## Medical report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen, for the year ending 31st December, 1859.

#### **Contributors**

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## MEDICAL REPORT

OF

# The Royal Annatic Asylum

OF ABERDEEN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER.

1859.



ABERDEEN:

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## 1860-

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### MEDICAL REPORT.

THE total number of Patients in the Asylum during the year 1859, (to which period the following statements and remarks bear reference), was three hundred and seventy four; the average number at one time in the house was three hundred and seven, and higher, therefore, than that of any preceding year. The great majority of these were maintained by County parishes at the rate lately agreed upon by the District Lunacy Board. More than a hundred, however, were Private Cases supported out of their own funds, or by the payments of friends; with the exception of a small number, the means of whose maintenance were either supplemented or supplied by benevolent funds connected with the Hospital.

During the year, eighty-four new cases were admitted; nine cases died, and fifty-eight were removed in various conditions; but mostly recovered, as may be learned in more detail from the body of statistics appended.

The mean duration of residence in the cases terminating fatally was upwards of seven and a half years.

The average duration of treatment in the recovered cases, involving a period of trial and confirmation of convalescence, was, even under all the favouring circumstances of Asylum arrangements, not less than nine months,—a statement suggestive of the amount of anxiety, tedium, expense, and disheartening influence attendant on the protracted domestic endurance of most of such cases, and of the great advantage of such an Institution for all grades of the mentally diseased, in a district so extended and populous as that to which the Aberdeen Asylum, with its varied accommodation, is now to be considered as mainly subservient.

The refusals of admission, on account of the crowded state of the house at the time of the application, amounted during the year to sixty-two; of which number, twenty-three were applications made by Inspectors of Poor of parishes beyond the County; fourteen by private persons; and the remaining twenty-five in behalf of Lunatic paupers connected with the shire or town of Aberdeen.

One of the Lunacy Commissioners visited the Institution officially twice, and his observations and opinions will be found in the Appendix.

The Medical Statistics have been very carefully compiled, after the model of the preceding year, by Mr. H. Mitchell Fraser, Resident Clinical Assistant, and are as usual subjoined. The recoveries, in relation to the admissions, have been at the rate of fifty per cent., and exceeding the average of the Hospital's results, which, upon a series of thirty years has been about forty-six per cent. The mortality, which some inquirers

are more anxious to make the criterion of successful management and treatment than the more agreeable item of recoveries, has been, as it was in the preceding year, less than in any other Public Asylum. There has been no accident, no escape, no epidemic. The patients have had their usual, or even greater amount of liberty and amusement, both within and without the walls. A large cricket park has been laid out during the past year on the Barkmill ground, and has already been the arena of many well contested games. Frequent parties have been formed for concerts, golf, fishing excursions, visits to the country, and occasional walks into town; while several of the inmates have spent evenings from time to time in the houses of relatives or friends.

It is but justice to the individuals themselves to record, as it must be gratifying to the Managers to be told, that two of the male attendents, viz.:—George Strachan and Walter Christie, were, on account of their lengthened and meritorious services in connection with the care of the Insane, deemed worthy of the two First Prizes, annually given by "The Society for the Improvement of Attendants on the Insane," of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is the President, and Sir Alexander Morison, M.D., the Secretary. The former Attendant has been in the service of the Institution for about twenty-seven years, and the latter for twenty-six.

In conclusion, it has but to be noticed that the distribution, in reference to medical and in deference also to class or social considerations of condition, of the mixed assemblage of patients in the present establishment, will, by the extensions and enlargements in

contemplation, and now indeed begun, soon be made more satisfactory than it has even yet been. It may with much confidence be anticipated, that the Aberdeen Asylum, after the completion of an adjoining new building as a separate retreat for private patients, (while in conditions not violently maniacal), and the occupation by suitable companies of the various detached houses now within the enclosed grounds, will combine the best features of modern Hospitals for the Insane, and be inferior to no Lunatic Asylum in the kingdom.

### ROBERT JAMIESON, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

### APPENDIX.

#### COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS FOR 1859.

#### No. I.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 5th May, 1859 .- Since last statutory visit, on 20th December, 1858, 36 patients have been admitted; 19 have been discharged, of whom 13 were cases of recovery, and 4 transfers to other Asylums, and 3 have died. The present numbers are 142 males and 163 females, being an increase of 13 in the interval. Since last visit, the Directors have acquired the contiguous lands of Elmhill, amounting to about 19 acres, on which they propose erecting a house for the accommodation of the better class of patients, leaving the present Asylum for the reception of pauper and indigent patients only. These lands are well wooded, have a varied and undulating surface, and appear well adapted for the purpose for which they have been acquired. The Directors have likewise recently entered into an arrangement with the District Lunacy Board, by which they agree to receive all the Pauper Lunatics of the County, at an annual rate of £24 10s. including clothing and bedding. It is as the result of this arrangement that the new purchase of land has been made, as the whole of the present building will be required for the Pauper Lunatics of the District. The demand for accommodation now exceeds the means of accommodation of the

Asylum proper; and as noticed in Dr. Browne's reports, two detached houses, formerly occupied as private dwellings, have been taken into occupation. Each of these houses at present accommodates 10 female patients, who are under the charge of an attendant through the day, assisted by a house servant at night, and who live apart from the general community. These houses are remarkably clean and comfortable, and afford a change from the principal building which is very grateful to many of the patients. The adoption of such houses as part of the Asylum suggests the possibility of an extension of them so far as to receive the harmless, chronic, and congenital cases of insanity which are at present placed in the lunatic wards of Poor-houses; and it may by-and-by be worthy the consideration of the Directors whether such a diminution in the charge for patients of this class could not be made as would remove any objections to this plan on the score of expenditure.

The different wards of the Asylum were all carefully inspected. The apartments occupied by the Private Patients were found exceedingly comfortable, and affording most excellent accommodation at very moderate rates. The dormitories and single sleeping rooms for the Pauper Patients on the upper floor were all very clean, well ventilated, and free from any offensive odour. The bedding was in good condition: the blankets ample and generally of superior quality. The substitution of hair mattresses for chaff is being gradually carried into effect. The sleeping accommodation on the ground floor consists entirely of single rooms, with the exception of two small dormitories used as sick rooms. It is not equal to the up-stairs accommodation; but its defects are recognized by the Resident Physician, and as opportunity offers it will be improved. The bedding in this department was also, as a general rule, clean and in good condition; but in a few instances, both on the male and female sides, the attendants had neglected to clean the bed frames under the canvas stretcher. The day-room accommodation for the Private Patients is very good; but the day-rooms for the Paupers are too small, and were consequently rather overcrowded and close. It is, however, in contemplation to take immediate

steps for their enlargement.\* The clothing of the Patients was in all cases sufficient and generally in good condition. The airing courts were clean and orderly, but the privies in them require improvement, and more attention in keeping them clean. The refractory airing courts are so seldom used, that the propriety of adding them to the adjacent courts suggests itself. No mechanical restraint is in use, and seclusion is very sparingly resorted to, only two entries of seclusion in sleeping rooms; and two in the refractory courts having been made since last visit.

The night watchers traverse the house every two hours, and among other duties, attend to the sick and raise the wet patients. This practice of raising the wet cases is spoken of as having greatly reduced their number, and improved the condition of the rest. Table-cloths are in general use for the Pauper Patients, and this fact, though apparently of slight importance, is valuable as indicating the enlightened principles on which the management of the Asylum is conducted. In this direction, there remains considerable room for further progress, especially in the introduction of objects calculated to arrest the attention of the patients, and to provide them with sources of interest. Such as, for instance-flowers, birds, pet animals. Of the males, 49 of the 142 are registered as employed; and 93 of the 163 females. The chief sources of employment for the males consist in assisting the attendants, and in working in the grounds. The workshops of the tailor, shoemaker, and carpenter, are found extremely serviceable, but they do not occupy many of the patients. Perhaps with increased and more varied means of employment, the proportion of males occupied would be increased in proportion, and the result could scarcely fail to prove beneficial. appears to the Commissioner that there is considerable room for expansion in the recreations provided for the patients, especially in those that would bring them more in communication with the outer world, and the two sexes more in association. The adoption, however, of these suggestions

<sup>\*</sup> The enlargement has since been effected.

would require the appointment of an assistant to the Resident Physician, as the time and energies of this gentleman are already more than fully occupied; and the present reporter joins with Dr. Browne in pressing this matter upon the attention of the Directors. The efficient and satisfactory condition of the establishment, even with what must be considered a deficient staff, requires no eulogium beyond a reference to the number of recoveries, and the remarkably low rate of mortality.

Special interviews were granted to the following patients who complained of unjust detention:—,,,,, and —,, ; and the Commissioner satisfied himself that they are proper persons to be detained in the Asylum.

The registers were examined, as well as the orders of the patients admitted since last visit, and both were found correct.

(Signed) JAMES COXE, Commissioner.

#### No. II.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 5<sup>th</sup> August, 1859.—Since last visit on 5<sup>th</sup> May, there have been 27 admissions, 15 discharges, and 2 deaths. The number of patients has consequently increased from 305 to 315, and comprehends at present 147 males and 168 females. Of the discharges, 13 were cases of recovery, 1 a transfer to another Asylum, and 1 a removal by friends in an improved condition. The numbers have now reached the limit beyond which it is not thought proper to admit additional patients; and hence, during the month of July there have been ten refusals of admission—3 of Private Patients, and 7 of Paupers. This fact indicates the necessity of proceeding with as little delay as possible in the erection of the contemplated building for the accommodation of the

Private Patients, so as to give the wards at present occupied by them for the accommodation of the Paupers. In the meantime the District has to send the surplus Patients to Montrose.

The Asylum was carefully inspected and found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, well ventilated, and free from any offensive smell. The disadvantages of overcrowding under which it labours, even more than at last visit, are at present in a great degree obviated by the fineness of the weather permitting the patients to be much out of doors, but it would be well if the contemplated enlargement of the day rooms could be undertaken before the setting in of the winter confines them more to the house. The privies remain in the condition described in former reports, but it is understood that their defects will be remedied when the proposed alterations in the day-rooms are made. The bedding was carefully examined and found in good order; and the bed frames of the wet patients were without exception properly cleaned and free from smell. The number of wet cases was reported as being 18 or 20 on the male side, and 15 or 16 on that of the females. These are the numbers raised by the night attendants, but from the precautions taken, only a very small proportion of them actually wet the bed.

The sanitary condition of the patients is very satisfactory. It appears from the daily register that 3 males and 7 females are suffering from bodily ailments; but with one or two exceptions, the affections are not of a severe character. The small number of paralytic cases is remarkable, there being only one marked in the whole establishment. It further appears from the register that 40 males and 99 females are employed. The proportion of males is thus not much above a fourth of their number; and there is no doubt that it might be advantageously increased with additional means of occupation. The propriety of providing more workshops is accordingly again urged upon the attention of the Directors; and the introduction of looms for the manufacture of sacking and ornamental door mats, is suggested as a species of employment easily acquired and likely to be also profitable. The numbers

attending Chapel are registered as having been 78 males and 101 females on last Sunday, and yesterday as 47 males and 62 females. The Commissioner was present on the latter occasion, and was favourably impressed with the quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients. Only one patient—a female is registered as refractory. None was found in seclusion. The Register of Restraint records the use of the shower bath in five instances since last visit as a means of discipline, administered chiefly for assaults committed on patients or attendants. The longest period was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. There are two entries of seclusion in bedrooms, and three of seclusion in airing courts—all for short periods of three or four hours.

The patients generally were very quiet and tranquil, only two or three of the females being noisy and excited. The field of exercise, it appears to the Commissioner, is limited too exclusively to the airing courts, and he is of opinion that an extension of exercise to the general grounds would be found to exert a beneficial influence. In laying out the recently acquired lands, it would be well to bear this suggestion in mind. An opportunity should then also be taken to provide the Pauper Patients with bowling green, &c.

The Registers and orders were examined and found correct. Four patients who complained of being improperly detained, were seen in private, but the Commissioner is of opinion that they are proper cases for the Asylum. \* \* \*

(Signed)

JAMES COXE, Commissioner.

### TABLES.

#### TABLE I.

#### GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

Males. Females.

Total.

Patients in the Asylum, 1st January, 1859, 138		152		290
Admitted during the year,				
Under care and treatment during the year, 172		202		374
Removed during the Year:				
Males. Females. Total.				
Recovered,				
Relieved, 8 4 12				
Unimproved, 2 2 4				
Dead, 5 4 9—28		39		67
D 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		100		207
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st Dec. 1859, 144		163		307
TABLE II.				
RELATIVE NUMBER OF PRIVATE AND PARO	CHIA	L CAS	ES.	
Males, Fem. Total.	Mo	log	Fem	Total
Private cases in Asylum, 1st	Jua	100.	com.	1000
January, 1859, 47 37 84				
Do. admitted during the year 13 20 33				
m + 1 f D : t				
	6	0	57	117
during the year,				
Parochial cases in Asylum, 1st				
January, 1859,				
Do. admitted during the year 21 30 — 51				
Total of Parochial cases	11	2	145	257
during the year,				
			000	97.4
Total number of cases,	17	2	202	3/4

TABLE III.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

From Aberdeen and Suburbs,	Males.	 Females.		Total.
From Aberdeenshire,	9	 20	*****	29
From more distant Localities,	3	 8		11
				-
	34	 50		84

#### TABLE IV.

#### SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Single,	Males.	 Females.	 Total.
Married,	15	 12	 27
Widowed,	2	 5	 7
	34	 50	 84

#### TABLE V.

#### AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
From	10	to	20,	2	 1	 3
,,	20	to	30,	11	 8	 19
,,	30	to	40,	8	 15	 23
,,	40	to	50,	3	 11	 14
,,	50	to	60,	5	 9	 14
,,	60	to	70,	2	 5	 7
,,	70	to	80,	3	 1	 4
				34	 50	 84

#### TABLE VI.

#### OCCUPATION OR STATION IN LIFE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

#### MALES.

	II 1
Army Assistant-Surgeon, 1	Hawker, 1
Clerks, 2	House Painter, 1
Combmaker, 1	Ironmonger, 1
Coach Painter, 1	Labourers, 3
Commercial Agent, 1	Medical Practitioner, 1
Crofter, 1	Merchant, 1
Custom-House Officer, 1	Miller, 1
Divinity Student, 1	No occupation, 3
Factory Worker, 1	Paupers, 2
Farmer, 1	Shoemaker, 1
Farm Servants, 2	Watchmaker, 1
Gardener, 1	Weavers, 2
Grocer, 1	Wright, 1
FEMA	ALES.
Banker's Wife, 1	Housekeeper, 1
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2	Housekeeper,
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2         Naval Officer's Wife,       1
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2         Naval Officer's Wife,       1         No occupation,       9
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1         Factory Worker,       1	Housekeeper, 1 Lodging-house Keeper, 1 Milliners, 2 Naval Officer's Wife, 1 No occupation, 9 Paupers, 5
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1         Factory Worker,       1         Farmer's Daughter,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2         Naval Officer's Wife,       1         No occupation,       9         Paupers,       5         Schoolmistress,       1
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1         Factory Worker,       1         Farmer's Daughter,       1         Farmer's Sister,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2         Naval Officer's Wife,       1         No occupation,       9         Paupers,       5         Schoolmistress,       1         Servants,       12
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1         Factory Worker,       1         Farmer's Daughter,       1         Farmer's Sister,       1         Farmers' Wives,       4	Housekeeper, 1 Lodging-house Keeper, 1 Milliners, 2 Naval Officer's Wife, 1 No occupation, 9 Paupers, 5 Schoolmistress, 1 Servants, 12 Shipmaster's Widow, 1
Banker's Wife,       1         Carters' Wives,       2         Cottar's Daughter,       1         Crofter,       1         Dealer in Poultry,       1         Factory Worker,       1         Farmer's Daughter,       1         Farmer's Sister,       1	Housekeeper,       1         Lodging-house Keeper,       1         Milliners,       2         Naval Officer's Wife,       1         No occupation,       9         Paupers,       5         Schoolmistress,       1         Servants,       12

#### TABLE VII.

#### FORM OF INSANITY IN CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amentia,	1	 0	 1
Dementia,	13	 16	 29
Mania,	7	 19	 26
Melancholia,	9	 8	 17
Monomania,	4	 6	 10
Moral Insanity,	0	 1	 1
	34	 50	 84

### TABLE VIII.

#### COMPLICATION OF CASES ADMITTED WITH NERVOUS DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy, with Amentia,	. 1	 0	 1
Epilepsy, with Dementia,	. 1	 1	 2
Epilepsy, with Mania,	. 3	 2	 5
Epilepsy, with Melancholia,	. 1	 0	 1
Paralysis, with Dementia,	. 3	 1	 4
Hypochondriasis, with Melancholia,.	. 1	 0	 1
Hysteria, with Mania,	. 0	 2	 2
Neuralgia, with Mania,	. 0	 1	 1
E	10	 7	 17

#### TABLE IX.

#### COMPLICATION OF CASES ADMITTED WITH DISEASED IMPULSE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicidal Impulse, with Dementia,	. 1	 0	 1
Suicidal Impulse, with Mania,	. 0	 1	 1
Suicidal Impulse, with Melancholia,	5	 3	 8
Homicidal Impulse, with Mania,	. 0	 1	 1
The state of the s			-
	6	 5	 11

#### TABLE X.

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATURE OF CAUSES ASSIGNED IN CASES ADMITTED.

Cause assignable, in	about	64	per cent.
Hereditary predisposition, in	,,	23	,,
Moral cause, in	,,	11	,,
Moral and Physical causes combined, in	,,	4	,,
Physical cause, in	,,	29	,,
Previous attack, in	,,	21	,,

TABLE XI.

#### CASES ADMITTED SUPPOSED ATTRIBUTABLE TO MORAL CAUSE.

No.	Exciting Cause.	Sex.	Age.	FORM OF DISEASE,
1	Death of brother,	F.	64	Dementia.
2	Death of husband,	F.	60	Melancholia.
3	Devotional excitement,	M.	31	Mania.
4	Devotional excitement,	F.	33	Mania.
5	Devotional excitement,	F.	38	Melancholia.
6	Loss in business,	M.	31	Dementia.
7	Matrimonial disappointment,	F.	30	Dementia (acute)
8	Over-excited joyous emotion,	F.	38	Mania.
9	Pecuniary embarrassment,	M.	30	Melancholia.
10	Poverty,	F.	58	Melancholia.

#### TABLE XII.

## CASES ADMITTED ATTRIBUTED TO COMBINED MORAL AND PHYSICAL CAUSES.

No.	Moral Cause.	PHYSICAL CAUSE.	Sex.	Age.	FORM OF DISORDER.
1 2 3 4	Death of relatives, Devotional excitement, Suicide of daughter, Want of employment,		F. M.	27 56	Melancholia.

TABLE XIII.

#### CASES ADMITTED ATTRIBUTED TO PHYSICAL EXCITING CAUSE.

No.	Cause.	Sex.	Age.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1	Age,	М.	80	Dementia.
2	Age,	M.	79	Dementia.
3	Amenorrhoea,	F.	37	Melancholia.
4	Cerebral disease,	M.	68	Melancholia (suicidal).
5	Childbirth,	F.	58	Dementia.
6	Change of life,	F.	43	Melancholia.
7	Cold and fatigue,	F.	50	Melancholia.
8	Disease of brain,	M.	51	Dementia.
9	Dysmenorrhoea,	F.	19	Moral Insanity.
10	Epilepsy,	M.	18	Mania.
11	Epilepsy,	M.	20	Dementia.
12	Epilepsy,	M.	21	Mania.
13	Fall,	M.	75	Monomania.
14	Fever,	F.	32	Dementia.
15	Influenza,	M.	45	Melancholia (suicidal).
16	Injury of head,	F.	56	Mania.
17	Intemperance,	M.	45	Melancholia.
18	Intemperance,	M.	32	Dementia.
19	Intemperance,	F.	40	Mania.
20	Intemperance,	F.	42	Dementia.
21	Intemperance,	F.	47	Dementia.
22	Intemperance,	F.	62	Monomania.
23	Intemperance,	F.	68	Dementia.
24	Nursing,	F.	34	Mania.
25	Nursing,	F.	35	Dementia.

#### TABLE XIV.

#### CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

-	1	1						
No	Sex	Form of Mental Disorder.	Causes of Disorder.	1	Dur	of		
1	M.	Domanit			м.	w.	. D.	
2				0	2	3	3	
3				2	7	1	5	
4	10000			1	0	0	3	
5		Mania,		0	2	3	1	
6		Mania		1	2	2	4	
7	100	Mania,		0	5	4	1	
8		Mania,	9-1	1	1	1	3	
9		Melancholia,		0	2	0	2	
10		Melancholia,		5	5	2	0	
11	M.	Melancholia,		0	2	2	1	
12	M.	Melancholia,		0	8	0	3	ı
13	M.	Monomania,	Injury of head	18	4	0	6	
14	F.	Delirium,		1	9	1	3	
15	F.	Dementia (acute),		0	5	1	6	
16	F.	Dementia (acute),	**	0	6	4	1	ı
17	F.	Dementia (acute),		0	2	0	6	
.18	F.	Dementia,		0	6	3	0	
19	F.	Dementia,		1	2	3	6	ı
20	F.	Dementia,		0	2	2	0	ı
21	F.	Mania (homicidal),		0	1	1	6	١
22	F.	Mania,		0	3	1	5	ı
23	F.	Mania,	Childbirth,	0	3	4	1	l
24	F.	Mania,	Childbirth—previous attack,	0	5	2	3	ı
25	F.	Mania,	Hereditary—previous attack,		1	1	5	ı
26	F.	Mania,	Hereditary—previous attack,	1	4	2	1	
27	F.	Mania,	TT 147		5	3	3	
28	F.	Mania,	Hereditary,		4	1	0	
29	F.	Mania,	Previous attack,		0	0	1	
30	F.	Mania,	Sud. death of sister—hered.—pr. at		6	0	0	
31	F.	Mania,	pr. at		6	1	2	
32	F.	Mania,			6	3	4	
33	F.	Melancholia (suicidal),	Hereditary—previous attacks,	021		3	2	
34	F.	Melancholia (suicidal),	Hereditary,		4		0	
35	F.	Melancholia (suicidal),	Dooth of three sisters			2	2	
36	F.	Melancholia (suicidal),	Poverty				1	
37	F.	Melancholia (suicidal),					0	
38	F.	Melancholia,	Amenorrhoon		30 0	340	3	
39	F.	Melancholia,	Change of life				0	
40	F.	Melancholia,	Devotional excitament				3	
41	F.	Melancholia,					6	
42	F.	Moral Insanity,	Dyemonomboo				2	
0100						0	-	
					-		-	

	Cause of Death.	Spinal disease.	Phthisis.	Paralysis.	Exhaustion (recurrent mania.)	Apoplexy.	Exhaustion.	Paralysis.	Scrofulous disease.	Apoplexy.
		р.	67	9	0	ಣ	0	2	61	4
	Duration of Residence.	w	0	0	0	-	1	67	1	-
	Durat Resid	ж.	1	60	9	0	8	1-	1	0
		y. 0	9	0	=======================================	38	0	0	1	0
TABLE XV.	Causes.	Disappointment in love,	Intemperance,	Hereditary,	Previous attacks,	Injury of head,		Hereditary,	Hysteria—cessation of Catamenia,	
	Form of Mental Disorder.	Melancholia (suicidal)	Monomania,	Dementia,	Mania (acute),	Dementia,	Mania (suicidal)	Amentia,	Monomania,	Dementia,
	Age.	30	32	32	67	71	44	54	58	64
	Sex. Age.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	E	F.	표	표
	No.	7	61	ಣ	4	70	9	7	00	6

RESULTS, AT PRESENT DATE, OF ADMISSIONS OF 59 YEARS.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Relieved,	Dead.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1859.
1800-20	387	30	03	83	1
1821	55	29	19	7	0
1822	44	21	12	11	0
1823	39	12	15	12	0
1824	38	20	12	4	
1825	52	23	19	19	2
1826	41	22	11	7	1
1827	36	15	13	7	î
1828	32	16	8	6	2
1829	46	16	18	11	1
1830	59	30	12	16	i
1831	33	13	8	11	i
1832	33	15	-6	11	1
1833	42	19	14	9	0
1834	50	19	25	6	0
1835	42	22	8	10	
1836	41	17	12	9	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\3\\1 \end{bmatrix}$
1837	43	17	11	14	1
1838	53	23	10	17	3
1839	75	33	18	18	6
1840	48	25	11	8	4
1841	56	21	15	14	6
1842	51	21	15	8	7
1843	71	37	17	13	4
1844	74	34	20	14	6
I845	93	47	21	19	6
1846	67	29	21	12	5
1847	95	48	20	20	7
1848	83	41	23	14	. 5
1849	81	36	21	13	11
1850	69	35	12	14	8
1851	85	37	22	13	13
1852	95	48	28	10	9
1853	107	48	22	23	14
1854	65	26	16	11	12
1855	61	37	7	6	11
1856	103	55	15	12	21
1857	84	32	17	11	24
1858 1859	102 84	37 20	9	11 5	45 48
	2715	19	93	539	293

TABLE XVII.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE LAST 30 YEARS.

Year.	Mean Number Resident.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Dead.	Recovered per cent. to Ad- missions.	Recovered per cent. to mean No. Resident.	Deaths per cent. to Admis- sions.	Deaths per cent. to mean No. Resident.
1830	102	59	27	8	45.77	26.57	13.56	7.84
1831	100	33	14	12	42.42	14.00	36.36	12.00
1832	106	33	15	10	45.45	14.15	30.30	9.43
1833	107	42	23	14	54.76	21.51	33.33	13.08
1834	114	50	16	6	32.00	14.91	12.00	5.26
1835	116	42	20	11	47.61	18.10	26.19	9.48
1836	109	41	24	5	58.53	22.02	12.19	4.59
1837	113	43	16	8	39.53	14.16	18.60	7.08
1838	124	53	20	14	37:73	16.13	26.41	11.29
1839	140	74	26	10	35.13	18.57	13.21	7.14
1840	144	48	25	19	52.08	17:36	39.58	13.19
1841	150	56	22	10	39.29	14.66	17.86	6.67
1842	152	51	26	11	50.98	17.10	21.57	7.24
1843	167	71	28	12	39.44	17.18	16.90	7.19
1844	183	74	30	7	40.54	16.39	9.46	3.83
1845	200	93	41	13	44.09	20.05	13.98	6.50
1846	213	67	29	12	43.28	13.14	17.91	5.63
1847	222	95	40	23	42.10	18.02	24.21	10.36
1848	229	82	47	17	57:31	20.52	20.73	7.42
1849	229	83	36	16	43.36	15.70	19.27	6.98
1850	230	69	32	17	46.37	13.91	24.91	7.39
1851	245	85	32	20	37.64	13.06	23.53	8.16
1852	263	95	42	18	44.21	15.97	18.94	6.84
1853	280	107	54	21	50.46	19.28	17.75	7.50
1854	281	65	39	19	60.00	13.87	29.23	6.75
1855	274	61	31	9	50.82	11.31	14.75	3.29
1856	291	103	44	20	42.72	15.12	19.41	6.87
1857	299	84	50	21	59.52	16.79	25.00	7.02
1858	295	102	39	15	38.23	13.22	14.70	5.08
1859	307	84	42	9	50.00	13.59	10.71	2.93
Sum and Average of	5785	2045	930	407				
30 years.	192.83	68.16	30.00	13.56	45.71	16:54	20.46	7.42

#### TABLE XVIII.

ABSTRACT OF DAILY RETURNS, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION, &c. OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL.

		Males.	Females.	Tota
Number of Patient	ts in the Asylum, 1st Jan. 1860,	144	163	307
,,	in Front House,	28	24	52
11	in Back House,	49	37	86
"	in East Wing,		79	79
,,	in West Wing,	67		67
11	in Barkmill House,		10	10
"	in Gate Cottage,		13	13
Number of Patien	ts Sick, 1st Jan. 1860,	4	5	9
,,	Employed,	47	97	144
,,	Unemployed, except in exercise		300	1
	or amusements,	97	66	163
,,	Attending chapel,	90	96	186

#### TABLE XIX.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED FROM 1st JANUARY, 1859, to 1st JANUARY, 1860.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Amuna	274	544	Lindors	288	1080
Aprons,	1	10	Linders, Neckerchiefs,	290	70
Beds,	9	36	Pottiogets	205	739
Bed Covers,	78	220	Petticoats,	180	
Bed Gowns,	18	34	Pillow Slips,	37	247
Bed Ticks,	2	14	Pillow Ticks,		48
Bed Quilts (strong),	40		Polka Jackets,	20	6
Blankets,	-	72	Quilts,	7	14
Bolster Slips,	94	260	Shifts,	226	332
Bolster Ticks,	45	36	Shirts,	124	889
Caps (day),	176	233	Shoes,	191	376
Caps (night)	180	184	Stays,	2	16
Carpets,	3	6	Stockings,	182	5574
Coats,	41	513	Sheets,	190	290
Collars,	47	22	Slips,	8	12
Drawers,	95	884	Table Cloths,	18	43
Dresses (strong)	4	12	Towels,	141	66
Frocks,	3	135	Trousers,	67	627
Gowns,	271	529	Vests,	52	427
Habit Shirts,	60	52	Wrappers,	67	63
Jackets,	12	192	,	130	

## Royal Infirmary,

11th June, 1860.

At a Quarterly Court of the Managers held here this day, the Medical Report of the ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM having been read by Dr. Jamieson, was approved of, and ordered to be printed and circulated, along with an Abstract of the Income and Expenditure.

HENRY C. OSWALD, P.

#### ABSTRACT

OF THE

## Income and Expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum,

FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING 31st MARCH, 1860.

INCOME.			
Bedlam Fund,	£30	0	0
Legacy by Dr. Dun (income from it),	34	1	4
Ground under Crop,	160	11	5
Bequest—George, James, and Alexander Chalmers, Turriff,	30	0	0
Joiner's Account,		19	7
Shoemaker's Account,	15	7	8
Board for Patients,	8143	16	10
4	8425	16	10
EXPENDITURE.			
Provisions,	3178	2	11
Fire and Light,	358	9	8
Washing,	63	4	8
Medicines,	21	15	0
Wine, Spirits, and Porter,	77	11	8
Repairs,	353	5	2
Furniture and Bedding,	160	9	4
Salaries to Medical Officers,	500	0	0
Do. to Chaplain,	50	0	0
Do. to Treasurer,	130	0	0
Do. to House Steward,	75	0	0
Do. to Matron,	70	0	0
Servants' Wages,	648	18	0
Incidents, Insurance, Printing, Stationery, and Annuity,	244	2	5
Interest,	226	7	4
Clothing for Pauper Patients,	294	16	8
£	6452	2	10
Income above Expenditure,	1973	14	0
4	8425	16	10
WM. WALKER, Treasur			
The following LEGACIES have been received betwixt 31st March and 1st April, 1860.	i, 185	9,	
Executors of Mr. P. Thain, Oldmeldrum, per Al. Chivas, Esquire,.	£50	0	0
David Chalmers, Esquire of Westburn, per Messrs. Chalmers and	l		
Farquhar,	50	0	0
	£100	0	0

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