$

	Admissions.		D	Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	 14	16	30	11	9	20	0	2	2
February	 7	12	19	5	9	14	5	1	6
March	 23	11	34	12	13	25	3	2	5
April	 9	18	27	11	10	21	3	5	8
May	 11	19	30	10	14	24	2	5	7
June	 21	18	39	15	8	23	4	0	4
T-1-	 10	11	21	11	12	23	4	4	8
A	 19	14	33	12	9	21	0	3	3
0 1 1	 16	15	31	14	8	22	2	5	7
011	 17	15	32	14	9	23	3	1	4
NT 1	 8	16	24	7	17	24	5	3	8
December	 6	16	22	20	21	41	2	1	3
TOTAL	 161	181	342	142	139	281	33	32	65

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suic	ide			13	16	29
Have meditated Suice				34	36	70
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.						
Total S	Suicidal			47	52	99
				9.00		
Forms of Insanity in was attempted—	which .	Suicide				
31 .				3	3	6
Acute Mania				1	0	1
Epileptic Mania				0	2	2
Melancholia				9	10	19
Puerperal Melar	ncholia			0	1	1
	m . 1			10	2.0	
	Total			13	16	29
Forms of Insanity in	which	Suicide				
was meditated—	contiene	National				
Mania				9	9	18
Acute Mania				3	2	5
Epileptic Mania				1	2	3
Senile Mania				0	- 1	1
Melancholia				21	22	43
	Total			34	36	70
Nature of the attempt				1	,	0
Cutting		***		1	1	2
Precipitation				6	1	13
Strangulation Cut-Throat				4	2	6
T		***		0	4	4
Starvation				1	0	1
Burning				0	1	2 1 1 1 1
Hanging				0	1	1
-			***	0	1	1
Method not kno				1	1	2
ELOUDOR HOU KINO				1	1	2

TABLE XVIII.

Persons Recovered in 1884.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time	50	33	83
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered	6	1	7
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years	27	20	47
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered	2	0	2
(a') Again Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered	1	0	.1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered	- 5	2	7
Number of Persons Recovered	77	53	130
Number of Cases of Recovery	79	53	132

^{*} Of these Persons, 14 Males and 11 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 7 Males and 3 Females two Previous Recoveries; 4 Males and 2 Females three; 1 Male and 3 Females four; 1 Male and 1 Female five.

TABLE XIX.

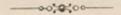
The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1885.

PARIS	Number of Patients.			
City Parish, Edinb St Cuthbert's and (137 70
South Leith	anong	ate		5
North Leith				2
Duddingston				4
TOTAL				218

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June 1884.

There are 848 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Their position at present is shown in the following statement:—

Pri	vate.	Pau	Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients Resident162	127	263	280	832
Absent on Probation 5	4	0	0	9
Absent on Pass 0	1	0	1	2
Absent by Escape 0	0	1	0	1
Voluntary Inmates 3	1	0	0	4
Totals 170	133	264	981	848

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

(example of the same of the same	Private.		Pau	Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	10	10	33	43	96
Discharges Recovered	8	7	11	10	36
Discharges Unrecovered	5	4	12	21	42
Deaths	2	4	6	8	20

As no change has taken place in the general position of the institution since the date of the preceding entry, it is unnecessary to refer to it in detail on this occasion. No progress has yet been made towards carrying out the proposed reduction in the number of pauper patients. So far as any change in the character of the population has taken place, it has been in the direction of a slight increase in the number of pauper patients, and a slight decrease in the number of private patients. The evils arising from an overcrowding of the pauper section of the Asylum are therefore

not diminishing, and the necessity for dealing with the questions which affect the proposed limitation of the number of pauper patients as soon as possible cannot fail to be recognised. Until these questions are settled, the efforts of the Managers to promote

the usefulness of the Asylum must be seriously impeded.

The proposed alterations in the north wing of the female side of the West House, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have not been begun yet; but the plans have been approved, and orders have been given by the Managers to have them carried out. The excellent results which have been obtained by the recent alterations in the south wing of the same section of the building make the desirability of the proposed alterations more apparent than ever. The completed south wing now constitutes very excellent accommodation. An admirable effect of lightness and cheerfulness has been obtained, though the original building could not be regarded as lending itself easily to such results. These results have been obtained in conjunction with changes which conduce to efficiency in the supervision and treatment of the patients. Much has also been done to increase their comforts.

An important addition to the arrangements of the institution has been made by the purchase of the iron church, recently used for the parish of St Michaels, which affords accommodation for a congregation of 550. It is at present in course of erection within the grounds, and is expected to be ready for use in August.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order, and the patients were found in a satisfactory condition. In the treatment of the patients the same careful attention to the special wants of each individual which has distinguished this Asylum continues to be shown.

Five gentlemen and four ladies are at present living at the villa belonging to the Asylum at Cockenzie, which continues to be used

as summer quarters for relays of patients.

Since last visit new arrangements have been made, under the advice of the City Fire-master, for the protection of the Asylum from fire. Ten hand fire-pumps, with a proportional supply of buckets, have been placed in convenient positions in different parts of the institution. In addition to these, there had previously been fire-plugs and hose on each floor in both the male and female divisions, and also hydrants at suitable spots outside the buildings. A reel with a proper supply of hose is kept in the fire-house, and a good pressure of water can be obtained from the hydrants. For the working of these appliances a fire-brigade has been organised, which is regularly exercised every two months by the House Steward. A new set of fire-rules has been drawn up, and a copy placed in every charge-attendant's room,—each copy of the rules

having appended to it block plans of the East and West Houses showing the position of the outside hydrants. Besides these general arrangements connected with the main buildings, similar appliances are provided for Craig House and the smaller sections of the establishment.

The Books and Registers of the Asylum were examined, and were found, as usual, in excellent order, and containing full particulars regarding the details of administration and the condition

of the patients.

At present 25 patients are confined to bed, and I patient was seen in isolation. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 60. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 persons, and thirty of them refer to the seclusion of the patient already referred to as having been seen in isolation, and whose case is mentioned in the preceding entry. This patient is subject to recurrent excitement, and is frequently secluded during the periods of excitement for three or four hours at a time; but it is proper to note, that the injurious effects of such frequent seclusion are to a great degree counteracted by her being taken out every day, even when highly excited, for a walk in the grounds. There are on parole 13 private patients and 5 paupers who go beyond the grounds, and 44 private patients and 104 paupers who are restricted to the grounds. Out of the 263 male pauper patients now resident, 206 are regularly employed at industrial work; and out of the 280 female paupers, 176 are so employed. A special garden has been set apart for the employment of male private patients, and a party of 17 gentlemen were seen busily engaged there. Dr Clouston reports very favourably of the results of this mode of exercise, and it can scarcely be doubted that many patients must derive incalculable benefit from it. Two accidents are recorded in the register,—one to an old man who fractured his femur in an accidental fall, and the other to a patient suffering from acute mania, who, while throwing himself about, sustained fracture of two of his ribs.

JOHN SIBBALD, Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 11th, 12th, and 13th March 1885.

There are at present 815 patients on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these 292 are private and 523 pauper patients. These figures include 7 private patients absent on probation, and 1 private patient absent on pass, but they are exclusive of 4

voluntary inmates. The following statement shows the foregoing figures in more detail:—

agares in mo		ate P	atients. I	Pauper P	atients.	Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
C-+: C	Resident	156	128	262	261	807
	Absent on Probation	2	5	0	0	7
Patients	Absent on Pass			0	0	- 1
	nmates		1	0	0	4
	On the Registers	161	135	262	261	819

The changes which have taken place among the patients since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	P	rivate	Patients.	Pauper	Patients.	Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	·F.	
	(Admitted	30	27	90	95	242
Certificated	Discharged Recovered	15	11	47	25	98
Patients	Discharged Unrecovered	ed 19	13	25	69	126
	Dead	8	3	17	19	47
Voluntary	Admitted	1	. 0	0	0	1
Inmates	Left	1	. 0	0	0	1

The number of patients discharged unrecovered, especially the number of pauper patients so discharged, merits favourable notice.

There were 555 pauper lunatics in the Asylum when it was last visited, and there are 523 at this date, showing a diminution of 32. It is believed with satisfaction that this depends in part on the increased efforts made by St Cuthberts' Parochial Board to board out some of the pauper patients chargeable to the parish. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued, and that they will be followed by similar efforts on the part of the Leith and the Duddingstone Parochial Boards. If all the five parishes in the District could accomplish what the City Parish has accomplished, as regards the boarding out of pauper lunatics, an appreciable diminution of the number of paupers in the Asylum would be the result, and some accommodation would be set free for the reception of poor private patients. There is nothing peculiar in the circumstances of the City Parochial Board except a right understanding of what is desirable in the interests of the rate-payers and of patients themselves, and it would be a proper thing on the part of the Managers to require the other Parochial Boards of the District to remove such of their paupers as are, in the opinion of the Superintendent, suitable for care in private dwellings. If the removal of such patients failed to effect a sufficient reduction of the population, to enable the Managers freely to receive private patients in straitened circumstances, it appears then to be the duty of the District Board to consider what steps should be taken to

provide accommodation for incurable and inoffensive patients, who cannot be properly disposed of in private dwellings, and who need to be provided for in some kind of establishment, though not in a fully equipped Asylum.

It is not seen how the old contracts with the City Parishes can oblige the Managers to give accommodation to insane paupers who do not require to be detained in any kind of establishment, because that would be an obligation on the Managers to do what the

Lunacy Laws show it to be their duty to avoid.

But if the contracts referred to are binding, and extend to the accommodation of incurable and inoffensive patients, who could be properly provided for in establishments having cheap and simple arrangements, it is very desirable that this should be ascertained with as little delay as possible, and that it should also be ascertained how far the Managers are required to fulfil such an obligation to the parishes by failing to fulfil what is regarded as an equally binding and more important obligation towards the general public in regard to the reception of poor private patients. Both sets of obligations, as they appear to be interpreted by the Parishes and by the public, cannot be fulfilled. At present the public are suffering, and their interests are set aside for the convenience of the five parishes, most of which have not even made those efforts to reduce the number of their paupers in the Asylum, which they ought to have made, by the removal of patients who require detention in no kind of establishment. As evidence of the correctness of the statement, that the obligations of the Managers towards the public are being in practice disregarded, it appears that during the second half of 1884 there were 27 applications for the admission of private patients at the intermediate and lowest rates of board, which were refused. How many persons had not applied for the admission of such patients, because they or their medical advisers knew that it would be useless to apply, cannot be told. At the time of the visit two letters applying for the admission of patients of this class were seen. It was necessary to refuse to receive both patients, there being no vacant accommodation, and no way of getting it, except by the removal of pauper patients. One of the applications was from a well-to-do working-man for the admission of his wife, and his acknowledgment of the intimation that she could not be received is an instructive document. He complains warmly of the refusal to admit his wife, and points out, that so far as he can understand, there are only two classes of the insane who command admission into the Asylum—the very rich and the very poor; and that he can only obtain Asylum treatment for his wife, and safety for her and her children, either by paying £200 or £300 a year, or endeavouring to make his wife a pauper. The

first, he says, he cannot do, and the second he does not choose to do.

The foregoing remarks are made, because it seems to be of increasing importance that there should be no further delay in ascertaining how far the old contracts with the parishes are legally binding, and how far the Managers have obligations towards the general public, in respect of all classes of private patients, but especially in respect of those private patients who are in straitened circumstances.

Since last visit a neat iron church has been erected in the grounds at a cost of £750. It is seated for 550 persons, and is quite large enough, but not too large. It is comfortably warmed, and its site has been well chosen. The internal arrangements are as good as if they had been specially designed for an Asylum church. From 480 to 500 patients attend the morning service, or about 100 more than attended the service in the main building. They go to church as they were accustomed to do when not in the Asylum, and the service is in all respects like that in any other church. The Managers are congratulated on having provided this building, which constitutes a fuller recognition of the importance of attending to a religious duty. It is admitted on all hands, that it has beneficially affected the condition of the patients.

Further progress has been made with the new roads at Craig House, and they are used by all classes of patients, pauper as well as private. This use of them will, no doubt, be extended when it is made possible to pass from the Asylum grounds to the Craig House grounds without passing along the public road, and it is hoped that this communication will ere long be established.

The changes on the female side of the West House are approaching completion, and they promise to be even more successful in their results than those on the male side. They have involved a considerable expenditure of money, but not more than was desirable. They will add greatly to the comforts of the pauper patients, and of the poorer class of private patients; and they constitute a further evidence of the liberal spirit of the Managers, and of their desire to make this section of the Asylum as efficient as it can be made in the care and treatment of pauper and of poor private patients. They have spent large sums of money on the West House with this object, and without regard to increasing the accommodation, and it cannot fail to be gratifying to them that the evidences that this money has been well spent are so clearly seen in the well-being and contentment of the inmates, and in the improved results of treatment. It ought also to be a source of satisfaction to the Parochial Boards, whose pauper lunatics derive advantages from these costly changes, and to the general public,

in view of the benefits accruing from them to poor private patients. The large expenditure already incurred does not deter the Managers from contemplating at present a further considerable expenditure on what has for its direct object the preservation to the inmates of the West House of the advantages they derive from

the grounds attached to it.

The confusion which has necessarily attended the carrying out of the extensive structural changes on the female side of the West House, and which still exists, has led to many and great difficulties in the management, but they have been unattended with any untoward circumstance, and the quietude and contentment of the patients were never more noticeable than on the occasion of this Everything that was seen during it, in the East House, the West House, Myreside, and Craig House, showed great ability and great painstaking in the management. The relations between the subordinate officers and the patients seemed to be very satisfactory, and for this credit is no doubt partly due to the character and ability of the higher of the subordinate officers, namely, the Matrons and the Head Attendants. The whole care and treatment of the patients in this Asylum are highly satisfactory. By this it is meant, both that the chance of cure in the case of the curable is made as great as it can be made, and that the care of the incurable is unceasingly directed by kindliness, good sense, and the desire to increase contentment and good health. features of the management are not in any direction more apparent among the rich private patients than they are among the poor private patients, and among the paupers.

The Books were examined, and were, as usual, found to be

very accurately and carefully kept.

There are 400 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, applying to the restraint of one person, and the seclusion of forty-one persons for periods varying from half an hour to eight hours. Fourteen accidents are recorded, four of which involved fracture of bones, and one a wound in the throat, probably with a suicidal intent. No accident was fatal.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, Commissioner in Lunacy.

make an inch party management in the second countries in the party of

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

СН	ARGE.
I. Arrears of Board given up in last Ac	count £171 1 5
2000	£168 19 3
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books-	
	Males. Females.
Quarter ending 31st March 1884	£5,173 19 10 £4,503 6 7
Do. do. 30th June ,,	5,116 9 3 4,494 14 7 5,141 2 1 4,640 3 2
Do. do. 30th Sept. ,,	5,141 2 1 4,640 3 2 5,070 18 10 4,668 15 2
Do. do. 31st Dec. ,,	5,070 18 10 4,668 15 2
	£20,502 10 0 £18,306 19 6
	20,502 10 0
	£38,809 9 6
Add—Received from St Cuthbert	
recovered by them from other P	
a higher rate of Board, as forme	rly £5 19 8
Note—No extra Boards received for 1884	Tom City Parish
101 1004	£38,815 9 2
Deduct—Repayments of Board recei	
during 1883	£40 1 0
	38,775 8 2
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clot	
ings of various kinds supplied the	
Matron at the expense of the Institute recipients—	aution, and charged against the
recipients	Males. Females.
Quarter ending 31st March 1884	£558 12 4 £383 13 1
Do. do. 30th June ,,	374 9 2 303 15 11 405 14 10 334 5 6
Do. do. 30th Sept. ,,	
Do. do. 31st Dec. ,,	482 8 2 281 19 10
	C1 991 4 6 C1 202 14 4
	£1,821 4 6 £1,303 14 4 1,821 4 6
	3,124 18 10
	0,121 10 10
	Carry forward, . £42,069 6 3

TV Direct Chan Diese and Sundaise diene			forw	vard,		£	42,069	6	3
 IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries dispo 1. Received for Pigs 2. Received for Oats, &c. 3. Received for Rags and Sundries 			:	£393 59 143	16	9			
V. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks, Se VI. Judicial Expenses incurred in applic Edinburgh Suburban Railway Com	ason ason	1884 to	Ċou	rt to	com	pel	596 198		
VII. Balance of this Account at 31st Decem	ed fro ber 18	m th	ie Co	ompany	y.		5,168 248,050	16	

DISCHARGE.

				1									
					East H	louse	e.	West I	Ious	e.	Тот	AL.	
					£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£		d.
I.	Expense of	Provision	ns .		5,227	11	5	9,225	4	6	14,452	15	11
II.	Do.	Clothing	, Bedd	ing,									
			v, &c.	3550	160		6	2,183	1	5	2,343		
III.	Do.	Fuel .			334	6	5	822		5	1,157		
IV.	Do.	Lighting			163	4	5	407	9	2	570	13	7
V.	Do.	Water			339	3	9	370	6	2	709	9	11
VI.	Do.	ing ma			000	.,		010	U	-	100	9	11
V 1.	10.		nstrume		93	17	5	212	12	7	306	11	0
VII.	Do.	Booksan			138	5	8		5	11	344	11	7
VIII.	Do.	Tobacco			20	10	0	251		0	272	4	ó
IX.		Sundry			622	3	4	2,912	1	3	3,534		
X.		Garden			213	4	5		18	9	531	3	2
	Public and				188	15	9	221	7	3	410	3	0
	Interest on			118	430	16	8	1,510		7	1,941		3
	Feu-duties				597	6	2	397		1	995	3	2
	Insurance				23		2	35		1	59		7 2 0 3 3
	Salaries an				3,415		0		0	7	8,426		7
	Miscellane				179		1	120		9	300		10
XVII	Accounts	paid on h	ehalf of	Pa-	110	0		120	12	0	300	0	10
22.1 4.4.1	tients and	charged :	against	them	1,762	12	3	537	13	3	2,300	5	6
XVIII	Expenses				1,,,,,,,,		~	001	10		2,000		
22 . 222.	sions betw							Paris Period			1000		
	burgh Sul										-		
	pany .				50	7	11				50	7	11
	Paris .				- 00			***					
0	rdinary Ex	penditure			13,961	9	4	24,744	8	9	38,705	18	1
XIX.	Special E:	xpenditur	e on ad	dition	ns to F	ema	le '	Wing of	W	est			
		and on th									2,369	2 8	6
XX.	Cost of Ire										751		
	Statutory		7 00					~ *			3,000		
XXII.	Arrears of	Board ar	d Extra	as at 3	Blst Dec	eml	ber	1884				3 10	10
XXIII.	Balance of	last Acc	ount at	31st 1	Decembe	er la	883				2,955		
												-	
		Amou	nt of D	ischar	ge equa	l to	Ch	arge			£48,05	0 4	10
										-	-		-

ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1884.

INCOME—		
I. Boards	8	9
I. Boards	18	10
III. Produce and Sundries sold	161	111
IV. Rents of Craig House Grass Parks, etc	11	0
V. Judicial Expenses incurred in application to Court to compel Edin-		
burgh Suburban Railway Company to proceed with erection of		
Boundary Wall, recovered from the Company 17	0	0
		-
£42,712	8	10
Expenditure—		
I. Amount of Ordinary Disbursements as stated in Discharge of pre-		
ceding Account		
II. Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0		
Less—Interest on Debt under		
Special Statute 1851 . 68 10 11		
	-	0
40,447	7	2
C 1 0 1 T C 2000	1	0
Surplus Ordinary Income £2,265	1	8
	-	-
ABSTRACT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE		
OF THE		
EAST AND WEST HOUSES RESPECTIVELY.		
Year to 31st December 1884.		
I. EAST HOUSE (INCLUDING CRAIG HOUSE).		
INCOME—		
	7	1
II Evtra Accounts	10	6
I. Boards	11	0
IV Proportion of Judicial Expenses recovered from Edinburgh Sub-	11	U
IV. Proportion of Judicial Expenses recovered from Edinburgh Sub- urban Railway Company	16	0
arban itanway company	10	
£18,193	4	7
Expenditure—		
Amount thereof chargeable against East House, as stated in foregoing		
Discharge	9	4
Surplus Income of East House £4,231	15	3
II. WEST HOUSE.		
INCOME— I. Boards £23,182 1 1		
I. Boards		
III. Produce and Sundries sold		
IV. Proportion of Judicial Expenses recovered from		
Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company . 10 4 0		
Edinburgh Suburban Ranway Company . 10 4 0		
£24,519 4 3		
Expenditure—		
Amount thereof chargeable against West House, as stated in		
foregoing Discharge £24,744 8 9		
foregoing Discharge £24,744 8 9 Add—Final Instalment to Sink-		
Add—Final Instalment to Sink-		
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0		
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0 Less Interest on Debt under		
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0		
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund . £1,810 0 0 Less Interest on Debt under Special Statute 1851 . 68 10 11		
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0 Less Interest on Debt under Special Statute 1851 . 68 10 11 ————————————————————————————————	13	7
Add—Final Instalment to Sinking Fund £1,810 0 0 Less Interest on Debt under Special Statute 1851 . 68 10 11 ————————————————————————————————	_	-

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 126 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 716 the Daily Average of the West House.

_					1	1.70			East	Ho	ise.	West	Hou	se.
1.	Provisions (included but exclusive of													
	Garden held to l								£41	9	9	£12	17	8
II.	Clothing, Beddin	g, Naper	y, &c),					1	5	6	3	0	11
III.	Fuel								2	13	3 1	1	2	11
IV.	Lighting .								-1	6	0	0	11	4
V.	Water and Wash	ing mate	rials						2	13	10	0	10	4
VI.	Medicines and Su	irgical A	ppara	tus					0	14	10	0	5	11
VII.	Books, Stationer	y, &c.							1	1	11	-0	5	9
VIII.	Tobacco and Snu	ff .							0	3	. 3	0	7	0
IX.	Furnishings and	Repairs	,						4	18	9	4	1	4
X.	Garden and Grou	inds .							1	13	10	0	8	10
XI.	Public and Paroc	hial Burd	lens						1	9	11	0	6	2
XII.	Interest on Debt								3	8	4	2	2	2
XIII.	Feu-Duties and	Stipend							4	14	9	0	11	1
XIV.	Insurance Premiu	ams .							0	3	9	0	1	0
XV.	Salaries and Wag	ges .							27	2	0	7	0	0
XVI.	Miscellaneous Pa	yments							1	8	6	0	3	4
	Total Cost of M	Iaintenar	ice of	f each	Pat	ient d	luring	the			_	_		
	Year, exclusi	ve of Ins	stalm	ent t	o Sin	king	Fund		£96	8	0	£33	15	9
									-		-	-		-
The a	verage number of	Patients	s, Offi	icers,	and	Dome	estics	dur	ing th	he !	Year	endin	g 3	lst
	ecember 1883 was												. 10	001
Do. e	nding 31st Decem	ber 1884											. 10	15
	Increase in	1884												14
														-
	average Cost of Pr											ecembe	r 18	883
	as													
₽0. €	ending 31st Decem											14	4	9
	Decrease in	1884 .										£0	6	10
												-		-

CONTRAST OF ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE for the Year 1884 with the previous Year.

1883.	Income.	1884.
£ s. d. 38,030 8 8 3,135 9 6 531 1 6 45 17 5 110 12 4 138 4 7	I. Boards II. Extra Accounts due by Patients III. Produce and Sundries sold— 1. Price received for Pigs 2. Do. for Oats, &c. 3. Do. for Rags and Sundries IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks V. Judicial Expenses incurred in application to Court to compel Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company	£ 8. d. 38,775 8 2 3,124 18 10 393 1 1 59 16 9 143 13 0 198 11 0
69 6 8	to proceed with erection of Boundary Wall, re- covered from the Company VI. Judicial Expenses in Suspension and Interdict recovered from Suburban Railway Company .	17 0 0
42,061 0 8		42,712 8 10 42,061 0 8
	Total Increase for 1884	651 8 2
1883.	Expenditure.	1884.
£ s. d. 1,579 7 6 134 19 8 54 15 10 76 19 4 3,733 6 6 213 15 6 339 0 9 222 5 7 188 15 6 1,472 14 5 96 8 1 495 8 7 131 16 3 1 13 3 393 8 1 68 2 8 996 8 11 16 3 7 37 17 0 357 12 1 22 17 0 19 13 9 13 13 11 9 18 9 6 19 8 71 5 0 207 3 11 22 1 10 24 9 8	Loaves	£ s. d. 1,398 14 5 139 10 10 48 9 0 103 13 7 3,803 9 7 213 15 6 309 10 2 307 0 3 127 4 0 1,588 2 8 104 1 11 491 19 10 138 5 10 1 13 10 409 15 0 35 12 10 997 5 4 14 8 7 38 10 10 462 18 8 22 8 1 21 3 8 47 19 11 4 18 10 7 5 6 81 13 4 241 7 11 19 13 9 23 13 4
11,009 2 7	Carry forward	11,204 7 0

CONTRAST of Income and Expenditure—Continued.

1883.	Expenditure—Conte	inued.	1884.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
11,009 2 7		ought forward	11,204 7 0
2 19 3	Treacle		0 17 7
	Jams and Marmalade .		20 9 4
131 19 9	Fruit and Sundries		82 13 10
334 0 0	Oatmeal	. 211½ bags	387 9 9
86 12 6	Barley	. 165 cwt.	90 15 0
59 6 3	Pease	. 115 ,,	61 19 3 673 10 5
630 6 3 28 9 6	Eggs	. 12,232½ doz.	673 10 5 27 15 6
708 11 1	Potatoes	. 2014 cwt. . 2,869 ,,	528 13 10
20 0 3	Carrots	. 23\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	4 16 6
412 5 6	Beer	. 19,976 gals.	419 17 9
153 12 0	Porter	. 45 barrels	119 5 0
28 7 0	Ale	$23\frac{1}{2}$,	63 7 0
70 19 5	Potash, Lemonade, &c	. 12,50 doz.	87 3 10
289 10 0	Wine	. 370 gals.	333 9 0
131 7 2	Whisky	. 203\(\frac{3}{4}\),,	164 4 6
51 11 4	Brandy	. 523 ,,	65 9 7
22 16 9	Gin	. 11½ ,,	8 1 0
3 7 1	Rum		
10 16 0	Champagne		3 5 0
8 17 6	Vinegar	. 84 gals.	8 6 9
07.70	Sundries (being petty disbursemen	ts by House Steward	00 0 0
85 19 8	and Matron)		96 8 6
14 990 16 10			14 450 5 11
14,280 16 10	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, N	LDEDY So	14,452 5 11
	11. CLOTHING, DEDDING, N	APERI, CC.	
169 14 8	Wincey	. 5,148 ¹ yards	198 15 81
70 14 0	Flannel	. 791 ,,	52 4 9
$219 \ 16 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	Cotton	. 8,500½ ,,	157 11 31
5 1 11	Muslin	. 194 ,,	5 11 9
29 16 10	Shawls	. 34 ³ dozen	58 14 41
$76 \ 0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$	Dowlas	. 1,821 yards	56 19 91
$17 \ 4 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$	Corduroy	. 299½ ,,	19 6 10
$59 \ 15 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	Shirting	$1,075\frac{3}{4}$,,	28 14 8
$176 \ 15 \ 7\frac{1}{2}$	Tweeds	$1,246\frac{3}{4}$,,	167 0 3½
$57 \ 13 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$	Worsted	. $49\frac{1}{2}$ spl.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
37 6 5	Socks and Stockings	. 54 dozen	33 3 9
150 17 31	Plaiding	. 1,530½ yards	118 10 3 169 2 5
158 2 8	Blankets	. 334 pair	169 2 5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheeting	. 4,115¼ yards . 108	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bed Tick	. 1,176 yards	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$75 \ 12 \ 3\frac{1}{2}$	Linen	. 1,170 yards	40 2 4
95 3 7	Towelling	. 3,603 ,,	97 13 104
36 7 61	Canvas	. 1,273 ,,	32 6 1
30 18 101	Table Damask	. 4781 ,,	35 8 3
29 1 6	Bed Covers		
2 9 0	Toileting	2-14	
2 2 0	Toilet Covers	. 4 dozen	4 11 6
	Tray Cloth		
8 8 3	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins	. 10 ,,	3 15 9
2 2 0	Glass Cloths		*** ***
4 18 2	Black Lasting	. 31 yards	4 13 0
1,845 9 8		Carry forward	1,576 10 5

CONTRAST of Income and Expenditure—Continued.

1883.	Expenditure—Continued.	1884.
£ s. d. 1,845 9 8 13 4 0 0 4 2 108 7 6 136 11 1 36 5 0 116 12 6 50 2 4 93 4 0 101 3 3 13 9 9	Brought forward Stays	£ s. d. 1,576 10 5 12 18 0 0 6 6 204 15 2 129 2 11 134 7 10 35 16 10 57 2 0 121 15 10 8 9 6 42 0 6
	Coffin Cloth	5 0 0 1 8 3 14 5 2
2,514 13 3	III. FUEL.	2,343 18 11
1,162 13 3	Coal	1,157 0 10
	IV. LIGHTING.	
574 11 4 5 1 0	Gas	564 2 5 6 11 2
579 12 4		570 13 7
	V. Washing Materials.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	254 2 0 403 15 2 28 17 5 22 15 4
686 17 9		709 9 11
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.	
325 17 7 7 15 1 14 2 6	Drugs, etc	292 9 11 6 14 1 7 7 0
347 15 2	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	306 11 0
90 7 11 100 15 5 24 11 3 100 2 4	Books Stationery Bookbinding, &c. Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements	100 8 8 102 7 1 23 7 3 118 8 7
315 16 11		344 11 7
274 18 9	VIII. Tobacco and Snuff.	272 4 0

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE-Continued.

1883.	Expenditure—Continued.	1884.
£ s. d.	IX. Furnishings for House and Repairs.	£ s. d.
362 9 10	Ironmongery	325 9 9
87 17 10	Furniture :	97 17 6
354 1 6	Crockery and Crystal	334 13 11
284 14 1	Carpets, Matting, &c.	215 11 9
99 10 3	Brushes and Door Mats, etc.	58 13 0
32 11 4	Cutlery, Combs, &c.	65 3 5
76 8 8	Glass	111 10 5
288 6 11	Oils and Varnish	312 9 7
23 10 0	Coulca	31 4 (
44 12 4	Metal Castings	25 16 5
164 7 0	Wood for Repairs	189 5 (
321 0 7	Painter Work	595 15
121 13 6	Plumber do	110 8 8
57 9 7	Tipplete Wine &ce	40 15 (
23 17 6	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	12 12 3
39 9 8	Tiles Duicks and Lime	45 19 10
33 0 10	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime	33 9
24 4 11	Baskets, Barrels, &c	21 18
79 8 3	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	2 5
52 4 3	Telephones and Bell-hanging	78 9 1
66 14 0	Paving and Road Metal	103 0
2 13 0	Engineering	100 0
	Wheel-making	***
	Zine	***
20 4 2	Boiler-making	10 4
	Slater	10 4
***	Curled Hair	33 15
***	Iron Fencing	70 15
100 0 0	Coach Builder	10 14 0 582 19 5
493 9 6	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	582 19 8
3,211 0 3	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	3,534 4 7
310 5 0		327 3
47 15 0	Plants, Seeds, &c	11 9
11 18 8	Manure	9 6
21 5 6	rigs and Horses Meat	10 8
22 (2)	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do	45 0
5 11 10	Horses	3 9
9 11 6	Harness ,	2 3
35 12 0	Straw	38 1 10
00 12 0	Hay	12 0
	Shoeing Horses and Pony	10 19
	Repairing Harness, etc	33 19
95 19 11	Road Metal and Gravel	
35 13 11	Sundries disbursed by House Steward	27 3
477 13 5	XI. Public and Parochial Burdens.	531 3 5
9 12 7	County Rates	10 10
62 1 4	Property Tax	51 10
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4
28 10 0	House Duty	27 0
168 5 6	Burgh Rates	198 0
114 4 10	Poor and School Rates	115 19
6 10 11	Income Tax	
1 10 0	Road Assessment	1 10
2 5 0	Assessed Taxes	2 5
14 18 4	Public Water Rate	3 2
100		-
408 2 10		410 3 (

CONTRAST of INCOME and EXPENDITURE—Continued.

1883.	Expenditure—Continued.	188	4.	
£ s. d. 1,902 14 0	XII. Interest on Debt.	£ 1,941	s. 13	d. 3
965 10 6 28 10 5	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND. Feu Duties	967 28	0 2	11 4
994 0 11		995	3	3
52 19 0	XIV. INSURANCE.	59	9	3
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.			
1,200 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	1,200	0	0
399 7 10	Three Assistant Physicians	400	0	0
158 9 10	Chaplain	180	0	0
200 0 0	House Steward	200	0	0
105 0 0	Gardener	105		0
70 0 0	Storekeeper	70		0
650 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	650		0
70 0 0 100 0 0	Auditor	70	0	0
100 0 0 80 0 0	Do. West House	100 80	0	0
60 0 0	Do. Craig House	62		0
00 0 0	Attendants' Wages, including Annuities to Old	02	10	V
5,138 5 8	111 1	5,158	11	7
180 0 0	Attendants Allowance to Widow and Family of deceased Chaplain			
150 0 0	Annuity to Mr Leslie (Ex-House Steward)	150	0	0
8,561 3 4	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	8,426	1	7
10 17 4	A decembration of	10	0	0
13 17 4 71 7 3	Advertising		8	11
4 19 1	Cab Hires		0	0
68 0 9	Law Expenses		19	1
145 13 2	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c.		5	5
41 18 10	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c		16	5
31 12 7	Sundries		12	0
				-
377 9 0	and the second s	300	0	10

XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged :—

	1				Qt	art	ers	endi	ng-	_			
		Dec.	31, 1	883.	Mar.	31, 1	884.	June	30, 1	884.	Sept.	30, 1	884.
		£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Charles Jenner and Co., Drapers		41	13	9	23	18	5	72	10	8	5	16	1
William Cownie, Clothier		94	13	8	65	5	10	60	4	4	64	14	6
John Croall and Sons, Cab-hirers	.	52	14	9	50	16	8	56	5	5	82	16	5
Taylor and Turnbull, Clothiers .		109	8	6	64	4	0	73	11	1	51	7	7
James Steel, Shoemaker		48	0	11	50	16	2	57	12	0	47	18	5
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper .	.	29	15	10	18	0	5	19	15	6	17	1	8
Allan and Son, Bootmakers .		4	10	4	1	16	0				1	11	9
Wilson and Nelson, Drapers .		25	2	4	16	16	1	14	17	4	6	8	10
Carry forward .		406	0	1	291	13	7	354	16	4	277	15	3

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

				Quar			-			
		Dec. 3	31, 1883.	Mar. 31,	1884.	June S	30, 188	84. Sept. :	30, 18	384.
Brought forward Brown Brothers, Clothiers . Stark Brothers, do Smaill and Co. do Mrs Redding, Dressmaker .		406 5 4	s. d. 0 1 5 0 16 0 8 3 1 8	£ s. 291 13 2 16 16 4 11 8	7 0	3 6 24	16 16 13		8. 15 13 5 8	
Miss J. C. Russell, do. Carnegie and Son, Shoemakers D. M'Gillewie, do. Miss Annie E. Cameron, Dressi M'Laren, Son, and Co., Draper Sundries paid by House Stewar Do. paid by Matrons.	s .	148	10 9 16 5 0 10	2 11 129 16 30 12			8 16 	9 3 0 1 7 2 8 7 175 7 32	8 2 15 13 9 17	1 6 3 7 4 2
		643	19 0	485 1	7	644	17	8 526	7	3
	3									
£2,300 5	6									
XVIII. Expenses incurred in 8	Submiss	ions be	etween	Asylun	n and	Edi	inbu	rgh Sub £50		
Railway Company XIX. Special Expenditure of	n altera	tions m	nade or	n Femal	le sid	e of	Wes	st Hous	e, a	nd
XIX. Special Expenditure of					le sid	e of	Wes	st Hous	e, a	nd
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE OF					le sid	e of	Wes			
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE or on the erection of Wor					le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885	e, a 0 12	0
XIX. Special Expenditure of on the erection of Wor 1. Mason Work					le sid	e of	Wes	£350	0	(
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Wor 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do.					le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885	0 12	(
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do.					le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27	0 12 0	6 4 4
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do.					le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190	0 12 0 19 7 5	4 4 4
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc.	kmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49	0 12 0 19 7 5 11	0 6 4 4 4 10
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar	kmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12	() 4 4 4 10 () 8
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies	kmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9	0 6 4 4 4 10 0 8
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells	kmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19	0 6 4 4 4 4 4 10 0 0 8 8 0 0 0
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells 11. Ventilators	ckmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20 16	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19	0 6 4 4 4 4 10 0 6 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells 11. Ventilators 12. Mantelpieces	rkmen's				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20 16	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19 0 0	0 6 4 4 4 4 4 10 0 0 8 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells 11. Ventilators	ratus				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20 16 6 118	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19 0 0	00 66 44 44 44 100 00 88 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells 11. Ventilators 12. Mantelpieces 13. Encaustic Tiles	ratus				le sid	e of	Wes	£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20 16	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19 0 0 19 2	0 6 4 4 4 10 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
XIX. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE of on the erection of Work 1. Mason Work 2. Joiner do. 3. Slater do. 4. Plumber do. 5. Glazier do. 6. Plaster do. 7. Grates, etc. 8. Heating Appar 9. Iron Balconies 10. Bells 11. Ventilators 12. Mantelpieces 13. Encaustic Tiles 14. Clerk of Work	ratus				le sid	e of		£350 885 27 256 41 190 49 175 53 20 16 6 118 40	0 12 0 19 7 5 11 12 9 19 0 19 2 10	0 6 4 4 4 10 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CONTRAST of Total Provisions, &c., supplied from Store for the Year 1884 with the previous Year.

1883.	Provisions, &c.	1884.	Increase.	DECREASE
27,040 lbs.	Butcher Meat	126,535 lbs.		505 lbs
12,215 ,,	Preserved Meat	11,952 ,,		263 ,,
21,755 ,,	Oxheads	20,163 ,,	***	1,592 ,,
4,882 ,,	Ham	5,631 ,,	749 lbs.	
2,391 doz.	Biscuits	2,584 doz.	193 doz.	
8,900 loaves	Loaves	81,380 loaves		
86,389 rolls	Rolls	89,307 rolls	2,918 rolls	
64,106 lbs.	Oatmonl	57,979 lbs.	3,873 lbs.	
1,154 ,,	Flour	10 707		447 lbs.
7,470 ,,	Barley	10 901	891 lbs.	
3,448 ,,	Pease	19 001	040	
5,453 ,,	Whole Dies	5 144	- "	309 lbs;
4,786 ,,	Too	5.010	224 lbs.	000 100.
3,791 ,,	Coffee	2 990	0.0	
3,415 ,,	Dan Sugar	99 045	520	
4,835 ,,	Toof Curan	6 101	1 900	***
1 050	Enoch Putton	1 909	105	***
7 604	Call Dullan	18,864 ,,	1 940	***
4,812 gals.	Caront Mills	27,312 gals.	2,500 gals.	
2,601 .,	Olainon ad Milla	10.010	417	***
7,074 lbs.	Classes	13,018 ,, 19,200 lbs.	2,126 lbs.	***
1,194 doz.	Forces	12,569 doz.	1,375 doz.	***
1,129 lbs.	Salt	22,176 lbs.	1,047 lbs.	
1	Comments	3 7714	157	
1 0//	Ctowala	1,714 ,,	101	
F FOF	Starch	1,405 ,,	007	***
2 204		16,652 ,,	2.000	
	Soap (yellow and soft) .	44,394 ,,	2,000 ,,	
9,059 gals.	Beer	20,058 gals.	999 gals.	
773 bolls	Potatoes	843 bolls	70 bolls.	***

CONTRAST of Value of Stock on hand in Store at 31st December 1884 with the previous Year.

1883.		1884.	Increase.	DECREASE.
£ s. d. 985 19 9	Provisions— Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	£ s. d. 954 17 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 31 2 8
785 0 7 188 16 4 235 19 6 211 15 11 175 0 0 110 0 0		671 12 6 230 17 11 247 5 1 196 1 3 130 0 0 100 0 0	42 1 7 11 5 7	113 8 1 15 14 8 45 0 0 10 0 0
2,692 12 1	Total for 1884 . Total for 1883 . Decrease .	2,530 13 10 2,692 12 1 161 18 3	53 7 2	215 5 5 53 7 2 161 18 3

STATE of DEBT due by the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1884.

Charity Committee .					£2,400	0	0	
Do					6,450	0	0	
Do.					400	0	0	
Trinity House of Leith Trust	cees .				1,500	0	0	
Mr and Mrs Sym's Marriage	Contract	Trustee	88		750	0	0	
Dr J. M. Cowan's Trustee					1,100	0	0	
Mrs William Carstairs .					500	0	0	
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Exe	cutors	1			600	0	0	
Miss C. A. Cadell's Trustees					700	0	0	
James G. Bell's Curator Boni	is .				500	0	0	
Dr James Andrew's Trustees					1,400	0	0	
Surgeons' Widows' Fund Tru	istees of I	Edinbur	gh		2,000	0	0	
Do. Do.	Do.	Do.			2,000	0	0	
Misses Yule					1,000	0	0	
Edinburgh Institution for Re	elief of In	curable	s .		1,000	0	0	
General David Simpson .					1,000	0	0	
Sir George Udny Yule, C.B.					1,000	0	0	
Colonel R. A. Yule's Execut	ors .				2,000	0	0	
Mrs L. Barry's Trustees .					1,000	0	0	
Andrew Snody's Trustees					1,000	0	0	
Mrs Peter Miller's Trustees					1,500	0	0	
Mr and Mrs Shepherd's Mar	riage Con	tract Tr	rustees		750	0	0	
					000 550		_	
					£30,550	0	0	
Trinity House of Leith Truste					0			
Miss C. Pringle's Trustees		00.	2,550		0			
Dr James Andrew's Trustees		Do.	1,350		0			
Captain Robert Thomson	J	Do.	700	0	0			
Wm. John Scott's Trustees	1	Do.	1,900	0	0			
Do. Do. Do.	1	Do.	2,500	0	0	0	0	
				77-10	-11,000	0	0 $-41,550$ 0	0
A	dd Balanc	e on th	e foregoi	ng .	Account		5,168 16	9
							010 710 11	-
							£46,718 16	9

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, separating the Capital from the Revenue, and showing the operation of the Sinking Fund under the Statute, for Year ending 31st December 1884.

I. REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Charge.			
Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1883	2		
Patients' Boards during 1884 Extra Accounts, do. Produce and Sundries sold, 1884 Rents of Craig House Grass Parks during 1884 Judicial Expenses incurred in application to Court to compel Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to proceed with the erection of Boundards		8 18 10 11	2 10 10 0
dary Wall, recovered from the Company	17	0	0
	£85,170	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Discharge.			
Ordinary Disbursements during 1884 (exclusive of Interest on Debt)			
	40,725	18	0
Balance due to Revenue at 31st December 1884	£44,444	10	81/2
II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1883		16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sums expended on new Buildings during 1884, including cost of Iron Church	0 110	9	6
Balance due by Capital at 31st December 1884 .	£50,361	5	111
	. ,		
SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.			
Charge.			

CHARGE.

Balance due to Sinking Final Instalment			1883		:	£2,006 1,810			
			Carry f	forward,		£3,816	9	5	

Brought forward, . £3,816 9 5

DISCHARGE.

Interest paid on Debt secured under Special Statu- ing 1884	£68 10 11 . 3,000 0 0	3,068	10	11
Balance apparently due to Sinking Fund at 31st	December 1884 .	£747	18	6

Note.—The above balance of £747 18s. 6d., though apparently due to the Sinking Fund, is not really so, as the Statutory Debt is now wholly paid off. It represents a clear gain to the Asylum from the lowering of the rate of interest, as the yearly instalments of £1810 were calculated on the assumption that the rate would be 4½ per cent. throughout the duration of the Fund, whereas for several years the rate was reduced to 4 per cent., and more recently to 31 per cent.

CONDENSED VIEW OF FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

Balance due by Capital .						£50,361	5	111
Balance at credit of Sinking Fund				£747				
Do. Do. of Revenue				44,444	$10 8\frac{1}{2}$	45 100		21
				-		45,192	9	25
Balance at 31st December 1884, as l	orough	t out in	a fore	going Ac	count,	£5,168	16	9

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CHARGE.

	CHARGE.							
II.	Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1883 Sum in Deposit Receipt with National Bank uplifted		Don			£83 300		4 0
	One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on all and Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax	ove	· Dep	osit	,	369	17	6
ıv.	Donations received from the following— David Paton, Esq., Alloa . Miss Seton, St Bennets . Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.		£13 0 1	5	0 0		0	0
			_		_	14	8	0
	Amount of the Charge					£767	5	10
	DISCHARGE.							
I.	Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane t	o st	ipplei	men	t			
	Patients' Boards during the year					£603		2
II.	Balance in Treasurer's hands at 31st December 1884					163	19	8
	Amount of Discharge equal to Charge				_	£767	5	10
	STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMB	ER	1884					
I. II.	Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum .				£	9,250	0	0

£9,413 19 8

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STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1884.

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

I. TAILORS. Making 77 jackets, at 3s. 6d. . . . £13 19 6 98 vests, at 1s. 6d. . . . 318 pairs corduroy trousers, at 1s. 6d. . 23 17 1 4 6 7 pair tweed do. at 3s. 6d. . ,, . . . 505 flannels, at 1s. 25 5 0 529 pairs drawers, at 1s. 26 9 0 . 475 bonnets, at 5d. 9 17 11 240 stocks, at 5d. . . 5 0 0 3 tweed coats, at 8s. 1 4 0 3 bed quilts, at 5s. 0 15 0 Repairs (including carpets making) . . . 137 15 8 New work and repairs for private individuals . 1 6 0 £253 10 7 II. SHOEMAKERS. Making 125 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d. . . . £34 7 193 ,, women's shoes, at 3s. . . 28 19 0 10 ,, locked boots, at 3s. 6d. 1 15 0 51 ,, braces at 4d. 0 17 0 . . 24 key belts, at 3d. . . 0 6 0 78 10 0 Repairing men and women's boots and shoes . . 144 14 6 III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS. Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Depart-. £147 7 9 ment Do. for Eastern Department 41 5 0 do. Do. do. for workshops and garden 40 19 0 . 229 11 9 Carry forward £627 16 10

Brough	ht	for	wa	rd

£627 16 10

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.			
Making new hair matresses and feather pillows, straw palliasses, covering chairs, canvas frames, strapping, &c. also			
remaking, altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto			
for Western Department £106 6 0			
Do. do. for Eastern Department 26 12 3	132	18	3
V. PRINTERS.			
Receipt book for wages, contracts for provisions, butcher meat, milk, &c. inventories, attendants' pass cards, night attendants' returns, laundry lists, daily record, cards and bills for	104	10	0
concerts, warrants, annual report, etc	134	10	0
VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.			
Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department £132 14 3			
Do. do. for Eastern Department 39 9 6			
Tin goods made for store	191	0	3
VII. CARPENTERS.			
Making and fitting up tables, dining and drawing-room chairs, wardrobes, presses with shelving, &c., boxes, wash-hand			
stands, mantelpieces, glass doors, pailings, shelving, laying new flooring, linings, fitting up theatre, &c. also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, &c., in Western Depart-			
ment £319 18 10			
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements 17 14 10 Do. do. for Eastern Department 65 1 6			
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings 13 5 4			
Amount for Coffins 3 0 6	470		-
	419	1	0
VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATER	RS.		
Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Depart-			

in Eastern Department

in miscellaneous buildings

ment

do.

do.

Do.

Do.

£1619 14 1

114 7 9

£80 7 3

29 17 6

4 3 0

Articles Made by Females in Western Department.

wincey dresses at 3s 6d 82 15 6 46 Linen check dresses 2s 0d 4d 12 0 21 Stuff dresses 6s 6d 6 16 6 23 Muslin dresses 6s 6d 6 16 6 32 Muslin dresses 6s 6d 6 16 6 32 Muslin dresses 6s 6d 13 6 0 32 Long bed-gowns 0s 6d 13 6 0 32 Long bed-gowns 1s 3d 2 0 360 Flannel chemises 0s 4d 14 8 9 360 Flannel chemises 0s 4d 14 8 9 361 Plannel chemises 0s 4d 15 8 31 Plaidg, petticoats 0s 4d 0 15 8 313 Plaidg, petticoats 0s 4d 10 18 313 Plaidg, petticoats 0s 4d 14 9 32 Flannel do 0s 5d 0 7 6 315 Pairs drawers 0s 5d 0 7 6 315 Pairs drawers 0s 5d 0 7 6 315 Pairs drawers 0s 10d 2s 19 3 White do 1s 3d 0 3 9 3 White do 1s 3d 0 3 9 3 White do 1s 3d 0 3 9 3 White do 1s 3d 0 12 6 305 Striped shirts 0s 10d 2s 19 3 White do 1s 3d 0 12 6 307 Men's flan, jackets 0s 6d 6 18 0 12 Slip bodices 0s 4d 0 14 0 35 Table covers 0s 2d 0 14 0 4 Couch covers 1s 6d 0 4 6 4 Couch covers 1s 6d 0 6 6 4 Couch covers 1s 6d 0 6 0 4 Couch covers	473 Gingham, print, and £ s. d.	£ s. d.
46 Linen check dresses 2 0d 4 12 0 35 Table covers		Brought forward, 225 14 11
22 Stuff dresses		35 Table covers 0s 2d 0 5 10
32 Muslin dresses		
532 Cotton chemises 0 8 6d 13 6 0 385 Pairs stockgs, knit, at 0 8 9d 14 8 9 266 Bed-gowns 0 8 5d 5 10 10 246 Pairs stockgs, knit, at 0 8 9d 14 8 9 32 Long bed-gowns 1 8 3d 2 0 0 630 Flannel chemises 0 8 3d 7 17 6 47 Caps 0 8 4d 0 15 8 214 Pairs stockings refooted 0 8 6d 10 13 6 230 Bonnets and hats trimmed 0 8 8d 7 13 4 9 Set window curtains 1 8 6d 0 13 6 234 Coloured do, 0 8 4d 8 11 0 0 8 6d 4 4 8 8 9 Set window curtains 1 8 6d 0 13 6 29 Flannel do, 0 8 5d 0 12 1 1 8 Chair do, 0 8 6d 0 0 2 0 1 8 Chair do, 0 8 6d 0 0 2 0 18 Pairs drawers 0 8 5d 0 7 6 8 Easy-chair do, 1 8 0d 0 2 0 12 Slip bodices 0 8 4d 0 4 0 4 0 0 8 6d 8 2 14 0 695 Striped shirts 0 8 10 2 8 19 2 6 6 3 Fillow cases 0 8 3d 0 15 9 10 Night do, 1 8 3d 0 12 6 6 3 Fillow cases 0 8 3d 0 1 6 1 1 4 14 T Linen sheets 0 8 6d 1 8 0 1 2 8 Window bilnds 0 8 3d 1 0 9 10 Totton do, 0 8 2d 0 7 7 18 10 1 9 Marcesses 1 8 0d 0 4 6 10 Totton do, 0 8 2d 0 17 10 1 8 Pairs stockings 0 8 0d 0 1 5 1 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td></tr<>		
266 Bed-gowns		
32 Long bed-gowns		
630 Flannel chemises		
47 Caps		
18 Dress caps		
230 Bonnets and hats	18 Droom corps 00 5d 0 7 6	
trimmed		
513 Plaidg, petticoats		
254 Coloured do, 0s 4d 4 4 8 8 29 Flannel do, 0s 5d 0 12 1 18 Chair do, 0s 6d 0 9 0 18 Pairs drawers 0s 5d 0 7 6 8 Easy-chair do, 1s 0d 0 8 0 12 Slip bodices 0s 4d 0 4 0 33 Toilet do, 0s 1d 0 2 9 695 Striped shirts 0s 10d 28 19 2 63 Flillow cases 0s 3d 0 15 9 3 White do, 1s 3d 0 3 9 4 Bolster do, 0s 1d 0 2 9 10 Night do, 1s 3d 0 12 6 3 Ottoman covers 1s 6d 0 4 6 276 Men's flan, jackets 0s 6d 6 18 0 123 Window blinds 0s 3d 1 10 9 108 Men's do, drawers 0s 6d 2 14 0 14 Leather cushions 0s 4d 0 4 8 1417 Linen sheets 0s 2d 11 16 2 119 Matresses 1s 0d 5 19 0 107 Cotton do, 0s 2d 0 17 10 189 Palliasses 1s 0d 9 9 0 953 Pillow slips 0s 2d 7 18 10 195 Pairs shoes bound 0s 2d 1 12 6 8 Bolster do, 0s 0d d 0 19 9 38 Tea bags 0s 0d d 0 18 0 27 Idles knitted 1s 6d 0 3 0 2 0 20 Pairs slocks taped 0s 0d d 0 18 0 27 Idles knitted 0s 3d 1 1 0 8 194 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 2 18 0 19 18 Palliasses 0s 0s 0d 0 1 7 3 18 Palliasses 0s 0s 0d 0s 0d 0s 0d 0s 6d 1 8 0 164 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 2 1 11 1 48 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 2 1 11 1 48 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 2 1 11 1 48 Pairs dowlas aprons 0s 6d 2 1 10 1 11 1 11 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1		
18 Chair 40		
18 Pairs drawers		
12 Slip bodices		
695 Striped shirts		
3 White do.		
10 Night do.		
108 Men's flan. jackets		
108 Men's do. drawers 08 6d 2 14 0 14 Leather cushions 08 4d 0 4 8 1417 Linen sheets 08 2d 11 16 2 107 Cotton do. 08 2d 0 17 10 10 10 10 10 10		
1417 Linen sheets	276 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d 6 18 0	
107 Cotton do.	108 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d 2 14 0	14 Leather cushions 0s 4d 0 4 8
107 Cotton do.	1417 Linen sheets 0s 2d 11 16 2	119 Matresses 1s 0d 5 19 0
953 Pillow slips		
362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.19 9 38 Tea bags 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 7 362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 194 Men's dowlas aprons 0.8 6d 4.17 0.623 Check aprons 0.08 1d 2.11 11 48 Pinafores 0.08 2d 0.8 0 0.8 2d 0.8		
362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.19 9 38 Tea bags 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 7 362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 194 Men's dowlas aprons 0.8 6d 4.17 0.623 Check aprons 0.08 1d 2.11 11 48 Pinafores 0.08 2d 0.8 0 0.8 2d 0.8	8 Bolster do 0s 3d 0 2 0	
362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.19 9 38 Tea bags 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 7 362 Hand do. 0.08 0 d d 0.15 1 194 Men's dowlas aprons 0.8 6d 4.17 0.623 Check aprons 0.08 1d 2.11 11 48 Pinafores 0.08 2d 0.8 0 0.8 2d 0.8	624 Roller towels 0s 01d 1 6 0	
362 Hand do. 08 0\frac{1}{2}d 0 15 1 19 4 Men's dowlas aprons 08 6\frac{1}{d} 4 17 0 64 556 Women's do. do. 08 6\frac{1}{d} 1 8 0 623 Check aprons 08 1d 2 11 11 48 Shawls marked 08 0\frac{1}{2}d 0 2 0 48 Pinafores 08 2d 0 8 0 12 Sofa cushions 08 0\frac{1}{4}d 0 10 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	474 Rath do 0s 0d4 0 19 9	38 Tea harrs
194 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 6d 4 17 0 56 Women's do. do. 0s 6d 1 8 0 119 Blankets hemmed 0s 3d 1 9 9 623 Check aprons 0s 1d 2 11 11 48 Kanafores 0s 2d 0 8 0 12 Sofa cushions 0s 4d 0 4 0 53 Table cloths 0s 2d 0 8 10 500 Dusters 0s 0\frac{1}{4}\text{d} 0 10 5 \\ \text{Carry forward, } \frac{\pi 225}{225} \frac{14}{11} \end{bmatrix} \text{225 for cushions} 0s 0\frac{1}{4}\text{d} 0 10 5 \\ \text{Carry forward, } \frac{\pi 225}{225} \frac{14}{11} \end{bmatrix} \text{225 for cushions} 0s 0\frac{1}{4}\text{d} 0 10 5 \\ \text{Carry forward, } \frac{\pi 225}{225} \frac{14}{11} \end{bmatrix} \text{E294 .5 0} \\ \text{Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.} \\ \frac{\pi s. d.}{\pi 294 .5 0} \\ \text{Striped shirts 1d 13 16 9} \\ 504 \text{Woollen do 1d 2 2 2 0} \\ 3318 \text{Night do 1d 1 6 6} \\ 3847 \text{Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7} \\ 3781 \text{Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1} \\ 2474 \text{Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2} \\ 1423 \text{Flannel do 1d 5 18 7} \\ 1857 \text{Plaiding petticoats 1d 1 3 18 9} \\ 1423 \text{Flannel do 1d 3 18 9} \\ 284 \text{Flannel do 1d 3 18 9} \\ 193 \text{Pairs stockings 0\frac{1}{2}\text{d} 0 15 2 \\ 84 \text{Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0} \\ 185 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs cotton drawers 2d 15 9 0} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 \text{Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8} \\ 180 Pairs s		31 Shronds
56 Women's do. do. 0s 6d 1 8 0 623 Check aprons		84 Straw bags Os 4d 1 1 4
623 Check aprons		
48 Pinafores		
Carry forward, £225 14 11 Carry forward, £225 14 11 Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department. £ s. d. 1745 White & regatta shirts at 1d 7 5 5 5 3321 Striped shirts 1d 13 16 9 504 Woollen do 1d 2 2 0 0 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7 0 184 Dowlas aprons		
Carry forward, £225 14 11 £294 .5 0 Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department. £ s. d. 1745 White & regatta shirts at 1d 7 5 5 5 3321 Striped shirts 1d 13 16 9 504 Woollen do 1d 2 2 0 1,083 Pillow slips . at 1d 4 10 3 318 Night do		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	53 Table cloths Us 2d U 8 10	500 Dusters 0s 04d 0 10 5
£ s. d. 1745 White & regatta shirts at 1d 7 5 5 5 3321 Striped shirts 1d 13 16 9 504 Woollen do 1d 2 2 0 1,083 Pillow slips 1d 13 19 8 1,083 Pillow slips 1d 1 1 2 0 3 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do	Carry forward, £225 14 11	£294 5 0
£ s. d. 1745 White & regatta shirts at 1d 7 5 5 5 3321 Striped shirts 1d 13 16 9 504 Woollen do 1d 2 2 0 1,083 Pillow slips 1d 13 19 8 1,083 Pillow slips 1d 1 1 2 0 3 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do	Autilia Demainal by Fama	les in Western Demonstrates
1745 White & regatta shirts at 1d 7 5 5 3321 Striped shirts		es in Western Department.
3321 Striped shirts		
504 Woollen do. 1d 2 2 0 1,083 Pillow slips at 1d 4 10 3 318 Night do. 1d 1 6 6 264 Table cloths 1d 1 2 0 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7 184 Dowlas aprons 1d 0 15 4 3781 Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do. 0½d 1 4 4 2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0 200 Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8 1854 Gowns 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6		
504 Woollen do. 1d 2 2 0 1,083 Pillow slips at 1d 4 10 3 318 Night do. 1d 1 6 6 264 Table cloths 1d 1 2 0 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7 184 Dowlas aprons 1d 0 15 4 3781 Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do. 0½d 1 4 4 2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0 200 Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8 1854 Gowns 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6		3356 Sheets 1d 13 19 8
318 Night do. 1d 1 6 6 264 Table cloths 1d 1 2 0 3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7 184 Dowlas aprons 1d 0 15 4 3781 Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do. 0½d 1 4 4 2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0 200 Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8 1854 Gowns 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6		1,083 Pillow slips . at 1d 4 10 3
3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7 184 Dowlas aprons 1d 0 15 4 3781 Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do. 0½d 1 4 4 2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0 200 Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8 1854 Gowns 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6		264 Table cloths 1d 1 2 0
3781 Flannel jackets 1d 15 15 1 584 Check do. 0½d 1 4 4 2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 1d 0 15 0 200 Pairs stockgs. markd. 1d 0 16 8 1854 Gowns 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6	3847 Pairs flannel drawers 1d 16 0 7	
2474 Cotton chemises 1d 10 6 2 1,024 Collars 0½d 2 2 8 1423 Flannel do. 1d 5 18 7 -330 Pairs blankets 1d 1 7 6 1857 Plaiding petticoats 1d 7 14 9 108 Counterpanes 1d 0 9 0 284 Flannel do. 1d 1 3 8 14,768 Pairs stockings 0½d 30 15 4 945 Coloured do. 1d 3 18 9 19,354 Pairs socks 0½d 40 6 5 876 Bed-gowns 1d 3 13 0 364 Roller towels 0½d 0 15 2 84 Slip bodices 1d 0 7 0 112 Bed covers 0½d 0 4 8 180 Pairs cotton drawers 2d 15 9 0 108 Shawls marked 0½d 0 4 6		584 Check do 0 d 1 4 4
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	Carry forward, £105 12 3	£204 5 9

Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.

12 Shawls.

20 Chemises.

14 Pairs drawers.

8 Coloured petticoats.

8 Flannel do.

48 Pairs worsted stockings

230 Aprons.

18 Collars.

3 Pairs slippers sewed.

4 Pairs do. embroid.

30 Worsted work.

145 Knitting.

20 Trimming sewed.

50 Netting.

40 Crotchet.

80 Towels.

280 Dusters.

4 Sofa covers.

15 Chair do.

18 Table cloths.

12 Table napkins.

8 Pairs blankets.

6 Vallances.

350 Sundries.

Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.

75 Gowns.

10 Shawls.

250 Night gowns.

150 Chemises.

80 Pairs drawers.

6 White petticoats.

70 Coloured do.

60 Flannel do.

180 Flannel underdresses.

3050 Pairs worsted stockings

180 Pairs cotton

350 Flannel shirts.

130 Aprons.

20 Pocket handkerchiefs.

75 Slip bodices.

20 Pairs stays.

55 Collars.

50 Linen sleeves.

30 Knitting.

40 Crotchet.

370 Shirts.

60 Quilts.

20 Pairs blankets.

150 Pillow slips.

70 Towels.

18 Sofa covers.

18 Chair do.

45 Table cloths.

60 Toilet covers.

60 Table napkins.

200 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, Matron.