

Report on the Royal Lunatic Asylum, infirmary and dispensary, of Montrose. 1860.

Contributors

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

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REPORT
ON THE
ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,
OF
MONTROSE.

1860.

INSTITUTED 1782.

MONTROSE:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER RODGERS.

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

JUNE, 1860.

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING..... 2D TUESDAY OF JUNE.
 MONTHLY MEETING..... 1ST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH,
 AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF ASYLUM.

Messrs. DAVID MACKIE.
DAVID WALKER.
ROBERT SMART.
JOHN GUTHRIE.
T. B. PATON.

Mr. WALKER, *Convener.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INFIRMARY.

Messrs. WILLIAM BEATTIE.
JOHN BOYD.
ROBERT COOKE.
JAMES SAVEGE.

Rev. D. S. MAXWELL.

Mr. BEATTIE, *Convener.*

LIST OF ASYLUM OFFICERS.

JAMES C. HOWDEN, M.D.....	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
WILLIAM DEAN FAIRLESS, M.D.	MEDICAL ASSISTANT.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.D.....	Do. Do.
DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.....	CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
MRS. WRIGHT.....	HOUSEKEEPER.
JAMES NIDDRIE	HOUSE STEWARD.
MISS ISABELLA BURT.....	LADIES' SUPERINTENDENT.
GEORGE ROBERTSON.....	HEAD ATTENDANT.
REV. HENRY HYSLOP.....	CHAPLAIN.

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

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

LIST OF OFFICERS OF INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.....	SURGEON.
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, M.D.....	ASSISTANT SURGEON.
MRS. NAPIER.....	MATRON.
REV. HENRY HYSLOP.....	CHAPLAIN.

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

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

Abstract of Treasurers' Accounts for the Asylum and Infirmary.

ASYLUM.

INCOME, for the Year ending 1st June, 1860.....	£8,179	9	9
EXPENDITURE, Do. Do. 	8,037	13	8
	<hr/>		
BALANCE.....	£141	16	1
	<hr/>		

INFIRMARY.

INCOME, for the Year ending 1st June, 1860.....	£623	13	2
EXPENDITURE, Do. Do. 	579	15	2
	<hr/>		
BALANCE.....	43	18	0
	<hr/>		

Royal Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

REFERRING to the Report of last year, your Committee have not been disappointed in their expectations that the New Asylum would be found to afford most suitable accommodation, and such as is required for the comfortable and humane treatment of Patients; and on this head the Committee refer to the most satisfactory reports made from time to time by the Medical Members of the Lunacy Board for Scotland.

Dr. Howden, the Medical Superintendent, took up his permanent residence at the New Asylum in September last, when the greater portion of the Patients were removed thither; and, since then, his attention, as well as that of the Committee, has been devoted to the organization and completion of the New Establishment.

During the year, the erection of the Medical Superintendent's house has made satisfactory progress—a Cistern for the water supply of the Asylum has been provided—and arrangements have been made to get rid of the Sewage. A suitable approach to the Asylum has been formed, and the grounds generally have been laid out to such an extent as the state of the season has admitted.

Under the authority of last Annual Meeting, the Old Asylum has been kept open, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lunacy Board; and the efficiency of this establishment has also been recognised by that Board on each occasion of its being inspected. Your Committee, therefore, recommend the continuance of this establishment in its present footing.

The working of the establishment has been generally very satisfactory, and such as to meet the approbation of the Committee. The Rev. Mr. Hyslop has officiated as Chaplain, as heretofore.

The Committee have made weekly and other visits to the Asylum during the year, and have, on all occasions, found everything conducted in a satisfactory manner. The number of Patients at present under treatment is 373, and exceeds by 102 the number at the corresponding period last year; but the Committee refer for particulars on this subject, and also on other matters of detail, to the Medical Superintendent's Report.

Your Committee cannot conclude this Report without renewing the expression of their deep sense of the important services of Dr. Howden, which have been peculiarly valuable as having been rendered to the Institution at a most important period of its progress.

D. MACKIE,

CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE COMMITTEE.

June, 1860.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1st JUNE, 1860.

SINCE I had the honour of presenting my last Annual Report, events of more than usual interest in the history of the Institution have transpired. The completion, occupation, and organisation of the New Asylum at Sunnyside have been effected; and it cannot but be gratifying to you to know that the Institution you preside over, while it embodies the oldest Public Asylum in Scotland, is now represented by the newest—there is reason to hope, one of the best, in its general arrangements.

The continued occupancy of the Old Building, while it has added, no doubt, to the difficulties of management, was loudly called for by the necessities of the country. All the Asylums, public and private throughout Scotland were full to overflowing; and but for the relief afforded by your resolution to place at the disposal of other districts as yet unprovided with an Asylum, the accommodation you had intended to disuse, many of the insane poor must have lacked that care and treatment which their maladies required, and which could be supplied them only in an Hospital specially devoted to the treatment of mental disease. The demand for such accommodation is proved by the fact that 226 patients have been admitted since 30th May, 1859, and that of these, while 78 were from Forfar and Kincardine, 148 were from distant counties.

The existence of two separate establishments will afford you an opportunity of testing the merits of a system which has been strongly advocated of late, viz., of separating the chronic and imbecile insane from the recent, more curable, and industrious class. I am not without misgivings as to the advantages of this classification; but the experience of a few years may put us in possession of facts which will enable you to form a more just opinion of the merits of the question.

A large number of old persons were admitted—18 between 60 and 70, 10 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 80 and 90 years of age,—which tends to diminish the ratio of recoveries, and to increase

the ratio of deaths; the great purposes of the Institution have not, however, been the less fulfilled in the large amount of suffering relieved. A high proportion of cures may be obtained by the rejection of incurable cases; but it should be borne in mind that this may be done at the cost of refusing relief to those who, though they may never regain the full use of their intellectual faculties, appeal not less eloquently to our sympathies by their hopeless afflictions. Only two cases have been refused admission during the year, both of which were already provided for in other Asylums. These two applications were rejected on the ground that it would be an evident act of injustice towards the present inmates to make them associate with persons who, from their depraved habits, had become obnoxious in other similar establishments.

The refusal to detain under treatment women who happen to be pregnant appears to me to be quite unwarrantable; for, surely, if there is ever an occasion when an insane woman requires the protection which an Asylum affords, it is during the trying and anxious period of her travail. You will remember that during the two previous years, pregnant women were under treatment at child-birth, with but little inconvenience to the Establishment; and within the last few months, two similar cases have been admitted, and will, in all probability, be inmates during their accouchements.

I have not attempted to present you with a table shewing the causes of insanity in those admitted, from the conviction that it would lead you to false conclusions, owing to the insufficiency of information supplied to me by the friends of patients.

When any general excitement pervades the social system, it may be surely predicted that some of its weaker and more predisposed members will become the victims of insanity. We find, for example, that commercial crises have formed conspicuous causes of mental diseases—not alone from the pecuniary misfortunes they entail, but from the excitement and anxiety which accompanies these epidemics. It might have been expected, therefore, that the Revival Movement which has prevailed in this district during the past year would unhinge the minds of some of those who came under its influence. The number of instances in which insanity is stated to have originated in religious excitement has been very considerable; but in seven only could I satisfy myself, after the most careful and candid investigation, that such was really the case. In these, the patients' relatives had no doubt whatever as to the origin of their attack, and each of them after recovery—for they all recovered—most unhesitatingly corroborated that

opinion. Four of them were persons of strong religious convictions before the commencement of the Revival Movement; and I ascertained that the other three had lead regular and exemplary lives for some years previous to their illness. It is a common impression—and, as far as my limited experience goes, an erroneous one—that, in such cases, the terrors of hell and of a future judgment held up to the excited imagination act immediately in disturbing the mental equilibrium. The individuals alluded to above, on the contrary, either had or believed they had “found peace”; and it was the overwhelming excitement and joy attendant on this belief that produced insanity. The mind, constantly occupied with one subject, neglect of regular hours, want of sleep, late and early attendance on prayer meetings, foolish attempts to teach others (a vocation for which they were ill adapted);—in fact, a direct contravention of the laws of mental and physical health, combined to produce their natural result—mental disease. One gentleman succumbed to the anxiety and distress of mind occasioned by unsuccessful attempts to address an audience. Another was so overjoyed by his conversion that he scarcely eat or slept for a week; and his joy culminated in an attack of most violent mania. A man who became affected by powerful emotional disturbance was considered by those who had seen such cases in Ireland to be a genuine example of “striking down,” and he was treated accordingly, until his “physical manifestations” became of too turbulent a character to be controlled out of an Asylum. In some instances, the insanity assumed the type of violent mania—one of them perhaps the most aggravated case I have ever witnessed, during the brief paroxysms of excitement; and it is somewhat remarkable that in one individual only were delusions of a religious cast present, accompanying a deep melancholia.

As I formerly mentioned, all of these persons recovered, all of them were convinced in their own minds of the causes of their illness, leaving the Asylum with a firm determination to avoid for the future an excitement which had proved so perilous to them; and I should state, that so far as I could judge, their religious convictions remained deep and unshaken, though their enthusiasm was tempered by the trial through which they had passed.

That the “Physical Manifestations,” as they have been called, which were so frequent for a time at Revival Meetings were generally the result of hysteria, I have not the slightest doubt; but I would be very far from inferring that the religious impressions of the majority of persons so affected were not perfectly sincere, and that

they themselves believed in the miraculous nature of a condition which they had been taught to consider as a special mark of God's favour.

It is not within my province to speak of the religious aspects of the Revival; but the undoubted fact that it has been productive of insanity should, I think, warn us that, weak and fallible as we all are, we should be careful and temperate in the exercise of our intellectual faculties, in spiritual as well as in temporal concerns; for, as an eminent Christian minister remarks, "A wise man will be temperate not only in the use of natural, but also of *spiritual delights*. Excess in anything is not good. . . . The heights of truth are intoxicating; and intense joy in God, if continued, would relax the powers of soul and body. Spiritual delight should not be indulged in as an end, but accepted as an incentive to service. An intemperate saint is the slave of his religious joy. There is a Divine temperance which commands even spiritual pleasure. . . . The master-spirit of self-command must be sought from Him from whom cometh everything wise, everything good, everything strong."*

The habits and occupations of a rural population, differing as these do from those of the inhabitants of a large city, give rise to mental characteristics equally marked; and it is, therefore, to be expected that the diseased mind, like the healthy, should present itself under different phases. Those who are conversant with Asylum practice cannot fail to remark the difference between the inmates of a rural and a metropolitan Institution. The former are generally more apathetic—more prone to stupor and depression of the intellectual faculties; the latter, more exciteable, less amenable to control, and present more varied and curious delusions. Epilepsy is a more frequent accompaniment of insanity in country districts; and, as has been pointed out by Dr. Skae,† the general paralysis of the insane is much more frequent in large cities. During the past year, 183 patients were admitted from rural districts, of whom 4 per cent. were Epileptics, and only a-half per cent. General Paralytics; while, of 43 from an urban population, only 2 per cent. were Epileptics, and 11½ per cent. laboured under general paralysis.

Of the admissions, 132 may be considered to have been curable at the date of entrance, and 94 incurable. The recoveries are in the ratio of 32·71 per cent. on the admissions, being rendered proportionately less in consequence of the great influx of patients during the latter months of the year.

* "The Progress of Faith," &c., by the Rev. John Pulsford.

† "On the Natural History of General Paralysis," in the *Edinburgh Monthly Medical Journal* for April.

Considering the great severity of the past winter and spring, we might be led to expect a high rate of mortality, especially when it is remembered that an unusually large number of persons were admitted in a dying condition, five of whom survived their admission less than a month. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the proportion of deaths is not higher than the average of similar populations. On the average number under treatment, the deaths shew a ratio of 10.60 per cent., and on the total number under treatment, of 7.04 per cent. It may be remarked that in the New Institution, very few cases, indeed, of chest affections have occurred : with the exception of one case of Pleurisy, which terminated in recovery, and two of Phthisis in persons strongly predisposed, no serious Pulmonary Diseases have been under treatment, and scarcely any of simple cold, notwithstanding the unusual inclemency of the season.

The means of cure hitherto employed have been more fully developed under more favourable circumstances. The weekly dance has continued to be a source of much enjoyment ; and we have been indebted for Concerts to the Choirs of the Old Church, St. John's, Melville Church, St. George's, the U.P. Church, Mr. J. Law and party, the Caledonian Band, the Montrose Glee Club, and to Mr. Milne, the Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. R. Law. Exhibitions of the Magic Lantern, of Magic and Ventriloquism, Readings and Lectures on subjects of popular interest, have been given ; and I have to thank those gentlemen who have so kindly lent their aid in promoting the amusement and instruction of the patients. The School in the Female Department has been placed on a permanent footing, and has been most successfully conducted by Miss Burt. Classes for Singing and Dancing have also materially tended to diminish the tedium of the long winter nights.

Few of the periodic entertainments afforded more gratification to the patients than the handsome Christmas-tree, which owed its attraction almost entirely to the industry and liberality of the Ladies of the town and neighbourhood.

Many little acts of kindness shown to individual patients by parties unconnected with the Institution have their only reward in the pleasure of doing good, and in the lasting gratitude of those on whom they were bestowed.

That most important of all the means of alleviation and cure—employment—has been, during the past year, extended to a greater proportion of the inmates than was formerly possible. Much credit is due to those who have the immediate supervision of the various indus-

trial departments ; and I may simply refer you to the lists of New Clothing, Furniture, &c., made, and to the condition of the Grounds, to satisfy you of the success of their efforts.

The Library, which now consists of 670 volumes, has been enriched by a donation of 35 volumes from John Duncan, Esq. of Parkhill. To the Proprietors of the *Montrose Review*, we have been indebted for two gratis copies of their paper ; and to various friends for reversions of daily and weekly newspapers.

The arrangement of the duties of the officers which you sanctioned at your last Annual Meeting has been carried out ; and I have much pleasure in assuring you that the various appointments are held by able and zealous officers.

The distance at which the New Institution is from the town, and the great scarcity of houses in the neighbouring village of Hillside, has acted as an impediment to our securing the services of married men as attendants and artizans ; and unless some of the neighbouring proprietors step in to our aid, by embarking in a speculation which could not be unprofitable, it will become a necessity ere long that you erect a few cottages on or near the policy.

The laying out of the Garden and Pleasure Grounds will continue to furnish ample labour to the inmates for some time to come ; but it should not be lost sight of that at no distant date a Farm will be indispensable to the successful treatment of the inmates.

I beg respectfully to record my appreciation of the unremitting aid and kindness I have received at the hands of your Weekly Committee, and to thank the various Officers and Attendants for that active and hearty co-operation which are so essential to the successful conduct of such an Institution.

JAMES C. HOWDEN.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Shewing General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum at 31st May, 1859.....	120	151	271
Admissions and Re-Admissions during year...	107	119	226
Total under Treatment during year....	227	270	497
Discharged during the year—			
Recovered.....	39	35	74
Uncured.....	7	8	15
Died.....	14	21	35
	60	64	124
Remaining in Asylum on 31st May, 1860 ...	167	206	373

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

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June, 1859	120.400	152.133	272.533
July, „	125.338	160.393	285.731
August, „	131.129	163.645	294.774
September, „	136.000	170.866	306.866
October, „	140.451	176.677	317.128
November, „	142.033	181.533	323.566
December, „	149.032	195.806	344.838
January, 1860	155.903	202.096	357.999
February, „	155.621	201.413	357.034
March, „	159.387	198.193	357.580
April, „	168.366	203.225	371.591
May, „	168.484	204.258	372.742
For whole year 1859-60,	146.012	184.186	330.198

Table III.—Shewing Condition as to Marriage.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Single.....	66	67	133
II. Married.....	34	44	78
III. Widowed.....	7	8	15
	107	119	226

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

	RECOVERED.			...	DEAD.		
	Males.	Femal.	Total.		Males.	Femal.	Total.
Under 4 weeks	2	0	2	...	2	3	5
" 2 months.....	6	4	10	...	1	1	2
" 3 "	9	3	12	...	1	2	3
" 4 "	6	6	12	...	0	2	2
" 5 "	4	2	6	...	0	1	1
" 6 "	3	4	7	...	0	0	0
" 7 "	0	3	3	...	0	0	0
" 8 "	1	3	4	...	0	1	1
" 9 "	1	3	4	...	1	0	1
" 12 "	3	3	6	...	0	2	2
" 2 years	4	2	6	...	2	4	6
" 3 "	0	1	1	..	2	3	5
" 4 "	0	1	1	...	0	0	0
" 5 "	0	0	0	...	3	1	4
" 6 "	0	0	0	...	0	1	1
" 8 "	0	0	0	...	1	0	1
" 32 "	0	0	0	...	1	0	1
Total.....	39	35	74	...	14	21	35

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

	Males.	...	Females.	...	Total.
Curable	66	...	66	...	132
Incurable.....	41	...	53	...	94
	107	...	119	...	226

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

Forfar.....	60	Carried forward ...	213
Aberdeen ..	53	Argyll	2
Kincardine.....	25	Berwick	2
Ayr.....	13	Edinburgh	2
Caithness.....	13	Ross	2
Fife	13	Arran	1
Banff.....	12	Cromarty	1
Inverness	9	Elgin.....	1
Stirling	6	Haddington .	1
Perth.....	5	Lanark	1
Sutherland	4		
	213	Total.....	226

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

	ADMITTED.			...	DEAD.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years of age..	5	8	18	...	1	0	1
From 20 to 30 years ...	28	17	45	...	2	2	4
" 30 to 40 " ...	22	33	55	..	4	2	6
" 40 to 50 " ...	22	28	50	...	3	0	3
" 50 to 60 " ...	16	18	34	...	1	6	7
" 60 to 70 " ...	10	8	18	...	2	6	8
" 70 to 80 " ...	3	7	10	..	0	5	5
" 80 to 90 " ...	1	0	1	...	1	0	1
	107	119	226	...	14	21	35

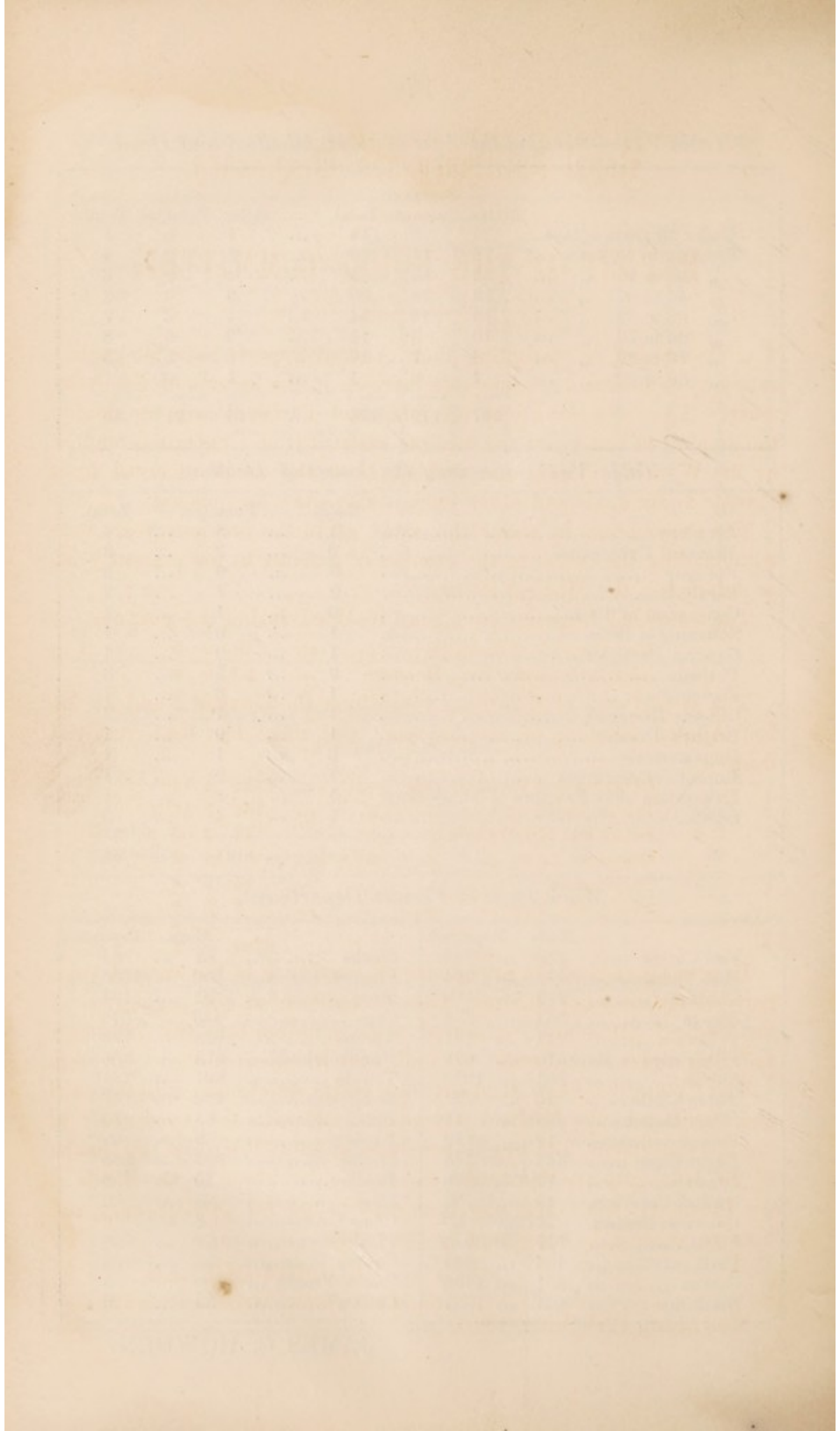
Table VIII.—Shewing the Causes of Death.

	Males.	...	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	...	3	4
Maniacal Exhaustion	0	...	3	3
Epilepsy	3	...	0	3
Paralysis.....	0	...	2	2
Concussion of Brain.....	0	...	1	1
Softening of Brain.....	1	...	0	1
General Paralysis.....	1	...	0	1
Phthisis.....	3	...	5	8
Pneumonia... ..	1	...	0	1
Chronic Diarrhœa.....	1	...	1	2
Bright's Disease	1	...	0	1
Hæmatemesis	0	...	1	1
Rupture of Aneurism	1	...	0	1
Exhaustion after Fracture of Thigh-Bone	0	...	1	1
Senile Decay.....	1	...	4	5
	14	...	21	35

Work Done in Female Department.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Bed Covers	100	204	Stocks	62	64
Bed Ticks.....	172	204	Flannel Shirts...	500	1085
Blankets	270	400	Stays.....	35	104
Sheets	564	436	Caps	433	630
Pillows	243	231	Aprons	628	728
Pillow slips	310	678	Handkerchiefs ...	375	256
Shirts.....	253	1039	Towels	391	261
Table Cloths.....	26	21	Bed-gowns.....	226	147
Shoes Bound	279	18	Blinds	93	25
Polkas	19	12	Bonnets.....	62	40
Night Caps	463	776	Stocks	293	505
Drawers.....	77	878	Binders	65	8
Quilted Coverlets,	10	52	Bibs	6	0
Canvass Dresses,	21	65	Chair Covers.....	6	6
Shifts.....	737	915	Plaid Gowns.....	62	58
Petticoats	494	545	Canvas Beds.....	36	103
Gowns	301	1150	Smock Frocks ...	0	3
Stockings	405	1962	Collars	33	0

JAMES C. HOWDEN.



Royal Infirmary and Dispensary.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, have the gratification to announce a considerable increase in the income of the Infirmary. The collections from Churches and Parish Boards are double the amount of last year; the receipts realised from Concerts promoted by the Working Classes are trebled; and the sums received from Private Individuals and other sources also show an increase.

The expenditure is about the same as in the previous year, notwithstanding the excess in the number of patients in the present year, as detailed in the Medical Returns.

The following Legacies have been received during the year:—

Miss Carnegie, Edinburgh	...	...	£50	0	0
Alexander Cowie, Esq., Montrose	...	...	20	0	0

The annual sum of £150 was voted from the General Fund at the last Annual Meeting of the Asylum; and there has been received from—

Churches and Parish Boards	...	...	£154	1	11
Private Individuals	...	...	131	2	11
Banks and Mill-Owners	...	...	28	7	0
Concerts	...	...	51	15	0
Shipmasters	...	...	14	10	6
Police, &c., Fines...	...	...	3	3	3
			£383	0	7

In consequence of the prevalence of Scarlatina in the current year, particularly amongst children, your Committee, at the suggestion of the Medical Attendants, admitted some children into the Infirmary suffering under that disease, who all, save in one instance, recovered.

The Committee have to report their entire satisfaction with the skill and attention of the Medical Attendants, and with the good order of the Establishment, and beg to conclude by submitting that the thanks of the Managers are due to the various Contributors to the funds of the Infirmary, which has now been established for twenty years, and been so generously supported by the public.

ROBERT MILLAR,

CHAIRMAN OF THE INFIRMARY COMMITTEE.

MONTROSE, 12th June, 1860.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE INFIRMARY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1860.

IN the course of the year just terminated, 323 patients have been admitted into this Institution. During the previous twelve months, the number was 266. This increase is to be attributed chiefly to the reception into the Infirmary of Children labouring under Fever—this class of patients having been formerly excluded, except in the case of accident, or of disease more serious than usual. Since the report of last year was presented, the only epidemic more than usually prevalent has been Scarlatina; and the admission of 36 cases of this disease has raised the number of Fever Patients to 72, being double the number treated during the previous year. Some of the children suffering from Scarlet Fever have not exceeded two years of age. It may not be useless to call attention to one fact which may be elicited from the history of these 36 cases of scarlatina—that, with one exception, the whole of them were restored to health; and when the personal habits and the abodes of such patients as are generally the victims of Fever, and become the inmates of an Infirmary, are considered, this very small mortality seems to point out what would be the result on a more extended scale on the community at large, were sanitary regulations carried out in the same degree that they are in a well-regulated establishment of this kind.

In connection with Fever, a table has been drawn up, showing the number of cases admitted, and the deaths for each month during every year of the last decennial period. The total number admitted during the time has been 429, and the mortality has amounted to 54. This shews an average of, as nearly as possible, 1 in 8—or, more exactly, 12.58 per cent.,—about the same rate that prevails in Infirmarys throughout Scotland and England.

Pulmonary Complaints, as usual, occupy a prominent place in the list of diseases. In last year's Report, occasion was taken to notice the diminished number of cases of this class; and the diminution was attributed to the unusual mildness of the winter. This year, however, their number is increased by a half, arising, doubtless, from the unusually severe season.

On 24th April, a female, who had come from Aberdeen, was received from the Poor's House, labouring under a severe attack of

Small Pox. Shortly after her admission, two of the servants of the Establishment, and three patients in a convalescent state after fever, were attacked with the same disease. All these have recovered; and the ailment thus imported seems now to have disappeared.

The number of patients treated at the Dispensary and their own houses amounts to 705; but these figures by no means give anything like an adequate idea of the very large amount of relief afforded to the sick poor by this department of the Institution. One letter of recommendation is held to represent one patient, or, at least, one attack of illness of that patient. During the last week, a daily register has been kept of every patient who was prescribed for at the Dispensary. In the course of the week, at, perhaps, the most healthy season of the year, the number amounted to 79—or, at the same rate, 4108 in the course of twelve months. This list takes no note of those cases which were treated at the houses of the patients. The greater proportion of these cases have been treated by Dr. Lawrence, who, in this department, as well as in the Infirmary, continues to give his professional services with the same efficiency as hitherto.

Mrs. Napier and those under her have been most assiduous in the discharge of those duties which contribute so much to the comfort of the patients.

DAVID JOHNSTON, M.D.,
SURGEON.

APPENDIX.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st June, 1859—Remained in House	9	7	16
Admitted during the year	170	153	323
	179	160	339
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged Cured	148	131	279
„ Improved... ..	11	10	21
„ Dead	10	13	23
„ Incurable.....	1	0	1
	170	154	324
1st June, 1860—Remain in House	9	6	15

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fevers.....	32	40	72
Ulcers and Abscesses.....	18	19	37
Wounds and Injuries	15	6	21
Tumours and Malignant Sores.....	3	6	9
Diseases of Digestive Organs	12	20	32
„ Heart	6	1	7
„ Respiratory Organs	26	23	49
„ Urinary & Generative do.	14	5	19
„ Bones and Joints ..	12	3	15
„ Nervous System.....	6	8	14
„ Skin	11	7	18
„ Eye	1	5	6
Rheumatism	5	7	12
Fractures	7	1	8
Delirium Tremens.....	1	0	1
Burns	1	0	1
Dropsies	0	2	2
	170	153	323

Table III.—Operations performed during the year.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Amputation of Thigh	2	...	0	...	2
" at Ankle-Joint	1	...	0	...	1
" of Fore-Arm.....	0	...	1	...	1
" of Hand	1	...	0	...	1
" of Fingers.....	2	...	0	..	2
Reduction of Dislocated Shoulder ...	1	...	0	...	1
Excision of Mamma	0	...	1	...	1
Excision of Elbow-Joint	1	...	0	...	1
Amputation of Penis.....	1	...	0	...	1
Strangulated Hernia	0	...	4	...	4
Resection of Tibia for False Joint ...	1	...	0	..	1
Hydrocele	1	..	0	..	1
Fistula in Ano	1	...	0	...	1
Polypus of Nose.....	1	...	1	...	2
	13	...	7	...	20

Table IV.—Causes of Death in 23 Fatal Cases.

	Males.	Femal.	Total.		Males	Femal.	Total.
Fever	1	4	5	Brought forward	7	10	17
Scarlatina	1	0	1	Amputat. of Thigh	1	0	1
Phthisis	1	2	3	Disease of Heart...	0	1	1
Bronchitis	2	1	3	Atheroma	1	0	1
Pneumonia	1	0	1	Bright's Disease...	0	1	1
Hernia ...	0	2	2	Abscess	1	0	1
Apoplexy	0	1	1	Unknown	0	1	1
Concussion of Brain	1	0	1				
	7	10	17		10	13	23

Table V.—Shewing the Occupations of 323 Patients admitted into the Infirmary during the year.

Millworkers	66	Brought forward	299
Unemployed.....	48	Ropemaker, 1; Soldier, 1; }	3
Labourers.....	46	Lemonade-maker, 1.....	1
Domestic Servants	33	Blacksmith, 1; Gardener, 1; }	3
At School.....	18	Sawtrimmer, 1.....	1
Weavers	15	Flaxdressers, 3; Whipmaker, 1; }	5
Farm Servants.....	13	Hatter, 1	1
Seamen, 8; Children, 6.....	14	Gunners, 3; Plumber, 1; }	5
Tailors, 3; Fisherwomen, 3..	6	Cadger, 1.....	1
Housewives, 16; Fishermen, 6; }	23	Bleacher, 1; Washerwoman, 1; }	3
Carter, 1	1	Cutler, 1	1
Hawkers, 5; Masons, 3; Joiner, 1	9	Shoemakers, 3; Watchmaker, }	5
Butchers, 2; Vagrants, 4; }	8	1; Actor, 1.....	1
Chimney-Sweeps, 2.....	2		323

Table VI.—Report of Cases of Fever treated in Montrose Infirmary during the last Ten Years, from 1st June, 1850, to 31st May, 1860.

	1850-51		1851-52		1852-53		1853-54		1854-55		1855-56		1856-57		1857-58		1858-59		1859-60		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
June...	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	32	6	
July...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	
Aug...	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	15	3	
Sept...	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	16	0	
Oct....	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	13	1	0	38	5	
Nov...	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	13	43	1	
Dec...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	2	10	46	5	
Jan...	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	38	6	
Feb...	0	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	44	6	
March.	3	2	2	0	9	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	5	1	3	46	9	
April...	1	0	1	0	15	3	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	9	1	1	53	8	
May...	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	4	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	10	0	10	45	4	
Total...	8	2	25	1	66	12	14	3	125	15	45	6	22	4	21	1	34	4	69	6	429	54

Table VII.—Report of the Patients treated at the Dispensary, and at their own Houses.

1859—June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
1860—January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705

Donations to the Infirmary.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST JUNE, 1860.

BANKS AND PUBLIC WORKS, &c., MONTROSE.

Messrs Aberdein, Gordon, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	£5	5	0
Messrs Richards & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
The North of Scotland Bank	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
The Bank of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
The National Bank of Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
The British Linen Company	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
The Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
							£173	2 0

CONCERTS AND FINES.

Moiety of a Fine, per Chief Constable, Stonehaven	-	£0	12	3
Fines, per Dean of Guild	-	0	11	0
Do. for Poaching in North-Esk, per R. Burness	-	1	0	0
Do. for Trespass on Seaton of Usan, per J. Lindsay,	-	1	0	0
Concert by Workmen at Links Foundry	-	4	0	0
Do. by Workers at J. & G. Paton's Mill	-	15	0	0
Forfeit by a Servant, per George Ferrier, Scotston	-	1	0	0
Concert by Workmen at Messrs Millar & Sons' Sawmills,	-	14	7	0
Do. by Workers at Craigo Works	-	6	0	0
Do. by Workers at Aberdein, Gordon, & Co.'s Mill	-	12	8	0
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PAROCHIAL AND CONGREGATIONAL.

Montrose	Parochial Board, for Medicines and Medical Attendance	-	-	-	-	-	£15	0	0
Logie-Pert	Parochial Board	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
St. Cyrus	Parochial Board	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Marykirk	Parochial Board	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Laurn'kirk	Parochial Board	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Fettercairn	Parochial Board	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Montrose	Parish Church Kirk-Session	-	-	-	-	-	17	0	0
Montrose	Parish Church (Melville)	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Montrose	Episcopal Church (St. Mary's)	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	0
Montrose	Free Church (St. John's)	-	-	-	-	-	11	0	0
Montrose	Free Church (St. George's)	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Montrose	U.P. Church (Mr Hyslop's)	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Montrose	U.P. Church, Mill St, (Rev. Mr Anderson's)	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Craig	Parish Church Kirk-Session,	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Craig	Free Church	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Maryton	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Lunan	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
Dun	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Farnell	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	0
Garvock	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
Garvock	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	6
Benholm	Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	0
Carry forward							£118	17	0
							£229	0	3

Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	£118	17	0	£229	0	3
Benholm Free Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Logie-Pert Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	0			
Logie-Pert Free Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0			
Marykirk Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	9			
Marykirk U.P. Church, Muirton	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3			
Luthermuir Preaching Station, in connection with the	} Marykirk Parish Church - - - }						1	11	0			
Laurn'kirk Parish Church							-	-	-	-	-	6
Fettercairn Parish Church Kirk-Session	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0			
Arbuthnot Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Stracathro Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6			
Lethnot Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0			
Aberlemno Parish Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	4			
Aberlemno Free Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0			
Kinnell Parish Church (£2 3s. 11d. of which by the	} Workers at Hatton Spinning Mill)- }						3	11	1			
										164	1	11

INDIVIDUAL.

Mr Alexander Cowie	-	-	-	-	-	-	£1	1	0			
Mr William Keith, per Dr Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0			
The Right Honourable The Earl of Southesk	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0			
Mr George C. Myers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Mr David Anderson, St. Cyrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0			
Mrs William Gordon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Mr William Gordon, Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0			
G., a Friend to the Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0			
Mrs Duncan, sen., of Parkhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0			
Mr Archibald Foote	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Mr Francis Aberdein	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Mrs Keith of Usan, Langley Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
John Duncan, Esq. of Parkhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0			
Mr James Henderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque, Bart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0			
Mrs George Paton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0			
Mrs Jean Moore	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10	0			
Mr David Walker	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr F. B. Paton	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr James Salmond, Newbigging	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr Thomas Kerr	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
The Misses Renny	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr William Jameson	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mrs George Gordon	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Captain Macneill	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr Robert Cooke	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mrs Alexander Valentine	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Provost Napier	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr John Boyd	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0			
Mr William Beattie	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr David Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
A Friend, per Mr David Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0			
Miss Lyall of Gardyne	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr Robert Millar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr C. H. Millar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr Edward Millar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr William Millar, London	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr Adam Norrie, New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	0	0			
Mr Robert Smart	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	0			
Mr John Guthrie	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0			
Mr W. S. Whimster	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0			
Mr James Adams	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0			
Mr Charles Brand	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0			
Carry forward	.	.	.	.	.	.	£86	9	0	£393	2	2

Brought forward	£86	9	0	£393	2	2
Mr Robert Burness	1	1	0			
Mr Thomas Middleton	1	1	0			
R. H. Arkley, Esq. of Dunninald	2	0	0			
Mrs M'Culloch	1	0	0			
Mr Thomas Crookshank	1	1	0			
John Gordon, Esq. of Charleton	2	2	0			
Mr Alexander Watt	1	0	0			
Major Renny Tailyour of Borrowfield	5	5	0			
The Misses Walker	1	1	0			
Mr Robert Walker	1	1	0			
David Lyall, Esq. of Gallery	2	0	0			
A Friend, per the Rev. Mr Hay, of Lunan	1	0	0			
Mr David Greig	1	1	0			
A Friend, Fettercairn	5	0	0			
Shipmasters of Montrose, and their Friends	14	10	6			
Mr James Beattie	1	1	0			
Mr David Fairweather	1	0	0			
A Friend in Craig Parish, per Rev. Mr Mitchell	5	0	0			
Alexander Porteous, Esq. of Lauriston	3	0	0			
Mr Charles Stephenson, lately a Patient	1	1	0			
Mr Alexander Junior, Fasque	0	3	11			
Mr Mathewson Keillor, Liberton	2	0	0			
					139	18 5
Total Donations at 29th May, 1860				£533	0	7

(E.E.) DAVID HILL,
 G. C. CHALMERS, } *Joint Treasurers.*

