

Twenty-third annual report of the directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics : submitted, in terms of their charter, to a general meeting of the directors, 19th June, 1843.

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TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER, TO A GENERAL
MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, 19TH JUNE 1843.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED AT THE WARDER OFFICE.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 19TH JUNE 1843.

THE benevolent design of this valuable Institution, the principles on which the treatment of the patients is conducted, and the general management of the establishment, have all been so fully explained to the public in former Reports, that it may be deemed unnecessary at present to advert to them; and the Directors, therefore, will confine this, their Twenty-third Annual Report, to a simple record of the transactions of the past year.

In giving to their constituents an account of the manner in which they have discharged the important trust committed to them, the Directors would advert, in the first instance, to the state of the Funds. An abstract account of these will be found appended to the Report, containing a statement of income, expenditure, and surplus, from which it will be seen that, as in former years, the revenue very considerably exceeds the outlay, the excess being no less than L.576. The debt, amounting to L.9730, still hangs as a heavy burden on the Institution. But it is gratifying to have to record that the state of the funds is so satisfactory, notwithstanding, and that no difficulties have arisen from this source to cramp the usefulness of the establish-

ment. This is the more encouraging, as giving an assurance of the permanent prosperity of the Institution, when it is considered that the Asylum, in common with other interests, has suffered severely from the distressed state of trade. Many of the artizan lunatics have been, in consequence, wholly unemployed during the year—a state of things which has at once proved disadvantageous to the patients, and has diminished the amount of income.

The Directors have next to report as to the number of Patients admitted and removed in the course of the year, and at present remaining in the House. The number received into the House since 20th June 1842, is 61—namely, 29 males and 32 females. This shews a large increase in the number of females admitted. At no time, indeed, have there been so many of this sex in the Asylum at once, and there has been considerable difficulty in accommodating them all.

The number of patients that have removed in the course of the year, is 44; the number that have died during the same period, is 9; and there are at present in the House, 189—the highest number ever confined in the Dundee Asylum at one time. When one thinks of the awful nature and unhappy effects of the calamity under which so many of his fellow-creatures labour, how must every benevolent mind, while stirred up to increased thankfulness for the light of reason, rejoice in the existence and prosperity of an Institution wherein the afflicted inmates are separated from those scenes and objects which serve to aggravate their malady—have the means of recovery applied which medical science and experience have proved to be most effectual—and enjoy, meanwhile, every relief, comfort, and attention, of which their distressed situation will admit. When there is taken into account the further relief thus afforded to the minds of friends and relatives, it becomes impossible to estimate the extent to which such an institution is instrumental in diminishing the amount of pain and sorrow. In order to calculate this, the 189 patients must be multiplied by the number of persons

related to them, interested in the alleviation of their calamity, and whose minds are disburdened of care and anxiety by the refuge which the Asylum affords to those in whom they feel so deeply concerned, as labouring under the heaviest affliction to which flesh is heir.

It has been customary to record, in the Annual Report, any remarkable facts and circumstances fitted to awaken or keep alive in the public mind an interest in this most useful institution. The past year has been somewhat barren of important or interesting incident, the business having been principally routine. The patients have made, as usual, a number of articles, a list of which is appended. To one patient, the Committee presented a gratuity, in reward of his valuable services. This individual has been discharged, and the Directors are glad to add, continues well.

Several of the patients have, as in former years, partaken of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Town's Churches, and with the best effects. This experiment, therefore, has proved as successful as the introduction of public worship into the Asylum, contributing to solemnize and calm the mind, by engaging it in services that exercise the faculties on the most exalted objects, and are fitted to call forth the best feelings and affections of the heart. In addition to public religious services, in all cases in which the patients may be properly permitted to engage in them, family worship continues to be performed in each ward.

The ordinary routine, which has been so much the character of the past year's proceedings, was agreeably varied in the month of March by the following occurrence, the account of which is abridged from the *Dundee Warder*. JOSEPH MAINZER, Esq., the celebrated musical composer, visited the Asylum on the 15th of March, when he delivered a lecture to about seventy of the male and female patients, in the presence of the Chairman and other Directors. The patients were arranged in the hall of the east wing of the building—the males on one side, and the females on the other—and the lecturer and visitors were in front. The exhibition here

was most interesting, not only from the hearty manner in which the unfortunate patients seemed to enjoy the lesson, but from the decorum observed by them throughout, and the intelligible manner in which questions put to them were answered. Several exercises were sung in good harmony, the male and female voices singing two different melodies. Mr MAINZER sang the celebrated Tyrolese song of liberty. A solo was also sung by one of the patients. Two of them were in possession of violins, and, at the request of Mr MAINZER, favoured the company with an exhibition of their powers on that instrument. "Auld Langsyne" was struck up, accompanied with the voice by one of the performers, in a very amusing way, and apparently to the intense delight of the patients. One of the females being requested to play a tune on the piano, complied at once, and so much did she appear to enjoy her own music, that it was with some reluctance she was prevailed on to leave off. Several stranger ladies and gentlemen entertained the patients by singing and playing. Mr MAINZER then said he would close the lesson by singing "Old hundred," which, being led by one of the ladies, the whole of the patients joined and sung the tune with much solemnity. This being considered the *finale*, one of the patients stood up and thanked Mr MAINZER very kindly for his visit, expressing the pleasure they had felt in going over the lessons. The company then began to retire, in the midst of which the two fiddlers struck up an enlivening tune.

The above concert produced at the time no small sensation among the inmates of the Asylum; and one of the patients wrote a very good article on the occasion, which has since appeared in print.

Among the visitors of distinction to the Asylum during the year were Lord and Lady KINNAIRD, whose visit likewise gave great delight to the patients, and whose kindness and condescension have left a most pleasing impression. The SHERIFF also visited the Institution periodically, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the management of every department of the

Establishment. The Directors have much pleasure in adding their favourable testimony to that of the Sheriff. The order and regularity, the peace and harmony by which the establishment has always been happily distinguished hitherto, have continued to reign throughout. And the servants, among whom are two old patients, have given every satisfaction to the Superintendent and Matron.

Several improvements and repairs have been made, and others are projected, which will contribute much to the advantage of the patients, and to the comfort and security of the Establishment. A spring-board has been introduced by the Chairman, from the use of which the female patients have derived benefit. As regards the house itself, several rooms have been papered and furnished. New pumps, boilers, and cisterns, have been procured to replace the old, which had become worn out. The new well has given entire satisfaction. It furnishes an abundant supply of water to every part of the house; and as soon as the Funds will permit, the Directors purpose to convey this needful element from it by pipes into all the airing courts, so that, in the event of fire, the means of extinguishing it may be every where found at hand, and the delay and danger avoided which might be incurred by having possibly to feed the engine with water carried from a distance, at a time when every thing depends on promptitude and dispatch. It is highly desirable, also, that gas be introduced as soon as practicable into all those day-rooms and galleries which have not been supplied with this cheerful light.

The Directors have for the last two or three years had their attention directed to the dangerous state of the laundry and wash-house. In order to security against fire, to give more scope to the Matron in the employment of the female patients, and to prevent injury to their health, they have had under their consideration the propriety of ordering a new laundry and wash-house to be built on the vacant space of ground in the garden on the east wall, to communicate from the airing court. Such an

alteration would contribute very considerably to the advantage of the Establishment—it might prove the means of preventing much evil—and in every point of view it is desirable that it be carried into execution at the earliest possible period.

Finally, under the head of Repairs, and in reference to the concluding paragraph of last year's Report, the Directors have to express their regret that the state of the Funds has not yet enabled them to make any arrangements to provide additional apartments for pauper lunatics, or to build a house for the Medical Superintendent. This is the more to be regretted, as the rooms which he at present occupies necessarily limit the extent of accommodation which was intended for patients from the first, and interfere so far with the completion of the original plan of the house as designed by Mr STARK and Mr BURN.

One legacy has been received during the year—namely, ten pounds, bequeathed by the late Mrs GLASS—for which the Directors express their thanks. Thanks are also due to ALEXANDER BALFOUR, Esq., and to the Messrs MILL, for their great kindness in giving some of the patients work, and that when it could not otherwise have been obtained.

The Directors conclude by expressing their cordial approbation of the services during the year of the Weekly Committee, House Visitors, Physician, Medical Superintendent and Matron, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary—all of whom have discharged the duties of their office with diligence and fidelity.

AT THE
ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Held in the Town-Hall of Dundee, on Monday the 19th June 1843,

PATRICK SCOTT, Esq. in the Chair, —

JAMES GUTHRIE, Esq. moved "That the cordial thanks of this Annual Court be presented to the Rev. Mr ROXBURGH, for his great kindness in drawing up the Report of the Directors for the past year, and for the ability displayed in the execution of that duty."

Which motion having been seconded by JOHN ALISON, Esq. of Wellbank, was carried by acclamation; and the Chairman having delivered the thanks of the meeting to the Reverend Gentleman,

The Directors unanimously resolved that this motion be printed at the end of the Annual Report.

The following Parishes having contributed twenty pounds or upwards to the Funds of the Asylum, are entitled to have their Pauper patients admitted into Class First, and are charged the lowest rate of board; but no other Parish since 1824 can claim this privilege. The Parish of St Andrews was privileged in 1837 to have one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

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

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REPORT.

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ABSTRACT
 OF THE
MEDICAL REPORT READ TO THE DIRECTORS,
 AT
THEIR ANNUAL COURT,

Held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 19th June 1843.

TABLE I.

YEARLY RETURN OF LUNATICS IN THE DUNDEE ROYAL
 LUNATIC ASYLUM

FROM 20TH JUNE 1842 TO 19TH JUNE 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 20th June 1842,	100	78	178
Admitted during the above period,	29	32	61
Total,	129	110	239
Discharged cured,	21	10	31
Ditto improved,	8	5	13
Ditto by desire,	1	2	3
Died,	5	4	9
Total,	35	21	56
Remaining June 19. 1843,	94	89	183
Total,	129	110	239
Daily average number of patients in the House, }	96	84	180
Highest number in the Asylum at one time,	97	92	189

II.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF INSANITY,
SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary tendency,	11	10	21
Drunkenness,	3	1	4
Ditto, with hereditary predisposition,	2	0	2
Predisposition from previous attack, } exciting cause unknown, }	1	2	3
Bodily disease, with hereditary predisposition,	0	2	2
Lactation,	0	1	1
Seabathing,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	4	5
Epilepsy,	1	1	2
Masturbatio (one with hereditary predisposition,)	2	0	2
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Injury of head,	1	0	1
Critical period,	0	1	1
Total,	24	22	46

III.

MORAL CAUSES.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide of father, with hereditary predisposition,	1	0	1
Do. of neighbour,	0	1	1
Grief,	0	3	3
Disappointed love,	1	0	1
Misfortunes,	1	0	1
Alarm by fire,	1	0	1
Anxiety,	0	1	1
Unknown,	1	5	6
Total,	5	10	15

IV.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age,	1	0	1
„ 10 to 15 „	1	0	1
„ 15 to 20 „	2	0	2
„ 20 to 25 „	5	3	8
„ 25 to 30 „	3	1	4
„ 30 to 35 „	4	3	7
„ 35 to 40 „	3	4	7
„ 40 to 45 „	4	7	11
„ 45 to 50 „	1	5	6
„ 50 to 55 „	2	3	5
„ 55 to 60 „	2	3	5
„ 60 to 65 „	0	3	3
„ 65 to 70 „	1	0	1
Total,	29	32	61

V.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES AND SEXES,
CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR FREQUENCY.

MALES.

From 20 to 25 years of age,	5
„ 30 to 35 „	4
„ 40 to 45 „	4
„ 25 to 30 „	3
„ 35 to 40 „	3
„ 55 to 60 „	3
„ 15 to 20 „	2
„ 50 to 55 „	1
„ 5 to 10 „	1
„ 10 to 15 „	1
„ 45 to 50 „	1
„ 65 to 70 „	1
Total,	29

VI.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES AND SEXES,
CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR FREQUENCY.

FEMALES.		
From 40 to 45 years of age,	.	7
„ 45 to 50	„	5
„ 35 to 40	„	4
„ 20 to 25	„	3
„ 30 to 35	„	3
„ 50 to 55	„	3
„ 55 to 60	„	3
„ 60 to 65	„	3
„ 25 to 30	„	1
Total,	.	32

VII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE VARIETIES
OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	7	12	19
Monomania,	12	15	27
Dementia,	6	5	11
Idiocy,	4	0	4
Total,	29	32	61

VIII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE CIVIL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	11	16	27
Unmarried,	18	8	26
Widows,	0	8	8
Total,	29	32	61

IX.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From June to July,	1	2	3
„ July to August,	1	1	2
„ August to September,	3	4	7
„ September to October,	2	5	7
„ October to November,	2	3	5
„ November to December,	2	1	3
„ December to January 1843,	5	1	6
„ January to February,	3	3	6
„ February to March,	0	5	5
„ March to April,	4	4	8
„ April to May,	4	2	6
„ May to June 19,	2	1	3
Total,	92	32	61

X.

TABLE OF OLD CASES—VIZ., OF MORE THAN TWELVE
MONTHS' DURATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 20th June 1842,	94	75	169
Received from Table } of Recent Cases, } M. F. Tot. 2 2 4			
Admitted since, 15 12 27			
	17	14	31
Total,	111	89	200
Discharged cured,	9	1	10
Ditto improved,	8	4	12
Ditto by desire,	1	2	3
Died,	5	4	9
Total,	23	11	34
Remaining, June 19. 1843,	88	78	166
Total,	111	89	200

XI.

TABLE OF RECENT CASES—VIZ., OF THOSE UNDER TWELVE MONTHS' DURATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained, 20th June 1842,	6	3	9
Transferred to preceding Table,	2	2	4
	—	—	—
Total,	4	1	5
Admitted since,	14	20	34
	—	—	—
Total,	18	21	39
	—	—	—
Discharged cured,	12	9	21
Ditto improved,	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Total,	12	10	22
Remaining, June 19. 1843,	6	11	17
	—	—	—
Total,	18	21	39

XII.

TABLE OF THE DEATHS FOR THE PAST YEAR.—A.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of Apoplexy, or of its consequences,	2	1	3
„ Bronchitis,	1	0	1
„ Consumption,	2	0	2
„ Exhaustion,	0	2	2
„ Disease of ankle joint,	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Total,	5	4	9

XIII.

TABLE OF DEATHS.--B.

No.	Cause of Death.	Form of Disease.	July 1842.		Aug. 1842.		Sept. 1842.		Jan. 1843.		Apr. 1843.		May 1843.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Exhaustion.	Dementia.	0	1											0	1
2.	Pul. Consumption.	Mania R.			1	0									1	0
3.	Ditto.	Dementia.					1	0							1	0
4.	Exhaustion.	Mania R.							0	1					0	1
5.	Apoplexy.	Dementia.							0	1					0	1
6.	Bronchitis.	Monomania.							1	0					1	0
7.	Dis. of Ankle Joint.	Monomania.									0	1			0	1
8.	Apoplexy.	Dementia.											1	0	1	0
9.	Apoplexy.	Dementia.											1	0	1	0
Total,			0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	9	

XIV.

AGES OF THE DECEASED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 30 to 40 years of age,	1	1	2
„ 40 to 50	2	0	2
„ 50 to 60	1	0	1
„ 60 to 70	1	3	4
Total,	5	4	9

XV.

THE TIMES OF THE ABOVE PATIENTS' DEATHS AFTER THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE ASYLUM.

Times of deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 3 months,	0	1	1
„ 4 „	1	0	1
„ 5 „	1	0	1
„ 16 „	1	0	1
„ 8 years,	0	1	1
„ 11 „	1	1	2
„ 12 „	1	0	1
„ 23 „	0	1	1
Total,	5	4	9

XVI.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO FORM OF RELIGION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of Scotland,	18	20	38
„ England,	2	0	2
United Associate Church,	5	4	9
Relief Church,	0	2	2
Independent Church,	1	3	4
Baptist „	0	1	1
Glassite „	1	0	1
Catholic „	0	2	2
Incapable of learning any,	2	0	2
	—	—	—
Total,	29	32	61

XVII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Scotland,	29	31	60
„ England,	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Total,	29	32	61

XVIII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot read,	2	0	2
Can „	0	10	10
„ „ and write,	23	20	43
Highly educated,	4	2	6
	—	—	—
Total,	29	32	61

XIX.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PROFESSION,
OCCUPATION, OR CONDITION.

Males.		No.	Females.		No.
Gentlemen,		1	Ladies,		2
Writers,		1	Wives of Shipmasters,		1
Merchants,		3	„ Farmers,		1
Engineers,		1	„ Shopkeepers,		2
Farmers,		1	„ Sailors,		1
Auctioneers,		1	„ Cartwrights,		1
Bookbinders and stationers,		1	„ Labourers,		2
Fishermen,		2	„ Hecklers,		1
Sailors,		1	„ Ploughmen,		1
Masons,		2	„ Millwrights,		1
Tailors,		2	„ Weavers,		5
Weavers,		4	„ Wrights,		1
Flaxdressers,		2	„ Masons,		1
Blockmakers,		1	„ Tailors,		1
Hairdressers,		2	„ Cabinetmakers,		1
Wrights,		1	„ Shoemakers,		1
Sawyers,		1	Weavers,		2
Labourers,		1	Pirn-winders,		3
Of no occupation,		1	Mill-workers,		2
			Domestic servants,		1
			Of no occupation,		1
Total,		29	Total,		32

XX.

NUMBER OF EPILEPTICS AMONG THE LUNATICS AT PRESENT
IN THE ASYLUM.

In Asylum 183 Lunatics.	Mania.		Monomania.		Dementia.		Idiocy		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Epileptic,	4	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	7	5

Three of the above also Paralytic.

XXI.

NUMBER OF PARALYTIKS AMONG THE LUNATICS AT PRESENT
IN THE ASYLUM.

In Asylum, 183 Lunatics.	Mania.		Monomania.		Dementia.		Idiocy.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Paralytic, . . .	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	9	0

XXII.

DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THE 61 CASES ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING 19TH JUNE 1843.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total
Not exceeding 1 month,	4	6	10
" 3 " 	1	7	8
" 6 " 	2	4	6
" 9 " 	2	0	2
" 1 year,	5	3	8
" 2 " 	3	4	7
" 3 " 	3	5	8
" 4 " 	2	1	3
" 5 " 	2	0	2
" 6 " 	0	1	1
" 8 " 	1	0	1
" 12 " 	0	1	1
" 14 " 	1	0	1
" 19 " 	1	0	1
" 20 " 	1	0	1
" 23 " 	1	0	1
Total.	29	32	61

XXIII.

TABLE OF CURES AT THE DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1843.

Admitted from 1820 to 1843.	Cured.	Per cent.
No. of Lunatics, 984	No. 439	44.61

XXV.

ANNUAL PER CENT. OF DEATHS, from 13th June 1830 to 19th June 1843.
(The Years ending on the Third Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)

Years ending third Monday of June.	Average number of Patients.			Number of Deaths.			Per centage of Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1830	57	44	101	2	2	4	3.51	4.52	3.95
1831	55	48	103	2	1	3	3.63	2.08	2.91
1832	61	52	113	2	5	7	3.27	9.61	6.19
1833	65	59	124	7	3	10	10.76	5.08	8.06
1834	70	58	128	6	4	10	8.57	6.89	7.81
1835	68	58	126	4	4	8	5.88	6.89	6.34
1836	70	59	129	6	2	8	5.57	3.39	6.20
1837	74	61	135	5	5	10	6.75	8.19	7.48
1838	77	60	137	7	1	8	9.09	1.66	5.83
1839	84	66	150	6	5	11	7.19	7.57	7.33
1840	87	70	157	5	2	7	5.74	2.85	4.45
1841	89	75	164	5	3	8	5.61	3.99	4.87
1842	102	77	179	8	2	10	7.84	2.59	5.58
1843	96	84	180	5	4	7	5.20	4.80	5.00
	1055	871	1926	70	43	113			

Average Annual Mortality, from 1830 to 1843 inclusive.

Males.	Females.	Total.
3.63	4.94	5.86 per cent

Note.—No case of suicide or murder occurred in the above years.

XXVI.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO SUICIDE, ADMITTED
DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From June to July,	0	1	1
„ July to August,	1	0	1
„ August to September,	1	3	4
„ September to October,	0	2	2
„ October to November,	1	2	3
„ November to December,	1	0	1
„ December to January 1843,	2	1	3
„ January to February,	1	2	3
„ February to March,	0	3	3
„ March to April,	1	2	3
„ April to May,	2	0	2
„ May to June 19,	0	1	1
Total,	10	17	27

XXVII.

THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATHS AFTER THEIR ADMISSION
 INTO THE ASYLUM,

From the opening of the Institution to the 19th June 1843.

Times of deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight,	7	7	14
„ 1 month,	6	2	8
„ 3 „	10	7	17
„ 6 „	8	2	10
„ 9 „	5	2	7
„ 1 year,	5	1	6
„ 2 „	12	7	19
„ 3 „	6	3	9
„ 4 „	6	4	10
„ 5 „	1	0	1
„ 6 „	3	3	6
„ 7 „	3	2	5
„ 8 „	2	3	5
„ 9 „	2	3	5
„ 10 „	1	2	3
„ 11 „	1	1	2
„ 12 „	2	1	3
„ 13 „	0	1	1
„ 14 „	3	1	4
„ 15 „	2	0	2
„ 16 „	1	1	2
„ 17 „	0	1	1
„ 18 „	2	0	2
„ 19 „	1	1	2
„ 23 „	0	1	1
Total,	89	56	145

XXVIII.

DURATION OF INSANITY,
IN THE CASES OF THE 183 PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM
ON 19TH JUNE 1843.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months,	0	1	1
" 6 "	1	3	4
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 1 year,	5	6	11
" 2 "	2	5	7
" 3 "	3	6	9
" 4 "	6	4	10
" 5 "	2	11	13
" 6 "	7	2	9
" 7 "	5	5	10
" 8 "	2	1	3
" 9 "	2	2	4
" 10 "	4	4	8
" 11 "	2	5	7
" 12 "	1	5	6
" 13 "	2	1	3
" 14 "	7	2	9
" 15 "	5	3	8
" 16 "	3	3	6
" 17 "	2	2	4
" 18 "	2	2	4
" 19 "	4	1	5
" 20 "	3	3	6
" 21 "	2	1	3
" 22 "	0	1	1
" 23 "	4	2	6
" 24 "	3	2	5
" 25 "	2	0	2
" 26 "	2	1	3
Carry forward,	83	85	168

Duration.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward,	83	85	168
Not exceeding 27 years,		0	1	1
" 30	"	1	0	1
" 32	"	1	0	1
" 33	"	2	0	2
" 34	"	1	0	1
" 38	"	1	0	1
From birth,		5	3	8
	Total,	94	89	183

XXIX.

AGES OF THE 183 PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM
ON THE 19TH JUNE 1843.

Age.		Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years of age,		1	0	1
" 10 to 15	"	1	0	1
" 15 to 20	"	2	0	2
" 20 to 25	"	8	6	14
" 25 to 30	"	8	5	13
" 30 to 35	"	9	9	18
" 35 to 40	"	9	7	16
" 40 to 45	"	21	16	37
" 45 to 50	"	4	8	12
" 50 to 55	"	9	11	20
" 55 to 60	"	9	7	16
" 60 to 65	"	9	11	20
" 65 to 70	"	2	6	8
" 70 to 75	"	1	1	2
" 80 to 85	"	0	2	2
" 85 to 90	"	1	0	1
	Total,	94	89	183

XXX.

LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE 183 PATIENTS REMAINING ON
19TH JUNE 1843 HAVE BEEN IN THE ASYLUM.

Time.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months,	9	7	16
" 6 "	4	7	11
" 9 "	1	7	8
" 1 year,	2	2	4
" 2 "	7	10	17
" 3 "	13	6	19
" 4 "	4	9	13
" 5 "	6	6	12
" 6 "	7	3	10
" 7 "	5	1	6
" 8 "	3	3	6
" 9 "	1	2	3
" 10 "	2	2	4
" 11 "	3	5	8
" 12 "	3	1	4
" 13 "	3	1	4
" 14 "	0	4	4
" 15 "	2	1	3
" 16 "	3	1	4
" 17 "	2	2	4
" 18 "	2	0	2
" 19 "	3	4	7
" 20 "	1	0	1
" 21 "	3	2	5
" 22 "	1	1	2
" 23 "	1	2	3
" 24 "	3	0	3
Total,	94	89	183

XXXI.

NUMBER GENERALLY EMPLOYED, 1842-43.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Weaving linen for sheeting, cotton bagging, &c.,	3*	5	8
Picking oakum,	48	0	48
Tailoring and mat-making,			
Cutting firewood,			
Mangling clothes,			
Pumping water for the use of the establishment,			
Breaking metal for the turnpike road, and garden- ing,† trenching, and laying out ground, &c., .	0	10†	10
Domestic purposes,	1	0	1
Shoemaking and mending,			
Clerks,	1	0	1
Carpenters,	1	0	1
Grooms,	1	0	1
Working in wash-house at machine,	3	0	3
Dressmaking,	0	2	2
Spinning,	0	6	6
Winding for weavers,	0	5	5
Knitting,	0	7	7
Shirt-making,	0	6	6
Netting,	0	1	1
Upholsterer's work,	0	1	1
Stay-making,	0	1	1
Repairing bedding and clothes,	0	10	10
Worsted works,	0	2	2
Assisting in laundry,	0	6	6
„ in scullery,	0	1	1
„ in bedrooms and wards,	0	8	8
Marking clothes,	0	2	2
Total,	57	73	130

Ladies and Gentlemen not included in the above.

* We have looms for thirteen male lunatics, but, from the depression of trade, there have been on an average only three of them worked during the past year.

WORK DONE BY MALE LUNATICS,

From April 1. 1842, to March 31. 1843.

26 Webs of bagging wove.	16 Coats and jackets made.
22 „ of padding „	7 Pairs tick drawers.
31 „ of sheeting „	38 „ leather boots and shoes made, in addition to many mended.
6 Cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. oakum picked.	14 Door mats.
21 pairs trousers made, in addition to many mended.	1 Velvet cap.
13 Waistcoats made.	1 Pair spats.

N.B.—Gardening, carpenters' jobbing, &c., cannot be inserted here.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE LUNATICS,

From April 1. 1842, to March 31. 1843.

39 Long gowns made.	18 Pockets made.
10 Short ditto ,,	20 Window-blinds made.
12 Pinafores ,,	140 Handkerchiefs hemmed.
66 Aprons. ,,	70 Towels ,,
120 Caps ,,	19 Bags made.
43 Petticoats ,,	10 Table-cloths hemmed.
83 Shifts ,,	9 Patch-work bedquilts made.
36 Mattresses ,,	4 Netted tray-cloths ,,
70 Bolsters and cases made.	3 Pairs worsted shoes. ,,
11 Pillow-cases ,,	10 ,, wristlets ,,
48 Pairs sheets ,,	36 Doilies ,,
6 ,, stays ,,	12 Pairs garters ,,
72 Flannel waistcoats ,,	3 Pincushions knitted.
46 Pairs plaiding drawers ,,	82 Spyndles hemp spun.
130 ,, stockings knitted.	67 Webs sheeting wove.
67 men's shirts made.	And winding pirns for 146 webs.

In again laying our Annual Report before the Meeting, we have to congratulate you on the increasing usefulness of the Institution, and prosperity of the Establishment. If we take the number of admissions as a test of the value of the Institution in the eyes of the public, or the number of cures performed as a criterion of its value—the year just ended has been eminently prosperous. The admissions amounted to sixty-one, being three more than the highest number admitted in any one year since the opening of the House; while the cases discharged, cured, or relieved, amounted to forty-four, fully maintaining the average of former years.

By a reference to the tables, it will be observed that there has been a very great increase in the number of females admitted—no less than thirteen more than last year.

Amongst the new tables, there is one containing the percentage of deaths for a series of years. We are indebted to Mr FARR, a Government officer, who has greatly distinguished himself by his writings on statistics, and also to Mr ROY, the teacher of mathematics in the Dundee Seminaries, for the preparation of this table.

By this table, it appears that the annual average mortality has been only 5.86 per cent. for the last thirteen years.

From another table, the gross number admitted to this date is stated to be 984, while the cures amount to 439, or 44.61 per cent.

We have, as usual, to regret that a very large proportion of the cases sent us were almost hopeless, from the length of time that the disease had already existed. Not less than twenty-seven, being nearly one-half of the total number admitted, were old cases, some of them of not less than twenty years standing.

SUICIDAL PATIENTS.—Among the admissions there were no less than ten male and seventeen female cases of suicidal mania,

three of whom were admitted within a period of six days. We are happy to state, with deepest gratitude, that, notwithstanding so many cases, requiring the most unremitting watchfulness both during night and day, no accident even of the slightest nature has happened to any of them.

There was one patient of this class who occasioned more than usual trouble and anxiety—the desire for self-destruction being so strong that the attempt was frequently made, not only in private, but even in presence of a considerable number of individuals.

ACT 4 AND 5, V. R.—We have four patients who have been sent here in virtue of the powers given by the Act of Parliament, passed last year, for dangerous and fatuous lunatics. If firmly and temperately administered, this act promises to be of great benefit to the country at large.

GENERAL HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the continued prevalence of disease in Dundee and neighbourhood, the Asylum has been unusually healthy. During the winter quarter of the year, when the town was most unhealthy, there did not occur a single death within the walls of the Asylum, and the number during the whole year amounted only to nine—all old cases.

We have a good many very old and hopeless cases in the house paralytic and asthmatic, whose health requires the greatest attention, especially during the cold season.

There has nothing happened during the year of such importance as to require particular notice. The duties and events of one week or one month have been just the same as those of every other week or month throughout the year. With the exception of the great increase in the number of suicidal patients, there has also been nothing particularly interesting or remarkable in the cases themselves. Beyond, therefore, the fact of the continued prosperity of the Institution, we have little else to report this year.

In the Twenty-first Report we noticed the cases of a few individuals who fancied themselves to be “gods.” One of these

men, in whom the disease was functional, has got very much better, and has not alluded to his delusion for some time. This year, for the first time, we have admitted a female who labours under this delusion.

TREATMENT.—The treatment, medical and moral, is of course much the same as before—the former, varied according to the different kinds of disease; and the latter, though it may have presented new modes of enjoyment,* or relaxation, or exercise, has still been the same in principle as before.

It would be uninteresting both to the meeting and the public to detail the numerous opportunities of innocent enjoyment afforded to the inmates of the Institution, as they have been so often noticed in former Reports. One occurrence of sufficient importance to have occupied your time, the visit to the Asylum of the celebrated Mr MAINZER, has been already so fully described in the different newspapers, and by the Rev. Mr ROXBURGH in the Directors' Report, that it is unnecessary here to do more than allude to it. We may just remark, that the conduct of the patients on that occasion was becoming; several showing very striking proofs of self-control.

We have got an Accordion for the use of the patients, and hope soon to have an Organ. Rocking-horses are being made similar to those introduced into other institutions.

* While this Report is passing through the press a remarkable circumstance has occurred here. The following is taken from a local newspaper :

“Married at the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum, on the 26th June, Captain JOHN PATON, master of the schooner Mary, to Miss ISABELLA SOMMERVILLE, head female attendant there.”

We mention this as well to notice the good conduct of a faithful servant, whose long services have been highly appreciated, as to state that a grand fête was given in honour of the occasion, at which about ninety patients were present.

The colonnades and rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, flags were hoisted, and cannon fired. After partaking of tea and cake on the lawn, the patients adjourned to the hall, where many of them afterwards joined in the dance, the music being performed by one of themselves.

We have not witnessed such a happy scene before. There has been no entertainment like it here since the opening of the house.

A select number of the patients also saw the marriage ceremony performed.

On several occasions, GEORGE DUNCAN, Esquire, member of Parliament, the SHERIFF, the CHAIRMAN, and other Directors and Office-bearers, dined at the Asylum with a select number of the patients.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The benefits arising from the performance of Divine Service are still very apparent. The opportunity of attending the chapel is highly prized by very many of the patients. One of them, an epileptic, says, "Let me go, and should the fit come on I can just be carried out." The experiment of allowing some of them to take the Sacrament in Dundee, was again tried both in October and April last, and with the most beneficial results.

RESTRAINT.—During the whole of last year there was not a single patient under personal restraint of any kind.

Many of the patients estimate highly the kindness and attention with which they have been treated. Two proofs of this, which occurred last year, may not be unworthy of notice. One of the pauper patients who was discharged cured, came on foot a distance of fifty miles to see his old acquaintances in the Asylum. Two persons who had formerly been patients, being seized with premonitory symptoms, presented themselves at the Asylum, and insisted on being admitted.

To the Directors we beg again to tender our respectful thanks, for the uniform kindness and attention which they have shown to us individually and to the interests of the Institution generally.

To Mrs KILGOUR, the Matron, we beg also to express our thanks for the great zeal with which she has seconded all our efforts, and for many valuable suggestions.

PATRICK NIMMO, Physician.

A. MACKINTOSH, Surgeon,—Superintendent.

QUERIES.

RELATIVES or GUARDIANS, with the assistance of the Medical Attendant, are requested to annex, according to the best of their knowledge, precise Answers to the following Queries, or to as many of them as may be applicable to the case of the Patient.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
1. What is the name? Place of birth and settlement? Degree of education? and Religion of the patient?	
2. Is the patient tall and powerful? and Is there anything remarkable in the patient's usual appearance?	
3. How long has the patient been in- sane? and Did the disorder come on gradually or suddenly?	
4. If the patient has been oftener than once insane? When did the malady first occur? How often did it occur before this last attack? In what forms, and of what duration?	
5. How long before lunacy were any such precursory symptoms observ- ed as the following,—viz. unusual depression or elevation of spirits, or any remarkable alteration in the temper, disposition, feelings, opi- nions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the patient?	
6. What have been, or are the promi- nent symptoms of the malady? Has any obvious change in its form occurred? And, does it appear to be increasing, declining, or stationary?	
7. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions, or exacerbations; and do such changes occur at un- certain times, or at stated periods?	
8. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects, or chiefly on one? and What is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable illusions.	

History.

	QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
History.	9. Has the patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence? and By what means?	
	10. Does the patient manifest any disposition to injure other persons, and how? Or cherish any malicious design? Or is the morbid train of thought excited by any particular subject or event?	
	11. Is the patient prone to tear clothes, or to break windows or furniture?	
	12. Since the commencement of the malady what have been the patient's habits? State particularly whether the patient is attentive to the calls of nature?	
Causes.	13. What is the age? And what was the profession or occupation of the patient?	
	14. Is the patient married, or single, or widowed? How long since first married or becoming widowed?	
	15. Does any constitutional or hereditary disposition exist in the family of the patient to nervous affections? And, was any relative of the patient ever insane?	
	16. Before the commencement, either of the malady or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the patient been remarkable for any degree of oddity, eccentricity, or mental infirmity. Mention natural disposition and general habits of living, predominant passions, or prejudices, religious impressions, and any habitual vice or intemperance?	
	17. Is the patient subject to periodical attacks of any other malady; to any unusual discharge, or to suppression or obstruction of any customary discharge; to sores, eruptions, rupture, epilepsy, or palsy? Specify any bodily infirmity or disease of the patient.	

	QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
Causes.	18. Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit occurred, during pregnancy; or appear to have been connected with the puerperal state or lactation? If a female, state whether she has born children, their number, and the period of the birth of the last?	
	19. Was the head of the patient ever severely injured?	
	20. What is supposed to have been the exciting cause of the malady? Is it a moral cause—such as misfortune, disappointment, fright, love, &c.? Or a physical cause,—such as fever, the immoderate use of opium or other medicine, or any intoxicating agent, bodily injury, serious illness, or accident affecting the nervous system, &c.?	
Treatment.	21. What has been done for the recovery of the patient? And with what effect?	
	22. Has the patient ever been treated for lunacy in any public asylum or private retreat for the insane? If so, how often, and how long on each occasion, has the patient been in any such establishment? When, in what state, and if not cured, for what reason was the patient dismissed?	
	23. What is the proposed rate of board?	

Signed,

EXTRACT from Act of Parliament 55 Geo. III., cap. 69, anent Mad-houses in Scotland.

And, if any medical person shall sign or give any such certificate or report, without having carefully visited and examined the person to whom it relates, and without having endeavoured to ascertain, in a proper manner, by such examination, and otherwise, that such person is a furious or fatuous person or lunatic, and proper to be confined in a house for the reception of such persons, every such medical person shall forfeit and pay for such offence or neglect the sum of Fifty Pounds, and the expenses of recovering the same.

ABSTRACT
OF THE
DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM ACCOUNTS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1843.

EXPENDITURE.	INCOME.
Salaries, viz. :—	Boards, £4101 14 2
Superintendent, . . . £200 0 0	Donations, 10 0 0
Matron, 70 0 0	Patients' Labour, 171 11 1
Physician, 75 0 0	
Chaplain, 25 0 0	
Secretary, 20 0 0	
Treasurer, 50 0 0	
House servants, . . . 396 17 2	
<u>£886 17 2</u>	
Less Fees drawn for patients, 64 0 6	
<u>£772 16 8</u>	
Interest, 488 8 8	
Butcher Meat, 371 9 6	
Incidents, 302 18 0	
Bread, 264 12 1	
Milk, 266 18 6	
Sugar, Tea, and Groceries, . . . 227 19 8	
Coals, 156 13 7	
Potatoes, 91 15 4	
Meal and Barley, 245 13 5	
Medicines, 31 4 5	
Butter, Cheese, Oil, and Candles, 141 12 10	
Fish, 20 14 1	
Straw and Hay, 45 6 2	
Rental and Insurance, 84 9 10	
Soap, 115 13 4	
Beer, 78 17 9	
<u>£3707 3 10</u>	
Excess of Income, 576 1 5	
<u>£4283 5 3</u>	<u>£4283 5 3</u>

EXPENDED ON THE BUILDINGS.

Plumber Work,	£87 6 7
Smith " 	33 7 9
Wright " 	13 10 6
Slater " 	5 12 11
Mason " 	32 8 8
Furniture	121 8 2
	<u>£293 14 7</u>

STATE OF THE DEBT.

To balance on Outstanding		By Dundee Banking Co., per bond	£5000 0 0
Boards,	£292 13 4	" Kirk-session of Dundee for	
" Provisions in the House,	175 10 0	Legacy from the late John	
" Goods in Store,	72 16 4	Grieve,	£393 10 9
" Mrs Kilgour, for House expenses, 3 0 10		" Do. for do., from Pro-	
" Debt,	9730 6 11	vost Riddoch,	448 8 6
			841 19 3
		" Mrs Nimmo and Family	1640 0 0
		" Mrs Hunter,	300 0 0
		Miss Isabella Crichton,	231 0 0
		Dundee Banking Co., on current	
		account,	2092 18 3
		" Cash due to the Treasurer,	168 9 11
			£10,274 7 5
	<u>£10,274 7 5</u>		<u>£10,274 7 5</u>

Dundee, 15th June 1843.—We have examined the Books, of which the above is an abstract, and have found the same correct.

DAVID KEITH.
ALEX. MILLS.
GEO. H. NEWALL.

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### Terms of Admission.

The following is the present rate of board—subject, however, to such alterations as the Directors shall judge proper, and which must necessarily vary according to the state of the funds and the expenses of the Establishment. The board in all cases must be paid quarterly, and in advance.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| First Class, . . . . .   | £0 5 0 per week. |
| Second Ditto, . . . . .  | 0 7 0 "          |
| Third Ditto, . . . . .   | 0 10 6 "         |
| Fourth Ditto, . . . . .  | 0 15 0 "         |
| Fifth Ditto, . . . . .   | 1 1 0 "          |
| Sixth Ditto, . . . . .   | 1 11 6 "         |
| Seventh Ditto, . . . . . | 2 2 0 "          |
| Eighth Ditto, . . . . .  | 3 3 0 "          |

The first class—paupers belonging to the parishes that have contributed to the erection of the Asylum. The second class—all other paupers. Every patient who is certified by four respectable householders to be unable to pay 10s. 6d. of board per week, or whatever rate of board may be fixed by the Directors to be paid by Class 3d, and to have no relation able to pay this rate of board, shall be considered a pauper, and admitted in Class 2d; but if the patient shall belong to any of the twenty-five\* parishes that have contributed £20 and upwards to the erection of the Asylum, such patient shall be admitted into Class 1st.

A fee, on admission, is paid to the Physician by the several classes of patients as under :

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Third Class, . . . . .           | £0 10 6 per week. |
| Fourth Ditto, . . . . .          | 1 1 0 "           |
| Fifth and Sixth Ditto, . . . . . | 2 2 0 "           |
| Seventh Ditto, . . . . .         | 3 3 0 "           |
| Eighth Ditto, . . . . .          | 4 4 0 "           |

On the dismissal or death of a patient, after six and within twelve months the fee is repeated; but if any patient shall remain longer than one year,

\* See list of privileged parishes, page 19.



the fee is to be repeated only at the end of every successive year of his residence in the Asylum.

*No Fees are paid for Paupers.*

The patients shall have no claim to remuneration for work done in the House.

One shilling per quarter is charged for mending clothes.

Each patient, when admitted, must be provided with the articles mentioned in the following lists, an inventory of which must be given to the Superintendent; and these articles must be kept up, and renewed when worn out.

MALE PATIENTS.

Each male patient, above the third rank, must, on his admission, be provided and kept supplied with articles of apparel, according to the following list :

- |                              |            |                                                   |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Day shirts,                | } if worn, | 4 Pocket handkerchiefs,                           |
| 5 Neckerchiefs,              |            | 2 Vests,                                          |
| 2 Night-shirts,              |            | Coats, breeches, or trousers, hat, and shoes, &c. |
| 2 Night-caps,                |            | 1 Complete set of bedding, and linen to change.   |
| 2 Flannel jackets or shirts, |            |                                                   |
| 2 Pairs of drawers,          |            |                                                   |
| 5 Pairs of stockings,        |            |                                                   |

FEMALE PATIENTS.

Each female patient, above the third rank, must, on her admission, be provided and kept supplied with articles of apparel, according to the following list :

- |                            |                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 4 Shifts,                  | 1 Shawl,                                        |
| 2 Flannel shifts, if worn, | 4 Neckerchiefs,                                 |
| 2 Flannel petticoats,      | 4 Day-caps.                                     |
| 3 Upper petticoats,        | 3 Night-caps,                                   |
| 4 Pairs of stockings,      | 3 Aprons,                                       |
| 4 Pocket-handkerchiefs,    | Shoes, corsets, &c.,                            |
| 4 Gowns,                   | 1 Complete set of bedding, and linen to change. |
| 2 Night-gowns,             |                                                 |

A more ample allowance of clothes may be provided, if judged to be expedient.

Each patient ought to have a Bible, a Psalm-book, a comb, a clothes-brush, and, if used, a hair-brush and a tooth-brush.

MALE PATIENTS.

Each male patient, boarded at the third or lowest rate of board, and each pauper, must, on his admission, be provided and kept constantly supplied with articles of apparel, according to the following list :

- |                             |           |                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 3 Shirts,                   | } if worn | 1 Coat or jacket,                               |
| 2 Flannel under jackets,    |           | 1 Vest,                                         |
| 2 Pairs of flannel drawers, |           | 1 Pair of breeches or of trousers,              |
| 2 Night-caps,               |           | 1 Hat,                                          |
| 2 Pocket handkerchiefs,     |           | 1 Pair of shoes,                                |
| 2 Neckerchiefs,             |           | 1 complete set of bedding, and linen to change. |
| 3 Pairs of stockings,       |           |                                                 |

FEMALE PATIENTS.

Each female patient, boarded at the third or lowest rate of board, and