

**Fourth report of the directors of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31st May 1824.**

**Contributors**

Dundee Lunatic Asylum.

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**FOURTH REPORT**

OF THE


**DIRECTORS**

OF THE

**Dundee Lunatic Asylum,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

*31st May, 1824.*



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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**DIRECTORS**  
OF THE  
**DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

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**I**N presenting an Annual Report to the public the Directors have three objects in view: They appear in the character of representatives, and they feel it a duty they owe their constituents to explain the manner in which they execute their trust: They are the Managers of an extensive charity, and they consider themselves bound to state the claims they have in support of their brethren: They come voluntarily forward also as the advocates of the most hapless and miserable portion of our race, and earnestly plead the cause of those who have the highest claim on our sympathy and aid. And while the Directors present their Fourth Report to the notice of the public, they have great pleasure in mentioning the increasing usefulness of the Institution, and the measures they have adopted for affording additional comfort and accommodation to the unhappy persons committed to their care. The annexed lists will shew that, during the last year, thirty-seven new patients have been admitted to the benefit of the Institution, many of whom were in a very high degree of mental excitement; and whose reception into the Asylum has not only materially increased their own comfort, but has afforded inexpressible relief to their relations, and to the whole of that society with



which they had been connected. It will likewise be observed, that within the year thirteen patients have been restored to society, and are now to be found at their ordinary occupations, and in the enjoyment of the comforts of domestic life. Seventy-four still remain in the house; and though no general description can apply to cases that must be almost infinitely diversified, yet, at this moment, it can be stated, that none of the patients are confined to their apartments;—that in fine weather they are generally found in the airing grounds, pursuing those avocations or amusements to which they are directed by their former habits or taste—some are engaged in reading—some in playing on musical instruments—some in drawing—some are employed in manual labour in the garden—here a party is seen at cards—there a couple are intent at backgammon—some females are sewing—some knitting or spinning—some voluntarily engage in the work of the house—whilst it must be added with regret, that there are others from whom the eye of the keeper must not wander; and who, from mental imbecility or disorder, are unfit for engaging in those exercises—perhaps, in a melancholy hour, one may be found “etching on his little stick another day of misery;”—but they are all generally found in a state of freedom from restraint, and the whole *coup d’œil* presents a picture the most interesting and affecting that can be contemplated by the sensitive mind. If this establishment had never existed, few of its present inmates would have found their way into any other institution; and the extreme filth and wretchedness to which most of them were subject at their admission, compared with their present habits and appearance, is a sufficient proof of the daily benefit the public reap from the erection of this Asylum.

In exhibiting this establishment to the view of the public,



the Directors beg leave to say, that they are most anxious to disclaim every feeling of personal vanity. They are chosen annually by different public bodies in the town of Dundee and County of Forfar; and praise, were they disposed to offer it, would not fall on them, but on their predecessors in office. They wish, however, to found their appeal solely on the appalling nature of that evil which they attempt to cure or alleviate, and consequently on the necessity and utility of that institution of which they have been appointed the guardians for the present year, by the suffrages of their countrymen. Withdrawing themselves, therefore, altogether, personally from the public eye, as the founders and promoters of this establishment, and speaking only in the name of the office with which they have been invested, they can state with confidence, that there prevails throughout all the departments of this Hospital a degree of quietness, cleanliness, comfort, and freedom from restraint, which could not be conceived by a person who had never seen a similar institution; that the skill of the most eminent architect has been employed in the construction of the buildings;—that every improvement which experience has sanctioned in the most celebrated hospitals has been adopted in this one;—that the recent discoveries of science have been directed to promote the grand object in view—the comfort and recovery of the patient;—and that the success with which all these exertions have been accompanied will not suffer by a comparison with that of any similar institution. The Directors are happy in being able to announce, that they are still preparing means of greater comfort and accommodation to the patient, and consequently of more extended usefulness to the public. A north wing, consisting chiefly of office-houses, will soon be built—apartments for noisy patients will likewise be added—and the



airing grounds will be extended and divided so as to give a more complete classification of the patients than has hitherto been effected. The Directors take the liberty of intimating, that a number of the apartments that were fitted up for the accommodation of those who could afford to pay a high board, are yet unoccupied,—that the servants of such patients will either be admitted into the house, or suitable attendance will be given,—and all that privacy, quietness, and comfort will be enjoyed, that can be obtained in any private establishment.

If this Institution has in the least degree lightened the heaviest burden to which our nature is subject, the Directors conceive that the subject of this report must be interesting to the public mind. The appeal which they now make, however, is not grounded merely on the accommodation which their establishment affords to the different classes in society—nor on the success with which their labours have been crowned—nor on the mild and tender treatment the patients receive—nor on any thing that refers to the case of the unhappy individuals committed to their care. They would urge a plea of a more general nature, as they offer a quiet and comfortable retreat to many whose presence must wound the heart of their relations, and be a source of grief to the whole circle in which they move. Humanity cannot witness a spectacle of deeper affliction, than one of our fellow mortals bereft of those intellectual faculties which constitute the only superiority of our species, and without which we would sink into the lowest scale of animal existence. This heaviest of all calamities scarcely ever takes place, without carrying along with it the most poignant sorrow, and deepest despair. The countenance of the unhappy patient generally bespeaks the anguish that preys upon his heart, and those gloomy phan-



toms that float before his imagination continually depress his spirit. But he suffers not alone. He is connected in society; there are others that are partakers of his calamity, and sharers in his grief. It is not possible to paint the feelings of dismay with which we observe the first symptoms of derangement in those to whom we are joined by the ties of affection—as these symptoms are generally marks of dislike and hostility to those who were formerly the objects of their fondest love. It forms a melancholy view of this disease, that it dissolves the ties of nature—that former joys are converted into sorrow—and that from sources of true enjoyment flow only streams of bitterness and pain. The patient can never be placed in such unhappy circumstances, as in the circle of his own family—in the presence of those very objects which fan the flame of disorder, and keep in constant excitement those passions over which reason has lost her controul. Does not every feeling of our nature revolt at the thought of applying to a near relative those restraints which may be necessary to his safety, and which cannot be withheld but at the danger of his life? Would not the hands of a child be totally unstrung if doomed to confine the instructor of his youth, the protector of his infant days? Would not the heart of a husband melt within him when exerting his physical strength to restrain her who is still the object of his dearest affection, and who had ministered to all his wants, and been the partner of all his sorrows? How desirable is it then in every point of view, that the unhappy sufferers be placed in some quiet and secure retreat, where they may enjoy the benefit of medical aid—the experience and attention of those to whom they have formed no aversion—and where their presence shall no longer wound the feelings of friendship, or embitter the comforts of domestic life.



The object the Directors have in view, and which they are most anxious to attain, cannot fail to meet with the good wishes and countenance of the public, as it is nothing else than to lighten the weight of human suffering—to divert the stream of human misery into a channel where it may be less destructive—it is to provide for the comfort and recovery of the most hapless of our race, and to remove that cloud of sorrow which they throw over the circle of their friends. It is an attempt from which they can anticipate no evil—it is an attempt that must be productive of more or less good—it is an attempt to which we are prompted by all the feelings of humanity, and all the principles of religion.

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that the Directors survey this establishment, erected by the hand of benevolence, and bear testimony to the comfort that generally reigns within its walls. But a brighter prospect meets their eye when they look into futurity, and discern this Hospital remaining as a monument of the sympathy and Christian spirit of the age in which it was reared; improved and enlarged by the superior knowledge and experience of posterity, and pouring comfort into the cup of human misery until the latest ages of the world. To realize these delightful anticipations the public aid must not be withheld. To be extensively useful the board of patients must be kept at a low rate; the extent of usefulness is therefore limited by the rate of board; the rate of board must of course be regulated by the state of the funds of the institution; and, in short, the degree of usefulness must ultimately rest on the countenance and support of the public. The Directors fondly hope, that their brethren will not lend a deaf ear to this appeal; that they will take under their fostering care this plant which has put forth its stems with such luxuriance,



that in due season it may bring forth all its fruit, and that the most wretched of our species may recline under its shade, when the present generation shall have passed away, and have their portion assigned them in the eternal world. Having thus candidly and honestly submitted their case to the consideration of the public, the Directors have only farther to add, that donations will be thankfully received by their Chairman, David Blair, Esq. of Cookston; or by any of the Office-bearers of the Institution.

The Directors with much pleasure express their warmest thanks to the Physician, to the Superintendant and Matron, to the House Visitors, and Weekly Committee, to the Treasurer and Secretary, for their fidelity and attention to their duty. Also, to all the Benefactors and Contributors to the Asylum; and to the undermentioned persons for various services and useful articles presented by them to the Institution, viz.

Miss Stirling Graham of Duntrune, for Books.

Alexr. M. Guthrie, Esq. of Craigie, for his readiness on all occasions to promote the interest of the Asylum, and for several loads of Straw, &c.

Messrs John Patullo, Mylnfield,  
William Cobb, East Mains, } for Straw.  
John Allan, Pilmer,

Peter Arklay, Esq. of Cleppington,

Rev. Mr Cannan, Mains,

Messrs John Fenton, Mains,

Peter Kidd, Balgray,

George Kidd, West Craigie,

Alexr. Rattray, Milltown of Craigie,

John Patullo, Longhaugh,

Mrs Guthrie of Guthrie, for Rags

} for Ploughing, &c.



**ABSTRACT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS.**

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AMIDST the great diversity of cases admitted into the Asylum, it is melancholy still to reflect that so large a proportion belong to those who have become victims to a blind and indiscriminate treatment at home, and have been sent to this as a last resort, after the most precious moments for their recovery have been wasted in fruitless or pernicious efforts.

The most zealous management, and the most unremitting care, in many such instances, can afterwards reach only to a limited improvement,—and can no longer repair the wide and permanent breach of the intellect.

It is therefore superfluous to expatiate on the advantage of early application, which requires no comment, as being uniformly supported by a direct appeal to the evidence of facts, and the certain results of actual experience. Indeed no man of enlightened mind or of liberal principles—surely no man of candour, with any pretensions to professional knowledge, can hesitate a moment as to the best means of a speedy, effectual, or permanent recovery to the insane, on the invasion of this awful calamity; or can advise a temporizing and fallacious policy in such a dreadful emergency.

Prejudice, however, and ignorance, and false delicacy give way apace to the progress of light, and to the many proofs



of practical benefit derived from a well-conducted and humane institution.

Wherever the patients have come to this house within a short period after the attack of disease, the amendment has been as rapid as the recovery has been complete. Some, no doubt, will continue to relapse from the recurrence of the original or fresh exciting causes, and more especially, when the predisposition is strongly implanted by nature; but even here, much will depend on the care and attention of friends and relatives, and the extent of self-controul, or that habitual command which the individual may possess over his appetites and passions. Too often these unhappy people are endued with a morbid sensibility which requires greater tenderness and delicacy of feeling than can fall to the lot of most of them on their return to their respective abodes.

Within the last twelve months there have been examples of the successful application of medicine in dispelling some of the most unhappy illusions of the senses and perversion of the natural feelings. One man having the idea of a consuming fire in his vitals, was rendered miserable beyond conception by this notion; which perpetually haunted his imagination, and had rendered him obstinate in refusing food or drink, as, in his estimation, adding only fuel to the flame within him. After the use of appropriate medicine in correcting great and manifest disorder of the stomach and bowels, this idea gave way to more correct thought.— He is now convalescent and happy.

The influence of moral, as well as of physical causes over derangement of mind, forms an interesting subject of study, and demands much discrimination and experience in directing the agency of either in the cure of a complaint so complex and so abstruse. Here there are many very cu-



rious and instructive examples of the different varieties of the disease, requiring peculiar or even opposite methods of treatment.

While all the moral sensibilities of our nature, in this disease, are often highly increased, and the power of volition, or the command of the will, is weakened or lost, it is a mistake to suppose that therefore a maniac in general is no longer susceptible of those influences which act on the mind of a rational being—that he is no longer sensible to kindness or cruelty—no longer capable of reasoning or of acting from rational motives—that his judging faculty is annihilated because it is partially deranged:—nothing is farther from the truth. Many seem in some degree sensible of the illusions to which they are liable, and endeavour to resist them with effect; and all are subject, in the wanderings of intellect, to the beneficial influence of a firm and decisive, but discreet and gentle controul.



CASES REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT, JUNE 18, 1823. No. 54.

No.	Date of Admission.	Event.—June 18, 1824.	No.	Date of Admission.	Event.—June 18, 1824.
1	1820.—April 1	Remains stationary.	73	1822.—April 17	Remains stationary.
3	..... 4	Remains improved.	75	June 27	Remains improved.
5	May 31	Remains stationary.	78	August 5	Remains stationary.
6	..... 31	Remains stationary.	79	October 4	Remains stationary.
7	..... 31	Remains stationary.	80	..... 9	Remains stationary.
8	..... 31	Remains improved.	81	..... 12	Dismissed cured, August 26, 1823.
13	August 15	Remains improved.	83	..... 17	Remains stationary.
14	..... 24	Remains stationary.	84	..... 28	Remains improved.
15	..... 28	Remains improved.	85	November 2	Remains much improved.
18	October 1	Remains stationary.	87	December 3	Remains stationary.
19	..... 27	Remains stationary.	88	..... 7	Remains much improved.
22	November 20	Remains stationary.	89	..... 13	Dismissed cured, September 26, 1823.
26	December 27	Remains stationary.	91	..... 23	Remains stationary.
28	1821.—January 22	Remains stationary.	92	..... 24	Remains much improved.
31	February 8	Remains stationary.	93	..... 26	Remains stationary.
36	April 4	Remains stationary.	94	..... 27	Dismissed cured, June 30, 1823.
38	..... 30	Remains stationary.	96	1823.—January 27	Remains cured.
39	..... 30	Remains convalescent, but subject to relapse and given to commit (suicide).	97	February 10	Remains stationary.
43	May 21	Remains stationary.	98	..... 12	Remains stationary.
46	..... 17	Remains improved.	99	..... 13	Remains stationary.
59	September 27	Remains stationary.	100	..... 22	Dismissed improved, July 1, 1823.
61	November 22	Remains stationary.	101	March 3	Dismissed cured, September 27, 1823.
62	December 14	Remains stationary.	102	..... 13	Remains stationary.
65	1822.—February 6	Remains improved.	103	April 2	Remains stationary.
66	..... 26	Dismissed cured, August 1, 1823.	104	..... 16	Dismissed cured, September 20, 1823.
70	March 30	Remains stationary.	105	..... 28	Remains stationary.
71	April 6	Remains much improved.	106	June 3	Remains cured, but subject to relapse.

CASES ADMITTED INTO THE ASYLUM FROM JUNE 18, 1823, TO JUNE 18, 1824. No. 37.—viz.

No.	Age.	Single or Married.	Old or recent cases.	State when admitted.	Date of admission.	Event.—June 18, 1824.	Apparent causes.
107	40	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	1823.—June 21	Cured, remains under trial.	Hereditary disposition, intemperance.
108	23	Single.	Recent.	Melancholia, disposition to suicide.	June 26	Dismissed cured, March 27, 1824.	Hereditary disposition; false views of religion.
109	37	Married.	Recent.	Melancholia, disposition to suicide.	July 8	Dismissed cured, September 30, 1823.	Hereditary disposition, inebriety.
110	28	Married.	Old.	Melancholia, disposition to suicide.	July 19	Died, September 9, 1823.	Hereditary disposition, exciting cause unknown.
111	40	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	July 31	Remains stationary.	Disappointment in love.
112	42	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	Aug. 2	Remains stationary.	Misfortune, disappointed love.
113	46	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	Aug. 7	Dismissed cured, December 31, 1823.	Intoxication, hereditary disposition.
114	21	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	Aug. 29	Remains improved.	Wound on the head at sea, hereditary disposition.
115	36	Widow.	Old.	Melancholia.	Sept. 3	Cured, remains under trial.	Domestic misfortune, adversity.
116	50	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	Sept. 5	Remains improved.	Adversity.
117	68	Widow.	Old.	Violent mania.	Sept. 5	Remains fully convalescent.	False views of religion.
118	65	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	Sept. 5	Dismissed cured, November 7, 1823.	Habitual inebriation.
119	48	Single.	Recent.	Melancholia, disposition to suicide.	Sept. 8	Dismissed cured, March 30, 1824.	Hereditary disposition; no exciting cause known.
120	52	Married.	Old.	Mild insanity.	Sept. 24	Remains stationary.	Cause unknown.
121	23	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	Oct. 23	Dismissed cured, December 31, 1823.	Hereditary disposition, pride, and violent passion.
122	27	Single.	Recent.	Mild insanity.	Oct. 23	Remains much improved.	Disappointed love, pride.
123	28	Single.	Old.	Melancholia.	Oct. 24	Remains improved.	Hereditary disposition; domestic quarrels.
124	56	Married.	Recent.	Furious mania.	Nov. 5	Remains improved.	Hereditary disposition, jealousy, violent passion.
125	57	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	Nov. 10	Remains stationary.	Habitual intoxication; irregular habits.
126	22	Single.	Recent.	Mania, disposition to suicide.	Nov. 13	Remains stationary.	Domestic affliction; ill treatment.
127	38	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	Nov. 19	Dismissed cured, April 1, 1824.	Irregular habits.
128	16	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	Dec. 18	Dismissed convalescent, by desire, March 29, 1824.	Hereditary disposition, terror.
129	36	Married.	Recent.	Violent delirium, tremors.	Dec. 22	Dismissed improved, by desire, January 6, 1824.	Intoxication; domestic broils.
130	21	Single.	Recent.	Mania.	Dec. 23	Remains recovered.	Hereditary disposition.
131	33	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	1824.—Jan. 1	Remains stationary.	Disappointment in love.
132	43	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	Jan. 19	Remains stationary.	Hereditary disposition.
133	56	Single.	Old.	Melancholia.	Jan. 29	Remains stationary.	Cause unknown.
134	25	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	Feb. 13	Remains improved.	Hereditary disposition.
135	23	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	March 10	Remains improved.	Hereditary disposition, pride, disappointment.
136	26	Single.	Old.	Violent mania.	March 13	Remains much improved.	Cause unknown.
137	19	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	April 5	Cured, remains under trial.	Hereditary disposition, harsh treatment.
138	50	Married.	Recent.	Melancholia.	April 8	Remains convalescent.	Hereditary disposition, uncertain.
139	24	Single.	Old.	Mania.	May 5	Remains improved.	Hereditary disposition, pride, inordinate passion.
140	39	Single.	Recent.	Violent mania.	May 13	Remains improved.	Disappointment in business.
141	56	Married.	Old.	Violent mania.	May 15	Remains convalescent.	Domestic broils.
142	40	Single.	Old.	General insanity.	May 20	Remains stationary.	Cause unknown.
143	48	Married.	Recent.	Violent mania.	May 20	Remains improved.	Cause unknown.

CASES REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT, JUNE 18, 1823.—No. 54.  
 CASES ADMITTED INTO THE ASYLUM FROM JUNE 18, 1823, TO JUNE 18, 1824. No. 37.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of whom have been dismissed cured,.....	8	5	13
By desire of friends, more or less improved,.....	1	1	2
By desire of friends, convalescent,.....	0	1	1
Died,.....	0	1	1
Remain Convalescent,.....	1	3	4
Improved,.....	15	8	23
Stationary,.....	30	21	41
Recovered, under trial,.....	4	2	6
	49	42	91



**STATE OF NEW YORK**  
**OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER**  
**IN SENATE**  
**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**ACCOUNTS**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING**  
**1887**

**TABLE A—CONTINUED TO THE ABOVE**

No.	Class of Receipts	Of or From	Particulars	Year	Amount
107	40	Land	Land	1887	100
108	41	Land	Land	1887	100
109	42	Land	Land	1887	100
110	43	Land	Land	1887	100
111	44	Land	Land	1887	100
112	45	Land	Land	1887	100
113	46	Land	Land	1887	100
114	47	Land	Land	1887	100
115	48	Land	Land	1887	100
116	49	Land	Land	1887	100
117	50	Land	Land	1887	100
118	51	Land	Land	1887	100
119	52	Land	Land	1887	100
120	53	Land	Land	1887	100
121	54	Land	Land	1887	100
122	55	Land	Land	1887	100
123	56	Land	Land	1887	100
124	57	Land	Land	1887	100
125	58	Land	Land	1887	100
126	59	Land	Land	1887	100
127	60	Land	Land	1887	100
128	61	Land	Land	1887	100
129	62	Land	Land	1887	100
130	63	Land	Land	1887	100
131	64	Land	Land	1887	100
132	65	Land	Land	1887	100
133	66	Land	Land	1887	100
134	67	Land	Land	1887	100
135	68	Land	Land	1887	100
136	69	Land	Land	1887	100
137	70	Land	Land	1887	100
138	71	Land	Land	1887	100
139	72	Land	Land	1887	100
140	73	Land	Land	1887	100
141	74	Land	Land	1887	100
142	75	Land	Land	1887	100
143	76	Land	Land	1887	100
144	77	Land	Land	1887	100
145	78	Land	Land	1887	100
146	79	Land	Land	1887	100
147	80	Land	Land	1887	100
148	81	Land	Land	1887	100
149	82	Land	Land	1887	100
150	83	Land	Land	1887	100
151	84	Land	Land	1887	100
152	85	Land	Land	1887	100
153	86	Land	Land	1887	100
154	87	Land	Land	1887	100
155	88	Land	Land	1887	100
156	89	Land	Land	1887	100
157	90	Land	Land	1887	100
158	91	Land	Land	1887	100
159	92	Land	Land	1887	100
160	93	Land	Land	1887	100
161	94	Land	Land	1887	100
162	95	Land	Land	1887	100
163	96	Land	Land	1887	100
164	97	Land	Land	1887	100
165	98	Land	Land	1887	100
166	99	Land	Land	1887	100
167	100	Land	Land	1887	100

**TABLE B—CONTINUED TO THE ABOVE**

No.	Class of Receipts	Of or From	Particulars	Year	Amount
168	101	Land	Land	1887	100
169	102	Land	Land	1887	100
170	103	Land	Land	1887	100
171	104	Land	Land	1887	100
172	105	Land	Land	1887	100
173	106	Land	Land	1887	100
174	107	Land	Land	1887	100
175	108	Land	Land	1887	100
176	109	Land	Land	1887	100
177	110	Land	Land	1887	100
178	111	Land	Land	1887	100
179	112	Land	Land	1887	100
180	113	Land	Land	1887	100
181	114	Land	Land	1887	100
182	115	Land	Land	1887	100
183	116	Land	Land	1887	100
184	117	Land	Land	1887	100
185	118	Land	Land	1887	100
186	119	Land	Land	1887	100
187	120	Land	Land	1887	100
188	121	Land	Land	1887	100
189	122	Land	Land	1887	100
190	123	Land	Land	1887	100
191	124	Land	Land	1887	100
192	125	Land	Land	1887	100
193	126	Land	Land	1887	100
194	127	Land	Land	1887	100
195	128	Land	Land	1887	100
196	129	Land	Land	1887	100
197	130	Land	Land	1887	100
198	131	Land	Land	1887	100
199	132	Land	Land	1887	100
200	133	Land	Land	1887	100



# ABSTRACT

## OF THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM ACCOUNTS,

*For the Year ending the 31st March, 1824.*

<p><b>To Expenditure—</b></p> <p>Salaries and wages, £247 16 10</p> <p>Butcher meat,..... 86 19 9</p> <p>Bread and meal,... 180 9 5</p> <p>Beer,..... 51 0 0</p> <p>Milk,..... 63 13 6</p> <p>Fish,..... 22 5 2</p> <p>Butter and cheese, 38 13 2</p> <p>Potatoes,..... 14 4 10</p> <p>Tea and coffee,.... 22 4 8</p> <p>Sugar,..... 34 7 10</p> <p>Groceries,..... 7 9 10</p> <p>Soap,..... 35 6 7</p> <p>Candles and oil,... 3 15 9</p> <p>Coals,..... 102 0 8</p> <p>Garden seeds,..... 2 14 0</p> <p>Legacy duty, printing, stamps, insurance, &amp;c.,.... 52 14 10</p> <p>Medicines,..... 18 7 9</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£ 984 4 7</p> <p>Interest,..... 98 2 10</p> <p>Savings carried down,..... 436 18 5</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£1519 5 10</p>	<p><b>By Income—</b></p> <p>Board for patients, £1515 1 10</p> <p>Rent of ground,.... 4 4 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£1519 5 10</p>
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<p><b>To Improving the property—</b></p> <p>Mason work,.....£16 11 9</p> <p>Wright work,..... 23 11 8</p> <p>Slater work,..... 2 17 0</p> <p>Plumber work,..... 32 10 11</p> <p>Smith work,..... 22 7 9</p> <p>Painter work,..... 13 6 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£111 5 3</p> <p>Furniture,..... 108 5 0</p> <p>Balance for reducing the debt carried down,..... 573 8 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£792 18 5</p>	<p><b>By Savings brought down,.....£436 18 5</b></p> <p>Legacies, donations, annual subscriptions, and charity box,.... 356 0 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£792 18 5</p>
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### STATE OF THE DEBT.

<p><b>To Boards, outstanding,.....£ 77 8 7</b></p> <p>Provisions in the house,..... 91 0 0</p> <p>Debt at the 31st March, 1823,....£2245 7 0</p> <p>Balance brought down,..... 573 8 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1671 18 10</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£1840 7 5</p>	<p><b>By Boards, advanced,.....£ 14 3 6</b></p> <p>Dundee Banking Company,.... 900 0 0</p> <p>Dundee Infirmary,..... 900 0 0</p> <p>Balance due the Treasurer,..... 26 3 11</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£1840 7 5</p>
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Expended on the Asylum, at 31st March, 1824, £10,560 4 9½

Ditto on Furniture, at ditto,.....£475 16 1½

Off 10 per cent,..... 47 11 6

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428 4 7½

£10,988 9 5 Sterling.

Examined and found correct,

P. SCOTT, }  
JOHN ALISON, } Auditors,

CHARLES Y. ROGER, Treasurer.



**CONTRIBUTIONS,**  
*For the Year ending 31st March, 1824.*

	Ann. Sub.	Donations.	Legacies.
Alison, John, Esq. Wellbank,.....	£2 2 0		
Anderson, Mrs Ebenezer,.....	1 1 0		
Barons of Exchequer, The Hon. the, per Mr Hogg,.....		£10 0 0	
Baxter, John, Esq. Idvies,.....	2 2 0		
Baxter, William, Esq. merchant,.....	2 2 0		
Black, Miss, second donation,.....		1 0 0	
Blair, David, Esq. from a lady,.....		2 0 0	
.....Ditto,.....stranger,.....		3 0 0	
Charity-box at the Asylum,.....		1 8 6	
Davidson, Thomas, Esq. for two years,.....	2 2 0		
Gourlay, Mr James, smith,.....		2 0 0	
Hartelly, Mr A. M., proceeds of Lecture on Elocution,.....		10 4 0	
Johnstone, Mrs, Dundee,.....			£ 19 19 0
Lighton, Mr David, merchant,.....	10 6		
M <sup>c</sup> Donald, John, Esq.,.....	1 1 0		
Martin, David, Esq. merchant,.....	1 1 0		
Millar, J. B., Esq. merchant,.....	1 1 0		
Millar, Mr Patrick, Pleasance,.....	10 6		
Miln, David, Esq. banker,.....	1 1 0		
Monifieth Parish, second donation,.....		7 0 0	
Peter, John, Esq. merchant,.....	1 1 0		
Roger, Mr Charles Y., merchant,.....	10 6		
Speid, Mrs, of Ardovie,.....			55 0 0
Stirling, Robert, Esq. merchant,.....	1 1 0		
Straton, William, Esq. Foundry,.....	1 1 0		
Sturrock, John, Esq. merchant,.....	1 1 0		
Thomson, Alexander, Esq. Edinburgh, in part,			25 0 0
Wright, James, Esq. Dundee, in part,.....			200 0 0
			<hr/>
Annual Subscriptions, £	19 8 6		
Donations,.....	36 12 6		
Legacies,.....	299 19 0		
			<hr/>
	£356 0 0		

Since the accounts were closed the following sums were received:—

	Donations.	Legacies.
A lady, per Dr Ramsay,.....	£20 0 0	
Ditto,.....ditto,.....	2 0 0	
An Heritor of the Parish of Dundee, per D. Blair, Esq. of Cookston,.....	26 5 0	
Rev. Mr Innérarity, of Caputh, per D. Jobson, jun. Esq.	2 0 0	
Alexander Riddoch, Esq. less, duty, &c. £51 11 6,.....		£448 8 6
Alexander Philips, Esq. less, duty, &c. £5 0 6,.....		45 4 8

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

THE following are the terms of admission into the Dundee Asylum; subject always to such alterations as circumstances may render necessary: the board, in all cases, to be paid in advance.

**PATIENTS NOT PAUPERS.**

First class to pay per week, L.0 10 6*	Fourth class,.....	L.1 11 6
Second class,..... 0 15 0	Fifth class,.....	2 2 0
Third class,..... 1 1 0	Sixth class,.....	3 3 0

**PAUPERS.**

First class, belonging to the parishes that have contributed to the erection of the Asylum, per week, 7s.; second class, all other paupers, per week, 8s. 6d.

\* One shilling per quarter is also charged for mending the clothes of the patients.