

Report on the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary and Dispensary, of Montrose. 1863.

Contributors

Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose.
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Montrose Royal Infirmary and Dispensary.

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REPORT

ON THE



ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,

OF

MONTROSE,

1863.

INSTITUTED 1782.

MONTROSE:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER RODGERS.
1863.



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LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, &c.

JUNE 1863.

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-
- The PROVOST and ELDEST BAILIE of MONTROSE.
 The FIRST and SECOND MINISTERS of the PARISH of MONTROSE.
- 5 PATRICK ARKLEY, Esq. of Dunninald.
 W. MACDONALD MACDONALD, Esq. of Rossie.
 The Right Hon. the EARL of SOUTHESK.
 WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq. of Ecclesgreig.
 Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, of Stracathro.
- 10 ALEXANDER PORTEOUS, Esq. of Lauriston.
 THOMAS RENNY TAILYOUR, Esq. of Borrowfield.
 JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. of Sunnyside and Parkhill.
 DAVID LYALL, Esq. of Gallery.
 THOMAS MACPHERSON GRANT, Esq. of Craigo.
- 15 HERCULES SCOTT, Esq. of Brotherton.
 The Rev. THOMAS HILL, Minister Logie Pert.
- 20 " ROBERT MITCHELL, do. Craig.
 " THOMAS MACINTOSH, do. St. Cyrus.
 " JAMES HAY, do. Lunan.
- " WILLIAM NIXON, do. Free St. John's, Montrose.
 " PATRICK CUSHNIE, do. St. Mary's Chapel, do.
 " JOHN LISTER, do. Free St. George's, do.
 " WILLIAM REID, do. Maryton.
 " D. S. MAXWELL, do. Melville Church, Montrose.
- 25 " J. A. SELLAR, do. St. Mary's Chapel, do.
- Messrs WILLIAM JAMESON, Montrose.
 ARCHIBALD FOOTE, do.
 Captain ARCHD. MACNEILL, do.
 Messrs ROBERT BURNES, do.
- 30 DAVID MACKIE, do.
 DAVID WALKER, do.
 THOMAS BARCLAY, do.
 ROBERT WALKER, do.
 JAMES SMITH, R.N., do.
- 35 JAMES M. PATON, do.
 FRANCIS B. PATON, do.
 ROBERT SMART, do.
 THOMAS NAPIER, do.
 JOHN BOYD, do.
- 40 C. H. MILLAR, do.
 DAVID MITCHELL, do.
 CHARLES BIRNIE, do.
 FRANCIS ABERDEIN, do.
 ROBERT COOKE, do.
- 45 JOHN GUTHRIE, do.
 JAMES SAVEGE, do.
 GEORGE C. MYERS, do.
 THOMAS B. PATON, do.
 DAVID K. MIDDLETON, do.
- 50 ROBERT HECTOR, do.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.....2nd TUESDAY OF JUNE.

MONTHLY MEETING.....1st TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF ASYLUM.

MESSRS DAVID MACKIE.
DAVID WALKER.
ROBERT HECTOR.
JOHN GUTHRIE.
FRANCIS B. PATON.

MR WALKER, *Convener.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INFIRMARY.

REV. JOHN LISTER.
REV. D. S. MAXWELL.
MESSRS THOMAS NAPIER.
DAVID SMITH.
ROBERT COOKE.

MR COOKE, *Convener.*

LIST OF ASYLUM OFFICERS.

JAMES C. HOWDEN, M.D.... ..GENERAL MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
REV. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A.....CHAPLAIN.
JAMES NIDDRIESTEWARD.

AT NEW ASYLUM.

ADAM ADDISON, L.R.C.P. & S..... ..RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.
MRS WRIGHTHOUSEKEEPER.
MISS BURNES.....HEAD FEMALE ATTENDANT.
JAMES WATSONHEAD MALE ATTENDANT.

AT OLD ASYLUM.

WILLIAM DEAN FAIRLESS, M.D.....MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MISS BRANDMATRON.

DAVID HILL and GEORGE C. CHALMERS, Bankers,
JOINT TREASURERS.

A D A M B U R N E S,
SECRETARY.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.....SURGEON.
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, M.D.ASSISTANT SURGEON.
MRS NAPIERMATRON.
REV. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A.CHAPLAIN.

DAVID HILL and GEORGE C. CHALMERS, Bankers,
Joint Treasurers to the Asylum and Infirmary.

A D A M B U R N E S,
SECRETARY.

Royal Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee have to report that the Minutes of Official Inspection made on the Asylum by the Medical Members of the Board of Lunacy, have continued of a favourable character throughout the year, and that the Committee have given due attention to the suggestions made by them from time to time.

Referring to the report of the Medical Superintendent for the usual statistical tables and other details, the Committee beg to report, that the number of patients now under treatment is 522, being 5 fewer than at the close of last year, and that the highest number attained was in December last when it reached 544.

Several of the New District Asylums building being now nearly ready for the reception of patients, the decrease in number which has begun in the Montrose Asylum may be expected steadily to go on, and the withdrawal of from 90 to 100 patients during the next six months, to be followed by that of 30 more shortly afterwards, must, in the opinion of the Committee, be calculated on. Under such circumstances, the Old Asylum must, at no distant period, be shut up; and two subjects force themselves on the consideration of this Board:—

Firstly—The minimum number of Patients in the Old House for which it is expedient that the present Medical Superintendence should be kept up; and

Secondly—The minimum number for which, without that Superintendence, the House should be kept open.

Dr. Howden and his Assistant could undertake all necessary medical supervision of a reduced number of patients in the Old House, and the extra expense in other respects of keeping a second House open would be inconsiderable.

Since last year, the Asylum has entered on the farm acquired from Mr Duncan, and great benefit has already been derived from it, from its having afforded to the patients an abundance of work of the most suitable description. About three-fourths of the whole average has been thoroughly drained, and at the proper season, the drainage of the whole will be completed. Painting and papering as necessary, have been carried on within the House to a considerable additional extent, and nearly half of the male paupers' airing-ground on the west has been enclosed by a stone wall.

The works in progress are the completion of this enclosure wall; the erection of a carpenter's shop, in lieu of the temporary and inconvenient one hitherto in use, and of some open shed accommodation in which patients may be employed in inclement weather. Pipes are also being laid down for the purpose of having the sewage of the House pumped up by the steam engine and applied to the farm, from which process the Committee anticipate considerable advantage, and contemplate with much satisfaction an end to all difficulty in regard to sewage hereafter—a subject which has been of constant and continued anxiety to the management. In addition to the above, the erection of a new steading on the farm is projected, and estimates for the execution of the work are advertised for.

There are 9 cows at present kept on the farm, and the Committee expect when the sewage operations are in full working, that at least 4 more can be kept, and that the Institution will be nearly supplied with milk from its own resources. The application of sewage not only greatly increases the crop of grass, but it has been found, from a short experience at Sunnyside, that cows fed on this grass, yield a much increased quantity of milk.

During the year, the Committee have made weekly visits to Sunnyside, and occasional visits to the Old Asylum, and they have to report favourably on both Establishments, and on their general satisfaction with the staff of officers.

The Committee have to record their thanks to the different choirs and Musical Societies for the kind services rendered by them during the year, and to several benevolent ladies in the neighbourhood for many acts of kindness.

(Signed)

DAVID WALKER, *Convener.*

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

DURING the past year, 683 patients have been treated in the Asylum, the daily average resident being 529.874. At no former period in the history of the Institution have these numbers been so high; nevertheless, the admissions were considerably fewer than during the three previous years. In 1860, 226 were admitted; in 1861, 219; in 1862, 266; while in 1863 there were but 156. As will be seen from Table VI., the proportion received from nearly all the counties has diminished. For some time after the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857, there was an accumulation of neglected chronic cases all over the country which had to be sent to Asylums; now, however, that most of these have been placed under treatment, the admissions will be limited chiefly to recent cases.

Again some counties,—as Aberdeen, which formerly sent patients to the Montrose Asylum,—are now provided with accommodation for their insane poor. In the ensuing year you may anticipate not only a further decrease in the admissions, but a material diminution of the population, by the drafting of patients to the new District Asylums of Perth, Inverness, &c.

The Directors should now enter into some formal agreement with the county of Forfar for the reception of the insane poor, such as that existing with the county of Kincardine. In so doing, two points require consideration: first, that while the Montrose Asylum becomes bound to receive all the patients from a certain district, that district must also be bound to send all its patients to the Montrose Asylum. The existence of another public Asylum in the county no doubt complicates such an arrangement; but an allocation of the parishes between the two would put an end to the present anomalous and costly system of sending Dundee patients to Montrose. I am aware that the Directors of the Dundee Asylum are fettered by being under obligations to certain parishes; but it is probable that these privileges could be brought up, and a compensatingly higher rate charged for the

patients of the parishes with whom they contract in future. Another condition in your agreement should be, either that there are to be no Lunatic Wards in your district, or that those parishes having these Wards are to pay a higher rate for their patients in the Asylum. It is a matter for regret, that while in England an enlightened policy tends to abolish the treatment, or rather the detention of lunatics in poor's-houses, the legislature only last year sanctioned the permanent introduction of this system into Scotland. That any insane person should be legally recognised as incapable of amelioration, is certainly a dangerous and retrograde movement. However demented a lunatic may be, he suffers from neglect, and improves under careful attention and training. The so-called incurable class supplies many of the best and steadiest workers to the Asylum farm and workshops, and by their industry, they enable the establishment to keep the rest of the patients at a lower rate than would be otherwise possible. Some Parochial Boards do not seem to understand that the rate they pay for their patients in an Asylum does not represent the *actual*, but the *average* cost of maintenance. In many cases this rate does not cover half the outlay, while in others the patients may be almost self-supporting. Of course, the latter might be kept more cheaply in a poor's-house; but the Asylum could not then keep the rest at the same rate as formerly. What is saved on the one class, will be lost on the other,—diet, rent, and clothing, will be as high items in the poor's-house as in the Asylum, and the economy is very problematical of keeping up lunatics in forced and dreary idleness in the middle of a large city, instead of allowing them to be engaged in profitable labour in the country.

A greater number of patients were admitted between the ages of 30 and 40 than at other periods of life, whilst only one was above 90. I have frequently in former reports directed attention to the impropriety of placing persons in the Asylum in a moribund state: an example of the evils of this practice occurred last year, when a man actually died in the cab at the door. Instances of the unnecessary use of mechanical restraint are still not unfrequent—especially when patients are sent under charge of policemen and sheriff-officers. A somewhat odd mode of transport was adopted in the case of a man, who, for a period of fifteen years had been insane, and had sat on his haunches with his knees drawn up to his chin, until the joints became immoveable. Being unable to walk, he was packed in a box,

which was securely roped, and conveyed to the steamboat in a carrier's cart. In this solitary confinement he remained, until the vessel reached its destination. On his arrival at the Asylum he wore petticoats; his great toe nails were two inches in length, and had not been cut since he became insane. This person is now dressed like his fellowmen, a certain amount of motion has been restored to his stiffened joints, and he is daily employed in the tailors' shop.

It not unfrequently happens that those who have once been inmates of an Asylum, return to it of their own accord, when a relapse of their malady occurs. In this manner a female, in a state of maniacal excitement, travelled a distance of 80 miles on the pretence of paying a friendly visit to the Superintendent, and another plainly demanded admission to the Asylum, as she was unable to guide herself, and indeed could give no account of what she had been doing, or where she had been, during the previous twenty-four hours. To such cases as these, the complicated process required by the Act for voluntary admissions is quite inadequate,—indeed, it would seem only suited to dipsomaniacs, and we still require some provision for allowing an ordinary lunatic to obtain the protection of an Asylum of his own accord.

The recoveries bear the proportion of 35 per cent. to the admissions. As may be supposed, the majority occurred in recent cases, which had not been more than 12 months in the Asylum; 10, however, had been nearly 2 years, and 4, 3 years resident. It is well known that many of those who recover are liable to relapse when they leave the Asylum. To some, the restraint and discipline there enforced, become necessary to the preservation of mental health, and appear to supply the place of the self-control in the sane.

Persons who have once been insane will, *cæteris paribus*, more easily succumb to the exciting causes of the disease, and in the case of the poor, liberty is too often associated with poverty and vice. Some of those who left quite well and happy soon returned; and others who were most claimant for their discharge, no sooner obtained it, than they would willingly have come back to their old quarters. Twenty-four patients were dismissed improved, most of those have probably quite recovered, and had they remained would have increased the ratio of that class by 12 or 15 per cent. Seven patients were removed on trial under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. A few of them may recover, while others are chronic cases who are subjected

to this tentative process being placed permanently as single patients, under the charge of relatives or guardians. I have experienced considerable difficulty in finding suitable persons who are willing to receive the poorer class as boarders. The houses of working men are generally ill adapted for accommodating such inmates, and this will undoubtedly prove the greatest obstacle in carrying out on a large scale, the wise provision in the new Amendment Act for liberation on trial, in the case of pauper lunatics.

Nineteen patients were removed uncured, some of them injudiciously by their friends; a few were transferred to other Asylums, and some to the lunatic wards of poor's-houses. Of the latter class, I would refer to two, who it appears to me were removed in direct contravention of the Act, which limits these wards to the reception of such cases only as "are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment." Both of these alluded to were, in my opinion, susceptible of curative treatment, while one was a violent, and in the ordinary sense, certainly a dangerous patient. It is evident, however, that when the Parochial Authorities who have a direct pecuniary interest at stake, are left to decide to which class the patients belong, the line of demarcation will not be over nicely drawn.

The mortality has been lower during the past, than in several years previous, owing, no doubt, to the smaller number of admissions. It may be accepted as a general rule applicable to hospitals for the insane, that the greater the proportion of admissions is to the average number resident, so is the death rate increased. Acute forms of insanity often terminate fatally; but chronic mental alienation does not of itself necessarily shorten life. The deaths were 10 per cent. on the average population, and 8 per cent. on the total number treated. Five of those who died were between 70 and 80 years of age, one of them an old and well-known inmate who had been 29 years in the Asylum. Upwards of 36 per cent. of the deaths resulted from diseases of the nervous system, and nearly the same proportion from diseases of the lungs. One patient died from choking with food, and a detailed account of his case will be found in the Appendix.

The general health of the inmates has been good. The fact, that since the opening of the New Asylum, now nearly four years ago, it has escaped almost entirely the epidemics which prevailed in the neighbourhood, even to the wide-spread influenzas and diarrhœas, speaks well for its sanitary arrangements. That the standard of

health in the Old Asylum is not so high, arises, in my opinion, partly from its low situation, and therefore inefficient drainage, and partly from the proximity of an artificial manure work, which, when the wind is from that point, fills the whole house at a certain hour with an intolerable stench. A careful examination of the physical condition of every patient in the Institution has been made, and the amount and nature of detected disease is shewn in Table X.

The remedies found most efficient in the acute forms of insanity were opium, Indian hemp, hyoscyamus, and antimony. In one case venesection was employed with benefit. Blood letting as a remedial agent is now perhaps too much neglected, and there are cases of violent mania in persons of a robust and plethoric habit of body when its use seems to be indicated. In the treatment of Epilepsy the employment of Galium album has been followed by marked improvement in some cases; but the experience of this drug is as yet too limited to enable me to speak definitely of its effects.

The means of employment are now greatly extended by the acquisition of the farm of Hillhead. Of 140 men employed, 97 are working on the farm or grounds, and the rest at trades or assisting the attendants in household work. On the female side, a work-room has been established, where from 30 to 40 sewers and knitters are daily engaged,—this, with the laundry household work, mattress-making, &c., furnishes employment altogether to 180 women.

The system of placing intractable patients under the charge of special attendants has been extensively adopted with great advantage, and has superseded seclusion and other forms of restraint.

With other remedial and alleviating agents, the amusement of the patients has not been neglected. Every day, parties enjoy walks and drives in the country, and in summer, pic-nics and athletic games are our chief resources. During the winter season, besides the weekly dance, there were eight concerts, four of which were given by the patients and attendants; three theatrical entertainments, two of them by the inmates; five lectures, four readings, three exhibitions of the magic lantern, frequent social meetings and visits to places of public entertainment in the town. A debating club was formed, and attended by twenty of the more intelligent male patients, whose speeches would sometimes have been creditable to a more pretending society. On the occasion of Hallowe'en and New Year's day special balls were given. Of course, like all loyal subjects, we did our best on the 10th of March,—a procession on the grounds, a dinner, a ball, an

illumination, a bon-fire, and display of fireworks being the principal outward manifestations of our sentiments. I should, however, specially mention the Christmas pantomime as a new feature in our programme. It was founded on the local tale of John o' Arnha', which was modified to include recent events, and personages well known to the audience. Mr. Wyndham, lessee of the Queen's Theatre in Edinburgh, generously presented us with a number of masks, and nine of the patients took part in the representation. The affair went off most successfully, and afforded great amusement to the spectators, and not a little pleasure to the performers.

Divine service and special Bible instruction have been conducted, as heretofore, by the Chaplain, and there are now 116 men and 180 women who attend his public ministrations.

Among the structural improvements effected in the New Asylum, I may allude particularly to the addition of dressing-rooms, and special stores in connection with the large bath-rooms; the introduction of drinking fountains into the day rooms and airing grounds; the opening of the female work-room; and the increase of lavatory and water-closet accommodation.

The present is a fitting occasion for the Directors to consider whether they should not provide a separate house for a few high-class patients, who are at present in the principal establishment. There are many arguments in favour of the scheme, and in an economical point of view, it would not be difficult to show the advantages of it.

In an appendix, I have detailed a few cases chiefly of pathological importance, which could not well be embodied in this report.

Miss Burt, the head female attendant at Sunnyside, resigned her appointment some months ago in consequence of bad health. She was succeeded by Miss Burness, formerly matron at the Old Asylum, which office is now held by Miss Brand. Dr Addison, who succeeded Dr Douglas, has shown great energy in the discharge of his duties, especially in his efforts to furnish amusements to the patients. Dr Fairless continues at the Old Asylum, to use every means for the alleviation of those under his care.

The conduct of the staff of officers and attendants generally has been satisfactory; and to them, as instruments of an overruling providence, is owing the gratifying fact, that during the past year no casualty has occurred, and that we can contemplate its events with almost unmingled satisfaction.

JAMES C. HOWDEN.

TABLES.

Table I.—Shewing the General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum at 31st May, 1862.....	216	311	527
Admitted.....	77	79	156
Total under Treatment during the year...	293	390	685
Discharged and Died—			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	21	35	56
Improved.....	13	11	24
Uncured.....	7	12	19
On Trial.....	3	4	7
Died.....	24	31	55
Total Discharged and Died during the year.....	68	93	161
Total Remaining in Asylum on 31st May, 1863...	225	297	522
Of whom are in the New Asylum.....	190	174	364
“ “ Old Asylum.....	35	123	158

*Table II.—Shewing the Daily Average number of Patients,
For each Month, and for the Year.*

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June, 1862	209.433	316.500	525.933
July, “	210.613	320.355	530.968
August, “	212.968	320.097	533.065
September, “	212.967	316.533	529.500
October, “	218.258	317.452	535.710
November, “	220.200	317.667	537.867
December, “	220.387	320.161	540.548
January, 1863	218.290	317.935	536.225
February, “	219.321	311.571	530.892
March, “	204.742	305.871	510.613
April, “	221.766	305.066	526.832
May, “	224.048	296.290	520.338
For whole year, 1862-63,....	216.083	313.791	529.874

Table III.—Shewing Condition as to Marriage.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
I. Single.	46	...	38	...	84
II. Married	26	...	32	...	58
III. Widowed.....	5	...	9	...	14
	77		79		156

Table IV.—Shewing the period of Residence of those Recovered and those Dead.

	RECOVERED.				DEAD.		
	Males.	Femal.	Total.		Males.	Femal.	Total.
Under 4 weeks	0	0	0	...	1	1	2
" 2 months	1	1	2	...	0	0	0
" 3 "	2	6	8	...	2	0	2
" 4 "	0	2	2	...	1	2	3
" 5 "	4	3	7	...	0	4	4
" 6 "	2	5	7	...	2	0	2
" 7 "	0	4	4	...	0	0	0
" 8 "	2	2	4	...	0	0	0
" 9 "	3	1	4	...	0	1	1
" 12 "	2	2	4	..	0	3	3
" 2 years	4	6	10	...	3	5	8
" 3 "	1	3	4	...	5	5	10
" 4 "	0	0	0	...	5	2	7
" 5 "	0	0	0	...	0	2	2
" 6 "	0	0	0	...	1	2	3
" 7 "	0	0	0	...	1	0	1
" 8 "	0	0	0	...	0	1	1
" 9 "	0	0	0	...	1	1	2
" 10 "	0	0	0	...	1	0	1
" 14 "	0	0	0	...	0	1	1
" 17 "	0	0	0	...	1	0	1
" 29 "	0	0	0	...	0	1	1
Total,.....	21	35	56	...	24	31	55

Table V.—Shewing the Numbers, Curable and Incurable, of Patients Admitted.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Curable.....	34	...	50	...	84
Incurable.....	43	..	29	...	72
	77		79		156

Table VI.—Shewing the Counties from whence Patients have come.

	'61-62	'62-63	Dec.	Inc.		'61-62	'62-63	Dec.	Inc.
1. Aberdeen.....	37	6	31		Carried forward..	219	127	96	4
2. Ayr.....	6	1	5		15. Lanark.....	1	1	0	
3. Banff.....	17	11	6		16. Nairn.....	1	1	0	
4. Berwick.....	2	0	2		17. Orkney.....	0	1	0	1
5. Caithness.....	12	7	5		18. Perth.....	20	9	11	
6. Clackmannan..	2	0	2		19. Ross.....	11	7	4	
7. Edinburgh.....	1	2	0	1	20. Shetland	7	6	1	
8. Elgin.....	1	2	0	1	21. Stirling	5	4	1	
9. Fife.....	10	12	0	2	22. Sutherland.....	2	0	2	
10. Forfar.....	103	72	31						
11. Haddington....	1	0	1			266	156		
12. Inverness.....	7	3	4						
13. Kincardine.....	19	11	8		Decrease			115	
14. Kinross	1	0	1						
					Increase			5	5
	219	127	96	4					

Table VII.—Shewing the Ages of those Admitted and Dead.

	ADMITTED.				DEAD.		
	Males.	Femal.	Total.		Males.	Femal.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	6	3	9	...	0	0	0
From 20 to 30 years	21	16	37	...	5	4	9
„ 30 to 40 „	21	21	42	...	4	3	7
„ 40 to 50 „	13	18	31	..	8	5	13
„ 50 to 60 „	12	15	27	...	3	11	14
„ 60 to 70 „	3	6	9	...	3	4	7
„ 70 to 80 „	1	0	1	...	1	4	5
	77	79	156	...	24	31	55

Table VIII.—Shewing the Causes of Death.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
1. Apoplexy	1	...	3	...	4
2. General Paralysis	5	...	2	...	7
3. Softening of the Brain	0	...	2	...	2
4. Epilepsy	3	...	1	...	4
5. Maniacal Exhaustion.....	1	...	1	...	2
6. Acute Melancholia & frequent abstinence from food.....	0	...	1	...	1
7. Phthisis.....	5	...	8	...	13
8. Pneumonia.....	3	...	0	...	3
9. Gangrene of Lung... ..	1	...	0	...	1
10. Pleurisy	1	...	1	...	2
11. Cardiac Disease.....	1	...	3	...	4
12. Cancer of Stomach	0	...	1	...	1
13. Diarrhœa	1	...	1	...	2
14. Suffocation by choking with food.....	1	...	0	...	1
15. Marasmus	0	...	3	...	3
16. Senile Decay.....	0	...	4	...	4
17. Fungus Hæmatodes of Testicle	1	...	0	...	1
	24		31		55

Table IX.—Shewing the Counties to which Pauper Patients belong, at 31st May, 1863.

Aberdeen... ..	23	Brought forward	326
Ayr... ..	9	Inverness.....	17
Banff.....	31	Kincardine	45
Berwick.....	2	Lanark.....	1
Caithness.....	24	Nairn	3
Clackmannan.....	3	Orkney and Shetland.....	13
Elgin.....	1	Perth.....	26
Fife.....	32	Ross and Cromarty.....	21
Forfar	199	Stirling	9
Haddington... ..	2	Sutherland.....	1
	326	Total.....	462

Table X.—Shewing Diseases of present Inmates.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Paralysis.....	12	...	5	...	17
Choreic Paralysis.....	1	...	1	...	2
Cerebral Disease.....	1	...	1	...	2
Spinal Irritation... ..	1	...	0	...	1
Cardiac Disease.....	2	...	5	...	7
Chronic Bronchitis.....	0	...	1	...	1
Emphysema.....	1	...	0	...	1
Phthisis.....	8	...	10	...	18
Bronchocele.....	1	...	2	...	3
Hernia.....	5	...	1	...	6
Hydrocele.....	1	..	0	...	1
Ovarian Disease.....	0	...	2	...	2
Psoas Abscess.. ..	0	...	1	...	1
Prolapsed Uterus.. ..	0	...	1	...	1
Struma	0	...	5	...	5
Chronic Rheumatism.....	0	...	2	...	2
Indolent Ulcer of Leg.....	1	...	0	...	1
Fibrous Tumour of Leg.....	0	...	1	...	1
Fatty Tumour of Back.....	0	...	2	...	2
Morbus Coxæ	0	...	1	...	1
Iritis.....	0	...	1	...	1
Lupus	0	...	1	...	1
Psoriasis.....	0	...	2	...	2
	34		45		79

Royal Infirmary and Dispensary.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

IN submitting their annual report, your Committee have much pleasure in stating, that the number of admissions have been less this year than last—the proportion being 283 against 336. The diminution arises from the fact, that the cases of fever have been fewer by 28.

In addition to a legacy of £45 from the late Mr Napier of Gayfield, and the annual sum of £150 which was voted from the general fund at the last annual meeting, there have been received from other sources the following contributions :—

Annual grant from Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	£150	0	0
Banks and Public Works	...	...	...	30	15	0
Concerts, &c., &c.	...	...	...	77	3	9
Congregational and Parochial	...	...	...	114	13	8
Individuals	...	...	...	155	13	0
				£528	5	5

This sum falls short of last year's revenue, which included a very handsome donation from Miss Shand of £100; and it will be seen, that though the current expenditure has been less than in the previous year, the funds show a deficit of £12. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the support the Infirmary meets with from various quarters, and they beg again to appeal to the generosity of all classes, in behalf of an Institution which is the source of such incalculable blessings to the community.

Your Committee have made their usual weekly visits, and have much pleasure in reporting their satisfaction with the manner in which all the arrangements of the House are conducted.

ROBERT COOKE,

Chairman of Committee.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE INFIRMARY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1863.

THE number of patients received into the Infirmary during the last year has been 264, being 55 fewer than during the year ending 31st May, 1862, and exactly the same as during the year ending 31st May, 1861. The decrease in the number of admissions during the past year as compared with the previous one, is found to be due to the less amount of fever and of disease of the respiratory and digestive organs, which has obtained during the last twelve months. This diminution in those diseases is to be attributed to the unusually mild winter, and the general comfort which has prevailed among the operative classes of our town and neighbourhood. The chief cause of sickness in our community during the winter and spring months, was an epidemic of measles. This, however, occasioned no increase to the cases treated in the Infirmary, as from the tender age of those affected, they were managed at home. The only exception to this remark was the case of an adult farm servant brought from a neighbouring parish, who successfully passed through a severe and very tedious attack of the disease.

It was observed in the report presented at last year's annual meeting, that the number of deaths was smaller than during recent years in proportion to the admissions. It is satisfactory to have to state, that the mortality during the last year has still farther decreased, being only as 1 in 21.7 to 1 in 18.7 during the former year. This very low rate of mortality is in a great measure to be accounted for by the unusually small number of deaths which has occurred among the fever patients, being only 1 in 22, while during a former period of 10 years, the average amount of deaths from this disease was 1 in 8.

The number of cases of skin disease admitted, has been 17. Almost all these were cases of scabies, popularly known as itch. As it is well known that this disease is engendered by inattention to cleanliness, it is right to call attention to the fact just stated, in order

that certain classes may be induced to make a freer use of the water which has now been so abundantly introduced into our town.

Of the twenty operations performed during the year, all with but one exception have had a favourable result. The number of cases treated at the Dispensary and out of doors has been 478, while the number of calls for advice and medicine as ascertained by the daily register kept at the Dispensary has been 3,133—the highest any week during the year being 83, the lowest 40.

As on former years, I have enjoyed the efficient co-operation of Dr Lawrence; and I am only doing justice to Mrs Napier and those under her charge, in stating, that their duties have been discharged most satisfactorily.

DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st June 1862—Remain in House.....	8	11	19
Admitted during the year.....	150	114	264
	158	125	283
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged Cured.....	125	106	231
" Improved..	8	6	14
" Dead.....	8	5	13
" Incurable..	1	0	1
" To Asylum	1	0	1
Left.....	3	1	4
	146	118	264
1st June, 1863—Remain in House.....	12	7	19

Table II.—Classification of Diseases under which the Patients laboured when admitted into the Infirmary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever	17	32	49
Measles ...	1	0	1
Ulcers and Abscesses	22	6	28
Tumours and Malignant Sores	7	2	9
Diseases of Digestive Organs	14	8	22
" Heart	1	2	3
" Respiratory Organs.....	22	11	33
" Urinary & Generative Organs ...	12	6	18
" Bones and Joints ...	4	11	15
" Nervous System	6	3	9
" Skin.....	9	8	17
" Eye	2	3	5
Rheumatism	12	6	18
Wounds and Injuries	16	8	24
Fractures	9	2	11
Burns.....	1	1	2
	155	109	264

Table III.—Operations performed during the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Amputation of Thigh..	0	1	1
" of Arm	2	0	2
" of Fingers	3	1	4
Excision of Shoulder Joint	0	1	1
Removal of part of Clavicle	0	1	1
" " Pubis	0	1	1
" of Tumours	2	1	3
Lithotomy	1	0	1
Fistula in Ano..	2	0	2
Hydrocele	2	0	2
Perineal Section	1	0	1
Paracentesis Abdominis.....	1	0	1
	14	6	20

Table IV.—Causes of Death in 13 Fatal Cases.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever	1	1	2
Hepatic Disease	1	0	1
Phthisis	1	2	3
Cerebral Disease.....	1	0	1
Chronic Bronchitis.....	2	0	2
Diabetes	1	0	1
Dysentery	0	1	1
Lithotomy	1	0	1
Lambar Abscess.....	1	0	1
	9	4	13

Table V.—Shewing the Occupations of 264 Patients admitted into the Infirmary during the year.

Millworkers	37	Shepherds	2
Labourers	38	Washerwomen	2
Unemployed	25	Pensioners.....	2
Housewives	20	Moulder.....	1
Domestic Servants	19	Lathsplitter	1
At School	16	Turner	1
Weavers	12	Carpenters	2
Seamen	12	Corkcutter... ..	1
Farm Servants	10	Artist.....	1
Children	8	Painter	1
Fishermen.....	8	Printer	1
Tailors	7	Chimney Sweep	1
Flaxdressers	6	Vocalist.....	1
Bakers	5	Seamstress	1
Shoemakers	4	Gardener	1
Coopers	4	Broker	1
Blacksmiths	3	Fishcadger	1
Hawkers	5	Hostler	1
Carters	3		
			264

Donations to the Infirmary,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2ND JUNE, 1863.

BANKS AND PUBLIC WORKS, &c.

The Scottish North Eastern and Dundee and Arbroath Railways	£5	0	0
Messrs Aberdeen, Gordon & Co.	5	5	0
„ Richards & Co.	5	5	0
The British Linen Co.	3	3	0
The National Bank of Scotland	3	3	0
The North of Scotland Bank	3	3	0
The Bank of Scotland	3	3	0
Part of Workers at Commerce Street Mill	2	13	0

£30 15 0

CONCERTS, &c.

Chief Constable of Kincardineshire, Penalty	£0	12	3
Penalty for Breach of Engagement per Dr. Fairless,	0	5	0
Chief Constable of Kincardineshire, Penalty	0	12	3
Mr James Stephen, for a Forfeited Pilotage	2	0	0
Committee of Amateur Concert	30	0	0
Mr. Charles Birnie's Workmen	10	11	4
Operative Tailors and Shoemakers	18	1	4
Workmen of Montrose Saw Mills	15	1	7

77 3 9

CONGREGATIONAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Parish of Craig	£3	10	0
„ Lunan	2	15	0
„ Lethnot	2	0	0
The Managers of Melville Church, Montrose	5	0	0
Mr. Hyslop's U.P. Congregation	3	0	0
Parochial Board of Logie Pert	5	0	0
Parish of Stracathro	1	18	9
Parish Church Congregation, Montrose	16	2	0
The Parish of Marykirk	6	5	0
The Parochial Board of Marykirk	3	0	0
St. Mary's Chapel, per J. M'Caskie	5	11	8
Benholm Free Church Congregation	3	5	0
The Parish of Maryton	7	16	0
The Parish of Kinnell	4	7	0
Parochial Board of Laurencekirk	4	0	0
Parish of Garvock	1	13	3
Parochial Board of Arbuthnott	6	0	0
„ Montrose, for Medical attendance to Paupers	15	0	0
Free Church of Craig	4	0	0
Parish of Dun, Collection	2	10	0
Parochial Board of Fettercairn	3	0	6
Trustees of Melville Church, Montrose	9	0	0

114 13 8

INDIVIDUAL.

Mrs. William Gordon	£1	1	0
The Misses Carnegie, Dubton House	4	0	0
A few Young Ladies, per Provost Savage	0	5	0
Alexander Jamie, per Thomson and Savage	0	5	0
Mrs. Myers, Hillside	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Barclay, Montrose	1	1	0
Sir J. S. Forbes and Lady Harriet Forbes	2	2	0
Mr Robert Traill, Aberlady (Two Years.)	3	3	0
A. W. Cruickshank, Esq., of Langley Park	1	1	0

Carry forward £13 8 0 £222 12 8

Brought forward	£13	8	0	£222	12	5
Dr. James Smith, R.N.	2	2	0			
A Friend	1	1	0			
Mrs. Duncan, sen of Parkhill	2	0	0			
Alexander Gibson, Esq., of Auchinreoch	5	5	0			
Francis Aberdein, Esq., of Keithock	1	1	0			
Archibald Foote, Esq., Montrose	1	1	0			
Mrs. Jean Moore, Montrose	0	10	0			
Mrs. Keith, Middleton House	1	1	0			
Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque, Bart.	5	0	0			
The Misses Renny, Montrose	1	1	0			
Mr William Balfour, Mason	1	0	0			
Alexander Porteous, Esq., of Lauriston	3	0	0			
Mrs. George Paton, Montrose	1	1	0			
Mrs. Gordon, Charleton	2	0	0			
Sir James Duke, Bart.	1	1	0			
Mr William Jameson, Montrose	1	1	0			
Misses E. and H. Cowie	1	0	0			
Messrs James Beattie, Montrose	1	1	0			
James Henderson do.	1	1	0			
Robert Walker, do.	1	1	0			
The Misses Walker, do.	1	1	0			
John Duncan, Esq., of Parkhill	2	0	0			
Francis B. Paton, Esq., of Aucharroch	1	1	0			
David Walker, Montrose	1	1	0			
Messrs Thomas Cruickshank, Glenskenno	1	1	0			
John Boyd, Montrose	1	0	0			
Lieutenant-Colonel Renny Tailyour of Borrowfield	5	0	0			
Messrs Thomas Middleton, Montrose	1	1	0			
Thomas Kerr, Viewbank	1	1	0			
R. H. Arkley, Dunninald	1	1	0			
Robert Smart, Esq., of Cononsyth	1	1	0			
Mr James Adams, Montrose	1	0	0			
Adam Norrie, Esq., of New York	20	0	0			
Messrs John Guthrie, Montrose	1	1	0			
Christian H. Millar, do.	1	1	0			
Edward Millar, do.	1	1	0			
William Millar, London	1	1	0			
Robert Cooke, Montrose	1	1	0			
Captain Archibald Macneill, Montrose	1	1	0			
Miss Lyall of Gardine	1	1	0			
Messrs George C. Myers, Montrose	1	1	0			
William Moir, do.	1	0	0			
Thomas Napier, do.	1	1	0			
X.Y.Z.	3	0	0			
Mr William Mitchell, Montrose	1	1	0			
Mrs. George Gordon, do.	1	1	0			
Messrs Joseph Johnston and Sons, Montrose	2	2	0			
A Friend, per Post from Fettercairn	5	0	0			
Mr Alexander Junior	0	2	6			
Messrs J. G. Thomson & Co., Leith, per Mr. Hastie	1	0	0			
Barron Graham, Esq., of Morphee.	2	0	0			
Two Friends	1	0	0			
Hercules Scott, Esq., of Brotherton	10	10	0			
Mrs. Scott, do.	10	10	0			
A Friend	0	10	6			
The Right Honourable The Earl of Southesk	5	0	0			
Miss Ann Shand, Montrose	15	0	0			
Mr John Milne, jun., do.	1	1	0			
Provost Savege, do.	1	1	0			
Mr James Mudie, do.	1	1	0			
Managers of Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, Annual Contribution				155	13	0
				150	0	0
				£528	5	5

E.E. DAVID HILL,
G. C. CHALMERS, } Joint Treasurers.

BALANCE ACCOUNT
OF THE
MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY:

Drs.

Old Asylum Buildings and Furniture,	£4,959	13	3
New Asylum, Sunnyside,	26,706	15	11
Do. Furniture,	2,456	10	0
Carriages and Horses,	121	17	5
Medical Superintendent's House, &c.,	1,316	0	3
Farm Account for Stock, &c.	462	10	6
Seats in Parish Church	29	10	0
Outstanding Boards,	135	19	7
The Brechin Gas Company	220	0	0
Sundries on hand,	811	14	4
Cash—Balance,	10	8	6
	£37,230 19 9		

Crs.

Sundry Creditors for Money Lent,	£12,400	0	0
The National Bank of Scotland,	9,240	18	6
Patients' Work and Recreation Fund	220	0	0
Stock Account,	15,370	1	3
	£37,230 19 9		

ASYLUM.

INCOME for the year ending June 1, 1863,	£13,297	3	1
EXPENDITURE do. do.,	13,010	8	7
Balance,	£286	14	6

INFIRMARY.

INCOME for the year ending June 1, 1863,	£638	17	7
EXPENDITURE do. do.,	651	3	10
Balance,	£12	6	3

MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

By.	
Old Asylum Building and Furniture	22,954 12 6
New Asylum, furniture, &c.	20,700 12 11
Do. do. do.	2,000 10 0
Carriages and horses	1,221 41 6
Medical Superintendent's Office, &c.	1,011 0 0
From Asylum for Books, &c.	1,000 10 0
Do. in French Church	20 10 0
Outstanding Receipts	1,000 10 0
The Dundee Gas Company	300 0 0
Receipts on hand	211 14 4
Cash—Balance	2,000 0 0
Total	52,196 12 6

To.	
Grants, Grants for Money Lent	212 100 0 0
The National Bank of Scotland	1,000 10 0
Interest, Work and Recreations Fund	100 0 0
Bank Account	1,000 10 0
Total	2,312 100 0

ASSETS.	
INCOME for the year ending June 1, 1882	1,000 0 0
RESERVE FUND	1,000 0 0

EXPENDITURE.	
INCOME for the year ending June 1, 1882	1,000 0 0
EXPENDITURE	1,000 0 0