

Medical report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

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MEDICAL REPORT

OF

The Royal Lunatic Asylum

OF ABERDEEN,


FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1863.

ABERDEEN:

PRINTED BY G. CORNWALL & SONS.

1864.



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MEDICAL REPORT.

IN the year 1863, of which the Medical Statistics are subjoined to the present Report, there were altogether four hundred and fifty Patients in the Asylum. Of these a hundred and twenty-eight were admitted during its progress—a mixed class of private and parochial cases, from various parts of the country—and in all forms and stages of disordered mind. About thirty-five per cent. were private cases, being rather a larger proportion than usual ; and a greater number also, than of late years, were brought from localities beyond the County. Upwards of a hundred of the admissions, however, were from Aberdeenshire—eighty-two of them being parochial cases—and more than a half of them from the Town. Of the forty-six private cases admitted, ten were treated at Elmhill House, and thirty-six at the Old Asylum. The average number of patients resident during the year was three hundred and forty, about twenty of them being at Elmhill.

Ninety-one patients were removed ; fifty-five of them recovered — fourteen in various conditions, but mostly

relieved of the more painful features of their malady—twenty-two deaths occurred—leaving, at the end of the year, three hundred and fifty-nine persons in the Institution, three hundred and thirty-six at the Asylum, and twenty-three at Elmhill House. This number represents the residuum of two thousand six hundred and fifty cases of lunacy admitted into the Aberdeen Asylum since 1824. Two of the inmates are still living who were admitted during that year, that is, thirty-nine years ago ; and about forty others have been under the guardianship of the House for a period of twenty years.

The character of the present Report in its Statistics does not require prolonged notice. The increase of admission has been great, and the mean number resident much beyond that of any preceding year. The number of recoveries in relation to the admissions has been rather under the average, though not much ; but the proportion of deaths, on the other hand, has not been quite so great as might have been looked for in relation to the number of residents.

The mean residence of the fifty-five cases discharged recovered was above seven months, which may seem as if it were a lengthy period when compared with the duration of most curable diseases of a merely physical character, but which is really, in a marked degree, a low average in relation to the more protracted existence of symptoms of mental disorder.

The causes of death were, in a large proportion, referable to such affections of the great nervous centres as the subjects of insanity may be considered as prone to ; and, accordingly, the list, by the absence of many of the

affections which unhealthy communities are generally liable to suffer from, vouches, in a measure, for the good sanitary condition of the Establishment.

The record of the general history of the year presents, fortunately, somewhat of the dulness which is said to indicate prosperity and peace in a country's annals. The corporeal health of the inmates has been tolerably good, the amount of seeming happiness and content considerable, and the number of accidents and unpleasant events but small. Two cases of fractured bones, both in Epileptics, occurred, occasioning much difficulty in their surgical treatment, from their association with maniacal conditions. Both were brought to a successful termination, however—one of them in particular, in a great degree, by the unceasing attention and creditable ingenuity of Mr. FRASER, the Medical Assistant. Two escapes of male patients took place—one from the general grounds, where the shrubbery and hedges give means of concealment, and the low walls the temptation of opportunity, and one when the patient was outside the walls with a walking party. Both were discovered within a short period, and brought back, without much trouble or expense. The particular circumstance most to be regretted in the course of the year was the admission, towards its termination, of a patient from the Infirmary, where he had been exposed to the contagion of Small-pox. The disease developed itself shortly after his transference, and became the source of an epidemic which will form part of the medical history of the subsequent year's Report.

The Asylum was visited and inspected by Commis-

sioners of Lunacy on the 13th and 14th January and 24th and 25th September, and their Reports, which are to be found at length in the Parliamentary Returns of the year, are appended, shortened, however, of some of their statistical details. These visits, besides the satisfaction they must give to the relatives and friends of patients and to the general public, are in many respects desirable to those responsible for the management of such institutions, and valuable to them for the suggestions which the experience of the Inspectors and their enlarged opportunity of observing and judging enable them to offer. Probably the chief drawback to the profitable results of this system of visitation lies in the unfortunate association of it with a mass of Registers, Returns, Reports, and useless Statistics, hostile to the advance of the science of Mental Therapeutics as favouring the substitution of mere clerkship and routine in place of more enlightened care and medical treatment, especially, it is to be feared, in the larger District Pauper Asylums. In addition to the various Medical Case-books and Journals which are essentially necessary, independent also altogether of such records as the Managers of an institution of the kind may find to be requisite, and overlooking the quantity of copied documents which the Acts relative to Lunatics necessitate to be transmitted to the General Board in Edinburgh, there have been imposed on Superintendents the keeping of nine separate Registers, some of them involving the entry of five-and-twenty particulars in a tabular form, and none of them less than half-a-dozen or so. Many of the entries are repetitions, many seem of little value,

and some of rather an offensive description ; and it is believed that the Board of Commissioners might be doing good to both lunatics and their guardians, by lessening the number of these expensive and comparatively unimportant volumes.

ROBERT JAMIESON, M.D.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BOSTON BAR
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ALLEN, 1825.

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APPENDIX.

No. I.

Extract from Dr. Browne's Report of 13th and 14th January, 1863.

A Statutory visit was paid to this Asylum to-day and yesterday. one hundred and fifty-three Male and one hundred and sixty-nine Female patients were examined. Of this number forty-one are acute—are regarded as curable, and are under medical treatment for mental disease. Twelve individuals are prescribed for as labouring under bodily ailment; but their ailments, however grave, cannot be urgent, as there were no occupants of the sick-rooms; and although ten were confined to bed, in four cases only did this arrangement appear to be absolutely necessary. The sanitary state of the community may, accordingly, be pronounced satisfactory; and the aspect of a large proportion of the inmates indicates vigour, ample nourishment, and judicious management. It appears that, of the robust class, fifty-one men and sixty-seven females are employed industrially; and that forty-seven males and fifty-eight females are engaged in unproductive occupations. A few pursue trades, but the great majority act as gardeners or field labourers. A considerable number of females were found in the wash-house and laundry. Large bodies of the robust but less active patients are encouraged to form walking-parties in the grounds; five have the privilege of going into the country under supervision, and eight upon parole. The inhabitants of the separate House in the male side, fourteen in number, are permitted to go out and in and dispose of themselves, in a great measure, according to their own inclinations. Thirty-five patients have been admitted since 5th August, 1862, seventeen of whom were Paupers—all, save three, were chargeable to the parishes of St. Nicholas and Oldmachar. During the year 1862, nine applications for the admission of Pauper lunatics have been refused; only two of these were for males, and they did not belong to the County of Aberdeen. At present, and in

consequence of the removal of a portion of the boarders to Elmhill, accommodation could be afforded to fifteen Pauper lunatics of each sex. Of the entrants, twelve presented the symptoms of Mania, and three of these with homicidal and suicidal dispositions; eleven those of Melancholia, two of Monomania, nine of Dementia, and one of Amentia. Twenty-one discharges have taken place—fifteen as recovered, four as relieved, and two as not improved. There have been eleven deaths—four of which are ascribed to General Paralysis, one to Epilepsy, one to Cerebral Congestion, one to Diarrhoea, one to Erysipelas, and three to exhaustion and decay. Three of the deceased died within a twelvemonth after admission. The average age at death was upwards of fifty-nine years; and it is deserving of note that one of the number had lived twenty, one twenty-one, and a third twenty-five years in the Asylum. The ages of three were, respectively, seventy-four, eighty, and eighty-seven. The Registers show that there are twenty Epileptics, eleven Paralytics, and twenty-four manifesting degraded habits among the inmates; and a very cursory survey of the community indicates that there are a number of aged and infirm persons still associated with the other classes. It is matter for consideration whether the appropriation of the Hall, &c., at present unoccupied, in the basement floor of the front, as an Infirmary, for members of these groups, would not prove beneficial in withdrawing them from association with the more excited and active, who are sometimes annoyed and irritated by their presence. The cottages afford a certain amount of relief, in this respect, for the less helpless. They continue useful and pleasing features of the establishment—are now less adjuncts than parts of the Institution, since the removal of the walls in the front. Further incorporation would be effected by removing the high and unseemly palisade which surrounds the entrance to Barkmill House. All these cottages would be greatly improved by rendering the furniture similar to that of the houses in which the inmates formerly dwelt. A small room has been obtained by boarding off a portion of the colonade in the East Wing, which is to be used as a Laundry; while a somewhat similar structure in another airing-yard is to be used as a depot for the clothes, &c., sent from Elmhill. But these changes cannot be regarded as in any degree removing the objections to the existing general Wash-house—objections which involve the health and comfort of the large number of patients employed there, and which must increase in force as the population increases.

About twenty of the Boarders were transferred to the new building at Elmhill upon the 12th November last. The establishment may now be regarded as entirely independent—is provided with a staff of resident Medical Officer, Companion for the Females, and House-keeper, and, so far as can yet be judged, will prove comfortable, com-

modious, and be easily worked. While it presents all the features of an elegantly-furnished and well-appointed private mansion, placed in the centre of an extensive park, the boundaries of which cannot be seen, it is so constructed as to afford all the means and appliances required in the various forms of insanity, and for the treatment of the diseases and infirmities with which insanity may be complicated. It is chiefly characterized by the spaciousness of the apartments, the cheerfulness of every department, the easy access to the grounds, and the wide views of the surrounding country.

Large portions of the original house have been oil painted, several of the rooms in the basement of the North Galleries have been papered, and in this way greatly improved in aspect. But this and other parts were low in temperature. It is true that where great cold is dreaded, as in the Gate Cottage, four pairs of blankets are supplied, stripes of carpet are provided at other points, and various expedients resorted to; but further arrangements are required to secure greater warmth, in some places better ventilation, and in others a more liberal supply of gas at night. * * * The Books and Orders were examined. The Visitors' Register contains a large number of entries. Upon some occasions, thirty visits may be paid in one day. Seclusion can scarcely be said to have been resorted to. The Shower Bath has been used upon nine occasions. Strong dresses are still in use, and one individual wears locked boots; but no other modification of restraint is allowed. Amusements, which are one of the best means of allaying irritability and excitement, and, consequently, one of the best substitutes for coercion, are now more frequent, and are well attended. Besides the festivities of Christmas, there are frequent social meetings, parties for dancing, and classes for singing.

Aberdeen Asylum may be regarded as at once presenting relics of arrangements for the custody of the insane which are now passing away, and the most recent and desirable developments. In the abilities and devotion of the Medical and General Staff the Commissioner has great confidence, and trusts implicitly to their exertions, aided by the liberal co-operation of the Governors, in bringing *all* parts of so important and excellent an Institution in keeping with the best models elsewhere.

Private interviews were granted to five individuals, and special attention was directed to six others—four females and two males—whose removal to the Poorhouse Asylum of St. Nicholas Parish has been under consideration.

No. II.

Extracts from Sir James Coxe's Report of 24th and 25th
September, 1863.

The number of patients in the Asylum continues to increase. At the visit of 14th January, there were a hundred and fifty-three males, and a hundred and sixty-nine females; there are now a hundred and fifty-nine males, and a hundred and ninety-three females, of whom nine males and eleven females are in the new establishment at Elm-hill. * * * The small proportion of patients discharged unrecovered is remarkable, and accounts for the growth of the population. Unless some systematic means be adopted for the removal of chronic cases, it is evident that the question of providing additional accommodation must soon again be considered. * * * The mortality, as usual, is low, and the absence of deaths from phthisis affords very satisfactory evidence of the attention paid to ventilation and general hygienic principles. * * * Industrial occupation for the males is limited in a great measure to garden work and household work. The numbers employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops rarely exceed five or six; but there is little doubt that with more extended sources of occupation, industrial employment might be greatly increased. It is suggested, both as a source of varied labour, and as one of interest to the patients, if not of profit to the Institution, that advantage should be taken of the grass land now in possession of the Asylum to establish a dairy.

The numbers registered as confined to the airing courts appear large, but it is explained that these numbers are applicable only to the day on which the entry was made, and that there are very few patients of either sex who are confined entirely to the airing courts. It is, however, worthy of consideration whether exercise beyond the airing courts might not very properly be extended, and also whether the sources of amusement for the Pauper patients might not be beneficially increased. The want of a proper amusement hall presents a difficulty to the extension of many in-door amusements, but the chapel might be used for lectures, recitations, &c., and out of doors a bowling-green, accessible to the Pauper patients, might be provided; a greater variety of out-door games might likewise be introduced.

In the Register of Restraint, only six entries of seclusion occur since last visit—four in their rooms and two in the seclusion-yard. It

appears, however, that the term seclusion is restricted to isolation as a punishment, and is not considered applicable when the patient is isolated simply from excitement, or on account of being considered dangerous. But as it is the usual practice to use the term in the broader sense here indicated, it is recommended that this practice should in future be adopted. At the visit to-day, one male was confined to his room from epileptic excitement, and two females to their rooms from maniacal excitement.

The number of canvas dresses continues to attract attention; with these exceptions, the patients were comfortably and suitably dressed, and their physical aspect presented every indication of an ample and appropriate diet. The meals which the Commissioner saw served were abundant, and of excellent quality; but the further restriction of tin dishes, and the extended use of knives and forks, are desirable. With the exception of one or two of the single rooms appropriated to patients of dirty habits, every part of the house was free from offensive odours, and the bedding throughout was clean and in good order; much of the furniture and many of the bedsteads, however, are old and antiquated, and a general revision of the Pauper department, in this respect, might very fitly be undertaken. A much needed improvement is at present in progress, namely, the papering and painting, and flooring with wood, of a number of single rooms in the low galleries. Should, however, the pressure for accommodation again become urgent, as seems not unlikely to be the case, it might be considered whether additional room could not be obtained by converting some of these single rooms into dormitories. The present proportion of single rooms is high, and would afford diminution, not only without detriment, but possibly even with advantage to the patients. The provision, for instance, of a general dormitory for the patients of dirty habits would facilitate their supervision, and tend to improve their condition.

The Asylum at Elmhill answers all the expectations that were formed of it as to cheerfulness and the appropriate nature of its accommodation. Probably in no Asylum in the kingdom are so many advantages extended to patients at such moderate rates. The house contains at present barely a third of the numbers it is calculated to accommodate, but these numbers will to a certain extent depend on the amount and kind of accommodation which the patients may require. A considerable number of the rooms remain unfurnished, but furniture will be supplied as the demand for admission increases. The patients here enjoy a large amount of liberty, and appreciate very thoroughly the change from the old Asylum.

The supply of water to both houses is now abundant. * * *
The washing-house and laundry remain as at last visit, but there is no doubt that the Directors will undertake this and all other improve-

ments as soon as they feel justified in doing so by the pecuniary position of the Asylum. Indeed, the condition of the establishment is never stationary; improvement in one direction or another is always in progress, and it is extremely creditable to all concerned in the management of the Institution that so much has been accomplished—and so well accomplished—from the ordinary sources of income.

The detached houses continue in pleasing operation, and that of Clarkseat affords a valuable means of testing the convalescence of the male patients. Only one patient is absent from the house on probation.

The various Registers were examined, and the orders for admission were found correct. Of about eight hundred and twenty visitors to male patients, and seven hundred and thirty to female patients, about twenty to each sex were, from various causes, refused admission.

TABLES.

TABLE I.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 1st January, 1863, .	154	168	322
Admitted during the year,	60	68	128
Under care and treatment during the year,	214	236	450
<i>Removed during the year :—</i>			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered,	28	27	55
Relieved,	4	2	6
Unimproved,	6	2	8
Dead,	13	9	22
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st Dec., 1863, .	163	196	359

TABLE II.

RELATIVE NUMBER OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL CASES.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private cases in Asylum, 1st						
January, 1863,	52	41	93			
Do. admitted during the year, 26	20		46			
Total of Private cases during the year, .	78	61	139			
Parochial cases in Asylum, 1st						
January, 1863,	102	127	229			
Do. admitted during the year, 34	48		82			
Total of Parochial cases during the year, .	136	175	311			
Total number of cases,	214	236	450			
Private cases removed during						
the year,	23	11	34			
Parochial cases do. do. 28	29		47			
Total number of cases removed during year, .	51	40	91			
Private cases remaining, 1st						
January, 1863,	55	50	105			
Parochial cases do. do. 108	146		254			
Total number of cases remaining,	163	196	359			

TABLE III.

AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	5 —	2 —	7
„ 20 „ 30,	19 —	13 —	32
„ 30 „ 40,	11 —	16 —	27
„ 40 „ 50,	11 —	17 —	28
„ 50 „ 60,	8 —	13 —	21
„ 60 „ 70,	4 —	5 —	9
„ 70 „ 80,	2 —	2 —	4
	<u>60</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>128</u>

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Aberdeen and Suburbs,	27 —	30 —	57
From Aberdeenshire,	22 —	26 —	48
From more distant localities,	11 —	12 —	23
	<u>60</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>128</u>

TABLE V.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	21 —	24 —	45
Married,	35 —	39 —	74
Widowed,	4 —	5 —	9
	<u>60</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>128</u>

TABLE VI.

COMPLICATION OF CASES ADMITTED WITH DISEASED IMPULSE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicidal impulse, with Mania,	1 —	0 —	1
Suicidal impulse, with Melancholia,	6 —	3 —	9
Suicidal impulse, with Monomania,	0 —	2 —	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OR STATION IN LIFE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

MALES.

Architect,	1	Grocer,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Hawker,	1
Bookseller,	1	Heckler,	1
Builder,	1	Labourers,	6
Cabinet-maker,	1	Mechanic,	1
Carpenter,	1	Merchants,	2
Clergyman,	1	No occupation,	3
Clerks,	3	Pensioner,	1
Coachmaker,	1	Plasterer,	1
Crofter,	1	Porter,	1
Engine-driver,	1	Sailors,	2
Farmer,	1	Shoemakers,	6
Farm Servants,	6	Slater,	1
Farmers' Sons,	2	Students,	2
Farm Overseer,	1	Tailors,	3
Footman,	1	Watchmaker,	1
Gardeners,	2	Weaver,	1

FEMALES.

Daughters of Farmers,	2	Teachers,	2
Daughter of Soldier,	1	Widow of Veterinary Surgeon,	1
Domestic Servants,	14	Wife of Druggist,	1
Dressmakers,	2	Wife of Farm Labourer,	1
Farm Servants,	2	Wife of Gardener,	1
Fruit dealer,	1	Wife of Labourer,	1
Governess,	1	Wife of Merchant,	1
Hawker,	1	Wife of Sailor,	1
Knitter,	1	Wife of Shoemaker,	1
Lodging-house keeper,	1	Wife of Tailor,	1
Mill-workers,	3	Wife of Veterinary Surgeon,	1
No occupation,	24	Wives of Farmers,	2
Shopkeeper,	1		

TABLE VIII.

NATURE OF CAUSES ASSIGNED.

Cause assignable, in	about 50·78 per cent.
Hereditary predisposition, in	„ 33·43 „
Moral cause, in	„ 4·68 „
Physical cause, in	„ 15·62 „
Moral and Physical causes combined, in	„ 3·90 „
Previous attack, in	„ 34·37 „

TABLE IX.

FORM OF INSANITY IN CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amentia,	1	1	2
Dementia,	14	17	31
Mania,	23	31	54
Melancholia,	12	14	26
Monomania,	10	5	15
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 128

TABLE X.

COMPLICATION OF CASES ADMITTED WITH NERVOUS DISEASE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy, with Amentia,	1	0	1
Epilepsy, with Dementia,	2	0	2
Epilepsy, with Mania,	1	1	2
Hysteria, with Mania,	0	1	1
Paralysis, with Dementia,	1	0	1
Paralysis, with Mania,	2	1	3
Paralysis, with Monomania,	0	1	1
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 11

TABLE XI.

CASES ADMITTED SUPPOSED ATTRIBUTABLE TO MORAL CAUSE.

No.	EXCITING CAUSE.	SEX.	AGE.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1	Death of Father,	F.	33	Melancholia (suicidal).
2	Death of Wife,	M.	51	Monomania.
3	Grief,	F.	25	Melancholia.
4	Over-study,	M.	21	Dementia.
5	Public rejoicings,	M.	33	Monomania.
6	Revival excitement,	M.	50	Mania.

TABLE XII.

CASES ADMITTED ATTRIBUTED TO COMBINED MORAL AND
PHYSICAL CAUSES.

No.	MORAL CAUSE.	PHYSICAL CAUSE.	SEX.	AGE.	FORM OF DISORDER.
1	Devotional excitement,	Hereditary, .	M.	21	Monomania.
2	Devotional excitement,	Gen. debility,	F.	52	Dementia.
3	Disappointment in love,	Hereditary, .	F.	27	Mania.
4	Pecuniary liability,	Hereditary, .	M.	55	Melancholia (suicidal).
5	Pecuniary liability,	Hereditary, .	M.	42	Mania.

TABLE XIII.

CASES ADMITTED ATTRIBUTED TO PHYSICAL EXCITING CAUSE.

No.	CAUSE.	SEX.	AGE.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1	Age,	F.	70	Dementia.
2	Childbirth,	F.	43	Melancholia.
3	Childbirth,	F.	33	Mania.
4	Conception,	F.	43	Dementia.
5	Employment of chloroform,	F.	25	Mania.
6	Injury of head, . .	M.	58	Monomania.
7	Intemperance, . .	M.	58	Mania.
8	Intemperance, . .	M.	56	Melancholia (suicidal).
9	Intemperance, . .	M.	48	Mania.
10	Intemperance, . .	M.	32	Melancholia.
11	Intemperance, . .	M.	32	Monomania.
12	Intemperance, . .	F.	51	Dementia.
13	Intemperance, . .	F.	41	Mania.
14	Intemperance, . .	F.	33	Monomania (suicidal).
15	Menorrhagia, . .	F.	36	Mania.
16	Nursing,	F.	45	Monomania (suicidal).
17	Nursing,	F.	38	Melancholia.
18	Nursing,	F.	31	Mania.
19	Phthisis,	F.	24	Dementia.
20	Strumous disease, . .	F.	20	Melancholia.

TABLE XIV.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

No.	Sex.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Causes of Disorder.	Duration of Residence.			
				Y.	M.	W.	D.
1	M.	Dementia (suicidal),...	Intemperance, .....	...	11	...	...
2	M.	Dementia, .....	.....	...	3	2	5
3	F.	Dementia, .....	.....	4	5	4	...
4	F.	Dementia,	Hereditary—Conception, .....	...	4	3	2
5	M.	Mania,	Hereditary,	1	...	3	3
6	M.	Mania,	Previous attack, .....	...	9	4	2
7	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	7	3	1
8	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	4	3	5
9	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	4	...	1
10	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	6	3	4
11	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	3	1	3
12	M.	Mania (suicidal,	Hereditary, .....	...	2	3	4
13	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	2	3	...
14	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	2	2	3
15	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	2	2	3
16	M.	Mania, .....	.....	...	2	1	5
17	M.	Mania,	Hereditary, .....	...	1	4	...
18	M.	Mania,	Hereditary—Pecuniary liability, .....	...	1	...	1
19	F.	Mania,	Hereditary,	3	...	1	1
20	F.	Mania,	Revivalism,	1	3	3	6
21	F.	Mania, .....	.....	...	11	3	6
22	F.	Mania,	Nursing, .....	...	7	3	2
23	F.	Mania,	Hereditary, .....	...	7	1	6
24	F.	Mania,	Childbirth, .....	...	7	...	5
25	F.	Mania, .....	.....	...	7	...	5
26	F.	Mania,	Hereditary—Nursing, .....	...	6	4	1
27	F.	Mania,	Nursing, .....	...	6	2	3
28	F.	Mania,	Hereditary, .....	...	6	1	...
29	F.	Mania, .....	.....	...	6	...	3
30	F.	Mania, .....	.....	...	5	3	3
31	F.	Mania,	Hereditary, .....	...	3	1	3
32	F.	Mania, .....	.....	...	2	3	...
33	F.	Mania,	Hereditary—Menorrhagia, .....	...	2	...	...
34	M.	Melancholia (suicidal)	Intemperance,	1	6	1	...
35	M.	Melancholia, .....	.....	1	5	1	2
36	M.	Melancholia,	Hereditary, .....	...	6	3	4
37	M.	Melancholia,	Hereditary—Death of relative, .....	...	3	3	6
38	M.	Melancholia,	Intemperance, .....	...	3	2	3
39	M.	Melancholia, .....	.....	...	3	1	4
40	M.	Melancholia (suicidal)	Intemperance, .....	...	2	1	4
41	M.	Melancholia, .....	.....	...	1	4	1
42	F.	Melancholia,	Disappointment in love, .....	...	8	...	4
43	F.	Melancholia, .....	.....	...	6	3	3
44	F.	Melancholia (suicidal)	.....	...	6	3	2
45	F.	Melancholia,	Nursing, .....	...	5	...	1
46	F.	Melancholia, .....	.....	...	4	3	4
47	F.	Melancholia, .....	.....	...	3	3	...
48	F.	Melancholia,	Hereditary—Miscarriage, .....	...	2	1	6
49	F.	Melancholia,	Grief, .....	...	2	1	1
50	F.	{ Melancholia, hom- icidal-suicidal, }	.....	...	2	2	1
51	M.	Monomania,	Devotional excitement, .....	...	11	3	...
52	M.	Monomania, .....	.....	...	5	1	5
53	M.	Monomania, .....	.....	...	5	...	...
54	M.	Monomania,	Death of wife, .....	...	1	...	6
55	F.	Monomania, .....	.....	...	2	1	2

TABLE XV.—DEATHS.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Causes.	Duration of Residence.				Cause of Death.
					V.	M.	W.	D.	
1	F.	52	Amentia, .	Hereditary, .	0	7	1	2	Cerebral Congestion.
2	M.	71	Dementia, .	. . . . .	32	11	1	0	Cellular Inflammation.
3	M.	47	Dementia, .	Paralysis, .	0	3	3	4	Cerebral Congestion.
4	M.	39	Dementia, .	Paralysis—Previous attack, .	2	0	0	0	General Paralysis.
5	M.	37	Dementia, .	Death of Child—Paralysis, .	1	6	1	4	General Paralysis.
6	M.	33	Dementia, .	Sun-stroke—Paralysis, .	0	4	2	3	General Paralysis.
7	F.	66	Dementia, .	. . . . .	4	9	3	5	Apoplexy.
8	F.	59	Dementia, .	. . . . .	18	0	2	3	Cerebral Congestion.
9	F.	57	Dementia, .	. . . . .	0	2	1	4	Cerebral Congestion.
10	F.	51	Dementia, .	Hereditary—Intemperance, .	0	0	2	4	Diarrhoea.
11	M.	72	Mania, .	Previous attack, .	0	1	1	1	} Exhaustion from Chronic Recurrent Mania.
12	M.	70	Mania, .	Hereditary—Previous attack, .	26	5	2	1	
13	M.	52	Mania, .	Intemperance, .	1	11	2	5	General Paralysis.
14	M.	46	Mania, .	Intemperance, .	4	1	0	0	General Paralysis.
15	M.	30	Mania, .	Hereditary, .	0	0	3	2	Exhaustion from Maniacal Excitement.
16	M.	22	Mania, .	Hereditary—Epilepsy, .	4	3	2	6	Epilepsy.
17	F.	47	Mania, .	Climacteric change, .	0	4	0	3	Erysipelas.
18	F.	41	Mania, .	Disappoint. in love—Defect. education, .	14	8	2	2	Phthisis.
19	F.	59	Melancholia, .	Climacteric change—Poverty, .	6	2	2	5	Phthisis.
20	M.	76	Monomania, .	Disappointment in love, .	36	6	2	3	Cerebral Congestion.
21	M.	52	Monomania, .	Paralysis—Intemperance, .	2	4	2	1	General Paralysis.
22	F.	43	Monomania, .	Hereditary—Fever, .	7	4	3	4	Melœna.

TABLE XVI.

RESULTS, AT PRESENT DATE, OF ADMISSIONS OF LAST 63 YEARS.

Year.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Relieved, &c.	Dead.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.
1800-24	563	443		118	2
1825	52	23	19	9	1
1826	41	22	11	8	0
1827	36	15	13	7	1
1828	32	16	9	5	2
1829	46	16	18	11	1
1830	58	30	11	17	0
1831	33	13	7	12	1
1832	33	15	6	11	1
1833	42	19	14	9	0
1834	50	19	23	6	2
1835	42	22	8	10	2
1836	41	17	12	10	2
1837	43	17	11	14	1
1838	53	23	10	17	3
1839	74	32	18	19	5
1840	48	25	11	8	4
1841	56	21	16	15	4
1842	51	19	17	11	4
1843	71	35	19	15	2
1844	74	30	24	14	6
1845	93	45	24	20	4
1846	67	26	23	12	6
1847	95	43	25	21	6
1848	83	41	23	14	5
1849	81	36	22	15	8
1850	69	34	14	15	6
1851	85	37	25	13	10
1852	95	48	28	12	7
1853	107	48	25	26	8
1854	65	27	17	11	10
1855	61	34	11	6	10
1856	103	57	16	16	14
1857	84	32	18	17	17
1858	102	40	17	16	29
1859	84	30	17	14	23
1860	78	42	13	10	13
1861	104	48	19	8	29
1862	88	45	11	7	25
1863	128	30	7	6	85
	3211	2247		605	359

TABLE XVII.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE LAST 34 YEARS.

Year.	Mean Number Resi- dent.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Dead.	Recovered per cent. to Ad- missions.	Recovered per cent. to mean No. Resident.	Deaths per cent. to Ad- missions.	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	13.51	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
1860	308	72	32	22	41.02	10.39	28.29	7.14
1861	318	104	48	19	46.15	15.09	18.27	5.97
1862	323	88	48	20	54.54	14.86	22.74	6.19
1863	340	128	55	22	42.96	16.17	17.18	6.47
Sum and Average of 34 years.	7074	2443	1113	490				
	208.05	71.85	32.73	14.41	45.55	15.73	20.05	6.92

TABLE XVIII.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1864,...	163	196	359
" in Front House,	23	23	46
" in Back House,	53	45	98
" in East Wing, .....	...	90	90
" in West Wing,	60	...	60
" in Elmhill House,	10	13	23
" in Clarkseat House,	14	...	14
" in Barkmill House, .....	...	10	10
" in Gate Cottage, .....	...	15	15
Number of Patients Sick, January 1, 1864,	6	8	14
" Employed,	60	90	150
" Unemployed, except in exer- cise or amusement,	93	155	248
" Attending Chapel,	89	114	203

TABLE XIX.

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED, FROM JANUARY, 1863,
TO JANUARY, 1864.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons,	413	336	Neckerchiefs,	430	118
Bed Covers,	42	46	Petticoats,	804	1243
Bed Ticks,	151	214	Pillow-slips,	286	314
Blankets,	225	202	Pillow-ticks,	113	68
Bolster Slips,	305	484	Quilts,	15	39
Bolster Ticks,	62	106	Shifts,	444	498
Caps (day),	275	294	Shirts,	120	280
Caps (night),	187	270	Sheets,	324	404
Carpets, .....	...	14	Slip Bodies,	74	36
Coats,	28	432	Stays,	31	30
Collars,	66	61	Stockings (pairs), ...	464	3676
Counterpanes,	72	69	Table-cloths,	64	36
Drawers,	104	838	Table-covers,	2	...
Dresses (strong),	31	137	Towels,	286	94
Gowns,	314	382	Trousers,	68	646
Habitshirts,	54	66	Vests,	57	378
Jackets,	7	225	Wrappers, ...	52	26
Linders,	423	1056			

Royal Infirmary,

ABERDEEN, 13th June, 1864.

*At a Quarterly Court of the Managers held here
this day, the Medical Report of the ROYAL LUNATIC
ASYLUM, for the Year ending 31st March, 1863, by
Dr. JAMIESON, having been read, was approved, and
ordered to be printed and circulated, along with an
Abstract of the Income and Expenditure prepared by
the Treasurer.*

(Signed)

JOHN URQUHART,

CHAIRMAN.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, For the Year ending 31st March, 1864.

INCOME.

Patients' Board,	£9,814 10 1
Produce of Ground,	403 17 11
Joiners' Work,	9 12 0
Shoemakers' do.	29 11 0
ENDOWMENTS—	
Bedlam Fund,	£30 0 0
Dr. Dun's Bequest,	5 15 9
Jas., Geo., and Alex. Chalmers' do.,	30 0 0
	<hr/>
	65 15 9

EXPENDITURE.

PROVISIONS—	
Meal and Sids,	£557 11 4
Bread and Barley,	444 12 6
Butcher Meat,	1,032 5 0
Butter and Cheese,	206 3 6
Table Beer,	152 17 0
Tea and Sugar,	312 11 10
Milk,	629 10 4
Small Necessaries,	815 9 9
Medicine,	23 18 0
Wine, Spirits, and Porter,	118 9 10
	<hr/>
	£4,293 9 1
FIRE AND LIGHT—Coals, Gas, &c.,	£553 6 1
WASHING—Soap, &c.,	75 5 0
	<hr/>
	628 11 1
MEDICAL SALARIES—	
Physician and Superintendent,	400 0 0
Consulting Physician,	100 0 0
Medical Assistants,	80 0 0
	<hr/>
	580 0 0
GENERAL SALARIES AND WAGES—	
Chaplain,	50 0 0
Clerk and Treasurer,	130 0 0
Steward,	75 0 0
Matron,	70 0 0
Attendants, House Tradesmen, Apothecary, Assistant Clerk, Barber, Officer, and Servants' Wages,	1,019 10 5
REPAIRS AND FURNISHINGS—	
Repairs and Additions to Furniture,	£227 18 2
Do. Do. Buildings,	749 8 11
Do. Do. Bedding,	199 5 5
	<hr/>
	1,176 12 6
VARIOUS—	
Pauper Clothing,	418 6 8
Legal Expenses,	161 11 8
Printing and Stationery,	52 2 6
Insurances and Public Burdens,	184 18 4
Incidents,	50 8 10
Interest on Borrowed Money,	872 11 8
	<hr/>
	£9,763 2 9
Excess of Income above Expenditure,	560 4 0
	<hr/>
	£10,323 6 9

WILLIAM CARNIE, Treasurer.