

## **Annual report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the insane. 1885.**

### **Contributors**

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.  
Clark, Thomas.  
Boyd, Thomas J.  
Clouston, T. S.  
Mitchell, Arthur.  
Sibbald, John.  
Gray, Jim (Musician)  
Peter, A. E.

### **Publication/Creation**

Morningside : Printed at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, [1886]

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hgsqz3d>

### **License and attribution**

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

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




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

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM  
FOR  
THE INSANE.

1885.



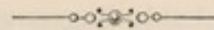
MORNINGSIDE:  
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30316455>

# C O N T E N T S.



	PAGE
List of Office-Bearers, &c. . . . .	1
Officers of the Institution and Standing Committees . . . . .	2
Report by the Ordinary Managers . . . . .	3
Report by the Charity Committee . . . . .	8
Physician-Superintendent's Annual Report . . . . .	9
Statistical Tables of the Medico-Psychological Association—	
Table I. Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1885 . . . . .	28
„ IA. Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1885, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere . . . . .	29
„ II. Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1885 . . . . .	30
„ III. Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum . . . . .	31
„ III. ( <i>Continued</i> ), The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-Two Years 1864-1885 . . . . .	32
„ IV. Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Twenty-Two Years, remaining on 31st December 1885 . . . . .	33
„ V. Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1885, together with the Ages at Death . . . . .	34
„ VI. Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1885 . . . . .	36
„ VII. Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1885 . . . . .	37

	PAGE
Table VIII. Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1885, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1885 ... ..	38
„ IX. Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1885, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1885	39
„ X. Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1885... ..	40
„ XI. Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1885, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1885 ... ..	41
„ XII. Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted during the Year 1885 ... ..	42
„ XIII. Form of Insanity in those Admitted—Skæe's Classification	43
„ XIV. State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted	43
„ XV. Religious Persuasion of those Admitted ... ..	44
„ XVI. Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month ...	44
„ XVII. Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted ...	45
„ XVIII. Persons Recovered in 1885 ... ..	46
„ XIX. The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1885 ... ..	46
Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy... ..	47
Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the Year 1885 ...	53
Abstract of Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Payments of the East House, including Craig House and Myreside Cottage	55
Abstract of Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts and Payments of the West House ... ..	56
Cost per Head per Annum for the Patients in the East and West Houses ... ..	57
Contrast of Ordinary Receipts and Payments for the Year 1885 with the previous Year ... ..	58
Contrast of Total Provisions, &c., supplied from Store for the Year 1885 with the previous Year... ..	64
Contrast of Value of Stock on hand in Store at 31st December 1885 with the previous Year ... ..	64
State of Debt due by the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, as at 31st December 1885 ... ..	65
West House Sinking Fund Account ... ..	66
Abstract of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Funds of the Charity Committee for the Year 1885 ... ..	67
Statement of Work done in the Asylum ... ..	69

# ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

*Patroness—The Queen.*

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1886.

GOVERNOR—

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.  
CHAS. COWAN, ESQ.  
DUNCAN M'LAREN, ESQ.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.  
SIR JOHN DON-WAUCHOPE, BART.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

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

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost ( <i>ex-off.</i> )	Sir Thomas J. Boyd.
J. A. Crichton, Esq., Sheriff of the Lothians.	Hugh Rose, Esq.
John R. Findlay, Esq.	James Gowans, Esq., Dean of Guild.
Francis B. Imlach, Esq., F.R.C.S.	Peter Miller Esq.
James Lewis, Esq.	Professor A. Crum Brown.
John Pringle, Esq., M.D.	Adam W. Black, Esq.
William Officer, Esq., S.S.C.	Professor Douglas Maclagan.
	Julius H. Beilby, Esq.

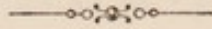
*Chairman of the Board of Ordinary Managers—SHERIFF CRICHTON.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

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

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

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.



### PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

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

### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

RICHARD B. MITCHELL, M.D.

J. BUCHAN SPENCE, M.A., M.B.

JOHN MACPHERSON, M.B., C.M.

### CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE.

### HOUSE-STEWARD.

MR JAMES C. GRAY.

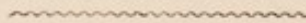
### MATRONS.

MISS PETER.                      MRS MACDOUGALL.

MISS NORTON.



## STANDING COMMITTEES.



### VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr Imlach.  
Dr Pringle.  
Mr Lewis.  
Mr Miller.  
Mr Beilby.  
Mr Imlach *Convener.*

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sheriff Crichton.  
Mr Miller.  
Mr Black.  
Sir T. J. Boyd.  
Professor Crum Brown.  
Mr Miller *Convener.*

### BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Sheriff Crichton.  
Mr Officer.  
Mr Rose.  
The Dean of Guild.  
Professor MacLagan.  
The Dean of Guild *Convener.*

### CHARITY COMMITTEE.

Mr Lewis.  
Mr Findlay.  
Professor Crum Brown.  
Mr Beilby.  
Mr Lewis *Convener.*

**R E P O R T**  
 OF THE  
**ORDINARY MANAGERS**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1885.

*Presented to the Statutory Meeting of the Corporation, held within the City  
 Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday, 22nd February 1886.*

The daily average number of patients under treatment in all departments of the institution during the year ending 31st December 1885 was 808, being a decrease of 34 on the number reported on the year 1884.

The following tabulated statement shows the daily average number of the different classes of patients during the year 1885, in contrast with the daily average number during the previous year:—

	1885.	1884.	Decrease.
1. Patients in the East House, Craig House, and Myreside Cottage . . . . .	122	126	4
2. Intermediate class patients in the West House, and private patients at the low- est rate of board . . . . .	181	199	18
3. Pauper patients in the West House sent from parishes of City, St. Cuthberts, South Leith, North Leith, and Dud- dingston . . . . .	505	517	12
Total, as before	808	842	34



It will thus be seen that there has been a falling off in the number of patients in every department, the number in the East House having declined about 3 per cent., the intermediate and private patients at pauper rates 9 per cent., and the paupers  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

In the Annual Report for the year 1884 allusion is made to the alterations then in progress on the north-west wing of the West House, from which the best results were anticipated. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of March 1885, the Asylum was inspected by Dr Arthur Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy, who thus records his estimate of the work when completed:—"The changes on the female side of the West House promise to be even more successful in their results than those on the male side. They have involved a considerable expenditure of money, but not more than was desirable. They will add greatly to the comforts of the pauper patients, and of the poorer class of private patients, and they constitute a further evidence of the liberal spirit of the Managers, and of their desire to make this section of the Asylum as efficient as it can be made in the care and treatment of pauper and of poor private patients. They have spent large sums of money on the West House with this object, and without regard to increasing the accommodation, and it cannot fail to be gratifying to them, that the evidences that this money has been well spent are so clearly seen in the well-being and contentment of the inmates, and in the improved results of treatment. It ought also to be a source of satisfaction to the Parochial Boards, whose pauper lunatics derive advantages from these costly changes, and to the general public, in view of the benefits accruing from them to poor private patients."

The Managers, in their last Report, stated the reasons which had induced them to raise the pauper rate of board on 1st January 1885 from L.30 to L.33 10s., which advance was confirmed at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation held on 23rd February 1885. The parochial authorities having been dissatisfied with the sum fixed, the question of the rate of board was referred to the Sheriff of the County. The Managers regret to have to state that, owing to the state of his health, the Sheriff was unable to take up the

reference; and as the Parochial Boards refused to pay the rate of L.33 10s., the Managers had no alternative but to institute proceedings for recovery of the money. The parishes of the City and St. Cuthberts were accordingly selected as test cases, and actions were raised against them before Lord Kinnear, Ordinary, who, after a proof taken on 15th and 16th October last, pronounced on 12th November last an interlocutor, remitting to Mr James Haldane, C.A., "to enquire and report whether the rate of board charged by the pursuers for the year 1885 is higher than necessary, after making due allowance for contingencies, and having regard to existing incumbrances on the institution; and also to report what, in his opinion, would be a fair and reasonable rate of board for the year." Mr Haldane has had sundry meetings with the agents of the parties, and it is expected that he will soon be able to report finally to Lord Kinnear.

The Managers are glad to be able to report, that they have come to an amicable settlement with the Suburban Railway Company, now represented by the North British Railway Company, in reference to all claims for value of land taken by the Company, and for injury done to the privacy and amenity of the Asylum. The total sums to be paid by the Railway Company, exclusive of interest and expenses so far as due by them, amounts to L.4801 13s., to account of which the Managers have during the past year received the sum of L.3250, having previously received L.100, which leaves still due a balance of L.1451 13s.

The account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the funds of the Corporation for the past year are herewith submitted:—

The Charge amounting to.....	L.45,789	19	4
The Discharge to .....	48,804	13	1

And the Balance against the Corporation at 31st

December 1885 to.....	L.3,014	13	9
-----------------------	---------	----	---

The Ordinary Revenue for the year 1885 was.....	L.42,258	18	6
The Ordinary Expenditure.....	38,143	13	0

And the Surplus Income.....	L.4,115	5	6
-----------------------------	---------	---	---

The Special Expenditure for the year, mainly in connection with the north-west wing of the West House, was L.1156 19s. 11d.

In calculating the Ordinary Revenue, the rate of board for pauper patients has been taken at L.33 10s., being the disputed rate. At the rate of L.30, for which the parochial authorities contend, the Ordinary Revenue would be less by L.1259 0s. 4d. than the above amount, and the Surplus Income, instead of being L.4115 5s. 6d., would be only L.2856 5s. 2d. On referring to the Treasurer's Accounts, it will be seen that the surplus income from the East House was L.3735 14s. 9d., conclusively demonstrating that at the L.30 rate of board the pauper patients can only be maintained at a heavy loss.

While the large amount of special expenditure during the year would justify an addition to the rate of board for pauper patients, the Managers do not recommend any change on the current rate of L.33 10s.

The total liabilities of the Corporation, which at 31st December 1884 amounted to.....	L.46,718	16	9
At 31st December 1885 stood at.....	42,014	13	0
		<hr/>	
Showing an apparent decrease of.....	L.4,704	3	0

From which, however, there properly falls to be deducted the price received during the past year for land sold to the Railway Company...	3,250	0	0
		<hr/>	

Showing an actual decrease of indebtedness of only	L1,454	3	0
--	--------	---	---

With regard to the internal administration of the institution, the Managers have again to record their entire satisfaction with the admirable system of supervision pursued by Dr Clouston and his subordinates. Dr Mitchell, in his report already alluded to, records that, on the occasion of his visit in March 1885, "every-  
" thing that was seen in the East House, the West House, Myre-  
" side, and Craig House, showed great ability and great painstaking in the management. The relations between the subordinate  
" officers and the patients seemed to be very satisfactory, and for  
" this credit is no doubt partly due to the character and ability of  
" the higher of the subordinate officers, namely, the matrons and

“ the head attendants. The whole care and treatment of the  
“ patients in this Asylum are highly satisfactory. By this it is  
“ meant, both that the chance of cure in the case of the curable is  
“ made as great as it can be made, and that the care of the incur-  
“ able is unceasingly directed by kindness, good sense, and the  
“ desire to increase contentment and good health. These features  
“ of the management are not in any direction more apparent among  
“ the rich private patients than among the poor private patients  
“ and among the paupers.”

There is herewith submitted the Annual Report of the Charity Committee, showing that during the year 1885 the sum of L.616 7s. 5d. was expended in supplementing the payments for board of 64 deserving patients in reduced circumstances. This is the largest number which has hitherto, in any single year, benefitted by this valuable scheme. The Managers have exercised their statutory privilege of voting the sum of L.200 towards the fund from the amount received as board for patients in the East House ; and they again heartily recommend the scheme to the support of the benevolent.

(Signed)      THOMAS CLARK, *Lord Provost.*

**R E P O R T**  
 OF THE  
**CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS**  
 OF THE  
**ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1885.**

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

The Charge (including Donations of £201 5s.) amounts	
to .....	£724 10 3
The Discharge to.....	616 7 5
And the Balance to.....	£108 2 10

The Fund, including the above Balance, amounts	
to.....	£9,358 2 10
For the year ending 31st December 1884 the Fund	
amounted to.....	9,418 19 8
Showing a Decrease of.....	£60 16 10

The Ordinary Income during the year was.....	£359 5 7
The Ordinary Expenditure was.....	616 7 5
Showing an excess of Expenditure over Income of	£257 1 10

The number of patients relieved during the year was 64, and the number on the roll at the close of the year 48.

(Signed) T. J. BOYD, *Chairman.*

# PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1885.



I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year 1885:—

In the beginning of this year the number of patients was 834, and on the 31st of December the number was 791 (including those on probation). General Statistics of the Year.

There were 304 patients admitted during the year, of whom 139 were men, and 165 women.

The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1138.

There were discharged during the year 270 patients, of whom 118 were men, and 152 were women.

The number of those who died was 77, of whom 42 were men, and 35 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 808.

## ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients admitted this year was fewer by 38 Few admissions. than the average of the previous five years; in fact, our admissions have not been so few for twelve years. The decrease was especially marked in the class of rate-paid patients, the number of those being only 223, or 33 fewer than the average of the previous five years. The number of private patients admitted was 81, being the same as last year, and 5 under the average of the previous five years.

This decrease of 14 per cent. in the number of admissions of

A turn in the  
tide of lunacy

Insanity partly a  
matter of opi-  
nion and L. s. d.

pauper patients from our own district in a year is a very noteworthy event, for it is the first time any such large decrease has ever taken place before. I find that in the year 1880 the numbers of paupers sent from our district reached their acme, being 273, and since that year the numbers have shown a tendency to fall. A diminution of 50 new cases of lunacy a year, or 18 per cent. within five years, in a city with an increasing population, is a striking fact, and a most gratifying one, whatever be its cause. No doubt, it would be much more satisfactory if it turned out to be the result of a real decrease of the disease, than if it is merely the result of a change of view on the part of those who send pauper patients to Asylums as to the kind or severity of mental disease that should be sent there. Many people think that insanity is a very definite thing, easily proved to exist where present, all cases being much alike, and little trouble being caused in the determination of the question whether it should be treated in an Asylum or not. This is a mistaken idea. There is no doubt that there are many considerations which affect the question of a patient's being sent to an Asylum besides the mental symptoms present. It is a well-known fact, that in counties that are far from an Asylum, fewer pauper patients are sent than in the case of those that are near. Orkney and Shetland and Caithness do not send much more than half our proportion of pauper lunatics to Asylums, in proportion to their population. Richer parishes send more pauper lunatics, on the whole, to Asylums than poorer ones. All Inspectors of Poor, and all Medical men, do not follow the same rules in sending patients to Asylums. A higher or lower rate of board to be paid in the Asylum may influence the sending or the not sending of an individual patient, whose symptoms are not urgent, or whose home comforts are good, or whose being kept or not in poorhouse wards is simply a question of trouble to the officials. It is natural to suppose that a low rate of board would tend towards an expansion of the idea that Asylum care was on the whole the best thing for all sorts of mental ailments, distortions, and defects, while a high rate would tend towards more careful inquiries and more anxious consideration of the reasons, for and against. I am quite satisfied of this, from my experience here

and in England, that a low rate of board in the District Asylum, a large grant in aid to each pauper lunatic from the imperial exchequer, or a great facility of admittance to the Asylum in any way, are not necessarily a saving of money to the local rate-payer in the long run. It is better for him to have only 100 lunatics to pay for at £35 a year each than 150 at £25. If a high, but not extravagant, rate of board in the Asylum, such as is required for cure by providing the best arrangements, a full and experienced nursing staff, a generous diet, and good individual medical attention for the acute and curable cases also tends to keep out of Asylums some of the more manageable of the paralytic and senile cases who can be cared for elsewhere, and to stimulate the boarding out in the country of quiet chronic cases that are no longer curable, such a high rate may be the cheapest thing in the long run for the rate-payer, and may produce the best results for the patients.

Low boards don't mean low rates to tax-payer.

Dear and few v. Cheap and many.

Now, I believe that the recent increases of our rate of board for paupers have had the effect of lessening the admissions of cases for whom there was no absolute necessity to send to us, and of weeding out of our population the chronic cases that were tending to accumulate and silt up our wards. Certainly the facts cannot be gainsaid, that in 1880, when our rate of board, on account of the expense of our reconstruction of the West House, had to be raised from £27 to £30 a year, the numbers of our pauper patients, which had then reached 545 by a previously steady yearly increment, at once began to fall, so that they got down to 487 in 1882. They then began to rise again, and reached 523 in 1883. The boards were raised to £33 10s. in 1884 (not for the purpose of lessening the numbers, but because the money spent for pauper accommodation had to be repaid), and the numbers have fallen to 495 this year. The yearly numbers of new cases sent to us have fallen from 273 to 223 in the last five years. In 1884 34 chronic quiet incurable cases were boarded out and sent to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, in 1885 90 such cases were taken from the Asylum,—all these being selected by me as being, in my judgment, suitable to leave the Asylum. In those two years, up to this time, only 11, or about 9 per cent. of those 124 patients, have been sent back to us. Now, it is my belief, that if our rate of board had remained

Effects of our increases of board.

Nos. sent to poorhouse wards and boarded out.

A theory.



at £27, very few indeed of these patients would have been removed from us, unused space in the poorhouses would have been standing empty, suitable custodians in the country would never have been looked for, and we should by this time have had either to turn out all our private patients at low rates of board, or to have built a large annex for chronic pauper patients. Now, I have repeatedly expressed the opinion, that the Western Department of this institution, with its 700 beds, is large enough for good and economical management, and proper medical attention to individual patients. The facts will sooner or later be too strong for our District Board, and I venture to think it will happen, that they will find it to be the best for the insane chargeable to this city, as well as cheapest for the rate-payers, to devolve on us the treatment and the care of the new and curable and troublesome cases generally, while they provide a suitable institution, economically built and economically managed, for the chronic and quiet incurable cases who cannot be boarded out.

We should be the Curative Hospital.

Increase of cases boarded out.

In the end of 1880, 145, or 21 per cent. chronic and quiet cases out of the total of 625 pauper lunatics of our district, were accommodated out of this Asylum. In the end of 1885, 282 were so accommodated, or 36 per cent. of the present total of 770. I am of opinion, that with a proper establishment for chronic cases, such as the Commissioners in Lunacy have suggested, a still larger number of chronic cases might very well be disposed of away from here.

Look at the question broadly

This is part of a large question, and should not be looked at in a narrow way. How can funds raised for humane and benevolent purposes be applied to get the best result? The experience of other cities and other countries must be taken into consideration, as well as our own. I think the benevolent instincts, corrected by the common sense of the public, would in regard to mental disease say—"Cure all that are curable at almost any cost. Maintain the incurable in life and comfort, according to the reasonable requirements of each individual, at as low a cost to the rate-payers and with as little costly machinery as possible."

The verdict of the public.

A decrease of lunacy.

In addition to this economical cause (increase of rates of board) of decrease of our pauper lunacy, I have reason to think that in

the past five years there has been a real diminution of mental disease in our city. In my last year's Report I pointed out that the proportion of cases of the disease attributed to alcoholic excess did not appear to have been greater in the five years of plenty, 1873-77, than in the five lean years, 1880-84; and this year contributes the usual alcoholic quota of 15 per cent. But instead of taking a prominent *cause* of insanity like alcohol, if we take a more definite test, viz., the most marked of all *forms* of mental disease, General Paralysis, a form perfectly distinct from every other, we get a result that undoubtedly points to a real diminution of brain disease with mental symptoms in the past five years. General Paralysis is more commonly than any other form directly produced by wrong habits and modes of life. Its causes appear most vividly by the fact, that it is the form of insanity that comprises one-sixth of all the mental disease among the Durham miners in prosperous times. It is, in fact, that form that is least dependent for its production on hereditary and unpreventable influences, and most dependent on controllable causes operating during the life of the individual. Now, in the first five years of my occupancy of my present office, 1873-77, mostly years of plenty and inflation of wages, we had 115 cases of General Paralysis sent here out of 1580 total admissions, or 7.3 per cent. of the whole. In the last five years, 1881-85, years of dull trade, and little money to squander, we had only 75 cases out of a total of 1667 admissions, or 4½ per cent. Such a fall in the prevalence of any important and typical disease, comparing one period of five years with another, is a most striking fact from a medical point of view. And whether this has resulted from lessened opportunity of drink and dissipation, or greater exercise of self-control, or a lessened excitement in the modes of life, it is a most suggestive medical and social fact. I think the prevalence of General Paralysis may fairly be taken as the index of the prevalence of all preventable insanity. This year we had only 11 cases of that disease admitted, which is the lowest number I have ever known. And there is not likely to be any error in the conclusions to be drawn from these numbers through the possibility of an equal occurrence of the disease in those two periods, but an unequal tendency to send

A great decrease of General Paralysis.

Statistics of G. P. in the R. E. A. 1873-85.

G. P. an index of preventable insanity.

them to the Asylum, for its symptoms are usually so unmanageable, that nearly all the cases among the poor have to be sent to Asylums. It is a disease, too, from which the sufferers usually die within three years, so that there is no tendency to accumulate in our wards like the varieties of insanity that do not necessarily kill the patients. At the end of the year we had only 15 cases in the house, whilst I have often had over 30.

Many cases  
over 60.

The tendency to send many old people here still continues. There were 39 persons over sixty years of age sent during the year, or 12·8 per cent., which is double our proportion thirty years ago. While there is a greater proportion of insane persons to the general population of the same years between the ages of fifty and sixty (1 to every 160), the largest proportionate number of the newly-occurring cases of insanity every year is found between the ages of forty and fifty. During the last thirty years the average age of the new cases (the admissions to Asylums) has steadily increased. The conclusion from this would seem to be, that the older part of the general population are getting more subject to mental disease than they were. I think such a conclusion would be fallacious. I believe the fact to be simply that more people in their restless and troublesome dotage, and after paralytic shocks, are now sent to Asylums, and so come under the category of technical insanity, than formerly. There is, however, a variety of mental disease connected with advanced years which it is my impression is becoming more common of late. It is not the typical senile break-down in mind occurring after 70, but a very sudden break-down soon after 60, or even before that, in men who have worked hard and continuously, their work perhaps accompanied by excitement, strain, worry, or too high living. Commonly they have been men with no hobbies, no country tastes, and unable to get regularly or to use rightly a yearly holiday. Such men seldom take note of the premonitory signs of brain-wear. They insist on expecting from the machine as much work with ten pounds of steam pressure on as it had done before, and done easily and safely, with twenty. They commonly, but not always, have some slight hereditary brain-weakness that has been hitherto latent. But a break-down comes all at once to them, that can only be called an

A fallacious  
conclusion.

Acute premature  
old age increas-  
ing.

Danger of being  
without a hobby.

acute form of old age. They lose flesh, become bloodless, cease to be able to sleep, find their work extremely irksome, cease to enjoy food, and become depressed and restless. They then knock off work, but it is too late. Nature's great power of brain-repair for them is gone. The machine is worn out, and won't mend. In a few months the patient is mentally broken down, in another few months he is dead, or if not really dead, is in a condition that he in his senses would have thought worse than death, viz., miserable or mindless while he lives. We have had several such cases during the year. It is, in reality, climacteric insanity in the male sex rather than senile insanity proper.

The above is a form of mental break-down which, at the end of the most active period of life, is the counterpart of that form which occurs at adolescence from 16 to 25 in the case of those predisposed to mental disease, who yet insist on working an immature unstable brain as if it were a perfectly developed machine, with no inherent weaknesses in it. This year we have had the usual tale of 33 cases occurring at adolescence, some of them of brilliant promise, doing hard work, with late hours, little sleep, no fresh air, and little social relaxation, ending in a cataclasm in the shape of a sharp attack of brain excitement needing Asylum treatment—perhaps after a time recovering, or if not, sinking into hopeless mental darkness. It is often very hard to persuade the youthful owner of a brain that is ambitious, poetic, receptive, that from 16 to 25 he should be most careful not to go in too much for pure mind-culture, on account of his mother being of a nervous constitution, or being insane; and that he should on that account develop his body generally, attend to his health, drink much milk, eat little flesh, breathe much fresh air, use his muscles, exercise self-control, and perhaps even return to nature and mother earth altogether in his mode of life and occupation. There can be no doubt whatever, that the Physician to an Asylum sees as bad results of the neglect of precautions against hereditary weaknesses as any one can possibly do, for he sees minds sink into darkness that might have shone in light, just for the want of such precautions. Human knowledge will need to be much increased, human self-control much developed, before men can and will conform the conditions

Its symptoms.

Break-down at adolescence.

Exciting causes.

Don't train a race-horse with a flaw in his pedigree too young.

How to keep sane.

Charity taught  
in an Asylum.

of their lives to their innate capacities and incapacities. One thing is certain, that the Physician to an Asylum becomes, by the force of his experience, the most charitable of men in judging of human conduct and weaknesses, for he knows too well from daily experience that good men may exhibit the worst moral qualities simply from disturbed brain-working, and that the habit of self-control that has taken years to form, may be lost from the same cause. His difficulty is to prevent himself from concluding, as the result of his special experience, that all the moral qualities are not brain-functions in all men just like sensation

A case of insane  
immorality.

and motion. When he sees, as I did this year, a man who had been up to that time a good citizen and an upright man, at first taking to the company of the worst of his kind, spending his means in betting on a low race-course, and then his mental and moral changes going on to raving delirium, he is apt to take a purely psychological view of many other cases of sudden depravity in previously good men and women of which he hears, thinking them perhaps analogous to his race-course patient, only the disease stopping short of the delirium and the Asylum. The practical conclusions to be come to from such cases as I have alluded to are,

Practical conclusions.

that it might be a safe thing for most men who have to do hard work and undergo worry, to assume that they may have a weak point or two in their brain-working which may come out when they enter the downward slope of life; that the friends and advisers of young men should take into account their brain heredity before their work of life is selected; and, lastly, that an extended experience of the brain history of human beings should lead to charity in judging of human conduct.

Don't be too confident  
of yourself

## DISCHARGES.

High discharge  
rate.

The total number of patients discharged (270) was slightly above the average for the past five years, and those discharged relieved (152) exceeded in number those of any previous year in the history of the institution; while the number of those counted as quite recovered (99) was decidedly lower than our average, thus making our recovery rate ( $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on admissions) also decidedly under the average. In the long history of every large

Low recovery  
rate.

institution such ups and down in its statistics are commonly found. I have already alluded to the number of pauper cases of the quiet class discharged to be boarded out. Mr Ferrier, the energetic and courteous inspector of poor of St. Cuthberts, has been especially active in securing suitable guardians in the country for such cases, and in taking steps for their removal, thereby following the example that the City parish authorities have for many years set.

### DEATHS.

The deaths (77) were a little over our average, giving a mortality-rate of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the average numbers resident, and 6.7 per cent. on the total numbers under treatment. But no single cause of death stands out in undue prominence.

Death-rate slightly high.

### GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Again, and for the third year running, I am able to report no epidemic, fatal accident, or suicide, during the twelve months. To realize the thankfulness which such good fortune produces, one needs to be the Physician to a large Asylum. No one but he can fully estimate the risks that are daily run in such an institution, and must be run, if we are to continue our modern system of freedom and absence of restraint, and to trust for the safety of our patients largely to the vigilance of our attendants. The longer I live, the more clear it is to me, that good attendants well trained, interested in their work, and proud of their success in it, with good heads on their shoulders, humane dispositions, pleasant manners, and ever using the brains they have to do their work, must be the sheet-anchor of success in an hospital for the treatment of mental disease. How to get the raw material for such, how to train them, how to inspire them with a love for their work, how to make them feel that they are ever supervised without injuring their self-respect, how to keep them cheerful without making them forgetful of their responsibilities—those must be one's daily endeavours, one's ceaseless aims in an Asylum. With a good system and a perfect staff, the duties of the Physicians would be more strictly medical, and free from much of their present worrisome responsibility.

No accidents or Suicides, *Laus Deo.*

Good attendants everything.

This year a Manual of Instructions and Rules for attendants on

New Attendants' "Manual."

the insane, carefully written by four of its younger members, has been issued under the auspices of the Scottish branch of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is now issued to each member of our staff, and directed to be carefully studied. I expect it will be of great use, especially if supplemented by ward teaching, and perhaps two or three systematic lectures. As I write this, a similar book, written in Australia for the use of the attendants in Asylums there, has reached me. And a society in New York has been started for the training of attendants and nurses for the mentally afflicted. Such movements show that a higher standard is being aimed at in Asylum nursing, and there is no doubt they will benefit the insane. Together with our system of beginning the training of all our female attendants in our hospital ward, which has now been in operation here for five years with admirable results, these means of more systematic instruction cannot fail to further the benevolent objects of the institution.

Got out of the mortar-tub at last.

For the first time since 1873, we have had since August the whole institution to ourselves, that is, we have been free from workmen engaged in additions, reconstructions, renovations, or decorations. After the female wards, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in the West House, were finished, and painted, and re-furnished to some extent, the two West House dining-halls were this year re-painted and decorated in an extremely tasteful and cheerful style. The comfort of management, and the advantage to the patients, of all that has been done to improve the house, is incalculable. We are trying to

An "Admission Ward" for the strong.

individualize and classify the patients in the ward for the admission of the rate-paid women, who are not sick or very weak in body, on the principles adopted for the care and cure of the sick and weak in the hospital wards. That implies, first of all, a large staff of attendants there, and good attendants. This ward consists

Three sections.

of three sections, with two large corridors. There is much elbow-room everywhere, the average floor-space to each patient being 60 superficial feet, so that there is no huddling together of the

1. The workers.

patients. The first section is a workroom under the charge of a special attendant, where every suitable patient is at once tried, and, if possible, got to do something, thereby the mind being diverted from morbid thoughts, while self-control is practised, and tidiness of dress cultivated. The work-hours are short, with

walking in the grounds between. The next division of the ward is a large cheerful saloon with a corridor 10 feet wide, where the patients who are admitted in a more excited state, or very suicidal, are placed. Such patients are put under the individual charge of one or two attendants, whose duties are confined to them alone. Individualization is the key-note in this section. Lastly, there is a smaller sitting-room, with a corridor attached, for a few who are safe to themselves and others, and do not need so much supervision, and where, in fact, the sort of patients are apt to be allowed to sit who from delusions are specially intolerant of too minute supervision (for there is an immense variety in the symptoms of mental disease that has to be provided for), and are best left alone, for a time at least. The sleeping accommodation is also varied, consisting of two large dormitories, in one of which every new patient sleeps for the first few nights at least, and where a night-nurse sits up and makes a written report to me every morning for the first fortnight as to how every new patient has slept. In the next dormitory four attendants sleep near the new patients. Then there are two dormitories for four patients each, and two with three beds, and twelve single bedrooms. The whole ward accommodates 43 patients and their 7 attendants. I look on it as being of the very utmost importance how the new patients are treated and cared for, what first impressions are made on their minds, and how their cases are gone into. The treatment of mental disease is in many cases a fight against morbid unsocial ways, degraded tendencies, and idle, selfish, listless, uninterested habits of mind, and we fight those by moral means, by employment, amusement, good food, fresh air, exercise, and good hygienic conditions of life.

Amusements are, no doubt, of the greatest service in the treatment with a view to recovery of insane patients. They are next to and supplementary to good food, cheerful quarters, kind treatment, medical care, and suitable employment. No one can be present at one of our dances without being impressed by seeing how a happy, cheerful state of mind takes the place of gloom in some patients through this amusement. They act on insane people somewhat in the way they do on sane people, but the effect is more marked from the sharp contrast between the in-

2. The specially supervised and individualised.

3. The safe non-descripts.

Admission Dormitory.

One attendant to six patients.

Moral accompaniments of insanity.

Amusements.

How a dance will enliven a patient



sanity of expression and attitude before the dance and the sanity (so far as it goes and so long as it lasts) during the exercise. We have to provide a great variety of amusements to suit different tastes. No one should continue long enough or recur often enough to produce satiety. Different patients are amusable in very different ways and degrees too, just as different sane people are. There are many patients in such a morbid brain-condition, that they can scarcely be amused or interested in anything, but those are the minority. Some of the patients get re-interested in the amusements to which they have been accustomed in their former lives, others are taken with new diversions. We train people to dance here who never danced before; to play billiards, bowls, cricket, tennis, curling, cards, dominoes, and draughts who had never played these games in their sane lives. I have known many cases where the interest in a game led directly to recovery. Most insane people, it must be admitted, do not rise to the enthusiasm which some games excite in ordinary people. The sanest *looking* people on our curling pond during an exciting game, for instance, are *not* some of the officials. But that prince of all Scotch games has the power to rouse the dormant seeds of sane enthusiasm for the time in some of our patients in a wonderful way. An old curler seldom gets so insane that its enthusiasm and its familiar terms don't come back to him when he finds himself on the ice. This year we had a very exciting struggle for the silver medal which Dr Batty Tuke, an old Assistant Physician here, most thoughtfully presented to our club. It was felt by all that day that the best curler was the best man, quite irrespective of his social or mental condition. The day was fine, the ice good, the pond was surrounded with crowds of interested onlookers, and some of the ladies stimulated the players by the very outspoken expressions of their hopes as to whom they would like to see successful. One man, a keen and fine old curler, had been for some time in a dull humour. He curled in a dogged but apparently uninterested, unenthusiastic way, not speaking to any one. Towards the finish his score ran up fast, and he did begin to look a little more lively; but when with his last stone he "chappit" the winner, and so beat the man by one point, who had been running him neck and neck,

Different men  
different amuse-  
ments.

An amusement  
school.

Curling makes  
wise men look  
mad.

Curling for the  
Medal.

A curling cure.

the old curler's spirit triumphed over the insanity, a sudden change came over him, and he became "another man," throwing his "besom" into the air, curler's fashion. His whole expression and attitude changed, as he received the congratulations of his friends with smiles, and made an eloquent and appropriate speech on getting the medal. I could not help thinking, that if I had some medicine in the surgery which would take hold of my patients' brains, as curling had done in this case, our recovery-rate would be a larger one.

Wanted—"Curling, a dose when dull."

The West House being now renovated throughout its entire extent, and fitted for many years to come to do the work expected of it by modern science for the care and cure of the insane, we are face to face with the great question of providing suitable accommodation on a suitable site for our richer class of patients, who now occupy the East House. The older portions of that building have now been occupied for seventy-three years. In spite of the many improvements which have been made on these old portions, their thirty bedrooms and their galleries are not, and never can be, brought up to the modern standard for patients of the higher class. The six parlours there are fair. The parlours and bedrooms in the old and new wings, the dining-rooms, drawing-room, billiard-room, bowling-alley, kitchen, and the accommodation in "The Cottage," are all good, and up to the modern standard. If the house had been on a site suitable in extent and situation, it would, no doubt, have been worth while to pull down the thirty old bedrooms with their galleries, and build better ones. But the fatal objection to the East House is its site. While the town kept away, it got the benefit of the surrounding open country. Now that the town has come down on it like an avalanche, looking into our private gardens with its four-storey tenement windows, shutting it up on the north and east, and now that the railway with its smoke, its coal and goods siding under our windows, and, above all, its disturbing noises by day and night has destroyed its southern amenity, the East House must be medically condemned without appeal as a permanently suitable place for the right treatment of acute mental disease in the better paying classes. It can only do its work as best it may till its successor is built. Ever since I entered on my present office, and saw how the town

A new house for the richer patients needed, to take the place of the East House.

East House site bad.

Publicity and noise.

was advancing towards us, I have looked on the East House as doomed. For that reason I urged the purchase of the Craig House estate, while land was to be got near, as a site for a new building to take its place, and for that reason I suggested to the architect of the new wings, the dining-room, &c., that while they should be most cheerful inside, and properly decorated and furnished, yet that they should be cheaply built of brick, which was done. Those additions and improvements have accomplished the object for which they were built, providing for many patients at high rates of board who applied for admission, redeeming the reputation of the old parts of the East House, and producing a handsome surplus revenue. Before they were occupied in 1876 the East House had no surplus revenue to speak of. Since then for the ten years, 1876-85, its surplus revenue has been over £3000 a year. Let us assume that it will take five years from this time to replace the East House by a new building, or fifteen years in all from the time our additions and improvements of 1874-77 were effected. That makes a total surplus income they will have brought in by the year 1890 of £45,000. They cost (not including the furniture, plate, &c.) about £12,000, thus leaving a clear margin in their favour of £33,000 as their financial result. No one can therefore say that we were unwise to have expended the money on them at the time we did. We were not then ready to put up a new higher-class Asylum building. Now we are ready, and, in my opinion, we are bound to devote our most earnest consideration to this great undertaking.

Money spent in  
improving East  
House well spent

Now we are  
ready to build.

How to go about  
it.

I would venture to indicate the steps that this year we should take for that purpose. First, of course, we must ascertain the latest and most improved ideas as to the requirements for such a building. Prevision may not be given us to be much in advance of our time, but at least we must not be behind it. Not to speak of what is due to our patients, and to humanity through them, we should put up a monument to our own incapacity if we built on any principles but the best known to the time. We must, if we can, be wise master-builders for the insane. The responsibility of the duty is very great. Errors would affect injuriously the great work of the institution,—the restoration to reason of afflicted men.

We must be wise  
master-builders.

I have naturally, in view of this building, been devoting a good deal of attention to the principles of the construction of hospitals for the better class insane of late years. And a request in 1878 from the State Board of Health of Massachusetts to furnish it with plans for such an hospital was the means of my collecting a good deal of information on the subject, and putting that information and my own ideas on the matter into definite shape. I should like, however, to take a run soon into England, and see the latest hospital buildings and arrangements there. After that I should be able to give a Report to the Managers and Medical Board, embracing the general principles I would advocate for the proposed building. In so far as these were approved by these bodies, and with the improvements suggested by them, the next step would be to lay our general scheme before the Commissioners in Lunacy for their aid, advice, and approval. Then we should need the services of a competent architect to put our scheme into still more definite shape, for still further criticism and revisal. With the questions of architectural style, &c. settled, the work would then be ready to be carried out. I would advocate the buildings being put up gradually over four or five years, thus using up our surplus revenue from the East House as it came in, and not going much further into debt. Building has never of late years been cheaper than it is now, so that there is a strong inducement not to delay too long in beginning.

Steps to be taken

Preliminary Report on General Principles of Construction.

Build in detachments.

The following are some of the preliminary considerations to be determined:—1. We must limit the building to the right size for individualization of the patients, not being tempted to go over this for the sake of a larger money surplus. 2. We must try and attain as close a combination of the *hospital* idea for cure, and the *home* idea for comfort, as possible. Our primary object is to cure disease. Nothing else will avail, if we do not provide the best means of doing this. If we are not a Medical institution, we are nothing. But inasmuch as the cure of mental disease, and its alleviation, if not curable, are greatly aided by placing the patients in comfortable home-like surroundings, these must be secured. As I called my Massachusetts plan in 1878, we must make ours a true "*Hospital-Home*." 3. Our building should by its very ap-

Things to be settled.

Right size.

We want an "Hospital-Home."

Counteract false notions.

Classification.

Give a *quid pro quo* for boards paid.

Occupation and amusement.

Good quarters for staff.

A splendid site at Craig House.

pearance and arrangements help to counteract the ideas of repulsion, gloom, coercion, and terror that were, and still remain to some extent, I regret to say, associated in the public mind with an old "madhouse." 4. We must provide for proper classification of the patients. The varieties of mental disease are many, the mental stages through which the same case passes are often most various, and *our rooms and arrangements should be adapted to the various needs and mental states of our patients.* While we must not shirk the facts of mental pathology by not making provision for the care, safety, and treatment of the delirious, the violent, the destructive, and suicidal patients, yet the special arrangements needed for such must, on no account, be obtruded on the quietly depressed, the merely delusional, and the convalescent, so as to irritate and distress them. 5. In such an institution due provision must be made for giving a fair *quid pro quo* for various rates of payment, especial care, however, being taken that the feelings of the educated and well-conducted, who can't pay the higher boards, shall not be unnecessarily offended by any ostentatious luxuries for persons who are richer, but not superior otherwise to themselves. My deliberate opinion is, that our main effort should be to provide for persons who can pay boards of from £80 to £200 a year, rather than for those still more affluent. 6. Abundant provision must be made for the occupation and amusement of the patients. 7. Our nurses and attendants must be far better provided for in the way of accommodation than they are at present. This is a sadly weak point in our East House. Even good people grumble except they are made comfortable.

Our site for the new building on the Craig House grounds is acknowledged on all hands to be a magnificent one. And by the time the building is finished, the walks and pleasure-grounds will also be well on towards completion.

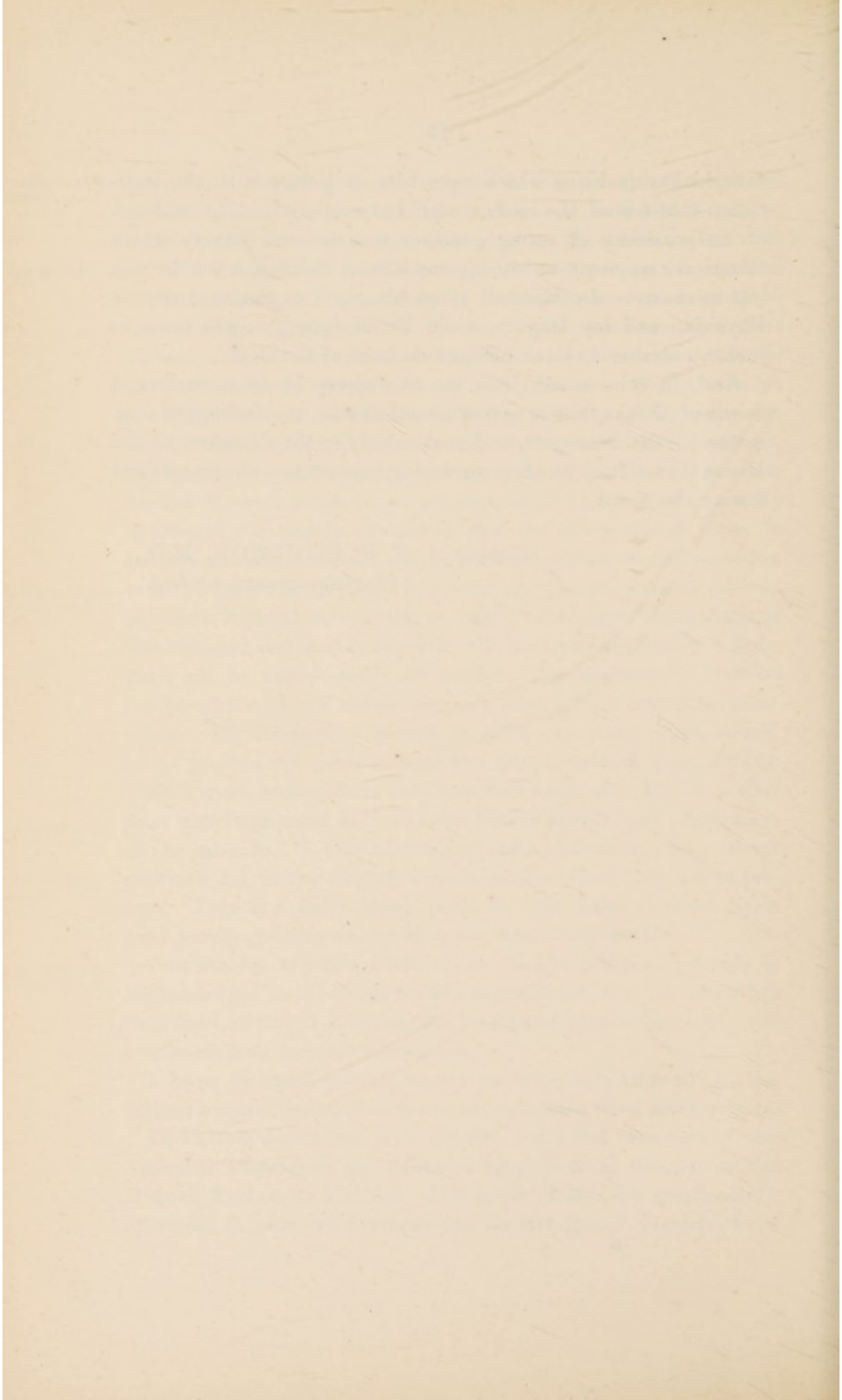
I have, as usual, great pleasure in being able to speak in the highest terms of our staff—officers, attendants, nurses, and servants.

Dr Carlyle Johnstone, who for five years had been one of the Assistant Physicians, got deserved promotion in October to the District Asylum at Melrose. His great ability, his gentlemanly courteous manner, his firmness, and his strong individuality, were

eonspicuous qualities, which gave him an influence in the institution that few of the medical staff have excelled. The best test of his possession of ruling qualities was the even way in which things always went on during my annual holiday, when he was left in charge. Dr Mitchell takes his place as Senior Assistant Physician and my Deputy, while Dr Macpherson, who came as junior, promises to be an efficient member of the staff.

And, in conclusion, allow me to express in no mere formal words of thanks, but in a very heartfelt way, my feelings of obligation to the Managers, and particularly to the Members of the House Committee, for their unvarying support and encouragement during the year.

(Signed) T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,  
*Physician-Superintendent.*



**STATISTICAL TABLES**

OF THE

**MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**



TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1885.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1885 ...	416	409	825			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1885	3	6	9			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	419	415	834
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions ... ..	99	125	224			
Not First Admissions ... ..	40	40	80			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	139	165	304
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	558	580	1138
Cases Discharged ... ..	118	152	270			
„ Recovered ... ..	41	58	99			
„ Relieved ... ..	65	87	152			
„ Not Improved ... ..	12	7	19			
Died ... ..	42	35	77			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	160	187	347
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1885	4	0	4			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1885 ... ..	394	393	787			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	398	393	791
Average number Resident during the year ... ..	...	...	...	414·67	393·15	807·82
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	548	566	1114
Persons Admitted „ „	...	...	...	134	161	295
Persons Recovered „ „	...	...	...	39	58	97
Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	7	7	14
„ from „ „	...	...	...	41	21	62
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the five City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1885 ... ..	...	...	...	241	254	495
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1885 ... ..	...	...	...	6	4	10
Private Patients at close of 1885—						
East House ... ..	68	58	126			
West House—Intermediate ... ..	62	53	115			
„ „ Lowest Board ... ..	21	24	45			
				151	135	286
Total ... ..	...	...	...	398	393	791

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

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

TABLE I A.

*Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted during the Year 1885, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and in other Asylums, or elsewhere.*

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	23	30	53	10	10	20	13	20	33
„ 2 „ Attacks	8	12	20	11	15	26	5	9	14
„ 3 „ „	3	7	10	6	9	15	3	12	15
„ 4 „ „	5	1	6	14	4	18	6	0	6
„ 5 „ „	3	2	5	10	5	15	5	5	10
„ 6 „ „	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0
„ 7 „ „	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	3	3
„ 9 „ „	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	0	5
Total ...	44	53	97	61	47	108	37	49	86

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirteen Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1885.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirteen years ... ..	1659	1785	3444			
*Re-admissions ... ..	408	452	860			
Total Cases admitted ... ..				2067	2237	4304
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered ... ..	838	957	1795			
Relieved ... ..	408	541	949			
Not Improved ... ..	162	116	278			
Died ... ..	363	308	671			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872 ... ..				1771	1922	3693
*Remaining 31st December 1885 ... ..	...	...	...	296	315	611
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	126	107	233
„ from „ ... ..	...	...	...	276	310	586

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

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

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	205	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	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	3	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	4	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	182	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	28	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	53	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	7.1	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	953	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued)—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Twenty-Two Years 1864-1885.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.					
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																			M.	F.	M.
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	43	19	62	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	28	25	53	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	37	26	63	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	44	27	71	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	45	30	75	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	53	40	93	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	37	30	67	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	37	39	76	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	47	30	77	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	40	25	65	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	27	30	57	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	36	29	65	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	722.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	39	43	82	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	28	35	63	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	32	31	63	389	401	790	383.2	393	776.2	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	34	27	61	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	26	46	72	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	40	27	67	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	47	36	83	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	36	40	76	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	33	32	65	416	409	825	430.9	411.0	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	35	77	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
Totals and Averages,	3230	3521	6751	1306	1554	2860	634	822	1456	409	368	777	831	702	1533	368.8	381.1	750	370.5	382.3	753.2	40.3	44	42.3	10.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	5.5	6.3

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year, for the last Twenty-Two Years, remaining on 31st December 1885.

YEARS	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1885.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1885.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1885.						
	New Cases.		T.	Recovered.		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.				T.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1813 to 1832	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1832 to 1864	..	..	5319	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1864	66	68	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1865	88	95	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1866	116	115	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1867	104	95	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1868	105	96	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1869	106	108	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1870	84	106	37	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1871	89	100	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1872	102	98	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1873	74	106	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1874	98	96	53	0	0	0	2	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1875	89	100	59	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1876	113	109	67	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1877	104	96	70	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1878	125	98	80	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1879	116	94	57	0	0	0	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1880	111	128	49	0	0	0	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1881	108	100	54	0	0	0	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1882	92	120	51	0	0	0	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1883	115	134	49	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1884	102	126	59	0	0	0	13	18	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1885	94	111	45	0	0	0	25	36	61	16	18	34	11	7	18	9	13	22	25	36	61	
<b>Total*</b>	2201	2204	1020	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	42	85	77	1275	1403	2773	588	761	1352	337
<b>Total†</b>	..	..	..	41	58	99	69	88	157	12	7	19	42	88	80	5069	..	..	..	..	..	..

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-85.			
	M.	F.	T.
Per Centage of Cases Recovered	39.4	42.5	41.0
" Relieved	18.2	21.6	20.0
" Not Improved	10.4	8.8	9.5
" Died	20.9	16.7	18.7
" Remaining	10.9	10.1	10.5

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

TABLE V.—Showing the Causes of Death during the

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 15 Years.			15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASE.														
1	General Paralysis .. .. .													
2	Apoplexy .. .. .													
3	"    with Cardiac Disease, Kidney Disease, and Lung Disease .. .. .													
4	Brain Atrophy and Pleurisy with Effusion .. .. .													
5	"    with Fatty Degeneration of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys, and Parotitis .. .. .													
6	Brain Disease .. .. .													
7	"    with Diarrhœa .. .. .													
8	Brain Softening .. .. .													
9	"    with Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
10	"    "    and Kidney Disease .. .. .													
11	Exhaustion of Acute Mania .. .. .										0	2	2	
12	"    "    with Gangrene of Lung .. .. .													
13	"    Senile "    "    Acute Parotitis .. .. .													
14	Brain Tumour .. .. .													
15	"    "    with Tumour of Dura Mater, Brain Softening, and Apoplexies of Pons Varolii .. .. .													
16	Paralysis .. .. .													
17	Syphilitic Disease of Brain .. .. .													
18	Epilepsy .. .. .						1	0	1	1	1	2		
19	"    with Brain Tumour .. .. .													
20	"    "    Cardiac Disease .. .. .								1	0	1			
21	"    "    Brain Disease and Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
THORACIC DISEASE.														
22	Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .											0	1	1
23	"    "    with Brain Disease .. .. .													
24	"    "    "    Gangrene of Lung .. .. .													
25	"    "    "    Brain Disease and Pleurisy .. .. .													
26	Pneumonia .. .. .													
27	"    and Pleurisy with Brain Disease .. .. .													
28	"    with Waxy Disease of Kidney .. .. .													
29	Gangrene of Lung with Brain Disease and Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
30	Cancer of Lungs, Kidneys, and Brain .. .. .													
31	Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
32	"    "    with Brain Softening .. .. .													
33	"    "    "    Bronchitis .. .. .													
34	"    "    "    Phthisis Pulmonalis .. .. .													
35	"    "    "    "    and Kidney Disease .. .. .													
36	"    "    "    Kidney Disease .. .. .													
37	"    "    "    Senile Decay, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, and Tumour of Spleen .. .. .													
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.														
38	Cancer of Stomach .. .. .													
39	"    "    and Hæmorrhage into Stomach .. .. .													
40	"    "    "    Liver .. .. .													
41	"    "    with Fatty Heart and Brain Atrophy .. .. .													
42	"    "    Liver, Kidneys, and Left Lung .. .. .													
43	Kidney Disease .. .. .											1	0	1
44	Peritonitis with Cardiac Disease and Brain Tumour .. .. .													
45	"    (Acute) with Gangrene of Bowel and Abscess of Dura Mater .. .. .													
46	Fibroid Tumour of Uterus (with Hæmorrhage) and Ulcers of Large Intestine .. .. .													
47	Ulceration of Stomach with Cardiac Disease, Kidney Disease, and Brain Softening .. .. .													
GENERAL AND VARIOUS DISEASES.														
48	Senile Decay .. .. .													
49	"    "    with Brain Atrophy .. .. .													
50	"    "    "    Brain Disease .. .. .													
51	"    "    "    Brain Softening .. .. .													
52	"    "    "    "    and Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
53	"    "    "    "    Cardiac Disease .. .. .													
54	"    "    "    "    "    and Kidney Disease .. .. .													
55	"    "    "    "    "    "    and Gangrene of Leg .. .. .													
56	"    "    "    "    "    "    "    Capillary Apoplexies of Brain, and Effects of Accidental Fracture of Femur .. .. .													
57	Senile Decay with Parotitis .. .. .													
58	"    "    "    Maniacal Exhaustion .. .. .													
Total .. .. .		0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	

Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 32 Males and 29 Females.

*Year 1885, together with the Ages at Death.*

	30 and under 35.	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	M F T	M F T	M F T																								
1		1 1 2	2 0 2	0 1 1		1 0 1								4	2	6	1																						
2						1 0 1								1	0	1	2																						
3									1 0 1					1	0	1	3																						
4								1 0 1						1	0	1	4																						
5						0 1 1								0	1	1	5																						
6				1 0 1										1	0	1	6																						
7			0 1 1											0	1	1	7																						
8							1 0 1							1	0	1	8																						
9		1 0 1												1	0	1	9																						
10											0 1 1			0	1	1	10																						
11														0	2	2	11																						
12			1 0 1											1	0	1	12																						
13							0 1 1							0	1	1	13																						
14					1 0 1									1	0	1	14																						
15						0 1 1								0	1	1	15																						
16					1 0 1									1	0	1	16																						
17			0 1 1											0	1	1	17																						
18						0 1 1								2	2	4	18																						
19						1 0 1								1	0	1	19																						
20														1	0	1	20																						
21				1 0 1										1	0	1	21																						
22	0 2 2	1 0 1	1 1 2											2	4	6	22																						
23				1 0 1										1	0	1	23																						
24								1 0 1						1	0	1	24																						
25			0 1 1											0	1	1	25																						
26										1 0 1				1	0	1	26																						
27						0 1 1								0	1	1	27																						
28			0 1 1											0	1	1	28																						
29		0 1 1												0	1	1	29																						
30				1 0 1										1	0	1	30																						
31						2 1 3		0 1 1						2	2	4	31																						
32							1 0 1	1 0 1						2	0	2	32																						
33								1 0 1						1	0	1	33																						
34										1 0 1				1	0	1	34																						
35							1 0 1							1	0	1	35																						
36					1 0 1									1	0	1	36																						
37									0 1 1					0	1	1	37																						
38						1 0 1								1	0	1	38																						
39	0 1 1													0	1	1	39																						
40						1 0 1								1	0	1	40																						
41				1 0 1										1	0	1	41																						
42							1 0 1							1	0	1	42																						
43														1	0	1	43																						
44										1 0 1				1	0	1	44																						
45						1 0 1								1	0	1	45																						
46			0 1 1											0	1	1	46																						
47			1 0 1											1	0	1	47																						
48											1 0 1			1	0	1	48																						
49								0 1 1	0 1 1					0	2	2	49																						
50								0 1 1						0	1	1	50																						
51												1 0 1		1	0	1	51																						
52												0 1 1		0	1	1	52																						
53								0 1 1						0	1	1	53																						
54								0 1 1						0	1	1	54																						
55								0 1 1						0	1	1	55																						
56										0 1 1				0	1	1	56																						
57								0 1 1						0	1	1	57																						
58								0 1 1						0	1	1	58																						
	0	3	3	3	2	5	5	6	11	5	1	6	4	0	4	7	5	12	4	0	4	4	6	10	1	4	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	42	35	77



TABLE VI.

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1885.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	3	3	6	5	9	14
From 1 to 3 Months...	10	15	25	4	5	9
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	13	17	30	2	1	3
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	6	12	18	0	1	1
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	3	4	7	0	1	1
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	4	5	9	4	4	8
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	1	1	10	1	11
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	1	1	2	4	2	6
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	1	0	1	5	6	11
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 13 to 15 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
„ 17 to 19 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 29 to 31 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 33 to 35 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	41	58	99	42	35	77

TABLE VII.

*Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1885.*

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission ... ..	42	55	97	15	22	37	17	30	47	8	11	19
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	27	31	58	5	11	16	13	14	27	7	7	14
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	39	40	79	18	22	40	22	23	45	8	11	19
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission ... ..	27	37	64	3	3	6	24	27	51	17	5	22
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital ... ..	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3
TOTAL ... ..	139	165	304	41	58	99	77	94	171	42	35	77

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died, during the Year 1885, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1885.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20	11	9	20	4	2	6	1	0	1	6	5	11
" 20 to 25	15	10	25	3	4	7	2	1	3	13	13	26
" 25 to 30	15	26	41	5	7	12	1	3	4	42	28	70
" 30 to 35	17	23	40	9	11	20	0	3	3	42	43	85
" 35 to 40	13	19	32	6	6	12	3	2	5	46	51	97
" 40 to 45	25	17	42	3	6	9	5	6	11	56	50	106
" 45 to 50	13	11	24	1	8	9	5	1	6	61	45	106
" 50 to 55	12	11	23	5	4	9	4	0	4	46	40	86
" 55 to 60	3	15	18	1	5	6	7	5	12	31	35	66
" 60 to 65	5	11	16	2	5	7	4	0	4	20	22	42
" 65 to 70	3	8	11	0	0	0	4	6	10	15	25	40
" 70 to 75	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	4	5	12	18	30
" 75 to 80	3	1	4	1	0	1	3	2	5	5	13	18
" 80 to 85	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	6
" 85 to 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
" 90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ...	139	165	304	41	58	99	42	35	77	398	393	791
Mean Age ...	39.2	41	40.1	37.6	40.1	39.1	53.11	53.28	53.19	44.3	46.8	45.6

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1885, and of Patients Resident December 31, 1885.*

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1885.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ... ..	77	91	168	21	34	55	15	15	30	289	242	531
Married ... ..	48	50	98	16	15	31	20	11	31	92	109	201
Widowed ... ..	14	24	38	4	9	13	7	9	16	17	42	59
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ..	139	165	304	41	58	99	42	35	77	398	393	791

TABLE X.

*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1885.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.											
	Admissions									No. of Cases.		
										M., 139; F., 165; T., 304.		
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting (where these could not be distinguished).			Total.†		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MORAL: Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ... ..	0	2	2	12	11	23	0	0	0	12	13	25
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	0	2	2	10	6	16	0	0	0	10	8	18
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads) and overwork	1	0	1	7	13	20	0	0	0	8	13	21
Religious excitement ... ..	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Love affairs ... ..	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
Grief ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fright and nervous shock ... ..	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	3	4
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink ... ..	12	3	15	13	8	21	10	5	15	35	16	51
Syphilis ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Self-abuse (sexual) ... ..	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Sunstroke ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Injury to head ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Parturition and the Puerperal state ...	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Lactation ... ..	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	8	8
Puberty and Adolescence ... ..	1	0	1	15	15	30	2	0	2	18	15	33
Change of life ... ..	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13
Old age ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	15	25	11	15	26
Scarlet fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Privation and starvation ... ..	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cerebral disease ... ..	1	1	2	4	0	4	1	1	2	6	2	8
Epilepsy ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	4	2	6
Phthisis ... ..	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	4	1	5
Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Abuse of Opium ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lead Poisoning ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders ...	1	2	3	3	4	7	0	3	3	4	9	13
Previous attacks ... ..	45	54	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	54	99
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) ... ..	52	47	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	47	99
Congenital defect ascertained ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	2	6
Unknown ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	30	46

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

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

TABLE XI.—Showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1885, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December 1885.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.					
										Form of Mental Disorder Dec. 31, 1885.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—															
<i>a</i> , with Epilepsy	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	2	8
<i>b</i> , without Epilepsy,	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	4	11
Epilepsy acquired	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	21	16	37
General Paralysis of the Insane...	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	13	2	15
Mania—															
Simple ...	41	56	97	11	13	24	11	13	24	9	6	15	59	63	122
Acute ...	18	26	44	7	15	22	7	15	22	5	6	11	12	20	32
Delusional ...	15	5	20	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	58	42	100
Chronic ...	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	28	92	120
Homicidal ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Melancholia—															
Simple ...	15	18	33	11	11	22	11	11	22	5	4	9	15	25	40
Hypochondriacal	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	17	5	22
Delusional	7	8	15	0	5	5	0	5	5	1	1	2	22	25	47
Excited ...	3	9	12	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	6	7	7	14
Suicidal ...	11	19	30	7	7	14	7	7	14	2	5	7	10	21	31
Resistive	6	6	12	0	4	4	0	4	4	1	1	2	12	10	22
Organic ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dementia—															
Secondary ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	105	57	162
Organic ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total...	139	165	304	41	58	99	41	58	99	42	35	77	398	393	791

TABLE XII.—Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted during the Year 1885.

MALES.		MALES—Continued.	
Advocate ... ..	1	Brought forward ... ..	104
Baker ... ..	1	Scavengers ... ..	2
Blacksmiths ... ..	4	Seaman ... ..	1
Bookbinders ... ..	2	Shoemakers ... ..	3
Bricklayer ... ..	1	Shopman ... ..	1
Cabinetmaker ... ..	1	Soldiers ... ..	2
Carpenters ... ..	6	Stationer ... ..	1
Carter ... ..	1	Tailors ... ..	5
Cartwright ... ..	1	Tanner ... ..	1
Carvers and Gilders ... ..	2	Teacher ... ..	1
Cellarman ... ..	1	Tobacconist ... ..	1
Clergymen... ..	2	Tobacco-spinner ... ..	1
Clerks ... ..	9	Vanman ... ..	1
Coach-painter ... ..	1	Warehouseman ... ..	1
Coal Agents ... ..	2	Watchmaker's Apprentice	1
Colliery Manager... ..	1	Wood-turner ... ..	1
Commercial Travellers ... ..	2	No Occupation ... ..	12
Cork-cutter ... ..	1		
Cork Manufacturer ... ..	1	Total ... ..	139
Currier ... ..	1		
Druggist ... ..	1	FEMALES.	
Engineers ... ..	4	Artists' Model ... ..	1
Factory-worker ... ..	1	Assisting in Business ... ..	1
Farm-worker ... ..	1	Barmaid ... ..	1
Farmer's Son ... ..	1	Charwomen ... ..	5
Fisherman... ..	1	Clerk in Flesher's Shop... ..	1
Grocers ... ..	3	Companion to a Lady ... ..	1
Groom ... ..	1	Cooks ... ..	3
Hair-dresser ... ..	1	Domestic Servants ... ..	27
Hawkers ... ..	4	Dressmakers ... ..	10
Hotel-waiter ... ..	1	Factory-worker ... ..	1
House-painters ... ..	2	Gentlewomen ... ..	5
Iron-dressers ... ..	2	Governesses ... ..	3
Iron-moulder ... ..	1	Hairdresser ... ..	1
Jewellers ... ..	3	Housekeepers ... ..	2
Labourers ... ..	19	Household-workers ... ..	4
Law-student ... ..	1	Housewives ... ..	64
Masons ... ..	4	Laundresses ... ..	2
Merchants... ..	2	Mill-workers ... ..	3
Messenger ... ..	1	Nurses ... ..	2
Paper-ruler ... ..	1	Rag-picker ... ..	1
Pawnbroker ... ..	1	Scripture Reader... ..	1
Plasterer ... ..	1	Shopkeepers ... ..	2
Policeman ... ..	1	Shopwoman ... ..	1
Printer ... ..	1	Teachers ... ..	2
Printers' Compositor ... ..	1	Tramp ... ..	1
Property Master in Theatre	1	No Occupation ... ..	20
Salesman ... ..	1		
Sawyer ... ..	1	Total ... ..	165
Carry forward ... ..	104		

TABLE XIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity ... ..	4	2	6
Epileptic Insanity ... ..	4	2	6
Insanity of Adolescence ... ..	18	15	33
Climacteric Insanity ... ..	0	15	15
Senile Insanity ... ..	11	15	26
Puerperal Insanity ... ..	0	10	10
Insanity of Lactation ... ..	0	8	8
Amenorrhœal Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Hysterical Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Insanity of Masturbation ... ..	5	1	6
General Paralysis ... ..	7	4	11
Insanity from Brain Disease ... ..	6	7	13
Choreic Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Traumatic Insanity ... ..	1	1	2
Syphilitic Insanity ... ..	0	3	3
Anæmic Insanity ... ..	4	1	5
Phthisical Insanity ... ..	4	1	5
Insanity from Lead-Poisoning ... ..	1	0	1
Insanity from Opium-taking ... ..	1	0	1
Insanity of Alcoholism ... ..	29	16	45
Post-Febrile Insanity ... ..	0	1	1
Idiopathic Insanity ... ..	13	23	36
Unknown ... ..	31	37	68
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>304</b>

TABLE XIV.

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

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition... ..	54	34	88
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condi- tion ... ..	72	117	189
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condi- tion ... ..	13	14	27
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>304</b>



TABLE XV.

*Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.*

				Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	103	112	215
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	15	14	29
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	1	10	11
Episcopalian	...	...	...	3	8	11
"Presbyterian"	...	...	...	4	6	10
Established Church	...	...	...	2	7	9
Free Church	...	...	...	3	4	7
Congregational	...	...	...	1	0	1
Methodist	...	...	...	1	0	1
Catholic Apostolic	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unitarian	...	...	...	1	0	1
Not Known	...	...	...	4	3	7
No Religion	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	139	165	304

TABLE XVI.

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

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	8	9	17	4	11	15	2	3	5
February ...	13	10	23	11	11	22	2	0	2
March ...	8	12	20	8	18	26	3	7	10
April ...	13	9	22	4	20	24	7	3	10
May ...	15	13	28	6	12	18	0	1	1
June ...	15	17	32	15	11	26	2	5	7
July ...	11	18	29	12	5	17	1	5	6
August ...	9	15	24	12	6	18	6	2	8
September ...	9	14	23	11	11	22	4	4	8
October ...	15	16	31	9	11	20	5	2	7
November ...	13	16	29	11	6	17	5	2	7
December ...	10	16	26	15	30	45	5	1	6
TOTAL ...	139	165	304	118	152	270	42	35	77

TABLE XVII.

*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide ... ..	13	18	31
Have meditated Suicide ... ..	21	37	58
<b>Total Suicidal ... ..</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania ... ..	2	4	6
Epileptic Mania ... ..	1	0	1
Senile Mania ... ..	0	1	1
Melancholia ... ..	10	13	23
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania ... ..	8	11	19
Acute Mania ... ..	2	2	4
Senile Mania ... ..	1	0	1
Melancholia ... ..	10	20	30
General Paralysis ... ..	0	4	4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>58</b>
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation ... ..	8	6	14
Cut-Throat ... ..	4	3	7
Drowning ... ..	2	1	3
Poisoning ... ..	1	4	5
Strangulation ... ..	1	3	4
Hanging ... ..	0	1	1
Stabbing ... ..	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.

*Persons Recovered in 1885.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	24	35	59
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(b) Again Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	3	5
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	14	23	37
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	1	0	1
(b) Again Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(c) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	2	1	3
Number of Persons Recovered ...	38	58	96
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	41	58	99

\* Of these Persons, 5 Males and 11 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 4 Males and 6 Females two Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 3 Females three Previous Recoveries; 2 Males five Previous Recoveries; 1 Female six Previous Recoveries; 1 Male eight Previous Recoveries; and 2 Females several Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

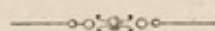
*The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the District that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1885.*

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
City Parish, Edinburgh ...	146
St Cuthbert's and Canongate ...	122
South Leith ...	6
North Leith ...	2
Duddingston ...	6
TOTAL ...	282

# R E P O R T S

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
*30th June and 1st and 2nd July 1885.*

There are at present 811 persons on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these 286 are private patients, 520 are paupers, and 5 are voluntary inmates. The detailed figures are shown in the following statement:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients Resident.....	153	125	265	254	797
Absent on Probation.....	5	3	0	0	8
Absent on Pass.....	0	0	0	1	1
Voluntary Inmates.....	4	1	0	0	5
	162	129	265	255	811

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

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions.....	8	9	38	42	97
Discharges recovered.....	4	4	6	13	27
Discharges unrecovered.....	1	3	21	29	54
Deaths.....	3	6	8	8	25

Two gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and one has left.

The causes of death were brain disease in 6 cases, heart disease in 8, lung disease in 6, peritonitis in 1, carcinoma of internal organs in 2, the effects of fracture of the femur supervening on brain disease in an aged person in 1, and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case. The average ages at death were 53 years among the men, and 56 years among the women.

At present 25 patients are confined to bed. Of the pauper patients 214 men and 165 women are employed in industrial work; 37 men and 52 women are unemployed on account of their mental condition; 11 men and 26 women are unemployed on account of physical disability; and 3 men and 11 women, though capable, refuse to work. The proportions employed are 81 per cent. for the men, and 65 per cent. for the women. These are large and satisfactory proportions for an Asylum such as this, in which the proportion of chronic cases is considerably below the average.

A very considerable amount of liberty continues to be enjoyed by the patients. Twelve private patients and 2 paupers go on parole beyond the grounds, and 61 private patients and 119 paupers have liberty on parole within the grounds.

Since last visit there have been 117 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of 25. Nine patients have escaped, and been absent at least one night before being brought back. There are three entries in the Register of Accidents, but none of the accidents were of a serious nature.

With the completion of the alterations on the female side of the West House the reconstruction of the Asylum, which was begun eleven years ago, has come to an end, and the Managers are to be congratulated on now possessing an institution of the highest excellence in every detail. The most recently reconstructed part has been exceedingly well planned, and the accommodation which it now affords will add greatly to the efficiency of the establishment. Though all has been admirably conceived and carried out, the new arrangements of the admission ward may be referred to as of special merit. The ward consists of three sections. A

patient, on coming into the Asylum, is placed under the charge of a special attendant in one of these sections. This section is remarkably well lighted, cheerful, and spacious, and contains only a small number of patients. The injurious effect upon the patient of finding herself suddenly thrown among a crowd of strangers is thus avoided, and an opportunity is afforded for a careful study of her condition before she is allowed to mingle in the ordinary current of Asylum life. The other two sections of the ward are allotted to recently admitted patients who have passed through the period of preliminary observation, and whose condition has therefore been sufficiently ascertained to indicate the way in which they require to be dealt with. A few patients not recently admitted, but who require to be kept under special supervision, are also placed in these sections. An attendant sits during the night in a dormitory in this gallery containing eleven beds, in which patients requiring constant observation sleep; and she has also under her charge a single room opening off the dormitory, in which a patient may be isolated, though still kept under supervision. Other good arrangements are, that the head attendant's rooms are in this gallery, and that the Assistant Medical Officers' rooms are in the immediate vicinity.

One great benefit which has been obtained by the completion of the alterations is the greater amount of room now available for the accommodation of patients. While they were in progress the evils of overcrowding were greatly felt; and even yet several of the dormitories contain a larger number of beds than is desirable.

The improvement in the organisation and administration of the Asylum, which has been made possible by the completion of the alterations, was very evident during the inspection. The patients on the female side of the West House were never before seen so tranquil, and in such good order.

The general condition of the establishment gives, as usual, evidence of very able and careful management.

The Books and Registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

JOHN SIBBALD, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
4, 5, and 6 March 1886.

At this date—4th of March—there are 811 persons on the Registers of the Asylum. Of these 295 are private and 516 pauper patients. The whole number of persons on the Registers is thus the same as at last visit, but there is a slight increase of the number of private and a slight decrease of the number of pauper patients. The following statement shows the position of those now on the Registers in greater detail:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Certificated Patients	Resident.....	151	138	251	264	804				
	Absent on Probation	3	0	0	0	3				
	Absent on Pass.....	0	0	1	0	1				
Voluntary Inmates.....	2	1	0	0	3					
Totals.....						156	139	252	264	811

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Certificated Patients	Admitted.....	32	37	69	81	219
	Discharged recovered...	5	12	27	31	75
	Discharged unrecovered	14	9	38	30	91
	Died.....	15	5	19	12	51
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted.....	0	0	0	0	0
	Left.....	2	0	0	0	2
	Died.....	0	0	0	0	0

These figures show that the movement in the population is very active, and that the labour and anxieties attending the management must be great.

The number of pauper patients admitted during 1885 is very considerably below the average number admitted during the previous five years. It is possible, of course, that this may be due to some small extent to a diminished production of insanity in the community; but it may be accepted as certain, that it is mainly due to other causes, such, for instance, as the scarcity and increased costliness of accommodation in the Asylum of the District, and to the more general acceptance of the view, that many incurable and inoffensive lunatics can be safely, and with advantage to

the public, and frequently with advantage to themselves, be provided for either in private dwellings, or in establishments which are more cheaply constructed and more cheaply managed than fully equipped Asylums. The wider acceptance of this view is shown by the fact, that the proportion of the pauper lunatics of the Midlothian Urban Lunacy District provided for out of the Asylum rose from 21 per cent. at the end of 1880 to 36 per cent. at the end of 1885. It is believed that the proportion might rise to 45 or 50 per cent. if the Asylum were only used for the care and treatment of those pauper lunatics belonging to the District who are curable, or who need skilled and costly nursing, or who, in consequence of being dangerous and difficult to manage, need special arrangements to secure their being safely and properly kept.

At every visit to the Asylum during the past ten or eleven years large numbers of workmen were found busily engaged in making important structural changes on the buildings. No workmen are now about the Asylum. The extensive changes, which were entered on ten years ago with so much courage, are completed. These changes were carefully considered, and the course which seemed best was adopted without timidity. The result cannot fail to be most gratifying to the Directors and to the Superintendent. Incalculable advantages have been conferred by them on the insane. These advantages have reached all classes, but they have perhaps reached the pauper class with greatest emphasis. With as much intelligence as boldness, the Directors have done their utmost to make the institution fulfil its high purposes in as efficient a manner as was possible. They have spent large sums of money, but there has been no unwise or undesirable expenditure. The whole community—rich and poor—has been benefited in an important manner by what has been done. The growing prosperity of the Asylum, the increased amount of good work it is doing, and the wide-spread confidence in its management, are no doubt regarded by the Directors as a sufficient reward.

Their work, however, is not yet finished. The encroachment of buildings on the East House is seriously interfering with the



suitability of its position. Its structural defects have been overcome to an extent beyond what was deemed possible by additions and internal changes; and for many years the inmates have enjoyed great advantages from these alterations. But the situational defects of the building are steadily increasing. That this would probably happen was foreseen, and the estate of Craig House was purchased, in order that new buildings for the higher class of private patients might be erected there, when the desirability of such a step became clear. A beginning of this work can scarcely be long delayed; and no doubt, before anything is done, the Directors will very carefully consider how that beginning will fit into the new establishment, taken as a whole.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion is carefully kept. There are 215 entries in it, referring to the restraint of 3 persons, and the seclusion of 30. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who were absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9. Twelve accidents are recorded, but none of them were of a serious character.

All parts of the establishment were in excellent order, and very clean. The hospital wards and the admission wards are admirably worked.

The Books and Registers are very carefully and correctly kept.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,  
*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

# A B S T R A C T

OF THE

## T R E A S U R E R ' S   A C C O U N T S

F O R   T H E   Y E A R   1 8 8 5 .

---

### C H A R G E .

I. Arrears of Board given up in last Account . . . . . £278 10 10  
 II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1885	£5,128	0	3	£4,717
Do. do. 30th June „	5,104	17	0	4,471
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	5,109	17	1	4,641
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	4,938	12	4	4,757
	£20,281	6	8	£18,587
				20,281
				6
				8
				£38,868
				15
				7

*Add*—Received from City Parish amount recovered by them from other Parishes liable for a higher rate of Board, as formerly . . . . . £0 4 11

*Note*—No extra Boards received from St Cuthbert's for 1885

£38,869 0 6

*Deduct*—(1.) Sum paid to Charity Committee in terms of Minute of Managers of date 19th February 1885 . . . . . £200 0 0

(2.) Repayments of Board received for Patients who left the Asylum during 1884 . . . . . 23 15 4

223 15 4

38,645 5 2

III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the House Steward and Matron at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Quarter ending 31st March 1885	£431	17	10	£422
Do. do. 30th June „	342	9	10	238
Do. do. 30th Sept. „	334	19	5	330
Do. do. 31st Dec. „	342	16	2	355
	£1,452	3	3	£1,346
				1,452
				3
				3
				2,799
				3
				0

Carry forward, . . . . . £41,722 19 0

	Brought forward,	£41,722 19 0
IV. Price of Crop, Pigs, and Sundries disposed of—		
1. Received for Pigs	£298 7 3	
2. Received for Wheat, &c.	45 2 0	
3. Received for Rags and Sundries	124 9 1	
		467 18 4
V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers belonging to the Parishes of St Cuthberts and Duddingston leaving the Institution during 1885		
		142 8 4
VI. Rents of Grass Parks, &c., Season 1885		
		204 3 8
VII. Sums received from Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to account of price of ground acquired by them, to be expended in purchase of land, from the East House		
	£2,541 7 0	
And from the West House	458 13 0	
Do. in full of claim for injury to amenity of East House under 2d Reference (exclusive of expenses)	250 0 0	
		3,250 0 0
VIII. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy for damage done by fire in female ward of West House		
		2 10 0
VII. Balance of this Account at 31st December 1885		
		3,014 13 9
	Amount of the Charge	£48,804 13 1

## DISCHARGE.

	East House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Expense of Provisions	5,121	10	0	8,732	10	0	13,854	0	0
II. Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	145	9	5	1,836	14	7	1,982	4	0
III. Do. Fuel	302	9	5	743	16	0	1,046	5	5
IV. Do. Lighting	196	10	4	374	12	4	571	2	8
V. Do. Water and Washing materials	300	3	6	321	0	11	621	4	5
VI. Do. Medicines and Surgical Instruments	108	2	10	234	12	1	342	14	11
VII. Do. Books and Stationery	111	12	8	182	19	5	294	12	1
VIII. Do. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	278	9	1	278	9	1
IX. Do. Sundry Furnishings	739	19	1	3,027	4	1	3,767	3	2
X. Do. Garden and Grounds	258	9	6	423	12	9	682	2	3
XI. Public and Parochial Burdens	217	8	0	244	10	9	461	18	9
XII. Interest on Loans paid	...	...	...	1,711	1	7	1,711	1	7
XIII. Feu-duties and Stipend	590	0	10	393	10	5	983	11	3
XIV. Insurance Premiums	22	5	9	37	3	6	59	9	3
XV. Salaries and Wages	3,300	7	1	5,193	16	3	8,494	3	4
XVI. Miscellaneous Payments	376	13	11	452	11	1	829	5	0
XVII. Accounts paid on behalf of Patients and charged against them	1,670	5	2	494	0	8	2,164	5	10
Ordinary Expenditure	13,461	7	6	24,682	5	6	38,143	13	0
XVIII. Special Expenditure on additions to Female Wing of West House							1,156	19	11
XIX. Debt affecting estate of Craig House paid off							2,550	0	0
XX. Arrears of Board and Extras at 31st December 1885							1,785	3	5
XXI. Balance of last Account at 31st December 1884							5,168	16	9
	Amount of Discharge equal to Charge						£48,804 13 1		

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

*Year to 31st December 1885.*

I. ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS—

1. Boards . . . . .	£14,844	5	0
Less sum transferred to Charity Committee, as on Page 53 . . . . .	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	14,644	5	0
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	2,160	2	6
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	*179	14	9
4. Rent of Grass Parks . . . . .	204	3	8
	<hr/>		
	£17,188	5	11

\* *Note.*—The allocation of “Produce and Sundries sold” has been made on the same principle as that adopted in the case of “Garden and Grounds,” viz., according to Gross Income received for Boards.

PAYMENTS—

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£13,461	7	6
2. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr James Haldane, C.A. . . . .	113	13	7
3. Do. of £1,646 13s. 8d. for labour performed by paupers for East House . . . . .	288	1	5
	<hr/>		
	13,863	2	6
Surplus Ordinary Receipts of East House . . . . .	£3,325	3	5

II. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPT.

Amount received from Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to account of price of ground acquired by them . . . . .	£2,791	7	0
Total Surplus Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts of East House for 1885 . . . . .	*£6,116	10	5

\* *Note.*—The above Balance of L6,116 10s. 5d. forms part of the Assets of the East House exclusively.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and  
PAYMENTS of the WEST HOUSE.

*Year to 31st Decmber 1885.*

I. ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS—

1. Boards . . . . .	£24,001	0	2
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	639	0	6
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	288	3	7
4. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution . . . . .	142	8	4
5. Value of Pauper labour performed for East House, as before . . . . .	401	15	0
	£25,472		7 7

PAYMENTS—

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£24,682	5	6
2. First instalment to New Sinking Fund, in terms of Report by Mr Jas. Martin, C.A. . . . .	£2,701	15	1
<i>Less</i> —Interest on Debt included in No. 1 hereof . . . . .	1,711	1	7
	990		13 6
	25,672		19 0
Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts . . . . .	£200		11 5

II. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS—

1. Sum received from Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to account of price of ground purchased by them, as before . . . . .	£458	13	0
2. Do. recovered from Insurance Company in respect of damage by fire, as before . . . . .		2	10 0
	£461		3 0

PAYMENTS—

Cost of addition to Female Wing of house, as before . . . . .	£1,156	19	11
Excess of Extraordinary Payments over Extraordinary Receipts . . . . .	695		16 11
Excess of Total Payments over Total Receipts for 1885 . . . . .	£896		8 4

*TABULAR VIEW of the Cost per Head per Annum of the undernoted items allocated upon Patients, of whom 122 represent the Daily Average of the East House, and 686 the Daily Average of the West House.*

	East House.	West House.
1. Provisions (including share of Attendants' Provisions, but exclusive of value of Vegetables supplied from Garden held to be covered by cost of Garden, No. 10.)	£41 19 7	£12 14 7
2. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	1 3 10	2 13 6½
3. Fuel	2 9 9	1 1 8
4. Lighting	1 12 2	0 10 11
5. Water and Washing materials	2 9 2	0 9 4¼
6. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0 17 9	0 6 10
7. Books, Stationery, &c.	0 18 4	0 5 4
8. Tobacco and Snuff	... ..	0 8 1¼
9. Furnishings and Repairs	6 1 3	4 8 3
10. Garden and Grounds	2 2 4	0 12 4
11. Public and Parochial Burdens	1 15 8	0 7 1½
12. Feu-Duties and Stipend	4 16 10	0 11 5½
13. Insurance Premiums	0 3 8	0 1 1
14. Salaries and Wages	27 1 0	7 11 5
15. Miscellaneous Payments	3 1 9	0 13 2
16. Instalment to New Sinking Fund	... ..	3 18 9
Total cost of maintenance of each Patient during the year	<u>£96 13 1</u>	<u>£36 13 11</u>

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending 31st December 1884 was	1015
Do. ending 31st December 1885	982
Decrease in 1885	<u>33</u>

The average Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st December 1884 was	£14 4 9
Do. ending 31st December 1885	14 2 2
Decrease in 1885	<u>£0 2 7</u>

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1885  
with the previous Year.

1884.	RECEIPTS.	1885.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
38,775 8 2	I. Boards . . . . .	38,645 5 2
3,124 18 10	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients . . . . .	2,799 3 0
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
393 1 1	1. Price received for Pigs . . . . .	298 7 3
59 16 9	2. Do. for Oats, &c. . . . .	45 2 0
143 13 0	3. Do. for Rags and Sundries . . . . .	124 9 1
198 11 0	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks . . . . .	204 3 8
	V. Judicial Expenses incurred in application to Court to compel Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to proceed with erection of Boundary Wall, recovered from the Company . . . . .	... ..
17 0 0	VI. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving Institution . . . . .	142 8 4
... ..		
42,712 8 10		42,258 18 6
		42,712 8 10
	Total Decrease for 1885	453 10 4

1884	PAYMENTS.	1885.
£ s. d.	I. PROVISIONS.	£ s. d.
1,398 14 5	Loaves . . . . . 80,355	1,255 11 0
139 10 10	Rolls . . . . . 88,841	138 16 3
48 9 0	Biscuits . . . . . 2,667 doz.	50 0 0
	Shortbread, Currant Loaves, and Flour used for Cooking purposes . . . . .	191 13 10
103 13 7	Butcher Meat . . . . . 10,522 stones	3,498 15 5
3,803 9 7	Extract of Meat . . . . . 400 lbs.	144 0 0
213 15 6	Preserved Meat . . . . . 11,343 lbs.	256 13 11
309 10 2	Fish . . . . . 20,768 „	245 11 2
307 0 3	Game and Fowl . . . . .	149 3 0
127 4 0	Milk and Cream . . . . . 41,503 gals.	1,620 10 5
1,588 2 8	Fresh Butter . . . . . 1,446 lbs.	100 9 0
104 1 11	Tea . . . . . 4,964 „	463 5 5
491 19 10	Coffee and Chicory . . . . . 3,488 „	130 1 10
138 5 10	Cocoa . . . . . 70 „	4 2 3
1 13 10	Raw Sugar . . . . . 260½ cwt.	307 12 8
409 15 0	Loaf Sugar . . . . . 56½ „	63 18 11
35 12 10	Salt Butter . . . . . 187½ „	1,129 1 8
997 5 4	Lard . . . . . 3¾ „	10 2 5
14 8 7	Rice . . . . . 44½ „	34 13 6
38 10 10	Cheese . . . . . 198¼ „	394 11 7
462 18 8	Currants . . . . . 14½ „	23 6 3
22 8 1	Raisins . . . . . 4¾ „	13 0 8
21 3 8	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, etc. 25¾ „	54 7 10
47 19 11	Sago . . . . . 9¼ „	7 6 0
4 18 10	Pepper . . . . . 4 „	12 12 10
7 5 6	Herrings . . . . . 64 barrels	59 17 3
81 13 4		
10,919 12 0	Carry forward	10,359 5 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1884.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1885.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
10,919	12	0			Brought forward	10,359	5	1
241	7	11	Ham and Bacon	.	6,030 lbs.	256	14	8
19	13	9	Mustard	.	324 „	16	17	6
23	13	4	Ketchup and other Sauces	.	34 dozen	22	1	8
0	17	7	Treacle	.		0	14	3
20	9	4	Jams and Marmalade	.		50	1	11
82	13	10	Fruit and Sundries	.		58	6	11
387	9	9	Oatmeal	.	264 bags	394	19	9
90	15	0	Barley	.	69 „	101	1	3
61	19	3	Pease	.	119 cwt.	59	11	2
673	10	5	Eggs	.	12,630 doz.	710	5	2
27	15	6	Salt	.	191 cwt.	29	4	3
528	13	10	Potatoes	.	2,931 „	506	19	1
4	16	6	Carrots	.	29 bags	17	2	4
...	...	...	Apples and Oranges	.		32	17	6
419	17	9	Beer	.	19,400 gals.	404	12	0
119	5	0	Porter	.	26 barrels	76	17	0
63	7	0	Ale	.	35½ „	96	18	0
87	3	10	Potash, Lemonade, &c.	.	1,381 doz.	95	13	10
333	9	0	Wine	.	375 gals.	309	9	0
164	4	6	Whisky	.	158 „	100	3	1
65	9	7	Brandy	.	34 „	40	12	10
8	1	0	Gin	.	22¼ „	15	12	6
3	5	0	Champagne	.		3	5	0
8	6	9	Vinegar	.	135 gals.	10	6	3
96	8	6	Sundries (being petty disbursements by House Steward and Matron)	.		84	8	0
14,452	5	11				13,854	0	0
II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.								
198	15	8½	Wincey	.	4,212 yards	168	13	1
52	4	9	Flannel	.	1,204 „	68	15	0
157	11	3½	Cotton	.	6,819 „	122	10	1½
5	11	9	Muslin	.	318½ „	8	3	1
58	14	4½	Shawls	.	31½ dozen	42	19	7½
56	19	9½	Dowls	.	2,165 yards	77	14	2
19	6	10	Corduroy	.	1,136½ „	69	8	7½
28	14	8	Shirting	.	1,127 „	26	2	5
167	0	3½	Tweeds	.	1,492 „	190	10	4½
58	3	2½	Worsted	.	39½ spl.	49	9	8
33	3	9	Socks and Stockings	.	43 dozen	24	4	0
118	10	3	Plaiding	.	1,298 yards	80	7	1½
169	2	5	Blankets	.	270 pair	130	13	9
204	17	6½	Sheeting	.	6,517 yards	254	15	3½
26	3	0	Quilts	.	62 „	14	6	5
43	2	4	Bed Tick	.	677 „	24	13	7½
...	...	...	Linen	.	1,014 „	30	4	7½
97	13	10½	Towelling	.	841½ „	26	19	0½
32	6	1	Canvas	.	1,822 „	43	2	7
35	8	3	Table Damask	.	640 „	39	0	7
...	...	...	Bed Covers	.	70 „	23	5	11
...	...	...	Toileting	.	98½ „	5	8	3½
4	11	6	Toilet Covers	.	10 dozen	9	3	0
3	15	9	Handkerchiefs and Table Napkins	.	16 „	10	5	0
1,571	17	5			Carry forward	1,540	15	5



CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1884.		PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>		1885.	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1,571	17 5		Brought forward	1,540	15 5
...	...	Glass Cloths . . . . .	4 doz.	2	2 0
4	13 0	Black Lasting . . . . .	31 yards	4	13 0
12	18 0	Stays . . . . .	18 dozen	21	3 0
0	6 6	Straw Bonnets and Ribbons . . . . .	4 „	0	16 2
204	15 2	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Slippers . . . . .	624 pairs	104	15 0
129	2 11	Leather for Shoes and Sundries . . . . .	1,372 lbs.	126	12 5
134	7 10	Straw for Beds . . . . .	...	...	...
35	16 10	Waterproof Sheeting . . . . .	...	...	...
57	2 0	Cost of Making . . . . .	107 suits	55	4 0
121	15 10	Thread, Buttons, Needles, Trimmings, &c. . . . .		94	18 0½
8	9 6	Table Cloths and Covers . . . . .		0	10 6
42	0 6	Covers for Carpets, etc. . . . .	49	15	10 4
5	0 0	Coffin Cloth . . . . .		...	...
1	8 3	Shroud Cloth . . . . .	196 yards	2	7 0
14	5 2	Window Blinds . . . . .	233 „	12	17 1½
2,343 18 11				1,982 4 0	
III. FUEL.					
1,157	0 10	Coal . . . . .	2,315½ tons	1,046	5 5
IV. LIGHTING.					
564	2 5	Gas . . . . .	2,895,200 feet	565	8 2
6	11 2	Candles . . . . .	14 stone 8 lbs.	5	14 6
570 13 7				571 2 8	
V. WASHING MATERIALS.					
254	2 0	Water . . . . .	7,613,000 gals.	240	6 6
403	15 2	Soap . . . . .	317 cwt.	335	15 9
28	17 5	Soda . . . . .	157¼ „	32	4 6
22	15 4	Starch . . . . .	7¾ „	12	17 8
709 9 11				621 4 5	
VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EXPENSES.					
292	9 11	Drugs, etc. . . . .		329	3 2
6	14 1	Surgical Instruments . . . . .		8	6 9
7	7 0	Medical Fees . . . . .		5	5 0
306 11 0				342 14 11	
VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.					
100	8 8	Books . . . . .		46	3 2
102	7 1	Stationery . . . . .		97	19 1
23	7 3	Bookbinding, &c. . . . .		4	1 2
118	8 7	Newspapers, Periodicals, and Amusements . . . . .		146	8 8
344 11 7				294 12 1	
VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF.					
272	4 0			278	9 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1884.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1885.
	IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
325 9 9	Ironmongery . . . . .	275 16 4
97 17 6	Furniture . . . . .	60 19 9
334 13 11	Crockery and Crystal . . . . .	343 1 4
215 11 9	Carpets, Matting, &c. . . . .	280 7 0
58 13 0	Brushes and Door Mats, etc. . . . .	71 6 10
65 3 5	Cutlery, Combs, &c. . . . .	99 16 8
111 10 5	Glass . . . . .	82 15 7
312 9 7	Oils and Varnish . . . . .	282 17 7
31 4 0	Corks . . . . .	25 18 0
25 16 5	Metal Castings . . . . .	22 2 10
189 5 0	Wood for Repairs . . . . .	119 5 1
595 15 9	Painter Work . . . . .	889 0 6
110 8 8	Plumber do. . . . .	190 10 5
40 15 0	Tinplate, Wire, &c. . . . .	42 11 11
12 12 3	Sacks, Rope, and Twine . . . . .	18 4 7
45 19 10	Tiles, Bricks, and Lime . . . . .	41 0 5
33 9 6	Baskets, Barrels, &c. . . . .	42 6 8
21 18 4	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods . . . . .	54 0 5
2 5 0	Telephones and Bell-hanging . . . . .	15 19 9
78 9 11	Paving and Road Metal . . . . .	...
103 0 4	Engineering . . . . .	102 6 4
...	Boiler-making . . . . .	59 19 10
10 4 0	Slater . . . . .	...
13 7 6	Window Blinds . . . . .	...
33 15 0	Curled Hair . . . . .	24 11 0
70 15 4	Iron Fencing . . . . .	...
10 14 0	Coach Builder . . . . .	8 11 0
...	Lime and Stone for Repairs . . . . .	43 12 0
...	Encaustic Tiles, &c. . . . .	68 1 0
582 19 5	Sundries disbursed by House Steward . . . . .	502 0 4
3,534 4 7		3,767 3 2
	X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	
327 3 3	Plants, Seeds, &c. . . . .	254 5 0
11 9 0	Manure . . . . .	29 17 7
9 6 0	Pigs' and Horses' Meat . . . . .	13 0 0
10 8 0	Garden Implements, and Repairs to Do. . . . .	9 8 0
45 0 0	Horses . . . . .	...
3 9 9	Harness . . . . .	...
38 1 10	Hay . . . . .	...
2 3 2	Straw . . . . .	152 19 1
12 0 3	Shoeing Horses and Pony . . . . .	13 0 2
10 19 8	Repairing Harness, etc. . . . .	4 8 2
33 19 3	Road Metal and Gravel . . . . .	86 1 3
...	Wire, &c. . . . .	31 16 2
...	Seed Potatoes . . . . .	19 18 1
...	Oats and Bran . . . . .	20 17 3
27 3 0	Sundries disbursed by House Steward . . . . .	46 11 6
531 3 2		682 2 3
	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	
10 10 9	County Rates . . . . .	10 15 6
51 10 8	Property and Income Tax . . . . .	99 15 7
62 1 5	Carry forward	110 11 1

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1884.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1885.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
62	1	5			Brought forward	110	11	1
0	4	4	Land Tax . . . . .			0	4	4
27	0	0	House Duty . . . . .			35	12	6
198	0	3	Burgh Rates . . . . .			191	3	0
115	19	6	Poor and School Rates . . . . .			114	9	6
1	10	0	Road Assessment . . . . .			1	10	0
2	5	0	Assessed Taxes . . . . .			2	5	0
3	2	6	Public Water Rate . . . . .			6	3	4
<hr/>						<hr/>		
410	3	0				461	18	9
<hr/>						<hr/>		
1,941	13	3	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT.			1,711	1	7
<hr/>			XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.			<hr/>		
967	0	11	Feu Duties . . . . .			955	8	9
28	2	4	Stipend . . . . .			28	2	6
<hr/>						<hr/>		
995	3	3				983	11	3
<hr/>						<hr/>		
59	9	3	XIV. INSURANCE.			59	9	3
<hr/>			XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.			<hr/>		
1,200	0	0	Physician-Superintendent . . . . .			1,200	0	0
400	0	0	Three Assistant Physicians . . . . .			400	19	0
180	0	0	Chaplain . . . . .			180	0	0
200	0	0	House Steward . . . . .			212	10	0
105	0	0	Gardener . . . . .			105	0	0
70	0	0	Storekeeper . . . . .			70	0	0
650	0	0	Treasurer and Clerk . . . . .			650	0	0
70	0	0	Auditor . . . . .			70	0	0
100	0	0	Matron of East House . . . . .			100	0	0
80	0	0	Do. West House . . . . .			80	0	0
62	10	0	Do. Craig House . . . . .			65	0	0
5,158	11	7	Attendants' Wages, including Annuities to Old Attendants . . . . .			5,210	14	4
150	0	0	Annuity to Mr Leslie (Ex-House Steward) . . . . .			150	0	0
<hr/>						<hr/>		
8,426	1	7	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.			8,494	3	4
<hr/>						<hr/>		
13	8	0	Advertising . . . . .			17	14	3
60	19	11	Cab Hires . . . . .			50	16	4
4	0	0	Freight of Tea . . . . .			4	10	0
37	19	1	Law Expenses . . . . .			586	18	8
133	5	5	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, &c. . . . .			129	14	8
49	16	5	Rewards to Patients, Attendants, &c. . . . .			39	11	1
0	12	0	Sundries . . . . .			...	...	...
<hr/>						<hr/>		
300	0	10				829	5	0

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

	Quarters ending—			
	Mar. 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William Cownie, Clothier . . . . .	46 18 9	12 15 3	...	...
Charles Jenner and Co., Drapers . . . . .	60 12 10	34 16 0	69 5 3	38 4 3
John Croall and Sons, Cab-hirers . . . . .	64 10 10	49 12 2	60 0 0	87 10 7
Taylor and Turnbull, Clothiers . . . . .	104 15 6	86 14 8	76 15 7	92 6 5
James Steel, Shoemaker . . . . .	58 19 0	52 14 10	49 12 2	42 15 2
O. W. Longstreeth, Draper . . . . .	26 8 10	16 19 11	14 4 10	12 12 4
Wilson and Nelson, do. . . . .	21 1 6	4 2 2	16 19 6	18 17 2
Smaill and Co., Clothiers . . . . .	19 13 3	34 5 6	54 1 0	17 19 3
Brown Brothers, do. . . . .	3 18 6	...	2 6 3	...
M'Laren, Son, and Co., Drapers . . . . .	9 18 1	10 4 10	16 11 0	16 15 6
Chas. Carnegie and Son, Shoemakers . . . . .	5 16 8	1 18 8	10 14 4	3 19 8
D. M'Gillewie, do. . . . .	5 0 0	5 13 6	1 3 0	2 17 0
Mrs Redding, Dressmaker . . . . .	13 4 5	4 10 4	25 10 3	25 2 5
Miss Annie E. Cameron, do. . . . .	3 14 6	1 14 11	...	...
Miss J. G. Russell, do. . . . .	4 9 8	...	...	...
Stark Brothers, Clothiers . . . . .	...	14 8 9	17 4 4	23 11 0
Sundries paid by House Steward . . . . .	95 11 2	94 8 7	106 17 6	148 6 1
Do. paid by Matrons . . . . .	29 15 9	40 6 4	40 15 6	31 12 10
	574 9 3	465 6 5	562 0 6	562 9 8
East House, £1,670 5 2				
West House, 494 0 8				
	£2,164 5 10			

XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE on alterations made on Female side of West House—

1. Mason Work . . . . .	£159 15 4
2. Joiner do. . . . .	397 19 1
3. Plumber do. . . . .	150 0 0
4. Glazier do. . . . .	106 9 4
5. Plaster do. . . . .	112 10 7
6. Grates, . . . . .	17 11 0
7. Iron Pillars, Beams, etc. . . . .	45 13 5
8. Bells . . . . .	7 8 4
9. Ventilators . . . . .	41 13 4
10. Mantelpieces . . . . .	3 7 6
11. Iron W.-C.s . . . . .	14 17 0
12. Encaustic Tiles . . . . .	33 5 0
13. Clerk of Works . . . . .	16 10 0
14. Architect . . . . .	50 0 0
	£1,156 19 11

XIX. LOANS paid up . . . . .	£8,700 0 0
Deduct—Loans received at reduced rate of interest, to replace those paid up . . . . .	6,150 0 0
	£2,550 0 0

XX. ARREARS at 31st December 1885—

Amount thereof, including £1,259 0s. 4d. due by Metropolitan Parishes . . . . .	£1,785 3 5
---	------------

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the  
Year 1885 with the previous Year.

1884.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1885.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
126,535 lbs.	Butcher Meat . . . . .	119,903 lbs.	...	6,522 lbs.
11,952 ,,	Preserved Meat . . . . .	11,448 ,,	...	504 ,,
20,163 ,,	Oxheads . . . . .	19,132 ,,	...	1,031 ,,
5,631 ,,	Ham . . . . .	6,170 ,,	539 lbs.	...
2,584 doz.	Biscuits . . . . .	2,667 doz.	83 doz.	...
81,380 loaves	Loaves . . . . .	80,355 loaves	...	1,025 loaves
89,307 rolls	Rolls . . . . .	88,841 rolls	...	446 rolls
57,979 lbs.	Oatmeal . . . . .	55,867 lbs.	...	2,112 lbs.
10,707 ,,	Flour . . . . .	10,554 ,,	...	153 ,,
18,361 ,,	Barley . . . . .	17,120 ,,	...	1,241 ,,
13,691 ,,	Pease . . . . .	13,691 ,,	...	...
5,144 ,,	Whole Rice . . . . .	5,462 ,,	318 ,,	...
5,010 ,,	Tea . . . . .	4,959 ,,	...	51 lbs.
3,889 ,,	Coffee . . . . .	3,858 ,,	...	31 ,,
33,945 ,,	Raw Sugar . . . . .	34,447 ,,	502 lbs.	...
6,101 ,,	Loaf Sugar . . . . .	6,944 ,,	843 ,,	...
1,383 ,,	Fresh Butter . . . . .	1,478 ,,	95 ,,	...
18,864 ,,	Salt Butter . . . . .	20,108 ,,	1,244 ,,	...
27,312 gals.	Sweet Milk . . . . .	27,327 gals.	15 gals.	...
13,018 ,,	Skimmed Milk . . . . .	13,114 ,,	96 ,,	...
19,200 lbs.	Cheese . . . . .	18,215 lbs.	...	985 lbs.
12,569 doz.	Eggs . . . . .	12,552 doz.	...	17 doz.
22,176 lbs.	Salt . . . . .	21,840 lbs.	...	336 lbs.
1,714 ,,	Currants . . . . .	1,534 ,,	...	180 ,,
1,405 ,,	Starch . . . . .	814 ,,	...	591 ,,
16,652 ,,	Soda . . . . .	17,533 ,,	...	881 ,,
44,394 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) . . . . .	40,967 ,,	...	3,427 ,,
20,058 gals.	Beer . . . . .	18,786 gals.	...	1,272 gals.
843 bolls	Potatoes . . . . .	824 bolls	...	19 bolls.

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December  
1885 with the previous Year.

1884.		1885.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.	Provisions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
954 17 1	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	941 4 0	...	13 13 1
671 12 6	House Furnishings . . . . .	841 15 2	170 2 8	...
230 17 11	Male Clothing . . . . .	252 14 8	21 16 9	...
247 5 1	Female do. . . . .	289 18 4	42 13 3	...
196 1 3	Ironmongery and Tin Goods . . . . .	247 15 1	51 13 10	...
130 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . . . .	120 0 0	...	10 0 0
100 0 0	Oats, Barley, and Straw . . . . .	100 0 0	...	...
2,530 13 10	Total for 1885 . . . . .	2,793 7 3	286 6 6	23 13 1
	Total for 1884 . . . . .	2,530 13 10		286 6 6
	Increase . . . . .	252 13 5		252 13 5

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH  
ASYLUM, as at 31st December 1885.

Charity Committee . . . . .	£2,400 0 0
Do. . . . .	6,450 0 0
Do. . . . .	400 0 0
Sir George Udny Yule . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Do. Family . . . . .	500 0 0
Mr and Mrs Sym's Trustees . . . . .	750 0 0
Dr J. M. Cowan's Trustees . . . . .	1,100 0 0
John Strachan, Esq. . . . .	500 0 0
Miss E. R. Carmichael's Executors . . . . .	600 0 0
Colonel Peter Christie's Trustees . . . . .	700 0 0
James G. Bell's Curator Bonis . . . . .	500 0 0
Dr James Andrew's Trustees . . . . .	1,400 0 0
Surgeons' Widows' Fund Trustees of Edinburgh . . . . .	2,000 0 0
Do. Do. Do. Do. . . . .	2,000 0 0
Misses Yule . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Edinburgh Institution for Relief of Incurables . . . . .	1,000 0 0
General David Simpson . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Sir George Udny Yule . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Colonel R. A. Yule's Executors . . . . .	2,000 0 0
Mrs L. Barry's Trustees . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Andrew Snody's Trustees . . . . .	1,000 0 0
Mrs Peter Millers Trustees . . . . .	1,500 0 0
Mr and Mrs Imlach's Marriage Contract Trustees . . . . .	750 0 0
John Brown Douglas's Trustees . . . . .	1,500 0 0
David Mackinlay's Trustees . . . . .	500 0 0
Dr James Andrews' Trustees . . . . .	1,350 0 0
Mrs M. H. Simpson's Trustees . . . . .	700 0 0
William John Scott's Trustees . . . . .	1,900 0 0
Do. Do. Do. . . . .	2,500 0 0
	£39,000 0 0
<i>Add</i> —(1.) Balance on foregoing Account . . . . .	£3,014 13 9
Less Arrears of Board at 31st December 1885 . . . . .	£1,785 3 5
Off Arrears of do. at 31st December 1884 . . . . .	278 10 10
	1,506 12 7
	£1,508 1 2
(2.) Sums received from Edinburgh Suburban Railway Company to account of price of Ground belonging to the East House . . . . .	£2,791 7 0
(3.) Surplus Income of East House, as before . . . . .	3,325 3 5
	7,624 11 7
	£46,624 11 7

## WEST HOUSE SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount of Debt on West House at 31st December 1884, conform to Report by Mr James Haldane, C.A., upon which the judgment of Lord Kinnear was based	£46,718	16	9
<i>Add</i> —(1.) One Year's Interest to 31st December 1885	1,711	1	7
(2.) Excess of Payments over Receipts of West House dur- ing Year 1885, as on page 56	896	8	4
	<hr/>		
	£49,326	6	8
<i>Deduct</i> —First Instalment to Sinking Fund, in terms of Report by Mr James Martin, C.A., dated 27th April 1886	2,701	15	1
	<hr/>		
Amount of Debt at 31st December 1886	£46,624	11	7
	<hr/>		

A B S T R A C T  
OF THE  
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS  
WITH THE  
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE  
FOR THE YEAR 1885.

---

CHARGE.

I. Balance of last Account, rendered 31st December 1884	£163	19	8
II. One year's Interest of £9,250 (including Interest on Balance in Treasurer's hands), less tax		359	5 7
III. Donations received from the following—			
Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	£200	0	0
Miss Seton, St Bennets	0	5	0
Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart.	1	0	0
		201	5 0
Amount of the Charge		£724	10 3

DISCHARGE.

I. Sum paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane to supplement Patients' Boards during the year	£616	7	5
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands at 31st December 1885		108	2 10
Amount of Discharge equal to Charge		£724	10 3

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1885.

I. Amount held in Loan by Managers of Asylum	£9,250	0	0
II. Balance in Treasurer's hands, per above Account		108	2 10
		£9,358	2 10



STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 10, 1906

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 10, 1905

ALBANY:

WEDDERBURN, BROS. & CO. PRINTERS

1906

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 10, 1906

# STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

*During the Year ending 31st December 1885.*

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

## I. TAILORS.

Making 138 jackets, at 3s. 6d. . . . .	£24	3	0
„ 147 vests, at 1s. 6d. . . . .	11	0	6
„ 139 pairs corduroy trousers, at 1s. 6d. . . . .	10	8	6
„ 19 pair tweed do. at 3s. 6d. . . . .	3	6	6
„ 336 flannels, at 1s. . . . .	16	16	0
„ 611 pairs drawers, at 1s. . . . .	30	11	0
„ 252 bonnets, at 5d. . . . .	5	5	0
„ 96 stocks, at 5d. . . . .	2	0	0
„ 6 topcoats, at 6s. . . . .	1	16	0
„ 3 bed quilts, at 5s. . . . .	0	15	0
Repairs (including carpets making) . . . . .	139	4	4
	£245	5	10

## II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 119 pairs men's boots, at 5s. 6d. . . . .	£32	14	6
„ 1 „ elastic boots, at 6s. 6d. . . . .	0	6	0
„ 162 „ women's shoes, at 3s. . . . .	24	6	0
„ 6 „ locked boots, at 3s. 6d. . . . .	1	1	0
„ 186 „ braces at 4d. . . . .	3	2	0
„ 18 key belts, at 3d. . . . .	0	4	6
Repairing men and women's boots and shoes . . . . .	76	10	6
	138	5	0

## III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department . . . . .	£171	12	0
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	35	19	11
Do. do. for workshops and garden . . . . .	37	14	0
	245	5	11
Carry forward	£628	16	9

Brought forward £628 16 9

#### IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of general upholstery work and repairs for Western Department . . . . .	£98 3 0	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	24 18 6	
	<hr/>	123 1 6

#### V. PRINTERS.

Amount of printer work for East and West Departments,		133 7 0
---	--	---------

#### VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department . . . . .	£152 8 0	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	51 19 2	
Tin goods made for store . . . . .	26 1 6	
	<hr/>	230 8 8

#### VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of general cabinet and joiner work, repairs to fabric and furniture, &c., for Western Department	£301 17 4	
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements	13 2 2	
Do. do. for Eastern Department . . . . .	59 18 5	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings . . . . .	1 9 6	
Amount for Coffins . . . . .	7 1 0	
	<hr/>	383 8 5

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

Mason, glazier, plasterer, and slater work in Western Department . . . . .	£82 16 5	
Do. do. in Eastern Department . . . . .	64 14 11	
	<hr/>	147 11 4
		<hr/>
		£1646 13 8

JAMES C. GRAY, *House Steward.*

*Articles Made by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
474 Gingham, print, and wincey dresses at 2s 6d	59	5	0	Brought forward,	169	18	1
36 Linen check dresses 2s 0d	3	12	0	66 Table cloths . . . at 0s 1d	0	5	6
27 Stuff dresses . . . 5s 0d	6	15	0	43 Table covers . . . 0s 1d	0	3	7
24 Muslin dresses . . . 3s 0d	3	12	0	32 Counterpanes . . . 0s 1d	0	2	8
581 Cotton chemises . . . 0s 4d	9	13	8	135 Pairs blankets hemd. and marked . . . 0s 3d	1	13	9
150 Bed-gowns . . . 0s 4d	2	10	0	149 Bed covers do. do. 0s 2d	1	4	10
33 Long bed-gowns . . . 0s 10d	1	7	6	359 Pairs stockgs. knit. . . 0s 9d	13	9	3
429 Flannel chemises . . . 0s 3d	5	7	3	149 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 6d	3	14	6
46 Caps . . . 0s 3d	0	11	6	360 Pairs stockings refooted . . . 0s 6d	9	0	0
18 Dress caps . . . 0s 4d	0	6	0	202 Pairs socks do. . . 0s 4d	3	7	4
246 Bonnets and hats trimmed . . . 0s 8d	8	4	0	44 Muslin screens . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	10
580 Plaidg. petticoats . . . 0s 3d	7	5	0	2 Sofa covers . . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
212 Coloured do. . . 0s 3d	2	13	0	2 Couch do. . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
43 Flannel do. . . 0s 4d	0	14	4	24 Chair do. . . 0s 3d	0	6	0
30 Pairs drawers . . . 0s 4d	0	10	0	3 Set window curtains 1s 0d	0	3	0
27 Slip bodices . . . 0s 3d	0	6	9	2 Window vallances . . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
732 Striped shirts . . . 0s 8d	24	8	0	48 Toilet covers . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	0
2 White do. . . 1s 0d	0	2	0	5 Bolster cases . . . 0s 2d	0	0	10
16 Night do. . . 0s 10d	0	13	4	86 Pillow do. . . 0s 1d	0	7	2
312 Men's flan. jackets 0s 6d	7	16	0	2 Side-board covers . . . 1s 0d	0	2	0
60 Men's do. drawers 0s 6d	1	10	0	154 Window blinds . . . 0s 3d	1	18	6
1479 Linen sheets . . . 0s 1d	6	3	3	13 Leather cushions . . . 0s 3d	0	3	3
134 Cotton do. . . 0s 1d	0	11	2	80 Mattresses . . . 1s 0d	4	0	0
1411 Pillow slips . . . 0s 1d	5	17	7	61 Palliasses . . . 1s 0d	3	1	0
3 Bolster do. . . 0s 2d	0	0	6	107 Pairs shoes bound . . . 0s 2d	0	17	10
238 Roller towels . . . 0s 0½d	0	9	11	38 Shrouds made . . . 0s 4d	0	12	8
118 Bath do. . . 0s 0½d	0	4	11	48 Straw bags . . . 0s 6d	1	4	0
434 Hand do. . . 0s 0½d	0	18	1	44 Bibs . . . 0s 0½d	0	1	10
193 Men's dowlas aprons 0s 5d	4	0	5	96 Bags for store . . . 0s 0½d	0	4	0
96 Women's do. do. 0s 4d	1	12	0	58 Tea bags . . . 0s 0½d	0	2	5
536 Check aprons . . . 0s 1d	2	4	8	76 Pudding cloths . . . 0s 0½d	0	3	2
159 Pinafores . . . 0s 1d	0	13	3				
Carry forward,	£169	18	1	Carry forward,	£216	17	0

*Articles Repaired by Females in Western Department.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1637 White & regatta shirts at 1d	6	16	5	Brought forward	84	15	3
3210 Striped shirts . . . 1d	13	7	6	1,664 Gowns . . . at 1d	6	18	8
524 Woollen do. . . 1d	2	3	8	3,286 Sheets . . . 1d	13	13	10
296 Night do. . . 1d	1	4	8	1,120 Pillow slips . . . 1d	4	13	4
3460 Pairs flannel drawers 1d	14	8	4	248 Table cloths . . . 1d	1	0	8
3374 Flannel jackets . . . 1d	14	1	2	120 Dowlas aprons . . . 1d	0	10	0
2390 Cotton chemises . . . 1d	9	19	2	360 Check do. . . 0½d	0	15	0
1246 Flannel do. . . 1d	5	3	10	890 Collars . . . 0½d	1	17	1
1666 Plaiding petticoats . . . 1d	6	18	10	340 Pairs blankets . . . 1d	1	8	4
320 Flannel do. . . 1d	1	6	8	96 Counterpanes . . . 1d	0	8	0
1030 Coloured do. . . 1d	4	5	10	12,686 Pairs stockings . . . 0½d	26	8	7
940 Bed-gowns . . . 1d	3	18	4	18,484 Pairs socks . . . 0½d	38	10	2
90 Slip bodices . . . 1d	0	7	6	260 Roller towels . . . 0½d	0	10	10
160 Pairs cotton drawers . . . 1d	0	13	4	80 Bed covers . . . 0½d	0	3	4
Carry forward,	£84	15	3	Carry forward,	£181	13	1

*Articles Made by Females in Eastern Department.*

12 Shawls.	12 Pairs slippers embroid.	240 Dusters.
10 Chemises.	25 Worsted work.	6 Sofa covers.
8 Pairs drawers.	40 Knitting.	16 Chair do.
6 Coloured petticoats.	35 Trimming sewed.	28 Table cloths.
6 Flannel do.	50 Netting.	32 Table napkins.
50 Pairs worsted stockings.	40 Crotchet.	18 Pairs blankets.
212 Aprons.	36 Towels.	8 Vallances.
18 Collars.	12 Muslin window blinds.	330 Sundries.
4 Pairs slippers sewed.		

*Articles Repaired by Females in Eastern Department.*

64 Gowns.	212 Pairs cotton stockings.	385 Shirts.
6 Shawls.	260 Flannel shirts.	65 Quilts.
200 Night gowns.	150 Aprons.	20 Pairs blankets.
6 Night caps.	12 Pocket handkerchiefs.	200 Pillow slips.
112 Chemises.	75 Slip bodices.	90 Towels.
80 Pairs drawers.	20 Pairs stays.	18 Sofa covers.
6 White petticoats.	15 Habit shirts.	20 Chair do.
60 Coloured do.	70 Collars.	45 Table cloths.
50 Flannel do.	75 Linen sleeves.	60 Toilet covers.
120 Flannel underdresses.	25 Knitting.	60 Table napkins.
2800 Pairs worsted stockings	40 Crotchet.	165 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*