

Thirty-eighth 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, 21st June, 1858 with the report of the medical officers.

Contributors

Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
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THIRTY-EIGHTH
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, 21st JUNE 1858.

WITH THE
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY POST.

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REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO THE
ANNUAL GENERAL COURT,
JUNE 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—For many years the Committee of the Dundee Asylum have had the pleasure of reporting the successful management of its affairs, and it will be found that their report for this year wears the same cheerful aspect as on former occasions. Besides, you have now the satisfaction of knowing from the very best authority—the authority of one of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland—that this Asylum for the Insane is answering its purpose at least as well as any similar institution in the kingdom.

By successive improvements which experience has suggested, and which your benevolence has always sanctioned, its internal arrangements for the safe custody, comfortable accommodation, and, if possible, the cure of its hapless inmates, have been brought to a degree of completeness and efficiency which leaves very little room for further suggestions.

One of these improvements has now to be mentioned. You are aware how frequently and earnestly additional accommodation has been desired for the poorer class of patients, and how many alterations have been made upon the premises by which every portion of available space has been turned to good account for that purpose. This course, so long pursued, could be carried no further, and the much more satisfactory plan has been adopted this year of erecting an additional building which it is believed

will meet the necessities of the case for a good while to come. This addition to the existing accommodation was discussed and resolved upon at last Annual Meeting, and it has now been so far carried into effect that by two or three weeks at furthest the whole will be completed. The expense has been considerable, but the advantage gained will far more than counterbalance it. According to the estimates of the various tradesmen who have taken the work in hand, the outlay was to be £614, 11s., and it is satisfactory to know that the actual cost will probably not exceed the estimated expense.

The only remaining improvement within the premises which there seems any possibility of effecting is some extension of the bathing and washing accommodation for the male patients, that already mentioned being altogether on the side for females, and your Committee had it in contemplation to press the accomplishment of this work during the progress of that which is now so nearly completed. But when they considered the season of the year at which it must have been commenced, and the additional expense of about £450 which it would have crowded into one financial year, they resolved to relinquish all thought of it for the present, and to leave this improvement to be effected at some future time. They merely mention it here that it may not be lost sight of.

There is scarcely anything of greater importance to the patients than suitable occupation in which exercise and amusement may be combined, and certainly no occupation can be more salutary for them in all respects than that of working in the open air. For the purpose of securing this advantage to the fullest extent that piece of ground on the west side of the road, belonging to the Asylum, and which has hitherto been let, has this year been resumed, and will henceforth be cultivated by the patients, under the superintendence of the servants.

It may also be here mentioned that an attempt was made in the early part of the year to obtain an addition to the property of the Asylum by feuing eight acres of ground immediately adjoining the premises on the eastern side, not for the purpose of carrying on more extensive agricultural operations, which, indeed, would be impracticable, but for the purpose of providently secur-

ing the additional space for future use. In the meantime, however, this attempt has failed, because your Committee did not feel warranted to agree to the terms on which it might have succeeded. An offer was made of £14 an acre of annual feu-duty, with a power of redemption in whole or in part at twenty-two and a-half years' purchase. The price required is £16 an acre, which your Committee think high, and they are hardly disposed to agree to it, notwithstanding the evident desirableness of securing that piece of ground for the purposes of the Asylum.

At last Annual Meeting the Committee was instructed to examine the provisions and to watch the progress of a Bill then recently introduced by the Lord Advocate for the better provision for Lunatics, and the better regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. That Bill, if passed, seemed likely to interfere with the local management of this Institution, and accordingly it became a subject of much solicitude to your Committee, and engaged a large measure of their time and attention. Correspondence was carried on with the office-bearers of Asylums in the neighbourhood, especially of that in Montrose. The co-operation of Sir John Ogilvy, the member for the burgh, was sought and readily granted. Your Treasurer was instructed to proceed to London and had an interview with the Lord Advocate, to whom he explained the view which was taken of the Bill here, and suggested those alterations which your Committee deemed desirable. They are happy to say that their exertions, along with those of others, were not in vain. The provisions of the bill were considerably modified, and ultimately the county of Forfar, which already makes ample provision for its own Lunatic Paupers, was separated from the statutory district to which it would naturally have belonged under the Bill, and now that that Bill has passed into law the entire effect which it has upon your Asylum is simply to subject it to the inspection of the Commissioners who are appointed for this purpose in Scotland. Already one such visit of inspection has taken place, and the following is the report which was made on that occasion :—

“MAY 27 and 28, 1858.—Visited the Royal Dundee Asylum. The house contained at the former date 219 patients, of whom 122 were males and 97 females. No patient was under restraint or seclusion, and there is no

entry of restraint in the corresponding register. Under the head of "Seclusion" occasional entries occur, generally at intervals of several days, and the period is usually for a few hours. It is seldom that two patients are in seclusion at the same time. Three patients are recorded as suffering from bodily ailments, but none were confined to bed from this cause; the sanitary condition of the House is thus most satisfactory. Only one death has occurred since the first of January. Of the males 71 are employed and 51 unemployed; and of the females the proportion is 54 to 43. The principal means of employment are gardening, weaving, tailoring, and the work of the house on the male side; and washing, ironing, sewing, and weaving on the female side. The proportion of unemployed appears high, and it is suggested that with more varied means of occupation it might be considerably diminished.

"The chief sources of recreation consist in reading, music, pic-nics, walks to the country, weekly lectures, and monthly entertainments; and there is a daily school attended by about 20 patients, who read, write, cipher, &c. About 60 males and 46 females attend Divine service in the chapel which has recently been erected. It stands detached from the Asylum, an arrangement which appears to give pleasure to the patients, and to exercise a salutary influence upon them.

"The House was remarkably clean, and free from offensive smells. The wet patients generally use the old-fashioned trough beds, with straw mattresses, but the utmost care is taken to purify the bedsteads, and the straw and sacking were in every instance clean and fresh. On the male side a night watch raises a certain number of these cases at three different periods, and this practice is found to operate beneficially. The clothing and bedding of the patients were ample and in good condition; and their physical health shows not only that their diet is good and judicious, but that the care bestowed upon them in every way must be very great. If any criticism were made where there is so much to be commended, it would be to the effect that the House is overcrowded, which leads, perhaps, to there being a larger number of destructive cases than there would be were the sources of excitement more diffused. A remedy to a certain extent is being provided on the female side by the erection of a new day-room which will very much tend to diminish excitement.

All the patients were seen, and the authority on which they were admitted examined. It was found that no warrant or order by the Sheriff exists for 13 of the early admissions, and it is recommended that orders be now obtained. The statutory registers were examined and found to be kept with much neatness and great accuracy.

(Signed) "JAMES COXE, Commissioner in Lunacy."

To this your Committee have nothing to add except to say that it is only a fair representation of the actual state of the Asylum.

In connection with these arrangements it may be mentioned that about the beginning of last month a notice was received from the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland stating that it is the intention of the Parochial Board in Dundee to apply for a license to place their own Lunatic Paupers in the Poorhouse which has lately been erected here, and requesting to know the provision which is made for that class of patients in the Dundee Asylum and the terms on which they are received. To this a suitable answer was returned, containing the information required and accompanied with a copy of the bye-laws of the Asylum.

The state of the funds should now be referred to, but as the Treasurer will read an abstract of the accounts for the past year, it is only necessary to say that the ordinary income is £105, 19s. 8d. in excess of the current expenditure. Of course the cost of the new erections is not included in this statement. The tradesmen who are engaged on that work have already received £375, 8s. 2d., and an additional sum of about £250 will very likely cover the entire cost of it.

Your Committee cannot close this brief report without recording, as they have often done before, their high sense of the value of Dr and Mrs Wingett's services, and their gratification in finding that the Commissioner's Report so perfectly agrees with their own opinion. It is largely owing to their ability and unwearied assiduity that the Asylum is in its present efficient condition. Long may it continue under such able superintendence.

ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the Year ending 31st March 1858.

INCOME.

Board from Patients,	£4662	6	6
Patients' Labour,	87	18	1
Profit on Store,	40	1	7
Straw Sold,	12	10	8
			£4802 16 10

EXPENDITURE.

SALARIES—

Medical Superintendent,	£300	0	0
Matron,	100	0	0
Physician,	52	10	0
Chaplain,	50	0	0
Secretary,	30	0	0
Treasurer,	75	0	0
	£607	10	0
Less—Fees from Patients,	44	12	6
			£562 17 6
Interest,	213	9	0
Servants' Wages,	612	6	0
Soap,	33	10	11
Taxes,	6	12	4
Advertising, Printing, Stationery,	47	16	5
Coals and Firewood,	268	8	4
Fire Insurance,	14	13	0
Feu-Duty,	106	2	5
Gas,	36	0	0
Incidents,	86	3	5
Patients' Extras,	27	14	5
			1452 16 3
Carried forward,			£2015 13 9

	Brought forward,			£2015 13 9
Butcher Meat,	.	.	.	574 1 1
Butter,	.	.	.	96 6 8
Beer,	.	.	.	96 11 8
Bread, .	.	.	.	486 2 11
Barley and Pease,	.	.	.	59 11 6
Cheese,	.	.	.	16 11 4
Eggs,	.	.	.	1 16 9
Fish, .	.	.	.	28 14 10
Groceries, .	.	.	.	49 3 1
Milk, .	.	.	.	365 14 8
Meal, .	.	.	.	248 1 0
Medicines,	.	.	.	45 9 11
Potatoes and Turnips,	.	.	.	32 3 8
Sugar, .	.	.	.	81 12 11
Tea,	.	.	.	60 11 1
Water,	.	.	.	40 13 0
				2283 6 1
Furniture, .	.	.	.	85 19 8
Grounds,	.	.	.	37 10 7
Mason Work,	.	.	.	24 9 0
Plumber Work, .	.	.	.	21 5 11
Painter Work,	.	.	.	82 8 4
Plaster Work,	.	.	.	8 12 3
Slater Work,	.	.	.	2 6 1
Smith Work,	.	.	.	55 11 9
Wright Work,	.	.	.	79 13 9
				397 17 4
				£4696 17 2
Excess of Income from Patients,	.	.	.	105 19 8
				£4802 16 10

ABSTRACT VIEW
OF
THE AFFAIRS OF THE ASYLUM,

From 1820 to 1858.

Amount of Income from 1821 to 1858, . . .	£132,349 17 6
Amount of Expenditure from 1820 to 1858, . . .	114,748 8 2½
Excess of Income,	£17,601 9 3½
Add Donations and Legacies from 1820 to 1858, . . .	13,346 12 0½
	£30,948 1 4
Amount of Debt at 31st March 1857, . . .	£3,629 8 1
Add Expenditure on New Buildings, . . .	375 8 2
	£4,004 16 3
Deduct Excess of Income from the Patients for the year ending 1st March 1858, . . .	105 19 8
Amount of Debt due by the Asylum at 31st March 1858, . . .	3,898 16 7
Total Expenditure on Buildings and Furniture, . . .	£34,846 17 11
Deduct sum written off for depreciation, . . .	455 18 0
Amount of Expenditure in General Balance Sheet, . . .	£34,390 19 11

PROGRESSIVE VIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income.	Deficiency of Income.	Donations and Legacies.	Yearly Expenditure on Buildings.	Total Expenditure on Buildings.	Debt at end of each year.	Stock at end of each year.	Year.
1820	£637 8 3	£731 12 2	.....	£94 3 11	£7,706 10 8	£8,493 9 6½	£8,493 9 6½	£786 18 10½	£7,706 10 8	1820
1821	834 8 2	758 19 5½	£75 8 8½	.....	114 6 7½	1,271 9 2	9,764 18 8½	2038 5 4	7,726 13 4½	1821
1822	766 9 1	615 6 6	151 2 7	.....	500 17 2	910 0 0	10,674 18 8½	2371 19 5½	8,302 19 3	1822
1823	1,519 5 10	1,082 7 5	436 18 5	.....	117 1 10	141 11 11½	10,816 10 8	2245 7 0	8,571 3 8	1823
1824	1,927 6 10	1,227 16 4	699 10 6	.....	356 0 0	219 10 3	11,036 0 11	1671 18 10	9,364 2 1	1824
1825	2,270 18 3	1,691 7 3	579 11 0	.....	325 2 8	245 18 7	11,281 19 6	893 4 3	10,388 15 3	1825
1826	2,350 17 9	1,977 17 8	407 16 11	.....	386 14 0	2,743 17 3	14,025 16 9	2670 16 6	11,355 0 3	1826
1827	2,449 9 9	2,173 6 7	276 3 2	.....	241 0 2	3,226 8 11	17,252 5 8	5247 18 4	12,004 7 4	1827
1828	2,453 17 5	2,274 15 9	179 1 8	.....	44 16 9	379 19 1	17,632 4 9	5367 17 11	12,264 6 10	1828
1829	2,303 16 10	2,386 14 5	.....	82 17 7	458 7 11	186 19 8	17,819 4 5	4820 6 6	12,998 17 11	1829
1830	2,522 8 3	2,321 15 3	201 12 0	.....	17 10 0	568 18 8	18,387 18 1	4789 0 9	13,598 17 4	1830
1831	2,837 12 8	2,189 1 1	648 11 7	.....	17 10 0	1,372 15 4	19,760 13 5	6227 3 8	13,533 9 9	1831
1832	3,009 2 1	2,501 3 2	508 6 9	.....	59 10 1	961 6 3	20,721 19 8	6987 2 5	13,734 17 3	1832
1833	3,203 9 7	2,436 7 5½	767 1 1½	.....	31 1 10	174 1 4	20,896 1 0	6564 4 6	14,331 16 6	1833
1834	3,111 12 4	2,626 13 1	485 9 3	.....	202 9 0	783 1 8	21,679 2 8	6324 16 2	15,354 6 6	1834
1835	3,273 18 2	2,877 16 9	396 1 3	.....	29 11 0	741 15 2	22,420 17 10	6334 13 11	16,086 3 11	1835
1836	3,456 13 5	3,312 2 7	144 10 8	.....	229 0 3	374 2 1	22,794 19 11	5804 10 10½	16,990 9 0	1836
1837	3,895 5 8	3,405 1 1	490 4 7	.....	87 0 0	202 3 4	22,997 3 3	5282 9 1½	17,714 14 1½	1837
1838	4,185 18 6½	3,862 0 9	323 17 7½	.....	212 0 0	2,184 11 6	25,181 14 9	6676 3 11½	18,505 10 9½	1838
1839	4,041 4 1½	3,653 13 8½	388 10 2½	.....	244 1 0	1,712 5 1	26,893 19 10	7561 4 11½	19,332 14 10½	1839
1840	4,292 7 1	3,737 1 10	915 6 7	.....	6 3 0	2,495 15 1	29,389 14 11	9269 19 7	20,119 15 4	1840
1841	4,363 19 6	3,783 19 11	580 6 5	.....	2 2 0	637 18 7	30,027 13 6	9526 12 9½	20,501 0 8½	1841
1842	4,393 6 0	3,802 14 0	511 16 0	.....	11 1 0	1,122 6 2	31,149 19 8	9999 4 7	21,150 15 1	1842
1843	4,459 12 8	3,851 1 11½	608 10 8½	.....	10 0 0	293 14 7	31,443 14 3	9656 1 6	21,787 12 9	1843
1844	4,275 0 11	4,065 16 8½	209 13 2½	.....	271 11 0	845 4 10	32,228 19 1	9620 9 3	22,668 9 10	1844
1845	4,667 15 9	4,213 16 0	453 19 9	.....	7 2 0	715 14 2	33,004 13 3	9720 10 8½	23,284 2 6½	1845
1846	4,236 1 6	4,065 16 8½	170 4 9½	.....	224 2 7	233 9 0	33,237 17 0	9257 4 11½	23,980 12 0½	1846
1847	4,844 19 3	4,580 19 10	263 19 5	.....	27 13 6	217 4 4	33,455 1 4	9276 11 0	24,178 10 4	1847
1848	4,760 12 3	4,318 0 9	442 11 6	.....	.....	302 0 9	33,757 2 1	9124 12 9	24,632 10 1	1848
1849	4,897 12 9	3,821 9 8	1,076 3 1	.....	100 0 0	.....	33,757 2 1	8760 12 7	24,996 9 6	1849
1850	4,827 19 0	3,698 8 6	1,129 10 6	.....	135 17 2	.....	33,757 2 1	8182 3 11	25,574 18 2	1850
1851	4,678 14 9	4,017 18 2	660 16 7	.....	8 9 4	.....	33,757 2 1	7097 11 6	26,659 10 7	1851
1852	4,676 0 11	4,116 15 3	559 5 8	.....	427 2 0	.....	33,757 2 1	5540 19 0	28,216 3 1	1852
1853	4,770 9 8	4,412 8 3	358 1 5	.....	93 9 0	.....	33,757 2 1	4786 13 5	28,970 8 8	1853
1854	4,909 9 10	4,613 15 6	295 14 4	.....	208 12 0	.....	33,757 2 1	4018 15 9	29,738 6 4	1854
1855	5,006 1 3	4,585 0 5	421 0 10	.....	26 15 3	.....	33,757 2 1	3633 19 1	30,123 8 0	1855
1856	4,802 16 10	4,696 17 2	105 19 8	.....	2 3 6	714 7 8	34,471 9 9	4050 8 11	30,421 0 10	1856
1857				.....	.....	.....	34,471 9 9	3629 8 1	30,842 1 8	1857
1858				.....	.....	375 8 2	34,846 17 11	3898 16 7	30,948 1 4	1858
	£132,349 17 6	£114,748 8 2½	£17,778 10 9½	£177 1 6	£13,316 12 0½	£34,846 17 11	£34,846 17 11	£3898 16 7	£30,948 1 4	
			Deduct for depreciation on Property,			455 18 0	455 18 0		455 18 0	
						£34,390 19 11	£34,390 19 11	Stock,	£30,492 3 4	
								Debt,	3,898 16 7	
								Expenditure on Property,	£34,390 19 11	

AT THE
ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
HELD IN THE TOWN HALL OF DUNDEE,
ON MONDAY 21st JUNE 1858,

GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR ;

The REV. ROBERT LANG, read the Thirty-Eighth Annual Report
of the Directors.

The REV. P. GRANT, seconded by Bailie MACKAY, moved, 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 thanks of the Meeting were tendered to Dr WINGETT for drawing up the interesting Medical Report for the year.

The following parishes having contributed £20 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 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.	Longforgan.
Brechin.	Mains and Strathmartine.
Dundee.	Monifeith.
Dunnichen.	Monikie.
Forfar.	Murroes.
Glammiss.	Newtyle.
Guthrie.	Rescobie.
Inverarity.	St Andrews, one patient only.
Kirriemuir.	Tannadice.
Kinnettles.	Tealing.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

21st JUNE 1858.

AT the time of meeting of the last Annual Court there were 218 patients under our care. During the past year 35 have been admitted, of whom 20 were males and 15 females. There have been discharged recovered, 17—viz., 8 males and 9 females. 8 patients have been removed by their relatives or guardians in a condition more or less improved; and the obituary records the names of 11 patients—viz., 7 males and 4 females. The daily average number resident has been 216. The number of inmates is at this moment, 217—viz., 124 males and 93 females.

These statistics are comparatively gratifying. If the rate of recoveries has reached to $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the admissions, and the deaths are a fraction below $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the total number treated, there must exist substantial grounds for believing that the objects of the Institution are fulfilled. The deaths have been for the most part either sudden or the result of severe chronic disease, indicating the disorganised constitutions upon which mental derangement is prone to fall, the powerlessness of the vital forces to bring about any restorative action, and the absence of opportunity for applying means of relief.

The House has continued constantly full, and much disappointment has been caused by repeated refusals to admit the applicants. All the available space and accommodation have been economised to the utmost; and in so doing some of the lesser evils of over-crowding have been, perhaps, incurred. There is every reason to believe, however, that these evils have been limited exclusively to certain encroachments upon those comforts and privileges which are secured by diminished numbers, and that in no instance can it be feared that the physical health has been imperilled in consequence. The ordinary daily discipline, which exacts so large an amount of exercise in the open air for all those who are not engaged in useful occupation, affords ample security against the ordinary and familiar dangers of

over-crowding. The demands of sufficient ventilation and cleanliness have been fully met. The evil has been rather of a moral nature. Under these circumstances, it was considered that the sacrifice made was of far less importance than the evil inflicted upon patients by the refusal of immediate admission, which in many critical cases is productive of much misfortune and misery, and throws in jeopardy the chance of recovery which the early use of appropriate treatment affords.

In reporting upon the events of the year it is with feelings of much thankfulness that I state that no accident or serious casualty has befallen any patient; and, with regard to the general health of the establishment, apart from the nervous affections and chronic complaints which are the frequent accompaniments of mental disease, the state of the sick list shows that it has been good, and leads to the conclusion that the arrangements for the behoof and protection of the inmates has been satisfactory.

Since the last meeting of this Court an Act of Parliament has brought our Institution, in a more precise manner than heretofore, under State supervision. It has been decided that it is the duty of the Government to watch over the treatment bestowed upon mental affliction; and our affairs are now brought under review as part of the system to be pursued in carrying out this principle. It was gratifying, however, to find it freely acknowledged that, so far as the town of Dundee was concerned, any such surveillance was unnecessary: the benevolence of the last generation of its citizens having organised an establishment which had anticipated in every respect the objects aimed at by the Legislature, and which continues to pay, in its condition and the good effected by it, a distinguished tribute to their memory. It was in 1812 that its foundation stone was laid, bearing an inscription which it is useful to recall in the present day, as being calculated to foster and encourage an admiration for that practical charity which prided itself upon the degree to which it was enabled to carry the alleviation of affliction, rather than upon the discovery of the minimum expenditure with which poverty-stricken disease can be encountered. The inscription ran thus:—"To restore the use of reason: to alleviate suffering and lessen peril where reason cannot be restored: the Dundee Lunatic Asylum was erected: by public contribution." The poor of this district were intended to be the principal recipients of this bounty. The Asylum was, in fact, an offshoot from the Royal Infirmary; it originated with the founders of that Institution; and a charter common to the two establishments

was granted, incorporating them into one body, entitled "The Dundee Infirmary and Asylum," with powers of separate management. This Institution having risen in this way, the claims of the poorer classes of our charges have always received the first and most anxious consideration; and the expense entailed upon them or their guardians has consisted of the bare cost of maintenance only. The present ability to continue upon the same footing is shown by the fact that, since the opening of the Asylum, there have been expended upon its buildings and furniture about £34,000, of which sum there remains only about £4000 undischarged. It follows, therefore, that the facilities for keeping the rates of board down to a low figure are considerable, and they have been made available to the utmost. In this remaining debt, however, two items are included which should be distinguished. The late Mr John Grieve, Merchant, of Dundee, bequeathed £400 to the Kirk-Session of Dundee, to be under their management as a perpetual fund, to enable that body to present and maintain a patient in the Asylum. The principal sum bequeathed by Mr Grieve was paid over to the Asylum, and forms part of the debt alluded to. In like manner, the late Provost Riddoch bequeathed £500 to the Asylum for behoof of a patient, which sum was paid over, and also forms part of the debt of the Institution.

The benefits of the Charity being intended to fall upon the insane themselves, rather than to effect any marked pecuniary relief for the community of which they might be unfortunately burdensome members, rates of board were fixed upon which, comparatively low as they were intended to be, yet protected the establishment from loss, and admitted of an efficient system of management. That human life may be sustained, and the insane watched and guarded at a less cost than that incurred in maintaining, and in endeavouring to restore to reason, the lunatic poor in the Dundee Asylum is freely admitted. But the fact is established, and has contributed to impress the Legislature with the necessity for checking and watching over the fate of the insane, that where the treatment is influenced by an overstrained economy, or erroneous notions of the requirements of nervous disease, the rate of mortality and bodily disease is increased, and the proportion of recoveries is diminished. Moreover, in discharging our duty in this matter, it must be borne in mind that much rational enjoyment can be made to mingle with impaired reason; that much liberty can be made compatible with the control and supervision which each individual requires; and that the remaining mental powers can be so directed and appealed to as to exert a salutary influence over the

disease, and make life in an Asylum brighter and more bearable than it otherwise would be. And, accordingly, in carrying out the benevolent intentions of the founders of this Institution, every effort has been made to collect around the unfortunate inmates as many sources of health and happiness as were available, and to gratify every reasonable want and wish in a liberal manner. We must be cautious in concluding that because a patient has borne his affliction for a certain number of years that he is therefore incurable, and that we may accordingly consign him to a simpler, less comfortable, and less expensive regimen and management. Instances of recovery from insanity occur after lengthened periods of duration. And although it unfortunately happens that a large number of those admitted into an Asylum must be expected to pass their lives in confinement, yet our duty towards them is sufficiently clear when it is known that the numerous expedients of an Institution such as this can immensely soften and mitigate the misery of the morbid mind, although they may fail to cure it. And to do this work of palliation is a task as important in every respect as that of carrying forward the treatment and convalescence of the curable. Accordingly, it is a most wise and merciful provision of the recent Lunacy Act, that the indigent insane shall have the benefit of treatment in Institutions such as this. The scandal of past ignorance and negligence will not be removed until all parties understand that the public Asylum is both the wisest and cheapest mode of providing for the insane poor. To limit our exertions on their behalf merely to safe custody is to impose a burden upon public charity at the same moment that we defeat its intention.

All the pauper patients admitted during the year have belonged to the town and neighbourhood, and all the applications from places at a distance have been negatived. The privileged parishes alone have obtained the vacancies as they occurred. There are several patients in the Asylum belonging to non-privileged parishes, and these will, as a matter of course, be removed as soon as adequate accommodation shall have been provided for them elsewhere by the operation of the recent Statute. The vacancies thus occurring will be devoted exclusively to the wants of our own district.

The patients admitted during the year belong to almost every class of society. All forms of the disease have been admissible, however prolonged and aggravated in their nature. Two were affected with idiocy, and others laboured under chronic derangement in some of its most hopeless, helpless, and intractable forms. The accommodation provided for patients belonging to that mixed section of society de-

nominated the middle classes presents great advantages. The rates demanded and the comforts provided have been regulated by the generous consideration that the distress entailed upon many families belonging to this class when thus afflicted is often more difficult to bear than that experienced by the really indigent. The charitable aim and intention of the Institution is prominently seen in its dealings with this group of its charges. It is not, however, designed that the most impoverished inmates are to be benefited at the expense of the rich ; for, although the cost to the Institution may show a surplus as regards the one class of patients, and a deficiency as regards the other, yet advantages will be found to accrue to the higher classes which are more than equivalent to the board exacted, and which, in many cases, cannot be obtained at all out of an Asylum.

I have much satisfaction in announcing that the additional buildings ordered by the last Annual Court to be erected in connection with the north wing of the female department are almost completed and ready to be occupied. These additions are of the highest value. They are devoted to the more excitable or refractory class of female pauper patients; the day accommodation previously provided for them having been found to be small, inconvenient, and deficient in many essential requisites. By this admirable alteration this department has been rendered complete and perfect. The addition consists of a spacious day-room, 36 feet by 25, looking out upon the northern garden and the surrounding country. Its roof is in the form of a cupola, thereby increasing the light, affording good means of ventilation, and giving it a cheerful and tasteful appearance. One of the doors opens into a commodious lobby attached, and which communicates with the rest of the house ; the other door opening immediately into the covered walk of the adjoining grounds. There is also an excellent sick-room, a large bath-room, a lavatory, closets, boiler-house, and other conveniences. With a view to the further improvement of this department, a mound has been raised in the exercise ground attached, commanding a view of the river Tay and the Fife hills ; and upon its summit a drinking fountain has been placed. It is intended also to remove the wall which separates the two northern exercise grounds, for the purpose of forming them into one large and pleasant promenade. The floors of the lobby, bath-room, lavatory, and closets have been laid with coloured tiles of a mosaic pattern—the object sought after in using them being not so much the cheerful and ornamental aspect which they present as the utility and comfort which will result from having a surface which will absorb nothing, and can be cleaned

and dried immediately, in places which would otherwise have been almost constantly wet or damp if the ordinary materials had been employed. Previously to the carrying out these improvements, the female pauper department was not provided with a special sick-room or infirmary. In cases of illness, it was customary to treat them in the ordinary bed-rooms, which was frequently attended with inconvenience in many respects. The arrangements now made to supply this deficiency are everything that could be desired.

The only extension which has been made upon the male division during the year consists in our having taken into our own hands the triangular portion of ground situated upon the western side of the road, and which is the property of the Asylum. Hitherto, it has been leased to a gardener. The lease having expired, it was considered advantageous not to renew it, but to incorporate it with the rest of the garden ground cultivated by the patients. The corps of gardeners find no difficulty in working it conveniently, although the road separates it from the rest of our land, and it is now cropped with potatoes and turnips. Having made this acquisition, we find that, for purposes of gardening and spade husbandry, we have fully as much ground in our possession as we require. It would be difficult to overtake the work of any additional quantity except we entered upon regular farming operations upon a small scale.

The number of patients admitted into the Asylum since it was first opened now amounts to 1709—of whom 780 have recovered, giving a proportion of 45 and a fraction per cent. of recoveries on the total number admitted.

The cases of two of the individuals discharged as recovered during the past year are of interest sufficient to call for special remark, in consequence of the length of time they had resided in the Asylum, and the nature of the maladies with which they had been afflicted. The one, a carter, had been a residenter for seventeen years. The other, a mill girl, had been resident for ten years. At the time of the male patient's admission, he was in a state of high excitement, manifested principally in delusions and suspicions relative to his family; and he had also attempted suicide in various ways. One side of his body was partially paralysed by an apoplectic attack, which had also affected his speech. After his excitement had subsided, his mind was found to be much weakened, and he was subject to violent paroxysms of rage upon the slightest irritation. For some years past, his condition, both mental and physical, had been undergoing gradual improvement; and, although he continued to be partially palsied on

one side of the body, his mind became clear, his speech distinct, and his conduct correct; and he was accordingly discharged. The malady of the other patient alluded to was at one time of so serious a nature as to be considered not likely to terminate in recovery. At the time of her admission, she was in a state of maniacal excitement, and suffered from occasional epileptic fits. A gradual improvement in her condition had also been going on for some years past. The epilepsy had completely passed away; her mental condition presented no indications of insanity; and for a long time previously to her discharge she had assisted the nurses in the work of the house.

The first patient admitted since the new Lunacy Act came into operation was an imbecile who had made his exit from the Poor-house of a neighbouring parish. He had often wandered away before, and had become well known to the children of the district. Children never fail immediately to perceive and to be interested in mental deficiency and eccentricity; and, with characteristic recklessness, they saluted him with the sobriquet of "Daft Jamie"—a title which had the effect of rousing him into a rage, and impelling him to inflict violent punishment upon his tormentors. Upon the occasion of his last escape from his pauper residence, he accosted a gentleman and peremptorily demanded money from him. The police authorities apprehended him, kept him for a few hours, and then returned him to his former guardians. The Inspector of Poor, after this, very judiciously made the customary arrangements for placing him in the Asylum. The simple proceedings thus taken in disposing of this difficulty reflected much credit upon all concerned for the discretion and judgment displayed, and is a precedent worthy of being followed in all parallel cases.

Many persons, having merely partial information upon the subject, conclude that life in an Asylum cannot be otherwise than a perpetual crushing of the cravings and sympathies of the patient's nature, and that it ought to be resorted to only as a last resource, after the patience of friends and society has been exhausted, and all intelligence is extinguished. The history of the imbecile above referred to shows, however, that the eccentric manners and ideas of the apparently harmless insane while intrusted with liberty entail upon them so many rebuffs, annoyances, and insults from their sane associates that liberty becomes a curse, and residence in an Asylum the only condition upon which life can be enjoyed. Out of the bosom of his own family an insane individual meets with no toleration, no forbearance; and immediately that he mingles in the throng of ordinary life the

spirit of antagonism mars his happiness, and he finds himself shunned, or laughed at, or suspected. Thus it is that no man is justified in saying that any one affected with mental disease is harmless if there be sufficient intellect remaining to make him cognisant of what the world thinks and says of him. The ulcer of his brain may inflame at any moment under this irritation ; and mischiefs may result which, with our present experience, must bring upon us a charge of culpable negligence if we fail to foresee and provide against them. Under such circumstances an Asylum becomes a happy alternative. When properly organised, it supplies a series of substitutes for privileges and customs which can no longer be enjoyed. And by the judicious use of moral influences, such as occupation, amusement, instruction, consolation, and social intercourse it is possible to make a near approach to that condition described as—

“The world forgetting—by the world forgot !”

Moreover, the individual said in common parlance to be “shut up” actually enjoys, or ought to enjoy when possible, more frequent contact with the freshness and attractions of country scenery than falls to the lot of their sane fellows whose spirits need no such moral treatment.

Within the last few weeks two patients have been received into the Asylum as a place of safety and temporary residence, under a warrant by the Sheriff, pending a public inquiry to be made into their mental condition. The proceedings entered upon have been in accordance with the provisions of the recent Lunacy Act. It is worthy of remark, however, that the directions laid down in this Act for dealing with lunatics at large are identical with those of the Act of Parliament passed under the auspices of Lord Panmure in 1841. Happily the two patients alluded to had committed no serious offences. They had simply made an exhibition of their unhappy maladies in the public gaze, thereby leading to the legitimate inference that danger was imminent. But seeing that there is nothing new in the provisions of the new Statute relative to the method to be adopted in dealing with cases of this description, we are naturally desirous to inquire why it is that such complicated and formidable proceedings are entered upon in regard to cases which are perfectly plain and simple, and which were formerly dealt with by the Police authorities in a short, reasonable, and benevolent manner? The course heretofore pursued—and which appears to be still equally open to practice—was to give the guardians of these afflicted persons the opportunity

of making provision for their future care and treatment without undergoing a public exposure. In cases where any grave crime has been committed under the alleged influence of mental disease it is undoubtedly wise that the claims of justice should be fully satisfied by a careful and rigid public examination into the history and condition of the patient; but it is certainly a most revolting spectacle to see a person whose mind is in a state of aberration brought into open court and made to undergo an intellectual and moral dissection simply for having frightened somebody. If it be absolutely necessary to carry on public investigations of this delicate nature, it certainly cannot be necessary that the unhappy patient should be present. It is difficult to conceive what good purpose can be served in bringing the testimony of competent medical and other witnesses into collision with the eccentric convictions of the afflicted person in open court. The question at issue amounts simply to this—Is the mental state such that suitable care and treatment ought to be ordered by the Court until the disease shall have been cured? The fact that the patient has either frightened or offended some one can scarcely be regarded as sufficient or reasonable ground for raising into public notoriety an affair so essentially private in its nature. And if it be incumbent upon the Sheriff to form his own opinion by a personal examination of the patient it could be far more efficiently and humanely done by a private interview than by a public exposure. Thus, following the practice of the Lord Chancellor of England, who is accustomed in certain cases to hold private conferences with individuals alleged to be insane, when he is called upon to decide the question of their competency. Another great evil incident to these proceedings consists in confronting with the patient the medical officer who is to conduct the after-treatment—if that course should be ordered by the Court—and compelling him to make statements and express opinions which have the effect of ruthlessly dissipating all previous confidence, thereby diminishing immensely his influence over the patient and the malady.

It may be proper that I should state in this report that the Lunacy Act authorises no interference whatever with the constitutions of existing chartered Asylums such as our own. The powers, duties, and authority of the Directors remain precisely such as they have always been; and so long as the insane of this district shall continue to be cared for with the same generosity and efficiency which have hitherto gained for this town so much credit and approval, the Lunacy Commissioners cannot possibly be regarded by us in any other light than

as colleagues labouring in one and the same good cause. The function of the Commissioners is in reality to take cognisance of any infringement of those principles of treatment which have been practised in Dundee by the Directors of this Institution for a long series of years. Unfortunately, there exists in certain quarters a tendency to cut down this humane system from motives of parsimony. It is considered that, after the chances of recovery have diminished by the failure of active treatment over the disease, it is justifiable to withdraw the unfortunates from all treatment, and to award them that which in their case amounts to nothing more than cheerless simplicity and economical neglect. If a pauper have a chronic ulcer upon the leg, it is at once seen that it is a duty to continue to treat or palliate it so long as it lasts. But the chronic ulcer of the brain is unfortunately regarded by many with a more contracted appreciation of the magnitude of the evil, and without a thought that it is equally susceptible of aggravation by neglect or of improvement under soothing attention.

A few days ago, the large new Day-Room upon the female side, although it is still in an unfinished state, was opened with an excellent entertainment given to a large assemblage of the patients by Mons. Dusoni. The sagacity and training of his group of performing dogs and monkeys, and the clever feats of jugglery and legerdemain exhibited by his Chinese companions, imparted much pleasure. An endeavour was made to negotiate a visit from General Tom Thumb; but, unfortunately, it was found that his sympathy for the afflicted audience who desired a visit from him was so deep as to render him incapable of complying with the invitation. A party of patients visited him in town.

Wherever useful occupation cannot be engaged in, recreation is found to be an admirable substitute. Recreation is, in fact, occupation of a cheerful and agreeable kind. And in relation to the unhinged and unhappy mind, frivolous diversions become important by serving as instruments of relief. Parties of patients have participated in every public amusement in town in which they could mingle without excitement or injury. And a great variety of in-door and out-door assemblages for mirth and amusement are daily engaged in at home.

Finally, I beg to commend to your attention the conduct of the servants of the Institution, whose intelligence and devotion to duty have won my respect and thanks.

T. T. WINGETT, M.D.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 21ST JUNE 1858.

(The Year ending on the 3d Monday in June, agreeably to Charter.)

TABLE I.

YEARLY STATEMENT.

From 15th June 1857 to 21st June 1858.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Remained 15th June 1857,	122	96	218
Admissions during the year,	17	11	28
Re-admitted,	3	4	7
	142	111	253
<i>Discharges and Deaths—</i>			
Discharged, cured,	8	9	17
Do., improved,	0	3	3
Do., by desire,	3	2	5
Died,	7	4	11
	18	18	36
Remaining 21st June 1858,	124	93	217
	142	111	253
Daily Average Number of Patients in the House,	121	95	216

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment,	3	4	7
Childbirth,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	1	1
Drunkenness,	2	1	3
Injuries of the head,	1	0	1
Unknown,	13	9	22

III. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age,	1	1	2
20 to 25 	2	3	5
25 to 30 	6	1	7
30 to 35 	2	1	3
35 to 40 	3	2	5
40 to 45 	2	1	3
45 to 50 	2	2	4
50 to 55 	1	1	2
55 to 60 	0	1	1
65 to 70 	0	2	2
70 to 75 	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	20	15	35

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	2	6	8
Dementia,	9	2	11
Monomania,	4	4	8
Melancholia,	2	3	5
Idiocy,	2	0	2
Moral Insanity,	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	20	15	35

V. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	4	4	8
Unmarried,	14	7	21
Widows,	0	4	4
Widowers,	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	20	15	35

VI. DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUSLY TO ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	5	5	10
... 3	2	3	5
... 6	4	4	8
... 2 years,	2	1	3
... 4	1	0	1
... 5	0	1	1
... 6	1	0	1
... 9	1	0	1
... 12	1	0	1
... 35	1	0	1
... 47	1	0	1
Unknown,	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	20	15	35

VII. TIME OF TREATMENT OF THE 17 PATIENTS
DISCHARGED CURED

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 3 ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 6 ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
... 9 ...	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
... 1 year,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 2 ...	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	3
... 4 ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 10 ...	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 18 ...	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
						—	—	—
						8	9	17

VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Marasmus,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Pulmonary Consumption,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Bronchitis,	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Disease of Heart,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
						—	—	—
						7	4	11

IX. TABLE OF CURES AT DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1858.

Admissions from 1st April 1820 to 21st June 1858.

	Cured.	Per Cent.
Number admitted, 1709,	780	45·64

X.—RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED ANNUALLY INTO THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
From its Opening upon the 1st April 1820 to the 21st June 1858, including Re-Admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths.

No.	Years.	REMAINED.			ADMITTED.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			REMAINING 21st June 1858.		
		M.			M.			M.			Cured.			Relieved.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	1820	..	..	..	22	28	50	22	28	50	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	1
2	1821	16	21	37	12	12	24	28	33	61	5	8	13	4	5	8	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	1822	19	19	38	19	13	32	38	32	70	4	4	8	2	4	7	0	1	1	1	0	1
4	1823	32	22	54	17	20	37	49	42	91	8	5	13	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	1824	40	34	74	28	24	52	68	58	126	14	15	29	8	2	10	4	2	6	0	3	3
6	1825	43	38	81	28	29	57	71	67	138	15	13	28	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	0	1
7	1826	51	47	98	24	10	34	75	57	132	10	11	21	4	6	10	3	2	5	1	2	3
8	1827	59	37	96	20	15	35	79	52	131	8	3	11	9	6	15	2	0	2	2	1	3
9	1828	60	43	103	17	14	31	77	57	134	10	9	19	5	3	8	6	4	10	1	0	1
10	1829	56	41	97	15	18	33	71	59	130	8	7	15	6	4	10	2	2	4	0	0	0
11	1830	55	46	101	15	18	33	70	64	134	8	8	16	5	3	8	2	1	3	0	1	1
12	1831	55	52	107	21	16	37	76	68	144	2	4	6	5	5	10	2	5	7	2	0	2
13	1832	67	54	121	23	24	47	90	78	168	11	13	24	7	4	11	7	3	10	2	2	4
14	1833	65	58	123	22	18	40	87	76	163	9	8	17	2	6	8	4	4	10	2	0	2
15	1834	70	58	128	19	21	40	89	79	168	9	13	22	6	3	9	4	2	8	0	1	1
16	1835	70	59	129	20	18	38	90	77	167	7	4	11	7	7	14	6	5	10	2	2	4
17	1836	70	64	134	24	16	40	94	80	174	8	8	16	9	8	17	5	1	8	2	0	2
18	1837	72	59	131	30	12	42	102	71	173	13	3	16	2	3	5	7	5	11	2	2	4
19	1838	80	64	144	26	27	53	106	91	197	14	9	23	4	7	11	6	5	11	1	2	3
20	1839	82	70	152	29	28	57	111	98	209	23	20	43	3	5	8	5	2	7	2	2	4
21	1840	80	71	151	33	25	58	113	96	209	6	16	22	4	3	7	5	3	8	2	0	2
22	1841	98	74	172	34	19	53	132	93	225	16	11	27	8	2	10	8	2	10	1	0	1
23	1842	100	78	178	29	32	61	129	110	239	21	10	31	9	7	16	5	4	9	2	4	6
24	1843	94	89	183	25	22	47	119	111	230	6	14	20	8	7	15	1	2	12	1	2	3
25	1844	95	88	183	34	26	60	129	114	243	9	9	18	7	8	15	8	6	14	6	4	10
26	1845	105	91	196	24	26	50	129	117	246	15	15	30	8	7	15	6	2	8	3	2	5
27	1846	100	93	193	28	29	57	128	122	250	10	19	26	10	11	21	5	2	7	5	6	11
28	1847	106	90	196	23	29	52	129	119	248	13	13	26	1	6	7	14	5	19	5	3	8
29	1848	101	95	196	22	24	46	123	119	242	11	14	25	3	7	10	7	5	12	4	4	8
30	1849	102	93	195	30	32	62	132	125	257	13	15	28	4	10	14	8	3	11	7	5	12
31	1850	107	97	204	32	25	57	139	122	261	11	13	24	10	11	21	12	2	14	8	5	13
32	1851	106	96	202	19	21	40	125	117	242	16	8	24	3	6	9	5	5	10	6	3	9
33	1852	101	98	199	23	20	43	124	118	242	10	13	23	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	4	8
34	1853	106	95	201	26	15	41	132	110	242	7	12	19	4	2	6	7	5	12	7	3	10
35	1854	114	91	205	26	25	51	140	116	256	12	9	21	7	7	14	6	5	11	6	10	16
36	1855	115	95	210	22	13	35	137	108	245	9	10	19	2	3	5	9	2	11	8	4	12
37	1856	117	93	210	28	21	49	145	114	259	11	10	21	1	5	6	11	3	14	12	6	18
38	1857	122	96	218	20	15	35	142	111	253	8	9	17	3	5	8	7	4	11	15	9	24
					909	800	1709				390	390	780	189	203	392	208	112	320	134	93	217

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

From the Opening of the Institution to June 21, 1858.

Times of Death					Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight,	.	.	.	.	12	9	21
... 1 month,	.	.	.	.	8	2	10
... 3 ...	.	.	.	.	24	11	35
... 6 ...	.	.	.	.	15	7	22
... 9 ...	.	.	.	.	14	4	18
... 1 year,	.	.	.	.	9	3	12
... 2 ...	.	.	.	.	35	15	50
... 3 ...	.	.	.	.	14	5	19
... 4 ...	.	.	.	.	14	6	20
... 5 ...	.	.	.	.	4	4	8
... 6 ...	.	.	.	.	9	4	13
... 7 ...	.	.	.	.	7	4	11
... 8 ...	.	.	.	.	2	6	8
... 9 ...	.	.	.	.	5	4	9
... 10 ...	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 11 ...	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
... 12 ...	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
... 13 ...	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
... 14 ...	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
... 15 ...	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
... 16 ...	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
... 17 ...	.	.	.	.	0	4	4
... 18 ...	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
... 19 ...	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
... 20 ...	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 21 ...	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 22 ...	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
... 23 ...	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
... 24 ...	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
... 25 ...	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 26 ...	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
... 27 ...	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 28 ...	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
... 29 ...	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
... 30 ...	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 31 ...	.	.	.	.	0	0	0
... 32 ...	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
... 33 ...	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total,					208	112	320

XII.—ANNUAL PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS,

From June 16, 1830, to June 21, 1858.

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	9.09	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	75	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
1857.....	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
	2687	2294	4981	189	99	288			

AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTALITY

From 1830 to 1858, inclusive.

Males.

7.0

Females.

4.3

Total.

5.7

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
DIRECTORS AND OFFICE-BEARERS
 FOR
THE CURRENT YEAR,

From June 1858 to June 1859.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Ex Officiis.

1. The Right Honourable FOX Lord PANMURE, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Panmure House, Carnoustie.
2. The Right Honourable ADAM Viscount DUNCAN, M.P. for the County, Camperdown House, Lochee.
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 J. 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 ROLLO, 30 Reform Street.
12. Bailie MACKAY, 26 Union Street.
13. Dean of Guild PETER HEAN, Rosemount.

Elected by the Nine Incorporated Trades.

14. JOHN ZUILLE KAY, Convener of the Nine Trades, Castle Street.
15. WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., 20 Long Wynd.
16. JAMES FEATHERS, Esq., High Street.

By the Three Trades.

17. DAVID SHEPHERD, Esq., Fenton Street.

By the Guildry.

18. JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., 42 High Street.
 19. GEORGE OWER, Esq., 42 Overgate.
 20. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Esq., 64 High Street.
 21. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., Magdalen Yard, for the Maltmen Fraternity.

By the Trinity House.

22. GEORGE WELCH, Esq., 53 Cowgate.

By the Masters of the Masonic Lodges.

23. PATRICK DALL RITCHIE, Esq., West Dock Street.

By the Kirk Session.

24. The Rev. ANDREW TAYLOR, Greenfield Place.
 25. The Rev. PETER GRANT, 27 Springfield.

By the Presbytery.

26. The Rev. JAMES G. YOUNG, Manse of Monifieth.
 27. The Rev. JOHN REID, Manse of Monikie.

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.

By the Governors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

32. PATRICK WATSON, Esq., 162 Nethergate.
 33. GEORGE ROUGH, Esq., 5 High Street.
 34. THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq., 32 Castle Street.
 35. WILLIAM MONRO, M.D., 4 Tay Square.
 36. ROBERT BELL, M.D., 162 Nethergate.
 37. The Rev. ROBERT LANG, 3 Tay Square.
 38. CHARLES CLARK, Esq., Westfield Cottage.
 39. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq., 19 Cowgate.

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 1858, and January and April 1859.
2. ROBERT BELL, M.D., to visit during August and November 1858, and February and May 1859.
3. The Rev. ROBERT LANG, to visit during September and December 1858, and March and June 1859.

OFFICERS.

1. ROBERT COCKS, M.D., Tay Street, *Consulting Physician.*
2. T. T. WINGETT, M.D., Asylum, *Medical Superintendent.*
3. Mrs WINGETT, Asylum, *Matron.*
4. The Rev. THOMAS STIRLING, 6 Victoria Square, *Chaplain.*
5. JOHN STURROCK, Esq., Junr., 21 Reform Street, *Treasurer.*
6. The Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, 37 Union Street, *Secretary.*

RULE I. UNDER THE HEAD "COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT."

The General Courts in June and October 1856, resolved that Rule 1st 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 11 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 12 o'clock noon.

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,	-	-	-	-	£0	6	0	per week.
Second Ditto,	-	-	-	-	0	8	0	„
Third Ditto,	-	-	-	-	0	10	6	„
Fourth Ditto,	-	-	-	-	0	15	0	„
Fifth Ditto,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	„
Sixth Ditto,	-	-	-	-	1	11	0	„
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
Fourth Ditto,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Fifth and Sixth Ditto,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Seventh,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
Eighth,	-	-	-	-	-	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, p. 15.

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

In the Year 1856-57 and 1857-58.

	1856-57.	1857-58.
Coals,	274 tons.	336½ tons.
Butcher Meat,	23,147 lbs.	22,286½ lbs.
Bread,	19,844 loaves.	20,558 loaves.
Sugar,	3,388 lbs.	3,360 lbs.
Tea,	358 lbs.	436½ lbs.
Butter,	1,830 lbs.	1,637½ lbs.
Cheese,	793 lbs.	921½ lbs.
Meal,	272 bolls.	366 bolls.
Barley,	70½ cwt.	55 cwt.
Split Peas,	15¼ cwt.	17½ cwt.
Potatoes,	71 bolls.	31 bolls.
Beer,	1,934½ doz.	1,942 doz.
Milk,	9,490 galls.	9,490 galls.
Soap,	1,191 lbs.	2,448 lbs.

QUANTITIES OF THE

ESSENTIAL PROVISIONS, ETC.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES

1. Flour	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
2. Rice	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
3. Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
4. Corn	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
5. Sugar	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
6. Tea	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
7. Coffee	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
8. Butter	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
9. Lard	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
10. Eggs	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
11. Apples	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
12. Oranges	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
13. Lemons	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
14. Potatoes	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
15. Onions	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
16. Carrots	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
17. Turnips	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
18. Cabbage	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
19. Celery	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
20. Parsnips	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
21. Peas	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
22. Lentils	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
23. Chickpeas	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
24. Kidney Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
25. Navy Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
26. Great Northern Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
27. Black Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
28. Pinto Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
29. Lima Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
30. Broad Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
31. Horse Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
32. Pea Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
33. Marrowfat Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
34. Runner Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
35. Broadsword Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
36. Kidney Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
37. Navy Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
38. Great Northern Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
39. Black Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
40. Pinto Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
41. Lima Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
42. Broad Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
43. Horse Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
44. Pea Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
45. Marrowfat Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
46. Runner Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
47. Broadsword Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
48. Kidney Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
49. Navy Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
50. Great Northern Beans	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.