

Thirty-first annual report of the directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics : submitted, in terms of their charter, to a general meeting of the directors, 16th June, 1851 with the report of the medical officers.

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THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR
LUNATICS;

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO A
GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS,
16TH JUNE, 1851.

WITH THE
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, NETHERGATE.

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REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO THE
ANNUAL GENERAL COURT,

16TH JUNE, 1851.

THE Directors have much satisfaction in recording the progress of the Asylum during this, its thirty-first year. They feel that, under the Divine blessing, their endeavours to secure to affliction the judicious application of the resources of art, and a strict obedience to the dictates of humanity, have been successful. The peaceful course of the Institution has not been interrupted either by accident or epidemic; and the accompanying Financial Statement by the Treasurer may be regarded in the two-fold character of a test of economy in the management, as well as an index of public confidence in the Institution.

But at the same time that a proper regard to economy has been observed, the Directors have never been insensible to the consideration that the functions of their office entail upon them responsibilities of a varied and very delicate nature. Their labours are not confined merely to the provision of suitable dietetic and domestic necessities, although these are obviously of paramount importance;—they extend also to the supply and maintenance of

the several intellectual and moral agents which are known to be efficacious in soothing the desponding and irritable ; the provision of means for occupying and amusing such patients as are known to derive benefit therefrom ; and generally to take advantage of, and adopt, whatever advancing science may prescribe for the relief of the sufferers committed to their protection. These were the objects aimed at by the founders of the Institution, and the results of the year are calculated to encourage perseverance in the same course.

At the date of the last annual Report there were 204 patients in the Institution ; since which, 57 have been admitted, 45 have been discharged, and 14 have died—leaving 202 at present under care. The total number of patients in the Institution during the year has been 261. The daily average number under treatment during this period has been 204. Of the patients discharged during the past year, were—

Cured,	.	.	.	.	.	24
Improved,	.	.	.	.	.	13
Unchanged,	.	.	.	.	.	8
Died,	.	.	.	.	.	14
						<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	59

It has been necessary to refuse admission to many patients in consequence of want of room. It was found impracticable to keep a record of the precise number thus dealt with, some of the applications having come from distant and non-privileged parishes, asking indefinitely, whether “several” lunatics, both male and female, could be received into the Asylum. Thus, although the number of applications replied to in the negative can be stated, and have amounted to 31, the precise number of patients refused admission cannot be given. Patients from privileged parishes have always had a preference ; but it has been necessary frequently to refuse admission even to these.

It should be constantly borne in mind that, in cases of insanity, delays are peculiarly dangerous. Bodily and mental diseases may be contrasted with each other in this, that whereas the former are governed by the general law, that the danger in acute diseases constantly diminishes from the time of attack; the latter follow the law, that the probability of ultimate recovery continues to diminish from the time of attack. The records of all Asylums shew that the numbers cured have been in an inverse proportion to the duration of the malady at the time of admission. A knowledge of these facts makes it a matter of regret that the size of the Institution should not have been equal to the demand made upon its resources and accommodation; and will naturally encourage the hope, that it may soon be found practicable to enlarge and complete the building according to the original intention.

There are twenty-five parishes privileged to place lunatics in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board, viz., 6s per week. The parish of Dundee is one of these; and it is from it alone that any request has been received for a reduction in the rate charged. There are also pauper patients in the Asylum from seventeen non-privileged parishes, the patients from which are received at the rate of 8s per week. No request for a reduction of board has been received from any of these. The Directors have much pleasure in pointing to the accompanying abstract of the money affairs of the Institution, which shews that the present income, if allowed to continue, will rapidly liquidate the debt which has continued to press so heavily, at the same time that it will early justify the extension and completion of the building. This being accomplished, the funds of the Institution would be further improved by the admission of an additional number of patients without any corresponding augmentation of domestic resources and office-bearers; and the natural period for a reduction of board will then have arrived. The privileged pauper rate of this Asylum still remains one of the lowest charged by the Scottish Asylums. A recent return made

to the House of Commons stated 1522 of the pauper lunatics of Scotland were accommodated in public or private Asylums, at the average rate of 8s per week. This authoritative return indicates the lowness of the rate charged by this Asylum in comparison with the rates of the other Institutions of Scotland. The Directors are conscious that it is their duty to make the resources of this Institution available to the poor of the district at the lowest possible charge, and it is their determination to effect a reduction as speedily as possible consistently with a due regard to their other responsibilities and engagements; but it is hoped that a surplus income will not, at the present moment, be deemed a sufficient reason for reducing the boards of its pauper patients. It is urgent expediency alone which advises this step,—an expediency, the terms of which, it is conceived, need only to be stated and considered to ensure approval of what is proposed for the advantage of this old and esteemed Institution.

A communication was recently received from the executors of the late Mr Money Penny of Pitmilley, intimating that a legacy of £120 had been bequeathed to this Asylum upon certain conditions. The terms in which this bequest was made appeared rather ambiguous, but seemed to imply that, upon receipt of the said £120 the Directors of this Asylum became bound in perpetuity to support and provide for one pauper lunatic from the parish of Kingsbarns. Such an engagement on the part of this Asylum was of course deemed objectionable, as it would entail an annual loss upon the Institution, the interest of £120 being far from sufficient to support a pauper lunatic. A correspondence was entered into by the Committee, with a view to fixing the proper interpretation of the terms of the bequest, and offering to accept the legacy provided it was understood by all parties that, by so doing, this Asylum was to suffer no loss; and that in case the parish of Kingsbarns placed a patient in this Asylum, the interest of the said £120 should be supplemented to the required extent. The

executors replied that they had no power to enter into the proposed arrangement, and the matter still remains *in statu quo*.

The various resources of the Institution for occupation, amusement, exercise, and instruction, continue to be attended with the beneficial results of former years. The elevated summer house and flag-staff erected in the large flower garden in 1829, required to be removed this year in consequence of decay. The summer house has not been re-erected, it having been considered advantageous to dispense with it. The facilities for gaining a view of the River Tay and surrounding country are thereby increased. The flag-staff has been replaced; the apex of the mound paved; a railing placed round it; and its sides covered with turf.

The Directors have much pleasure in acknowledging the kind interest manifested in the progress of the Institution by George Duncan, Esq., M.P. for Dundee, in presenting to the Asylum copies of whatever Reports or Returns relative to lunacy and Lunatic Asylums have been made to the House of Commons.

The House Visitors'-book affords a satisfactory view of the condition of the Asylum during the year. Mr Geo. Thoms, Mr Curr, and Mr Alex. Keay acted as House Visitors, and have recorded the condition and aspect of the Institution at the times of their many respective visits. These entries are valuable; as indicative of a constant endeavour to take advantage of and apply every means to dispel darkness and delusion; or, where such attempts would be vain, to use every exertion by kindness, forbearance, and attention to bodily comfort, to render the continuance of disease compatible with as much happiness as possible.

In conclusion the Directors have much pleasure in stating that the experience of the past year has only confirmed their previous estimate of the value of the services of the different officers of this Institution. To Dr Wingett and Mrs Kilgour they desire to award their unqualified approbation, for the unremitting care, kindness, and attention bestowed upon the patients, as well as for the

enlightened and judicious manner in which the various duties connected with their respective departments have been discharged. Of the value of Dr Nimmo's services as Consulting Physician, it is impossible to speak too highly. The Rev. Mr Stirling has continued in the faithful and zealous discharge of his functions as Chaplain of the Institution, and his ministrations have been appreciated by the patients as heretofore. The Treasurer and Secretary have shewn the same zeal and attention in discharging their several duties as have formerly met with the approval of the Directors.

A B S T R A C T
OF THE
Affairs of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1851.

I N C O M E.

Boards from Patients	£4657	2	5
Patients' Labour	134	3	3
Profit on Store	86	0	2
Profit on Straw	20	6	11
	<hr/>		
	£4897	12	9

E X P E N D I T U R E.

SALARIES—

Superintendent	£200	0	0
Matron	100	0	0
Physician	100	0	0
Chaplain	40	0	0
Secretary	30	0	0
Treasurer	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	520	0	0
Less Fees from Patients	49	17	6
	<hr/>		
	£470	2	6
Interest	£390	2	1
Servants' Wages	506	13	0
Soap	37	0	0
Taxes	39	12	2
Advertising, Books, Printing, and Stationery	29	11	3
Coals and Firewood	140	18	0
	<hr/>		
Carry forward,	£1143	16	6
	£470	2	6

	Brought forward,	£1143 16 6	£470 2 6
Fire Insurance	.	13 19 6	
Feu Duty	.	42 5 2	
Gas	.	31 15 7	
Incidents	.	47 4 2	
Patients' Extras	.	19 0 7	
		<hr/>	1298 1 6
Butcher Meat	.	487 3 0	
Butter	.	77 7 4	
Beer	.	69 15 8	
Bread	.	349 9 10	
Barley and Pease	.	31 13 10	
Cheese	.	14 4 9	
Eggs	.	6 17 1	
Fish	.	25 18 6	
Groceries	.	31 8 0	
Milk	.	316 5 0	
Meal	.	178 10 8	
Medicines	.	38 7 1	
Potatoes	.	42 3 8	
Sugar	.	73 17 6	
Tea	.	69 0 5	
Water	.	40 13 0	
		<hr/>	1846 15 4
Furniture	.	89 10 1	
Grounds	.	44 14 1	
Mason Work	.	3 17 11	
Plumber do.	.	12 5 10	
Plaster do.	.	0 19 0	
Painter do.	.	11 10 8	
Slater do.	.	1 7 2	
Smith do.	.	15 5 3	
Wright do.	.	27 0 4	
		<hr/>	206 10 4
			<hr/>
			3821 9 8
Excess of Income from Patients	.		1076 3 1
			<hr/>
			£4897 12 9
			<hr/>

ABSTRACT VIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ASYLUM.

From 1820 to 1851.

Amount of Income from 1821 to 1851,	£98,678	5	3
Amount of Expenditure from 1820 to 1851,	84,607	4	11½
Excess of Income,	£14,071	0	3½
Add Donations and Legacies,	12,588	10	3½
	£26,659	10	7
Add amount of Debt due by Asylum 31st March 1851,	7,097	11	6
Total Expenditure on Buildings and Furniture,	£33,757	2	1
Deduct sum written off for Depreciation,	455	18	0
Amount of Expenditure in General Balance Sheet,	£33,301	4	

AT THE
ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Held in the Town Hall of Dundee, on Monday the 16th June, 1851,

PATRICK SCOTT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR,—

WILLIAM THOMS, Esq., read the Annual Report of the Directors.

PROVOST THOMS moved “That the Report be adopted and printed,” which was unanimously agreed to.

The following parishes, having contributed twenty pounds or upwards to the funds of the Asylum, are entitled to have their pauper patients admitted into class first, and are charged the lowest rate of board ; but no other parish, since 1824, can claim this privilege. The parish of St Andrews was privileged, in 1837, to have one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

Airlie.	Kettins.
Alyth.	Liff and Benvie.
Arbroath.	Longforgan.
Auchterhouse.	Mains and Strathmartine.
Brechin.	Monifieth.
Dundee.	Monikie.
Dunnichen.	Murroes.
Forfar.	Newtyle.
Glammiss.	Rescobie.
Guthrie.	St Andrews, one patient only.
Inverarity.	Tannadice.
Kirriemuir.	Tealing.
Kinnettles.	

A B S T R A C T
OF THE
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

IN times like the present, when there is abroad an unusually anxious spirit of inquiry into the causes of our social evils, the facts and figures conveyed in reports such as this become valuable. Moral and vital statistics are now collated with equal interest and care ; and simultaneously with the labours of Royal Commissions of Health, in pointing out how the social machine sows within itself the seeds of pestilence, there has been an equally earnest and diligent search into the origin of the moral shortcomings and deformities, the statistics of which are so lamentable. These inquiries teach the lesson that much of mental as well as physical disease owes its birth to removable causes ; and that in proportion to the care with which we avoid these latter will be the immunity from calamity. One of the happy results of advancing civilization has been the extension of human life as indicated in the constantly decreasing ratio of mortality. Nor can it be doubted that progress in true civilization will have a similar influence upon the disease and death of mind ; and that an extensive collection of documents of this kind will assist to make this manifest. It is not forgotten that this assertion is contradictory of an opinion advanced by a certain school of philosophers, that mental disease advances, *pari passu*, with social refinement and enlightenment. The opinion

carries with it a degree of plausibility, but will with difficulty bear a strict and serious consideration. It is argued that in this boasted age of advanced civilization there are more lunatics than the world ever saw before, and that they have been and are increasing out of all proportion to the increase of the population. They explain this by observing that progress in civilization multiplies the occasions of hope and fear, of ambition and disappointment, and all the complicated forms of cerebral activity ; hence this fearful increase of mental ruin.

Two remarks require to be made regarding this matter. First, we have no certain means of ascertaining whether or not it be true that insanity, relatively to the population, has been and is increasing. The want of records of the past renders it impossible to compare it with the present. It is only of late years that lunacy has been investigated, and lunatics properly cared for ; they formerly lived a short and miserable life in obscurity ; thus the errors and omissions of former generations have been assumed to imply a comparative immunity from the calamities of the present. Secondly, if we look at the principal causes of mental disease, and inquire whether or not they are elements in true civilization, the aspect of the argument becomes completely changed. It will then be seen that the term civilization has been made to comprehend the corruption of manners as well as their refinement ; that vice has been confounded with virtue ; and that the power and tendency of Christianity, as the only element of true civilization, has been lost sight of. For instance, the most prolific cause of insanity is drunkenness. It has been ascertained to be the cause in nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of cases collected ; and of 50 per cent. in that form of the malady called the general paralysis of the insane. But intemperance and civilization are the antitheses of each other. Lord Kames remarked that “ in the maturity of civil society, man is complete both in mind and body ; but in a state of degeneracy, by luxury and voluptuousness, he has neither

mind nor body." Unfortunately the fact has not entered into the calculation that although social enlightenment has been advancing in one direction, depravity and barbarism have been extending and ramifying in another. In London alone, Lord Ashley, now the Earl of Shaftesbury, has pointed to 30,000 children, nursed amidst such immorality, that they must be regarded as the rising generation of the criminals of the city. Two series of causes, differing essentially from each other, have been confounded. Thus, although we take it for granted that the increased and increasing refinement of a section of modern society may, by multiplying the occasions of intellectual and moral excitement, increase the number of cases arising from these sources, it must be born in mind that intellectual and moral excesses are the least potent causes of insanity ; and that the danger to be apprehended from their increased activity is insignificant compared with the immense gain resulting from the destruction of the category of causes comprising excesses of the appetites. It is, however, questionable whether there be more excitement and mental perturbation incident to the civilized than to the primitive condition. It is natural to conclude that when society is most chaotic, and there is less security to life and property, the most frequent and most powerful occasions will arise, for fear, fury, disappointment, and all the other conflicting emotions which are to be found in the list of causes of the malady. It remains certain, however, that the tendency of true religion—and this is synonymous with true civilization—is not only directly to weed out from society the more powerful causes of mental alienation ; but also to impart to the individual a power of resistance and patient endurance, which afford a protection against the dangerous operation of those vicissitudes of life which first perturb and then overthrow the mental powers.

The number of patients in the Asylum has fluctuated very little during the year. This has resulted from the demand upon its resources having been at all times greater than its power to accommodate. The average number resident has been 204.

The number of admissions has been 57, viz., 32 males, 25 females. Of these cases 9 were affected with Mania; 27, Dementia; 14, Melancholia; 4, Monomania of Suspicion; 2, Moral Insanity; and 1, Idiocy. The admissions of this year contrast with those of last in this respect, that of 62 cases admitted last year, there were only 14 cases of Dementia, and as many as 18 cases of Mania—exactly cent. per cent. more of the latter than during the present year. Dementia is one of the most intractable forms of mental disease; it yields with most difficulty to treatment; and, accordingly, when this form constitutes the majority of cases admitted during any given year, the per centage of cures for that year becomes correspondingly diminished. And the opposite of this result may be predicated when a high proportion of maniacal cases have been received. Mania being the form most amenable to treatment. This may be illustrated by reference to the cases discharged this year. 10 cases of Mania, and only 5 cases of Dementia having been dismissed cured. Notwithstanding this unhappy nature of the cases admitted this year, the total number cured has been 42 per cent. of the admissions.

Of the causes of the malady in the 57 cases admitted, 7 have been habits of intoxication. This is in the proportion of about 12 per cent. The number of cases due to this cause this year is below the average obtained by an interrogation of the experience of the Asylum during its whole career. Thus, of the 1415 cases admitted during 31 years, 195 cases have been caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquors. This is in the ratio of nearly 14 per cent. These figures would seem to shew that intemperance is not so prolific a cause of insanity in this district as in many others.

Two of the cases admitted this year presented an intense craving for intoxicating liquors. This form of disease is usually classed under the head of Moral Insanity. It differs from Delirium Tremens, in not presenting the sensorial hallucinations and general irritability which characterise that disease. Its distinguish-

ing feature being an uncontrollable desire to take stimulants. Physicians are not yet agreed as to the name to be given to this infirmity. It was first described by Hufeland, who named it Dipsomania, or *thirst-mania*. This name was adopted by Esquirol and others. Recently, however, the name has been changed to Oinomania, or *wine-mania*. But it is difficult to perceive the propriety of the change, seeing that the malady does not manifest itself solely in a penchant for wine. The whole range of intoxicating liquors, from beer to champagne, gratifies its craving. The most acrid medicines even are drunk with avidity; and we have seen a patient simulate toothache for the sake of the gratification derived from the application of creosote. Moreover, the term Oinomania is not a new one. It was coined by M. Rayer, in 1819, as a substitute for the term Delirium Tremens. Perhaps Dipsomania, as it was the first term used, has claims to preference, especially seeing that it is equally expressive and scientific with its modern rival; and that the only difference between them is, that the one is named from the appetite, the other from one of the articles used to gratify it. Not only are individuals not agreed as to the name to be applied to this malady; some are even dubious whether it has claims to be regarded as a malady, and whether it is right to treat the individuals affected with it as irresponsible agents. Those who entertain these doubts are inclined to treat the infirmity as merely a bad habit, and the sufferers as depraved and guilty. It is, however, difficult to watch the progress of cases of this kind, and to resist the conviction that, whatever power of abstinence the individual may have possessed in the commencement of his career, and however guilty he may be for the abuse of it, he now struggles against an irresistible temptation; as much so, in fact, as the man who contends against a suicidal impulse; and equally demands our interference with his liberty of action.

Among the cases discharged cured there was a young man who had been admitted in a state called Apathetic Insanity. The

chief characteristic of his malady was an apparent suspension of the power of voluntary motion, at the same time that consciousness of external impressions was very obtuse. He lay in a helpless condition for a month. All his food required to be given to him by the aid of the stomach pump. He could not even swallow his saliva; it would collect and remain in his mouth until it underwent the putrefactive fermentation. The mouth required the frequent use of a strong syringe to purify it. Not only were the voluntary motions suspended; some of the excito-motory functions were deranged or obtunded also. Whenever a portion of fluid aliment was allowed to pass into the pharynx, it did not excite deglutition; it would remain there and impede respiration, even to danger of suffocation. Although at the time of admission this patient was in a state of the most abject exhaustion and emaciation, he gradually improved. Volition became resuscitated. He was first taken into the garden as an invalid; he soon went there as a labourer; and was enabled to return home after nine months' residence in the Institution.

14 patients have died this year, viz., 12 males and 2 females. This mortality is 6.86 per cent. of the daily average number of patients, and 5.36 per cent. of the whole number treated. The mean age of those dying was 53,—the youngest having been 29, the eldest 80. Their mean time of residence in the Asylum was 7 years,—the shortest time of residence having been one month, the longest 27 years. One of the male patients was affected with heart disease at the time of admission. He suffered from intense melancholia, and his death was apparently hastened by an attempt to commit suicide which he had made immediately before his admission. He lived only two months after entering the Institution. As illustrating the awful pertinacity with which the suicidal impulse possesses some sufferers, it is instructive to mention that, within a few hours of his death, this patient earnestly implored that he might be bled to death immediately, so eager was he to

escape from his mental torments. Three male patients have fallen victims to that peculiar and fatal disease—*Paralysie generale des Alienes*,—their mean time of illness having been 2 years. This is the usual period observed. Two males died of Pulmonary Consumption; the one had resided 13 and the other 15 years in the Institution. Their respective ages were 49 and 50. Of the other male patients who died, 1 was from Apoplexy; 1 during a fit of Epilepsy; 1 Bronchitis; 1 Pneumonia; 1 Dysentery; and 1 sunk from exhaustion, without any indication of local disease, at the age of 80. Of the two female patients who died, one was from Apoplexy, the other from Dropsy. Their ages were respectively 61 and 66.

The treatment pursued has comprised every available means which experience has pointed out either for the removal or palliation of affliction, and safety and comfort of the sufferers. And although much anxious endeavour has in many instances been expended in vain, and the results may have fallen short of the hopes and expectations which had been indulged, the success attained to must be regarded with gratitude as the result assigned by Providence to the use and application of those resources of art at present within our reach.

Occupation, in countless variety, has been found to be one of the most potent remedial and comforting measures. In its use, the tastes, habits, and dispositions of those to engage in it have been consulted as far as practicable. The comfort and consolation of the patient, rather than the utility or productiveness of the labour, have been the objects aimed at. Where the useful could not be secured, the frivolous and useless have not been rejected. The saying of Seneca may be applied with much propriety to the mentally afflicted—*aliud agere quam nihil*—"better do to no end than nothing."

PATRICK NIMMO, M.D.
T. T. WINGETT, M.D.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 16, 1851.

(The Year ending on the third Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)

TABLE I.

YEARLY RETURN OF LUNATICS IN THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
From June 17, 1850, to June 16, 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 17th June, 1850, . . .	107	97	204
Admitted during the above period, . . .	24	16	40
Do. re-admissions, . . .	8	9	17
Total, . . .	139	122	261
<i>Discharges and Deaths—</i>			
Discharged cured, . . .	11	13	24
Do. improved, . . .	7	6	13
Do. by desire, . . .	3	5	8
Died, . . .	12	2	14
Total, . . .	33	26	59
Remaining, 16th June, 1851, . . .	106	96	202
Total, . . .	139	122	261
Daily average number of Patients in the house,	108	96	204

II.—TABLE OF CAUSES OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drunkenness,	6	1	7
Injuries of the Head,	4	0	4
Puerperal state,	0	3	3
Fever,	1	1	2
Masturbatio,	2	0	2
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Grief,	2	1	3
Disappointment,	3	3	6
Predisposition from previous attack,	2	1	3
Hereditary predisposition,	0	7	7
Unknown,	11	8	19
	32	25	57

III.—ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years,	1	0	1
... 20 to 25	4	1	5
... 25 to 30	2	5	7
... 30 to 35	5	7	12
... 35 to 40	5	0	5
... 40 to 45	2	2	4
... 45 to 50	4	4	8
... 50 to 55	1	2	3
... 55 to 60	4	2	6
... 60 to 65	1	1	2
... 65 to 70	2	1	3
... 70 to 75	1	0	1
	32	25	57

IV.—TABLE OF FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	3	6	9
Dementia,	16	11	27
Monomania,	2	2	4
Melancholia,	8	6	14
Moral Insanity,	2	0	2
Idiocy,	1	0	1
	32	25	57

V.—ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO CIVIL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	13	11	24
Unmarried,	15	10	25
Widowers,	4	0	4
Widows,	0	4	4
	32	25	57

VI.—DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUSLY TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS ADMITTED THIS YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	8	7	15
... 3	9	4	13
... 6	3	4	7
... 9	1	0	1
... 1 year,	1	0	1
... 2	3	3	6
... 3	2	0	2
... 4	2	0	2
... 5	1	3	4
... 7	1	2	3
... 14	0	1	1
... 18	1	0	1
... 20	0	1	1
	32	25	57

VII.—TIME OF TREATMENT OF THE 24 PATIENTS DISCHARGED CURED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	3	0	3
... 3	2	4	6
... 6	1	4	5
... 9	2	1	3
... 1 year,	3	2	5
... 2	0	1	1
... 3	0	1	1
	11	13	24

VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
General paralysis,	3	0	3
Pulmonary consumption,	2	0	2
Bronchitis,	1	0	1
Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Disease of heart,	1	0	1
Anasarca,	0	1	1
Dysentery,	1	0	1
Exhaustion,	1	0	1
	12	2	14

IX.—TABLE OF CURES AT DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1851.

Admitted from 1st April, 1820, to 16th June, 1851.	Cured.	Per Cent.
Number of Lunatics, 1415,	636	44.94

X.—RETURN of PATIENTS annually admitted into the DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, from its opening on the 1st April, 1820, to the 16th June, 1851, including re-admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths.
(The years ending on the 3d Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)

N.B.—Under the head "Relieved," patients discharged at the request of friends, &c., are included.

No.	Years.	Remained.			Admitted.			Total.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining 16th June, 1851.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Cured.			Relieved.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.										
1	1820	...	...	...	22	28	50	22	28	50	3	5	8	1	4	2	8	1	1	3	1	0	1
2	1821	16	21	37	12	12	24	28	33	61	5	8	13	4	4	2	8	0	0	3	0	0	3
3	1822	19	19	38	19	13	32	38	32	70	4	4	8	2	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1823	32	22	54	17	20	37	49	42	91	8	5	13	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1824	40	34	74	28	24	52	68	58	126	14	15	29	8	2	2	10	4	2	6	2	3	5
6	1825	43	38	81	28	29	57	71	67	138	15	13	28	3	7	7	10	1	2	3	2	0	2
7	1826	51	47	98	24	10	34	75	57	132	10	11	21	4	6	6	10	3	2	5	1	2	3
8	1827	59	37	96	20	15	35	79	52	131	8	3	11	9	6	6	15	2	0	2	3	1	4
9	1828	60	43	103	17	14	31	77	57	134	10	9	19	5	3	3	8	6	4	10	1	0	1
10	1829	56	41	97	15	18	33	71	59	130	8	7	15	6	4	4	10	2	2	4	0	0	0
11	1830	55	46	101	15	18	33	70	64	134	8	8	16	5	3	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
12	1831	55	52	107	21	16	37	76	68	144	2	4	6	5	5	5	10	2	5	7	2	0	2
13	1832	67	54	121	23	24	47	90	78	168	11	13	24	7	4	4	11	7	3	10	2	3	5
14	1833	65	58	123	22	18	40	87	76	163	9	8	17	2	6	6	8	6	4	10	2	1	3
15	1834	70	58	128	19	21	40	89	79	168	9	13	22	6	3	3	9	4	4	8	1	2	3
16	1835	70	59	129	20	18	38	90	77	167	7	4	11	7	7	7	14	6	2	8	2	3	5
17	1836	70	64	134	24	16	40	94	80	174	8	8	16	9	8	8	17	5	5	10	4	0	4
18	1837	72	59	131	30	12	42	102	71	173	13	3	16	2	3	3	5	1	1	8	3	3	6
19	1838	80	64	144	26	27	53	106	91	197	14	9	23	4	7	7	11	6	5	11	3	2	5
20	1839	82	70	152	29	28	57	111	98	209	23	20	43	3	5	5	8	5	2	7	2	4	6
21	1840	80	71	151	33	25	58	113	96	209	6	16	22	4	3	3	7	8	3	8	3	1	4
22	1841	98	74	172	34	19	53	132	93	225	16	11	27	8	2	2	10	8	2	10	1	4	5
23	1842	100	78	178	29	32	61	129	110	239	21	10	31	9	7	7	16	5	4	9	3	6	9
24	1843	94	89	183	25	22	47	119	111	230	6	14	20	8	7	7	15	10	2	12	2	5	7
25	1844	95	88	183	34	26	60	129	114	243	9	9	18	7	8	8	15	8	6	14	7	9	16
26	1845	105	91	196	24	26	50	129	117	246	15	15	30	8	7	7	15	6	2	8	5	3	8
27	1846	100	93	193	28	29	57	128	122	250	7	19	26	10	11	6	21	5	2	7	8	6	14
28	1847	106	90	196	23	29	52	129	119	248	13	13	26	1	6	7	7	14	5	19	5	6	11
29	1848	101	95	196	22	24	46	123	119	242	11	14	25	3	7	7	10	7	5	12	5	5	10
30	1849	102	93	195	30	32	62	132	125	257	13	15	28	4	10	10	14	8	3	11	11	12	23
31	1850				32	25	57				11	13	24	10	11	11	21	12	2	14	20	14	34
					745	670	1415	317	319	636	165	170	335	159	83	242	106	96	202				

XI.—THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATH AFTER THEIR ADMISSION
 INTO THE ASYLUM, FROM THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION
 TO THE 16TH JUNE 1851.

Times of Death.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight,	.	.	.	10	8	18
... 1 month,	.	.	.	8	2	10
... 3 ...	.	.	.	18	10	28
... 6 ...	.	.	.	11	4	15
... 9 ...	.	.	.	9	4	13
... 1 year,	.	.	.	7	2	9
... 2 ...	.	.	.	25	11	36
... 3 ...	.	.	.	12	3	15
... 4 ...	.	.	.	14	5	19
... 5 ...	.	.	.	4	2	6
... 6 ...	.	.	.	7	4	11
... 7 ...	.	.	.	6	3	9
... 8 ...	.	.	.	2	4	6
... 9 ...	.	.	.	3	3	6
... 10 ...	.	.	.	1	3	4
... 11 ...	.	.	.	1	2	3
... 12 ...	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 13 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 14 ...	.	.	.	6	1	7
... 15 ...	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 16 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 17 ...	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 18 ...	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 19 ...	.	.	.	2	1	3
... 20 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 21 ...	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 22 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 23 ...	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 24 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 25 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 26 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 27 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 28 ...	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 29 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 30 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 31 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
Total,				159	83	242

XII.—ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS
FROM 13TH JUNE 1830 TO 16TH JUNE 1851,
(The years ending on the third Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)

Years ending 3d Monday of June.	Average number of Patients.			Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1830	57	44	101	2	2	4	3.51	4.52	3.95
1831	55	48	103	2	1	3	3.63	2.08	2.91
1832	61	52	113	2	5	7	3.27	9.61	6.19
1833	65	59	124	7	3	10	10.76	5.08	8.06
1834	70	58	128	6	4	10	8.57	6.89	7.81
1835	68	58	126	4	4	8	5.88	6.89	6.34
1836	70	59	129	6	2	8	5.57	3.39	6.20
1837	74	61	135	5	5	10	6.75	8.19	7.48
1838	77	60	137	7	1	8	9.09	1.66	5.53
1839	84	66	150	6	5	11	7.19	7.57	7.83
1840	87	70	157	5	2	7	5.74	2.85	4.45
1841	89	75	164	5	3	8	5.61	3.99	4.87
1842	102	77	179	8	2	10	7.84	2.59	5.58
1843	96	84	180	5	4	9	5.20	4.80	5.00
1844	97	90	187	10	2	12	10.31	2.22	6.41
1845	100	90	190	8	6	14	8.00	6.66	7.37
1846	105	96	201	6	2	8	5.70	2.08	3.90
1847	105	95	200	5	2	7	4.70	2.01	3.05
1848	103	94	197	14	5	19	13.61	5.30	9.60
1849	104	94	198	7	5	12	6.70	5.30	6.00
1850	107	93	200	8	3	11	7.47	3.02	5.05
1851	108	96	204	12	2	14	11.00	2.00	6.85
	1884	1619	3503	140	70	210			

Average annual mortality from 1830 to 1851, inclusive :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
7.4.	4.3.	5.99.

XIII.—RETURN OF SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS.

Bagging Wove (132 webs of 145 yards each),	Yards	19,140
Sheeting „ (88 „ „ „),	„	12,760
Boots and Shoes mended,	Pair	507
Hemp and Jute ropes teased,	Cwt.	121
Metal for Roads,	Yards	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mattresses, canvas,	No.	12
Mats, door,	„	3

XIV.—RETURN OF SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS.

Gowns, made,	No.	58
Petticoats,	„	53
Slips,	„	16
Shifts,	„	82
Gowns, night,	„	16
Stays,	Pair	9
Aprons,	No.	56
Caps,	„	150
Pockets,	„	20
Shirts, habit,	„	10
Handkerchiefs, hemmed,	„	210
Day Shirts,	„	64
Flannel Jackets,	„	60
Drawers, plaiding,	Pair	56
Stockings and Socks,	„	190
Bolsters and Slips,	No.	66
Mattresses,	„	20
Sheets,	Pair	25
Table Cloths,	No.	18
Window Blinds,	„	25
Bed Quilts,	„	8
Towels,	„	180
Laundry Bags,	„	25
Purses,	„	6
Sheeting Wove,	Yards	15,190
Winding Weft for Sheetting,	Spds.	1,555
Do. do. Bagging,	„	264

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.,

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM,

In the Year 1849-50 and 1850-51.

	1849-50.	1850-51.
Coals,	258 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.	218 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons.
Butcher Meat,	20,141 lbs.	20,853 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bread,	17,683 loaves.	17,697 loaves.
Sugar,	3808 lbs.	3360 lbs.
Tea,	436 lbs.	344 lbs.
Butter,	2128 lbs.	2103 lbs.
Cheese,	643 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	655 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Meal,	182 bolls.	286 bolls.
Barley,	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	50 cwt.
Split Pease,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
Potatoes,	65 bolls.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ bolls.
Beer,	1404 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1576 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Milk,	8760 galls.	8760 galls.
Soap,	2673 lbs.	