

Forty-first 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, 18th June, 1861 with the report of the medical superintendent.

Contributors

Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
Rorie, James.

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8

FORTY-FIRST
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, 18TH JUNE 1861;

WITH THE
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED BY ROBERT PARK.

1861.



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THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
DIRECTORS AND OFFICE-BEARERS

FOR
THE CURRENT YEAR,

From June 1860 to June 1861.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Ex-Officiis.

1. The Right Honourable Lord PANMURE, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Panmure House, Carnoustie.
2. The Honourable CHARLES CARNEGIE, M.P. for the County, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
3. ALEXANDER S. LOGAN, Esq., Advocate, the Sheriff of the County, Edinburgh.
4. Sir JOHN OGILVY, Bart., M.P. for the Burgh of Dundee, Baldovan House.
5. The MODERATOR of the Synod of Angus and Mearns.

Directors for Life.

6. THOMAS ERSKINE, Esq., of Linlathen, Broughty Ferry.
7. DAVID BLAIR, Esq., of Craighill, St Andrews.
8. Sir JOHN OGILVY, Bart. of Inverquhar, Baldovan House.
9. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq., Bank Court, Dundee.
10. THOMAS WESTON MILN, Esq., 6 Greenfield Place.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS,

Ex Officiis.

11. Provost DAVID JOBSON, 16 South Lindsay Street.
12. Bailie GEORGE OWER, 42 Overgate.
13. Dean of Guild PETER HEAN, Rosemount, Constitution Road.

1. *Re-Elected by the Nine Incorporated Trades.*

14. CHARLES D. CHALMERS, Convener of the Nine Trades, 10 Castle Street.
15. JOHN ZUILLE KAY, Esq., 18 Castle Street.
16. JAMES FEATHERS, Esq., 19 High Street.

2. *By the Three Trades.*

17. DAVID SHEPHERD, Esq., No. 1 Fenton Street, Meadowside.

3. *By the Guildry.*

18. JOHN MILLER, Esq., High Street.
19. THOMAS NICOLL, Esq., Yeaman Shore.
20. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Esq., 64 High Street.
21. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., the Vine, Magdalen Yard—for the Maltmen Fraternity.

4. *By the Trinity House.*

22. JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 19 Dock Street.

5. *By the Masters of the Masonic Lodges.*

23. DAVID DICKSON, Esq., 77 King Street.

6. *By the Kirk Session.*

24. The Rev. PETER GRANT, 27 Springfield.
25. The Rev. ROBERT SMITH, Upper Somerville Place.

7. *By the Presbytery.*

26. The Rev. ANDREW TAYLOR, 27 Springfield.
27. The Rev. HUGH A. LYALL, Manse of Auchterhouse, by Dundee.

8. *By the County.*

28. JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq. of Guthrie.
29. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq. of Taybank.
30. RICHARD GARDNER, Esq., Dudhope House.
31. WILLIAM COBB, Esq., Mains of Fintry.

9. *By the Governors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.*

32. Rev. J. C. BAXTER, 9 Springfield.
33. GEORGE ROUGH, Esq., 5 High Street.
34. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq., 19 Cowgate.
35. JAMES CHRISTIE, M.D., 8 Tay Street.
36. MATTHEW NIMMO, Esq., 148 Nethergate.
37. The Rev. ROBERT LANG, 3 Tay Square.
38. CHARLES CLARK, Esq., Westfield Cottage.
39. JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., Greenmarket.

Office = Bearers.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

1. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., *Chairman.*
2. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq.
3. CHARLES CLARK, Esq.
4. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq.
5. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq.
6. GEORGE ROUGH Esq.

HOUSE VISITORS.

1. GEORGE OWER, Esq., to visit during July and October 1861, and January and April 1862.
2. JAMES CHRISTIE, M.D., to visit during August and November 1861, and February and May 1862.
3. The Rev. ROBERT LANG, to visit during September and December, 1861, and March and June 1862.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
JAMES RORIE, M.D.

MATRON.
MRS WINGETT.

NON-RESIDENT.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
ROBERT COCKS, M.D., 25 TAY STREET.

CHAPLAIN.
THE REV. THOMAS STIRLING, 6 VICTORIA SQUARE.

TREASURER.
JOHN STURROCK, JUN., 21 REFORM STREET.

SECRETARY.
THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, 76 BELL STREET.

Rule I. under the Head "Committee of Management."

The General Courts in June and October 1856 resolved that Rule First, under the head "Committee of Management," should stand thus: "The Committee shall meet at the Asylum at least once a month, and it shall be left to themselves to hold the other meetings either there or in town, as they may find it most convenient."

The members of Committee meet in the Asylum, on the *third* Monday of each month, at half-past eleven A.M., with the exception of the months of April and October, during which the meetings take place on the second Monday of each of these two months, the April and October Quarterly Courts being held in the Asylum on these two days at twelve o'clock noon.

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO THE
ANNUAL GENERAL COURT,
JUNE 1861.

Scarcely any thing unusual has occurred in connection with the Asylum during the past year. The Directors have, therefore, little to record in their Annual Report. From week to week they have attended to the duties devolving upon them, and endeavoured to exercise the prudence and vigilance which are always necessary in the management of a large and important Institution. Looking back over the course they have pursued, they are not aware of anything they have neglected ; and, looking at the present state of the Asylum, they hope it is such as to afford satisfaction to all who are interested in its welfare.

The appointment which was made at last Annual Meeting of Dr Rorie to be the Medical Superintendent has so far been found to answer well. The Directors have seen every reason to confide in his ability and fidelity, and, as each succeeding year must add to his experience, it will also add to his efficiency in that branch of Medical science to which he has devoted himself. His cordial co-operation also with Mrs Wingett, who has so long and ably filled the office of matron, and whose position was necessarily somewhat affected by her late husband's death, has afforded much satisfaction, as it indicates the good sense of both parties, and exerts a favourable influence on the harmony and efficiency of the whole Establishment.

The attendants have all conducted themselves well, and, as

most of them have been long connected with the Asylum, they have considerable experience in the management of the insane. Much depends upon them, and the Directors have felt anxious to afford them every encouragement. Two of them who have now been twenty years in their situation, have recently received a gratuity of £5 each as a token of the sense which is entertained of their long and faithful services. Another who had been ten years in his situation died in the course of the past year, and the Directors thought it right to present £5 to his widow to assist in defraying his funeral expenses.

Among the friends of the Asylum, there is one death which the Directors have had to record, and to which they now allude with sorrow and sympathy. Dr Bell felt much interest in the welfare of this Institution, and was for several years a most regular and painstaking house visitor. His removal is a great loss, and it indicates a necessity which always exists for others to come forward and take part in the management of our public and benevolent Institutions.

In past years various alterations have from time to time been made in the premises, with a view to securing increased accommodation and convenience, and it was thought this had been carried so far as quite to exhaust the capability of further improvement. Nevertheless, it has been found possible to do a little in the same way this year also. The last alteration was in the Pauper Wards on the female side. A corresponding improvement, though not to the same extent, has now been made in the Pauper Wards on the male side. The lavatories and water closets have been greatly improved, and the removal of a wall which cut off a piece of ground behind where these alterations have been made has considerably enlarged the airing yard appropriated to this class of patients.

Whilst the Directors have been doing all in their power for the accommodation of this class, they have sought rather to diminish than to increase their number, and the plan of procedure adopted by the Commissioners in lunacy for Scotland, has facilitated this diminution. The plan of these gentlemen evidently is to have the pauper patients of each district accommodated in the Asylum of the district to which they belong. Accordingly several transferences have been made to other Asylums, of patients not belonging to this district, whilst at the

same time the rights of privileged parishes in connection with this Institution, have as far as practicable been maintained.

In the course of visitation various suggestions have been made by the Commissioners, and these have generally been attended to, even when they might be supposed to indicate a disposition to depreciate existing arrangements. The fact that the Dundee Asylum stands higher for the general health of the patients than any Asylum in Scotland, sufficiently attests both the suitableness of the premises and the efficiency of the superintendence.

In former reports allusion was made to the desirableness of securing an additional piece of ground to the east of the present boundary wall, and the Directors were instructed to take the needful steps for this purpose. They are happy to say that the offer formerly made by them has now been accepted, and a stripe of ground, about three acres in extent, lying between the Asylum and the Public Park, has been obtained, at an annual feu-duty of £16 an acre—entry at Martinmas next. The only drawback to this arrangement, is a clause, providing for the existence of a road to the farm of Craigie during the lease of the present tenant, of which there are several years to run.

Usually the balance sheet of the accounts for the year has shown an excess of Income, and a gradual diminution of the debt upon the property. This year, the Directors are sorry to say, the balance lies on the other side, and shows a deficiency of £106 0s 3d.

Comparing the income of the past year with the one which preceded it, there is a diminution of £87 16s 6d. Comparing the expenditure there is an increase of £126 4s.

The diminution of income is accounted for by the lessening of the number of the pauper patients. The increase of expenditure is almost entirely accounted for by the cost of removing the old cess pools and forming a connection throughout with the general drainage of the town. This is a great advantage, and well worth the £114 which have been expended in obtaining it. The result, as has been mentioned, is a deficiency upon the year of £106 0s 3d.

This deficiency, however, is somewhat lessened, by a legacy of £27 which has been received in the course of the year.

ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum,

For the Year ending 31st March 1861.

INCOME.

Board from Patients,	£5080	16	11	
Patients' Labour,	31	12	8	
				£5112 9 7
Deficiency of Income,				106 0 3
				<u>£5218 9 10</u>

EXPENDITURE.

SALARIES—

Medical Superintendent,	£240	17	8	
Matron,	100	0	0	
Physician,	52	10	0	
Chaplain,	50	0	0	
Secretary,	80	0	0	
Treasurer,	75	0	0	
				£548 7 8
Less—Fees from Patients,	48	6	0	
				£500 1 8
Interest,	£207	6	5	
Servants' Wages,	678	3	0	
Soap,	49	10	2	
Taxes,	23	17	6	
Advertising, Printing, Stationery,	35	9	0	
Coals and Firewood,	239	12	5	
Fire Insurance,	15	7	2	
Feu-Duty,	92	1	1	
Gas,	47	16	9	
Incidents,	51	12	10	
Patients' Extras,	47	10	0	
Straw,	59	2	7	
				<u>1547 8 11</u>
Carried forward,				£2047 10 7

Brought forward,	.	.	£2047 10 7
Butcher Meat,	.	.	£689 1 11
Butter,	.	.	107 6 2
Beer,	.	.	98 4 4
Bread,	.	.	594 0 6
Barley and Pease,	.	.	60 9 6
Cheese,	.	.	21 17 4
Eggs,	.	.	0 16 8
Fish,	.	.	32 1 6
Groceries,	.	.	40 1 9
Milk,	.	.	334 9 8
Meal,	.	.	231 2 0
Medicines,	.	.	47 7 8
Potatoes and Turnips,	.	.	53 18 5
Sugar,	.	.	99 18 2
Tea,	.	.	96 10 1
Water,	.	.	40 13 0
			2547 18 8
Furniture,	.	.	66 19 3
Grounds,	.	.	13 17 6
Mason Work and Drains,	.	.	114 4 10
Plumber Work,	.	.	32 9 11
Painter Work,	.	.	48 9 10
Plaster Work,	.	.	0 7 6
Slater Work,	.	.	8 8 4
Smith Work,	.	.	38 19 3
Wright Work,	.	.	53 8 4
			377 4 9
Store,	.	.	245 15 10
Amount of Expenditure, .	.	.	<u>£5218 9 10</u>

ABSTRACT VIEW
OF THE
Affairs of the Asylum,
From 1820 to 1861.

Amount of Income from 1821 to 1861, . . .	£147,509 18 11
Amount of Expenditure from 1820 to 1861, . . .	129,736 16 6½
Excess of Income,	£17,773 2 4½
Add Donations and Legacies from 1820 to 1861, . . .	13,373 12 0½
	£31,146 14 5
Amount of Debt at 31st March 1860,	£4021 8 6
Add deficiency of Income from the Patients for the year ending 31st March 1861,	£106 0 3
Less Legacy received,	27 0 0
	79 0 3
Amount of Debt due by the Asylum at 31st March 1861,	£4,100 8 9
Total Expenditure on Buildings and Furniture,	£35,247 3 2
Deduct sum written off for depreciation,	455 18 0
Amount of Expenditure in General Balance Sheet,	£34,791 5 2

AT THE
ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum,

HELD IN THE TOWN HALL OF DUNDEE,

On MONDAY, 18th JUNE 1861,

GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. ROBERT LANG read the Forty-First Annual
Report of the Directors.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Report be approved and
printed, and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the
Rev. Mr LANG for drawing it up, which was unanimously
agreed to.

The following twenty-six parishes, the parishioners of which have contributed or bequeathed £20 or more 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 1823, can claim the privilege. The parish of St Andrews was privileged in 1837, and the parish of Kingsbarns in 1852, to have each one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

Airlie.	Kettins.
Alyth.	Kingsbarns, one patient only.
Arbroath.	Liff and Benvie.
Auchterhouse.	Longforan.
Brechin.	Mains and Strathmartine.
Dundee.	Monifieth.
Dunnichen.	Monikie.
Forfar.	Murroes.
Glamis.	Newtyle.
Guthrie.	Rescobie.
Inverarity.	St Andrews, one patient only.
Kirriemuir.	Tannadice.
Kinnettles.	Tealing.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

18TH JUNE 1861.

Again, Gentlemen, I have the pleasure, as Medical Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Asylum, to lay before you an account of our proceedings for the past year, and a report of the various changes, alterations, and improvements, which during that period have taken place in our Institution.

I may premise, that, generally speaking, the Annual Report presents its usual satisfactory characteristics. At the date of last year's report, 212 patients remained inmates of the Asylum. Since that time 26 have been admitted, namely, 20 males and 6 females, so that the total number of patients treated during the past year was 238. Of these 15 have been discharged recovered, and 6 more or less improved, have been removed at the instance of their friends.

The deaths during the past year amount to 13 in all, giving a per centage of 5.5 on the whole number under treatment.

The nature of the cases of insanity admitted into a public Asylum, differs so little from year to year, that it would be superfluous to refer at any length to this subject. It will suffice to say, that of those admitted 10 were suffering from mania, 7 from dementia, 7 from melancholia, and 2 from monomania. From these statistics it will be observed that the number of patients admitted during the past year is considerably less than on any former occasion, a circumstance which must only be attributed to the want of adequate accommodation, in consequence of the gradual accumulation of the chronic cases of insanity. An attempt was made, on the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, to remedy this state of matters, by removing to the country, and placing in private families, such patients as were to be considered incurable, but, at the same time, quiet and harmless.

This suggestion has been acted upon, as far as practicable, but unfortunately with little success. To this plan indeed there are objections, which render it very doubtful how far such removals are altogether justifiable. Firstly, few patients labouring under insanity can, correctly speaking, at any time be considered incurable, for the records even of this Institution show that, after an illness of sixteen years' duration, recoveries have taken place. It seems to me, therefore, to be very questionable how far we are warranted in sending the unfortunate victims of this malady beyond the care and treatment of well-regulated Asylums, and in depriving them of that feeling of protection which such institutions afford, and upon which the ultimate prospect of their recovery so much depends. Secondly, an equally grave difficulty is experienced in attempting to draw any line of demarcation between the harmless and the dangerous lunatic. Every lunatic must be considered harmless until some act of violence at once demonstrates his dangerous propensity. He is then, so to speak, sufficiently insane to justify his removal to an Asylum, whither he is consigned to remain, perhaps for years, an apparently harmless imbecile. But should he be removed into the country, or into a private family, he is, to all intents and purposes, again at large; his passions are no longer held in abeyance; his self control becomes in a great measure lost; he is again more liable to be exposed to causes inciting him to acts of violence; and the once harmless lunatic may at any time become dangerous to all around him. That this is not an overdrawn picture, there are unfortunately too many facts to prove, for scarcely a week passes, but that in some journal or other we find recorded an alarming tragedy, the victim some intimate friend, parent, brother, or wife—the murderer a lunatic, who up to the period of the outrage was apparently harmless. These cases have indeed of late become so numerous, as clearly to indicate, that if there be any error at all with regard to the admission of Lunatics into Asylums, it does not at least exist on the side of unnecessary confinement.

But the danger of removing an unrecovered patient from an Asylum may also show itself in another form, namely, as affecting the life of the patient himself. In cases of melancholia, in which there is any tendency to acts of suicide, any change,

which on a healthy mind would make but little impression, may produce so much uneasiness and discomfort, as at once to lead the patient to the commission of this act, and that, too, where even no suicidal tendency had before been suspected. As an illustration of this I may mention the following:—A male patient, who for many years had been apparently harmless, both as regards himself and others, was removed to the country by the Inspector of his parish, on the authority of two medical certificates indicating the harmlessness of his disposition, and with the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy. He seldom spoke, and so far as I am aware, had never shown any symptoms of being suicidally inclined. He had not been in the country, however, more than four days when he had to be brought back, having, during that time, obstinately refused to take any kind of sustenance whatsoever, although, as I have every reason to believe, he met with only the kindest treatment and attention during his stay. The change from one place to another is the only cause to which this attempt at starvation can be ascribed, as he freely partook of food the moment he was again in his usual quarters. This single fact, simple as it may appear, is, however, highly instructive, as showing how slight a cause may produce on an unhealthy mind a serious impression, and what alarming results may arise from circumstances insignificant in themselves, but which become trifling or important, according as they are viewed in relation to the state or condition of the mind on which they operate. Had this case, instead of a suicidal exhibited a homicidal character, the results might have been serious indeed.

Another plan to remedy the crowded state of this Asylum was attempted as follows:—An application was made by the Parochial Board of Dundee, and supported by the Chairman of the District Board of Lunacy, to the General Board of Lunacy, to obtain their sanction to license certain wards in the Poor-house for the reception of chronic and so called incurable cases, and by this means to a certain extent to relieve this Institution of its redundant population. The latter Board appear, however, to have been of opinion, that, according to the present state of the Lunacy Act, they have “no authority to grant licenses for poorhouses in districts already sufficiently provided with Asylum accommodation,”*

* Third Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland. 1861.

and consequently no transfer of patients to the Poorhouse from this Asylum can take place, so long as accommodation can be found in the Montrose Asylum. Apart from this consideration, however, it has already been satisfactorily shown, that the removal of chronic cases of insanity from an asylum to the wards of a poorhouse, is neither beneficial to the treatment of the patients, nor, in a pecuniary point of view, advantageous to the Parochial Boards themselves. My late and much lamented predecessor, Dr Wingett, in his last report, entered so fully into this question, that it would be mere presumption on my part to refer to this subject, further than to express my full concurrence in the views he propounded. While Dr Wingett has shown that the removal of patients from an asylum to a poorhouse is injurious to themselves, dangerous to the public, and expensive to parochial boards; the Commissioners in Lunacy have more recently arrived at the same conclusion, namely, "that it is for the interest of the ratepayers, as well as for the welfare of the patients, to restrict as much as possible the use of poorhouses for the care and treatment of insane patients."

The recoveries during the past year, farther than their usual high per centage, do not present any materials for a very lengthened description. As, however, it may prove interesting to compare the effects of treatment on the different classes of patients, I here subjoin the following particulars of our Institution, taken from the Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland recently published.

	Average number resident.		Proportion of recoveries percent. on admissions.		Proportion of deaths per cent. on numbers resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Private Patients,	26	23.5	55.000	100.000	3.846	4.255
Pauper do.,	85	74.5	57.000	85.714	11.764	.000
Total,	111	98	53.333	90.000	9.909	1.020

On comparing this table with similar Reports of other Institutions, it will be observed that this year we present the highest per centage of recoveries and the lowest rate of mortality in any public Asylum in Scotland. While this is, no doubt, gratifying in the extreme, it is necessary for me to remark that the per centage of recoveries here given does not represent the

average per centage of recoveries, in so far as some of the cases recovered are of more than one year's standing, and, consequently this, taken along with a restriction in the numbers of admissions, will always indicate a higher per centage of recoveries on the admissions than should really be considered as the amount of benefit conferred on the insane. The average mortality, calculated on the numbers resident, is, perhaps, the best test of the efficiency of any Institution for the treatment of disease.

The diseases which have terminated fatally during the past year have been as varied and as much beyond the control of medicine as on former occasions. Three have died from general decay, five from general paralysis of the insane, two from marasmus, one from apoplexy, one from suppressio urinæ, and one from diarrhœa. The average ages at death of the above cases was as follows:—of the whole number, 47 years, of those who died from general decay, 66 years, and of those who died from general paralysis, 42 years and two months.

Notwithstanding the severe test to which the patients were subjected by the severity of the past winter, it affords me great pleasure to state that the general health of the whole community has preserved its usual character. When we remember that most of the patients are much advanced in years, and also take into consideration the extreme liability of the insane to be affected by any change of temperature, we have much reason to be thankful that the mortality has been so slight. Our daily record seldom shows three patients at the same time suffering from bodily illness, much more frequently there is no entry at all.

Among the improvements which have this year been effected, I may here enumerate the enlarging of the water-closet accommodations, the erection of a new bath-room, boiler-house, and store, and the conversion of the old bath-room into a commodious lavatory, all in connection with the male Pauper Ward. The sewers have also been revised, and, where found deficient, have been supplied with large earthen-ware pipes, and, in addition, the old-fashioned and decidedly injurious system of intramural cesspools has been entirely abolished. These alterations, I feel assured, have contributed not a little to diminish the mortality just adverted to, and will, no doubt, in future have a very beneficial effect on the health of the inmates.

The treatment this year has been conducted essentially on the principles advocated in my former Report, and I need here only express my increasing confidence in the use of medicinal remedies in the treatment of the insane. In connection with this subject I may also mention that I have recently tried the effect of electrization in the treatment of hallucination, as recommended by M. Baillarger of Paris, and, on the whole, I have found this mode of treatment attended with considerable benefit, although my experience in this remedy has as yet been too limited to speak with greater certainty on the subject. There is little doubt, however, but that when more extensively studied this will be found a valuable adjuvant in the treatment and cure of this, by far the most distressing and formidable, symptom of insanity.

The industry of the patients during the past year has continued unabated, but, from circumstances formerly adverted to, they have unfortunately, on the part of the male inmates, with but few exceptions, been confined to gardening and similar manual labour. It is questionable, however, how far this is to be regretted. It must never be lost sight of that, by inducing patients to work, we have only one object in view, namely, one of benefit to themselves—the cure or amelioration of their affliction ; and there can be but little doubt that this is better attained by free and open-air exercise than by the more confined and in-door sedentary occupations.

Before concluding this Report, I would beg to refer to one more subject, althogether apart and yet inseparable from the mere moral treatment of the insane. I mean their religious duties, in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. The propriety of allowing the insane to join in public worship appears now to be universally admitted, although the necessity of having a place entirely set apart for this purpose is still an open question. We have for many years in this Asylum had an opportunity of practically testing the advantage of a separate Chapel, and can, therefore, speak as to the benefits resulting from this arrangement. The congregation is large, orderly, and quiet, quite equal in this respect to many of the more sane part of the community. The absence of the chaplain when such a misfortune occurs (which, however, is seldom) is severely felt by all, while

the remarks made on the sermon indicate a degree of religious feeling as keen, if not more so, than in other minds. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider that the inmates of an Asylum are, to a great extent, shut out from their fellow-men—their thoughts naturally rise and seek protection from a higher source. The erection of separate chapels, therefore, is a subject which I am of opinion cannot be too earnestly urged while the public mind is now so busy in discussing the subject of Institutions for the insane.

I have only now, in conclusion, to express my warmest thanks to the Gentlemen constituting the Committee of Management for the ready assistance at all times afforded me, so necessary in the many details of treatment and superintendence. Nor must I omit to record the valuable assistance I have received from my coadjutor, the Matron of the Institution. The experience which Mrs Wingett has acquired during upwards of twenty years' residence in this Asylum has proved of the highest value.

JAMES RORIE, M.D

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 17TH JUNE 1861.

(The Year ending on the Third Monday in June, agreeably to Charter.)

TABLE I.
YEARLY STATEMENT.
From 18th June 1860 to June 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 18th June 1861,	113	99	212
Admissions during the year,	13	6	19
Re-admitted,	7	0	7
	133	105	238
<i>Discharges and Deaths—</i>			
Discharged, cured,	9	6	15
Do., improved,	3	1	4
Do., not improved,	0	2	2
Died,	12	1	13
	24	10	34
Remaining 17th June 1860,	109	95	204
	133	105	238
Daily Average Number of Patients in the House,	111	98	209

II.—TABLE OF CAUSES OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Child-birth,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	4	0	4
Grief,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	1	0	1
Reduced Circumstances,	1	0	1
Masturbatio,	1	0	1
Injury to Head,	1	0	1
Unknown,	10	3	13
	20	6	26

III.—ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age,	2	0	2
20 to 25 	3	1	4
25 to 30 	3	0	3
30 to 35 	3	0	3
35 to 40 	4	2	6
40 to 45 	0	0	0
45 to 50 	0	1	1
50 to 55 	0	0	0
55 to 60 	1	0	1
60 to 65 	1	2	3
65 to 70 	2	0	2
70 to 75 	1	0	1
	20	6	26

IV. FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	8	2	10
Dementia,	6	1	7
Monomania,	1	1	2
Melancholia,	5	2	7
Idiocy,	0	0	0
Moral Insanity,	0	0	0
	20	6	26

V. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	6	5	11
Unmarried,	13	1	14
Widows,	0	0	0
Widowers,	1	0	1
	20	6	26

VI. DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUSLY TO ADMISSION.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	.	.	.	9	4	13
... 3 ...	.	.	.	5	1	6
... 6 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 9 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 1 year,	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 2 years,	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 3 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 6 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 8 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 24 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
Not known,	.	.	.	2	0	2
				20	6	26

VII. ADMISSIONS FROM 18th JUNE, 1860, TO 17 JUNE, 1861.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
1860.						
July,	.	.	.	1	1	2
August,	.	.	.	1	0	1
September,	.	.	.	2	0	2
November,	.	.	.	1	0	1
December,	.	.	.	1	2	3
1861.						
January,	.	.	.	3	1	4
February,	.	.	.	2	0	2
March,	.	.	.	2	0	2
April,	.	.	.	4	2	6
May,	.	.	.	2	0	2
June,	.	.	.	1	0	1
				20	6	26

VIII. TIME OF TREATMENT OF THE 15 PATIENTS DISCHARGED CURED.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 3 ...	.	.	.	4	2	6
... 6 ...	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 9 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 1 year,	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 2 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 6 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 7 ...	.	.	.	0	1	1
				9	6	15

IX. CAUSES OF DEATH, &c.

	Average Age at Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis,	42 y. 2 m.	5	0	5
General Decay,	66	3	0	3
Marasmus,	43	2	0	2
Apoplexy,	59	1	0	1
Diarrhœa,	23	1	0	1
Suppressio Urinal,	33	0	1	1
	47 years.	12	1	13

X. MORTALITY FROM 18TH JUNE 1860 TO 17TH JUNE 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860.			
June,	2	0	2
July,	2	0	2
August,	1	0	1
October,	1	0	1
November,	1	0	1
December,	1	0	1
1861.			
January,	0	1	1
February,	2	0	2
April,	1	0	1
June,	1	0	1
Total,	12	1	13

XI. TABLE OF CURES AT DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1861.

Admissions from 1st April, 1820 to 17th June 1861.

	Cured.	Per Cent.
Number admitted, 1830,	846	46 22

**XII.—RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED ANNUALLY INTO THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
From its Opening upon the 1st April 1820 to the 17th June 1861, including Re-Admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths.**

No.	Years	REMAINED.			ADMITTED.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			REMAINING 17th June 1861.		
		REMAINED.			ADMITTED.			TOTAL.			Cured.			Relieved.			DIED.			REMAINING 17th June 1861.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	1820																					
2	1821	16	21	37	22	28	50	22	28	50	3	5	8	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
3	1822	19	19	38	12	12	24	12	12	24	5	8	13	4	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1823	32	22	54	17	20	37	32	32	64	8	4	13	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1824	40	34	74	28	24	52	58	42	91	14	15	29	8	2	10	4	6	6	1	1	1
6	1825	43	38	81	28	29	67	67	58	126	15	13	28	3	7	10	1	2	2	1	1	1
7	1826	51	47	98	24	10	34	57	67	138	10	11	21	4	6	10	3	2	5	1	1	1
8	1827	59	37	96	20	15	35	52	75	132	8	3	11	9	6	15	2	4	2	1	1	1
9	1828	60	43	103	17	14	31	57	77	134	10	9	19	5	3	8	6	4	10	1	1	1
10	1829	56	41	97	15	18	33	59	71	130	8	7	15	6	4	10	2	2	4	1	1	1
11	1830	55	46	101	16	18	33	64	70	134	8	8	16	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	1
12	1831	55	52	107	21	16	37	68	76	144	2	4	6	5	5	10	2	5	7	2	2	2
13	1832	67	54	121	23	24	47	80	77	168	11	13	24	7	4	11	7	3	10	1	1	1
14	1833	65	53	123	22	18	40	76	76	163	9	8	17	2	6	8	6	4	10	1	1	1
15	1834	70	58	128	19	21	40	89	79	168	9	9	22	6	3	9	4	4	8	1	1	1
16	1835	70	59	129	20	18	38	90	77	167	7	4	11	7	7	14	6	4	8	1	1	1
17	1836	70	64	134	24	16	40	94	80	174	8	8	16	9	2	17	5	5	10	2	2	2
18	1837	72	59	131	30	12	42	102	71	173	13	3	16	9	2	17	5	5	10	2	2	2
19	1838	80	64	144	26	27	53	106	91	197	13	9	23	4	3	5	7	1	8	2	2	2
20	1839	82	70	152	29	28	57	111	98	209	23	20	43	3	3	8	6	2	11	2	2	2
21	1840	80	71	151	33	25	58	113	96	209	6	16	22	4	5	7	5	3	8	1	1	1
22	1841	98	74	172	34	19	53	132	93	225	16	11	27	8	3	8	5	2	10	1	1	1
23	1842	100	78	178	29	32	61	139	110	230	21	10	31	9	2	10	8	2	10	1	1	1
24	1843	94	89	183	25	22	47	119	111	230	6	14	20	8	7	15	10	4	12	1	1	1
25	1844	95	88	183	34	26	60	129	114	243	9	9	18	7	8	15	8	6	14	3	3	3
26	1845	105	91	196	24	26	50	139	117	246	15	15	30	10	8	16	6	2	14	3	3	3
27	1846	100	93	193	28	29	57	128	122	250	7	19	26	11	6	21	5	2	14	5	5	5
28	1847	106	90	196	23	29	52	139	119	248	13	13	26	3	7	19	14	5	19	4	4	4
29	1848	101	96	197	22	24	46	123	119	242	11	14	25	3	7	10	7	3	12	3	3	3
30	1849	102	93	195	30	32	62	132	125	257	13	15	28	4	10	14	8	2	11	6	6	6
31	1850	107	97	204	32	26	57	139	122	261	11	13	24	10	11	21	12	5	10	6	6	6
32	1851	106	96	202	19	21	40	125	117	242	16	8	24	3	6	9	5	5	9	2	2	2
33	1852	101	98	199	23	20	43	124	118	242	10	13	23	4	5	9	4	5	10	3	3	3
34	1853	106	95	201	26	15	41	132	110	242	7	12	19	4	2	6	7	5	9	4	4	4
35	1854	114	91	205	26	26	51	140	116	256	12	9	21	7	7	14	6	5	12	6	6	6
36	1855	115	95	210	22	13	35	137	108	245	9	10	19	2	3	5	9	5	11	5	5	5
37	1856	117	93	210	28	21	49	145	114	259	11	10	21	1	5	6	11	3	14	5	5	5
38	1857	122	96	218	20	16	35	142	111	253	8	9	17	3	5	8	7	4	11	6	6	6
39	1858	124	98	217	20	28	48	144	121	265	13	11	24	15	7	22	7	7	14	9	10	10
40	1859	109	96	205	29	18	47	138	114	252	14	13	27	3	1	4	8	1	9	6	6	6
41	1860	113	99	212	20	6	26	133	105	233	9	6	15	3	2	6	12	1	13	13	4	4
					978	852	1830				426	420	846	210	214	424	109	95		109	95	204

XIII. THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATH AFTER THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE ASYLUM.

From the Opening of the Institution to June 17, 1861.

Times of Death.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight,	.	.	.	13	9	22
... 1 month,	.	.	.	8	2	10
... 3 ...	.	.	.	26	12	38
... 6 ...	.	.	.	18	8	26
... 9 ...	.	.	.	14	4	18
... 1 year,	.	.	.	11	3	14
... 2 ...	.	.	.	37	16	53
... 3 ...	.	.	.	16	6	22
... 4 ...	.	.	.	14	7	21
... 5 ...	.	.	.	7	4	11
... 6 ...	.	.	.	10	4	14
... 7 ...	.	.	.	7	4	11
... 8 ...	.	.	.	4	6	10
... 9 ...	.	.	.	6	4	10
... 10 ...	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 11 ...	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 12 ...	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 13 ...	.	.	.	1	3	4
... 14 ...	.	.	.	6	2	8
... 15 ...	.	.	.	4	0	4
... 16 ...	.	.	.	3	1	4
... 17 ...	.	.	.	1	4	5
... 18 ...	.	.	.	4	1	5
... 19 ...	.	.	.	4	2	6
... 20 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 21 ...	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 22 ...	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 23 ...	.	.	.	1	2	3
... 24 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 25 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 26 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 27 ...	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 28 ...	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 29 ...	.	.	.	3	0	3
... 30 ...	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 31 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 32 ...	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 33 ...	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 34 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 35 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 36 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 37 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 38 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 39 ...	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 40 ...	.	.	.	0	1	1
Total, .	.	.	.	235	121	356

XIV.—ANNUAL PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS,
From June 16, 1830, to June 17, 1861.

YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS			PER CENTAGE OF DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
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	9.99	1.66	5.53
1839.....	84	66	150	6	5	11	7.19	7.57	7.83
1840.....	87	70	157	5	2	7	5.74	2.85	4.45
1841.....	89	77	164	5	3	8	5.61	3.99	4.87
1842.....	102	77	179	8	2	10	5.84	2.59	5.58
1843.....	96	84	180	5	4	9	5.20	4.80	5.00
1844.....	97	90	187	10	2	12	10.31	2.22	6.41
1845.....	100	90	190	8	6	14	8.00	6.66	7.37
1846.....	105	96	201	6	2	8	5.70	2.08	3.90
1847.....	105	95	200	5	2	7	4.70	2.01	3.05
1848.....	103	94	197	14	5	19	13.61	5.30	9.60
1849.....	104	94	198	7	5	12	6.70	5.30	6.00
1850.....	107	93	200	8	3	11	7.47	3.02	5.05
1851.....	108	96	204	12	2	14	11.00	2.00	6.85
1852.....	107	99	206	5	5	10	4.67	5.00	4.85
1853.....	107	98	205	4	5	9	3.73	5.10	4.39
1854.....	109	95	204	7	5	12	6.42	5.27	5.88
1855.....	117	96	213	6	5	11	5.12	5.20	5.16
1856.....	120	96	216	9	2	11	7.50	2.00	5.00
1856.....	122	96	218	11	3	14	9.02	3.12	6.42
1858.....	121	95	216	7	4	11	5.70	4.20	5.09
1859.....	118	96	214	7	7	14	5.93	7.29	6.54
1860.....	115	101	216	8	1	9	6.95	0.99	4.15
1861.....	111	98	209	12	1	13	10.81	1.02	6.22
	3031	2589	5620	216	108	324			

XV. AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTALITY.

From 1830 to 1861 inclusive.

Males.	Females.	Total.
7.1	4.1	5.7

XVI.—PATIENTS EMPLOYED

During Week Ending 30th December, 1860.

DATE.	TOTAL NUMBER IN HOUSE.		NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
1860, DECEMBER.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monday 24,.....	108	97	56	59
Tuesday 25,.....	108	97	56	59
Wednesday 26,.....	108	97	56	59
Thursday 27,.....	108	97	57	59
Friday 28,.....	108	97	57	59
Saturday 29,.....	108	97	57	59
* Sunday 30,.....	108	97	52	57

* Attending Chapel.

RATES OF BOARD.

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 expense of the establishment. The Board in all cases must be paid quarterly, and in advance. Before the entry of a patient, the Board is to be paid up for one quarter.

First Class, including Clothes, &c.,	£0	8	0	per week.
Second Class, including Clothes, &c.,	0	9	0	"
Third Class;	0	10	6	"
Fourth Class,	0	15	0	"
Fifth Class, .	1	1	0	"
Sixth Class, .	1	11	0	"
Seventh Class,	2	2	0	"
Eighth Class,	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 Third, and to have no relation to be able to pay this rate of board, shall be considered a pauper, and admitted in Class Second; 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 First.

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

Third Class,	£0	10	6
Fourth Class,	1	1	0
Fifth and Sixth Classes,	2	2	0
Seventh Class,	3	3	0
Eighth Class,	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, 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 patient shall have no claim to remuneration for work done in the House

One Shilling per Quarter is charged for mending Clothes.

*See List of Privileged Parishes, page 15.

QUANTITIES OF THE
PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, & c.,
PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM,

In the Year 1859-60 and 1860-61.

	1859-60.		1860-61.
Coals, . . .	203 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	...	350 tons.
Butcher Meat,	24,967 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	...	25,904 lbs.
Bread, . . .	21,962 $\frac{1}{2}$ loaves.	...	23,009 loaves.
Sugar, . . .	3,808 lbs.	...	4,683 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tea, . . .	522 lbs.	...	555 lbs.
Butter, . . .	1,890 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	...	1,801 lbs.
Cheese, . . .	928 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	...	863 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meal, . . .	182 bolls.	...	226 bolls.
Barley, . . .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	...	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Split Peas, .	5 cwt.	...	17 cwt.
Potatoes, . .	59 bolls.	...	50 bolls.
Beer, . . .	2,098 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	...	1,953 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Milk, . . .	8,052 galls.	...	8,030 galls.
Soap, . . .	5,326 lbs.	...	2,521 lbs.