

Report of the directors of the Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, infirmary and dispensary for the year ending 1st June, 1853.

Contributors

Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary of Montrose.
Hill, David.
Morison, T. C.
Mackie, D.
Millar, Robert, 1911-
Montrose Royal Infirmary and Dispensary.

Publication/Creation

Montrose : Printed by Alexr. Rodgers, 1853.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fr92sc7j>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

9
REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum,


Infirmary and Dispensary,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST JUNE, 1853.

INSTITUTED 1782.

MONTROSE:
PRINTED BY ALEXR. RODGERS, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCLIII.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30315852>

List of Directors of the Royal Asylum, &c.

JUNE, 1853.

- The PROVOST and ELDEST BAILIE of MONTROSE.
 The FIRST and SECOND MINISTER of the Parish of Montrose.
- 5 PATRICK ARKLEY, Esq. of Dubnald.
 GEORGE KEITH, Esq. of Usan.
 DAVID SCOTT, Esq. of Brotherton.
 THOMAS CARNEGIE, Esq. of Craigo.
 W. MACDONALD MACDONALD, Esq. of Rossie.
- 10 SIR JAMES CARNEGIE, of Southesk, Bart.
 WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq. of Ecclesgreig.
 SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, of Stricathro.
 ALEXANDER PORTEOUS, Esq. of Lauriston.
 THOMAS RENNY TAILYOUR, Esq. of Newmanswalls.
- 15 JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. of Sunnyside and Parkhill.
 The Rev. JOHN EADIE, Minister of Dun.
 THOMAS HILL, do. Logie Pert.
 ROBERT MITCHELL, do. Craig.
 THOMAS MACINTOSH, do. St. Cyrus.
- 20 JAMES HAY, do. Lunan.
 WILLIAM NIXON, do. St. John's, Montrose.
 PATRICK CUSHNIE, do. Scots Episcopal Church, do.
 THOMAS C. SOUTHEY, do. St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, do.
 WILLIAM MACDERMOTT, do. St Peter's Episcopal Chapel, do.
- 25 MESSRS. JOHN ABERDEIN, Montrose.
 WILLIAM JAMESON, do.
 ROBERT MILLAR, do.
 ARCHIBALD FOOTE, do.
 DAVID BIRNIE, do.
- 30 Captain ARCH. MACNIELL, do.
 MESSRS. ROBERT TRAIL, do.
 GEORGE SMART, do.
 ROBERT BURNES, do.
 DAVID MACKIE, do.
- 35 ALEXANDER COWIE, do.
 JOHN ROSS, do.
 DAVID WALKER, do.
 ALEX. VALENTINE, do.
 THOMAS BARCLAY, do.
- 40 ROBERT WALKER, do.
 JAMES SMITH, R.N. do.
 JAMES M. PATON, do.
 FRANCIS B. PATON, do.
 JAMES GORDON, do.
- 45 ROBERT COWIE, do.
 ROBERT SMART, do.
 THOMAS NAPIER, do.
 JOHN BOYD, do.
 JAMES BIRNIE, do.
- 50 C. H. MILLAR, do.
 DAVID HILL, Banker, Treasurer.
 ADAM BURNES, Writer, Secretary.
 THOMAS COUTTS MORISON, Medical Superintendent.
 JAMES NIDDRIE, Head Keeper.
 MRS WRIGHT, Matron.

Annual General Meeting 2d Tuesday of June; Monthly Meeting 1st Tuesday of each Month, at 12 o'clock noon.

House Committee of Asylum.

PROVOST MACKIE.
MR ALEXANDER COWIE.
MR ALEXANDER VALENTINE.
MR JAMES GORDON.
MR ROBERT SMART.

PROVOST MACKIE, *Convener.*

Infirmary Committee.

MR ROBERT MILLAR.
MR ALEXANDER COWIE.
MR ALEXANDER VALENTINE.
MR ROBERT TRAIL.
REV. WILLIAM MACDERMOTT.

MR MILLAR, *Convener.*

INFIRMARY.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the Year ending 1st June, 1853.

CHARGE.		DISCHARGE.	
Interest Received	£41 4 0	Furniture and Repairs	£27 9 2
Annual Donations,	£282 3 11	Deterioration, Feu Duty and Incidents,	164 18 5
Sum Voted from Funds of Lunatic Asylum,	150	Salary to Medical Officer and Servants' Wages,	123 0 7
Boards of Patients,	£432 3 11	Coals,	24 14 11
Loss for by-gone Year,	2 17 6	Beef,	45 13 11
	231 2 11	Meal,	8 4 6
		Wine, Spirits, and Porter,	46 9 4
		Oil, Candle, Gas, and Soap,	17 1 5
		Vegetables,	2 5 8
		Beer,	4 5 0
		Cut Barley and Straw,	3 12 8
		Medicines,	95 9 9
		Bread	62 11 10
		Cheese, Butter, and Milk,	28 9 1
		Tea,	12 7 6
		Sugar,	18 0 3
		Groceries,	4 14 8
		Small Articles of Housekeeper's Account,	17 19 8
	£707 8 4		£315 8 2
		Total of Household Expenses,...	£392 0 2
			£707 8 4

(Errors excepted.)

Montrose, 1st June, 1853.

DAVID HILL, Treasurer

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Abstract of Treasurer's Account's for the Year ending 1st June, 1853.

CHARGE.	£	s	d	DISCHARGE.	£	s	d
Interest Received, ...	149	17	0	Paid for Furniture and Repairs, ...	271	17	0
Labour by Patients, deducting Gratuities, ...	21	9	7	Deterioration, Feu Duty and Incidents, ...	536	18	7
Lunatic Boards Received, ...	3893	13	0	Salaries and Servants' Wages, ...	552	13	0
				£1361	8	7	
				Coals, ...	131	0	6
				Beef, ...	348	16	7
				Meal, ...	154	17	0
				Wine, Spirits, and Porter, ...	80	2	1
				Oil, Candle, Gas, and Soap, ...	59	1	9
				Vegetables, ...	4	18	4
				Beer, ...	53	3	7
				Cut Barley and Pease, ...	50	3	2
				Medicines, ...	39	4	6
				Bread, ...	321	5	0
				Cheese, Butter, and Milk, ...	282	13	0
				Hay, Straw, and Turnips, ...	29	0	2
				Tea, ...	73	15	0
				Sugar, ...	86	9	9
				Groceries, ...	95	1	9
				Small Articles, per Matron and Keeper's Accounts, ...	125	17	7
				£1935	9	9	
				Total of Household Expenses, ...	3296	18	4
				Subscription in aid of Infirmary Funds ...	150	0	0
				Balance, ...	623	1	3
				£4069	19	7	

MONTEOSE, 1st June, 1853.

(Errors excepted.)

DAVID HILL, Treasurer.

Royal Lunatic Asylum, Montrose.

Report of Medical Superintendent,

For the Year ending 31st May, 1853.

TABLE,
SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
May 31st, 1852, Remained,.....	82	92	174
Admitted,.....	38	27	65
Total,.....	120	119	239
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged Cured,	11	11	22
„ Improved,.....	1	2	3
„ Dead,	8	6	14
			<hr/>
	20	19	39
May, 31st, 1853.	100	100	200

GENTLEMEN,

FROM an examination of the above table, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the extensive alterations and additions that, within the last eighteen months, have been made in the internal arrangement and accommodation of the Asylum, the house is now again quite full—the number of inmates amounting to two hundred, thus showing a positive increase of twenty-six over the numbers as reported last year.

Out of the sixty-five new cases admitted, there have been several of each sex received in a state of raving madness, attended with excessive violence. In all of these, during the continuance of the maniacal paroxysm, stimulants, such as spirits, wine, porter, or bitter ale, together with nutritious diet, have been administered. Tonic medicines have also been employed in some cases, but the resistance usually experienced in the administration of nauseous remedies, does more harm than good, by the excitement and irritation it produces, a result of course which does not happen when food of an enticing description is presented to the patient.

No instance has occurred in which depletory measures have been deemed necessary. Inflammatory action of the brain, in fact seems to be a disease of very rare occurrence in acute mania—the indication, therefore, is to succour the constitution, and thereby fortify it against the debilitating influence of long continued raving. An opposite plan of treatment would render the whole circulating and nervous systems irritable, by deranging the digestive organs, and would thereby prolong the paroxysms, delay repose, and check and postpone recovery—if, indeed, the result were not fatal, nor likely to terminate in confirmed dementia.

The experience of the two past years, serves only to confirm the opinion that there is still much procrastination amongst friends and relatives in sending insane patients to an asylum, in consequence of which, it is much to be feared, the disease is not only aggravated, but not seldom proves incurable.

While the patient maintains an apparent consistency of conduct, and coherence of thought and speech, the friends seldom have any suspicion of the existence of mental derangement. The changes in the disposition and temper—to which, in reality, the greatest importance ought to be attached—are generally overlooked, or they are regarded with very little attention, or as something only “not quite right.” During the stage of incubation, the mind is frequently abstracted from what is passing around, brooding over some idea which has taken possession of it—the expression of countenance is changed, the eye passing from object to object without fixing upon any—the attention is with difficulty arrested, and when the sound of the voice has ceased to vibrate on the ear, the patient relapses into his former state—he moves as if mechanically—his dress is perhaps neglected, and he seems to have no desire to please—if questioned on the subject, he will generally acknowledge that he suffers severe pain, or a sense of weight in his head, and the frontal region, or the top part of the head is generally referred to as the seat of the uneasiness—his nights are often restless and disturbed, and very little sleep is obtained. These symptoms continue for a longer or shorter period, but as they differ from the ideas generally entertained of the incipient signs of mental derangement, they give no rise to any suspicions as to their real cause, until some untoward event takes place—an outbreak perhaps of maniacal excitement, when the utmost astonishment and alarm are created. The flushed face—the bright suffused eye—the violent gesture—the incoherence of ideas and maniacal

expression of countenance—which are the symptoms looked for by those who entertain the popularly received notions of insanity, may be, and frequently are, entirely absent.

The general proposition, that truly recent cases of insanity are commonly very curable, and that chronic ones are only occasionally so, may be considered as fully established, and ought, at this day, to be every where understood.

The feeling which prompts the retaining a friend under the care of kindred or acquaintance, is of the most natural and commendable kind; unfortunately, however, insanity derives one of its painful characteristics from the fact, now well ascertained, that in a large majority of cases, it can be managed with success amongst strangers only, and in institutions where extensive provision has been made for a liberal and enlightened treatment of this class of diseases.

In private families, the care of recent cases of violent mania, to say nothing of the expense, is of the most painful character, and harrowing to the feelings of relatives in the highest degree. In the alarm attendant upon such attacks—with few persons capable of rendering assistance, and they ignorant of the proper means to be employed—restraint of the most violent and improper kind is often imposed, engendering feelings in the patients towards their friends that last long after they have ceased to be insane.

Even during the last year, three patients have been sent in who had been chained, and confined in straight jackets, and who were capable of feeling, and did not fail to express their sense of the degradation. No one of these ever required the slightest restraining apparatus of any kind after entering this Asylum; where, in fact, restraint does not exist.

These facts are not mentioned to censure those who had recourse to these means; situated as they were, it was difficult no doubt, to do otherwise, but they certainly afford a strong argument for placing the insane where such means can be dispensed with.

Another difficulty, frequently arising from patients not being placed under treatment soon after the accession of the disease, is, that in chronic cases, their friends become disappointed if improvement be not promptly visible, and remove

them in the midst of a course of treatment, before it is possible to predict whether it will be successful or not.

Although some few cases of recent insanity do recover in a few weeks, in the majority even of these, a much longer time is required; and, in those of chronic insanity, several months, or even years, are often necessary to give a trial to the means that may be employed. Less than a period of 18 months should never be thought sufficient to destroy hopes of recovery, since even, after a much longer time, we occasionally have the satisfaction of seeing patients perfectly restored. There are really some cases in which, for the sake of all parties, it would be better to avoid the excitement and expense of a removal from home at all, unless there be a determination to persevere for a reasonable time in a trial of remedies.

It occasionally happens, however, that when the patient has been admitted into the Asylum, the friends at once become impatient for removal, and the more especially, when they have to defray the whole or part of the expense of maintenance. They cannot believe that the persons to whose care their relative is committed, have no interest whatever in keeping him in the Asylum longer than is for his own good. If, on visiting him, they find that he can converse rationally on ordinary topics, and is well conducted, they consider him to be quite well; and if, in addition to this, they are informed that he assists in the garden or workshop, or that he is daily occupied in the field, the cure is no longer doubted, and it is positively affirmed that he ought to be discharged. The Inspector of Poor, or other persons in authority, are at once put in possession of the supposed fact, and letters are dispatched to the Superintendent, or to the visitors, urging the immediate discharge of the patient. The above named individuals are, however, incapable of forming a correct judgment on the real condition of the patient's brain, and whether it has become sufficiently restored to allow him to engage, without detriment, in his former pursuits, or to take an active part in society. If patients, at the commencement of convalescence, are prematurely removed, a speedy relapse may be the consequence; while, if permitted to remain perhaps but for a short time longer, permanent recovery in all probability, would have been the result.

As soon as the patients are considered so far recovered as to justify their discharge, their liberation takes place as a matter of course; and, it is a source of no small anxiety to the

mind of the Superintendent, to determine when convalescence has really taken place, and his perplexity is considerably increased by the constant importunity, both by letters and visits, of the friends and sometimes even of the parish authorities themselves.

It is important that upon this subject the public should entertain correct views. In many cases, however, it is to be feared that a false notion of economy, in saving present expense, is often of great weight in the consideration of the persons on whom the payment devolves.

Deception should never be practised towards the insane, as it is almost invariably followed by bad results. Vulgar, illiterate, and inexperienced persons are disposed to invest the insane with a feeling of superstition and horror—more than half these horrors, however, will be destroyed, and the chances of recovery increased, whenever the whole community can look upon lunatic patients as upon other invalids, suffering under a disease as curable in its early stages as many others; and can believe, that, when restored, an individual who has been thus afflicted, is as worthy of confidence and respect, and as capable of resuming his position in the world, as though he had recovered from a simple fever, or other affection in which the manifestations of his mind had been temporarily deranged. Patients can then be made to understand that an Asylum is only a place prepared by enlightened humanity, for the treatment of these affections, requiring as they do a greater diversity of means, and more varied and extensive arrangements, than are available in the ordinary hospitals, or at their own homes.

Under these circumstances, some patients, if told candidly why they were removed from home, and where they were going, would acquiesce in the arrangement with cheerfulness; and, if persuasion should fail, it would still, in nearly every case, be better to use sufficient force to effect the object, than to lose the confidence of the patient by employing deception.

Many patients, indeed, find it extremely difficult to forgive the manner in which they have been brought from home—they brood over it for months—consider it a proof that their friends are not capable of appreciating the true state of their minds, and, in some instances, it has no doubt proved a source of greater grief than all the privations attending their residence in an Asylum.

As I have frequently stated, in former reports, the judicious occupation of the patients at various employments, is one of the objects in the curative treatment prominently kept in view at this Asylum. To draw the insane out of themselves—to engage their attention, and to induce them to follow any useful occupation, even in the most trifling degree is, however, in many cases, attended with difficulties, of which persons unacquainted with the subject, can form little idea. The advantage to be derived is, nevertheless, so obvious, even to the patient himself, that when once an interest has been excited, he will voluntarily engage in the accustomed labour, as a means of relieving his mind from the troubles which oppress him. In common maniacal cases, instead of the nervous excitement expending itself in the indulgence of mischievous propensities, in quarrelling or in vociferation, it is carried off in useful labour. In the case of the melancholic, the relief afforded renders him quite a different being, and, instead of brooding over his imaginary crimes, or real miseries, he is comparatively cheerful and happy. Let the system of employment in Asylums be discontinued, and they would speedily become mere prisons for the custody of the insane—scenes of dullness and listlessness on the one hand, and of numerous accidents and confusion on the other, entailing an increase of the expenses, and an additional number of attendants, or a return to the exploded practices of coercion and bodily restraint.

During the past year, I have been most cordially and ably assisted, in the general management of the House, by Mrs Wright and Mr Niddrie, and also by the servants under their charge.

To the individual Members of the House Committee of the Asylum, I beg to offer my thanks for the countenance and support I have received at their hands ; and,

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. C. MORISON,

Medical Superintendent.

MONTROSE, June 14th, 1853.

Report of the House Committee.

IN compliance with a resolution of last Annual Meeting, the Committee obtained estimates for the constructing of a Washing House and Laundry, which are now completed; and these have been erected sufficiently large to answer for years to come, supposing the number of patients to go on increasing in the same ratio as for the last few years.

Since the completion of the new building, the Committee have, at repeated Meetings, had under consideration, the propriety of converting the former Washing House into a Dwelling House, suitable for the Medical Superintendent; and the Board, at its last Monthly Meeting, suggested to the Committee the propriety of also being prepared to lay before the Annual Meeting, plans of a new Dwelling House in a different part of the Garden, and they now beg to submit both plans, with their unanimous recommendation that one or other of them should be carried out immediately. Notwithstanding the additions recently made to the building of the Institution, the House is now so nearly full, that it must, at no distant period, become a question for the Managers to determine whether they will limit the number of patients to the present accommodation, or build additional premises for the constantly increasing demand upon their space.

The Committee have continued their weekly visitations throughout the year, and they have uniformly been pleased to find everything in good order.

The patients have had all the usual amusements and occupations of previous years.

Mr Morison, the Medical Superintendent, has discharged his important duties during the year with his usual ability.

Mrs Wright, the Matron, continues to afford the Committee the greatest satisfaction in her department; and Mr Niddie, with the keepers under him, merit their full approbation.

D. MACKIE.

Chairman of the House Committee.

Report of the House Committee of the Royal Infirmary,
For the Year ending 31st May, 1853.

TABLE,
SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

				M.	F.	Total.
May 31st, Remained,	..	...	...	7	2	9
Admitted,	...	...	...	192	131	323
Total,				...	...	...
				199	133	332
				M.	F.	Total.
Discharged Cured,	...	...	...	139	105	244
" Improved,	...	...	...	19	16	35
" Unfit,	...	...	...	1	1	2
" Incurable,	...	...	...	1	1	2
" Sent Out,	...	...	...	2	0	2
" Left, ...	...	...	...	6	2	8
" Dead,	...	...	...	17	7	24
				185	132	317
May 31st, 1853—Remain,	...	...	...	14	1	15

DURING the past year, fever has prevailed to a considerable extent in the town—in many instances assuming the typhoid type; and no fewer than sixty-six patients, suffering under this disease, have been admitted since last June. Amongst these, death occurred in twelve instances, giving a per centage of 5.5.

A reference to the table, marked No. 3, which accompanies this report, will show, at a glance, the general nature of the other medical cases under treatment, it being scarcely necessary to make any particular mention of them, as they differ in no respect from those which have been observed in former years. Death has occurred in nine instances; but this mortality, in as far as responsibility is concerned, admits of great reduction, in as much as some of those who died were admitted either suffering from diseases originally incurable, or at so advanced a period of curable disease as to render recovery impossible. To patients, such as these, the Infirmary could only serve as an asylum, or a refuge, where medicine was administered to ease the sufferings it could not cure.

The general nature of the cases of surgical disease admitted into the Infirmary, will likewise be readily perceived from an inspection of table No. 3, as well as the particulars of such operations as have been performed, which it may be observed are under the usual average. The number of deaths, arising from surgical diseases, amounts to three—two of these were from long standing disease of the bladder, terminating in ulceration, and occurring in old and debilitated men—the third was from stone in the bladder, in which the usual operation could not be performed, in consequence of the size of the stone, and the general ill health of the patient.

Chloroform has been used in almost all the operations performed, not only with perfect safety, and complete freedom from pain to the patients themselves, but likewise with great comfort and satisfaction to the Surgeon.

I.

TABLE,

SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE DISEASES UNDER WHICH THE PATIENTS LABOURED WHEN ADMITTED INTO THE INFIRMARY.

	M.	F.	Total.
Fevers,	32	34	66
Exanthemata,	0	1	1
Diseases of Nervous System, ..	7	6	13
" Respiratory Organs,	24	14	38
" Digestive Organs,	12	8	20
" Urinary Organs,	13	0	13
" Eye,	7	5	12
" Heart,	7	0	7
" Liver,	0	1	1
" Uterus,	0	8	8
" Bones and Joints,	6	8	14
" Skin,	7	2	9
Ulcers and Abscesses,	23	19	42
Wounds and Injuries,	18	9	27
Fractures,	7	0	7
Venereal Disorders	6	4	10
Rheumatism,	5	4	9
Phlegmasiæ,	8	2	10
Dropsies,	1	0	1
Tumors and Malignant Sores	3	3	6
Ruptures,	2	1	3
Burns,	2	2	4
Attempted Drowning,	1	0	1
Not Named	1	0	1
Total,	192	131	323

II.
T A B L E,

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN TWENTY-FOUR FATAL CASES.

	M.	F.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Disease of Heart,	2	0	2
Phthisis	1	0	1
Stone in Bladder,	1	0	1
Ulceration of Bladder,	2	0	2
Fever,	7	5	12
Cancer of Stomach,	0	1	1
Delirium Tremens,	1	0	1
Bronchitis,	2	0	2
Phlegmasia dolens,	0	1	1
Total,	17	7	24

III.
T A B L E,

SHOWING THE VARIOUS OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Total.
Excision of Mamma,	0	1	1
Phimosis,	1	0	1
Amputation of Leg,	1	0	1
Lithotomy,	1	0	1
Strangulated Hernia	0	1	1
Cancer of Lip.	2	0	2
Total,	5	2	7

Report of the Infirmary Committee.

1st June, 1853.

THE Committee, in submitting their Annual Report, are unable to give so favorable a statement of the Finances of the Infirmary as presented in their Report of last year.

This has been principally occasioned by the large number of fever patients, which has caused a considerable increase in the expenditure for wine, spirits, medicines, and food. There has, at the same time, been a falling off in the Collections from Churches and Parochial Boards, and no Receipts have been received this year from Societies and Work-people.

Your Committee are convinced, that it is only necessary to direct attention to the preceding statement, to produce increased receipts next year, as the advantages afforded by the Infirmary are so well appreciated by all classes of the community.

The Sum of £150 was voted from the general fund, at the last Annual Meeting of the Asylum, in addition to which, there has been received from—

Churches and Parochial Boards,	...	£72	18	2
Private Individuals,	... ..	160	16	0
Banks and Millowners,	... ..	31	10	0
Fines from Magistrates of Montrose,	..	6	2	3
Shipmasters in Montrose,	... ..	10	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£282	3	11

The Committee have continued in their superintendence of the Infirmary, the usual weekly visits to the House.

ROB. MILLAR,

Chairman of the Infirmary Committee.

MONTROSE, 13th June, 1853.

Donations to the Montrose Infirmary,

For the Year ending 1st June, 1853.

Public Bodies, Banks, and Millowners.

Mr Brownlee, Superintendent of Police, Moiety or Fine,	£0	17	6
The Western Bank of Scotland, Montrose, ...	3	3	0
Messrs John & George Paton, do. ...	5	5	0
The National Bank of Scotland, do. ...	3	3	0
Messrs Richards & Co., do. ...	5	5	0
The British Linen Co., do. ...	3	3	0
Messrs Aberdein, Gordon & Co., do. ...	5	5	0
The Bank of Scotland, do. ...	3	3	0
James Gordon, Esq., do. ...	3	3	0
The Magistrates of Montrose, half of Fine in three cases,	2	0	9
The Shipmasters of Montrose and Friends, ...	10	17	6
The Managers of Lunatic Asylum, Montrose, ...	150	0	0
	£195		5 9

Parishes, Congregations, and Parochial Boards.

The Kirk Session of Montrose, a Collection in Parish Church, ...	17	8	6
The Free Church of Craig, ...	3	10	0
The Parish of Lochlee, per Mr Inglis, made by request of Parochial Board, ...	6	3	4
The Parochial Board of Logie Pert, ...	4	0	0
The Parish of Aberlemno, ...	4	0	0
The Parochial Board of Marykirk, ...	3	0	0
The Kirk Session of Marykirk, a Collection in Established Church, ...	3	18	6
The Parish of Arbuthnott, ...	3	0	0
The Parish of Kinnell, (of which £1 1s 9d contributed by the Workers of Hatton Spinning Mill,) ...	3	8	10
The Parish of Laurencekirk, ...	4	0	0
The Free Church of Benholm, a Collection, ...	2	15	0
The Parish of Lethnott, do. ...	1	14	0
The Parish of Maryton, do. ...	2	7	0
The Parish of Lunan, do. ...	2	0	0
The Parochial Board of Fettercairn ...	3	0	0
The Parish of Garvoek, a Collection, ...	2	0	0
The Parochial Board of St. Cyrus, ...	3	0	0
The Established Church of Craig, ...	3	0	0
	£72		5 2
Carried Forward, ...	£267		10 11

Individuals.

Brought Forward,		£267 10 11
Alexander Cowie, Esq., Montrose,	£1 1 0	
Mr John Nicoll, Bridge-end, do.	1 1 0	
George Neill, Esq., of Borrowfield,	1 1 0	
Sir John Stuart Forbes, of Fettercairn, Bart.,	1 0 0	
Lady Harriet Stewart Forbes, do.	1 0 0	
Misses Renny, Castle Street, Montrose,	1 0 0	
John Stephen, Esq., of Warburton,	1 1 0	
James Ogilvie, Esq., of Parkeconon,	2 2 0	
Francis B. Paton, Esq., Bearhill,	1 0 0	
A Female Friend in London,	1 0 0	
John Guthrie, Esq., Montrose,	1 1 0	
Captain Ingram, R. N., do.	1 0 0	
Robert Cowie, Esq., do.	1 0 0	
Mrs Duncan, sen, of Parkhill,	2 0 0	
Thomas Carnegy, Esq., of Craigo,	5 0 0	
Robert Trail, Esq., Montrose,	1 1 0	
Alexander Lindsay, Esq. do.	1 1 0	
Robert Walker, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
Messrs James and David Birnie, do.	2 2 0	
Alex. Valentine, Esq., Montrose,	1 1 0	
William Jameson, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
David Walker, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
James Beattie, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
John Aberdein, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
Archibald Foote, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
John Gordon, Esq., do.	0 10 6	
Francis Aberdein, Esq., do.	0 10 6	
David Scott, Esq., of Brotherton,	2 0 0	
George Keith, Esq., of Usan,	3 3 0	
John Boyd Esq., Montrose,	1 1 0	
Barron Grahame, Esq., of Morphie,	2 2 0	
Alexander Porteous, Esq., of Lauriston,	2 0 0	
W. M. Macdonald, Esq., of Rossie,	5 0 0	
James Inverarity, Esq., of Rosemount,	2 2 0	
James Burness, Esq., S. S. C., Edinburgh,	2 2 0	
Mr Joseph Johnston, Fish Curer, Montrose,	1 1 0	
Mr John Hay, Stabler, half of Prize gained at Races,	1 0 0	
Mrs William Gordon, Montrose,	1 1 0	
Sir James Duke, Bart. M.P.,	5 5 0	
John Duncan, Esq., of Parkhill,	1 1 0	
David Scott, Esq., Builder, Montrose,	1 1 0	
An Unknown Friend,	5 0 0	
Sir James Carnegy, of Southesk, Bart.,	5 5 0	
Mr James Henderson, Montrose,	1 0 0	
Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, Bart.,	20 0 0	
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Dun House,	2 2 0	
Thomas Napier, Esq., Montrose,	5 0 0	
Major and Mrs Renny, do.	1 0 0	
George Smart, Esq., do.	1 0 0	
Robert Millar, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
Christian H. Millar, Esq., do.	1 1 0	
William Millar, Esq., London,	1 1 0	
John Beattie Esq., Wine Merchant, Montrose,	1 1 0	
	<hr/>	
	£108 9 0	
Carried Forward,		£267 10 11

Brought Forward,	£108	9	0	£267	10	11
A Lady, per the Rev Dr Smith, Montrose, ...	1	0	0			
R. S. Chadwick, Professor of Electro Biology, ...	2	0	0			
George Cooper Myers, Esq., Town Clerk, Montrose,	2	2	0			
John Henderson, Esq., Banker, do. ..	1	1	0			
A Lady, per Robert Walker, Esq., Banker, do. ...	1	1	0			
Robert Burness, Esq., do. ...	1	1	0			
Adam Norrie, Esq., New York,	20	0	0			
Mr James Taylor, Gamekeeper, Ecclesgreig, a Fine imposed on Trespassers,	1	0	0			
Rev. Hugh Mitchell, Free Church, Ferryden, Balance over Christmas Meeting,	0	10	0			
John Myers, Esq., Roseville Cottage,	1	1	0			
A Lady, per the Rev. Dr Smith, Montrose, ...	1	0	0			
Mr James Fraser, London Shipping Co., do. ...	1	1	0			
William Smart, Esq., of Cairnbank,	3	0	0			
Mrs James Leighton, Bridge Street, Montrose, ...	1	0	0			
Mr Thomas Moore, West Quay, do. ...	1	0	0			
The Montrose Foundry Co. do. ...	2	2	0			
Mr David Fairweather, do. ...	0	15	0			
Thomas Renny Tailyour, Esq., of Borrowfield, ...	4	0	0			
Mr Robert Evans, Dubton Station,	0	10	0			
Miss Ann Shand, Montrose,	10	0	0			
Mr William Thomson, Grocer, do.	1	0	0			
				£164	13	0
				£432	3	11

DAVID HILL, Treasurer.

MONTROSE, 1st June, 1853.