

**Ninety-fourth annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane :  
For the year 1906.**

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**Publication/Creation**

Morningside : Printed at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, [1907]

**Persistent URL**

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM AND  
MENTAL HOSPITAL,  
MORNINGSIDE, EDINBURGH,

WHICH INCLUDES THE HIGHER CLASS DEPARTMENTS OF

Craig House, Old Craig House, Bevan  
House, Myreside Cottage, Queen's  
Craig, South Craig, and Hawthorn  
Villa, Cockenzie.



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

1. Forms of Admission, &c., can be obtained at the Asylum, or by Post from Dr CLOUSTON, Physician-Superintendent, addressing to his private residence, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place, Edinburgh. (Telephone Nos.—Dr Clouston, Tipperlinn House, 1391 Central; Craig House, 437 Central; West House, 401 Central).

2. Before a Patient can be permanently treated in the Asylum, two Medical Certificates, and a Sheriff's Warrant (obtained by applying at Sheriff-Clerk's Office, George IV. Bridge, or at Sheriff-Clerk's Office of the County in which patient resides) are needed.

3. In any case of Urgency, a "Certificate of Emergency," granted by the Family Doctor, by one of the Physicians of the Asylum, or any other Medical Man, and a request signed by a relative or other person having any *bonâ fide* connection with the Patient (see Admission Form, p. 2, at foot) are sufficient for the detention and

treatment of the Patient for three days, during which time the ordinary papers can be filled up.

4. No publicity whatever is implied in getting the Sheriff's Order, or other proceedings connected with the admission of a Patient. The documents are private and confidential, and no publicity as to individual Patients is implied in the term "Public" or "Royal" Asylum. Such terms simply mean that the Asylum is a Chartered Corporation under the management of a Statutory Board, who have no pecuniary interest in its prosperity.

5. In the case of Private Patients, the Asylum Officials will obtain the Sheriff's Order, when all the other documents are complete.

6. The Form of Written Obligation for Payment of Board must be signed by a responsible person before or on the admission of every Patient.

7. Trained Attendants or Nurses will be sent to bring Patients to the Asylum whenever required, free of charge in Edinburgh, and elsewhere at a fixed charge of 5s. each, if under half a day employed, or 10s. per day, besides travelling expenses. It is desirable in most cases that a relative should accompany the patients to the Institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RATES OF BOARD.

### WEST HOUSE.

- \* LOWEST RATE..... £32, 10s. a Year (exclusive of Clothing).  
 \* INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT £45                   "                   "                   "

### CRAIG HOUSE.†

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

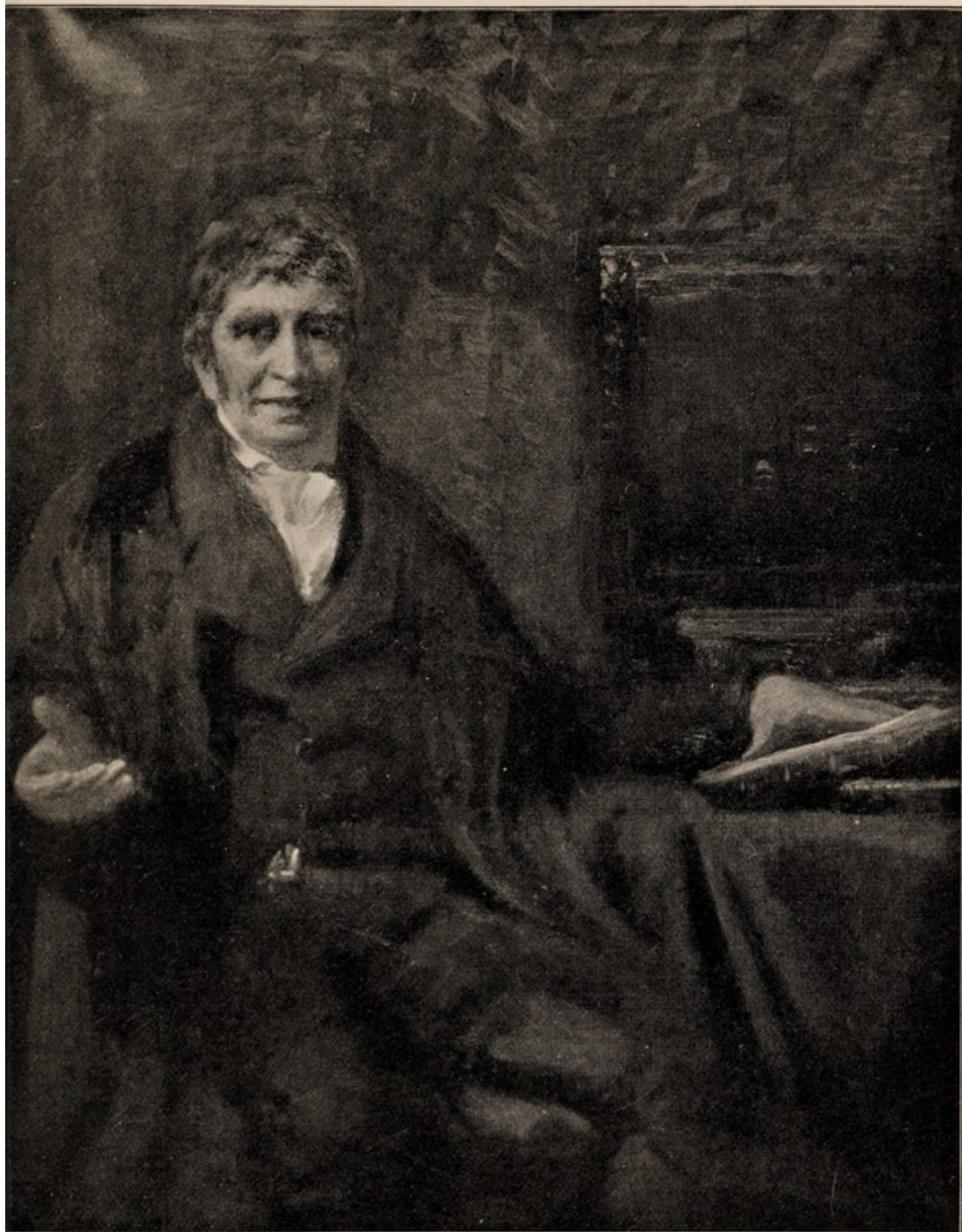
OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN HOUSE,  
 AND QUEEN'S CRAIG,

From £150 to £1000 a Year.

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

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

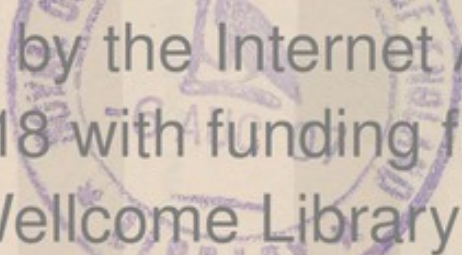



ANDREW DUNCAN

*To whom the Royal Edinburgh Asylum owes its origin in 1807*

*After a Picture by Raeburn*



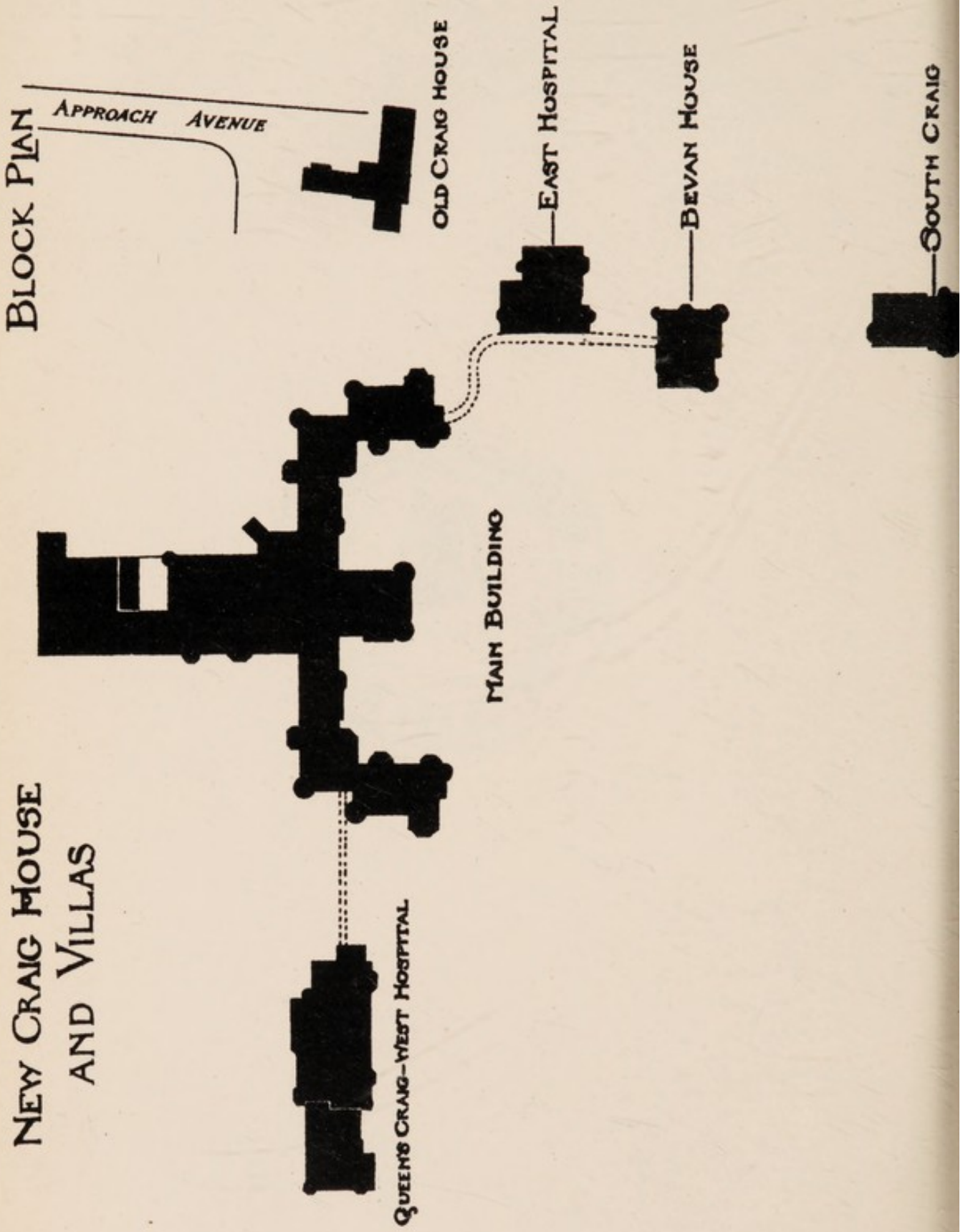


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# NEW CRAIG HOUSE AND VILLAS



BLOCK PLAN

APPROACH AVENUE

OLD CRAIG HOUSE

EAST HOSPITAL

BEVAN HOUSE

SOUTH CRAIG

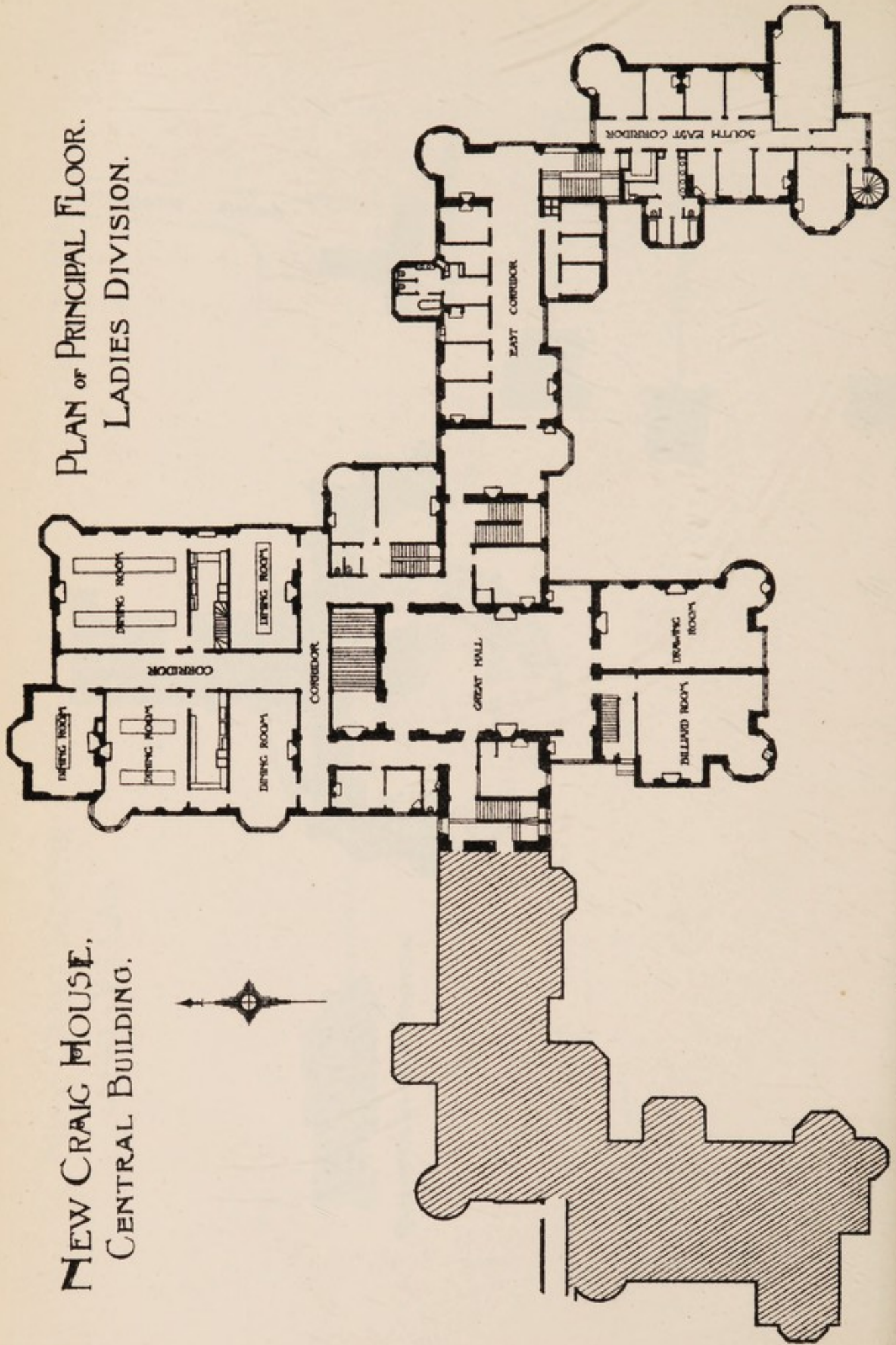
MAIN BUILDING

QUEENS CRAIG-WEST HOSPITAL

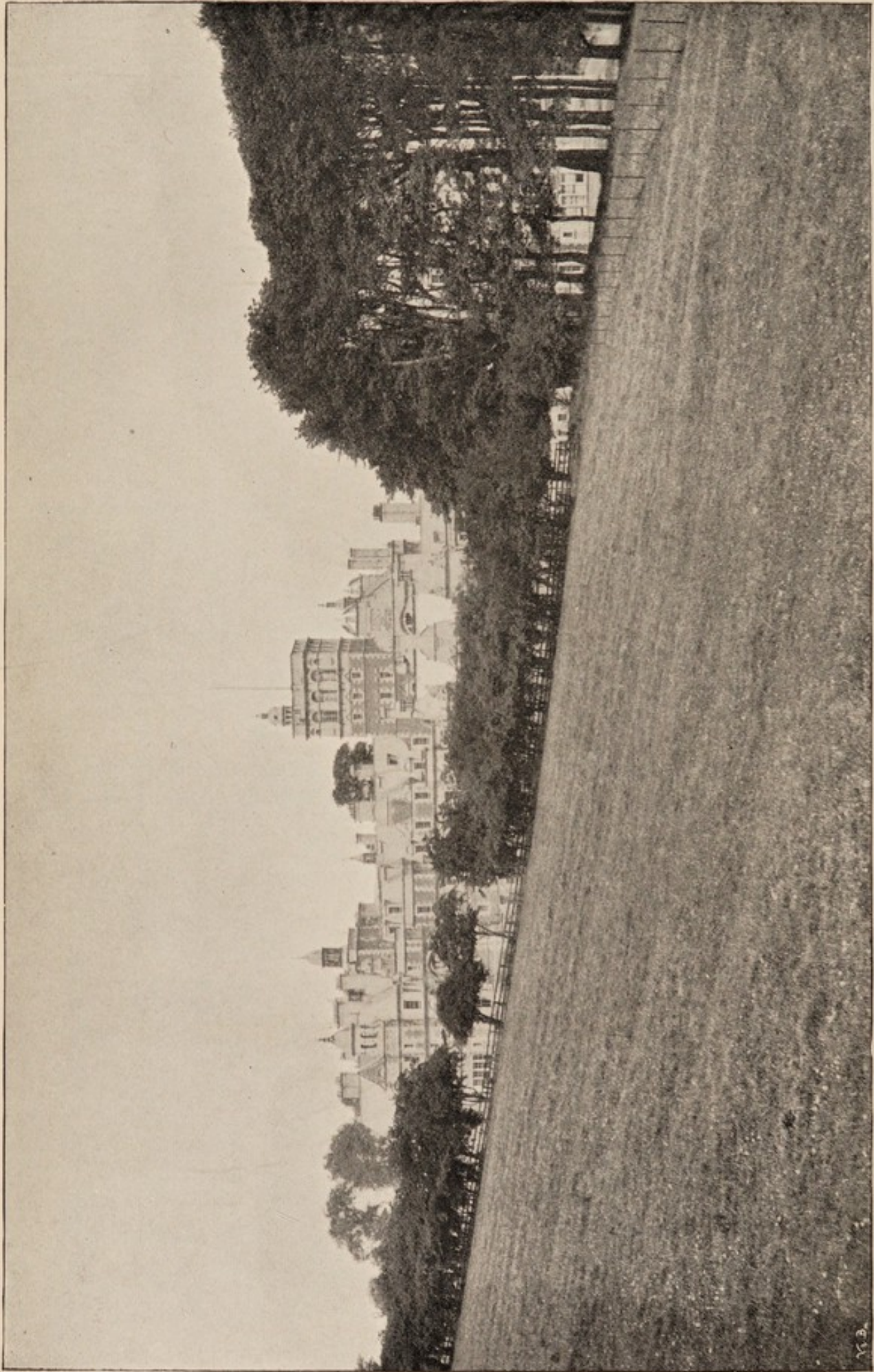


NEW CRAIG HOUSE,  
CENTRAL BUILDING.

PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR,  
LADIES DIVISION.







CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRE—GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

NINETY-FOURTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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**FOR THE YEAR 1906.**

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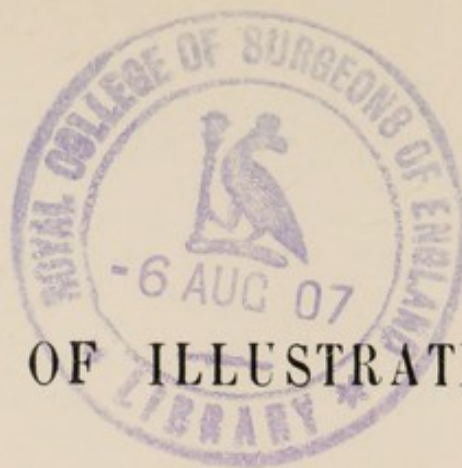
MORNINGSIDE:  
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

XLIV

ANNUAL REPORT

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR 1892



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Miss Elizabeth B. ...

... of Dr. ...



MRS ELIZABETH BEVAN

*(Grand-daughter of Dr Andrew Duncan) who left the "Bevan Fund" to R. E. A.*

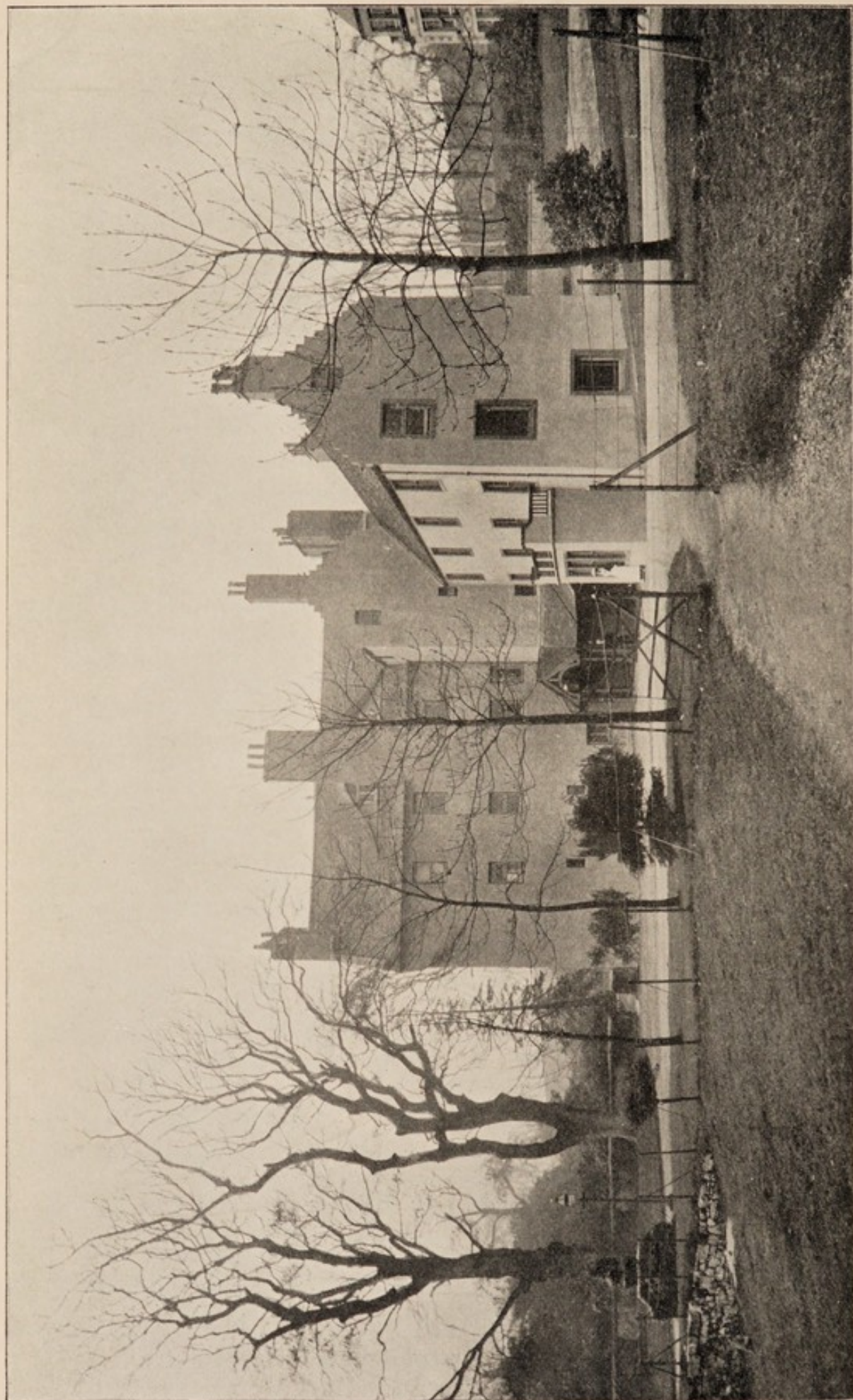


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OLD CRAIG HOUSE, 1565-1907

# ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patron — **THE KING.**

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.  
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.  
SIR ALEX. CHRISTSON, Bart.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.  
SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

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

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost ( <i>ex-officio</i> ).	David Pearson, Esq., C.A.
Professor John Rankine, K.C.	John R. Findlay, Esq.
William Allan Carter, Esq., C.E.	James Adam, Esq., Advocate.
Peter Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D.	Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.
Henry Francis Kerr, Esq., Architect.	Henry E. Richardson, Esq., W.S.
John James Cowan, Esq.,	Sir James Russell, M.D.
Robert Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.	L. S. Gumley, Esq.
Major-General John Munro Sym, C.B.	

*Chairman of the Board*—Professor Rankine.

MEDICAL BOARD.

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

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



# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JAMES M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.E.

G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P.E.

R. DODS BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

PATHOLOGIST—G. DOUGLAS M'RAE, M.B.

CHAPLAIN.

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

STEWARD.

JOHN M'INTOSH.

MATRONS (*Craig House*).

MISS WISE.

MISS DARNEY.

MISS SPENCE.

MISS HEARDER.

MATRON (*West House*)—MISS MILNE.

HEAD ATTENDANTS.

*Craig House*—GEORGE GREGORY.

*West House*—THOMAS LINDORS.

STOREKEEPER — INNES GRANT.

CLERK OF WORKS — ROBERT CLARKE.

HEAD GARDENER — ADAM STENHOUSE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

H. P. THOMPSON, M.D.

A. J. H. RUSSELL, M.A., M.B.,

J. S. DANIELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Ch.B.

P. H. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Visiting Committee.*

This Committee consists of the whole Board of Ordinary Managers.

Mr Carter, *Convener.*

*Law Committee.*

Professor Rankine.

Mr Stewart.

Mr Adam.

Mr Richardson.

Mr Kerr

Mr Adam, *Convener.*

*Finance Committee.*

Professor Rankine.

Mr Carter.

Mr Cowan.

*Finance Committee—continued.*

Mr Stewart.

General Sym.

Mr Pearson.

Mr Findlay.

Mr Richardson.

Mr Gumley.

Mr Pearson, *Convener.*

*Charity and Bevan Fund  
Committee.*

Mr Kerr.

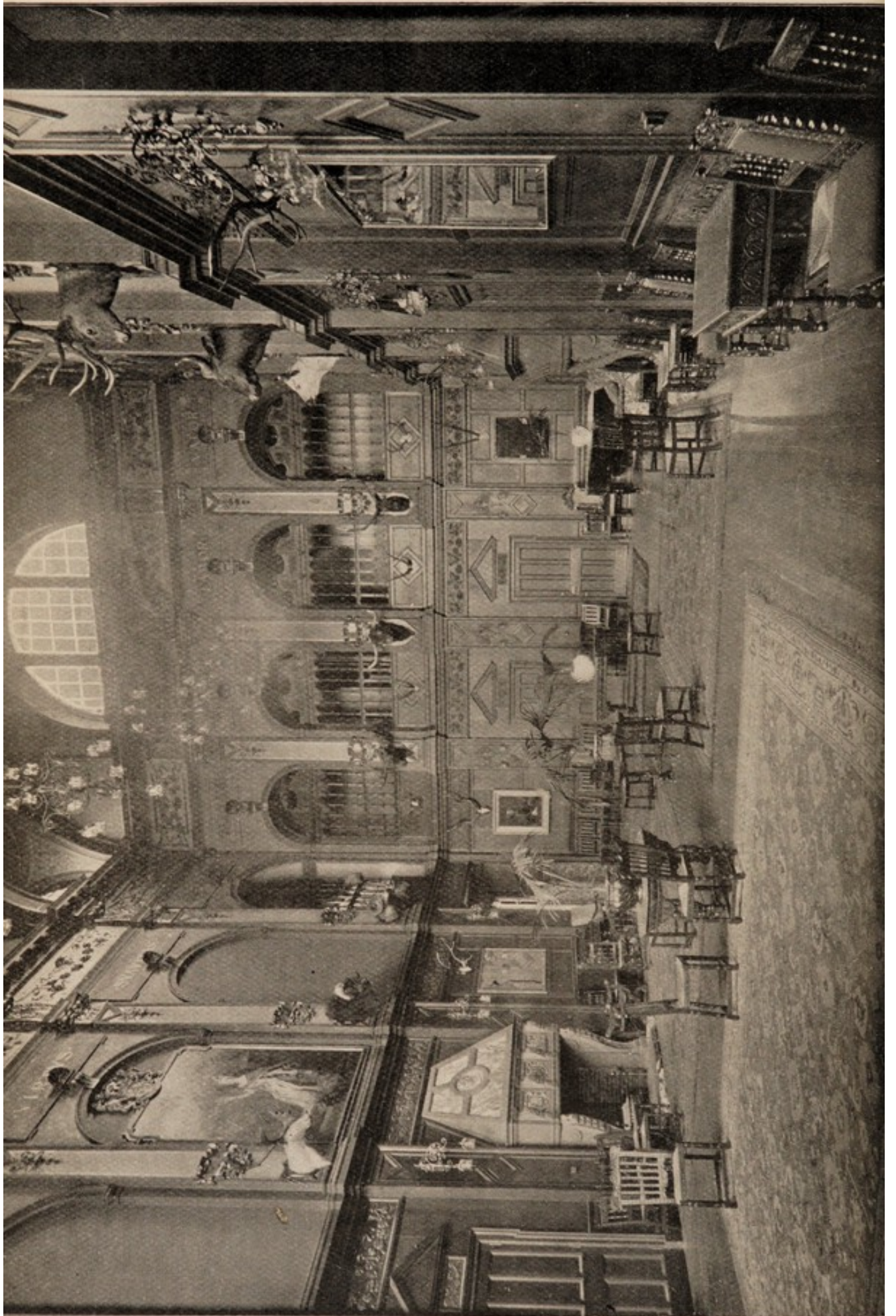
Mr Cowan.

Dr Fisher.

Sir James Russell.

Mr Kerr, *Convener.*





**REPORT**  
 OF THE  
**ORDINARY MANAGERS**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

*Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation*  
*held on Monday, 25th February 1907.*

THE Ordinary Managers of the Asylum beg to submit the Report of their administration for the year 1906, together with the Report by the Physician Superintendent and statistical tables compiled by him.

The total number of patients under treatment in all departments averaged 863 for every day in the year, against a daily average of 870 for the year 1905. The following table shows the numbers in each department for the years 1905 and 1906 respectively.

	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside Cottage .	211	208	—	3
2. Intermediate patients .	128	128	—	—
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board . . .	54	57	3	—
4. Rate-paid patients . . .	477	470	—	7
	870	863	3	10
	863	—	—	3
	7	—	—	7

It will be observed that although the District Asylum at Bangour has for some time been open for the reception of patients, there has during the past year been no great reduction in the number of rate-paid patients accommodated in the Asylum at Morningside. This is due to the fact that for many years the Managers have been unable to find accommodation in the Asylum for all the patients sent to them by the Edinburgh Parish Council. Many of them have accordingly been boarded out in other asylums. These boarded-out patients have now been transferred to Bangour Asylum, along with some of those from the over-crowded wards at Morningside, which have thus been relieved. At the beginning of the year 1906 there were 91 boarded-out patients standing in the books of the Asylum, all of whom have since been transferred.

The Managers desire very specially to call attention to the fact that owing to the gradual reduction in the number of rate-paid patients, there is thus accommodation being set free for the reception of private patients from the humbler walks of life at low boards. As the Asylum was originally instituted largely for the benefit of such cases, it is hoped full advantage will be taken of this accommodation now available.

The Accounts of the Treasurer's Intromissions are herewith submitted.

The Ordinary Revenue from all sources			
amounted to . . . . .	£58,788	19	7
The Ordinary Expenditure to . . . . .	54,124	16	1
			<hr/>
Showing a gross Surplus of . . . . .	£4,664	3	6
From which falls to be deducted the annual instalment payable under the Decree of Court towards liquidation of the Capital Debt on the West House . . . . .	2,072	7	1
			<hr/>
Leaving a free Surplus of . . . . .	£2,591	16	5

Brought forward, £2,591 16 5

This Surplus is derived from the following sources, viz. :—

I. *Craig House*—

Amount of boards received for patients, including extra accounts . . . . .	£33,592 5 4
Sundry other receipts . . . . .	488 11 5
	£34,080 16 9
Deduct :—Payments for the maintenance of patients and all other charges £29,676 8 8	
Payments to West House for labour at Craig House performed by West House patients . . . . .	543 7 10
Contribution to Charity Fund . . . . .	100 0 0
	30,319 16 6
Surplus for Craig House . . . . .	£3,761 0 3

II. *West House*—

Amount of boards re- ceived for patients, in- cluding extra ac- counts £23,703 19 3	
Sundry other receipts, in- cluding sum of £543, 7s. 10d. received from Craig House . . . . .	901 17 0
Ordinary Income £25,251 10 8	
Carry forward, £25,251 10 8	£3,761 0 3
	£2,591 16 5

Brought forward, £25,251 10 8	£3,761 0 3	£2,591 16 5
Deduct:—Pay- ment for ordinary maintenance, etc. £24,348 7 5		
Capital Instal- ment to- wards Sinking Fund 2,072 7 1		
	26,420 14 6	
Deficit for West House .	1,169 3 10	
Free Surplus as above .		<u>£2,591 16 5</u>

The free surplus for the year 1905 amounted to £5,499 : 9 : 3, or £2,907 : 12 : 10 more than last year. The difference is mainly caused by exceptional expenditure in entirely renewing the roof of Old Craig House, in necessary repairs on the drainage of the West House, and painting. There has also been an advance in prices and a slight reduction in the number of patients.

Of the deficit of £1,169 : 3 : 10, incurred in the administration of the West House as above shown, the sum of £184 : 2 : 10 pertains to the Intermediate Department, and £985 : 1 : 0, to the Department for rate-paid patients and patients at the lowest rate of board.

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the two classes of West House patients for the years 1905 and 1906 :—

	Cost in 1905.	Cost in 1906.	Mean rate of board charged in 1906.	Deficit on each patient in 1906.
Each intermediate patient . . .	£43 10 1	£45 17 0	£44 0 6	£1 16 6
Each rate-paid patient and private patient at lowest rate of board	33 14 3	36 8 4	34 11 0	1 17 4







CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING-ROOM

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The cost of maintenance for rate-paid patients is still much below the average cost per head of pauper patients in the District Asylums, which amounted for the year 1905 to £45 : 2 : 4.

The increase in the cost of maintenance during the year is to a large extent due to exceptional repairs, and the Managers accordingly do not propose to increase the rate of board for the current year.

The Surplus Revenue derived from Craig House has been applied towards the liquidation of the debt on Craig House.

At 31st December 1905 the indebtedness of the Corporation was as follows :—

Debt on Craig House . . . . .	£69,503	7	7
Debt on West House . . . . .	20,980	19	2
	<hr/>		
Total . . . . .	£90,484	6	9

The indebtedness now stands thus :—

Debt on Craig House . . . . .	£66,012	15	6
Debt on West House . . . . .	19,892	3	0
	<hr/>		
	85,904	18	6
Showing a reduction of debt of . . . . .	£4,579	8	3
Gross surplus for year as on page 2 . . . . .	£4,664	3	6
Less Arrears for year out- standing . . . . .	84	15	3
	<hr/>		
	£4,579	8	3
	<hr/>		

It is of interest to note that at 31st December 1896 the debt on the whole Institution stood at . . . £111,654 18 7 while at the close of last year as above shown it was . . . . . 85,904 18 6

Showing a reduction in the amount of

indebtedness during ten years of . . . . .	£25,750	0	1
	<hr/>		

In addition to this large reduction in debt it must be borne in mind that during the last ten years a sum of about £23,450

has been expended in completing New Craig House, in the acquisition of property adjoining the Asylum to protect privacy, and in other necessary improvements.

When the text of the Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill was published, the Managers found that although "Hospitals" and "Poorhouses," along with several other classes of public buildings, were included in the exemption clause of the Bill, no mention was made of the Asylums. As some doubt existed as to whether the word "Hospital" was intended to cover institutions such as that at Morningside, the Managers thought it advisable to lay before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to report upon the measure, their reasons for claiming for Asylums specific exemption from the operation of the Bill. As all the Royal Asylums were interested in attaining this object, it was arranged that one witness should appear for them all, and they were fortunate in securing the services of Dr John Macpherson, one of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, to act as witness on their behalf.

The Asylum was visited on 21st, 22nd, and 23rd June by Dr John Macpherson, and on 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December by Dr Fraser, Commissioners in Lunacy. The former in his report writes as follows :—

"From the experience of other Royal Asylums, there is almost no doubt that the removal of the pauper patients will be followed by an increase in the number of private patients paying low rates of board.

"The condition of the patients was found to be as satisfactory as on all previous occasions, and the methods for their care and treatment continue to be characterised by the same liberality and enlightenment for which the institution has long been distinguished.

"The medical work of the Asylum is vigorously conducted, and the case books contain full and instructive records of the cases of all the patients. Besides their ordinary routine duties the medical officers at the West House are engaged in original clinical research of an important nature. A prominent feature in this Asylum, and one which has hitherto attracted

“ attention at each visit, is the contentment of the great bulk  
 “ of the patients and the confidence which they manifest in the  
 “ administration of the Institution.”

Dr Fraser writes—

“ In view of the present and prospective accommodation in the  
 “ West House, it is strongly recommended that the Managers  
 “ take steps to inform the medical profession that private  
 “ patients at the lower rates of board can now be received.  
 “ Owing to the constant refusal to admit this class of patients  
 “ in past years, medical practitioners have ceased to ask for  
 “ their reception and will continue to do so until informed of  
 “ the fact that they can now be admitted. Pauper patients  
 “ were removed from a sister institution in the West, and its  
 “ accommodation is now fully occupied by private patients.

“ A considerable amount of repainting and redecoration  
 “ has been done at the West House in a tasteful manner.  
 “ The aspect of the various galleries is one of brightness and  
 “ comfort. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated,  
 “ and the bedding in good order, the coverings being ample for  
 “ the season. The patients were at this visit exceptionally  
 “ tranquil and well behaved and in general contented.

“ The patients in Craig House and the adjacent villas were  
 “ found admirably provided for. The result of the visit to this  
 “ section of the Asylum was to confirm the opinion previously  
 “ expressed as to the constant and skilful efforts made to  
 “ improve the mental condition of the patients, and to promote  
 “ their happiness and physical well-being. Dr Clouston's un-  
 “ abated zeal and energy were everywhere evident in the  
 “ management of the Institution.

“ The scientific researches and the exhaustive chemical  
 “ observations which are being made by Dr MacRae, Assistant  
 “ Medical Officer, in regard to general paralysis, cannot be too  
 “ highly commended. It is work of great value, which it is  
 “ expected will be productive of important therapeutic results.”

Acting on the suggestion contained in Dr Fraser's report, a circular was issued to the Medical Profession drawing attention

to the fact that private patients at low rates of board could now be accommodated in the Institution.

The Managers regret to have to report the death of Mr J. C. Gray, who for over thirty-three years was an invaluable servant to the Asylum, first as Storekeeper and latterly for twenty-four years as Steward. He was a man of untiring energy, unique knowledge of his business, and his loss has been much felt by all connected with the Institution. Mr John M'Intosh, who for twenty-four years had acted as Storekeeper, has been promoted to the office of Steward.

The Managers have again to express their sense of the ability displayed by Dr Clouston, the Physician Superintendent of the Asylum, in the discharge of the onerous duties committed to him, and they fully endorse the remarks of the Commissioners in Lunacy as to the efficient way in which the work of the Asylum is carried on.

In conclusion the Managers beg to remind their constituents that on 22nd May next, the Asylum completes its hundredth year of corporate existence. It may be said that during that period more than 20,680 patients have been treated, and over £370,000 have been expended on the purchase of land and erection of buildings. The movement that culminated in the incorporation of the Asylum by Royal Charter was begun by Dr Andrew Duncan, whose attention was more directly drawn to the miserable condition of the insane by the necessity for the removal of Ferguson, the poet, to the cells of the City Bedlam, where he died on 16th October 1774. It was not, however, until 1792 that it was definitely resolved to attempt the erection of a lunatic asylum at Edinburgh, when a circular was issued by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and others, at the suggestion of the Royal College of Physicians, inviting subscriptions and announcing as the objects of the proposed institution :—

1st. The cure of lunatics whose circumstances enable them to pay for their maintenance and treatment in the Asylum at fixed rates, according to the accommodation required.

2nd. To extend the benefit of the Institution to such persons

as are in circumstances of indigence, as soon as sufficient funds for that purpose can be obtained.

Through all the changes of buildings and of method of treatment that have taken place during the hundred years that have elapsed since the founding of the Institution, the above objects have been consistently kept in view. And in regard to the second object, the Managers would like to remind the public of the Charity Fund for assisting the boards of poorer patients which is under their administration, and to which they beg to solicit subscriptions. The annual report of the committee who administer this fund is submitted along with this Report.

In name of the Managers,

P. H. MACLAREN,  
*Chairman.*

**REPORT**  
 OF  
**THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1906.

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

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1905 to £9622 10 6

The Ordinary Income during the  
 year amounted to . . . £294 19 11

To which falls to be added a con-  
 tribution from the General Funds  
 of the Asylum . . . 100 0 0

---

394 19 11

The Ordinary Expenditure during  
 the year for the benefit of  
 patients was . £403 7 5

Expense of Manage-  
 ment . . . 11 17 0

---

415 4 5

Excess of Expenditure over Income . . . 20 4 6

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Amount of Fund at 31st December 1906 . £9602 6 0

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The total number of patients relieved during the year was 37, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 2 .

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At 31st December 1905 the Fund amounted to £12,849 11 6

The Ordinary Income during the  
year amounted to . . . £391 16 4

The Ordinary Expenditure during  
the year for the benefit of  
patients was . £478 7 11

Expense of Manage-  
ment . . . 14 7 8

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492 15 7

Excess of Expenditure over Income. . . . 100 19 3

---

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1906 . . £12,748 12 3

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The number of patients relieved during the year was 35, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 30.

The total number of patients relieved from both Funds was 71, there having been one patient transferred from the one Fund to the other.

ALEX. CRUM BROWN, *Convener.*



PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S  
**A N N U A L   R E P O R T**  
*FOR THE YEAR 1906.*

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I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1906.

General  
 Statistics.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 884 (including 4 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 837 (including 6 on probation).

The admissions were 385, of whom 169 were men and 216 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1269.

The number discharged from the Institution was 292, of whom 173 were men and 119 women.

The number of patients who died was 140, of whom 55 were men and 85 women.

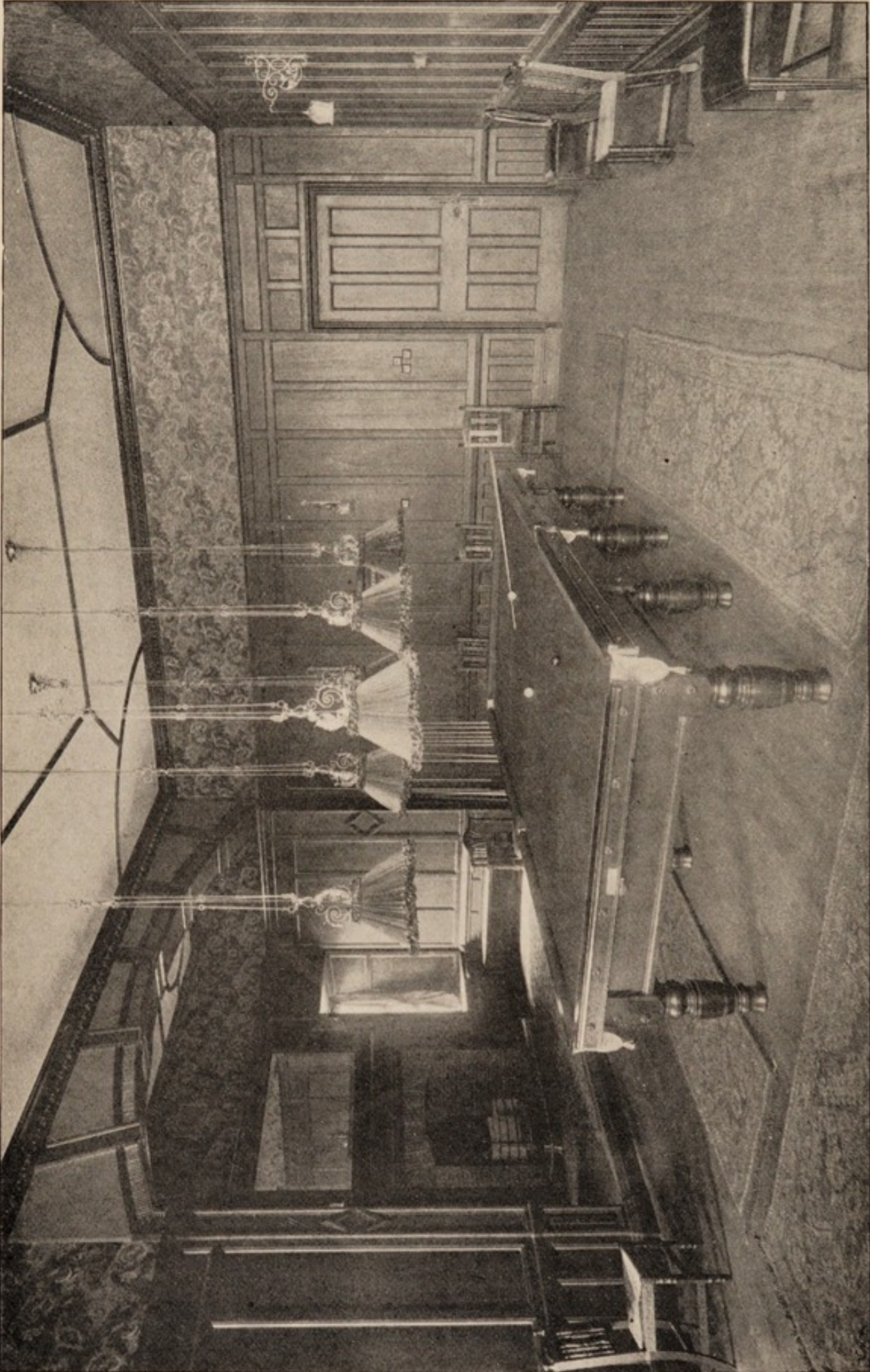
The average number of patients resident during the year was 863·1, of whom 401·1 were men and 462 women.

#### ADMISSIONS.

Fewer Patients  
 from Edinburgh.

The number of admissions (385) was 47 fewer than the average of the previous five years. The number of private patients (92) was 7 more than that average, and the rate-paid patients (193) were 54 less. We received all the patients sent to Asylums from the Edinburgh Parish Council except six, and their number was 28 fewer than the average number sent from that Parish for the past five years. The fact is a gratifying one.





CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

The close connection of mental disease with bodily ill-health and weakness is well brought out by the fact that only 35 of our 385 patients admitted were in really good bodily health, and that 25 of them died within a month of admission. Unsoundness of mind is *of* the unsoundness of body and not merely *in* it. I have frequently directed attention in my Reports to the fact that our numbers of old, frail, and paralysed people among the rate-paid patients have very seriously increased during the past twenty years. From a comparison with similar institutions in Scotland, I find that the number of such is greater in proportion with us than in any of them. This adds greatly to the amount of nursing needed, and, in consequence of it, our mortality has of late years been steadily increasing. Our Hospital for those who need bodily nursing has accommodation for 60 patients, but of late years it has frequently had 80 inmates, and even then we had not sufficient room there for those who require special nursing arrangements.

Mental disease  
and bodily  
ill-health.

The number of cases of general paralysis—that dread and hitherto incurable disease—sent to us was 55, or 9 less than last year. Its percentage on the whole number of admissions was 14·2, being 1 per cent. more than the average for the previous five years. Last year the number of women general paralytics exceeded that of the men, which was an unique and unprecedented fact for any asylum, and has not been repeated this year, for there were 35 men and 20 women. Even this, however, far exceeds the proportion of female general paralytics in any institution in Scotland. The proportion of general paralysis to our admissions of private patients was 11·1 per cent., and to our rate-paid patients 22·7 per cent. This means that our better-off people live more cleanly.

General  
Paralysis.

Dr. Ford Robertson, the Superintendent of the Scottish Asylums' Laboratory, has, with Dr. M'Rae, our Pathologist, been working steadily during the year at the elucidation of this terrible disease. They have made distinct progress towards a knowledge of its true nature, its definite diagnosis, and, they think, of its treatment with a view to cure. The patients they have had under treatment have, where the disease was in an early stage, shown a wonderful improvement, but the first thing to be done is to be able to diagnose it definitely in its

Dr. Ford  
Robertson's and  
Dr. M'Rae's  
investigation  
into G. P.

early stages, so that treatment may be applied before the brain is seriously damaged. I have for many years believed, and have written, that the disease has really begun in most cases long before it is even suspected or its known symptoms have become recognisable. There are certain changes in conduct and in the higher faculties of mind, such as the will, which may occur several years before the speech becomes affected, that being the common diagnostic sign that enables us to say that the disease is there. Had we a sure means of diagnosing the complaint in its early stages, there seems now good scientific reasons for the conclusion that it might then, under specific treatment, be arrested. The great hope for this lies in the fact that the new treatment is on the lines of modern pathological experience, being virtually on the same principles as the mode of treatment now commonly adopted in regard to diphtheria and such diseases as are caused by specific microbes. Such investigations as Dr. Ford Robertson and Dr. M'Rae have been engaged in imply infinite care and trouble and the elimination of an extraordinary number of possible fallacies. Their success would be such a triumph over difficulties and would be of such service to humanity as would mark an era in medical science.

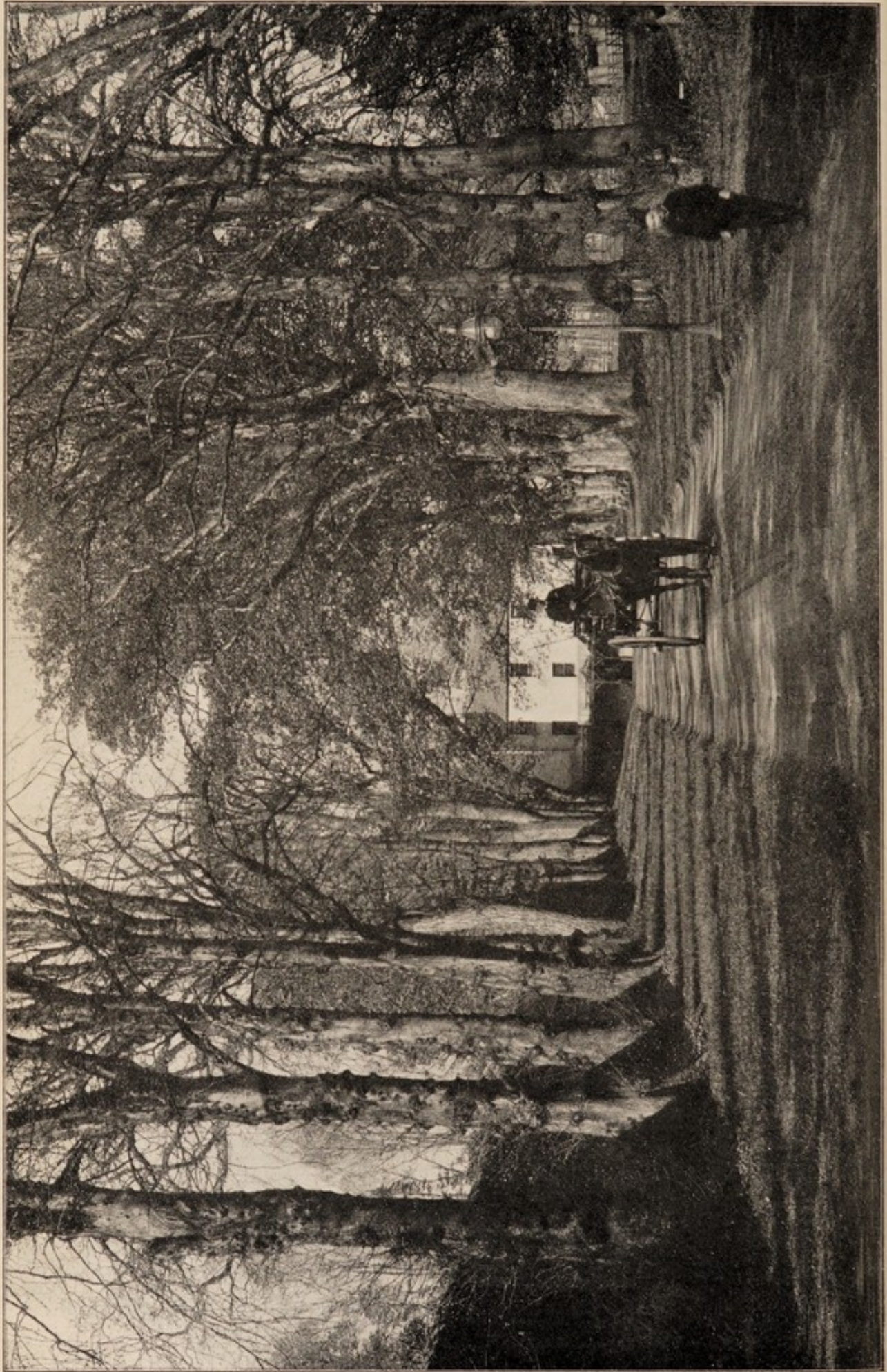
Alcoholic  
Insanity.

Alcohol was, as usual, the commonest of all the outward causes of the disease in those admitted. As a general assigned cause, it is put down in our returns at 29·5 per cent. of the male admissions and 16·2 per cent. of the women. Taking that definite form of mental disturbance which we call "Alcoholic Insanity" characterised by tremors, or paralysis, or hallucinations, or a marked loss of memory, or gross brain disease, the percentage was 18 among the male admissions and 10·8 among the females. This is about our average proportion for the men and somewhat below the average for the women.

Women  
predominate.

It is a curious fact that of the total admissions to the Institution for the forty-two years, 1864-1905, of both private and rate-paid patients, while 48·2 per cent. were males and 51·8 per cent. were females, on the admissions of rate-paid patients from Edinburgh for the past five years, 1901-1905, 43·5 per cent. were males and 56·5 females. This disproportion of 13 per cent. for the sexes among this class I cannot explain.





CRAIG HOUSE AVENUE

## DISCHARGES.

Of the 292 patients discharged, 88 had recovered, which is a percentage of 23 on the numbers admitted which is the lowest we have ever had, our average previously having been 39·2. This resulted from the unfavourable character of the admissions from a curative point of view, the numbers of the senile, the paralysed, and the broken down, as I have said, never having been so numerous. A large number of the 204 discharged relieved were transferred to Bangour Village.

Low recovery rate.

## DEATHS.

Our number of deaths (140) has never before been so many in one year. That gives a percentage of 16·2 on our average numbers resident and 11·1 on our total numbers under treatment. The large number of cases of general paralysis with other fatal nervous diseases coming to us of late years is largely the cause of our present high death-rate. In the last Reports of the Board of Lunacy for Scotland, the proportion of the deaths in Scottish Asylums from diseases of the nervous system to every thousand of the average numbers resident for the thirty-four years 1870-1904, is stated to be 33·4. Ours for the thirty-three years 1873-1906 has been 41. During the past five years 1901-1905 our proportion was 65·8, and during this year it reached the unprecedented proportion of 85·7 per thousand resident, or over two and a half times the mortality of the Scottish Asylums from this class of diseases, and more than double our old average. From the Registrar-General's Reports it is seen that deaths from diseases of the nervous system are increasing in the general population in modern times, but that increase is small as compared with this increase of fatal nervous diseases sent to asylums from Edinburgh. No doubt it is one of the problems of modern life to keep the nervous machine going at high pressure and at the same time to prevent its breaking down prematurely.

High death-rate.

Reasons for this.

We soon got rid of the slight epidemic of colitis which attacked a few of our weak patients in the end of 1905, two of them occurring in the beginning of this year. Our West House drainage system, which had gone wrong, was put right

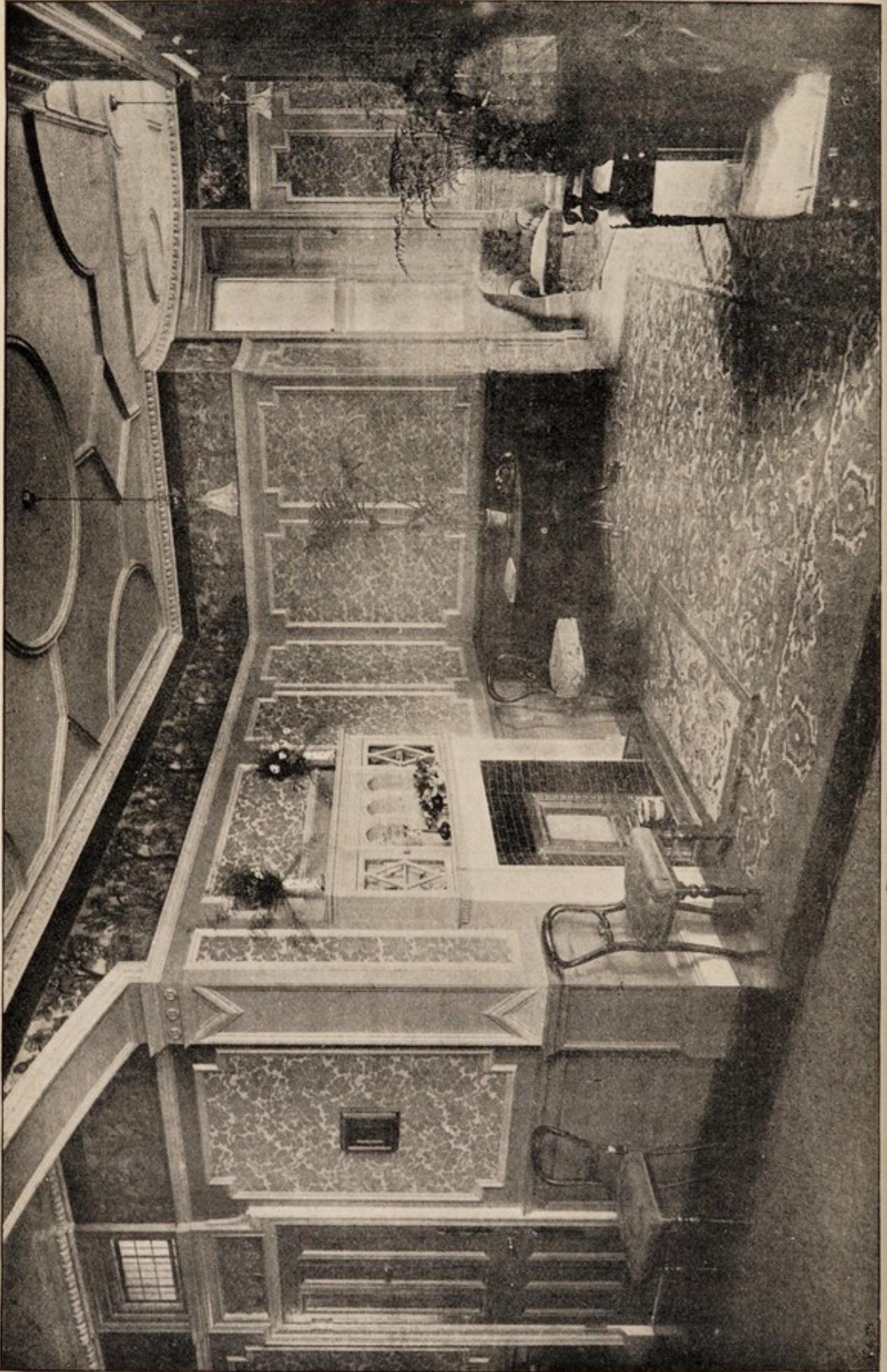


at great cost, and I trust we shall now have a spell of freedom from the sanitary engineer. I have always believed that colitis, or asylum dysentery, was due to drain gases and drain bacteria, these finding a suitable nidus in insane patients of the broken-down class. Crowded wards predispose to it no doubt.

Tuberculosis in Asylums.

In the last Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, the Forty-eighth, there is a very important discussion as to the prevalence of Tubercular Disease among the patients in Scottish Asylums. I have frequently in my Reports referred to the well-known special liability of patients in asylums to be affected by tubercle. Founding on the available data up to that time, I had mentioned the fact with satisfaction, that though I was not satisfied with our mortality from consumption, yet that ours was below the average rate of similar institutions in Scotland and England. I came to this conclusion from the facts brought out in Table XXII. of the Scottish Lunacy Blue-Book which shows the causes of death in the different asylums, and from Table XIV. of the English Blue-Book. I had also for comparison the elaborate statistics published by the Tuberculosis Committee of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1892. The Blue-Book took all the cases reported as dying in the various asylums of the country from "Pulmonary Consumption" as the chief cause of death. The Tuberculosis Committee got a special return which included "Active Tubercle," in 1900. A request was made by our Board of Lunacy in 1901 that the presence of any lesion or disease of any kind found after death or detected during life should be noted among the contributory causes of death in every case, though their share in the conditions which resulted in death might have been obscure or uncertain. Since then our Pathologist has noted, and I have included in the returns of death sent to the Board every evidence of unhealed tubercle detected. In the last Scottish Blue-Book is published the results of this notification for the five years 1901-1905. The calculations are made, not as formerly, on the total number of deaths, but on the average numbers resident in each institution. I was much exercised when I found in that return that we stood at the top of the list of frequency in regard to our rate-paid patients. We were put down at 3.5 per cent. on the





CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR

average number of such patients resident. The average of the rates for all the other Scottish Asylums was 1.58. I have gone into the figures and have carefully examined the whole subject so far as we are concerned, as I was bound to do.

A startling fact in our vital statistics.

There are various modes of elucidating the prevalence of tubercle in the patients of an institution.

Various modes of getting at the truth.

1. By calculating the proportion that have been tubercular on the whole number of deaths. This method is quite essential from the point of view of vital statistics. One has to take into account the cases where the disease was really the chief cause of death.

2. To take into account the number of annual admissions, thus showing all the patients under treatment. The number of new admissions in proportion to the resident population differs greatly in different institutions, and it is among them chiefly that acute disease and a liability to death prevails. Our proportion of new admissions has always been very large, I believe the highest in Scotland.

3. By taking into account the number of cases among the new admissions in whom consumption has been diagnosed to exist on admission. This has been taken account of by the Lunacy Board.

4. To take into account the number of cases in which, after death, tubercular lesions of any sort were found and calculate the percentage of such cases on the average numbers resident, this being the chief method employed by the Board.

Each method used by itself is subject to more or less of fallacy. As regards No. 4 I cannot help thinking that an institution with a special Pathologist and a large proportion of *post-mortem* examinations will be likely to show more tubercle than those who have no such official.

1. By this method of examination our tubercle rate was 12.1 on the whole number of deaths. The general Scottish rate was 12.9; this includes both private and rate-paid cases. If the enquiry is confined to rate-paid patients, our percentage of tubercular deaths was 18.6. If the presence of tubercle in any degree, great or small, and with no reference to its being the chief cause of death is taken into account, the Blue-Book does not give the figures as a means of comparing our experiences by this mode of calculation with other institutions in Scotland, but it seems to me that our proportion by this mode of calculation is too high.

2. Our consumption rate, calculated on the whole number of our admissions for the five years, was 3·5 per cent., as compared with 3·7 for Scotland. The Blue-Book gives no means of comparison in the case of rate-paid patients alone.

3. In one-half of our cases who died of consumption, indications of its existence were discovered and reported on their admission to the Asylum. In the Blue-Book Table the differences between the various institutions in this respect are so great as to make it almost impossible to account for them. Either three times as many consumptive patients came to us as to the average of the other institutions or we were thrice as sharp in detecting them. I do not believe that either theory is quite correct. There must be some fallacy.

4. I have already alluded to the facts under this heading as brought out by the Lunacy Blue-Book, but I think they need correction by comparison with the other modes of calculation.

I have come to the following conclusions after my examination into the matter.

1. There have been no deaths from consumption at Craig House during the twelve years it has been opened, and several cases who came in with its early symptoms have recovered.

2. The consumption rate among our West House private patients was under the average.

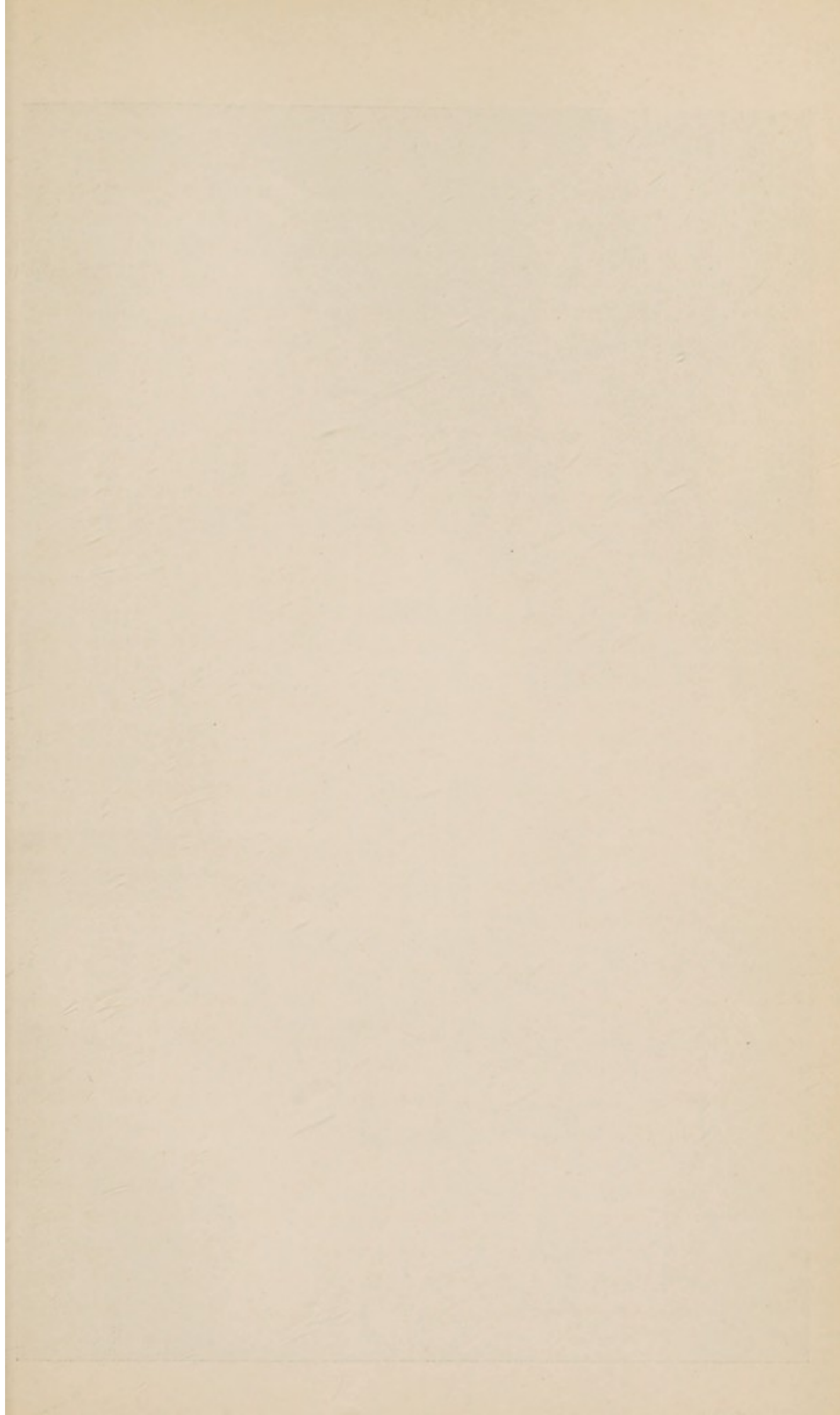
3. The consumption rate among our rate-paid patients at the West House has been over the average. I believe the cause of this has been the overcrowding of our wards of recent years.

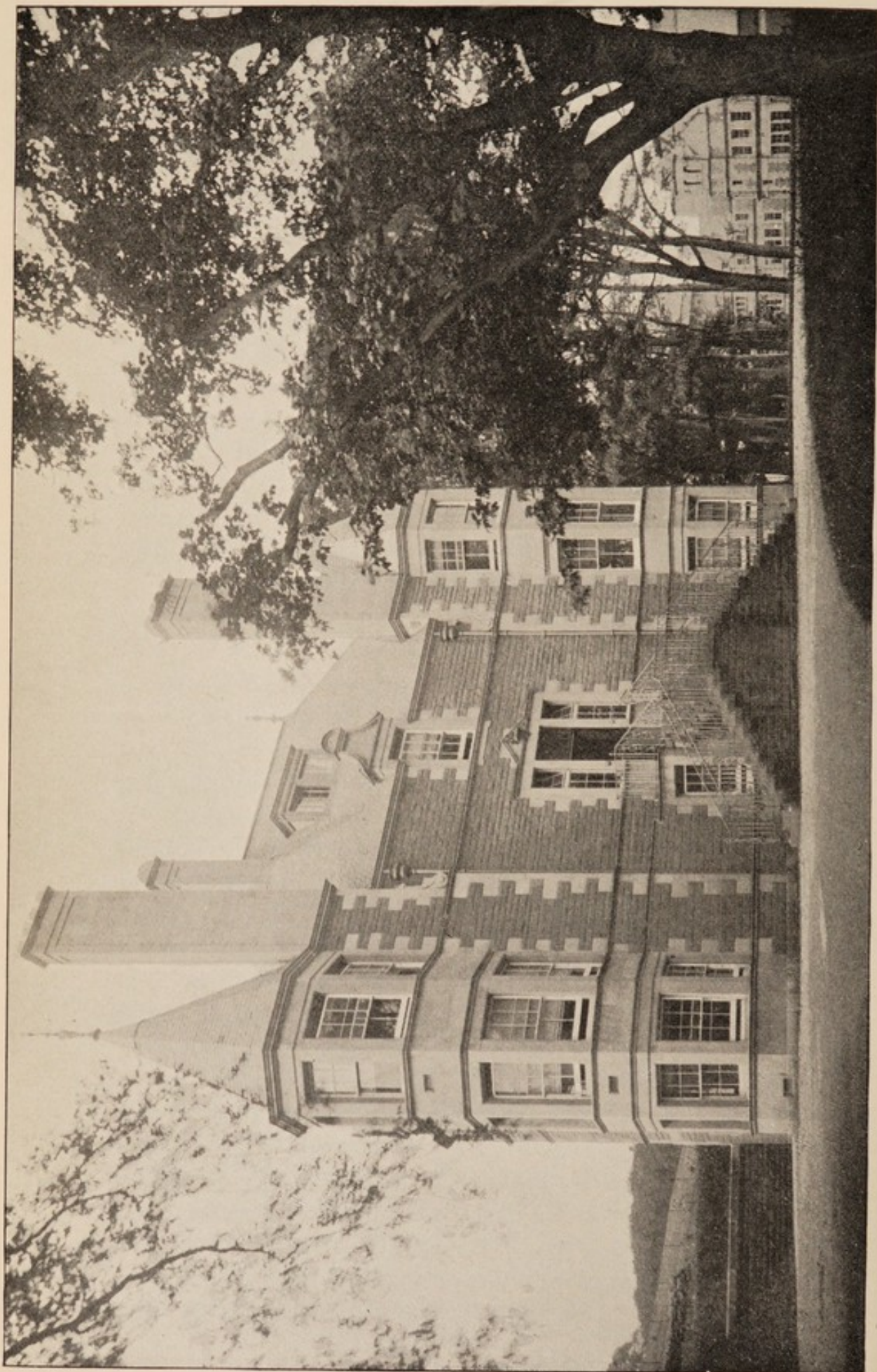
#### A CENTURY OF EXISTENCE.

A hundred years ago, in 1807, the Institution received its Royal Charter, the site and grounds of the old East House having been purchased in 1806 by its Trustees. It was founded to supply a great medical and social need. The impulses which started it on its work were medical and philanthropic, but, as usual in the world's affairs, a man of genius had to do with its beginning. On this occasion it was the tragedy of genius fallen into madness and death that evoked the pity of some of the best men in Edinburgh. The poet Fergusson, the precursor, and to some extent the inspirer of Burns, became insane and died amid squalid surroundings, with no means of right treatment,

Impulses that  
created it.

Genius had to  
go with it.





BEVAN HOUSE

in the old city Bedlam in 1774. This sad spectacle aroused the special sympathy of Dr. Duncan, Senior, the greatest medical philanthropist of Edinburgh at the time. He wrote thus:—

Dr. Duncan,  
Sen., its  
Founder.

“In my opinion it is impossible to conceive a more interesting object of charity than the man of genius when a pauper lunatic.” Impelled by this humane motive, he wrote a “Proposal for Establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the Neighbourhood of the City of Edinburgh” in the year 1792, when he was

President of the Royal College of Physicians. On the suggestion of this College, the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh and many of the then prominent citizens were approached and the subject was brought under the notice of the public. The first official act connected with the Institution was the formation of a body of Trustees, under whose authority the need of better provision for the mentally afflicted was brought under the notice of the public. They consented to receive any

College of  
Physicians.

subscriptions that might come in for the purpose. As showing the wide-spread interest in the scheme the Trustees consisted of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Dean of Guild, the Convener of the Trades, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Keeper of His Majesty's Signet, the Principal of the University and the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. This effort was not successful, however, at the time, but the project was not allowed to die out, and in 1806-7 the Trustees made a

Representative  
men in high  
offices its first  
Trustees.

new effort to carry it out and they then succeeded. They obtained from Parliament in 1806, largely through Henry Erskine, the Lord Advocate, £2000 from the forfeited estates of the unfortunate rebels of 1715 and 1745. Considerable subscriptions from private persons and public bodies also came in. Principal Baird issued an eloquent “Address to the Public” in favour of the scheme in 1807. On the 11th of April 1807 a Royal Warrant was obtained, followed by a Royal Charter of Incorporation on the 2nd of May 1807. Plans were got from Mr. Reid, a distinguished architect, the Foundation Stone was laid by Lord Provost Coulter on the 8th June 1809, and the building was opened for patients on the 19th July 1813.

One good result  
of rebellion.



West House.

In 1837, the Managers resolved greatly to extend the Institution for the purpose of admitting those patients who were technically paupers or could only pay small rates of board. They feued the present West House grounds from Watson's Hospital Trustees and proceeded with the erection of the present West House. In 1840, the Managers appointed

Dr. Mackinnon,  
1840.

Dr. Mackinnon to be the first Physician-Superintendent. He was a man of advanced ideas and keen enthusiasm in his work.

"The Royal  
Edinburgh  
Asylum."

In 1841, Queen Victoria became the Patron of the Institution and authorised it to be called the "Royal Edinburgh Asylum."

The West House was opened in August 1842 for the reception of patients. In 1844 a contract was entered into between the City of Edinburgh, as the legal guardians of the poor, under which all the rate-paid patients of Edinburgh were to be received, and representatives from it were received on the

Dr. Skae, 1846.

Board of Managers. In 1846, on the death of Dr. Mackinnon, Dr. Skae was appointed Physician-Superintendent, an office which he filled with great distinction during the next twenty-

Its special Act.

seven years. In 1857, a special Act of Parliament (14 & 15 Vict. cap. 106) was obtained by the Managers, whereby the Corporation was reincorporated and its constitution more definitely settled. In 1857, the Lunacy Act for Scotland was

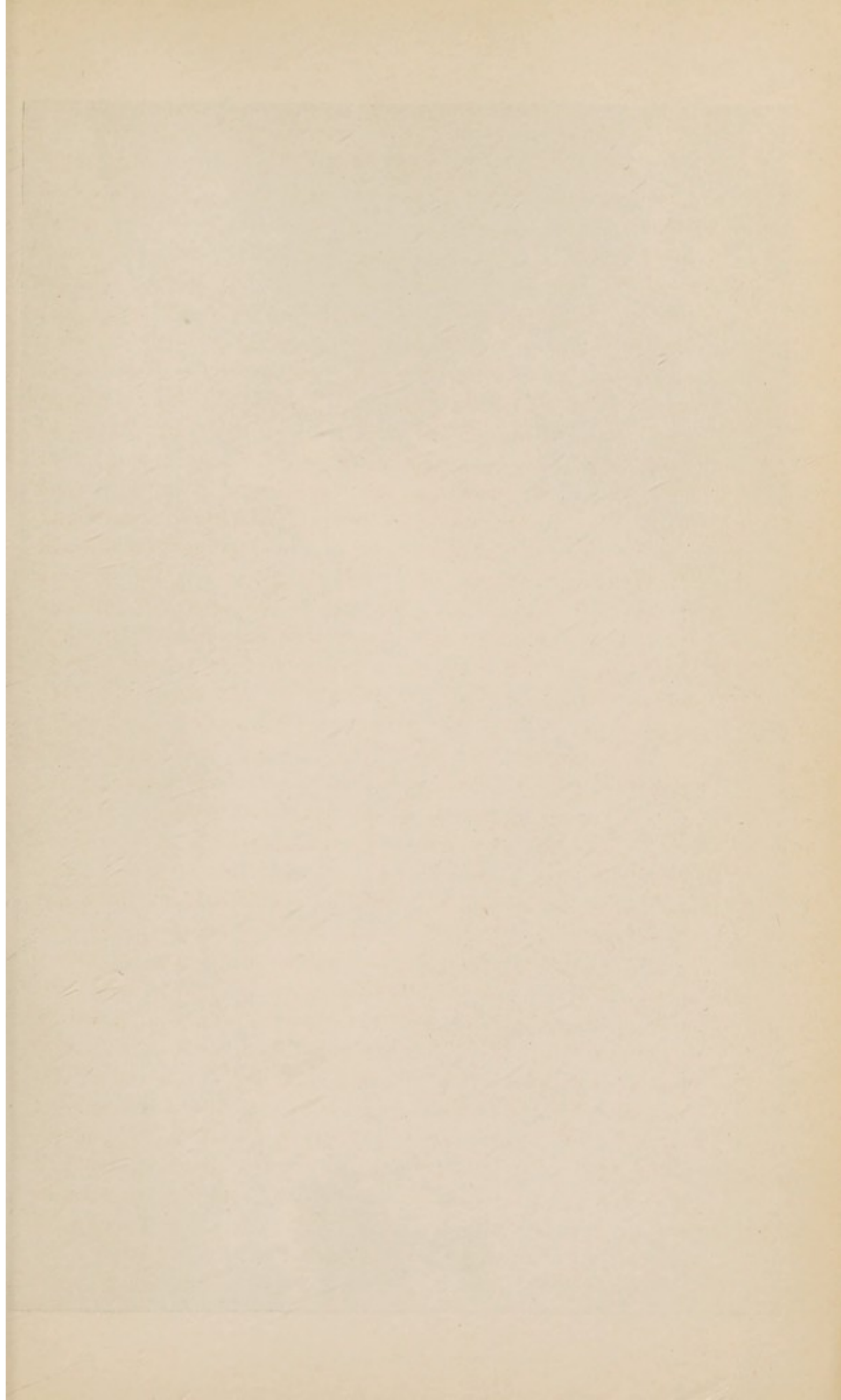
Lunacy Act for  
Scotland, 1857.

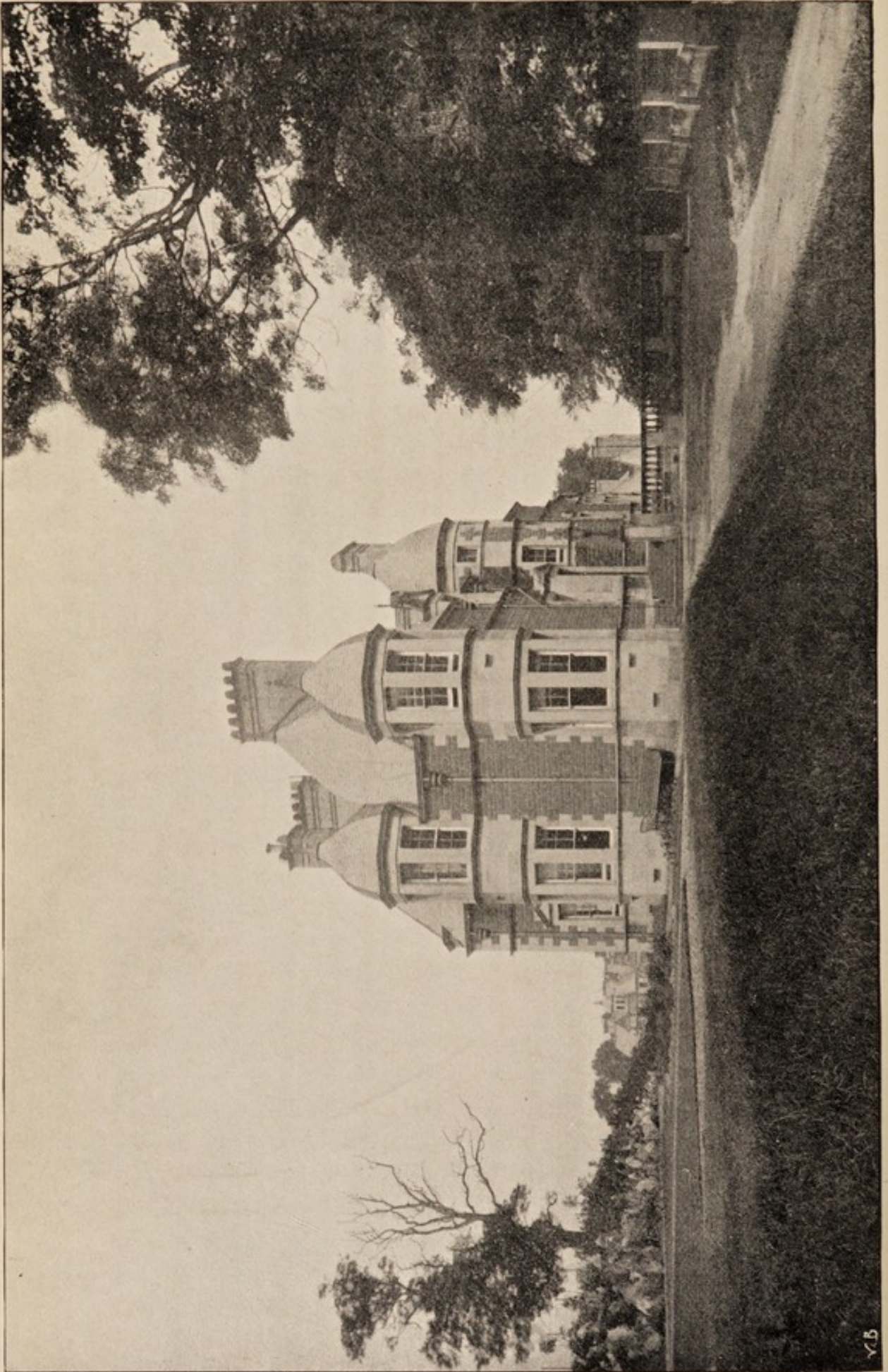
passed under the guidance of Mr. Moncrieff, then Lord Advocate, after much public discussion had taken place and a special Royal Commission had reported on the abuses then existing outside of Mental Hospitals. It brought out a sad tale of neglect and cruelty towards one of the most helpless classes of the community. Under the Lunacy Act, Commissioners in Lunacy were appointed and the administration, in regard to the care and treatment of the insane, private and rate-paid, was settled. That Act has worked admirably and to the great advantage of Scotland, whose system for the care and treatment of the insane, under the direction of able and zealous Commissioners, has become one of the best in the world. In 1873, on the death of Dr. Skae, I was appointed Physician-Superintendent.

Dr. Clouston,  
1873.

The buildings and grounds of the first part of the Institution, the East House, were a great step in 1807, but they were quite insufficient for the wants of the end of the century. After much consideration the Craig House estate was bought in 1877.

Craig House,  
1877.





SOUTH CRAIG

The West House, however, had first to be almost entirely reconstructed and the East House had also to be temporarily added to and made fit for a better class of patients before the new Hospital on Craig House estate was begun. I had time to visit the best Institutions in the country, on the Continent of Europe, and in America. The general principles of construction for New Craig House were decided to be that half the patients should live in villa residences and half in wards constructed on the newest principles, so that it might be a true "Hospital-Home." I think I may say that it has been a success. Its whole accommodation for patients is now fully occupied.

A Hospital-Home.

For much of the information in this short historic account of the Institution I am indebted to Sir Arthur Mitchell's Memorandum of 1882, a laborious work which he undertook as a labour of love. He was intensely interested in the welfare of the insane, and he wished to help to settle some misunderstandings and differences which had occurred between us and the Edinburgh Parish Council. He was especially anxious about one part of the West House work which had been interfered with through its wards being filled up by rate-paid patients under our old agreement of 1844 with the Town Council, thereby preventing us from admitting private patients at low rates of board. This most philanthropic duty has been well fulfilled by the Scottish Royal Asylums, and the result has been that we have in Scotland, in proportion to the population, twice as many private patients provided for as in England and four times as many as there are in Ireland. This results, I believe, from the want of accommodation in those countries for persons who can pay from £30 to £50 a year, who thus have to become technically paupers.

Sir Arthur Mitchell's Memorandum.

During all those hundred years, almost incessant work has been going on with us in building, reconstructing, and improving our accommodation, in refurnishing, sanitation, and planting. Since I have held my present office, it seems, as I look back, that we have seldom been out of the mortar tub. I fear that this process cannot be avoided in any medical institution that keeps up to modern requirements. The medical sciences steadily advance, the philanthropic and pitiful spirit of the age is ever

Incessantly in the mortar tub.

Ever advance. demanding more and more to be done for the weak, the helpless, and the diseased. Sanitary science is steadily requiring more cubic space, better ventilation, and more perfect drainage. Modern medicine requires a larger nursing staff by night and day and more individual attention to the patients. Our medical work in the wards has to be supplemented and made more definite by the special Pathological Laboratory maintained by voluntary contributions by the various Scottish Asylums. It is being more and more held that a medical institution which stands still is going backward. The word finality is not now allowed to be written on anything for more than a twelve-month. The patients themselves and their relatives have become keen critics of what is uncomfortable, shabby, or backward. The Commissioners in Lunacy steadily try to raise the standard of treatment for the mentally afflicted so that everything that is possible may be done for their recovery.

Never finality.

As nearly as I can make out from a perusal of the Managers' Annual Reports and the Treasurers' Statements for the past ninety years, we have spent on land and buildings, reconstruction and improvements, £370,000. Our total debt now stands at £85,900, showing that £284,100 has been paid off, a financial result, it seems to me, of which the Management of the Institution need not be ashamed. Our income from the private patients has increased from £12,500 to £38,000. Our Staff has gone up in that time from 128 to 269 persons.

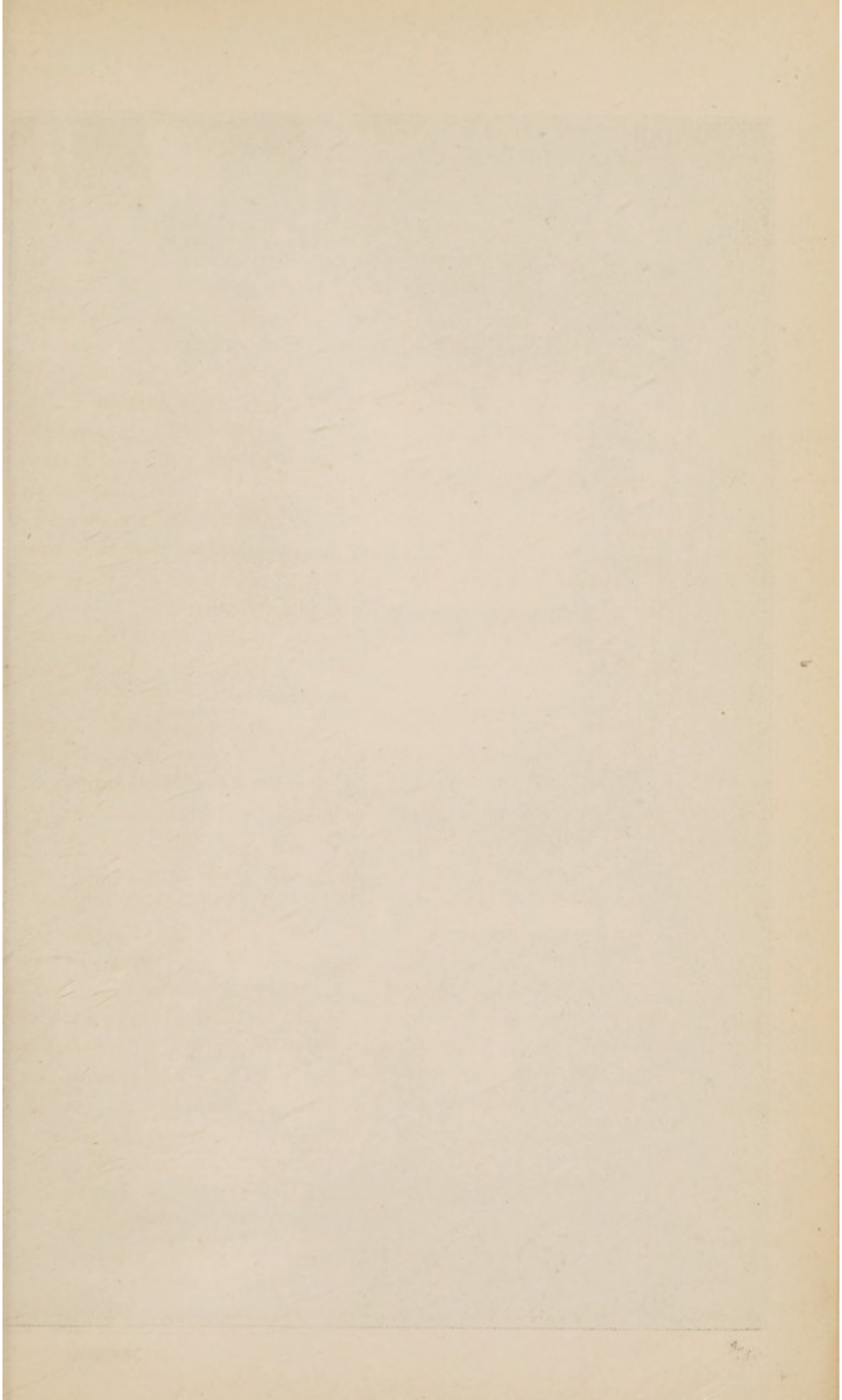
£370,000 spent.

Incom from private patients increased by £25,000.

Pessimism to be condemned.

Nature of work.

In no department of human effort to benefit humanity does a spirit of hopeless pessimism do more harm than in the treatment of the mentally afflicted. In no department is the modern spirit of optimism more helpful or more needed. One's whole attitude towards mental disease should be a suggestion of recovery from it. The spirit in which any work is done makes much difference to its doing—it makes all the difference in our work. Scientifically, this work is of the highest interest. Medically, its results are as good as the average results of modern hospital work. Its very difficulty is stimulating to the right sort of men, but they need special encouragement and support. All human nature, somehow, does not take to association with mental disease. The prejudices about it are exceedingly strong. Science and humanity are alone able to





SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

overcome those prejudices. Financial economy in the building and management of Mental Hospitals is no doubt necessary, but that must not be pushed to the extent of interfering with their essential work. A larger instinct than the mere instinct of economy is needed to do the work as it should be done. The originators of this Institution exhibited a compassion for the mentally afflicted and a knowledge of its right treatment far in advance of the prejudices and ignorances of the time. Principal Baird, in his Address of 1807, says: "There is associated with the idea of insanity a gloomy terror and a painful sense of inability to relieve, which repels us." "If the care of the insane has been left to the last which humanity has had the courage to investigate, and benevolence has found plans to relieve it, let us hasten the more eagerly to fill up the culpable blank in the system of our charities." "Fortunately, we are now encouraged to this effort by knowing that it is now incontestably established by experience that, in a large proportion of cases, suitable practice in a appropriate institution will either totally remove this complaint or to a desirable extent will soften its violence, thus restoring to mental health, to comfort, and to usefulness many valuable citizens who would otherwise have been lost to themselves, to their friends, and to the world."

Economy not everything.

Principal Baird's Address of 1807.

The study of insanity was one of the original objects of the Institution as stated by Dr. Duncan and provided for in our rules. Professor Clifford Allbutt's recent denunciation of many modern methods of fighting disease and of starving the means through which a real knowledge of disease, leading to its prevention and cure, can best be effected is very opportune. He says in *The Times* of January the 2nd:— "We pile up hospitals, sanatoriums, sick asylums, homes for incurables, colonies for epileptics and idiots at vast cost, direct and indirect, and wealthy persons make bequests, sometimes even liberal bequests, to such purposes; but what testator leaves money to an organisation of research by physicians and pathologists into the sources from which this frightful and manifold destruction pours forth with an absolutely, and perhaps with a relatively, augmenting volume? (I must not seem to forget the Lister Institute or recent gifts to the Cancer

Study of insanity one of its objects.

Prof. Clifford Allbutt denounces ill-chosen bequests.



Quackery and  
hand-to-mouth  
remedies v.  
Investigations  
of origins.

Fund; but of the general truth of my statement your own reports of bequests from day to day are sufficient testimony.) No wonder that, thus ignorant but beginning to 'wake up,' we run to the nearest plausible short cuts—to quackery and to hand-to-mouth remedies which are no remedies—rather than to the laborious investigation of origins and accelerations. If fifty years ago a tithe of the money expended upon the charities which are fighting at heavy odds with consequences had been spent upon knowledge, and this knowledge had been applied to prevention by a Ministry of Health instead of, as in its present imperfection, by a secondary department of some other office, by this time half of our expenditure on these melancholy results of our ignorance would have been saved, and the saving would be rapidly multiplying itself."

The Institution was in the beginning, and has always been, a great public charity, with no private profit accruing to any one except the official salaries. Of recent years, the legacies and subscriptions that have come to it have been accumulated as a Charity Fund, now amounting to £9600, the interest of which is applied to the reduction of the board of poor patients and the placing of educated, rate-paid patients into the private wards, so that their associations may be more congenial and helpful to their recovery.

In the year 1886, Mrs. Elizabeth Bevan, a grand-daughter of its Founder, left to the Institution the sum of about £13,000 for the purpose of supplementing the boards of patients of the educated classes. This legacy was made on the suggestion of Sir Arthur Mitchell. Through it and the Charity Fund, about 80 patients in reduced circumstances, year by year have received a benefit which largely conduces to their recovery and their comfort.

#### GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

Old Craig  
House roof.

The roof of the older part of Old Craig House had long been showing signs of wear and tear. It certainly had not stood the stress of the 341 winters which have elapsed since the house was built, but, no doubt, 150 years had elapsed since its last

repair. At my suggestion, the Board authorised Mr. Sydney Mitchell to make a plan, whereby the walls were raised a little and the pitch of the roof was raised to that which is usual in old Scottish mansions, and this was carried out. We thereby got four excellent bedrooms and a bathroom instead of the former useless attics at a cost of only £300 more than it would have taken to replace the old roof.

We shall enter on a somewhat new phase of our work after this year through the removal of our Edinburgh rate-paid patients to Bangour Village. Hitherto, the West House always contained more rate-paid than private patients. Now, the private patients will form the majority there. We shall from this time be able to admit all patients sent to us at £32, 10s. and £45 rates of board. We shall thus supply a much felt need for our city and neighbourhood. I greatly rejoice that I have been able to see this state of matters, for we were not doing one of the most philanthropic and pressing parts of our duty when we had to refuse the admission of such patients on account of the number of rate-paid patients which we were obliged to receive under our old bargain with the Edinburgh Parish Council.

A new phase  
of our life.

The trend of the medical profession of recent years has been largely in the direction of preventing disease. The prevention of mental disease, which is a part of the general Hygiene of Mind is as yet in its infancy. The problem is too complicated, the relation of mind and body, though a certain fact in science, is too obscure as yet for us to formulate laws, obedience to which will certainly secure to us sound minds. How science can benefit life is the greatest practical problem of modern civilisation. How medical science can strengthen and increase real sanity, both in its technical and in its large sense, is a very important section of the larger problem. Technical insanity is the acme and the caricature of the foolishness and the weakness of mind which more or less pertain to all men, but it is not true that "all men are mad." That is a loose, if tempting, aphorism which gives a wrong impression of what man is and of what madness is.

Prevention of  
insanity.

Insanity the  
caricature of  
foolishness.

I am glad to be able to report favourably of our Staff, without whose loyal help my work would be impossible. I find that

Good report  
of Staff.

if an attendant or a nurse stays over the first two years with us they are apt to settle down to their work for many years. At present, 118 of our Staff have a service of over three years, 91 of them over five years, 67 over seven years, and 47 over ten years. Of our 160 nurses and attendants, 67, or 42 per cent. have passed the examination and received the Nursing Certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association. When they do so, it implies a systematised knowledge of their work and they then receive an addition to their pay.

Mr. Gray's  
death.

The Institution suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Gray, our Steward, in August 1906. He had been for thirty-three years an energetic and most useful officer, first as Store-keeper and for the past twenty-four years as Steward. He had a unique knowlege of every minor detail and of every article used by the Asylum. Mr. M'Intosh, who had been for twenty-four years Store-keeper, was promoted to the Steward's post, to the great satisfaction of every one in the Institution. The outdoor part of the Steward's former duties has been devolved in the newly created office of Master of Works, to which Mr. Clarke, who had been our head joiner for thirteen years was appointed. Dr. Mackenzie was promoted to the Senior Assistant Physiciancy in the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen. He left us with many regrets on both sides. Miss Elkins had unfortunately to resign her post as Matron of South Craig on account of temporary ill-health, but we are all glad she has now regained her old vigour. I am under special obligations to Dr. Rutherford, whose long service as my Deputy and Chief Medical Officer at Craig House has made my work greatly easier.

New Office  
Master of  
Works.

After having served the Institution as its Administrator and Medical Head for over a third of its century of existence, I am able to realise in a way that words can but poorly express my obligations to the unfailing support and sympathy of the Managers and Visiting Committee.

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

# STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

## MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1906.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1906 ...	417	463	880			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1906	2	2	4			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	...	419	465	884
<b>Cases Admitted—</b>						
First Admissions ... ..	126	171	297			
Not First Admissions ... ..	43	45	88			
<b>Total Cases Admitted during the year</b>	...	...	...	169	216	385
<b>Total Cases under Treatment during the year</b> ... ..	...	...	...	588	681	1269
<b>Cases Discharged—</b>						
„ Recovered ... ..	33	55	88			
„ Relieved ... ..	108	48	156			
„ Not Improved ... ..	32	16	48			
Died ... ..	55	85	140			
<b>Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year</b> ... ..	...	...	...	228	204	432
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1906	3	3	6			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1906 ... ..	357	474	831			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	...	360	477	837
<b>Average number Resident during the year 1906</b> ... ..	...	...	...	401·1	462·0	863·1
<i>Persons</i> * under care during the year†	...	...	...	578	676	1254
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	163	213	376
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	33	53	86
Transferred to this Asylum „ „ ...	...	...	...	6	5	11
„ from „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	88	28	116
<b>Number of Patients chargeable to District (Edinburgh, Leith, and Orkney) at close of 1906</b> ... ..	...	...	...	171	263	434
<b>Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1906</b> ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2
<b>Private Patients at close of 1906—</b>						
Craig House ... ..	107	114	221			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	52	66	118			
„ Lowest Board... ..	29	33	62			
				188	213	401
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	...	360	477	837

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

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

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £45, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

*Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1906, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums or elsewhere.*

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	28	31	59	16	22	38	12	9	21
„ 2 „ Attacks	12	14	26	21	16	37	3	12	15
„ 3 „ „	4	10	14	10	23	33	2	7	9
„ 4 „ „	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
„ 6 „ „	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0
„ 7 „ „	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	0	0
Total ...	44	58	102	47	78	125	17	28	45

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirty-Four Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1906.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty-four years ... ..	4931	5120	10,051			
*Re-admissions ... ..	1280	1544	2824			
Total Cases admitted ... ..				6211	6664	12,875
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered ... ..	2210	2621	4831			
Relieved ... ..	1639	1774	3413			
Not Improved ... ..	605	476	1081			
Died ... ..	1407	1331	2738			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872 ... ..				5861	6202	12,063
Remaining 31st December 1906				350	462	812
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..				288	254	542
„ from „ ... ..				1039	1003	2042

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

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

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	4	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	9	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	53	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.3
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	953	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.3	6.1	7



TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-three Years, 1864-1906.

Table with columns: YEARS (1864-1872, 1873-1904, Totals and Averages), Admitted (M, F, T), Discharged (Recovered, Relieved, Not Improved), Died (M, F, T), Remaining Dec. 31 (M, F, T), Average Numbers Resident (M, F, T), Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions (M, F, T), Percentage of Deaths on Resident (M, F, T), Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment (M, F, T).

\* For particulars see Report for 1898.

*of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-three Years, 1864-1906.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.			
	Recovered.		T.	Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Remaining Dec. 31.		Average Numbers Resident.		Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.		Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.		Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.										
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.								
1905	200	228	428	53	84	137	68	38	106	6	8	14	39	77	116	884	412.5	457.7	870.2	26.5	36.9	32.0	9.4	16.8	13.3	6.7	11.4	9.2
1906	169	216	385	33	55	88	108	48	156	32	16	48	55	85	140	837	401.1	462	863.1	19.5	25.5	23.0	13.7	18.4	16.2	9.5	12.5	11.1
Totals and Averages,	7374	7949	15323	2615	3138	5753	1820	1991	3811	847	717	1564	1871	1721	3592	811.3	401.0	409.9	810.9	36.7	40.9	38.8	11.2	10.0	10.4	7.8	6.5	7.1

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 forty-three years, remaining on 31st December 1906.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1906.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1906.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st Dec. 1906.		
	New Cases.		Relapse <sup>d</sup> Cases.	Recovered.			Not Improved.			Died.			Relieved.			Not Improv <sup>d</sup> .			Died.			M.	F.	T.						
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
1864 to 1872*	860	876	303	408	5319	2447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1873	74	106	33	47	260	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1874	98	96	53	61	308	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1875	89	100	59	62	310	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1876	113	109	67	71	360	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1877	104	96	70	72	342	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1878	125	98	80	62	365	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1879	116	94	57	78	345	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1880	111	128	49	59	347	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1881	108	100	54	77	339	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1882	92	120	51	66	329	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1883	115	134	49	55	353	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1884	102	126	59	55	342	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1885	94	111	45	54	304	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1886	114	112	56	52	334	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1887	141	138	44	42	365	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1888	120	125	52	51	348	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1889	103	99	69	52	323	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1890	115	112	40	65	332	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1891	130	120	61	59	370	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1892	169	151	45	68	433	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1893	150	142	65	69	426	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1894	147	161	62	84	454	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1895	152	162	36	60	410	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1896	179	146	66	79	470	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1897	138	126	65	82	411	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1898	147	167	54	83	451	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1899	150	143	62	73	428	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1900	175	144	73	80	472	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1901	147	151	68	75	441	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1902	146	162	43	72	423	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Continued on next page.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admission Discharged and Died in 190 .						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admission to 31st December 1906.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions. 31st Dec. 1906.																	
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		M.	F.	T.											
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				T.										
1903	167	141	29	74	411	1	1	2	2	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	5	7	66	84	150	60	51	111	22	14	36	40	40	80	8	26	34
1904	144	186	51	76	457	0	2	2	4	7	11	13	3	1	4	8	5	13	52	84	136	49	47	96	26	7	33	41	58	27	66	93	
1905	136	162	64	66	428	18	22	40	34	18	52	24	6	5	11	7	17	24	56	55	111	79	88	117	9	11	20	19	59	37	65	102	
1906	115	154	54	62	385	14	28	42	47	12	59	62	8	5	13	19	43	62	14	28	42	47	12	59	8	5	13	19	43	62	81	128	209
Totals†	5186	5298	2188	2651	15323	33	55	88	108	48	156	84	16	16	47	55	84	139	2648	3160	5808	1837	2003	3840	778	670	1448	1754	1642	3396	357	474	831
Totals‡	..	..	..	..	20907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	16	48	55	85	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	670	1449	..	..	..	360	477	837

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-1906.			
	M.	F.	T.
Percentage of Cases Recovered	35.9	39.7	37.9
" Relieved	24.9	25.2	25.0
" Not Improved	10.6	8.4	9.5
" Died	23.8	20.7	22.2
" Remaining	4.8	6.0	5.4

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

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.		15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.</b>													
1	General Paralysis .. .. .												
2	General Paralysis with Phthisis .. .. .						1	1		1	1	1	2
3	General Paralysis with Colitis .. .. .								1		1		
4	Cerebral Apoplexy .. .. .												
5	„ Softening .. .. .												
6	„ Embolism .. .. .												
7	„ Tumour .. .. .												
8	„ Atrophy .. .. .												
9	Alcoholic Brain Disease .. .. .									1	1		
10	Organic Brain Disease and Colitis .. .. .												
11	Meningitis (Purulent) .. .. .												
12	Epilepsy .. .. .												
13	Arterio-Sclerotic Brain Disease .. .. .												
14	Exhaustion from Melancholia .. .. .										2	1	3
15	„ „ Mania .. .. .												
16	Organic Brain Disease .. .. .												
<b>THORACIC DISEASES.</b>													
17	Cardiac Disease .. .. .												
18	Phthisis .. .. .						1	1		1	1		1
19	Pneumonia .. .. .												
20	Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .												
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>													
21	Senile Decay with Brain Disease .. .. .												
22	Senile Decay .. .. .												
23	General Tuberculosis .. .. .												
24	Chronic Nephritis .. .. .												
25	Hæmaturia .. .. .								1		1		
26	Puerperal Septicæmia .. .. .									1	1		
27	Appendicitis .. .. .												
28	Chronic Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .												
29	Diabetes .. .. .												
30	Carcinoma of Pancreas .. .. .											1	1
31	Carcinoma of Gall Bladder .. .. .												
32	Epithelioma of Thigh .. .. .											1	1
33	Colitis .. .. .												
34	Suicide by Drowning .. .. .												
35	„ by placing Self in Front of Train .. .. .												
TOTAL .. .. .		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	4	4	8

\* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 30 Males and 58 Females;

*Year 1906, together with the Ages at Death.*

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	2	1	3															18	13	31	1	
2							1	1	2		2									1	1											3	2	5	2		
3							1	1							2	2																3	3	3	3		
4							1	1							1	1				1	1										3	3	3	4			
5									1	1							1	1		2	2			1	1						5	5	5	5			
6									1	1																					1	1	1	6			
7																	1	1														1	1	1	7		
8										1	1																					1	1	1	8		
9							1	1									2	2														4	4	4	9		
10							1	1											1	1		1	1								3	3	3	10			
11														1	1																1	1	1	11			
12		1	1		1	1																									2	2	2	12			
13																		1	1												1	1	1	13			
14							1	1	1	1	2																			3	3	6	6	14			
15	1		1		2	2											1	1												1	4	5	5	15			
16	1		1																1	1										2		2	2	16			
17							1	1	2				1	1	2			2	2											4	2	6	6	17			
18							2	2					2	2				3	3											10	10	10	10	18			
19		1	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3		1	1													5	5	10	10	19			
20													1	1			1	1													2	2	2	2	20		
21															1	1	1		1	3	3	6	1	2	3		1	1		2	2	5	9	14	21		
22																			1	1	2	1		1							1	1	2	4	6	22	
23									1	1																						1	1	1	1	23	
24	1		1				1	1				1		1																	2	1	3	3	24		
25																															1		1	1	1	25	
26																															1		1	1	1	26	
27																	1	1													1		1	1	1	27	
28									1	1																						1		1	1	1	28
29								1		1																						1		1	1	1	29
30																							1	1							1	1	2	2	2	30	
31																		1	1													1	1	1	1	1	31
32																																1	1	1	1	1	32
33							2	2					1	1																		3	3	3	3	3	33
34					1	1																										1	1	1	1	1	34
35												1		1																		1		1	1	1	35
	7	3	10	4	6	10	4	13	17	11	10	21	6	10	16	3	9	12	5	7	12	6	6	12	2	4	6		3	3	3	3	55	85	140		

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1906.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	2	1	3	6	19	25
From 1 to 3 Months...	8	16	24	9	21	30
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	8	16	24	4	6	10
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	7	11	18	3	7	10
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	6	3	9	2	6	8
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	1	4	5	8	3	11
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	2	2	4	7	11
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	1	2	3	4	10	14
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	5	1	6
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 37 to 39 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 43 to 45 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	33	55	88	55	85	140

TABLE VII.  
*Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1906.*

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.				
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
<b>FIRST CLASS.</b>														
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission ... ..	56	58	114	18	24	42	42	18	42	15	30	45		
<b>SECOND CLASS.</b>														
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	12	41	53	3	4	7	7	6	19	9	10	19		
<b>THIRD CLASS.</b>														
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	22	56	78	10	23	33	33	9	32	8	8	16		
<b>FOURTH CLASS.</b>														
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	71	57	128	2	4	6	6	23	77	20	35	55		
<b>FIFTH CLASS.</b>														
Congenital ... ..	8	4	12	0	0	0	0	8	16	3	2	5		
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	169	216	385	33	55	88	88	64	204	55	85	140		



TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1906, and of those remaining on 31st December 1906.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
" 15 to 20 "	8	11	19	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	11	17
" 20 to 25 "	17	17	34	2	3	5	0	2	2	17	22	39
" 25 to 30 "	18	15	33	6	8	14	2	4	6	27	32	59
" 30 to 35 "	16	26	42	5	12	17	4	4	8	30	37	67
" 35 to 40 "	24	22	46	7	6	13	7	3	10	42	44	86
" 40 to 45 "	16	20	36	3	4	7	4	4	8	38	49	87
" 45 to 50 "	17	25	42	3	5	8	4	15	19	43	59	102
" 50 to 55 "	22	16	38	2	6	8	10	11	21	43	48	91
" 55 to 60 "	11	13	24	3	5	8	7	8	15	39	51	90
" 60 to 65 "	4	15	19	2	1	3	3	10	13	26	39	65
" 65 to 70 "	5	16	21	0	1	1	5	7	12	25	36	61
" 70 to 75 "	5	7	12	0	1	1	6	5	11	10	27	37
" 75 to 80 "	3	5	8	0	0	0	2	5	7	10	11	21
" 80 to 85 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	5
" 85 to 90 "	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	5	6
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 95 to 100 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	169	216	385	33	55	88	55	85	140	360	477	837
Mean Age ...	40.4	44.1	42.5	39.0	38.8	38.9	51.6	54.5	53.4	46.7	48.1	47.5

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1906, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1906.*

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1906.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ... ..	102	98	200	23	29	52	24	29	53	258	266	524
Married ... ..	53	76	129	10	21	31	22	29	51	89	145	234
Widowed ... ..	14	42	56	0	5	5	9	27	36	13	66	79
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	169	216	385	33	55	88	55	85	140	360	477	837

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1906.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.									
	Admissions			No. of Cases.						
				M., 169; F., 216; T., 385.						
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†			
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
MENTAL and MORAL:—										
Domestic trouble .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mental anxiety and worry .. .. .	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink .. .. .										
Phthisis ... .. .	0	1	1	1	6	7	1	7	8	
Influenza ... .. .	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	
Syphilis ... .. .	3	2	5	6	0	6	9	2	11	
Gross Brain Disease ... .. .	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5	
Cerebral Embolism ... .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Apoplexy ... .. .	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
Pregnancy ... .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Childbirth ... .. .	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	9	9	
Lactation ... .. .	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	
Puberty and Adolescence ... .. .	5	1	6	12	27	39	17	28	45	
Change of life ... .. .	1	1	2	1	8	9	2	9	11	
Old age ... .. .	3	4	7	5	22	27	8	26	34	
Intracranial tumour ... .. .	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
Rheumatism ... .. .	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	
Meningitis ... .. .	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Cancer ... .. .	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	
Diabetes ... .. .	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Sunstroke ... .. .	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
Epilepsy ... .. .	5	0	5	5	4	9	10	4	14	
Masturbation ... .. .	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	0	5	
Starvation ... .. .	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	
Surgical operation ... .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
Hereditary influences	{ direct	10	33	43	0	0	0	10	33	43
	{ collateral	21	29	50	0	0	0	21	29	50
	{ both	3	6	9	0	0	0	3	6	9
Previous attacks ... .. .	43	58	101	0	0	0	43	58	101	
Congenital ... .. .	7	0	7	0	4	4	7	4	11	
Unknown ... .. .	62	103	165	87	83	170	87	103	190	

\* 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.

of the Year 1906.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum. Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1906.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
" <i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3
" <i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	9	4	13	0	0	0	2	1	3	12	11	23
Epilepsy acquired	8	4	12	1	2	3	4	2	6	14	7	21
General Paralysis of the Insane...	35	20	55	0	0	0	21	18	39	42	31	73
Mania—Simple	19	24	43	5	11	16	5	7	12	29	39	68
"  Acute...	6	39	45	5	14	19	4	12	16	5	25	30
"  Delusional	22	22	44	3	4	7	4	3	7	40	78	118
"  Chronic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	47
"  Homicidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Melancholia—												
"  Simple	15	18	33	7	10	17	4	3	7	20	18	38
"  Hypochondriacal	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	17
"  Delusional	16	18	34	7	5	12	0	11	11	30	35	65
"  Suicidal...	24	19	43	4	7	11	4	2	6	33	24	57
"  Resistive	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	8	9
"  Excited...	2	7	9	0	2	2	2	4	6	0	18	18
"  Stuporose	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13
"  Chronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dementia—Secondary	7	14	21	0	0	0	1	7	8	110	111	221
"  Senile	2	12	14	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	8	8
"  Organic	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	6
Total...	169	216	385	33	55	88	55	85	140	360	477	837

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1906.*

MALES.		MALES—Continued.	
Architect ... ..	1	Brought Forward ...	103
Artist ... ..	1	Meat Salesman ... ..	1
Bakers ... ..	5	Merchants ... ..	3
Bank Agent ... ..	1	Messengers ... ..	2
Biscuit-worker ... ..	1	Mill-worker ... ..	1
Blacksmith ... ..	1	Miners ... ..	2
Butcher ... ..	1	Musician ... ..	1
Clerks ... ..	12	Music Teacher ... ..	1
Clothiers ... ..	2	Park Officer ... ..	1
Collier ... ..	1	Patternmaker ... ..	1
Commercial Travellers ...	2	Physicians ... ..	2
Compositors  ... ..	5	Piano Tuner ... ..	1
Confectioner ... ..	1	Plasterers ... ..	2
Contractor ... ..	1	Plumbers ... ..	2
Coopers ... ..	2	Porters ... ..	3
Coppersmith ... ..	1	Postman ... ..	1
Craneman ... ..	1	Post Office Official ...	1
Dairy worker ... ..	1	Printers ... ..	3
Draper ... ..	1	Publican ... ..	1
Engine Fireman ... ..	1	Railway Carriage Examiner	1
Engineers ... ..	5	Rubber-worker ... ..	1
Farmers ... ..	3	Sausage-maker ... ..	1
Grocers ... ..	2	School-boy ... ..	1
Grooms ... ..	2	School-master ... ..	1
Hawkers ... ..	2	Seamen ... ..	2
Horsedealer ... ..	1	Ship-owner ... ..	1
Hotel-keeper ... ..	1	Shoemakers ... ..	4
House-painters ... ..	4	Slater ... ..	1
Ink-maker ... ..	1	Soldier ... ..	1
Inspector of Checkers ...	1	Solicitor ... ..	1
Insurance Agents ... ..	2	Stableman ... ..	1
Joiners ... ..	6	Tinsmith ... ..	1
Labourers ... ..	19	Typefoundry-worker ...	1
Lithographers ... ..	2	Valet ... ..	1
Lorryman ... ..	1	Waiters ... ..	2
Maltman ... ..	1	Watchmaker ... ..	1
Manufacturers ... ..	3	Wine Merchant ... ..	1
Marriage Agent ... ..	1	Wood Carver ... ..	1
Masons ... ..	4	No Occupation ... ..	13
Carry forward ...	103	Total ...	169

TABLE XII. (*Continued*)

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during the Year 1906.*

FEMALES.				FEMALES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Bookbinder	...	...	1	Brought forward	...	...	178
Bookfolder	...	...	1	Milliner	...	...	1
Charwomen	...	...	2	Millworkers	...	...	6
Clerkess	...	...	1	Nurses	...	...	3
Cooks	...	...	2	Outworkers	...	...	2
Domestic Servants	...	...	15	Registry (Servants') Keeper	...	...	1
Domestic-workers	...	...	5	Rubber-worker	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	2	School-girl	...	...	1
Governess	...	...	1	School-teachers	...	...	5
Hawkers	...	...	2	Shopwoman	...	...	1
Housekeeper	...	...	1	Typefounder	...	...	1
Housewives	...	...	125	Typist	...	...	1
Ladies	...	...	18	No Occupation	...	...	15
Laundresses	...	...	2				
Carry forward	...	...	178	Total	...	...	216

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity ... ..	9	4	13
Pubescent Insanity ... ..	1	2	3
Adolescent Insanity ... ..	16	25	41
Climacteric Insanity ... ..	2	9	11
Senile Insanity ... ..	9	21	30
Epileptic Insanity ... ..	8	4	12
Insanity of Pregnancy ... ..	0	1	1
Puerperal Insanity ... ..	0	8	8
Lactational Insanity ... ..	0	5	5
Diabetic Insanity ... ..	1	0	1
Anæmic Insanity ... ..	0	2	2
Phthisical Insanity ... ..	1	6	7
Post-Influenzal Insanity ... ..	0	3	3
Cardiac Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Alcoholic Insanity ... ..	31	23	54
Syphilitic Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
General Paralysis ... ..	35	20	55
Insanity of Gross Brain Disease ... ..	1	9	10
Masturbational Insanity ... ..	2	0	2
Insanity from Sunstroke ... ..	1	0	1
Insanity from Surgical Operation ... ..	0	1	1
Idiopathic Insanity ... ..	3	3	6
Unknown* ... ..	49	68	117
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>216<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>385</b>

\* All the cases of Secondary (terminal) Demential were placed among the "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

*State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition ... ..	25	10	35
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion ... ..	119	165	284
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion ... ..	25	41	66
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>385</b>

TABLE XV.

*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	153	195	348
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	10	20	30
Jewish ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	...	...	...	5	0	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	169	216	385

TABLE XVI.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.*

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	14	24	38	4	17	21	5	14	19
February ...	17	15	32	13	12	25	5	5	10
March ...	16	24	40	12	12	24	6	8	14
April ...	16	13	29	5	4	9	6	7	13
May ...	13	21	34	7	11	18	5	7	12
June ...	13	17	30	14	13	27	3	3	6
July ...	17	19	36	11	13	24	1	7	8
August ...	12	18	30	8	12	20	3	7	10
September ...	9	20	29	82	11	93	4	4	8
October ...	19	17	36	4	3	7	4	8	12
November ...	6	10	16	3	3	6	6	5	11
December ...	17	18	35	10	8	18	7	10	17
TOTAL ...	169	216	385	173	119	292	55	85	140



TABLE XVII.

*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	13	15	28
Have meditated Suicide ... ..	20	30	50
Total Suicidal ... ..	33	45	78
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Melancholia ... ..	10	10	20
Mania ... ..	2	2	4
Epilepsy Acquired ... ..	1	0	1
General Paralysis ... ..	0	2	2
Congenital Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Total ... ..	13	15	28
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Melancholia ... ..	15	22	37
Mania ... ..	2	6	8
Epilepsy Acquired ... ..	0	1	1
General Paralysis ... ..	0	1	1
Secondary Dementia ... ..	3	0	3
Total ... ..	20	30	50
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation ... ..	2	3	5
Cut-Throat ... ..	2	3	5
Poisoning ... ..	3	3	6
Drowning ... ..	1	1	2
Strangulation ... ..	0	4	4
Cutting Artery ... ..	2	0	2
Stabbing over Heart ... ..	1	0	1
Going in front of tramcar ... ..	1	0	1
Self-mutilation ... ..	1	0	1
Burning ... ..	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1906.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	20	31	51
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	0	2
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	13	22	35
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	2	4
Number of Persons Recovered... ..	33	53	86
Number of Cases of Recovery ... ..	33	55	88

\* Of these Persons, 10 Males and 11 Females had made one Previous Recovery ; 3 Males and 6 Females two Previous Recoveries ; 3 Females three Previous Recoveries ; 1 Female four Previous Recoveries ; 1 Female six Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

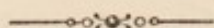
*The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1907.*

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh ... ..	935
Leith ... ..	51
Orkney ... ..	73
TOTAL ... ..	1059

# R E P O R T S

## OF THE

# COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
*21st, 22nd, and 23rd June 1906.*

THE following changes have occurred in the population of the Asylum since last visit:—

### I. Certificated Patients—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register, 28th					
November 1905	190	195	223	259	867
Admitted . . .	18	26	70	99	213
Discharged recovered	10	9	9	23	51
Discharged unrecovered	7	7	27	28	69
Died . . . . .	8	10	22	41	81
On Register 21st					
June 1906 . . .	183	195	235	266	879

### II. Voluntary Inmates—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident at last visit	5	6	0	0	11
Admitted . . .	8	0	0	0	8
Left . . . . .	3	2	0	0	5
Died . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1
Resident 21st June	9	4	0	0	13

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 3 males and 2 females from the private to the pauper list, and 4 males and 5 females from the pauper to the private list.

Nine patients, 5 men and 4 women, were at the seaside house belonging to the Institution; 2 men and 3 women were absent on probation; 2 men and 3 women were absent on pass; and 1 man was absent by escape. With the exception of these 20 patients who were not seen all the others were resident and were seen in the course of the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in 24 cases, to gross disease of the brain in 17 cases, to senile disease of the brain in 13 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 6 cases, to phthisis in 5 cases, to heart disease in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 4 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to gastro-enteritis in 2 cases, to bronchitis in 2 cases, and to colitis in 1 case. Post mortem examinations were performed in 49 instances. The principal feature in the above list of causes of death is that 30 per cent. of them were due to general paralysis, a proportion which far exceeds that of any other asylum in Scotland.

There are two recorded accidents to patients. The one refers to bruises on the face caused by an assault committed by a fellow patient; the other to a compound fracture of the bones of the leg presumably caused by the violent restlessness of the patient who sustained the injury.

There are 20 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 9 patients on account of violent and dangerous excitement. Two of these patients were secluded on 4 occasions each; one on 3 occasions; three on 2 occasions; and three on 1 occasion.

Since last visit nine patients escaped who were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The number of patients attending divine service last Sunday was 399 or about 45 per cent. of the resident population. This is a high proportion. Two hundred and sixty-six patients took part in the associated amusements during the week.

Among the many outdoor recreations provided for the patients the golf course of nine holes is the most popular, and the one most taken advantage of both by patients and officials. It affords good exercise and diverting pastime for all classes of the patients, and the numerous tournaments form a source of interest which is undoubtedly distracting and beneficial.

Four hundred and seventy patients were industrially employed at the time of the visit. That number includes 25 gentlemen and 67 ladies in Craig House, the residence of the higher paying private patients.

The resident patients in the Institution at this date are distributed as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Craig House Section	104	102	0	0	206
West House . . .	83	92	235	265	675
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	187	194	235	265	881

The approaching completion of the Edinburgh District Asylum at Bangour will involve the removal of the pauper patients, with the exception of the Leith and Orkney patients, and about one hundred of the Edinburgh patients who remain until the year 1914. From the experience of other Royal Asylums there is almost no doubt that the removal of the pauper patients will be followed by an increase in the number of private patients paying low rates of board.

The condition of the patients was found to be as satisfactory as on all previous occasions, and the methods for their care and treatment continue to be characterised by the same liberality and enlightenment for which the Institution has long been distinguished.

A dinner suitable for the season of the year was seen being partaken of by the pauper patients at the West House. It consisted of stewed rhubarb with rice and milk followed by bread and cheese. The meal appeared to be highly appreciated and the quantities of bread and milk were very liberal. The general health of the inmates of all classes, excepting the infirm and those in hospital, was excellent. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the epidemic of colitis which broke out last year among a section of the patients in the West House has been suppressed, and that there is no active case of the disease in the Asylum.

The renovation of the drainage system in the immediate

vicinity of the West House buildings is almost completed. The existing earthenware pipes within a certain distance of the walls have been removed and replaced by iron pipes with the object of securing greater stability and impermeability of the pipes.

The medical work of the Asylum is vigorously conducted and the case books contain full and instructive records of the cases of all the patients. Besides their ordinary routine duties the medical officers at the West House are engaged in original clinical research of an important nature. A prominent feature in this Asylum, and one which has hitherto attracted attention at each visit, is the contentment of the great bulk of the patients, and the confidence which they manifest in the administration of the Institution.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

JOHN MACPHERSON,  
*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
*17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December 1906.*

THERE were on the registers of the Asylum, on the 17th instant, 840 patients. Of these, 14 are voluntary boarders, 390 are private patients, and 336 are rate-paid patients. In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 3 males and 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 males and 7 females from the pauper to the private list.

Nine patients were absent on statutory probation, and 5 were residing at the villa at Cockenzie. The number resident was 826, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit, which extended over four days.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . . . .	15	24	59	76	174
Discharged re- covered . . . . .	2	6	9	18	35
Discharged un- recovered . . . . .	7	4	96	25	132
Died . . . . .	10	4	12	34	60

II. Voluntary Boarders—

Admitted . . . . .	2	2	0	0	4
Left . . . . .	2	1	0	0	3

During the period to which the foregoing figures refer there has been an increase of 1 in the number of voluntary boarders, of 12 in that of private patients, and a decrease of 65 in that of the paupers.

Of the 96 male paupers discharged unrecovered 78 were transferred to the Edinburgh District Asylum at Bangour. As a result of these removals there is vacant accommodation on the male side of the West House for about 80 patients. The female side is fully occupied, but of 190 female paupers chargeable to the City Parish of Edinburgh about 135 fall sooner or later to be transferred to the Bangour Asylum,

72 of whom will it is expected be removed at an early date. In view of the present and prospective accommodation in the West House it is strongly recommended that the Managers take steps to inform the medical profession that private patients at the lower rates of board can now be received. Owing to the constant refusal to admit this class of patients in past years medical practitioners have ceased to ask for their reception, and will continue to do so until informed of the fact that they can now be admitted. Pauper patients were removed from a sister institution in the West, and its accommodation is now fully occupied by private patients.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 13 cases, to senile decay in 8 cases, to pneumonia in 7 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 6 cases, to heart disease in 6 cases, to brain lesions in 7 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to suicide in 2 cases, and to endometritis, appendicitis, and chronic nephritis in 1 case each. In 34 instances, or in 56.6 per cent. of the deaths the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination.

An enquiry made by the General Board into the deaths from consumption or other tubercular disease among pauper inmates of Scottish Asylums for the five years 1901-1905 showed that the proportion of such deaths was 35 per 1000 patients in this asylum, a proportion which was higher than that of any other institution for the insane in Scotland. In all likelihood this was due, in part at least, to the overcrowding which the West House suffered from during these years. The proportion of those who had acquired consumption or other tubercular disease before admission was higher at this asylum than at any other, a fact which indicates that an unusual number of pauper patients were admitted to this Asylum in a weak state of health. The subject was fully discussed with Dr Clouston.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 16 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 3 to 8 hours in the treatment of 5 patients on account of maniacal excitement. Eight accidents are recorded. These include fractures of bones in 5 instances, and were all due to accidental falls, a case of self-mutilation, the injury from



which is healing satisfactorily, and two suicides. The female who drowned herself in the Asylum pond, appeared so well that she was placed in the ward for convalescent patients. The occurrence was evidently due to a sudden suicidal impulse. In the other case the patient took advantage of his attendant's attention being turned elsewhere and escaped into a neighbouring shrubbery. Search was at once made for him, but no trace of him could be found. He must have concealed himself until darkness came on and then placed himself in front of a train. Both deaths were enquired into by the Procurator Fiscal. There have been 7 escapes, 2 are permanent, and 5 in which the patients were absent for at least one night.

In view of the size of the male staff the changes among the attendants have been gratifyingly few, only 4 resignations, 1 dismissal, and 5 engagements. Those among the junior nurses have been numerous; they consist of 18 resignations, 1 dismissal, and 13 engagements. It is worthy of record that the average duration of service among the charge attendants in the West House is 14 years, and that of charge nurses is 10 years. Of the nursing staff at Craig House 19 attendants and 5 nurses have over 5 years' service, and 13 attendants and 9 nurses have served over 5 years at the West House. No less than 65 members of the staff have passed the examination and gained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The occupation of the patients in useful work continues to receive great attention. The number registered as daily employed is 158 males and 268 females, in all 426. Great interest is also taken in the recreations and amusements of the patients.

A considerable amount of repainting and redecoration has been done at the West House in a tasteful manner. The aspect of the various galleries is one of brightness and comfort. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated and the bedding in good order, the coverings being ample for the season. The patients were at this visit exceptionally tranquil and well behaved, and, in general, contented. There was no complaint calling for mention, and the appeals against undue detention were comparatively few. The dress of the women was neat

and varied, and in both divisions the patients were tidy in clothing and person. Two substantial and well-cooked dinners were seen, of which appreciation was freely expressed by the more intelligent inmates. The efficiency of the two hospitals for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm was never more apparent.

The roof of old Craig House required complete renovation, and the opportunity was taken of raising its pitch in order to obtain more bedroom accommodation. This has been successfully done, four bedrooms of good size and well lighted by dormer windows and a bathroom having been added. There are five parlours in this house, and consequently it can comfortably accommodate the increased number of patients who can now reside there.

The patients in Craig House and the adjacent villas were found admirably provided for. The result of the visit to this section of the Asylum was to confirm the opinion previously expressed as to the constant and skilful efforts made to improve the mental condition of the patients and to promote their happiness and physical wellbeing. Dr Clouston's unabated zeal and energy were everywhere evident in the management of the institution.

The death of Mr Gray, House Steward, is noted with regret. He was for over 33 years in the service of the Asylum and discharged his onerous duties in a painstaking and capable manner.

The scientific researches and the exhaustive clinical observations which are being made by Dr M'Rae, Assistant Medical Officer, in regard to general paralysis cannot be too highly commended. It is work of great value, which it is expected will be productive of important therapeutic results.

The medical case books contain full records of the history and condition of each patient. The official registers were found regularly and accurately kept.

JOHN FRASER,

*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

# ABSTRACT

OF THE

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

### CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account . . . . .	£80	12	-	
<i>Less</i> —Written off as irrecoverable . . . . .		-	5	6
				80 6 6
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1906	£6,769 9 8		£7,631 13 8	
Do. do. 30th June „	6,788 1 7		7,540 12 1	
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	6,560 14 11		7,531 5 8	
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	6,206 6 5		7,416 1 -	
	£26,324 12 7		30,119 12 5	
			26,324 12 7	
<i>Deduct</i> —			56,444 5 -	
(1) Repayments of Board, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1905	£9	16	11	
(2) Cost of boarding out pauper lunatics, as under—				
1. Sums paid to Larbert Asylum, year to 14th November 1906	610	14	3	
2. Do. to Hartwood Asylum, year to 15th do. . . . .	1,350	1	1	
3. Do. to Kirklands, year to do.	130	4	1	
4. Do. to Rosslynlee, for period ending 15th Feby. 1907 . . . . .	264	-	6	
5. Do. to Dundee, for period ending 31st December 1906 . . . . .	187	8	3	
			2,552 5 1	
				53,891 19 11
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1906	£543 7 9		£755 10 4	
Do. do. 30th June „	399 9 2		489 6 2	
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	431 3 7		581 2 3	
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	356 17 6		493 2 4	
	£1,730 18 -		£2,319 1 1	
			1,730 18 -	
				4,049 19 1
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—				
Received for Pigs Sold (including compensation)		694	15	6
Do. for Pigs' meat, old iron, &c., sold . . . . .		70	-	5
				764 15 11
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c. . . . .				62 14 4
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .				9 9 -
VII. Claims under Fire Insurance Policies . . . . .				2 - -
VIII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution during 1906 . . . . .				8 1 4
IX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1905 . . . . .				4,315 13 3
Amount of the Charge . . . . .				£63,184 19 4

## DISCHARGE.

	Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions . . . . .	8,878	8	8	7,725	15	10	16,604	4	6
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c. . . . .	285	14	3	1,858	-	8	2,143	14	11
III. Do. Fuel . . . . .	1,139	5	9	1,005	14	10	2,145	-	7
IV. Do. Gas Lighting . . . . .	152	1	10	372	13	-	524	14	10
V. Do. Water and Wash- ing material . . . . .	593	16	6	466	8	6	1,060	5	-
VI. Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c. . . . .	110	3	3	215	6	-	325	9	3
VII. Do. Books and Stationery . . . . .	253	4	4	199	3	11	452	8	3
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	...	...	...	165	8	4	165	8	4
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings . . . . .	2,221	8	4	2,655	19	2	4,877	7	6
X. Do. Garden and Grounds . . . . .	390	6	6	273	15	6	664	2	-
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens . . . . .	1,052	14	9	480	4	2	1,532	18	11
XII. Interest on Loans paid . . . . .	2,329	13	4	629	8	-	2,959	1	4
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend . . . . .	749	12	4	429	16	2	1,179	8	6
XIV. Insurance Premiums . . . . .	82	4	1	62	12	3	144	16	4
XV. Salaries and Wages . . . . .	7,863	8	11	6,842	14	7	14,706	3	6
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments . . . . .	418	19	10	367	7	9	786	7	7
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them . . . . .	3,155	6	-	597	18	9	3,753	4	9
Ordinary Expenditure . . . . .	29,676	8	8	24,348	7	5	54,024	16	1
XVIII. Contributions to Charity Committee (see Minute of Managers, 1st March 1906) . . . . .							100	-	-
XIX. Loans, Craig House, repaid . . . . .							5,900	-	-
XX. Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1906 . . . . .							165	1	9
XXI. Balance of Account at 31st December 1906 . . . . .							2,995	1	6
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge . . . . .							£63,184	19	4

EDINBURGH, 10th May 1907.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year from 31st December 1905 to 31st December 1906, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently and satisfactorily vouched and instructed.

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

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

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS  
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN  
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—Year to 31st December 1906.

## ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards . . . . .	£30,188	-	8
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	3,404	4	8
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	428	11	3
4. Rents of Grass Parks . . . . .	52	14	4
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .	5	5	10
			<u>9</u>
	£34,078	16	9

## ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£29,676	8	8
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	375	6	7
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	168	1	3
			<u>6</u>
	30,219	16	6

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1906 £3,859 - 3

## EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Claim under Fire Policy for foregoing Charge . . . £2 - -

## EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Contributions to Charity Fund . . . . . 100 - -

Excess of Extraordinary Payments over Extraordinary Receipts 98 - -

Excess of Receipts over Payments . . . . . £3,761 - 3

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS  
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1906.

## ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards . . . . .	£23,703	19	3
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	645	14	5
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	336	4	8
4. Rent of Railway Siding . . . . .	10	-	-
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .	4	3	2
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	543	7	10
7. Price of Clothing supplied to patients leaving the Asylum . . .	8	1	4
			<u>8</u>
	£25,251	10	8

## ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£24,348	7	5
2. Twenty-second instalment to Sinking Fund . . . . .	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £20,980, 19s. 2d., included in No. 1 hereof . . . . .	629	8	-
			<u>1</u>
	2,072	7	1
			<u>6</u>
	26,420	14	6
Excess of Payments over Receipts . . . . .	£1,169	3	10

*TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1906—the numbers being: New Craig House, 208; Intermediates, 128; and Paupers, 470. Patients at the lowest rate of Board, 57.*

	New Craig House.	Intermediate.	Paupers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 15.	42 13 8	13 18 5	6 12 7
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	1 9 10	1 19 7
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	1 18 5	1 10 11
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...	- 5 11
5. Clothing	...	...	2 9 4·9
6. Bedding and Napery	1 7 6	1 1 4	1 1 0·4
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	5 9 6	1 10 8·5	1 10 8·5
8. Gas Lighting	- 14 7	- 11 4·6	- 11 4·6
9. Water and Washing materials	2 17 1	- 14 2·9	- 14 2·9
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	- 10 7	- 6 6·9	- 6 6·9
11. Books and Stationery	1 4 4	- 6 1	- 6 1
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	- 6 3·3
13. Furnishings and Repairs	10 13 7	5 5 3	3 15 3
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	5 1 2	- 14 8·1	- 14 8·1
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1 17 6	- 8 4·3	- 8 4·3
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3 12 1	- 13 1·4	- 13 1·4
17. Fire Insurance	- 7 10	- 1 10·9	- 1 10·9
18. Salaries and Wages	37 16 1	11 11 -	10 3 6·9
19. Miscellaneous Payments	2 - 3	- 11 2·6	- 11 2·6
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	2 12 3	1 3 -	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Court	...	4 2 6	4 2 6
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	11 4 -	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>			
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	130 2 -	46 7 8·6	38 5 3·7
(1.) Price of Pigs & Sundries sold £2 1 2			
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks - 5 1			
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church - - 6			
2. From Paupers—	2 6 9		
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents - 10 8·4			
(2.) Value of labour performed by paupers for New Craig House and Intermediate patients 1 6 2·5			
3. From Intermediates—			1 16 10·9
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above - 10 8·4			
<b>Cost per head during 1906</b>	<b>127 15 3</b>	<b>45 17 0·2</b>	<b>36 8' 4·8</b>

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending  
 31st December 1905 was . . . . . 1108  
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1906 . . . . . 1098

Decrease in 1906 . . . . . 10

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1905 was £14 13 4½  
 Do. do. do. 31st December 1906 was 15 2 5

Increase in 1906 . . . . . £- 9 -½

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1906  
with the Previous Year.

1905.	RECEIPTS.	1906.
£    s.    d.		£    s.    d.
54,853 13 9	I. Boards . . . . .	53,891 19 11
4,241 15 10	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients . . . . .	4,049 19 1
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
601 5 6	1. Price received for Pigs . . . . .	694 15 6
38 2 -	2. Do. for Pigs Meat . . . . .	30 - -
56 11 7	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries . . . . .	40 - 5
62 14 4	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks . . . . .	62 14 4
9 9 -	V. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .	9 9 -
1 9 -	VI. Claims under the Insurance Policies . . . . .	2 - -
.. ..	VII. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving during 1906 . . . . .	8 1 4
<u>59,865 1 -</u>		<u>58,869 6 1</u>
	P A Y M E N T S.	
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,583 12 -	Bread, Flour, etc. . . . .	1,570 15 11
3,692 14 4	Butcher Meat, etc. . . . .	3,897 19 1
154 14 4	Extract of Meat, etc. . . . .	75 16 -
302 19 2	Preserved Meat . . . . .	347 15 4
878 19 6	Fish and Salt Herrings . . . . .	871 8 5
208 3 2	Game and Fowl . . . . .	201 14 2
2,085 15 1	Milk and Cream . . . . .	2,108 8 11
93 7 1	Fresh Butter . . . . .	94 15 5
623 9 1	Tea . . . . .	680 3 2
203 14 10	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa . . . . .	211 11 6
571 15 11	Sugar . . . . .	505 9 2
1,555 - 2	Salt Butter . . . . .	1,615 5 7
344 14 11	Cheese . . . . .	364 17 3
425 10 9	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, Preserves, etc. . . . .	488 13 6
114 6 6	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc. . . . .	150 13 3
471 1 9	Ham, Bacon, and Lard . . . . .	463 10 7
85 9 10	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices . . . . .	75 7 1
61 10 4	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces . . . . .	70 1 1
249 17 11	Oatmeal . . . . .	256 19 2
67 7 3	Barley . . . . .	78 7 10
74 15 10	Peas . . . . .	64 5 2
1,186 11 -	Eggs . . . . .	1,140 12 9
506 16 3	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables . . . . .	572 8 7
256 2 -	Ale, Porter, and Beer . . . . .	253 14 4
71 6 11	Aerated Waters, etc. . . . .	109 10 -
457 11 10	Wines and Spirits . . . . .	410 18 8
190 18 11	Sundries . . . . .	158 16 6
<u>16,518 6 8</u>	{ <i>Deduct</i> —Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included in the above expenditure and chargeable against New Craig House patients carried to Branch XVII. . . . . £217 17 11 Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 17 16 -	<u>16,839 18 5</u>
265 8 3		235 13 11
<u>16,252 18 5</u>	New Craig House (including share of Servants', Attendants', and Laundry Maids' pro- visions) . . . . . £8,878 8 8	<u>16,604 4 6</u>
<u>16,252 18 5</u>	West House . . . . . 7,725 15 10	<u>16,604 4 6</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1905.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1906.		
			II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			
£	s.	d.	Wincey . . . . .	£	s.	d.
68	10	— $\frac{1}{2}$	Flannel . . . . .	70	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	5	—	Cotton Goods . . . . .	25	—	10
189	8	— $\frac{1}{3}$	Muslin . . . . .	194	6	7
5	13	3	Shawls . . . . .	7	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	2	—	Corduroy . . . . .	5	10	6
...	...	...	Tweeds . . . . .	29	18	1
81	16	11	Worsted . . . . .	127	—	9
63	2	3	Plaiding . . . . .	26	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blankets . . . . .	17	8	—
62	14	2	Sheetings . . . . .	85	13	—
301	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Quilts . . . . .	412	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	9	9	Bed Tick . . . . .	42	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	2	8	Bed Covers . . . . .	23	11	5
24	4	—	Linen and Dowlas . . . . .	6	8	8
67	14	1	Towelling . . . . .	71	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
75	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canvas and Pack Sheet . . . . .	108	18	3
34	2	1	Table Damask . . . . .	14	11	— $\frac{1}{2}$
55	2	6	Toileting and Toilet Covers . . . . .	42	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	3	3	Great-coats . . . . .	19	2	10
...	...	...	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc. . . . .	13	12	11
10	16	—	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes . . . . .	10	16	—
211	4	—	Leather for Shoes, etc. . . . .	238	16	6
25	11	1	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	31	19	9
15	16	—	Hair for Beds, etc. . . . .	21	3	5
47	8	8	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries . . . . .	20	6	10
109	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others . . . . .	136	4	10
23	19	—	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths . . . . .	21	17	6
13	12	3	Uniform Materials . . . . .	4	14	6
225	16	9	Quilting (Dressing Gown) . . . . .	200	19	—
—	17	6	Carpet Covers . . . . .	...	...	...
...	...	...	Shroud Cloth . . . . .	58	4	6
6	9	—	Collars, etc. . . . .	...	...	...
15	19	—	Braces . . . . .	13	4	—
...	...	...	Sponges . . . . .	16	10	—
8	8	—	Stays . . . . .	10	10	—
...	...	...		14	2	—
1,887	—	7		2,143	14	11
			III. FUEL.			
1,975	19	6	Coal . . . . .	2,145	—	7
			IV. LIGHTING.			
486	14	6	Gas . . . . .	516	8	7
10	5	10	Candles, etc. . . . .	8	6	3
497	—	4		524	14	10
			V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
599	17	—	Water . . . . .	536	11	6
405	13	7	Soap . . . . .	457	—	—
45	—	—	Soda . . . . .	55	—	4
21	7	3	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc. . . . .	11	13	2
1,071	17	10		1,060	5	—
			VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
291	8	4	Drugs, etc. . . . .	241	10	5
66	1	9	Disinfectants . . . . .	47	18	9
11	16	2	Surgical Instruments . . . . .	10	8	1
15	4	2	Sundries paid by Steward . . . . .	25	12	—
384	10	5		325	9	3



CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1905.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1906.
£ s. d.	VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	£ s. d.
24 15 5	Books . . . . .	24 3 7
117 1 6	Stationery . . . . .	101 14 4
17 18 3	Bookbinding, &c. . . . .	21 17 3
298 5 2	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc. . . . .	304 13 1
458 - 4		452 8 3
160 5 2	VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF . . . . .	165 8 4
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
364 1 3	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc. . . . .	270 15 -
80 12 6	Furniture, etc. (including Pianos, £102) . . . . .	276 17 4
296 7 4	Crockery and Crystal . . . . .	319 14 5
425 4 6	Carpets, Linoleum, etc. . . . .	348 5 10
106 11 8	Brushes and Door Mats . . . . .	83 3 4
26 7 10	Glass . . . . .	15 15 2
335 16 5	Oils, Varnish, and Drysalts . . . . .	409 16 6
20 6 2	Corks . . . . .	29 - -
191 12 8	Wood for Repairs . . . . .	190 14 7
757 14 11	Painter Work . . . . .	912 13 4
272 12 -	Plumber do. . . . .	296 7 4
12 14 8	Sacks, Rope, and Twine . . . . .	19 5 5
34 18 7	Bricks, Lime, Cement . . . . .	36 13 6
58 2 9	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods . . . . .	50 1 3
54 13 4	Engineering . . . . .	143 5 10
376 1 10	Fire Apparatus . . . . .	... ..
25 10 -	Plaster-work . . . . .	12 9 7
7 19 10	Building (Re-roofing of Old Craig House, with Clerk's fee) . . . . .	529 1 -
... ..	Metal Casting . . . . .	11 4 4
36 19 7	Window Blindmakers . . . . .	57 9 1
17 2 -	Repairing Telephones . . . . .	8 - -
331 18 -	Sundries . . . . .	276 14 8
... ..	Drainage overhaul . . . . .	580 - -
3,833 7 10		4,877 7 6
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
230 3 4	Plants, Seeds, etc. . . . .	171 13 8
68 15 1	Manure . . . . .	79 2 10
23 8 3	Pigs' and Horses' Meat . . . . .	36 5 -
34 13 3	Garden Implements and repairs to same . . . . .	15 15 6
102 4 4	Straw . . . . .	140 15 -
16 1 6	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness . . . . .	7 19 4
29 7 6	Road Metal, Gravel, and Ashes . . . . .	74 16 10
41 19 8	Fencing . . . . .	29 8 10
2 15 3	Threshing Crop . . . . .	... ..
26 6 2	Sundries . . . . .	57 2 3
15 18 6	Summer House . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Sheep bought . . . . .	9 6 -
1 8 -	Veterinary Surgeon . . . . .	... ..
7 2 4	Steelyard . . . . .	... ..
... ..	Building Boundary Wall (Neil M'Leod and Sons), half cost . . . . .	41 16 9
600 3 2		664 2 -

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1905.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1906.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
— 9 3	County Rates . . . . .	2 7 7
471 17 9	Property and Income Tax . . . . .	478 3 9
— 4 4	Land Tax . . . . .	— 4 4
186 1 3	House Duty . . . . .	186 1 3
456 5 2	Burgh Rates . . . . .	468 8 3
361 19 11	Poor and School Rates . . . . .	349 12 11
4 10 —	Assessed Taxes . . . . .	4 10 —
33 1 1	Public Water Rate . . . . .	43 10 10
1,514 8 9		1,532 18 11
3,175 6 10	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT . . . . .	2,959 1 4
	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	
1,156 — 11	Feu Duties (including duplicand for Craig House) . . . . .	1,152 19 10
23 10 11	Stipend . . . . .	26 8 8
1,179 11 10		1,179 8 6
129 6 —	XIV. INSURANCE . . . . .	144 16 4
	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	
2,000 — —	Physician-Superintendent . . . . .	2000 — —
581 4 6	Four Assistant Physicians . . . . .	753 3 9
175 — —	Joint Pathologist . . . . .	175 — —
206 — —	Chaplain . . . . .	200 — —
340 — —	Steward . . . . .	290 16 8
105 — —	Gardener . . . . .	106 13 4
160 — —	Storekeeper . . . . .	144 6 5
122 — —	Gatekeepers . . . . .	122 — —
20 — —	Organist . . . . .	20 — —
800 — —	Treasurer and Clerk . . . . .	800 — —
70 — —	Auditor . . . . .	70 — —
325 17 2	Servants employed in Laundry . . . . .	334 8 11
100 — —	Matron of West House . . . . .	100 — —
260 — —	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig . . . . .	270 — —
8,771 8 11	Attendants' Wages . . . . .	8,912 4 5
319 15 —	Annuities to Old Attendants, &c. . . . .	277 — —
... ..	Dr J. T. Bottomley, fee for superintending Electric Lighting during 1904-1905 . . . . .	46 15 —
27 6 —	Rev. C. M. Black, for conducting Services at Craig House during 1905 . . . . .	26 5 —
58 15 —	Miss M. Bunbury, for teaching Embroidery . . . . .	57 10 —
14,442 6 7		14,706 3 6
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	
10 9 —	Advertising and Printing . . . . .	10 4 2
70 15 6	Cab Hires . . . . .	75 — 6
23 9 7	Law Expenses (including Telephone Rent) . . . . .	31 14 11
183 10 2	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc. . . . .	183 3 11
36 15 2	Rewards to Patients . . . . .	69 17 1
29 5 —	National Telephone Company . . . . .	29 5 —
7 7 —	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock . . . . .	7 7 —
1 — —	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie . . . . .	1 — 2
3 14 6	Stabling at Cockenzie . . . . .	3 13 —
366 5 11	Carry forward . . . . .	411 5 9

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1905.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1906.
£ s. d. 366 5 11	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i> Brought forward,	£ s. d. 411 5 9
2 10 —	North British Railway Company, One Year's Rent of Wayleave for West House Drain through its property	2 10 —
38 15 6	Edinburgh Parish Council, board for Marjory Lyons Craigmillar Steam Laundry Co., for beating carpets, &c.	30 10 —
8 4 —	Silver Plate presented to Mr D. Scott Moncrieff	9 6 8
100 — —	Copy of Dr Duncan's Portrait for Craig House	...
15 15 —	Window Cleaning	18 7 —
9 3 6	Chimney Sweeping	17 11 8
... ..	Sundries	29 8 6
4 4 6		
544 18 5	<i>Add</i> —Proportion of Croall & Sons' Account for Coach Hires, transferred from Branch XVII.	518 19 7
157 9 8		267 8 —
702 8 1		786 7 7
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED ON behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
4,010 11 5	Total	3,784 18 10
265 8 3	<i>Add</i> —Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I.	235 13 11
4,275 19 8		4,020 12 9
157 9 8	<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Coach Hires, as above	267 8 —
4,118 10 —		3,753 4 9
80 12 —	XVIII. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC.	165 1 9

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the  
Year 1906 with the previous Year.

1905.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1906.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
15,000 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	14,208 lbs.	.....	792 lbs.
135,498 ,,	Butcher Meat . . .	136,266 ,,	768 lbs.	.....
16,257 ,,	Oxheads . . .	16,427 ,,	170 ,,	.....
11,205 ,,	Pork and Ham . . .	11,055 ,,	.....	150 lbs.
87,613 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	87,550 loaves	.....	63 loaves
123,731 rolls	Rolls . . .	131,780 rolls.	8,049 rolls.	.....
7,528 doz.	Biscuits . . .	7,363 doz.	.....	165 doz.
47,160 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	46,163 lbs.	.....	97 lbs.
15,524 ,,	Flour . . .	16,615 ,,	1,091 lbs.	.....
17,213 ,,	Barley . . .	16,897 ,,	.....	316 ,,
13,502 ,,	Peas . . .	13,426 ,,	.....	76 ,,
8,437 ,,	Rice (Whole) . . .	7,759 ,,	.....	678 ,,
1,123 ,,	,, (Ground) . . .	1,170 ,,	47 lbs.	.....
7,418 ,,	Tea . . .	7,312 ,,	.....	106 lbs.
4,163 ,,	Coffee . . .	4,175 ,,	12 lbs.	.....
52,957 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . . .	55,588 ,,	2,631 ,,	.....
6,325 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	5,865 ,,	.....	460 lbs.
1,784 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,762 ,,	.....	22 ,,
32,559 ,,	Butter (Salt) . . .	32,272 ,,	.....	287 ,,
43,366 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	43,005 gals.	361 gals.	.....
11,111 ,,	Milk (Skim) . . .	11,080 ,,	.....	31 gals.
14,372 lbs.	Cheese . . .	14,498 lbs.	126 lbs.	.....
20,686 doz.	Eggs . . .	20,277 doz.	.....	409 doz.
22,814 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	22,417 lbs.	.....	397 lbs.
1,737 ,,	Currants . . .	1,983 ,,	246 lbs.	.....
1,960 ,,	Starch . . .	1,972 ,,	12 ,,	.....
24,285 ,,	Soda . . .	25,552 ,,	1,267 ,,	.....
45,800 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	44,352 ,,	.....	1,448 lbs.
9,643 gals.	Beer . . .	8,614 gals.	.....	1,029 gals.
2,871 cwts.	Potatoes . . .	2,988 cwts.	117 cwts.	.....

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December  
1906 with the previous Year.

1905.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1906.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
868 8 5	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock) .	941 9 4	73 - 11	.....
929 16 11	House Furnishings . . .	849 14 -	.....	80 2 11
405 - 11	Male Clothing . . .	567 18 7	162 17 8	.....
193 14 6	Female do. . .	187 5 3	.....	6 9 3
366 16 11	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	460 4 7	93 7 8	.....
250 - -	Amount for Pigs . . .	246 - -	.....	4 - -
30 - -	Oats, Straw, &c. . .	60 - -	30 - -	.....
3043 17 8		3,312 11 9	359 6 3	90 12 2
3062 9 11		3,043 17 8	90 12 2	<u>90 12 2</u>
18 12 3	Increase.	268 14 1	268 14 1	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1906.

Amount thereof . . . . .	£69,800	-	-
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance due to West House . . . . .	792	3	-
			<hr/>
	£69,007	17	-
<i>Deduct</i> —Balance in Bank at Close of this Account . . . . .	2,995	1	6
			<hr/>
	£66,012	15	6
			<hr/> <hr/>

STATE of FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1906.

Profit for year 1906, as before . . . . .	£3,572	9	6
<i>Deduct</i> —Loans paid off during 1906 . . . . .	£3,490	12	1
This Balance represents the difference between the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1906 and the Arrears at 31st Dec. 1884 . . . . .		81	17
Arrears of Board at close of this Account . . . . .	£165	1	9
<i>Less</i> Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off since that date . . . . .		83	4
			4
			<hr/>
	£81	17	5
			<hr/> <hr/>

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1906.

Amount thereof . . . . .	£19,892	3	-
			<hr/> <hr/>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1906, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr JAMES MARTIN, C.A., in his "Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20,088 8 7	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1906 . . . . .	20,980 19 2
	<i>Add—</i>	
803 10 9	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1906 . . . . . 629 8 -	
	2. Profit on Extra Accounts . . . . . 47 15 8	
	3. West House arrears written off as irrecoverable . . . . . - 5 6	
	4. Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts . . . . . 1,169 3 10	1,846 13 -
20,891 19 4		22,827 12 2
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
2,701 15 1	(1) Twenty-second Instalment to Sinking Fund . . . . . 2,701 15 1	
	(2) Loss on Intermediates . . . . . 233 14 1	2,935 9 2
18,190 4 3		19,892 3 -

**A B S T R A C T**  
 OF THE  
**TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS**  
 WITH THE  
**FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1906.**

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account . . . . .	£22 10 6
II. Interests received . . . . .	294 19 11
III. Contribution for General Funds of the Asylum . . . . .	100 - -
	£417 10 5

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards . . . . .	£403 7 5
II. Expense of Management . . . . .	11 17 -
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1905 . . . . .	2 6 -
	£417 10 5

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1906.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property .	£9,600 - -
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above . . . . .	2 6 -
	£9,602 6 -

EDINBURGH, *10th May 1907.*—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1906 being £2, 6s.

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

**A B S T R A C T**  
 OF THE  
**T R E A S U R E R ' S   I N T R O M I S S I O N S**  
 WITH THE  
**F U N D S   B E Q U E A T H E D   B Y   T H E   L A T E   M R S   B E V A N**  
**F O R   T H E   Y E A R   1 9 0 6 .**

C H A R G E .

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account . . . . .	£15 13 8
II. Balance of Revenue at 31st December 1904 per last Account . . . . .	133 17 10
III. Revenue received during the year . . . . .	391 16 4
	£541 7 10

D I S C H A R G E .

I. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year . . . . .	£478 7 11
II. Expense of Management . . . . .	14 7 8
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1905 . . . . .	48 12 3
	£541 7 10

S T A T E   O F   F U N D S   A T   3 1 s t   D E C E M B E R   1 9 0 5 .

I. Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane . . . . .	£12,700 - -
II. Balance due by Treasurer as above . . . . .	48 12 3
	£12,748 12 3

EDINBURGH, *10th May 1907.*—I have examined the foregoing Account and the appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1906 being . . . . . £48 12 3

As follows :— <i>Capital</i> —Balance due by Treasurer . . . . .	£15 13 8
<i>Revenue</i> —Balance due to Treasurer . . . . .	32 18 7
	£48 12 3

(Signed)      JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.



**NURSING CERTIFICATE**  
OF THE  
**MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**

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THE following have passed the Examinations held during 1906 for the Nursing Certificate granted by the MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION :—

<i>CRAIG HOUSE.</i>	<i>WEST HOUSE.</i>
NURSE MARY SCRIMGEOUR.	NURSE HELEN PRIOR.
„ AGNES HASTON.	„ MARGARET MASON.
„ MARTHA P. PEARSON.	„ LILIAN A. LAIDLAW.
„ MARGARET ANN POLLOCK.	„ GEORGINA KIDD.
„ H. M 'ENDOO.	„ KATE M. LEIGHTON.
„ ALICE A. BROWN.	„ ANNIE LOW.
„ GRACE G. IMRIE.	„ JESSIE M 'PHERSON.
„ LUCY SMITH.	„ AGNES SIMPSON.
ATTENDANT ALEXANDER M. BRUCE.	„ MARY STRACHAN.
„ ANDREW M 'DONALD.	ATTENDANT GORDON STEWART.
„ NEIL LOCKHART.	„ JOHN M 'LENNAN.
„ EDWARD M 'MUNN.	„ JAMES CAMERON.
	„ DAVID COGHILL.
	„ WILLIAM M 'HARDIE.
	„ ALEXANDER M 'LEOD.

## STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

*During the Year ending 31st December 1906.*


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

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## I. TAILORS.

106 Tweed Jackets, at 7s. . . . .	£37 2 -
102 Tweed Vests, at 2s. 6d. . . . .	12 15 -
26 Pairs Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 6d. . . . .	4 11 -
1 Tweed Coat, at 10s. . . . .	- 10 -
130 Pairs Corduroy Trousers, at 2s. 6d. . . . .	16 5 -
747 Pairs Plaiding Drawers, at 2d. . . . .	6 4 6
368 Plaiding Shirts, at 2d. . . . .	3 1 4
3 Dowlas Coats, at 3s. . . . .	- 9 -
7 Check Linen Dresses, at 5s. . . . .	1 15 -
4 Bed Quilts, at 5s. . . . .	1 - -
Repairs, including carpet-making, &c. . . . .	83 5 3
	<hr/> £166 18 1

## II. SHOEMAKERS.

Repairing men's and women's boots and shoes . . . . .	79 11 2
Repairing laundry machine, belts, etc. . . . .	- 2 -
	<hr/> 79 13 2

## III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department . . . . .	£123 4 6
Do. do. for Craig House Department . . . . .	24 5 6
	<hr/> 147 10 -
Carry forward . . . . .	<hr/> £394 1 3

STATEMENT OF WORK—*continued.*

Brought forward . . . £394 1 3

## IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department . . . . .	£68 13 -	
Do. do. for Craig House Department . . . . .	40 19 6	
	—————	109 12 6

## V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for Craig House and Western Departments . . . . .	175 1 6
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## VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department	£95 19 10	
Do. do. for Craig House Department . . . . .	28 7 6	
	—————	124 7 4

## VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department . . . . .	£133 13 3	
Do. do. for Craig House Department . . . . .	46 18 8	
	—————	180 11 11

## VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department . . . . .	£73 3 6	
Do. Do. in Craig House Department . . . . .	25 6 6	
	—————	98 10 -
		—————
		£1082 4 6

JOHN M·INTOSH, *Steward.*

*Articles Made by Females in West House Department.*

	@	£	s.	d.		@	£	s.	d.
747 Pairs men's drawers	10d.	31	2	6	Brought forward,		118	7	8
368 Men's shirts ...	10d.	15	6	8	739 Pillow slips ...	1d.	3	1	7
102 Mattress covers ...	1s.	5	2	-	238 Wincey dresses ...	3s.	35	14	-
65 Palliasse ,, ...	1s.	3	5	-	1 Linen ,, ...	3s.	-	3	-
70 Pillow ,, ...	3d.	-	17	6	162 Cotton ,, ...	3s.	24	6	-
6 Bolster ,, ...	3d.	-	1	6	612 Roller towels ...	1d.	2	11	-
5 Blinds ...	4d.	-	1	8	605 Hand ,, ...	1d.	2	10	5
4 Velvet cushions ..	1s.	-	4	-	603 Sheets ...	1d.	2	10	3
1 Piano cover ...	2s.	-	2	-	828 ,, fine ...	1d.	3	9	-
15 Table napkins ..	1d.	-	1	3	39 Table cloths ...	1d.	-	3	3
120 Nurses' caps ...	3d.	-	10	-	164 Pairs stockings ...	9d.	6	3	-
1000 Men's scarfs ...	2d.	8	6	8	82 ,, ,, fine	9d.	3	1	6
60 Pudding cloths ...	½d.	-	2	6	215 ,, socks ...	6d.	5	7	6
30 Tea bags ...	1d.	-	2	6	100 ,, blankets, marked	1d.	-	8	4
6 Bed covers ...	1d.	-	-	6	1050 Articles marked ...	½d.	2	3	9
48 Counterpanes ...	1d.	-	4	-	20 Hats trimmed ...	9d.	-	15	-
280 Uniform aprons ...	6d.	7	-	-	600 Dusters ...	½d.	1	5	-
22 Lace collars ...	3d.	-	5	6	79 Feeders ...	2d.	-	13	2
476 Chemises ...	4d.	7	18	8	40 Toilet covers ...	3d.	-	10	-
208 Night gowns ...	4d.	3	9	4	95 Fine chemises ...	9d.	3	11	3
322 Shirts ...	10d.	13	8	4	70 ,, Night gowns	1s.	3	10	-
295 Semits ...	4d.	4	18	4	90 Petticoats ...	6d.	2	5	-
156 Plaiding petticoats	3d.	1	19	-	40 Bed jackets ...	1s.	2	-	-
209 Drugget and Gingham petticoats ...	3d.	2	12	3	15 Dressing gowns ...	2s.	1	10	-
611 Check aprons ...	2d.	5	1	10	24 Quilts ...	1s.	1	4	-
53 Dowlas ,, women's	5d.	1	2	1	110 Private and dance dresses ...	5s 6d.	30	5	-
245 ,, ,, men's	5d.	5	2	1	82 Blouses ...	1s.	4	2	-
Carry forward,		£118	7	8			£261	10	8

*Articles Repaired by Females in West House Department.*

	@	£	s.	d.		@	£	s.	d.
1250 Shirts ...	1d.	5	4	2	Brought forward,		78	9	6
1850 Coloured shirts ...	1d.	7	14	2	450 Women's aprons ...	1d.	1	17	6
1500 Striped do. ...	1d.	6	5	-	130 Table cloths ...	1d.	-	10	10
750 Night gowns ...	1d.	3	2	6	180 Counterpanes ..	1d.	-	15	-
1552 Chemises ...	1d.	6	9	4	4800 Sheets ...	1d.	20	-	-
420 Pairs drawers ...	1d.	1	15	-	1100 Pillow slips ...	1d.	4	11	8
1200 Semits ...	1d.	5	-	-	450 Men's aprons ...	1d.	1	17	6
3000 Petticoats ...	1d.	13	15	-	100 Pairs blankets ...	1d.	-	8	4
1010 Dresses ...	1d.	4	4	2	5101 ,, stockings ...	1d.	21	5	10
6002 Drawers and jackets	1d.	25	-	2	3550 ,, socks ...	1d.	14	15	10
Carry forward,		£78	9	6			£144	12	-

*Articles made by Females in Craig House Department.*

50 Shawls	350 Articles of Clothing for Charities.	12 Chair covers.
36 Chemises.	12 Blouses.	19 Table cloths.
20 Pairs drawers.	3 Dressing gowns.	6 Tray do.
40 Coloured petticoats.	30 Embroidery.	60 Table napkins.
400 Pairs worsted stockings and socks.	8 Sachets.	45 Pairs blankets, marked
350 Aprons.	40 Quilts, hemmed.	60 Towels.
12 Bed spreads.	350 Dusters.	315 Sundries.
12 Pecces of lace.	2 Sofa covers.	12 Cushion covers.
165 Worsted work.		24 Muslin window blinds.

*Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.*

180 Gowns.	370 Flannel shirts.	30 Pairs blankets
25 Shawls.	300 Aprons.	300 Pillow slips.
350 Night gowns.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	40 Towels.
4 Night caps.	180 Slip bodices.	6 Sofa covers.
330 Chemises.	50 Pairs stays.	15 Chair do.
340 Pairs drawers.	70 Collars.	50 Table cloths.
130 Coloured petticoats.	56 Linen sleeves.	50 Toilet covers.
340 Flannel underdresses.	580 Shirts.	30 Table napkins.
575 Pairs stockings.	50 Quilts.	350 Sundries.
1600 Pairs socks.		

A. H. WISE, *Matron.*

J

