

Report by the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum for the year 1843, presented to the annual general meeting, held on Monday, 29th January, 1844.

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R E P O R T

BY THE

MANAGERS of the ROYAL EDINBURGH LUNATIC
ASYLUM for the Year 1843, presented to the ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING, held on Monday, 29th January,
1844.

DURING the past year, the progress of this Institution towards fulfilling the objects contemplated in its recent extension, has been decided and satisfactory. Not only the various parochial bodies of this district, (excepting those within the Royalty,) but also many at a distance, and the public in general, have availed themselves, for their insane poor, of the accommodation afforded by the new buildings at a low board ; so that the number of inmates in them has increased from 119, at 31st December, 1842, to 228, at 31st December last. A considerable increase has also taken place, during the same period, in the number of inmates belonging to the higher class department ; viz. from 43 to 56 ; and the total number remaining in both, at the close of the year, was 284, — being an increase on the whole of 122.

It will readily be believed that the condition of the poor has been much ameliorated by their transfer from other places of confinement, which were, in too many instances, ill-suited for the purpose ; but it is doubly gratifying to think, that comparative tranquillity, and even enjoyment, have been brought within their reach, through the persevering efforts of the Resident Physician and his assistants, — aided as these are by the simple construction and arrangement of the new buildings, which not only allow the inmates to be much in the society of each other, but in a manner preclude them from solitary life. These are important advantages of the dormitory system, but they are not the whole ; for it likewise gives increased facility of superintendence, and corresponding exemption

from accidents; it tends to promote improved habits of order and cleanliness among the inmates themselves; and last, though not least, it conduces to greater economy in the management than the cell system admits of. As yet, no ill consequence has resulted from the increased liberty allowed to the inmates, by congregating them together in large parties, both during the day and at night, though, to a casual observer, that would seem very likely to occur; but, on the contrary, any occurrences which could occasion regret have arisen solely out of the opposite system.

Hitherto all have been admitted without discrimination who were sent to the Institution under regular warrants, though, in several instances, the Physician had cause to object that patients were brought in a state of such extreme debility, as to leave no hope, either of a cure or of long survivance,—their very removal from home in such a state being almost necessarily injurious to them. It is the anxious wish of the Managers to render the Asylum available for all who can be considered fit objects of their care; but they feel themselves called upon, by past experience, to take this opportunity of impressing on those who may have the charge of removing insane persons, that it is often not safe to do so when they are in a weak condition of body; and this should always be a subject of attention with the medical gentlemen on whose certificate their removal proceeds.

A large number of the poorer inmates of both sexes are now usefully employed within the Institution or its grounds, and thus they not only aid in promoting their own recovery, but also effect a saving to the establishment of considerable expense which must otherwise be incurred for hired labour.

In the exercises and recreations which have been introduced from time to time, as more particularly noticed in the Physician's report, all classes are encouraged freely to join; and there cannot be a more gratifying sight than is now seen at their weekly assemblages. On some of these occasions, so many as 180 of the inmates have been assembled; and it is rather from the want of a sufficiently large apartment, than for any other reason, that even a greater number have not been brought together. Indeed, owing to several of the apartments, intended for patients, being at present necessarily occupied by the officers, or for general purposes, the new buildings are already almost full; so that it is apparent they must very soon be again largely extended, since not only is the number of inmates continually increasing, but if those in the City Bedlam were now to

be sent, it would be impossible to receive them till more accommodation should be provided. In order to accomplish that object, and otherwise complete the arrangements for inmates of the poorer class, an additional expenditure of about L.5000 will be requisite, and that sum can only be raised in the meantime by adding to the debt already resting on the Institution. This is a source of regret as well as anxiety to the Managers, but nevertheless, whenever the circumstances become urgent, they will not shrink from incurring still farther responsibility, rather than leave imperfect the work which has now been carried out so far, and hitherto with such beneficial results.* They feel assured, indeed, that the public will not overlook their efforts for perfecting so important a charity ; and that, by donations, &c. from the benevolent, this national Institution will be upheld to the utmost possible extent of usefulness and efficiency. In order to aid the building fund, they propose to continue, for this year, the privilege of acquiring both temporary and permanent rights of presentation, (though under certain necessary restrictions as to the former,) and they need only refer to the numerous instances in which such rights have been already acted upon, for evidence of the advantages they impart, as well to individuals as to parishes, &c.

With regard to the finances of the Institution, of which a statement is annexed, the experience of last year (though unavoidably imperfect as a guide, owing to the rapid increase in the number of inmates which has taken place, and the consequent necessity for more extra furnishings) is such as to bear out the managers in the expectation they have frequently expressed, that if the Establishment were once completed and free of debt, there would annually accrue a considerable surplus for the benefit of the poor, — thus rendering the Institution still more a source of real and urgent charity ; since not only most persons of the labouring class, but also many in higher rank, are wholly unable to pay even the lowest rate for their afflicted relatives, whom yet the managers have not the means of entirely exempting in any case, nor can they feel themselves warranted in doing so, while debt remains on the Institution.

DAVID MACLAGAN, *Chairman.*

* Since the above Report was presented, the Managers have resolved to proceed immediately with additional buildings to the extent of L.5000.

ABSTRACT of TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS for the Year 1843.

I. ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Amount of board for patients,	L.5819 14 5
2. Board from medical clerk,	12 5 0
3. Rent of grounds let, (crop 1842,)	145 10 3
4. Dividends on bank stocks, (less income-tax,)	249 13 9
5. For sundries,	131 18 10
Total receipts,]	L.6359 2 3

II. ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

(1.) Disbursements for the Institution, viz.—	
1. Provisions, coals, &c.	L.2300 12 11½
2. Wages of attendants, &c.	777 1 4
3. Repairs and furnishings,	723 17 0½
4. Taxes and assessments,	24 19 8½
5. Insurance against fire,	17 16 6
6. Gas,	141 3 1
7. Feu-duty, (less income-tax,)	387 19 1
8. Water duty,	50 0 0
9. Interest on loans, &c.	493 12 4
10. A year's board of life patient,	15 0 0
11. Miscellaneous payments,	82 17 10
	L.5014 19 10½
(2.) Salaries, allowances, &c. viz. —	
1. Resident physician,	L.200 0 0
2. First matron,	60 0 0
3. Second do.	45 0 0
4. House clerk, and steward,	45 10 0
5. Gardener, and gate keeper,	50 0 0
6. Consulting physician,	25 4 0
7. Chaplain, (part of year,)	27 0 0
8. Secretary and clerk,	26 5 0
9. Treasurer and clerks,	100 0 0
	578 19 0
	L.5593 18 10½

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

1. Income,	L.6359 2 3
2. Expenditure,	5593 18 10½
Surplus income, — carried forward,	L.765 2 3½

Brought forward, . . . L.765 3 4½

III. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Subscriptions paid,	L.876 5 7	
2. Temporary loans,	2500 0 0	
3. Price of stock sold,	5764 8 2	
		9140 13 9
		L.9,905 17 1½

IV. EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Furnishings, additions, and other improvements, &c.	L.1331 12 8	
2. Retired allowance to Mr Hughes, (less income tax,)	58 5 0	
3. Water duty for 1842,	50 0 0	
4. Consulting physician's allowance for 1842,	39 18 0	
5. Business account relative to buildings and subscriptions, &c. equal to L.30, say	10 10 0	
6. Loans paid off,	4000 0 0	
		5490 5 8
Balance remaining,		L.4,415 11 5½
From which deduct,		
1. Payments on bank account beyond drafts,	L.3342 0 5	
2. Balance due to Treasurer at 31st Dec. 1842,	1173 18 9	
3. Arrears at 31st Dec. 1843, L.72 11 3		
Less do. at 31st Dec. 1842, 59 6 5½		
		13 4 9½
		4,529 3 11½
Balance due to Treasurer at 31st Dec. 1843,		
		L.113 12 6

V. — STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1843.

1. ASSETS.

1. Value of bank stock,	L.3,680 0 0
2. Subscriptions, &c. outstanding	L.2,530 3 0
Additional do. proposed,—say,	100 0 0
	2,630 3 0
(This amount includes L.2000 from the city, and L.210 from Leith.)	
3. Legacies announced, (amount uncertain,)— say,	850 0 0
4. Arrears of board,	72 11 3
5. Rent of grounds let, crop 1843; and value of produce, provisions, &c. on hand,	350 0 0
	L.7,582 14 3

2. DEBTS, &c.

1. Amount of promissory notes, &c.	L.10,100 0 0
2. Balance due to Royal Bank,	25 9 8
3. Do. due to Treasurer,	113 14 0
4. Accounts outstanding, about	1,350 0 0
	11,589 3 8
Amount of deficiency,	
	L.4,006 9 5

RECONCILIATION AS TO DEFICIENCY.

I. Amount of extraordinary expenditure during the year			
1843, as before,	L.1,490	5	8
Accounts for do. outstanding, (estimated at)	163	14	8
Deduct,	Total,	L.1,654	0 4½
1. Surplus of ordinary income in 1843, as before,	L.765	3	4½
2. Additional subscriptions, &c. in 1843, per list, L.643 3 7			
Less reckoned upon in last year's statement, 100 0 0			
		543	3 7
3. Additional sums received for bank stock sold, beyond the value estimated in 1842,	204	8	2
		1,512	15 1½
Remaining deficiency on year,	L.141	5	3
Add amount of debt as per statement for 1842,	3865	4	2
Total estimated deficiency of funds at 31st Dec. 1843, as before,			
		4006	9 5

Note.— This estimate proceeds on the assumption of L.2000 being received from the City, for accommodating the Bedlam patients, and L.850 from legacies still unascertained as to their amount; and of course, therefore, the actual deficiency will be greater or less as these shall ultimately be realized. With respect to the payment from the City, it may be observed, that, however desirable it must be for the public interest to have only one central Institution for the insane poor of the district, it would be no *pecuniary* disadvantage to this Asylum, *separately* considered, although the City did not send the Bedlam patients to it; since the L.2000 proposed to be accepted for receiving them, in all time to come, at the lowest rate of board, would not *half* defray the expense of providing the requisite accommodation, which cannot be reckoned to cost less than at the rate of L.100 for each inmate, even when the buildings are on a large scale, and of plain construction. Indeed, the Managers must necessarily expend about L.5000 more for additional buildings, before they could now receive the Bedlam inmates.

VI. STATE of SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. for NEW ASYLUM.

Total amount of Subscriptions obtained in 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843,			
	L.13,574	19	8
Additional proposed, (as before,)	100	0	0
Legacies during the same period,	1,189	10	6
Whereof paid —	L.14,864	10	2
In 1840,	L.859	8	0
1841,	6,552	12	10
1842,	3,071	15	5
1843,	876	5	7
	L.11,360	1	10
Legacy duty, &c.	24	5	4
		11,384	7 2
Amount outstanding,	L.3,480	3	0
Whereof —			
Subscriptions,	L.2,630	3	0
Legacies,	850	0	0
		3,480	3 0

VII. LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS obtained in 1843.

1. INDIVIDUALS.

Archd. Stirling, Esq. of Keir,	L.10	0	0
John Crombie, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs General Durham,	1	0	0
Thomas Mylne, Esq.	2	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland,	100	0	0
Anonymous,	5	0	0
Sir William Miller, Bart. (additional, to make up L.50,)	10	0	0
Mrs Dickson, sen.	15	0	0
John Balfour, Esq. of Trenaby, (additional, to make up to L.400, subscribed by him for the insane poor of Orkney,)	100	0	0
Mr George Drummond, builder,	2	2	0
H. Home Drummond, Esq. M.P.	10	0	0
H. M. Gibb, Esq. Prince's Street, (3d subscription,)	1	1	0
Mr John M'Laren,	10	0	0

2. PARISHES.

Alnwick,	L.10	0	0
Canongate, (to make up L.100 for its poor,)	67	9	0
Kilmuir, Easter, (Ross-shire,)	10	0	0
Linton, West, (additional, to make up L.50,)	40	0	0
Livingston, (to make up L.10,)	3	10	5
Minto, (to make up L.50 with Mr Scott's subscription,)	30	0	0
Moreham, (additional, to make up L.10,)	4	7	10
North Leith, (additional, to make up L.200 for its poor,)	126	0	0
Olrick, (Caithness,)	10	0	0
Prestonpans, (additional, to make up L.50,)	32	17	4
Strathblane,	10	0	0
West Calder, (additional, to make up L.20,)	15	16	0

3. LEGACY.

P. K. Halkett, Esq.	5	0	0
	L.643	3	7

List of the Quantities of the principal Articles of Provisions
consumed in 1843.

Butcher meat, viz :—			Sugar, (Lump,) . . .	475 lbs.
Roasting Pieces,	6519	lbs.	Butter, (Salted,) . . .	1937½ „
Boiling do. . .	13429	„	„ (Fresh,) . . .	354 „
Oxheads, . . .	6651	„	Cheese, . . .	61 „
Houghs, . . .	7409	„	Eggs, . . .	238½ Doz.
Pork, . . .	600	„	Milk, (Skimmed,) . . .	8497 Galls.
Bread, 4 lb. Loaves,	9674		„ (Sweet,) . . .	1443½ „
„ 6 oz. „	78352		Beer, . . .	4845½ „
Flour, . . .	2195	lbs.	Salt, . . .	2800 lbs.
Oatmeal, . . .	34788	„	Soap, (Brown,) . . .	1873½ „
Barley, . . .	5012½	„	„ (White,) . . .	195½ „
Pease, . . .	9480	„	„ (Soft,) . . .	831½ „
Sago, . . .	1475	„	Soda, . . .	1742 „
Rice, . . .	485	„	Starch, . . .	140 „
Tea, . . .	523	„	Mustard, . . .	48 „
Coffee, . . .	849½	„	Vinegar, . . .	94 Bottles
Sugar, (Raw,) . . .	3651	„	Shoe Blacking, . . .	73 „

List of Vegetables supplied from the Grounds.

Artichokes, . . .	200 Dishes.	Leeks, . . .	179 Doz.
Beet, . . .	324 lbs.	Onions, . . .	5984 lbs.
Broccoli, . . .	86 Heads.	Parsley, . . .	141 Galls.
B. Sprouts, . . .	37 Dishes.	Pease, . . .	390½ Pecks.
Carrots, . . .	3585 lbs.	Potatoes, . . .	228½ Bolls.
Cabbage, . . .	6645 Heads.	Rhubarb, . . .	147 Doz.
Cauliflower, . . .	1206 „	Radish, . . .	118 „
Cellery, . . .	87 „	Savoys, . . .	2294 Heads.
Greens, . . .	561 „	Spinach, . . .	86 Dishes.
Kidney Beans, . . .	69 Dishes.	Turnips, . . .	9972 lbs.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

FOR 1843.

DURING the year, no fewer than 212 patients of all ranks have been *admitted* into the Institution. Of this number a very large proportion have been received from other places of confinement, where they were mostly resident for some years, and must be regarded as incurable. There were *discharged*, during the same period, 78, of whom 58 were *recovered*, and 20, more or less *improved*. There *died* 20. Of the latter, by far the largest number were patients who were bed-ridden, and evidently in a dying state at the period of admission, and might (if any exclusion had been exercised) have been refused admission. That so many incurable and debilitated cases should have been admitted on the opening of the new department, has been discouraging, but the like unfavourable effect upon the returns has been observed in the early experience of Institutions placed under similar circumstances, and, indeed, was anticipated here.* Of the facts connected with the *admissions, removals, and deaths*, the tables appended will afford information.

To complete the organization of the new department, and to carry out, in the whole Institution, a just and humane system of treatment, has been my endeavour during the year. The nature of the objects aimed at, did not admit of their being uniformly attained without disappointment, but the experience of the year has been most gratifying on the whole — tending, as it has done, to confirm my fond belief, that every advance in the treatment of the insane, by which they are less separated from their fellow-men in all that concerns the rational employment of life, will be amply justified by the results. On some points in the experience of the year, I may enter somewhat into detail.

I have endeavoured to render the occupations of the inmates as varied as possible — for nothing tends more to divest an asylum of the associations usually connected with it, than busy scenes of usefulness and employment. The former habits of the inmates have been consulted in regard to this, but not a few have been instructed in employments new to them. That in the case of a poor man, his residence in such an Institution should be connected with the acquisition of additional means of livelihood, when he

* See Report for 1843.

recovers, is a pleasing consideration. Gardening, Carpentry, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Bookbinding, and Basket Making, have, in particular, been prosecuted with a degree of success beyond my sanguine expectations. The Gardening, as hitherto, has given occupation to the greatest number of males, and it would be difficult to over-estimate its advantages. Especial care is taken to avoid making labour a task—than which nothing could be more cruel, or more contrary to a just view of the mental and bodily condition of the insane. Encouragement is held out to the willing and the useful by indulgences of various kinds, and there is now in operation a scheme by which pecuniary rewards will also be given.

With the view of consulting former habits and tastes, an interesting occupation has been afforded to a sculptor in taking casts of the heads of his fellow inmates—a groom has been confided with the management of the stable,—a sergeant has conducted a class through all the manœuvres of drill, and a dancing master has given lessons in the art which he professes. In a higher sphere, clerical inmates have been called upon to officiate as chaplains, and performed the duty in an edifying manner.

The inmates of all classes have been encouraged to consider themselves as *useful* members of the society which they have entered—a society differing in fewer respects from the world at large than those not conversant with the insane are apt to imagine. The lights and shades of character are, indeed, here presented in greater breadth, but the elements of character—the virtues, and the failings of human nature, remain the same.

Pains have been taken during the year to make the amusements for the inmates as diversified, and at the same time refined, as possible. Such is, among the insane, the lassitude and incapacity of applying the mind to serious pursuits, that it is important to have *varied* resources of this nature for them. Besides more private recreations, games, &c., there have been weekly entertainments during the year for the whole household, consisting of music and dancing. From among domestics and inmates combined, a choir has been formed; and now, concerted pieces of some difficulty are executed with no mean skill. The interest taken in the practisings and performances has proved most beneficial, while the propriety and decorum observed by all at the public meetings has been extremely gratifying even to those most familiar with this peculiarity of an insane assemblage, and wonderful to those who, taking a warm interest in the institution, have witnessed, or joined in the performances. In the exercise of self-control thus called forth, a principal object of such assemblies consists. In no case has any undue excitement been the result, or any bad consequences ensued. On the contrary, in not a few cases the first symptom of improvement has been displayed in the interest taken in the amusements. Our choir has been *thinned* by the recovery of its members; and it is pleasing to witness at present one *alto* singer becoming emancipated from one of the most hideous forms of hypochondriacal melancholia.

Were these and similar expedients confined, in their effects, simply to relieving the tedium of an asylum, they would be of great value. On many minds this has the most prejudicial effect, and tends directly to induce that too common termination of the acuter forms of mental disease, imbecility or fatuity. To counteract the same tendency, the inmates have, as often as possible, been encouraged to extend their walks and drives beyond the precincts of the institution, to visit friends and relatives when this could with propriety be done, to be present at scenes of interest and amusement elsewhere, and to attend divine service in other churches. The instances in which liberty, granted in this or any other way, is abused, are so rare, that they ought not to be allowed to weigh against the important advantages resulting from it.

I have continued those efforts alluded to in last year's report, which had for their object to raise the standard of respectability and qualification of the Attendants. In improving the constitution of asylums, there is, I conceive, no more important object than this. The classification of the duties before alluded to, has been found highly advantageous. The attendants are thereby freed from having their attention distracted, by merely subsidiary duties, while the lower office is found to prove a good noviciate for the higher. Financial difficulties come at present in the way of carrying out this object to the fullest extent, but as juster views of the questions connected with the organization of asylums become prevalent in society, such considerations will be allowed less weight than they have hitherto had.

During the year, the Institution has been made available for communicating to others experience in the care and treatment of the insane. This is a legitimate object, and one in which the public is *directly* interested; for knowledge of the treatment of mental diseases, can only be acquired, as in other diseases, by observation and experience—which there has been hitherto no adequate means of affording. The advantage is reflected back upon the Institution, for it is important to increase the number of sane minds in such an establishment, especially of those fitted, by education, to take a proper view of the malady. From my voluntary coadjutors, I have received assistance which cannot be too highly estimated. With the same object, a library of works on insanity has been commenced, and a museum formed, which, along with the careful record of the cases, will render the Institution a field of instruction in this department of medical science.

W. MACKINNON, M.D.

TABLES.

Table I. exhibiting the general results of the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates at the close of 1842,	85	77	162
Admitted during the year 1843, .	104	108	212
Discharged,	38	40	78*
{ Of whom were recovered,	30	28	58
{ More or less improved,	8	12	20
Died,	10	10	20
Number of inmates at the close of 1843,	145	140	276

* Four males and four females are included in the Removals who were actually in the house on the 1st January ; their departure having been, for various causes, delayed for a few days.

II. — Exhibiting the ages of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20, - - - - -	5	4	9
20 to 30, - - - - -	33	36	69
30 to 40, - - - - -	32	21	53
40 to 50, - - - - -	19	28	47
50 to 60, - - - - -	8	9	17
60 to 70, - - - - -	3	9	12
70 to 80, - - - - -	4	1	5
Total,	104	108	212

Table III. — Social condition of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, - - - - -	33	54	78
Single, - - - - -	71	54	134
Total,	104	108	212

IV. — Religion of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Presbyterian, - - -	85	97	163
Dissenters, - - - - -	13	—	32
Episcopalian, - - - - -	4	11	15
Roman Catholic, - - - - -	2		2
Total,	104	108	212

V. — Education of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated,	39	19	58
Can read and write,	45	77	122
Can read only,	4	6	10
Can neither read nor write,	1	2	3
Unknown,	15	4	19
Total,	104	108	212

Table VI. — Occupations of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic servants,	4	40	44
Agricultural labourers,	14	7	21
Gentlemen and Gentlewomen,	3	8	11
Shopkeepers,	5	6	11
Teachers and Teachers' wives,	4	7	11
Clerks and Clerk's wife,	9	1	10
Dressmakers,	0	7	7
Farmers, and Farmers' wives,	2	3	5
Shoemakers,	5	0	5
Grooms, and Groom's wife,	4	1	5
Soldiers and Soldier's wife,	3	1	4
Carpenters,	4	0	4
Surgeons and Surgeons' wives,	2	2	4
Bakers and Baker's wife,	3	1	4
Tailor and Tailor's wife,	2	1	3
Sailors and Sailor's wife,	2	1	3
Blacksmiths,	3	0	3
Merchants,	3	0	3
Fishermen,	3	0	3
No occupation,	2	1	3
Governesses,	0	2	2
Solicitors and Writers,	2	0	2
Excisemen's wives,	0	2	2
Weaver,	1	0	1
Mason,	1	0	1
Lodging-house Keeper,	0	1	1
Hawkers,	1	0	1
Painter,	1	0	1
Fireman to a steam-engine,	1	0	1
Cutler,	1	0	1
Typefounder,	1	0	1
Porter,	1	0	1
Printer's wife,	0	1	1
Jeweller,	1	0	1
Cooper,	1	0	1
Clergyman,	1	0	1
Butcher,	1	0	1
Student of Divinity,	1	0	1
Auctioneer's wife,	0	1	1
Messenger-at-arms,	1	0	1
Iron-moulder	1	0	1
Cork-cutter,	1	0	1
Glass-blower,	1	0	1
Sculptor,	1	0	1
Pawnbroker,	1	0	1
Calico-Printer,	1	0	1
Glazier's Wife,	0	1	1
Fishing-Tacklemaker's wife,	0	1	1
Unknown,	5	12	17
Total,	104	108	212

VII. — Temperaments of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nervous,	25	38	63
Lymphatic,	19	23	42
Sanguine,	10	12	22
Bilious,	22	5	27
Nervo-lymphatic,	6	8	14
Nervo-sanguine,	17	12	29
Nervo-bilious,	5	10	15
Total,	104	108	212

VIII. — Complexion of those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Xanthous,	75	92	167
Melanous,	29	16	45
	104	108	212

IX. — Hereditary predisposition in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition ascertained to exist, but undetermined whether on Paternal or Maternal side.	12	9	2
On Paternal side,	7	8	15
On Maternal side,	6	5	11
Total hereditary predisposition,	25	22	47
Hereditary predisposition not ascertained to exist,	79	86	165
Total,	104	108	212

X. — Forms assumed by the disease in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Continued,	27	33	60
Periodical,	8	7	15
Puerperal,	0	1	1
Total Mania,	35	41	76
Melancholia,	22	33	55

Table X. continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Monomania of Suspicion, . . .	10	5	15
Unseen Agency, . . .	2	2	4
Pride, . . .	3	3	6
Vanity, . . .	1	0	1
Total Monomania, . . .	16	10	26
Moral Insanity, . . .	1	0	1
With Homicidal impulse, . . .	1	0	1
Total Moral Insanity, . . .	2	0	2
Dementia in form of Imbecility, . . .	17	18	35
Fatuity, . . .	12	6	18
Total Dementia, . . .	29	24	53

XI. — Exciting causes in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors, . . .	12	12	24
Perverted views of religion, . . .	7	10	17
Disappointed affections, . . .	1	10	11
Misfortunes in business, . . .	6	4	10
Amenorrhea, . . .	0	6	6
Puerperal state, . . .	0	5	5
Injuries of head, . . .	4	1	5
Overstrained mental exertion, . . .	4	0	4
Loss of relatives, . . .	2	2	4
Affronts, . . .	2	1	3
Domestic disquietude, . . .	0	3	3
Congenital weakness of intellect, . . .	1	1	2
Fright, . . .	1	1	2
Gastric irritation, . . .	1	1	2
Unusual fatigue, . . .	2	0	2
Residence in a hot climate, . . .	2	0	2
Long-continued asthma, . . .	1	0	1
Hooping-cough, . . .	1	0	1
Hysteria, . . .	0	1	1
Excessive use of tea, . . .	0	1	1
Opium eating, . . .	1	0	1
Unusual bustle and fatigue, . . .	3	1	4
Not known, but hereditary predisposition ascertained to exist, . . .	7	5	12
but predisposition from former attack, . . .	1	3	4
Exciting cause not ascertained, . . .	45	40	85
Total, . . .	104	108	212

Table XII. — Number of cases in which paralysis and epilepsy existed as a complication.

	M.	F.	Total.	Mania.		Melancholia.		Monomania.		Dementia.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Imbecility.		Fatuity.	
										M.	F.	M.	F.
Paralysis,	6	3	9	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	8	4	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	1

XIII. — Duration of malady in those admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one year's duration,	31	38	69
More than one year's duration,	73	70	143
Total,	104	108	212

XIV. The forms of the disease in those discharged recovered.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	17	16	33
Melancholia,	8	8	16
Monomania,	5	4	9
Total,	30	28	58

XV. — Period of residence in the Asylum of those discharged recovered.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months,	6	11	17
6 months,	8	9	17
1 year,	13	7	20
2 years,	2	2	4
Total,	29	29	58

No examination permitted. Exhaustion. Mania. 10 weeks 11 weeks 20 M. 44

Date		Description		Amount		Balance	
1890	Jan 1	Balance					
1890	Jan 15	By Cash					
1890	Jan 20	To Cash					
1890	Feb 1	By Cash					
1890	Feb 15	To Cash					
1890	Feb 20	By Cash					
1890	Mar 1	To Cash					
1890	Mar 15	By Cash					
1890	Mar 20	To Cash					
1890	Apr 1	By Cash					
1890	Apr 15	To Cash					
1890	Apr 20	By Cash					
1890	May 1	To Cash					
1890	May 15	By Cash					
1890	May 20	To Cash					
1890	Jun 1	By Cash					
1890	Jun 15	To Cash					
1890	Jun 20	By Cash					
1890	Jul 1	To Cash					
1890	Jul 15	By Cash					
1890	Jul 20	To Cash					
1890	Aug 1	By Cash					
1890	Aug 15	To Cash					
1890	Aug 20	By Cash					
1890	Sep 1	To Cash					
1890	Sep 15	By Cash					
1890	Sep 20	To Cash					
1890	Oct 1	By Cash					
1890	Oct 15	To Cash					
1890	Oct 20	By Cash					
1890	Nov 1	To Cash					
1890	Nov 15	By Cash					
1890	Nov 20	To Cash					
1890	Dec 1	By Cash					
1890	Dec 15	To Cash					
1890	Dec 20	By Cash					
1890	Total						