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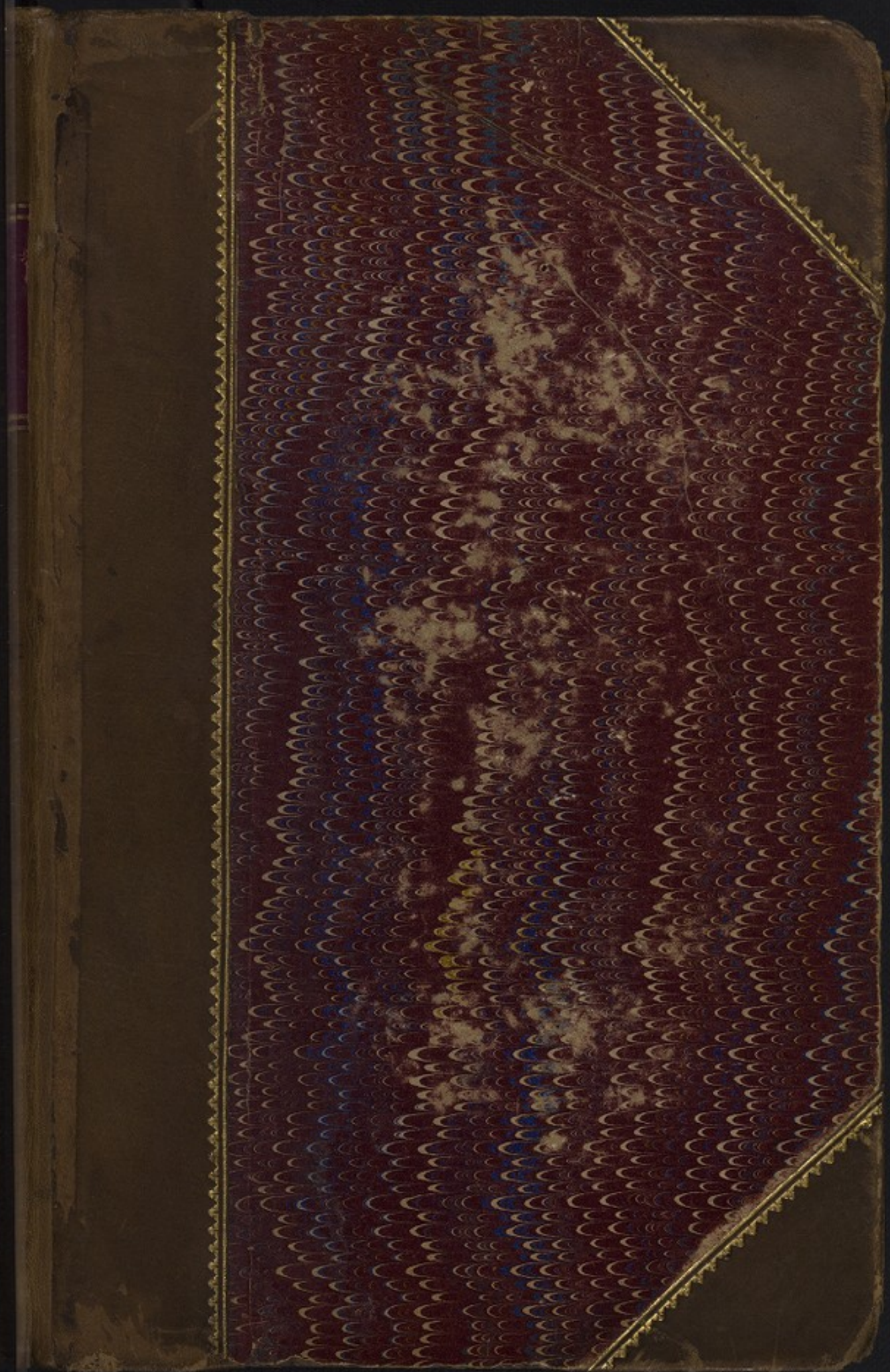
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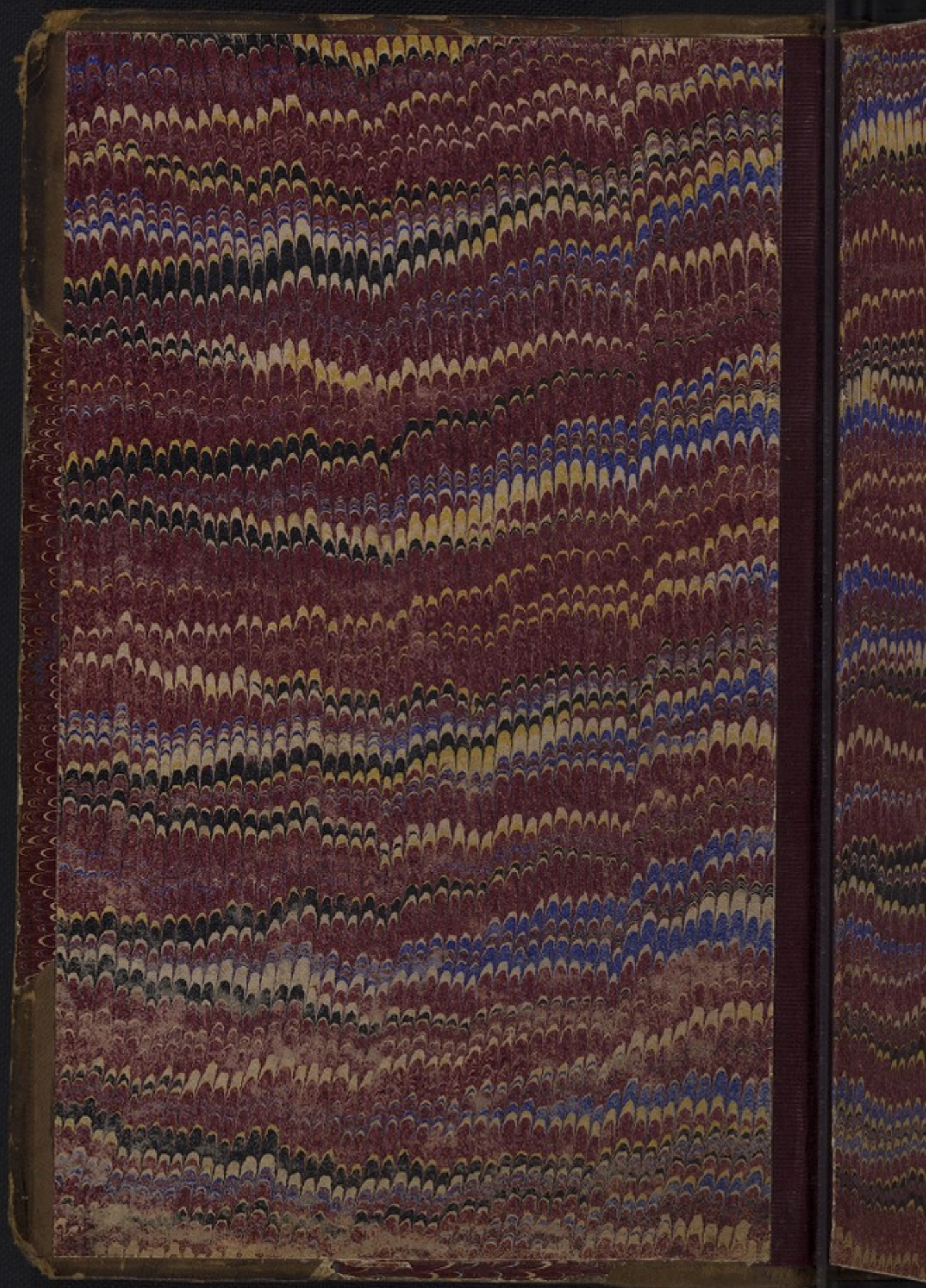
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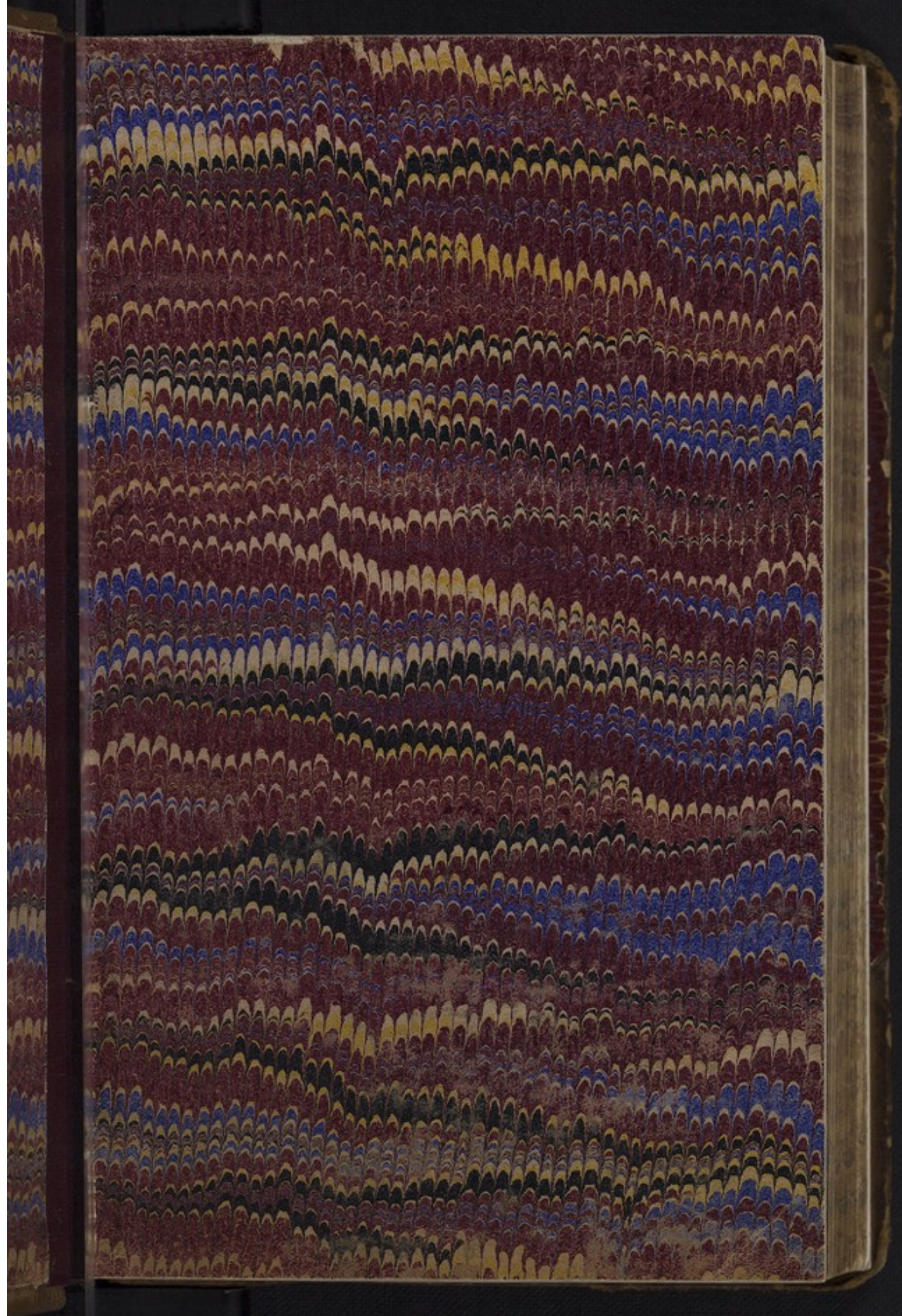
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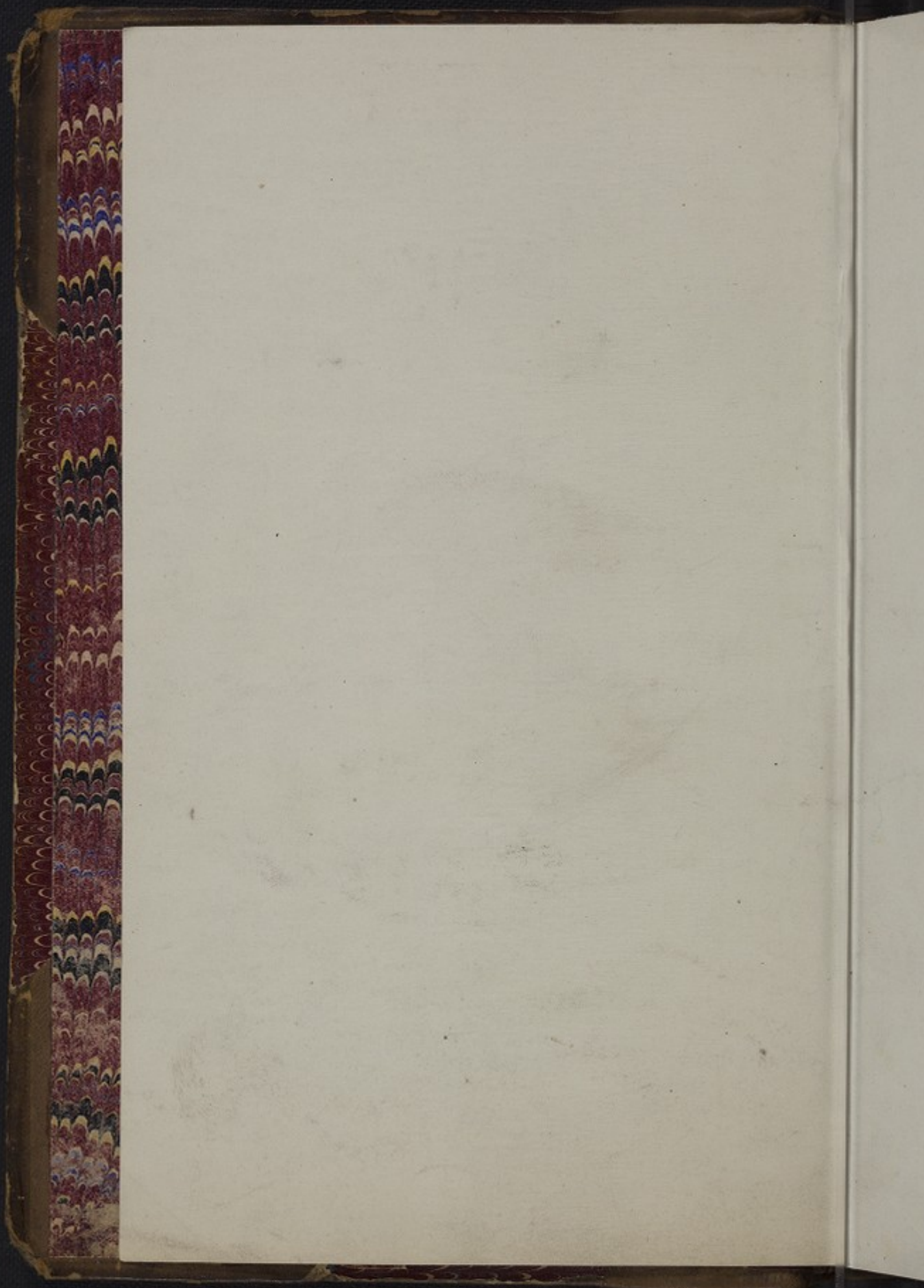


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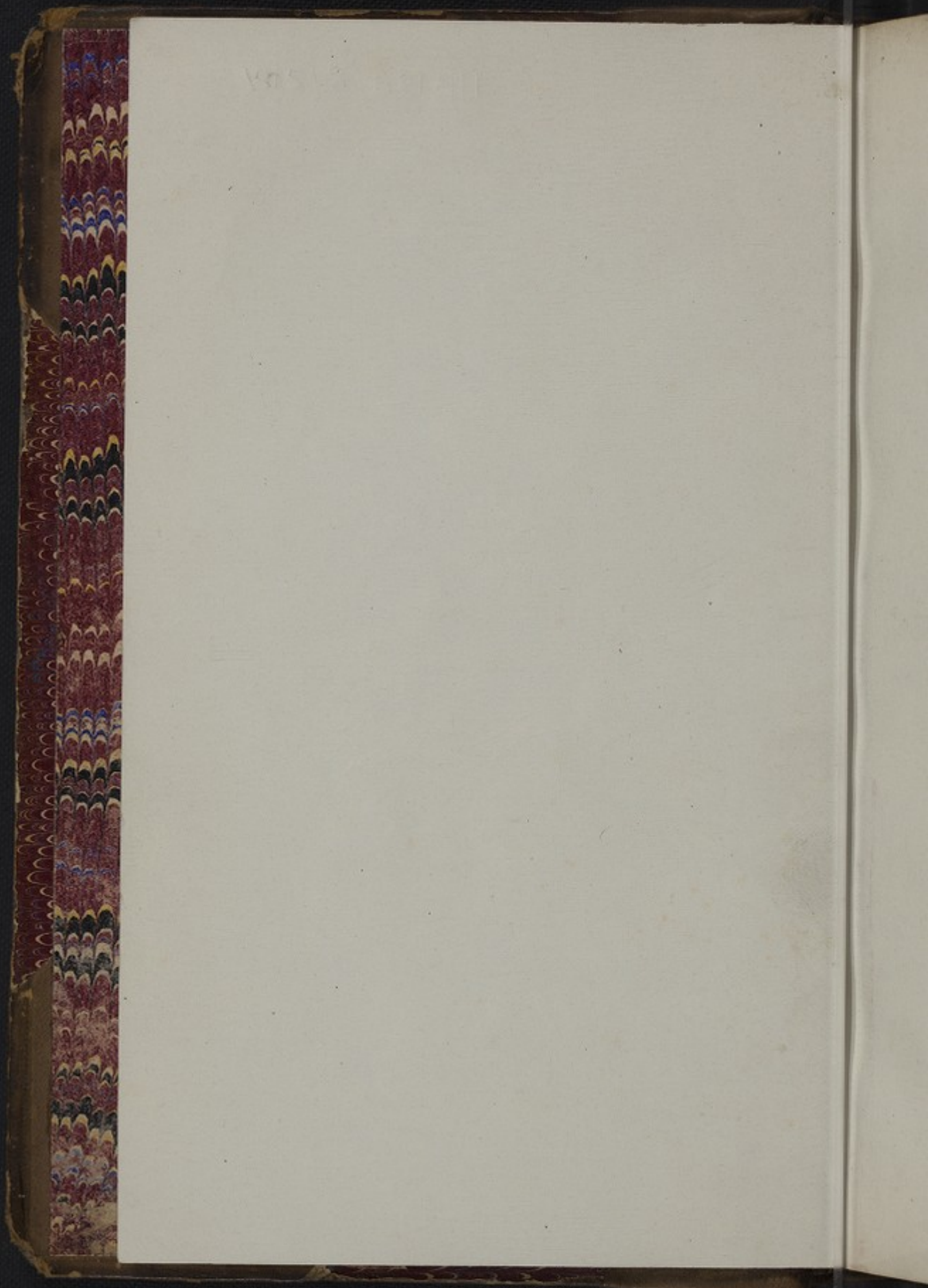




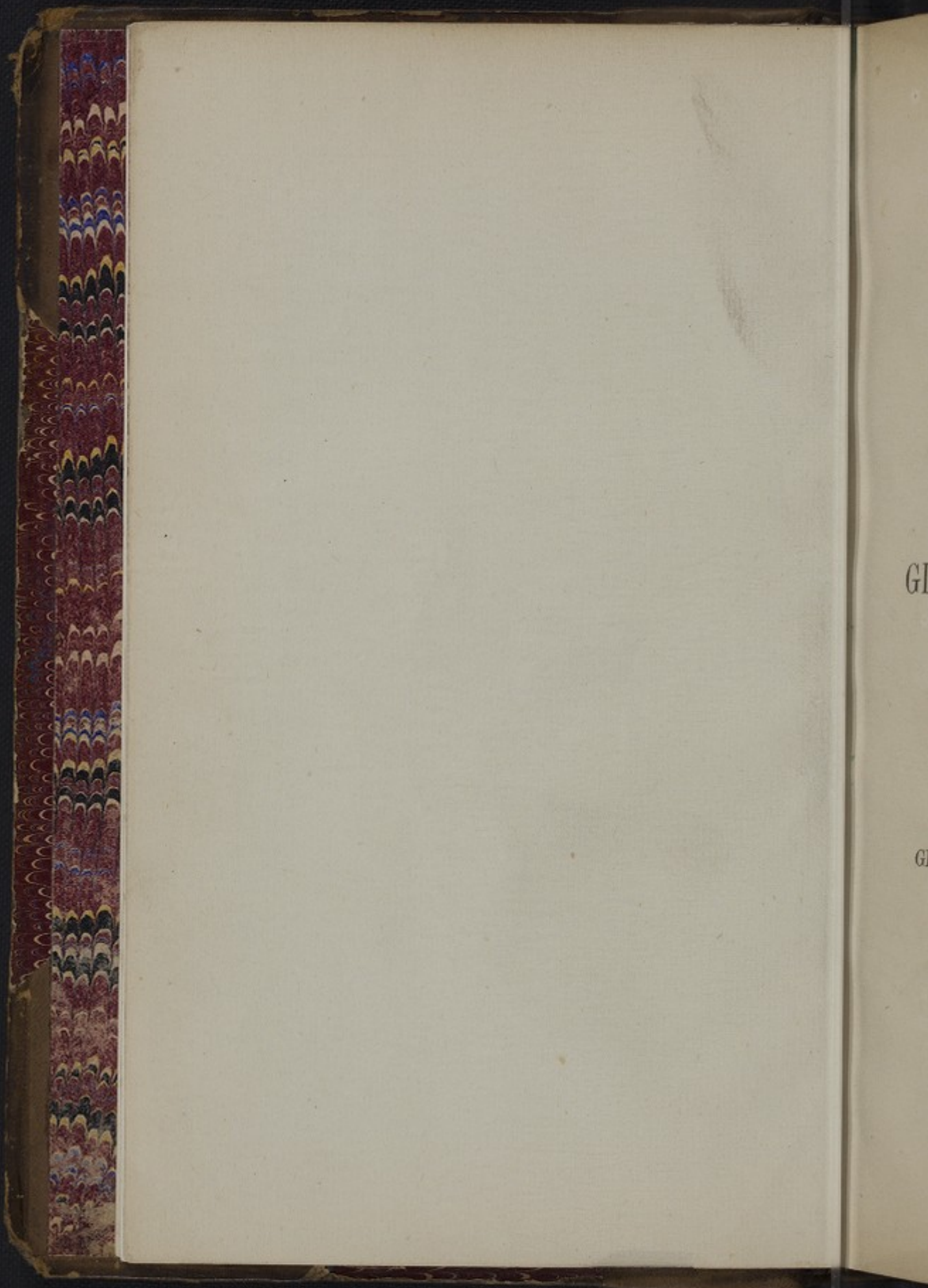




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THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
16TH JANUARY 1851.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1851.

THIRTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR INSANITIES

REPORTING IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

HELD AT THE ASYLUM

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON,
ROBINSON & CO. PRINTERS.
1867.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1851.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. Archibald Newall,		
William Barclay,	}	from Trades' House.
John Knox,		
Dr. John Panton,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
William Weir,		
Rev. Dr. James Barr,	}	from General Session.
Dr. Francis Steel,		
Mr. Robert Findlay,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
Hugh Cogan,		
David Hope,		
John Smith,		
Thomas Hill,		
Robert Freeland,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officio</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
Alex. Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Findlay.	Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Mackinlay.
Middleton.	Bankier.	Smith.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Newall.	Mr. Hope.	Mr. Smith.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Rev. Dr. Barr.
Dean of Guild.	Dr. Steel.
Mr. Newall.	Mr. Hill.
Barclay.	Cogan.
Knox.	Hope.
Dr. Panton.	Freeland.
Weir.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,

JOHN BROWN, M. D. AND JAMES M'GHIE, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,

Mrs. MAPLESON.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,

MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. LL. B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

IN bringing forward this their THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, the Directors have to congratulate the Contributors and the Public on the prosperous and improving condition of the Institution committed to their charge.

According to the records, there

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remained in the Asylum on the 1st	265	222	487
Jan. 1850,.....			
Admitted since,.....	194	199	393
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,.....	459	421	880
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	84	87	171
Do. Relieved,.....	132	111	243
Died,.....	16	25	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,.....	232	223	455
Remaining 31st December 1850,.....	227	198	425
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	459	421	880
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily number,.....	259	222	481

Being, on the total, one less than the average for last year.

The greatest number on any one day throughout the year was 544, on the 21st June; and the lowest number 409, on the 6th November.

While the Directors refer to the Medical Report for the sanitary and other statistics of the year, they may take occasion here to remark that, apart from the peculiar malady with which they are afflicted, the state of the health of the Patients has been on the whole highly favourable.

Since last year's Report was presented, the occurrences have not been of a very eventful character, or possessed of much general interest. Early in the year, considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating with the Water Company for an adequate supply of water: chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Smith, one of the Directors, however, arrangements have been made by which it is now both abundant and regular, and, what is of equal importance, the quality is good. But it is due to the Water Company to state, that although they now charge the Asylum by measure, which augments the cost materially, for many years they were in the habit of gratuitously supplying the old Asylum with all the Water required.

There has been a much regretted casualty among the Officers during the year. One of the Medical Assistants, Dr. Walter Bain, who had, from serious illness, been for some time unfit for duty, died in the beginning of May. The Directors, as well as those residing in the Asylum, had to lament the fate of this promising young gentleman. His acquirements were of a superior description, both medical and classical, and he possessed natural abilities that might have fitted him for a high position in society. To his professional qualifications were superadded the advantages derived from foreign travel, great conversational powers, and a pleasing address. The Directors have only to add, on this subject, that the situation which Dr. Bain occupied was promptly filled up by the appointment

of Dr. M'Ghie, who continues satisfactorily to discharge the duties of the office.

In the beginning of the year the number of the Patients increased very considerably, so as to occasion an over-crowded state of the dormitories. A long-expected event, however, occurred in August, which considerably reduced the numbers, and left room to spare in the East House,—this was the translation of the Barony Parish Pauper Patients to the Workhouse of that Parish, just then finished. As a matter of course, though the House was crowded previously, their summary removal, in such numbers,—54 males and 61 females,—called for a readjustment of domestic arrangements, including a reduction in the staff of attendants. Several servants were accordingly discharged, and certain other alterations of an economical nature introduced.

The Patients have been, with due regard to their respective conditions and capabilities, employed on work at once useful to the establishment and salutary to themselves, whether as regards their general bodily health, or that mental malady which forms the more immediate object of treatment and solicitude. Besides assisting at our harvest work—in cutting down the crops of wheat, oats, beans, and hay—they have also been extensively employed in clearing the large space of ground on the south-east boundary, on front of which a mound had been thrown up for a proposed railway. The mound has now been levelled, and part of the quarry filled up with the earth. A great deal of work has been executed, and much more would have been done had the weather been more generally favourable for the Patients; as it is, operations are still progressing. After this piece of work is finished, the proposed pond for the curlers, the new bowling-green, and other work, will be undertaken, as opportunity offers.

Beneficial exercise, or amusement, has been introduced in the game of skittles, or nine-pins. There has been no

accident as yet from the use of these heavy pieces of wood; and the practice of the game must have a favourable effect on the Patients engaged in it, from the moderate excitement, in combination with the physical exertion required at play.

There have been carried out and completed several improvements which need not be particularised; but still much is required to be done. In a building of such magnitude the ordinary waste, and tear and wear, must be great, and repairs are of constantly recurring necessity. The importance of having tradesmen on the spot, and a master over them who understands various kinds of work, need not be farther alluded to than that this system is absolutely necessary to the Asylum. One change, or alteration, may be mentioned here. The large office facing the north, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, which was used by the Physician Superintendent and his clerks, has been converted into a Library and News-room; and this, with the Billiard-room, forms a source of pleasurable enjoyment to those Patients who have been accustomed to intellectual pursuits, or employment chiefly occupying the mind.

The court near the depôts has been partially causewayed, under the superintendence of Mr. Mackinlay, one of the Directors; and gravel, from Kelvinhaugh, has been in several places substituted for engine ashes. A great many of the trees have been protected in the usual manner; and, instead of hiring horses, two were purchased as the more economical of the two plans.

The house for the Master of Works has been finished, and is now occupied by him and one of the tradesmen. This has been substantially executed, and gives satisfaction.

Much of the white-washing has been done by the servants, to save expense; and the ventilation of the House has been greatly improved. The Rule No. 7, under the

Section of "Master of Works," has been found to be of great importance as a check upon breakage and waste. This officer, except in cases of urgent necessity, can do nothing without an order of the Committee, or a written order signed by the Physician Superintendent, and the books of the Master of Works must agree with these orders.

The Dietary of the Officers and subordinate Servants has been fixed, and that of the Patients has undergone some revision and alteration during the year.

The anticipations in last Report, as to the probability of dispensing with several officers and servants, have been completely verified. In addition to those referred to, others also have been dispensed with, thereby causing a considerable saving to the funds.

The Directors have the satisfaction of reporting a more favourable state of the Financial Department of the Institution than they were enabled to present at the close of the preceding year. By abstaining, as far as possible, from additional expenditure on the grounds and buildings—by the practice of as much domestic economy as was consistent with the comfort of the Patients—and by a final dividend of about £600, received from the estate of the late David Milne, Esq. of St. Croix—the Directors have had the means of settling not only the year's interest of the debt due to the National Bank, amounting to rather more than £1,800, but of reducing the principal sum to the extent of £2,500. They trust it will be in their power to report hereafter a progressive diminution of this debt, although they fear its reduction will proceed more slowly than is desirable, if it have to depend solely on what may be saved from the ordinary revenue of the House. But there is another source to which the Directors hope they may look for aid to accomplish more speedily the gradual diminution, and ultimate extinction, of their debt. On examining the List of Qualified Con-

tributors, who have now been reduced by deaths to a very limited number, it cannot fail to be observed how few of the names of our opulent citizens of the present day are to be found in that list. It is much to be wished, therefore, that their attention could be excited to the wants of this Institution, among the many others that are constantly pressed upon their notice, as the result would probably be, not only an improvement of its pecuniary means, but an increase to the number of influential citizens from whom a great proportion of its Directors might be annually chosen. By the liberality of the original Contributors, whose donations were chiefly made from thirty to forty years ago, the Asylum was for a long time quite independent of farther aid from the public; but, when a change of circumstances made it necessary to have it removed from its former to its present site, a great loss was sustained in disposing of the original buildings,—and the erection of those now in use could not be completed, without incurring an amount of debt, the very interest of which makes a serious inroad on the revenue of the establishment. The citizens of the past generation having liberally done their part in regard to this laudable object, the Directors cannot allow themselves to think that those of the present day, if duly appealed to, would prove inferior to their predecessors either in benevolence or liberality.

As allusion has been made to the receipt of about £600, during the past year, from the estate of the late Mr. Milne of St. Croix,—the last of a series of receipts from the same quarter, noticed in former Reports,—the Directors feel themselves called upon specially to record their grateful sense of the obligations which the Asylum is under to this deceased benefactor. He is believed to have been a native of Stirlingshire, and to have spent a part of his youth in this city, after which he went to St. Croix, and became successively overseer, manager, and proprietor of a sugar estate in that island, where he resided for

upwards of forty years, and, by industry and care, acquired a considerable fortune. He occasionally returned for a short time to his native country, and is said to have then taken up his abode in Glasgow, where he appeared to have had much pleasure in contemplating the progressive extension and improvement of our city, as well as in frequently visiting the various benevolent and other public institutions here and in Edinburgh. He died in St. Croix in June 1840, leaving a will, by which, after bequeathing a few legacies, as he had no near relations, he directed the residue of his property to be given, in equal shares, to the Edinburgh Infirmary, the Glasgow Infirmary, the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, and the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Each of these Institutions has now received, in all, nearly £3,000 from this source, and the thanks of their Directors are justly due to Mr. Milne's Executors, for their diligence and fidelity in realising and accounting for the proceeds of his estate.

The National Bank having expressed a wish, about a year ago, to be relieved of a part of the large advance they had so long been under for the Asylum, application was made to the Union Bank, whose Directors very readily agreed to assume £15,000 of the debt of the Institution, which has accordingly been done,—and, in consequence of this arrangement, the Asylum now owes that sum to the Union, and £26,500 to the National Bank, the original loan of £45,000 having been reduced to the extent of £3,500.

From the moderate prices to which the various kinds of provisions had fallen, the Directors considered it reasonable, at the beginning of last year, to reduce the rates of board payable for Patients of the lowest class. For the same reason they now recommend to their successors in office to make a farther reduction of these rates for the ensuing year.

The Directors present their best thanks to the Members

of the Weekly Committee, and likewise to the Visitors, for their services during the past year. It is right to mention that the former have every week given the necessary orders for the articles to be provided for the Patients, as well as for the House; and have, in like manner, in addition to all their other duties, carefully examined the invoices, comparing them with their order-book, and doqueting them accordingly. This duty is of considerable importance in an Institution so extensive as that of Gartnavel, and, if always discharged with the same punctuality and zeal, it will continue to operate as a check against abuse.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, and Lady Superintendent, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1850.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE DUE by the Treasurer, per last year's Account,.....	£24 17 1
LEGACIES and SUBSCRIPTIONS, per annexed List,.....	778 3 10
BOARD of PATIENTS, viz.—	
Recovered of Board for 1850,.....	£12,979 17 2
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,.....	1,423 5 2
	<hr/> 14,403 2 4
Advances for Patients in 1849, recovered in 1850,.....	348 0 7
Produce of Work done at the Institution, deducting outlay on account of it,.....	88 1 5
Proceeds of Wheat, Hay, Clover, and Potatoes sold,.....	54 15 8
Price of Pigs sold,.....	34 18 4
Do. of a Horse sold,.....	14 10 0
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,.....	29 17 11
Union Bank, Amount of Loan,	15,000 0 0
	<hr/> £30,776 7 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—

Butcher-Meat,	£1,695 13 2
Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,.....	449 5 3
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	641 7 3
Groceries,.....	612 5 2
Milk,	323 4 5
Butter and Cheese,	228 3 3
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,.....	107 17 3
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	155 10 2
Medicines,.....	47 10 1
Coal and Coke,	385 1 5
Gas-Light and Candles,	160 19 8
Soap and Soda,	181 0 3
Water-Rent,.....	126 12 8
Manure and Ploughing,.....	77 6 0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	345 15 9
	<hr/> 5,537 11 9
Carried forward,.....	£5,537 11 9

SALARIES, viz.—

Brought forward,..... £5,537 11 9

Physician,.....	£500	0	0
Deduct, Fees received,.....	262	10	0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	237	10	0
Medical Assistant,.....	300	0	0
Do.	100	0	0
Chaplain,.....	80	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	60	0	0
Steward,.....	80	0	0
Surgeon, for two years,.....	110	0	0
	84	0	0

WAGES to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,..... 1,051 10 0

REPAIRS and IMPROVEMENTS, viz.— 1,431 10 6

Painting,.....	£512	11	11
Timber,.....	172	2	2
Ironmongery,.....	125	13	4
Lead-pipes and Plumber-work,.....	132	8	5
Ashes and Gravel,.....	105	17	7
Causewaying,.....	79	0	0
Wages to Workmen,.....	393	13	0
Miscellaneous,.....	188	18	0

FURNITURE,..... 1,710 4 5

OUTLAYS for PATIENTS during Quarter ending 31st December 1850, yet to be recovered,..... 468 15 10

ADVANCES for New Buildings,— 237 0 3

Donald M'Donald, for Slater-work,.....	14	1	5
Emslie & Hoggans, for Plaster-work,.....	12	17	4
James Graham, for Wright-work,.....	28	13	2
J. S. Duncan, for Gas-fitting,.....	19	15	10
Miscellaneous,.....	7	6	0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.— 82 13 9

Assessed Taxes, Poor-Rates, &c.....	215	17	9
Income-Tax,.....	66	14	1
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	62	11	8
Printing and Advertising,.....	53	0	0
Postages and Incidents,.....	27	8	3
Insurance,.....	38	2	2
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	17	7	0
Tolls and Carriage Hires,.....	48	4	5
Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings,.....	6	7	6
Law Expense,.....	10	7	3
Subscription to Reading Club,.....	6	6	0
Hire of Horses,.....	163	16	10
Price of do.	117	5	0
Miscellaneous,.....	63	4	0

NATIONAL BANK, lodged on Deposit Account,..... 896 11 11

Do. a Year's Interest on Loan,..... 70 0 0

Do. in part Principal of do. 1,806 13 10

Do. 17,500 0 0

£30,792 12 3

AMOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS,..... £30,792 12 3

Do. RECEIPTS,..... 30,776 7 2

BALANCE DUE TO THE TREASURER,..... £16 5 1

ABSTRACT

OF

THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1850.

I. PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,£1,845 7 9

Deduct, recovered in 1850,.....£1,423 5 2

And considered irrecoverable,..... 102 5 11

1,525 11 1

£319 16 8

Arrears of Board, for 1850,..... 1,603 10 9

£1,923 7 5

Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,..... 237 0 3

National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account,.... 100 0 0

Price of Ground,..... 10,185 0 0

Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,..... 60,058 18 0

Original Cost of New Furniture,..... 5,018 2 2

£77,522 7 10

II. DEBTS.

To Treasurer, per preceding Account,..... £16 5 1

National Bank, on Credit Account, as per

last year's Report,£44,000 0 0

Interest due at 1st November 1850,..... 1,806 13 10

£45,806 13 10

Deduct, paid to Account,..... 19,306 13 10

26,500 0 0

Union Bank, 15,000 0 0

£41,516 5 1

Amount of Property, as above,.....£77,522 7 10

— Debts, — 41,516 5 1

Balance in favour of the Institution,.....£36,006 2 9

LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

RECEIVED IN 1850.

Executors of David Milne of St. Croix, Balance of One-fourth of Residue of his Estate,.....	£604 13 3
Executors of Miss Mary Hamilton, of Holmhead, a Legacy,.....	£100 0 0
And Interest thereon, from Martinmas 1847,.....	12 16 9
	<hr/> 112 16 9
James Davidson, of Ruchill, a Donation,.....	50 0 0
Executors of the late John M'Leod, Merchant, Glasgow, a final Dividend of 11d. per Pound, on Legacy of £50,.....	2 5 10
Dr. John Leech, Glasgow, Subscription,.....	6 6 0
David M'Kinlay, do. do.	1 1 0
G. F. Hinshelwood, do. do.	1 1 0
	<hr/> £778 3 10

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1848-49-50.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	
Beef and Mutton,	8,323 ...	7,497 ...	6,696	Stones.
Bread,	33,703 ...	35,454 ...	28,576½	Loaves.
Beer,	1,202 ...	1,111 ...	821	Firkins.
Porter,	715 ...	439 ...	95	Dozens.
Ale,	390 ...	197 ...	167	—
Tea,	1,576 ...	1,386 ...	1,309	Lbs.
Coffee,	931 ...	1,190 ...	802½	—
Sugar,	10,981 ...	9,258 ...	9,243	—
Soap,	11,381 ...	12,610 ...	1,4939	—
Soda,	6,452 ...	5,938 ...	4,250	—
Candles,	37 ...	25 ...	24	Stones.
Coals and Coke,	1,100 ...	1,673 ...	1,045	Waggons.
Gas,	737,000 ...	694,100 ...	615,400	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,	654 ...	510 ...	541	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	22,498 ...	21,729 ...	22,218	Lbs.
Milk,	5,776 ...	6,556 ...	5,272	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	17,950 ...	12,023 ...	13,410	—
Butter,	5,564 ...	5,012 ...	4,588	Lbs.
Cheese,	2,346 ...	2,243 ...	2,297	—
Wine,	134 ...	81 ...	84	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	87 ...	55 ...	21	Gallons.
Potatoes,	50 ...	36 ...	48	Tons.
Eggs,	2,660 ...	1,881 ...	2,233	Dozens.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1850.

I have great pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report to the consideration of the Directors.

In my quarterly reports, I brought before them the state of the Institution at those periods of the year; and, in my weekly reports, I detailed to the Committee of Management all the business connected with the Department committed to my care. This Report will, consequently, be a short *resumé* of the whole, containing information that will, I trust, be acceptable to the general body of the Directors, and in a form that may with propriety meet the public eye.

I begin, therefore, by referring to the health of the Inmates at the above-mentioned periods.

During the first quarter of 1850, the feeble and debilitated Patients, many of whom are admitted into this Institution, suffered severely, as may be supposed, at that inclement season of the year. They had the benefit of treatment suitable to their case; such as extra attention, diet, clothing, &c. together with proper stimulants to protect them from injury and prolong their lives. Nothing was withheld from them that was deemed to be beneficial; and by these means several of them have not only survived the ordeal of the spring months, but, somewhat to our surprise, are alive at the present day.

There was a large number of admissions, as well as of recoveries, during the first three months of the year.

The greatest increase of admissions was in the second, and of dismissions in the third quarter. The cause of the dismissions has been explained in page 7 of the Directors' Report; but, in consequence of the great number of admissions in the course of the year, the average daily number of Patients is but one less this year than the preceding one. Toward the beginning of the fourth quarter, several of the Patients and Servants were attacked with the prevailing influenza, and many besides with inflammatory sore throat; but, happily, there was nothing of a serious nature in any of their cases, and all of them readily yielded to the ordinary treatment of the House.

The next point to which I would beg the attention of the Directors, and which often gives us much anxiety as to the result, is the refusal to take food. Several of the Patients, principally females, refused all sustenance for months, others for weeks, or days together. I had, consequently, to use the stomach-pump from day to day, as occasion required. There was one woman, however, whom I could not manage in this way, in consequence of her great debility, and determination to resist the introduction of the instrument. If we had continued our attempts to feed her by the stomach-pump, or by any other means, I verily believe she would have died in our hands. At one time she was at least eighteen days, and at another fourteen, without tasting food; yet, ultimately, she did well. It is impossible to lay down any rule on this subject, as every case must be judged on its own merits. For some time, I confess, I had great doubts as to the humanity of the extent of our forbearance in this last case; the result on several occasions, however, has proved the treatment to be correct.

There is a cause, and a consequence, of mental disease, that I do not well know how to allude to in such a Report as this; and yet I feel that some slight notice should

be taken of the subject. I mean a certain morbid habit, not confined to one sex, which impairs the vital powers, or altogether, it may be, by slow degrees, destroys the constitution of its victims. Tissot and other writers have eloquently discoursed on this malady. It is difficult to ascertain such facts; but so far as my information leads me, this disease here appears to me to be less the cause than the consequence of insanity.

Notwithstanding these statements, however painful some of them may be, I am glad that I can congratulate the Directors on the healthy state of the inmates of the Asylum, generally, during the last year. The average rate of mortality for the preceding years, was 15·62 per cent., for this one it has been as low as 8·52. We may take another view of this matter. There have been 880 cases treated in 1850, and 41 deaths. This mode of calculation, therefore, reduces the rate of mortality to less than 5 per cent. for the year. In some of the preceding years there have been fewer deaths within the House, but not so few in proportion to the number of Patients. While I am conscious that every case has been carefully studied, and patiently and attentively, I may not venture to say skilfully, treated,—I am not willing to ascribe this gratifying fact to any other cause than the one which is patent to us all, I mean the state of the atmosphere. The different seasons of the year were mild all over this kingdom, and the consequence has been, everywhere, general good health, and a low rate of mortality. I need not say that a lower temperature and unhealthy seasons would have been a more severe trial to many a delicate frame and feeble constitution, within the walls of the Asylum. The per centage of cures, from the opening of the Asylum in 1814 to December 1850, is 51·86, which certainly may be considered high.

The services of the Surgeon to the Institution have been frequently in requisition in the course of the year,

and, as usual, have been skilfully rendered by Dr. Fleming. It is sufficient to state here that he paid the greatest attention to his cases, and that all his operations had a favourable result.

I have always been of opinion that the proper occupation of the Patients is not only administrative to their health and comfort, but is also a remedial measure of much influence, and accordant with the present condition of man. We are formed for activity as to both our mental and physical powers, and it is only when all our faculties duly perform their proper functions that we can expect real enjoyment. The cultivation of the ground belonging to the Asylum, affords suitable employment to those who have been accustomed to manual labour, and it is sanative in regard to the power of the muscular frame, and in some degree conducive to the best interests of the Patients. In the direction of these exercises, there is an earnest desire to accommodate them to the varied tastes and previously formed habits of the Patients; they are encouraged to resume the pastimes which had inspired them in happier days; and music, in both male and female departments, is daily heard in the galleries or rooms, enlivening the circle, and melodiously harmonising with the voices of the inmates. The carriages belonging to your establishment are frequently called into use; and a drive, or a walk, into the country, or into the busy city, varies the scene, breaks through the routine of daily habits, and dispels the gloom of a life of seclusion. My constant aim is to mingle the useful with the agreeable, and by this combination the quality of each is essentially improved. An insane Patient kept in solitude and inaction, if capable of exertion, is out of his proper element, and probably will not improve, because he is unhappy. He broods over the evils he suffers; he sees everywhere around him tokens of his melancholy state; and his malady, thus fed and strengthened, preys upon his heart, and deadens it

to every true enjoyment. But, when his mental faculties, physical powers, and social affections are called into exercise, his attention is withdrawn from himself, new objects occupy his thoughts, he resumes in some measure his station in society, his health is improved, and his mind becomes more cheerful and tranquil, as the burden that oppressed it is removed. I rely then on the countenance of the Directors in conducting a system of treatment, principally for the lower classes of Patients, which I have found, from past experience, to be salutary to the individual, and subservient to the interests of the establishment.

I am aware of the regulation that Patients shall not receive any wages for the labour they perform; but I trust it will not be deemed inconsistent with the spirit of this rule, or subversive of the economy that ought to prevail in the Institution, that those who cheerfully, patiently, and industriously execute the work prescribed to them, be encouraged by some mark of approbation, that they may strive for honour and distinction, and not associate their labour with the idea of a degrading task and unmerited punishment.

I may say here that there is still much required to be done thoroughly to complete this Asylum; and that its heavy load of debt is a great drawback on its efficiency. I hope, however, by gradually improving the different departments, as well as by other means, prudently and economically and firmly followed out, in a few years, to see everything accomplished that is really necessary for the comfort of the House. While on this head, I cannot refrain from offering my respectful acknowledgments to the Directors for their entire confidence, which I have had the good fortune to enjoy ever since I entered on my charge of the Institution. This continued support has been of much use to me in the management of the House; it has truly enabled me to surmount obstacles and difficulties, however presented. The Directors have paid

every attention to my suggestions; and I beg leave to assure them, that I shall try to persevere in the same course which has gained for me their approbation, and impartially see their orders carried into effect.

It is my earnest wish to make the Asylum the seat of contentment and peace; and as the Officers and Servants are the instruments by which these blessings are conveyed, it is requisite that they themselves be contented and happy. Some of the Officers have particular days every week set apart for relaxation. The Attendants are selected principally on account of their sobriety, patient temper, humane disposition, fidelity, strength of body and mind, and active habits. Besides possessing these qualifications, some of them are educated and talented; and they retain their places only so long as they maintain their character. Their duties are arduous, the attention required of them unremitting, and their work often forbidding and distasteful. It is not reasonable, therefore, that they should be subjected to close and unvaried confinement; they should be not only well paid, but also indulged with stated intervals of relaxation, and not entirely excluded from intercourse with their relatives and friends. Such an arrangement I conceive to be necessary to preserve and recruit their health and strength, and enable them to resume the discharge of their important duties with renovated earnestness and vigour. In the execution of this plan, shortly after my arrival here, I tried to introduce a system of relief, whereby all the unmarried Servants of the House could get about the half of a day every week, and the whole of every second Sabbath, entirely to themselves. In short, I tried to carry into effect a somewhat similar system to that which I had originated and established elsewhere with happy results; and though for a short time at first it could not be carried out here to my satisfaction, yet now, I am glad to be able to say, it is all I can desire.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the Asylum is

in a prosperous condition, whether we refer to the list of cures, the diminution in the number of deaths, or the general health of all the Inmates of the House; but, for ample details, I beg to refer to the elaborate statistical Tables annexed to this Report. These have been carefully drawn up by Dr. Brown and Dr. M'Ghie, the Medical Assistants of the Asylum; and to these gentlemen I therefore present my best thanks.

A. MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1850.

NOTE.—There is accommodation here for several Patients of the higher classes, not to be surpassed in any similar Institution; likewise for those paying a low rate of Board; and also, for a considerable number of pauper Patients.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,
FOR THE YEAR 1850.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remained in the Asylum on the 1st Jan. 1850,	265	222	487
Admitted since,	194	199	393
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	459	421	880
	==	==	==
Dismissed, Cured,	84	87	171
Do. Relieved,	132	111	243
Died,	16	25	41
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	232	223	455
Remaining 31st December 1850,	227	198	425
	—	—	—
	459	421	880
	==	==	==
Average daily number for 1850,	259	222	481
Average daily number for 1849, . . . . .	.	.	482

II.—TABLES *relative to* PATIENTS ADMITTED *during the* YEAR 1850.

Table 1—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted,
according to the following threefold Division:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	112	117	229
Melancholia,	47	59	106
Dementia,	35	23	58
TOTAL,	194	199	393

Table 2—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	114	101	215
Married,	63	64	127
Widowed,	17	34	51
TOTAL,	194	199	393

Table 3—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20,	10	12	22
— 20 to 25,	24	20	44
— 25 to 30,	29	27	56
— 30 to 35,	24	21	45
— 35 to 40,	35	29	64
— 40 to 45,	26	25	51
— 45 to 50,	20	21	41
— 50 to 55,	12	21	33
— 55 to 60,	6	10	16
— 60 to 65,	4	5	9
— 65 to 70,	4	4	8
— 70 to 75,	0	3	3
— 80 to 85,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	194	199	393

Table 4—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Admitted, in so far as could be ascertained.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Abortion,	0	1	1
Abuse of Medicine,	1	0	1
Anxiety,	5	5	10
Accident to Husband,	0	1	1
Bad Health,	6	16	22
Bad Temper,	1	5	6
Catamenial Disorders,	0	9	9
Chagrin,	0	1	1
Confinement in Prison,	1	0	1
Daughter becoming Insane,	0	1	1
Death of Relatives,	6	9	15
Disappointed Love,	4	3	7
Dismissal from Employment,	1	0	1
Domestic Disagreement,	5	0	5
Dyspeptic Disorders,	7	1	8
Epilepsy,	15	7	22
Excessive Mental Exertion,	4	0	4
Exposure to Cold,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	1	2
Fatigue,	0	1	1
Fright,	0	5	5
Hardship and Privation,	1	0	1
Hereditary and Congenital,	27	25	52
Hysteria,	0	3	3
Ill-Usage,	1	1	2
Injured Self-Esteem,	0	1	1
Injury of Head,	7	1	8
Intemperance,	42	29	71
Jaundice,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	4	3	7
Losses,	9	0	9
Old Age,	0	2	2
Over Exertion,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	7	1	8
Parting with Son,	0	1	1
Poverty,	0	1	1
Predisposition from previous Insanity,	14	21	35
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Lactation,	0	17	17
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	0	2	2
Pride,	0	1	1
Quarrel,	2	2	4
Religious Excitement,	4	4	8
Remorse,	1	0	1
Severe Burn,	1	0	1
Small-Pox,	0	1	1
Unknown,	12	16	28
Vice,	1	0	1
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
TOTAL,	194	199	393

Table 5—Showing the Trades, Occupations, and Professions of those Admitted during 1850.

MALES.		
Apothecary,	1	
Architect,	1	
Army Surgeon,	1	
Banker,	1	
Barrister,	1	
Baker,	1	
Bleacher,	1	
Bookbinder,	1	
Bootmaker,	1	
Brewers,	2	
Carpenters,	10	
Carters,	2	
Calico Printers,	3	
Coachmaker,	1	
Colliers,	7	
Compositor, ...	1	
Chemical Manufacturer, ...	1	
Clergymen,	2	
Clerks,	17	
Cotton Spinner,	1	
Confectioner,	1	
Drysalter,	1	
Dyers,	2	
Engineers,	3	
Farm Servants,	17	
Farmers,	7	
Fleshers,	4	
Grocer,	1	
Hawker,	1	
Hammerman,	1	
Gardeners,	2	
Iron Turner,	1	
Iron Worker,	1	
Labourers,	12	
Lithographer,	1	
Merchants,	7	
Masons,	3	
Musician,	1	
Measurer,	1	
Minister,	1	
Moulder,	1	
No occupation,	7	
Plasterers,	3	
Pilot,	1	
Pastry Baker,	1	
Plumber,	1	
Post-office Servant,	1	
Rope Spinners,	2	
Railway Servant,	1	
Revenue Officers,	3	
Shoemakers,	5	
Sailors,	4	
Spirit-dealers,	5	
Stoker,	1	
Student,	1	
Do. of Law,	1	
Do. of Divinity,	2	
Shepherd,	1	
Tanner,	1	
Tailors,	5	
Teacher,	1	
Unascertained,	7	
Writers,	3	
Weavers,	13	
TOTAL,		194
FEMALES.		
Bleachers,	3	
Dressmakers,	11	
Domestic Servants,	25	
Fur-cleaner,	1	
Governess,	1	
Farm Servants,	5	
Envelope-maker,	1	
Fish-crier,	1	
House-keepers,	4	
Hawkers,	2	
Lodging-keepers,	2	
Mangle-keepers,	2	
Mill-workers,	10	
No occupation,	2	
Post-Mistress,	1	
Sempstresses,	7	
Shoe-binder,	1	
Stay-maker,	1	
Shop-keepers,	3	
Tobacco Pipe-maker,	1	
Teachers,	3	
Unascertained,	9	
Umbrella-maker,	1	
Vest-maker,	1	
Unmarried Gentlewomen, ..	12	
Wives of persons of various trades and professions, ...	76	
Winders,	7	
Weavers,	3	
Washers,	3	
TOTAL,		199

Table 6—Showing the No. of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	16	18	34
February,	15	15	30
March,	18	19	37
			— 101
April,	24	27	51
May,	24	19	43
June,	14	16	30
			— 124
July,	16	15	31
August,	15	20	35
September,	11	12	23
			— 89
October,	16	16	32
November,	13	15	28
December,	12	7	19
			— 79
Total,			<u>393</u>

III.—TABLES *relative to* PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 15 to 20,	9	3	12
— 20 to 25,	8	6	14
— 25 to 30,	13	8	21
— 30 to 35,	14	16	30
— 35 to 40,	15	18	33
— 40 to 45,	7	11	18
— 45 to 50,	10	10	20
— 50 to 55,	4	4	8
— 55 to 60,	2	6	8
— 60 to 70,	2	5	7
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 2—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania,	60	65	125
Melancholia,	24	22	46
Dementia,	0	0	0
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 3—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	57	56	113
— 2 —	15	12	27
— 3 —	3	10	13
— 4 —	3	1	4
— 6 —	1	3	4
— 9 —	0	3	3
— 1 Year,	4	1	5
— 2 —	1	1	2
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 4—Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	10	11	21
— 2 —	19	11	30
— 3 —	20	20	40
— 4 —	9	8	17
— 6 —	9	12	21
— 9 —	9	10	19
— 1 Year,	2	4	6
— 2 —	5	5	10
— 3 —	0	3	3
— 4 —	0	3	3
— 7 —	1	0	1
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 5—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Abortion,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	2	2	4
Bad Health,	2	4	6
Catamenial Disorder,	0	1	1
Confinement in Prison,	1	0	1
Death of Relatives,	4	2	6
Disappointed Affections,	3	4	7
Domestic Disagreements,	2	1	3
Exposure to Cold,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	0	1
Fright,	0	3	3
Hysteria,	0	2	2
Hereditary Predisposition,	11	7	18
Injured Self-Esteem,	0	1	1
Indigestion,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	2	2	4
Intemperance,	27	17	44
Injury of Head,	2	0	2
Losses in Business,	3	0	3
Excessive Mental Exertions,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Previous Attack,	6	20	26
Poverty,	0	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Lactation,	0	7	7
Quarrel,	3	2	5
Religious Excitement,	3	2	5
Unknown,	7	4	11
Variola,	0	1	1
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 6—Showing the per cent. of Cures upon the total number Treated—the number Treated to a conclusion—and the number Admitted.

		<i>Per Cent.</i>
Total Number Treated,	880	Cured { 171 { 43.48
— to a conclusion,	455	
— Admitted,	393	
		{ 19.43 { 37.58

IV.—TABLES *relative to* PATIENTS *who have*
DIED *during the Year* 1850.

Table 1—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania,	4	8	12
Melancholia,	2	8	10
Dementia,	10	9	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	25	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 2—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 20 to 30,	3	4	7
— 30 to 40,	2	4	6
— 40 to 50,	4	6	10
— 50 to 60,	5	3	8
— 60 to 70,	2	6	8
— 70 to 80,	0	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	25	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 3—Showing the Duration of Residence in the Asylum
of those who Died.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	3	7	10
— 2 —	0	2	2
— 3 —	3	0	3
— 4 —	2	2	4
— 6 —	1	2	3
— 1 Year,	2	4	6
— 2 —	1	3	4
— 3 —	2	4	6
— 5 —	0	1	1
— 6 —	1	0	1
— 12 —	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	25	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 4—Showing the Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	2	2	4
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1	3	4
Convulsion,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	2	4
Erysipelas,	0	2	2
Exhaustion,	4	6	10
Gradual Decay,	1	5	6
Paralysis,	4	0	4
Phthisis,	0	3	3
Pleuropneumonia,	1	0	1
Pneumonia,	1	1	2
TOTAL,	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>

Table 5—Showing the per cent. of Deaths upon the total number Treated—the number Treated to a conclusion—and the number Admitted.

		Per Cent.
Total Number Treated,	880	Died { 4.66 9 41 { 10.43
— to a conclusion,	455	
— Admitted,	393	

V.—TABLE of DISMISSALS for each Month.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	14	10	24
February,	12	13	25
March,	20	19	39
			— 88
April,	12	16	28
May,	20	12	32
June,	7	18	25
			— 85
July,	26	13	39
August,	66	72	138
September,	16	17	33
			— 210
October,	18	21	39
November,	8	6	14
December,	13	6	19
			— 72
TOTAL,			<u>455</u>

VI.—TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DISMISSIONS during the Ten Years from 1840 to 1850.

	<i>Admissions. Dismissions.</i>	
1841,	157	170
1842,	199	167
1843,	327	185
1844,	290	229
1845,	364	305
1846,	414	339
1847,	365	352
1848,	366	400
1849,	378	409
1850,	393	455

NOTE.—From the above, it appears that the past year is second highest in the number of Admissions, and highest in the number of Dismissions, of any year in the history of the Institution. The great increase in the number of Patients Dismissed, is accounted for, by the removal of all the Pauper Patients belonging to the Barony Parish. The fact that, from the date when the Barony Patients were removed (30th August), that Parish ceased to send its Patients to this Institution, is sufficient to account for the number of Patients Admitted not being higher than in any preceding year.

VII.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PATIENTS for Fifteen Years.

1838,	153.	
1839,	159, or	6 above 1838.
1840,	171, or	12 — 1839.
1841,	178, or	7 — 1840.
1842,	196, or	18 — 1841.
1843,	265, or	69 — 1842.
1844,	377, or	112 — 1843.
1845,	439, or	62 — 1844.
1846,	522, or	83 — 1845.
1847,	548, or	26 — 1846.
1848,	529, or	19 under 1847.
1849,	482, or	47 — 1848.
1850,	481, or	1 — 1849.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annual Admissions, the NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURE each Year, from its opening, on the 12th December 1814, upon the TOTAL.*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.			CURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1814,.....	25	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117	16	16
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163	34	16
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182	35	17
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194	35	21
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183	21	18
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193	31	13
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206	21	14
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202	26	7
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190	19	15
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192	17	21
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199	18	12
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189	12	13
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179	22	20
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200	19	19
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212	22	23
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203	17	28
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219	15	24
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236	23	19
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228	21	17
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224	15	16
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236	21	24
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259	22	29
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	269	25	29
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263	27	23
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288	28	30
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304	27	34
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340	28	52
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369	31	38
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529	32	60
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634	33	65
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769	39	87
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	858	43	84
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904	40	100
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918	42	104
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	916	41	94
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	910	39	87
TOTAL,.....	3,146	2,599	5,745								

TOTAL AS ABOVE, 5,745

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 425

ADMITTED into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-
 LIEVED, and UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during
 December 1850, with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Ms.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	16	32	2	6	8	2	...	2	1	...	1
8	16	40	11	12	23	1	...	1	3	2	5
1	17	43	17	15	32	...	...	...	2	1	3
8	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
6	18	39	13	12	25	3	...	3	6	4	10
5	13	44	12	16	28	1	...	1	5	3	8
1	14	35	20	18	38	1	...	1	9	2	11
7	7	33	25	25	50	...	...	...	11	2	13
8	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
7	21	38	9	10	19	1	...	1	9	5	14
3	12	30	22	24	46	...	1	1	7	1	8
2	13	25	22	24	46	4	...	4	4	5	9
4	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
3	19	37	16	10	26	3	...	3	5	5	10
1	23	45	20	20	40	...	1	1	10	2	12
4	28	45	15	12	27	...	...	...	5	3	8
1	24	42	16	10	26	2	...	2	7	5	12
3	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
8	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
3	16	31	17	19	36	4	...	4	7	6	13
3	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
21	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
23	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
31	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
28	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
44	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
65	52	110	23	18	41	1	...	1	9	9	18
71	38	99	20	24	44	...	...	...	15	9	24
43	69	121	17	17	34	...	...	...	21	9	30
81	65	148	24	25	49	...	...	...	21	11	32
44	87	177	38	29	67	...	...	...	39	22	61
98	84	187	46	43	89	...	...	...	42	21	63
112	100	203	38	26	64	...	...	...	53	32	85
115	104	226	51	39	90	...	...	...	46	38	84
101	94	205	67	33	100	...	...	...	52	52	104
121	87	171	132	111	243	...	...	...	16	25	41
100	1,289	2,759									831

No. of CURES, ... 2,759

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS, ... 831

**Articles made in the Female Division of the East House
during the Year 1850.**

	No.
Drawers, Men's, pairs,	112
Shirts, Men's, striped,	200
Semets, Flannel,	120
Stays and Boddice,	100
Petticoats, Flannel and Drugget,	150
Do. White,	20
Gowns,	160
Aprons,	400
Do. Worsted,	36
Caps,	340
Pocket and Neck Kerchiefs,	360
Sheets, pairs,	60
Slips, Pillow,	40
Cloths, Table,	16
Towels,	48
Bed Mats, Twilted,	30
Padded strong Clothes and peculiar Coverings,	108
Tape Names sewed on Stockings,	500
Shifts,	240
Neckkerchiefs marked with Needle,	100

With some Fancy Work, as Collars, &c.

NOTE. — Two days in each week are taken up with Repairing all the Linens, and other days are appropriated to Stockings and the like.

Work done by Ladies in 1850.

PLAIN WORK.

8 Pairs Sheets.	26 Table Cloths, Hemmed.
96 Bolster and Pillow Slips.	20 Window Blinds.
7 Bed-Covers.	20 Muslin Window Screens.
300 Towels, Hemmed.	2 Chair Slips.

CLOTHING.

84 Chemises.	50 Pairs Polka Sleeves & Cuffs.
6 Pairs Cotton Drawers.	51 Pairs Sleeves and Cuffs, Knitted.
42 Long Night Gowns.	45 Pairs Stockings, Knitted.
36 Short do. do.	10 Pairs Gentlemen's Socks.
36 Flannel Semets.	6 Pairs Babies' Socks.
6 Boys' Shirts.	6 Pairs Babies' Boots.
13 Flannel Sleeping Gowns.	2 Shawls, Knitted.
50 Flannel Petticoats.	6 Pairs Garters, Knitted.
8 White and Stuff do.	1 Polka Jacket, Knitted.
6 Pinafores.	1 Muff and pair Cuffs, Crochet Work.
66 Night Caps.	26 Collars, Crochet Work.
111 Habit Shirts, Collars, and Frills.	52 Aprons, 24 Gowns, made.
38 Neckerchiefs, Hemmed.	24 Caps and Collars, Em- broidered.
114 Pocket Handkerchiefs, do.	2 Pairs Slippers, Worked.
6 Children's Shifts.	
6 Do. Dresses.	
18 Babies' Caps.	

FANCY WORK.

13 Cushions, Worked.	3 Travelling Bags, Worked.
20 Tidy's, Knitted.	2 Reticules, Bead Work.
2 Small Flower Vase Mats.	3 Purses, Crochet Work.
Several Pieces of Edgings done, Knitting and Crochet Work, and Repairing Clothing, &c. regularly done.	

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	7	6	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	8	0	—	
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	p	WEEK.
FOURTH,	1	11	6	—	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	—	
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	—	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	—	
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	—	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statutes 55 Geo. III. Cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, DR. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, payable quarterly, and in advance.
2. The regular quarterly terms are—1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The first payment is always made from the day of admission, to the end of the current or of the next quarter.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate list of every article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, or Principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies, or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
15TH JANUARY, 1852.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1852.

THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR LUNATICS

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

15th JANUARY, 1883.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON,
Printers to the Town Council.
1883.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1852.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *Ex-officio*.

Bailie Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Mackinlay,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. William Hamilton,		
William Barclay,	}	from Trades' House.
William Fraser,		
Dr. William Weir,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. R. G. Maxwell,		
Rev. Robert Gillan,	}	from General Session.
Mr. James Lindsay,		
Sir James Anderson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
Robert Findlay,		
Hugh Cogan,		
David Hope,		
John Smith,		
Thomas Hill,		
John Brown, Jun.	}	<i>Ex-officiis.</i>
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Bailie Bankier,	Mr. Mackinlay,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. M'Lean,	Findlay,	Brown.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope,	Mr. Smith,	Mr. Hill.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost,	Rev. R. Gillan,
Dean of Guild,	Mr. Lindsay,
Mr. Hamilton,	Sir James Anderson,
Barclay,	Mr. Cogan,
Fraser,	Hope,
Dr. Weir,	Paterson.
Mr. Maxwell,	

LIST OF DIRECTORS &
1881-1882

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
JOHN BROWN, M. D. and JAMES M'GHIE, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. LL. B.

Chaplain,
THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

At the close of another year, it gives the Directors great pleasure to be able to report that the affairs of the Institution are in a satisfactory condition, and that they have reasonable ground of hope that they will continue to improve.

They will, in the first place, notice some of the changes which have taken place in the numbers of the Patients.

Several of the Parishes which had hitherto sent their Patients to this Asylum, having erected Workhouses, in which provision is made for Lunatic as well as other Paupers, have withdrawn them from the Institution. The Abbey Parish of Paisley, which is one of these, removed in the month of June all their Pauper Patients, in number eighteen.

The number of Pauper Patients, though thus for a time considerably reduced, has again not only reached, but exceeded its former amount. For many months, also, the number of private Patients, especially in the Ladies' Department of the West House, has considerably and steadily increased.

The following Tables will serve to show some of the particulars, and the general results. There were in the Asylum, in December 1851,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private Patients, under £40 per annum,....	18	32	50
Do. do. at and above £40,	58	47	105
TOTAL,.....	76	79	155

The West House, it may be remarked, was never so full as it has been this year. The number of Patients for a time was so great that all the galleries in the Male Division were completely filled, and little unoccupied accommodation was left in the Female Department.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in the Asylum on 1st Jan. 1851, 227	198	425	
Admitted since,	140	119	259
TOTAL,.....	367	317	684
Dismissed, Cured,.....	55	63	118
Dismissed, Relieved,.....	56	40	96
Died,.....	30	12	42
TOTAL,.....	141	115	256
Remaining 31st December 1851,	226	202	428
	367	317	684
Average daily number,.....	216	193	409
* Returned for Census, 31st March,.....	214	188	402

The Directors will notice, in the sequel, the financial state of the Institution more in detail; but, in the meantime, they may mention that in January they reduced the rate of Board for the Paupers of privileged Parishes from 8s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. a-week, and for those of non-privileged Parishes from 9s. 6d. to 8s. These sums include the use of bedding, as well as board.

* The number of Officers, Domestic, and Children, given in the Census Return, was 75.

The Directors have now to state, that they ordered various important additions and alterations to the Buildings to be made in the course of the year, besides several extensive repairs, and likewise many new articles to be furnished. Some of these may be mentioned here.

In a large Institution like this, much depends on the conduct of the man in charge of the Gate. His is a responsible situation, and his comfort and convenience should be attended to. When the present Lodge was erected, it was contemplated that its occupant should be an unmarried man, and hence it was limited to one small apartment. Such a Gatekeeper, however, was found not to suit. It therefore became necessary to engage a married man, without a family, whose wife might be able to supply his place when requisite; and this led to the enlargement of the house. After full consideration, a room, with external corridors, &c. was added. The whole having been finished, it is again occupied by the Gatekeeper and his wife, and found to answer well.

The old Stable being only a temporary wooden building, and found to be very unsuitable for the horses, the Directors resolved that a new one should be built, and this also has been finished to their satisfaction. It contains four stalls, and a commodious hay-loft.

The Kitchen and Fruit Garden was never properly brought under cultivation, the roads were not formed, and some parts of it were in a bad state. The consequence was, that besides being unpleasing to the eye, it yielded but a small return of produce. A skilful Gardener, named James Duthie, of active habits, and considerable experience of a kind very suitable for the Institution, having offered his services, was engaged, and immediately began operations in the most vigorous manner. This

engagement led to another addition, viz. the erection of a Tool-house in the garden. It has been so constructed as to afford shelter, in wet weather, to Patients who may be working.

The plans for all these additions were furnished by Mr. Watson, the Master of Works, who superintended their erection, and saw that they were completed in accordance with the specifications approved by the Directors.

All the repairs on the boilers and heating apparatus have been executed by tradesmen who are monthly servants of the House. This has been the means of saving expense, as will appear from the following comparative statement:—

In 1847, Engineer's account,.....	£ 66
1848, Do. do.	20
1849, Do. do.	29
1850, Do. do.	7
1851, Do. do.	0

The Directors have now to mention, that they ordered several parts of the West House to be painted and papered, but only one-half of the work to be executed this year. The part fixed on has been finished in a proper manner; a good deal, however, is still required to be done in the Male as well as in the Female Division. And should this Report happen to fall into the hands of parties who have relatives or friends requiring the treatment of such an Institution, it may be well to add, that the accommodation here is of a very superior description, whether as regards the loftiness of the apartments, their size, or their furniture. The height of some of the galleries is upwards of fifteen feet, the width upwards of fourteen, and the length upwards of one hundred and twenty-nine feet.

Before proceeding to notice another item of Expenditure, it may be stated that, should the better class of private Patients continue to increase as they have done this year, the small house adjoining, formerly occupied by the Chaplain, will probably be required for their accommodation.

The Weekly Committee have, as usual, paid much attention to the provisioning department of the House, and on this head the Directors have to report that the Contractors have given general satisfaction throughout the bypast year. In a few instances the Committee were obliged to be firm and imperative; and they found this to be sufficient, without having recourse to legal proceedings, to procure the due performance of the contracts.

The Directors have had for some time under their consideration, the propriety of augmenting the salaries and wages of some of the Officers and Servants of the Institution. Their unanimous judgment on this subject is contained in their Minutes, and will, in due time, be submitted to the new Directors for approval.

The Directors are happy to have it in their power to report that the state of their finances continues progressively, though slowly, to improve.

At their earliest meeting, after entering upon the business of the year, with reference to what was stated in the preceding Annual Report as to the large amount of debt with which the Asylum is burdened, and the probability that it might be considerably reduced by contributions from the more wealthy inhabitants of the City and neighbourhood, if due means were taken to draw their attention to the subject, the Directors unanimously expressed an opinion, that it would be of the

utmost importance immediately to make every practicable effort with that view; and they therefore remitted to the Weekly Committee to consider this matter deliberately, and, with any assistance they might find it necessary to take from the other Directors, to adopt such measures as might appear to them best calculated to induce the more opulent of their fellow-citizens to lend their aid in diminishing the debt of the Institution, by adding their names to the list of Qualified Contributors. At the request of the Weekly Committee, an appeal for pecuniary aid was soon afterwards made by the Lord Provost, as President of the Institution, to a great number of the citizens who had never contributed to its funds; and, in many cases, the appeal was readily responded to. In this way, subscriptions were obtained to the extent of £607:11s., and legacies amounting to £291:0s.7d. have also been received during the year; making £828:11s.7d. from these two sources. At the close of 1850, a large arrear was due for the board of Patients, which has since been nearly all realised. By these means, and by the continued exercise of a vigilant economy in the application of the current year's revenue of the House, the Directors have been enabled to discharge the interest, amounting to £1,688:6s.8d., accruing during the year on the debts of the Asylum, and to pay £2,000 farther to account of the principal, thus reducing it from £41,500 to £39,500, of which £24,500 is owing to the National Bank, and £15,000 to the Union Bank of Scotland.

For several years past, the Directors have been gradually reducing the two lowest rates of board for Paupers, from contributing as well as for those from non-contributing Parishes, these having respectively been last year

seven shillings and sixpence, and eight shillings a-week. It would be very gratifying to the Directors, to have it in their power still farther to reduce these rates, so as to make the benefits of the Institution more easily attainable by the poorest classes of society, as well as to extend these benefits to another class, which not unfrequently comes under the notice of the Directors. This consists of Patients who have formerly seen better days, but who, from reverses of fortune, so common in our mercantile community, are unable to pay such a rate of board as would maintain them in a manner somewhat corresponding to their previous condition in life. By one of the regulations of the Asylum, founded upon a resolution of the Qualified Contributors at their Annual General Meeting in January 1841, the Directors are authorised to give relief in such cases to a certain extent. But this is so limited, that they have repeatedly had occasion to regret that their financial difficulties precluded them from exercising more liberality towards a class so deserving of sympathy, and whom it is so painful to degrade by subjecting to the treatment of Paupers. The Directors trust, however, that these difficulties will gradually be overcome. There are still many of their wealthy fellow-citizens from whom no contributions to this Asylum have yet been received, and it is earnestly hoped that another appeal to them, to assist in reducing the oppressive debt of the Institution, may be attended with the desired success.

The Directors have to express their thanks to all who have aided them by their subscriptions during the past year; and while they feel grateful for the additions which have, from time to time, been made to their funds, in consequence of Legacies by deceased benefactors, they trust that other benevolent individuals, when considering

their testamentary arrangements, will not be unmindful of this Institution.

The Directors would now present their best thanks to the Members of the Weekly Committee, who have acted most assiduously in the discharge of the important and multifarious duties committed to their care; and also to those who acted in the capacity of House Visitors during the period embraced by this Report.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, and the Superintendent of Ladies, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements,
FOR THE YEAR 1851.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and Legacies, per annexed List,	£828	11	7
BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1851,	£11,569	19	3
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,	1,568	15	5
		13,138	14 8
Advances for Patients in 1850, recovered in 1851,	237	0	3
Profit of Work done at the Institution, &c.	159	0	4
Proceeds of Pigs and Farm Produce sold,	37	0	5
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,	37	14	3
Union Bank, Do. Do.	7	5	6
	£14,445	7	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account,	£16	5	1
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,	£1,539	11	4
Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,	369	12	7
Flour, and Baker's Wages,	508	12	0
Groceries,	445	13	9
Milk,	285	14	10
Butter and Cheese,	198	18	5
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,	155	9	7
Carried forward, ...	£3,503	12	6
	£16	5	1

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£3,503 12 6	£16 5 1
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,....	146 0 7	
Medicines,	40 11 9	
Coal and Coke,.....	381 4 6	
Gas-Light and Candles,	139 4 4	
Soap and Soda,.....	93 18 1	
Water-Rent,.....	178 1 10	
Manure and Ploughing,.....	192 14 10	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	288 18 10	
Rice,.....	37 5 0	
		5,001 12 3
SALARIES, viz.		
Physician,.....	£500 0 0	
Deduct, Fees received,.....	264 12 0	
	£235 8 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	300 0 0	
Medical Assistant,.....	100 0 0	
Do.	80 0 0	
Chaplain,	60 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	80 0 0	
Steward,	110 0 0	
		965 8 0
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,.....		1,408 11 11
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.		
Painting,.....	£102 1 6	
Timber,.....	57 16 10	
Ironmongery,.....	77 15 11	
Plumber-Work and Lead,.....	28 3 6	
Repairs on Boiler,.....	20 0 0	
Do. on Heating and Ventilating Ap- paratus, 1847-50,.....	123 15 5	
Measuring,	28 2 6	
Wire-Netting for Garden,.....	21 18 0	
Wages to Workmen,.....	309 2 8	
Miscellaneous,	88 7 3	
		857 3 7
Furniture,		313 2 3
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1851, yet to be recovered,.....		266 16 1
ADVANCES for BUILDINGS, viz.		
Chas. Wilson, Architect, balance of Account,	£100 0 0	
William Waddell, for Mason-work,.....	63 0 0	
William M'Call, for Wright-work,	39 5 8	
Sands & Herbertson, for Measuring,	28 5 0	
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	£230 10 8	£8,828 19

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£230 10 8	£8,828 19 2
Alexander Smith & Son, for Slates and Slater-work,.....	23 12 6	
Thomas Leadbetter & Co. for Plumber-work,	28 11 2	
Robinson, Dunn, & Co. for Timber,.....	39 5 0	
John Christie, Jun. for Stones,.....	15 17 9	
Wages to Workmen,.....	84 6 6	
Miscellaneous,.....	12 10 4	
		434 13 11
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.		
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£266 0 10	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	64 12 6	
Printing and Advertising,.....	48 15 3	
Postages and Incidents,.....	36 1 9	
Insurance,.....	39 7 11	
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.....	23 9 3	
Tolls and Carriage Hires,.....	34 5 0	
Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } Glasgow,.....	7 12 6	
Law Expenses,.....	4 12 8	
Subscription to Reading Club,.....	6 6 0	
Delivery of Letters at Gartnavel, from } Post-Office at Partick,.....	5 0 0	
Miscellaneous,.....	82 2 8	
		618 6 4
National Bank, on Deposit Account,.....	325 0 0	
Union Bank, Do.	500 0 0	
Do. Interest on Credit Account,.....	569 3 6	
National Bank, Do.	1,164 2 11	
Do. in part Principal of Loan,.....	2,000 0 0	
		£14,440 5 10
Amount of Receipts,.....	£14,445 7 0	
Do. Disbursements,.....	14,440 5 10	
Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£5 1 2	

ABSTRACT
OF THE
Property and Debt of the Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1851.

PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per preceding Account,	£5	1	2
BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,923	7	5
Deduct, recovered in 1851,	1,568	15	5
	£354	12	0
Arrears of Board for 1851,	711	8	5
	1,066	0	5
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	266	16	1
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account,	425	0	0
Union Bank, do. do. do.	500	0	0
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	60,493	11	11
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
	£77,959	11	9

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account, per last year's Report,	£28,500	0	0
Deduct paid to Account,	2,000	0	0
	£24,500	0	0
Union Bank, on Credit Account, do.	15,000	0	0
	£39,500	0	0
Amount of Property, as above,	£77,959	11	9
Do. Debts, do.	39,500	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£38,459	11	9

LIST

OF

Subscriptions and Legacies,

RECEIVED IN 1851.

Alexander Abercromby & Co.	Merchants,	£2 0 0
Robert Aitken,	Accountant,	5 5 0
David & John Anderson,	Manufacturers,	3 3 0
James A. Anderson,	Banker,	5 5 0
Sir James Anderson,		5 5 0
Thomas Anderson,	Accountant,	1 1 0
Dr. George A. Walker Arnott,	Professor of Botany,	1 1 0
George Baird,	Iron and Coal-Master,	5 5 0
Robert Baird,	Do.	5 5 0
Alexander Balderston,	Accountant,	1 1 0
John Bannatyne,	Merchant,	5 5 0
Robert Barclay & Curle,	Ship-Builders,	2 2 0
Barclay & Skirving,	Auctioneers,	1 1 0
John Black & Co.	Calico-Printers,	2 2 0
James Black & Co.	Do.	5 5 0
Hugh Blackburn,	Professor of Mathematics,	1 0 0
Blackie & Son,	Publishers,	5 5 0
Black & Wingate,	Manufacturers,	2 2 0
James Bogle,	Merchant,	5 5 0
James Brock,	Accountant,	1 1 0
Brodie, M'Leod, & Co.	Clothiers,	1 1 0
<i>Carried forward,</i>		£66 0 0

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£66	0	0
William Brodie,	Merchant,	5	5	0
J. & J. Brown & Co. . . .	Merchants,	1	1	0
George Brown,	St. Rollox Co. . . .	5	5	0
Hugh Brown,	Manufacturer,	2	0	0
John Brown,	Warehouseman,	1	1	0
John Brown, Jun. . . .	Cotton-Broker,	5	5	0
Samuel R. & Thomas Brown,	Manufacturers,	5	5	0
John Downie Bryce,	Merchant,	5	5	0
Robert Bryson,	Do. . . .	5	5	0
Buchanan & Lockhart,	Wine-Merchants,	2	2	0
James Buchanan,	Merchant,	5	5	0
P. Buchanan,	Do. . . .	1	1	0
Thomas Buchanan,	Do. . . .	3	3	0
Walter Buchanan,	Do. . . .	5	5	0
William Burns,	Writer,	1	1	0
U. B. . . .		0	10	0
John Cairns,	Cotton-Broker,	5	5	0
Archibald Campbell,	34 Candleriggs,	2	2	0
Sir James Campbell,	of Stracathro,	5	5	0
Executors of Miss Lucy Campbell, { of Gowanbank, Campbelton, } Balance of Legacy,		121	0	7
William Campbell,	of Tillichewan Castle,	5	5	0
John & Robert Cogan,	Merchants,	3	3	0
William Connal,	Dean of Guild,	5	5	0
Alexander Corbett & Co. . . .	Manufacturers,	2	2	0
Dr. John Couper,	Professor of Materia Medica,	5	5	0
William Couper,	Writer,	5	5	0
Robert Craig,	4 Montague-Place,	1	1	0
Crafts & Stell,	Merchants,	2	2	0
J. & E. Crawford,	Iron-Founders,	1	1	0
Robert Crawford,	Architect,	1	1	0
W. S. S. Crawford,	of Milton,	5	5	0
John Cree,	Ship-Broker,	2	2	0
James Crum,	Cotton-Spinner,	2	2	0
John Crum,	Bleacher,	5	5	0
Humphrey E. Crum,	Merchant,	5	5	0
Donald Cuthbertson,	Accountant,	5	5	0
Allan Cuthbertson,	Do. . . .	5	5	0
James Dale,	Merchant,	3	3	0
Andrew S. Dalglish,	Calico-Printer,	5	5	0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£323	18	7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£323 18 7
George Dalglish,	Merchant,	1 1 0
Robert Dalglish,	Calico-Printer,	5 5 0
William Davie, LL D. . . .	Town-Clerk,	1 1 0
W. H. Dobie,	Merchant,	1 1 0
James Donaldson & Co. . . .	Cotton-Brokers,	3 3 0
Thomas Dunlop Douglas,	of Dunlop,	2 2 0
Drew & M'Lure,	Writers,	2 2 0
Executors of George Duncan,	{ Feuvar, Hutchesontown, a } Legacy,	10 0 0
William Euing,	Insurance-Broker,	5 5 0
Ewing, Angus, & Co. . . .	Merchants,	2 2 0
John Fleming & Co. . . .	Do. . . .	2 2 0
William Fleming,	Suburban Gas Company,	1 1 0
Fulton & Neilson,	Founders,	1 1 0
John Fyfe,	Merchant,	3 3 0
Alexander Galloway,	Land-Agent,	1 1 0
Andrew Galloway,	Merchant,	1 1 0
James Gourlay,	Accountant,	3 3 0
William Gourlie & Son,	Calico-Printers,	5 5 0
Adam Graham,	Writer,	2 2 0
James Graham,	Do. . . .	1 1 0
William Graham,	Do. . . .	2 2 0
William Graham & Co. . . .	Merchants,	5 5 0
William Hamilton,	Merchant,	5 5 0
James Hannan,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
John Hart,	Banker,	2 2 0
Harvie & M'Gavin,	Grain-Dealers,	5 5 0
Alexander Hastie, M. P. . . .	. . . .	5 5 0
James Hedderwick & Son,	Printers,	1 1 0
Robert Hinshaw,	Merchant,	1 1 0
W. & J. Houldsworth,	Cotton-Spinners,	5 5 0
Thomas H. Inglis,	6 Queen's-Terrace,	1 1 0
Samuel Irvin,	Merchant,	1 1 0
James Jamieson,	Merchant,	5 5 0
John Jamieson,	Do. . . .	2 2 0
Executors of John Jamieson,	Broomfields, Largs, a Legacy,	90 0 0
William Jamieson,	Merchant,	2 2 0
Jesse, Jones, & Co. . . .	Merchants,	1 1 0
Johnston, Galbraith, & Co. . . .	Do. . . .	3 3 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£521 11 7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£521 11 7
Kerrs & Anderson,	Accountants,	2 2 0
Robert Kettle,	Merchant,	1 1 0
Richard Kidston,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
Richard Kidston, Jun. . . .	Do. . . .	5 5 0
William Kidston,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
Charles Kidston,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
Robert Lamond,	Writer,	1 1 0
Thomas Leadbetter & Co. . . .	Plumbers,	1 1 0
W. S. Lorrain & Adam,	Merchants,	1 1 0
John Loudoun,	Phoenix Fire Office,	2 2 0
James Lumsden & Son,	Stationers,	5 5 0
James Lyall,	Merchant,	2 2 0
Francis Maxwell,	Writer,	1 1 0
Mein & Cunningham,	Accountants,	2 2 0
George Middleton,	Merchant,	5 5 0
John Middleton,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
William Middleton,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
John S. Mills,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
Mitchell, Allardice, & Mitchell,	Writers,	3 3 0
Moncrieff, Paterson, & Forbes,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
John Monteith & Co. . . .	Calico-Printers,	1 1 0
Moody & M'Clure,	Writers,	1 1 0
Alexander Morrison,	Writer,	2 2 0
John Muir,	Calico-Printer,	1 1 0
John J. Muir & Co. . . .	Manufacturers,	1 1 0
James Muirhead,	Jeweller,	1 1 0
Murdoch & Donald,	Iron-Merchants,	1 1 0
Murdoch, Aitken, & Co. . . .	Engineers,	2 2 0
James Murray,	Monkland Iron Co. . . .	5 5 0
William Murray,	Do. . . .	5 5 0
M'Conechy, M'Killop, & Co. . . .	Coach-Builders,	0 10 0
Robert M'Connel & Co. . . .	Iron-Founders,	1 1 0
S. & W. M'Culloch,	Grocers,	2 2 0
D. & J. Macdonald & Co. . . .	Manufacturers,	2 0 0
MacEwan & Auld,	Accountants,	2 2 0
Robert M'Ewan & Co. . . .	Clothiers,	1 1 0
Principal Macfarlan, . . . .	. . . .	1 0 0
A. & A. Macgeorge,	Writers,	2 2 0
M'Grigors & Stevenson,	Do. . . .	2 2 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£625 17 7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£625 17 7
Dr. Alexander Mackintosh, . . .	Gartnavel, . . .	5 5 0
Dr. Donald Mackintosh, . . .	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, . . .	5 5 0
M'Night, Rae, & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	1 1 0
Maclure & Macdonald, . . .	Lithographers, . . .	1 1 0
Thomas M'Millan, . . .	Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
Robert M'Nab & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	1 1 0
David M'Kinlay, . . .	Oswaldbank, . . .	5 5 0
Andrew Neilson, . . .	Banker, . . .	5 5 0
Alexander Nisbet, . . .	Ironmonger, . . .	1 1 0
Archibald Newall, . . .	Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
Francis Orr & Sons, . . .	Stationers, . . .	5 5 0
Oswald, Stevenson, & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	5 5 0
Paterson, Brothers, & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	1 1 0
Robert Paterson, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1 1 0
William P. Paton, . . .	Do. . . .	5 5 0
Peebles & Campbell, . . .	Writers, . . .	2 2 0
James Playfair, . . .	Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
Pollock, Gilmour, & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	5 5 0
John Pollock, . . .	22 Lynedoch-Street, . . .	1 1 0
Lewis Potter, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1 1 0
John Prëntice, . . .	Do. . . .	1 1 0
John Ramsay, . . .	Albany-Place, . . .	1 1 0
Robert V. Reid, . . .	Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
James Richardson & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	5 5 0
John & Charles Risk, . . .	Do. . . .	2 2 0
Robinows & Marjoribanks, . . .	Do. . . .	1 1 0
W. D. Roberts, . . .	Merchant, . . .	1 1 0
Hugh Robertson, . . .	of Gartloch, . . .	5 5 0
James & John Rodger, . . .	Merchants, . . .	2 2 0
John Robertson, . . .	Manufacturer, . . .	3 3 0
Duncan Salmond, . . .	Cotton-Spinner, . . .	3 3 0
Robert Salmond, . . .	Banker, . . .	3 3 0
David Sandeman, . . .	Wine-Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
Schwabe & Co. . . .	Merchants, . . .	2 2 0
James Scott, . . .	of Kelly, . . .	5 5 0
Alexander Smith & Son, . . .	Slate-Merchants, . . .	1 1 0
Donald Smith, . . .	Banker, . . .	3 3 0
Duncan Smith, . . .	St. Rollox Co. . . .	1 1 0
Peter Smith, . . .	Merchant, . . .	5 5 0
Smith & Rodger, . . .	Engineers, . . .	1 1 0
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£751 17 7

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£751 17 7
Robert Stewart,	Lord Provost,	5 5 0
H. S.		0 5 0
Tainsh & Hutcheson,	Writers,	1 1 0
Alexander Tennant,	Cotton-Broker,	1 1 0
Andrew Tennent,	Writer,	5 5 0
Charles J. Tennant,	St. Rollox,	5 5 0
John Tennant,	Do.	5 5 0
George Thomson & Co.	Insurance-Brokers,	1 1 0
Dr. William Thomson,	Professor of Medicine,	5 5 0
Tod & M'Gregor,	Engineers,	2 2 0
William Towers,	Writer,	2 0 0
Bishop Trower,		1 1 0
F. W. Vanderkiste,	Collector of Customs,	1 1 0
G. L. Walker,	Merchant,	5 5 0
James Watson,	Union Bank,	5 5 0
Dr. Thomas Watson,	West Regent-Street,	1 1 0
William West Watson,	Merchant,	5 5 0
White & Gairdner,	Accountants,	2 2 0
John & James White,	Chemists,	1 1 0
William Whyte,	of Kilmardinny,	2 0 0
Wilsons & Co.	Summerlee Iron-Works,	5 5 0
James Wilson,	Oil-Merchant,	2 2 0
John Wilson,	of Dundyvan,	5 5 0
William Wilson & Sons,	Boot and Shoe-Merchants,	1 1 0
John Wingate,	Clothier,	1 1 0
John Wingate, Jun.	Do.	1 1 0
Thomas Wingate & Co.	Engineers,	1 1 0
Wylie & Lochhead,	Warehousemen,	1 1 0
George Young,	Merchant,	1 1 0
		<u>£828 11 7</u>

QU
Beef,
Bread,
Beer,
Porter,
Ale,
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Soap,
Soda,
Candle,
Coals,
Gas,
Oatmeal,
Barley,
Milk,
Butter,
Butter,
Cheese,
Wine,
Spirits,
Potatoes,
Eggs,

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1849-50-51.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	7,497 ...	6,696 ...	5,925½	Stones.
Bread.....	35,454 ...	28,576½...	25,466	Loaves.
Beer.....	1,111 ...	821 ...	609	Firkins.
Porter.....	439 ...	95 ...	85	Dozens.
Ale.....	197 ...	167 ...	277	—
Tea.....	1,386 ...	1,309 ...	1,265½	Lbs.
Coffee.....	1,190 ...	802½...	533½	—
Sugar.....	9,258 ...	9,243 ...	9,421	—
Soap.....	12,610 ...	14,939 ...	7,674	—
Soda.....	5,938 ...	4,250 ...	2,938	—
Candles.....	25 ...	24 ...	38	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke.....	1,673 ...	1,045 ...	1,033	Waggons.
Gas.....	694,100 ...	615,400 ...	521,800	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal.....	510 ...	541 ...	415	Bolls.
Barley and Pease.....	21,729 ...	22,218 ...	17,144	Lbs.
Milk.....	6,556 ...	5,272 ...	5,869½	Gallons.
Butter-Milk.....	12,023 ...	13,410 ...	10,986	—
Butter.....	5,012 ...	4,588 ...	4,427	Lbs.
Cheese.....	2,243 ...	2,297 ...	1,220	—
Wine.....	81 ...	84 ...	59	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory.....	55 ...	21 ...	25	Gallons.
Potatoes.....	36 ...	48 ...	35	Tons.
Eggs.....	1,881 ...	2,233 ...	2,670	Dozens.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1851.

THE following summary Report is founded chiefly on the usual daily, weekly, and quarterly reports submitted to the Directors, and which contain a full account of everything that occurs in the Institution. The subjects to which I shall very shortly allude, are—

- 1st, THE ADMISSIONS;
 - 2d, THE CAUSES OF INSANITY;
 - 3d, THE CURES;
 - 4th, THE DEATHS;
 - 5th, THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PATIENTS; AND
 - 6th, THE TREATMENT.
-

ADMISSIONS.

The new cases in 1851 fell much short of those in 1850. In 1850 we had 393 new cases, and only 259 in 1851; being a decrease of no less than 134. This decrease is confined to the lowest class of Patients. The number of private Patients, especially those at the higher rates of board, have been gradually increasing; so that, while at the end of the year 1850 the number of Patients at the higher rates was 85, notwithstanding the increase of

deaths and dismissal in the West House, at the end of the year 1851 it had increased to 102.

The decrease of Pauper Patients is easily explained. Many of the neighbouring parishes, that of the Barony in particular, have provided accommodation for Lunatics in their own or other workhouses, or boarded them elsewhere at a cheaper rate than charged at this Institution. The increase of Boarders cannot be so easily accounted for. They have come from England and Ireland, as well as from various parts of Scotland; and so many private reasons may combine to determine the choice of the relatives, that no general cause can be assigned for a variation in the number admitted in different years.

In the East House, which contains by far the greatest number of Patients, and all the Paupers, the number of females admitted fell short of the males by 23. During the thirty-seven years that have elapsed since this Asylum was originally founded, there have only been six years in which the number of females admitted did not fall short of that of the males.

Among the males admitted, the prevailing forms of insanity were mania and dementia; among the females, melancholia. The first class, it may be mentioned, has for its distinctive characters excitement or delusion, or both, and includes those forms usually denominated monomania. Under the term dementia, are comprised those cases in which there is a general weakness of the mental faculties, whether that debility be acute or chronic, congenital or acquired. In the class of melancholia, are included cases in which depression, with or without delusion, is the prevailing feature.

The highest number of Patients in the House was 434 on the 24th June, and the lowest 392 on the 27th February.

CAUSES.

It is a very difficult matter to arrive at the knowledge of the true cause of Insanity in any particular case;—a fact which is well known to every one who has had much experience in the treatment of that disease. To a great extent we are dependent on the information afforded by the relatives or guardians of the Patients. In many cases that information is not much to be trusted. In a great number no information at all can be had from them. In other cases, without any intention to deceive, the relatives, from being ignorant of the nature of the disease, frequently mistake the first symptoms of it for its causes; while in others, there is too much reason to believe that the true cause is often wilfully concealed. Under these circumstances, the causes, as mentioned in our tables, can only be considered as approximatively correct; though every pains has been taken, and a searching investigation made in every case, to discover the real ones. Intemperance, as usual, it is painful to add, is the cause of the greatest number of well ascertained cases.

CURES.

The table of cures shows a total of 110 during the year. The disease in no less than 90 of these cases had been of shorter duration before admission than one month—a circumstance strikingly illustrative of the great necessity of placing the Patient under medical treatment at its very first appearance, or at least very shortly afterwards. Even in a pecuniary point of view, whether as regards relations or parochial boards, how great is the difference between an early and a late appliance of medical measures? If taken at its commencement the disease, in perhaps four cases out of five, will probably terminate favourably in the course of a month or two; but if it has been

neglected for any length of time, the chances of convalescence are reduced so low, that, in a few instances, years may elapse before recovery takes place; while, in the great majority, the Patient lingers on in a state of utter mental imbecility till death closes the scene.

DEATHS.

According to the rules of the Institution, no Patient is refused admission, however long his mental disease may have continued. The only exceptions are specified in Rule XIII. viz. "Persons affected with fever, in an advanced stage of pregnancy, or in a dying state;" but, as will be seen from the table of deaths, I have felt myself obliged to admit cases coming under the last denomination. Owing to this, the number of deaths bears a greater proportion to the inmates than it otherwise would, besides entailing a very considerable additional expense on the Asylum. The East House, which, as already stated, has by far the larger number of Patients, and which, from the station in life of its inmates, is more peculiarly liable to have the deaths swelled by this cause, shows this year a smaller proportion of deaths than it did for a number of years. The deaths during the year amounted to 42; and, in confirmation of what has been above stated, there were no less than 14 Patients who died within two months after admission.

1 died 4 hours after admission.		*1 died 36 days after admission	
1 - 3 days	—	1 - 44	—
1 - 5	—	1 - 45	—
1 - 6	—	1 - 51	—
1 - 8	—	1 - 52	—
1 - 10	—	1 - 59	—
1 - 11	—		
1 - 32	—		
		14	

* In this case the disease was of 39 years' duration.

There was one Patient died from disease of the spine. She had been eight years an inmate of the House. About February last she gradually lost power over the lower half of the body; soon afterwards, a curvature of the upper part of the dorsal portion of the spine appeared, and latterly increased considerably. She lingered for about ten months in a state of great helplessness, her sufferings being much aggravated by torpor of the intestines.

The deaths in the East House amounted to 30; in the West House they amounted to 12. Of this number, 9 were from general paralysis; 3 in the East and 6 in the West, or 1 in 10 in the East and 1 in 2 in the West House, or as 5 to 1 in the West House compared with the East. This remarkable difference leads to the inference, that this form of disease is more prevalent among the wealthier and better educated classes of the community, and may possibly be explained by the dissipation, in some, of the mental energies in frivolous pursuits; or by their over-exertion, in others, in the active business of life.

With deep feelings of gratitude, I beg to report that no case of suicide has occurred in the Institution during my time, although several Patients have frequently attempted it. I may here mention, in proof of what I have already said of the necessity of early placing the Patient under medical treatment in an Asylum, that since last report three persons were to have been admitted into the House, all of whom committed suicide on the day immediately preceding that appointed by their relatives for their admission. No person connected with this Institution had any charge of them, or had even seen them.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Under this head there is very little that calls for special remark. The Patients in general enjoyed good bodily health. During the whole year no case of contagious or epidemic disease occurred. In the first quarter of the year there were a number of cases of influenza, and attacks of inflammation in the respiratory organs. In autumn there were, as usual at that season of the year, many cases of bowel complaint, some of which terminated fatally. The very severe weather at the end of the year produced, as usual, a number of cases of catarrh and bowel complaint, though not more than what are usually met with at that season. A few whose constitution had been much weakened by previous suffering, sank under them.

TREATMENT.

In order to maintain the general health of the Patients as much as possible, I was obliged, during the very hot weather in June and July, to restrict considerably the usual out-of-door exercise between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. The want of suitable sheds in the airing-courts was the principal cause of this restriction. I hope that during the course of the year 1852, it may be in the power of the Directors to erect a number of them, as they are of very great importance for the safety and comfort of the Patients. Every care was taken to prevent those who were allowed to go out, from sleeping on the ground or exposing their heads to the powerful rays of the sun; and I am happy to say that, from the precautions taken, none of them suffered in any way.

In May, Dr. Fleming performed the operation for strangulated femoral hernia, on a female of advanced age, with his usual ability and success.

In regard to the medical treatment of the different forms of insanity, the usual remedies were applied, varied of course in every case according to its peculiar circumstances. The usual moral and physical means of treatment, combining amusement, exercise, and instruction, were all in constant operation whenever a Patient was in such a state as to be benefited by any of them. The magic lantern was for a time a great fund of amusement. During part of the year the Patients had weekly concerts of vocal and instrumental music. All strangers were strictly excluded from these meetings, which were invariably confined either to ladies alone, or to gentlemen, so far as the West House was concerned; so that no offence of any kind might be taken by the relatives or guardians of the Patients. Much of the credit of these meetings is justly due, and cheerfully given, to a gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to mention, but who, after an illness of nearly four years' duration, has so far recovered that he will likely in a few weeks be dismissed as cured. The Committee, who were of course made aware of all that was going on, were highly pleased with the very amusing and vivid descriptions of these meetings which he wrote out for them.

CONCLUSION.

I here beg to present my respectful acknowledgments to the Directors for their continued confidence, and especially to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee for their favourable consideration of my services; and while

I do so, I may be permitted to add, that the discipline of the House is now excellent, and that it has not been in so good a state, since my appointment, as it has been during this year. I have endeavoured firmly and steadily to maintain what was right, invariably keeping up the efficiency of the attendants and servants, and noticing everywhere the slightest deviation from the rules of the House, or the orders of superiors. One great help to me herein, is the book kept by the officer at the gate, in which is faithfully recorded the time of the departure and arrival of all the servants, with other circumstances necessary for me to know; and this book I continue to examine every morning before ten o'clock.

Dr. Brown and Dr. M'Ghie, the two Medical Assistants, have drawn up the statistical tables with their accustomed ability and care. It gives me much pleasure to add, that these two gentlemen, and Mrs. Mapleson, have discharged their duties in the most able, faithful, and devoted manner. Their conduct, on all occasions, has been such as to merit the approbation of the Directors. The senior assistant, Dr. Brown, has had very much experience in the treatment of the insane. The duties of the junior assistant, Dr. M'Ghie, having lately been much increased, the Directors have had under consideration the propriety of remunerating him more liberally in future.

Much of the comfort and welfare of an Institution like this, depends upon the manner in which the duties of Matron or Superintendent of Ladies are performed. In thinking for and treating the Patients; in devising methods for the amelioration of their malady; as well as in managing the attendants and domestics, she has many duties to perform, and which frequently are of a very harassing and disagreeable nature. And in Mrs. Maple-

son, I am happy to say that the Directors have been fortunate in securing the services of an accomplished lady, who devotes her whole time and energy to the assiduous performance of her duties in the most kind and cheerful manner. Many of the male Patients have also received much attention from her, and have not failed to express their sense of the benefits so kindly and prudently conferred on them. I may add, that in the course of the year she applied to the Committee for a copy of the book entitled "Family Worship," published by Blackie & Son; and that since she received it she has daily assembled as many of the ladies as chose to attend, and after conducting the psalmody herself, read to them the whole of the service for the day. Owing to the increase of lady Patients, the duties of her situation have been much heavier this year than formerly. The Directors, taking this into consideration, and knowing that, in addition to the proper duties of her own department, she has afforded very valuable aid in other parts of the House, have resolved to show their appreciation of her services by an addition to her salary.

I have now, in conclusion, to thank the other Officers and Servants, who have performed their duty in a most praiseworthy manner, and who have given to the Institution a labour which is not that commonly denominated "eye service."

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Physician & Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1851.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1851.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remained in the Asylum on the 31st } December 1850,	227	198	425
Admitted since,	140	119	259
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	367	317	684
	—	—	—
Dismissed Cured,	55	63	118
Do. Relieved,	56	40	96
Died,	30	12	42
	—	—	—
	141	115	256
Remaining 31st December 1851,	226	202	428
	—	—	—
	367	317	684
	—	—	—
Average Daily Number for 1851,	216.3	193	409.3

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those admitted, according to the following threefold Division:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	81 ...	73 ...	154
Melancholia,	34 ...	35 ...	69
Dementia,	25 ...	11 ...	36
TOTAL,	140 ...	119 ...	259

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	84 ...	59 ...	143
Married,	47 ...	44 ...	91
Widowed,	6 ...	16 ...	22
Unascertained,	3 ...	0 ...	3
TOTAL,	140 ...	119 ...	259

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15,	1 ...	0 ...	1
From 15 to 20,	11 ...	7 ...	18
— 20 - 25,	12 ...	13 ...	25
— 25 - 30,	18 ...	11 ...	29
— 30 - 35,	25 ...	20 ...	45
— 35 - 40,	33 ...	9 ...	42
— 40 - 45,	16 ...	21 ...	37
— 45 - 50,	12 ...	17 ...	29
— 50 - 55,	7 ...	14 ...	21
— 55 - 60,	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 60 - 65,	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 65 - 70,	2 ...	2 ...	4
— 70 - 75,	0 ...	3 ...	3
— 75 - 80,	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	140 ...	119 ...	259

Table 4.—Showing the causes of Insanity in those admitted, in so far as could be ascertained.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	2	4	6
Bad Health,	6	4	10
Chagrin,	4	0	4
Congenital,	2	4	6
Convulsion,	1	2	3
Death of Relatives,	3	2	5
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Destitution,	0	1	1
Disappointed Love,	3	9	12
Dissipation,	2	0	2
Dyspepsia,	5	0	5
Epilepsy,	8	0	8
Excessive Study,	1	0	1
Excess of Joy,	0	1	1
Excitement from visiting Theatre,	1	0	1
Do. from visiting Great Exhibition,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	1	2
Fit of Passion,	0	1	1
Grief,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	1	0	1
Do. with Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Hereditary Tendency,	7	2	9
Hysteria,	0	2	2
Ill-usage,	0	1	1
Injury of Head,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	33	21	54
Losses,	2	0	2
Meningitis,	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorders,	0	1	1
Misfortune in Business,	2	1	3
Paralysis,	1	1	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Lactation,	0	10	10
Pride,	0	1	1
Previous Insanity,	16	27	43
Quarrel,	2	2	4
Religious Excitement,	5	4	9
Small-Pox,	0	1	1
Suspicion,	1	0	1
Shipwreck of Husband,	0	1	1
Spermatorrhœa,	1	0	1
Unascertained,	11	7	18
Unknown,	10	7	17
Want of Employment,	3	0	3
TOTAL,	140	119	259

Table 5.—Showing the Trades, Occupations, and Professions of those admitted during 1851.

MALES.		
Banker's Clerk,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i> 70
Barrister,	1	Merchants, 4
Bleacher,	1	Mason, 1
Barber,	1	Ministers, 2
Blacksmiths,	2	Messengers-at-Arms, 2
Boilermakers,	2	Miners, 2
Bookseller,	1	No Occupation, 4
Bootmaker,	1	Officer in the Army, 1
Brassfounder,	1	Piano-forte Makers, 2
Carpenters,	2	Plasterer, 1
Clerks,	12	Plumber, 1
Clothlapper,	1	Porters, 3
Coachmen,	3	Post-office Servant, 1
Commercial Traveller,	1	Power-loom Manufacturer, 1
Currier,	1	Quarriers, 2
Customhouse Officer,	1	Saddler, 1
Discharged Soldier,	1	Seamen, 3
Engineers,	2	Shoemaker, 1
Farmers,	3	Shopkeeper, 1
Farm Servants,	4	Shipbuilder, 1
Fisherman,	1	Slaters, 2
Fish-hook Maker,	1	Spindlemaker, 1
Flesher,	1	Stonebreaker, 1
Gardeners,	2	Students of Divinity, 2
Grocers,	3	Supervisor, 1
Hatmaker,	1	Tailors, 3
Hawker,	1	Tobacconist, 1
Ironfounder,	1	Timber-Merchant, 1
Joiner,	1	Tobacco-pipe Maker, 1
Labourers,	14	Unascertained, 9
Lodgingkeeper,	1	Veterinary Surgeon, 1
Medical Practitioner,	1	Weavers, 13
<i>Carry forward,</i>	70	<i>TOTAL,</i> 140

FEMALES.		
Bleachers,	4	<i>Brought forward,</i> 37
Broker,	1	No Occupation, 11
Capmaker,	1	Papermaker, 1
Charwomen,	2	Sempstresses, 7
Domestic Servants,	14	Shoebinders, 2
Dressmakers,	4	Shopkeepers, 2
Farm Servant,	1	Unascertained, 3
Fish-Sellers,	2	Unmarried Gentlewomen, 15
Hawkers,	3	Weavers, 1
Housekeepers,	2	Winder, 1
Lodgingkeeper,	1	Wives of Persons of various } Occupations, Trades, & } 39
Milliner,	1	Professions, }
Millworker,	1	
<i>Carry forward,</i>	37	<i>TOTAL,</i> 119

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1851.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	8	12	20
February,	7	5	12
March,	9	8	17
			— 49
April,	16	14	30
May,	13	12	25
June,	12	8	20
			— 75
July,	13	11	24
August,	18	7	25
September,	10	11	21
			— 70
October,	10	5	15
November,	6	19	25
December,	18	7	25
			— 65
TOTAL,			259

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	34	48	82
Melancholia,	21	15	36
Dementia,	0	0	0
TOTAL,	55	63	118

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	32	48	80
— 2 —	12	5	17
— 3 —	5	2	7
— 4 —	1	1	2
— 6 —	2	1	3
— 9 —	1	1	2
— 1 Year,	1	2	3
— 2 Years,	1	0	1
— 3 —	0	3	3
TOTAL,	55	63	118

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
From 15 to 20,	3	2	5
— 20 - 25,	7	5	12
— 25 - 30,	5	9	14
— 30 - 35,	7	3	10
— 35 - 40,	12	9	21
— 40 - 45,	12	11	23
— 45 - 50,	3	10	13
— 50 - 55,	1	9	10
— 55 - 60,	2	4	6
— 60 - 65,	3	0	3
— 65 - 70,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	55	63	118

Table 4.—Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	6	4	10
— 2 —	5	7	12
— 3 —	8	14	22
— 4 —	6	6	12
— 6 —	7	15	22
— 9 —	9	12	21
— 1 Year,	7	3	10
— 2 Years,	6	1	7
— 3 —	0	1	1
— 4 —	1	0	1
TOTAL,	55	63	118

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Accident to Relative,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	2	3	5
Bad Health,	4	2	6
Chagrin,	1	0	1
Death of Relatives,	4	0	4
Disappointed Love,	2	2	4
Dyspeptic Disorders,	2	0	2
Freemasonry,	1	0	1
Hereditary Tendency,	8	4	12
Hysteria,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	20	17	37
Jealousy,	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Misfortune in Business,	0	1	1
Previous Insanity,	6	13	19
Puerperal States,	0	6	6
Quarrel,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	0	2	2
Severe Burn,	1	0	1
Unknown,	1	9	10
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
TOTAL,	55	63	118

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

Total Number treated,	684	Cured, {	17.25
Do. do. to a conclusion,	256		
Admitted,	259		
		118	{ 46
			{ 45.56

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	13	8	21
Melancholia,	4	3	7
Dementia,	13	1	14
TOTAL,	30	12	42

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
From 20 to 25,	1 ...	2 ...	3
— 25 - 30,	5 ...	0 ...	5
— 30 - 35,	2 ...	1 ...	3
— 35 - 40,	3 ...	1 ...	4
— 40 - 45,	7 ...	4 ...	11
— 45 - 50,	3 ...	1 ...	4
— 50 - 55,	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 55 - 60,	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 60 - 65,	3 ...	1 ...	4
— 65 - 70,	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 70 - 75,	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>30</u> ...	<u>12</u> ...	<u>42</u>

Table 3.—Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 6 Hours,	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 1 Month,	3 ...	3 ...	6
— 2 —	4 ...	3 ...	7
— 3 —	0 ...	1 ...	1
— 6 —	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 9 —	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 1 Year,	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 2 Years,	8 ...	2 ...	10
— 3 —	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 4 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 5 —	2 ...	1 ...	3
— 9 —	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 13 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>30</u> ...	<u>12</u> ...	<u>42</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Convulsion,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Delirium Tremens,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Diarrhœa,	5 ...	1 ...	6
Disease of Spine,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Do. Heart,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Dysentery,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Encephalitis,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Epilepsy,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Exhaustion,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Erysipelas,	1 ...	3 ...	4
General Paralysis,	9 ...	0 ...	9
Hæmoptysis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Hydrothorax,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Paralysis,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Phthisis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Pneumonia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Tuberculosis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Unascertained,	1 ...	0 ...	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	30 ...	12 ...	42
	==	==	==

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

	PER CENT.
Total Number treated,	684
Do. do. to a conclusion,	256
Do. Admitted,	259
	Died, { 6
	16.4
	16.2

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DIS-
MISSED FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1851.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	24 ...	23 ...	47
February,	10 ...	6 ...	16
March,	6 ...	7 ...	13
			— 76
April,	12 ...	7 ...	19
May,	6 ...	4 ...	10
June,	20 ...	17 ...	37
			— 66
July,	11 ...	13 ...	24
August,	17 ...	11 ...	28
September,	11 ...	5 ...	16
			— 68
October,	11 ...	5 ...	16
November,	8 ...	8 ...	16
December,	5 ...	9 ...	14
			— 46
			—
TOTAL,			256
			==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS UPON THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION, FROM THE
OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, ON THE 12TH DECEMBER 1814, TO THE
31ST DECEMBER 1851.

		CURED. 3 CENT.
Total Number treated to a conclusion,	. 5,576	2,877 { 51.6
		DIED.
Do. do.	. 5,576	873 { 15.65

ARTICLES MADE DURING THE YEAR 1851,
In the Female Division of the East House.

	No.
Drawers, Men's, pairs, - - - - -	110
Shirts, Men's, striped, - - - - -	133
Semets, Flannel, - - - - -	138
Petticoats, - - - - -	64
Gowns, - - - - -	82
Aprons, - - - - -	124
Caps, - - - - -	140
Pocket and Neck Kerchiefs, - - - - -	140
Slips, Pillow, - - - - -	26
Do. Bolster, - - - - -	27
Cloths, Table, - - - - -	14
Towels, - - - - -	60
Hoods, Printed, - - - - -	36
Short-Gowns, - - - - -	84
Shifts, - - - - -	120
Bed Mats, Twilted, - - - - -	26
Do. Re-made, - - - - -	18

A good deal of Fancy-Work was done by the Patients for themselves and relations. Three days in each week are taken up in repairing Shirts, Sheets, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, &c. &c.

WORK DONE BY LADIES IN 1851.

49 Aprons.	14 Pairs Cuffs, Knitted.
117 Night Caps.	29 Yards Trimming, Knitted.
30 Shirts.	1 Shawl, Netted.
7 White Petticoats.	4 Babies' Hoods, Knitted.
6 Bonnets.	7 Pairs Cuffs, Crochet.
35 Habit Shirts.	3 Victorines, do.
37 Pairs Polka Sleeves.	Several Pieces Edging, Crochet.
55 Shifts.	4 Comforters, Knitted.
12 Long Night Gowns.	8 Polka Jackets.
15 Flannel Petticoats.	2 Pairs Flannel Drawers.
17 Short Gowns.	6 Pairs Cotton do.
48 Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hemmed.	12 Toilet Covers, Hemmed, and Fringe Sewed on.
108 Neckerchiefs, Hemmed.	1 Shawl Knitted.
52 Towels, Hemmed.	6 Chemisettes, Sewed.
42 Neck Frills, made.	6 Morning Caps, do.
6 Pinafores.	4 Neck Ties, Netted.
24 Window Curtains.	1 Pair Mittens, Knitted.
32 Day Caps.	1 Bag do.
2 Table Covers, Hemmed.	4 Purses, Crochet.
7 Pairs Muffatees, Crochet.	23 Babies' Chemises.
1 Comforter, do.	12 Pudding Cloths.
6 Prudence Caps, do.	1 Cushion Cover, Knitted.
16 Collars, do.	5 Tidies, Knitted.
26 Pairs Stockings, Knitted.	2 Small Vase Rugs, Worked.
9 Gowns, made.	1 Pair Slippers, Embroidered.
1 Patch-Work Bed Quilt.	1 Pair Baby's Boots, Knitted.
18 Flannel Semets.	9 Pairs Gentlemen's Socks, do.
7 Coloured Petticoats.	2 Travelling Bags, Worked.
14 Collars, Knitted.	3 Cushions, for Sofas, do.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	7	0	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	7	6	—	
SECOND,	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	p	WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	—	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	—	
SIXTH,	3	3	0	—	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	—	
EIGHTH,	6	6	0	—	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statutes 55 Geo. III. Cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, payable quarterly, and in advance.
2. The first quarter's board is to be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. No part of the Board, for the first quarter, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week is returned, except in the event of death, before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such a proportion as they consider reasonable.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, or Principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies, or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

15TH JANUARY, 1853.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1853.

Mr. W
D
The D
Mr. A
W
H
Dr. A
Mr. R
Rev. D
Mr. J
Sir J
Mr. W
R
H
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J
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The C
Dr. A
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LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1853.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *Ex-officio*.

Mr. Wm. Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Mackinlay,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. Alexander Wingate,		
William Fraser,	}	from Trades' House.
Hugh M'Coll,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. R. G. Maxwell,		
Rev. Dr. John Muir,	}	from General Session.
Mr. John Cabbell,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
Robert Findlay,		
Hugh Cogan,		
David Hope,		
John Smith,		
Thomas Hill,		
John Brown, Jun.		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>Ex-officiis.</i>
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
John Macfarlane, Professor of Medicine,		
Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Bankier,		Mr. Mackinlay,		Mr. Smith,
M'Lean,		Findlay,		Brown.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope,		Mr. Smith,		Mr. Hill.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost,		Rev. Dr. Muir,
Dean of Guild,		Mr. Cabbell,
Mr. Wingate,		Sir James Anderson, M.P.
Fraser,		Mr. Cogan,
M'Coll,	|	Hope,
Dr. A. D. Anderson,		Hill.
Mr. Maxwell,		

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
JOHN BROWN, M. D. and JAMES M'GHIE, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,
THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in compliance with the Charter and Regulations of the Institution, present this their Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the state of its affairs. In doing so, they beg to congratulate the Contributors on its continued prosperity, both in a medical and financial point of view.

The following Table gives the General Statement of the Patients for the year 1852:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in the Asylum on 1st Jan. 1852,...	226	202	428
Admitted since,	141	125	266
TOTAL,	367	327	694
Dismissed Cured,	73	55	128
Dismissed Relieved,	49	47	96
Died,	31	19	50
TOTAL,	153	121	274
Remaining 31st December, 1852,	214	206	420
TOTAL,	367	327	694
Average Daily Number,	214	201	415

The highest number in the House was 441, on the 27th January; and the lowest, 396, on the 17th May.

The usual Tables will be found at the end of the Physician's Report.

During the year just ended, no events of importance have occurred. There was no prevailing epidemic, and the general health of the Patients was good. Numbers of Patients have not been removed as formerly at once, in consequence of the opening of parochial lunatic wards, and there is therefore no sudden decline of numbers to report. The treatment, medical, moral, and physical, has been of the same nature as formerly; the same sources of relaxation, amusement, and instruction have been accessible to the Patients; and the Directors have done everything in their power, according to the best of their judgment, to render the Institution over which they preside worthy of the reputation which it has so long enjoyed, and more and more extensively useful in alleviating sufferings which unfortunately are so prevalent.

At the beginning of the year, a Committee, consisting of two Members of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Glasgow, two of the Directors of the Asylum, and one of the Magistrates of the City, as is usual, proceeded to consider and fix the rate of Board for Pauper Patients from privileged Parishes, and, after some discussion, came to the conclusion to reduce it to 7*s.* per week, the reduction to take effect from the first day of January. The Directors thereafter fixed the rate for Patients from non-privileged Parishes at 7*s.* 6*d.* per week. Shortly after this matter was settled, it became necessary to enter into new Contracts for the annual supply of Provisions. The Directors soon found that they had not only to pay higher prices for those articles which they were in the habit of

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next."

contracting for, but also for those, such as flour, which they buy from time to time at the current market price. This rise in the price of provisions still continues, and increases the expenditure considerably; and when to this it is added that the Institution has sustained a loss, during the year, of little less than four hundred pounds by the reduction referred to, it will not be surprising to any one conversant with such matters to learn, that however much the Directors for 1853 may regret it, they will probably have to make some alteration in these rates, so as to accommodate them more to the expenditure of the House.

In last Report the Directors alluded to the probability of the Chaplain's house being required this year for the further accommodation of the higher classes of Patients, and this has actually occurred, being rendered necessary by the influx of lady Patients, as well as for adding to the comfort of those already in the House.

The Ladies' division of the West House has never been so full as it has been this year. Many of these Patients required great attention both by night and by day, and the labours of Mrs. Mapleson, the Superintendent of Ladies, were, in consequence, very much increased. The Weekly Committee, having regard to this and also to her long and tried services, unanimously agreed, by the following Minute, to recommend that her salary should be increased:—

Extract from Minute of 7th December, 1852.

"The Committee being of opinion that the duties of Mrs. Mapleson, as Superintendent of Ladies, have become considerably more laborious than they formerly were, in consequence of the increase in the number of Patients under her charge at the higher rates of Board, while the revenue of the House has benefited by the increase; and having every reason to be satisfied with her zeal and fidelity in the discharge of these duties, it was resolved to recommend to the Directors of the ensuing year to add Ten Pounds to her present salary, making it One Hundred Pounds, from the first of January next."

The Weekly Committee, in the beginning of the year, ordered separate Books of Expenditure to be kept for the Farm and the Garden; and devoted much of their attention to the cultivation and beautifying of the grounds. The garden has been more productive than ever, while the farm crops have been a fair average.* The grounds near the house of the Master of Works have been brought under cultivation, and a new road made to it. The Bowling-green has been finished, and now affords a place of healthy amusement and exercise to the Patients in good weather. A beautiful pavilion has been erected in the centre of the Gentlemen's airing-court, with six divisions, so as to protect the Patients in all weathers; and, in the centre of it, there is a small closed-in apartment, with windows in every direction, for the use of the attendant. In each of the divisions there are also seats and tables, with draft and backgammon boards for their amusement; and a new road has been begun close to the south railing opposite to the West House, while in the garden and grounds several handsome iron chairs have been placed for the accommodation of the Patients. Much of the building of both Houses has been repainted, and the polished stone has been well oiled. Several fire-places have been added to the East House for the comfort of the Paupers, in addition to the heated air; and several new drains have been made. A few bed-rooms have been lined with wood, and screen palings put up where required. The houses of the Steward, Master of Works, Gardener, and Coachman, have been painted and put into good order; and many of the galleries and dormitories have been whitewashed, and some parts painted, although not all that require it. In addition, several

* An account of the produce of the Farm and Garden will be found at the end of this Report.

expensive articles have been agreed to by the Committee for the House, and which were indispensably necessary. One of these was a boiler, to relieve those now in use for the kitchens of the East House; the latter had not been changed since the Asylum was erected; they had done good service, and were not to be depended upon much longer. If they had been suddenly disabled, the cooking, and other steam-power operations, must have come to a complete stand-still. A gas cooking-range has been placed in the kitchen of the West House, by Mr. Graham, of Maxwell-Street, Glasgow, the inventor, and this is reported to answer well.

The Directors have already alluded to the attention given to the grounds by the Committee. It is right they should add, that Mr. Findlay of Easterhill, a gentleman well skilled in farming operations, and one of their number, was so good as to make a minute examination of the land belonging to the Institution, and presented two elaborate reports on its cultivation; from which they take leave to make the following extracts:—

First, “The most obvious and simple mode of using the land would be to lay it down, and let it remain in improved pasture; but even for this it would require a thorough cleaning and liming, involving for the present a rotation of cropping. But I do not think the stiff nature of the soil favourable for pasture, and the question would still remain, how is the pasturage to be occupied? The answer may be,—keep a dairy of cows for the supply of the Asylum; but the expediency of this is more than doubtful, and at present (I speak as a sufferer), the pneumonia among dairy stock is so prevalent, and has been so for some years, as would deter me from beginning a dairy were it decidedly expedient otherwise. The only

other course would be to let the pasturage, which would involve much expense of stob and rafter or wire fence, for the protection of the plantations and shrubberies, &c. and would probably be considered an encroachment on our privacy not to be thought of. Cutting the grass for hay, year after year, is altogether unsuited to this land, or indeed to any other almost, except fine meadows, sustained by irrigation or top dressing.

Second, "If these views are correct, we are driven to the alternative of keeping the land under a rotation of crops, for which it is well adapted, *so far*, that with sufficient lime and manure the rotation may be continued for a great length of time, without the necessity of giving it rest in pasturage, as is indispensable with light soils. * * In my opinion, liming this land as opportunity offers, to the extent of *not less* than five or six chalders the imperial acre, would be found highly beneficial; and would repay itself in four year shift rotations, besides leaving the land in a more pulverised and productive state."

It may be added, that the Committee have again and again had this subject under their consideration, and that their orders as to the cropping of the farm have been in accordance with the views of Mr. Findlay.

There are several matters to which the Directors would respectfully but earnestly request their successors in office to devote their attention, if the state of the funds shall permit.

First, AIRING-COURTS for the Female department of the East House. A great majority of the Female Pauper Patients are, no doubt, permitted to walk abroad, all round within the open paling, a space of nearly seventy acres; but still, for 160 Patients, one airing-court is obviously too little. The situation of this airing-court

is also bad, and quite unsuited for the purpose. It would conduce greatly to the comfort of these Patients, and is almost indispensable for their proper treatment, that there should be greater accommodation of this kind, in order to a more satisfactory classification of the Patients when out in the open air. There would require to be two at least, one on the north and another on the east side of the House.

Second, HOUSES FOR WORKMEN, and some of the other Servants constantly employed on the premises. There are two old houses in the neighbourhood which, for several reasons, it would be desirable for the Directors to get possession of. One is situated immediately opposite the Gentlemen's division of the Asylum, and the other on the Western Road, immediately opposite the parish road, which leads directly to and is near the main entrance gate; both of these, from their nearness to the Asylum, prevent it from being so secluded as is desirable. The Committee caused inquiry to be made, but found they could not get them to rent. Being disappointed in this, they carefully examined the Asylum and other grounds, and after weighing the whole matter for a considerable time, determined to recommend, in the strongest terms, that substantial dwellings for a number of married men should be immediately erected on the Asylum ground, near to the north-west corner, and to face the west. This situation will prevent the erections from being at all offensive to the view. The Directors have no doubt whatever that this would prove a profitable investment, and the rents could be easily deducted from the monthly wages. There is another consideration that has great weight with the Directors in recommending this to their successors, which is, that they have found considerable difficulty in hiring and retaining many good married

servants, owing to the distance of their homes from the Asylum. Besides, men who travel six miles a-day cannot be so able for their work as they would be if they had only a twelfth or fifteenth part of this distance to walk; and, of course, smaller wages would be given when the proposed buildings were occupied. It would also be a great object to have so many tradesmen and other servants of the Institution, well acquainted with the premises, at hand in case of any accident, such as fire, occurring.

Third, A PIGGERY. The present piggery is in a very dilapidated state, and in an improper place. The Directors therefore think that a new one should be built farther to the east of the present one, and nearer to the old quarry. The Committee, who also carefully selected this situation, at the same time examined the plan submitted to them at their desire by Mr. Watson, the Master of Works.* It is the opinion of the Directors that such an erection would amply repay the amount expended on it, as a great number of pigs can be kept solely on the refuse of the house and garden; in fact, nothing has ever been required to be purchased for their food.

The Directors will not make any other recommendation, although they could do so, but will briefly notice two or three things before they conclude.

For various reasons, the Committee were long anxious to get the public omnibus to run as far west daily as the entrance to the Asylum; this they at length accomplished in May. They have arranged, in the meantime, that the proprietor, Mr. Walker, shall get the sum of five pounds annually, besides the custom of the Institution; and for this remuneration, in addition of course to the fares, he runs his omnibus near to the gate three times every law-

* Mr. Watson furnishes all the Plans and Specifications required for the House.

ful day, bringing at same time any parcel or letter which may have been left at the Asylum Parcel-Office, No. 70 St. George's-Place. The Directors have recommended this mode of conveyance to those requiring to go to the Asylum on business; and they are glad to be able to say, that many parties take advantage of it, and that it has also been a benefit to the officers and servants of the House. By-and-by it is to be hoped that it will run four times a-day, which will be a still greater boon to the public than it at present is.

The Directors have now to state, that the Sheriffs made their customary visits to the Asylum, and reports on the state of the Patients and condition of the House; and also, as has been occasionally done, remitted to certain Medical Gentlemen in Glasgow to visit two of the Patients, and report officially on their state of mind. The Lord-President and Judges of the Court of Session made a similar remit. It happened thus: the friends of a Patient (as is usual and absolutely necessary in many cases, and which shows the excellence of the law of Scotland herein) applied to the Court in the usual form to have a curator bonis appointed on his estate. The process of Court was duly served upon the lunatic, who immediately resisted the measure, but neither lawyer nor doctor could be got to advocate his cause. He applied then, though rather late, to the Supreme Court in Edinburgh, for a hearing of his case before they would grant the prayer of the petitioner, the Patient's father; and hence the order of the Judges to two of the Medical Professors in Glasgow University to examine and report immediately on this particular case.

In another case, when the relatives of the Patient wished to have a curator bonis appointed, the lunatic presented a petition to the Sheriff to have his case investigated. This was granted, and the Court postponed the

consideration of the petition for curator till the proceedings before the Sheriff were brought to a termination. The investigation was lengthened and minute. It may be added that the result in all these cases was the same, viz. that the Patients were found to be so insane as to be totally incapable of managing, or giving directions for the management of their own affairs; and that therefore they were allowed to remain in what was the most proper place for them.

The subscriptions received during the past year have been few in number and small in amount. But the Directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the liberal donation of £100 from John Ferguson, Esq. Irvine, and of two legacies, the one of £200 and the other of £50, from their late respected fellow-citizens, James Laurie, Esq. of Laurieston, and William Graham, Esq. Writer. With the aid of these very seasonable additions to their funds, the Directors have been enabled to discharge the annual interest, amounting to £1,726:13s.6d. accruing on their bank loans, as well as £1,500 of the principal debt, thereby reducing it to £38,000; of which, £23,000 is owing to the National Bank, and £15,000 to the Union Bank of Scotland.

In conclusion, the Directors would now present their grateful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen of the Weekly Committee for their unwearied labours; indeed, if the Institution belonged to them individually, they could not take a greater interest in it than they do. The Directors would also offer their best thanks to the House Visitors, for their attention to their delicate duties. And finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

TREASURER

Balance in T
Subscriptions
Bonds or P
Recoveries
Do.

Advances for
Proceeds of
National Bank
Union Bank
Drawn from
Do.

House Exp
Butcher
Meal, Ba
Flour, an
Groceries

ACCOUNT
OF THE
Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements,
FOR THE YEAR 1852.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last year's Account,.....	£5	1	2
Subscriptions and Legacies, per annexed List,	337	6	6
BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1852,.....	£11,530	17	2
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,.....	727	17	0
		12,258	14 2
Advances for Patients in 1851, recovered in 1852,.....	266	16	1
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,.....	229	5	0
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,.....	29	1	1
Union Bank, Do. Do.	28	11	2
Drawn from National Bank,.....	365	0	0
Do. Union Do.	435	0	0
	£13,954	15	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£1,541	14	5
Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,.....	437	13	6
Flour, and Baker's Wages,.....	528	19	3
Groceries,.....	607	16	9

Carried forward,... £3,116 3 11

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£3,116	3	11	
Milk,.....	253	6	0	
Butter and Cheese,.....	287	19	11	
Potatoes,.....	102	14	4	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	190	6	8	
Medicines,.....	50	11	0	
Coal and Coke,.....	389	6	0	
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	169	6	10	
Soap and Soda,.....	146	16	10	
Water Rent,.....	135	13	2	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	386	12	5	
				£5,228 17 1
SALARIES, viz.				
Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct, Fees received,.....	277	4	0	
				£222 16 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistant,.....	100	0	0	
Do.	100	0	0	
Chaplain,.....	60	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	90	0	0	
Steward,.....	110	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	36	15	0	
				1,019 11 0
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,.....	1,354	2	6	
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.				
Tradesmen's Wages,.....	£452	3	1	
Cost of New Boiler, &c.....	181	0	7	
Timber,.....	132	17	9	
Painting and White-Washing,.....	69	11	7	
Ironmongery,.....	60	13	8	
Oils and Colours,.....	41	12	0	
Stakes for Boundary Paling,.....	35	11	4	
Road-Metal and Ashes,.....	29	10	3	
Repairs on Steam-Engine,.....	22	11	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	62	14	8	
				1,088 5 11
Furniture,.....	534	6	0	
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1852, yet to be recovered,.....	326	9	11	
Cost of Pavilion in Airing-Ground,.....	209	0	5	
Expense of making Bowling-Green,.....	44	13	0	
Expended on Garden,.....	135	0	6	
Do. on Farm,.....	158	17	5	
				£10,099 3 9
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	£10,099	3	9	

Brought forward,.....£10,099 3 9

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£261	6	4
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	67	10	8
Printing and Advertising,.....	45	5	5
Postages and Incidents,	36	15	6
Insurance,.....	39	3	8
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.....	19	4	6
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	32	15	11
Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings,.....	7	12	6
Subscription to Reading Club and Stirling's } Library,	7	2	6
Delivery of Letters at Gartnavel,.....	4	12	0
Miscellaneous,.....	45	7	6
		566	16 6
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,.....	757	15	6
Do. Do. National Bank,.....	1,026	10	3
National Bank, further in part Loan,.....	1,500	0	0
		£13,950	6 0
Amount of Receipts, as above,	£13,954	15	2
Do. Disbursements, do.	13,950	6	0
Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£4	9	2

ABSTRACT
OF
The Property and Debt of the Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1852.

PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per preceding Account,	£4	9	2
BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,066	0	5
Deduct, recovered in 1852,	727	17	0
	£338	3	5
Arrears of Board for 1852,	630	11	11
		968	15 4
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,		326	9 11
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account,		60	0 0
Union Bank, do. do. do.		65	0 0
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	60,747	5	4
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
	£77,375	1	11

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account, per last year's Report,	£24,500	0	0
Deduct paid to Account,	1,500	0	0
	£23,000	0	0
Union Bank, on Credit Account, do.	15,000	0	0
	£38,000	0	0
Amount of Property, as above,	£77,375	1	11
Do. Debts, do.	38,000	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£39,375	1	11

LIST

OF

Subscriptions and Legacies,

RECEIVED IN 1852.

Executors of James Laurie, of Laurieston, a Legacy, £200	0	0	
Less Legacy-Duty, and Stamp for Discharge,....	20	4	0
			£179 16 0
John Ferguson, Irvine, a Donation,.....	100	0	0
Executors of William Graham, Writer, Glasgow, } a Legacy,.....	£50	0	0
Less Legacy-Duty, and Stamp for Discharge,	5	1	6
			44 18 6
William M'Laren, Sons, & Co. Subscription,	2	2	0
Robert Crawford, Architect, do.	1	1	0
David & John Smith, Boot and Shoe-Merchants, Subscription,...	1	1	0
A. Balderston, Accountant, do. ...	1	1	0
Moody & M'Clure, Writers, do. ...	1	1	0
James Hedderwick & Son, Printers, do. ...	1	1	0
Murdoch & Donald, Iron-Merchants, do. ...	1	1	0
John Poynter, Drysalter, do. ...	1	1	0
F. W. Vanderkiste, Collector of Customs, do. ...	1	1	0
John Ramsay, Albany-Place, do. ...	1	1	0
John Prentice, Merchant, do. ...	1	1	0
			£337 6 6

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE YEAR 1881

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE YEAR 1881

The following table shows the number of acres of land sold by the Government during the year 1881, and the amount of the proceeds thereof.

CLASS OF LAND.	ACRES SOLD.	AMOUNT OF PROCEEDS.
1. Crown Land.	1,234,567	£1,234,567
2. Land reserved for the use of the Government.	123,456	£123,456
3. Land reserved for the use of the public.	12,345	£12,345
4. Land reserved for the use of the military.	1,234	£1,234
5. Land reserved for the use of the naval service.	123	£123
6. Land reserved for the use of the police.	12	£12
7. Land reserved for the use of the fire department.	1	£1
8. Land reserved for the use of the waterworks.	1	£1
9. Land reserved for the use of the gasworks.	1	£1
10. Land reserved for the use of the railway.	1	£1
11. Land reserved for the use of the telegraph.	1	£1
12. Land reserved for the use of the post office.	1	£1
13. Land reserved for the use of the prison.	1	£1
14. Land reserved for the use of the hospital.	1	£1
15. Land reserved for the use of the workhouse.	1	£1
16. Land reserved for the use of the school.	1	£1
17. Land reserved for the use of the church.	1	£1
18. Land reserved for the use of the cemetery.	1	£1
19. Land reserved for the use of the park.	1	£1
20. Land reserved for the use of the garden.	1	£1
21. Land reserved for the use of the pleasure ground.	1	£1
22. Land reserved for the use of the race course.	1	£1
23. Land reserved for the use of the gaming house.	1	£1
24. Land reserved for the use of the theatre.	1	£1
25. Land reserved for the use of the circus.	1	£1
26. Land reserved for the use of the fair ground.	1	£1
27. Land reserved for the use of the market place.	1	£1
28. Land reserved for the use of the public house.	1	£1
29. Land reserved for the use of the inn.	1	£1
30. Land reserved for the use of the hotel.	1	£1
31. Land reserved for the use of the warehouse.	1	£1
32. Land reserved for the use of the shop.	1	£1
33. Land reserved for the use of the office.	1	£1
34. Land reserved for the use of the factory.	1	£1
35. Land reserved for the use of the mill.	1	£1
36. Land reserved for the use of the distillery.	1	£1
37. Land reserved for the use of the brewery.	1	£1
38. Land reserved for the use of the tannery.	1	£1
39. Land reserved for the use of the soap works.	1	£1
40. Land reserved for the use of the paper mill.	1	£1
41. Land reserved for the use of the glass works.	1	£1
42. Land reserved for the use of the pottery.	1	£1
43. Land reserved for the use of the brick works.	1	£1
44. Land reserved for the use of the tile works.	1	£1
45. Land reserved for the use of the iron works.	1	£1
46. Land reserved for the use of the steel works.	1	£1
47. Land reserved for the use of the foundry.	1	£1
48. Land reserved for the use of the machine works.	1	£1
49. Land reserved for the use of the engineering works.	1	£1
50. Land reserved for the use of the carriage works.	1	£1
51. Land reserved for the use of the coach works.	1	£1
52. Land reserved for the use of the harness works.	1	£1
53. Land reserved for the use of the saddlery works.	1	£1
54. Land reserved for the use of the shoemaking works.	1	£1
55. Land reserved for the use of the hatter's works.	1	£1
56. Land reserved for the use of the milliner's works.	1	£1
57. Land reserved for the use of the dressmaker's works.	1	£1
58. Land reserved for the use of the tailor's works.	1	£1
59. Land reserved for the use of the upholsterer's works.	1	£1
60. Land reserved for the use of the cabinetmaker's works.	1	£1
61. Land reserved for the use of the joiner's works.	1	£1
62. Land reserved for the use of the cooper's works.	1	£1
63. Land reserved for the use of the wheelwright's works.	1	£1
64. Land reserved for the use of the smith's works.	1	£1
65. Land reserved for the use of the blacksmith's works.	1	£1
66. Land reserved for the use of the farrier's works.	1	£1
67. Land reserved for the use of the saddler's works.	1	£1
68. Land reserved for the use of the harness maker's works.	1	£1
69. Land reserved for the use of the shoemaker's works.	1	£1
70. Land reserved for the use of the hatter's works.	1	£1
71. Land reserved for the use of the milliner's works.	1	£1
72. Land reserved for the use of the dressmaker's works.	1	£1
73. Land reserved for the use of the tailor's works.	1	£1
74. Land reserved for the use of the upholsterer's works.	1	£1
75. Land reserved for the use of the cabinetmaker's works.	1	£1
76. Land reserved for the use of the joiner's works.	1	£1
77. Land reserved for the use of the cooper's works.	1	£1
78. Land reserved for the use of the wheelwright's works.	1	£1
79. Land reserved for the use of the smith's works.	1	£1
80. Land reserved for the use of the blacksmith's works.	1	£1
81. Land reserved for the use of the farrier's works.	1	£1
82. Land reserved for the use of the saddler's works.	1	£1
83. Land reserved for the use of the harness maker's works.	1	£1
84. Land reserved for the use of the shoemaker's works.	1	£1
85. Land reserved for the use of the hatter's works.	1	£1
86. Land reserved for the use of the milliner's works.	1	£1
87. Land reserved for the use of the dressmaker's works.	1	£1
88. Land reserved for the use of the tailor's works.	1	£1
89. Land reserved for the use of the upholsterer's works.	1	£1
90. Land reserved for the use of the cabinetmaker's works.	1	£1
91. Land reserved for the use of the joiner's works.	1	£1
92. Land reserved for the use of the cooper's works.	1	£1
93. Land reserved for the use of the wheelwright's works.	1	£1
94. Land reserved for the use of the smith's works.	1	£1
95. Land reserved for the use of the blacksmith's works.	1	£1
96. Land reserved for the use of the farrier's works.	1	£1
97. Land reserved for the use of the saddler's works.	1	£1
98. Land reserved for the use of the harness maker's works.	1	£1
99. Land reserved for the use of the shoemaker's works.	1	£1
100. Land reserved for the use of the hatter's works.	1	£1

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REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1852.

IN presenting this Annual Report, founded on the weekly and quarterly reports already presented by me during the year, and on the tables which accompany it, I have great pleasure in informing the Directors, that the treatment, which has been much the same as in former years, has been followed by results at least as satisfactory. The statistical tables have been as usual drawn up by Drs. Brown and M'Ghie.

ADMISSIONS.

In the first quarter there were 64 Patients admitted, in the second 69, in the third 76, and in the fourth only 57, making a total of 266, being 7 more than in 1851. Of these 141 were males and 125 were females. As usual, the number of males admitted was greater than that of females. The increase of admissions has been in the male division of the West House, or in the higher class of Patients. In this department the number of admissions was 40, while in 1851 it was 31. The total

number of admissions into the East House was 197, and into the West House 69, showing a ratio of the higher to the lower class of Patients of more than 1 to 3. By far the largest number of cases have been those coming under the general denomination of Mania, under which term are included all those whose principal characteristic is excitement, without reference to the kind or number of delusions, as contra-distinguished from those whose general feature is depression, with or without delusions, or cases of Melancholia; while of the former there were 164, there were of the latter only 63. It will be seen from the Table (II. 1) that the ratio of melancholia to mania is much higher in females than in males, there being 39 cases of melancholia to 75 of mania, or about one-half in females, and 24 to 89 or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in males. By referring to Table II. 2, it will be seen that the unmarried are considerably greater in number than both the married and widowed. The number of unmarried males is greater than any other of this class. The ages of those admitted (II. 3) range between 15 and 75. The greater number are between the ages of 30 and 50; the number under 20 and above 50 being comparatively small.

The exciting causes of insanity (II. 4) are in some cases easy, and in others difficult of being accurately ascertained. Intemperance from the use of alcoholic agents, under which the largest number of cases is included, is a cause easy of detection; there are 56 cases of this kind, 34 males and 22 females; they consist for the most part of cases which have been classified under the title of "Oinomania." Their general characteristic is an uncontrollable desire for ardent spirits; this desire is either constant, or merely felt at intervals; it may be of long standing, or of recent origin; so strong is it, that no claims

of affection, no sense of duty, of interest, of honour, or of religion can bar its progress. In cases of long standing, which are the most numerous, it is ineradicable or nearly so. In those which are recent, it may be wholly recovered from. The danger of relapse, even in cases which have continued well for years, is great; many cases of this class being re-admissions. While some have numerous delusions and a confirmed state of mania, there are others who have so few or even no delusions, that in a short time, with the strongest asseverations of their complete recovery, they demand and obtain their liberation. At present it is impossible, without the concurrence of the Patient, to confine him for a sufficient length of time to establish a cure, and the result is, that with liberty and opportunity, the same course is run as before, and the individual is again confined to be soon again liberated, and so on in endless alternation, to the ruin of all hope of recovery. There is no doubt that these unfortunate persons are diseased, and that their morbid state of body gives rise to that most insatiable craving for strong liquor which forces them, even against their own judgment, to do that which is wrong.

In those cases also, in which mania is a consequence of typhus, and in those, in which it is associated with epilepsy and paralysis, general or partial, no difficulty is experienced. But in that class, in which the disease is marked as hereditary, it is not so easy to get the information we want.

Many people still associate insanity with something awfully mysterious, or view it with feelings of horror, and will not believe that it is nothing but a bodily disease; and hence, they try to conceal facts from us which it is necessary we should know. There is now less of

this prejudice, however, than there once was, and by-and-by, it is to be hoped, it will disappear altogether.

There are two cases marked as being produced by political excitement; these occurred in consequence of the late general election. There are 11 cases from puerperal causes; this class is well defined, and under careful management, they almost always terminate favourably. There is a large number included under the head of previous insanity. This class includes many cases of re-admission, as well as many who, though not on any former occasion patients in an asylum, are known to have had previous attacks. Whatever may have been the physical cause, such as a fall producing slight concussion and injury to the brain, or a moral cause, such as bereavement, or reverses, or fright, it is well known that one or more attacks of insanity beget, in many cases, a liability to the subsequent recurrence of the disease, from slighter causes than would be sufficient to produce it in others who had not been previously affected—in many cases, but probably not in all, for Patients even hereditarily predisposed have not had a relapse after the first attack. In some, the recurrence is at regular, and in others, at irregular intervals. When the interval is short, the Patient does not leave the Asylum; but when the interval is extended, the Patient is allowed to obtain his liberty, though it is certain that his return will be necessary. In one case, the recurrence had been regular for three times, at intervals of two years. In the first instance confinement became necessary; the second attack was so mild and of such short duration that, though it was at first supposed that it would be necessary to send him back to the Asylum, this was happily not required. The third attack was more severe and required confinement, but it

was of short duration, and the Patient was restored in a few weeks. In another case, admitted this year, the recurrence of the attack is irregular, and the interval extends to a period of several years. In this case the attacks have been numerous, and the Patient, when he feels the premonitory symptoms, voluntarily comes a distance of upwards of fifty miles to the Asylum, where, as experience has proved to him, he is sure of a speedy recovery. In other cases, the attacks have been numerous, and the periods during which liberty is possible are few and far between.

Though only one case is ascribed to menstrual disorder, as a primary exciting cause, yet a disordered condition of that function is of very frequent occurrence in the insane. The condition of suppression of the discharge, is more frequent than its occurrence at intervals shorter than usual. The restoration of this function to its normal state, is generally the last, as it is one of the most important conditions towards complete recovery. The exacerbation observed at the menstrual periods, is sufficient to show, how important an influence this discharge exercises in mental disease; and particular attention to it is of primary importance. Mental emotions, love, anxiety, grief, jealousy, and the like, are stated to be the causes of insanity in some cases, in which perhaps they ought rather to be considered as symptoms or pathological mental states, the real causes being unascertained. Such events as loss of property and loss of employment, are enumerated as causes in certain cases, in which these events immediately preceded the malady, and appeared to operate injuriously on minds, some of which were previously susceptible of the malady. In four cases, injury of the head was found to have been the cause of the aberration. In 47 cases, the cause of the disease

was unknown, and its approach by slow and very insensible steps. This class includes those of long standing, and which are for the most part of an incurable description.

The last class of cases which deserves notice are those included under the head of Religious Excitement. There are ten cases ascribed to this cause. It is far more likely, notwithstanding, that excitement on religious subjects was the consequence of the disease than the cause of it. The Patient gradually becomes insane; his thoughts run on sacred subjects; he gives utterance to them, and immediately the cause is put down as religion, when, in fact, religion may have had nothing whatever to do with it as a cause. Although erroneous views of religion may in some cases lead to insanity, it is wrong to suppose that religion is in itself calculated to produce in a healthy mind any mental disorder, and there is nothing in the statistics of insanity to countenance or support this idea.

The occupations of those admitted are so various that it does not appear that any one predisposes to insanity more than another.

The Table showing the Admissions for each month in the year, does not indicate that seasons exercise any striking influence either in increasing or decreasing the number of the insane.

DISMISSIONS.

The number of Patients dismissed was 274, or 8 more than the number admitted. Of these, 128 were dismissed cured, 96 relieved, and 50 died.

I. CURED.—Of these, 73 were males and 55 females—88 were cases of mania, 39 of melancholia, and 1 of dementia; the ratio of mania to melancholia being more than 2 to 1.

In the admissions the ratio was about 5 to 2. The ages range from 10 to 75; but, as was observed in regard to the admissions, the greater number belong to middle life. While it appears that Patients may recover at so advanced a period of life as 75, it will be seen by the Table, that the chances of recovery are very much greater in youth than in old age.

The Table III. 2 sets forth two important facts, which have been often observed, and to which every year's experience adds confirmation. These are, first, that the great majority of cases which are cured, are sent to an Asylum within a month or two after the disease has manifested itself; and, second, that after one, two, or even three years, recovery is not altogether hopeless, when the Patient is subjected to proper treatment. It is seen by the Table that 91, out of 128 cases which recovered, were admitted within a month after the commencement of the attack; and that only 3 recovered the duration of whose malady was above two years before admission.

The length of time during which treatment was necessary, including the period of convalescence and probation before the Patient was dismissed, is exhibited in Table III. 4, from which it appears, that this period has extended from under one month to nearly four years. By looking at the numbers affixed to each period, it will be seen that they are pretty equally distributed, till it extends to two years, after which there are only 4 which exceed that period, and 1 which exceeds three years. This last case is one deserving of notice, from the great length of time which elapsed before recovery, and is referred to in last year's Report. For a considerable period he was violent, destructive, and filthy in his habits, and continued, notwithstanding all the measures

adopted, to show very little sign of improvement till about a year before he was dismissed. At that time he was enabled and encouraged to engage in active manual labour in the garden. His improvement both in mental and bodily health was steady and progressive, till he was in the beginning of the year dismissed as cured.*

A tabular arrangement of the causes of insanity in those cured, derives much of its value from the relation it bears to the table of causes in those admitted, by indicating the curability with reference to the cause, more especially in regard to those admitted during the year, and by supplying the information necessary as a means of prognosis in other cases. It will be seen from Table III. 5 that the greatest proportion belong to the cases included under the three causes—intemperance, previous attack, and hereditary predisposition. Many of these cases though dismissed as cured are very liable to relapse. The intemperate Patient is so surrounded on every side with the temptation *ab extra*, while he retains the infirmity, it may be in a less degree, *ab intra*, that his relapse is an event of the easiest possible occurrence. In certain cases, again, from causes which need not be specified here, the cloud soon passes away, and the individual so cured keeps well all his life. Some of the recoveries have certainly surprised us. They occurred in Patients who had been very ill and long in this state. One gentleman in particular was snatched as it were from the jaws of death; he had delirium tremens; opium was the sheet anchor here, and it saved not only his life but his reason.

The per centage of cures upon the total number treated, upon the number admitted, and the number treated to a conclusion, has been 18, 48, and 47 respectively.

* 1853.—He continues well.

II. RELIEVED.—Of this class there were 96—49 males and 47 females. Although many of these were removed prematurely, several of them became well. They seem to have been greatly benefited by the treatment and discipline of the House; they were taught habits of order and regularity; and several of those who were not ultimately cured, were able to be kept at home with their friends.

III. DEATHS.—There is generally observed a considerable difference in the two Houses as respects the mortality. In the East House, where the poorest and most wretched of the insane are admitted, the deaths are, for the most part, more numerous in proportion than in the West House, where the ladies and gentlemen are confined. Many of these worn-out creatures are nearly dead from disease, in many cases caused by vice and intemperance, before they are admitted; and nine of them actually sank within a month after admission. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the first and last quarters, and was the same in each. The total was—31 males and 19 females—50. Twenty-five were cases of dementia, 17 of mania, and 8 of melancholia; 10 died from general paralysis, 8 from diarrhœa, 7 from phthisis, 22 or nearly one-half from causes peculiar to the insane, and the rest from various causes. No pathological condition, of sufficient interest or novelty as to render it worthy of particular notice, has been observed after death.

In Table VI. is seen the result of treatment in respect of cures and deaths since the opening of the Asylum—the per centage of cures is 51, and of deaths 15. The average per centage of cures in a large Institution such as this, extending over a period of forty years, and calculated in reference to a large number of patients, is of considerable value as a means of prognosis of the result of

treatment that may be expected, *cæterus paribus*, in future years in this Asylum, as well as affording a contribution for a more extensive generalization of the result of treatment in this class of diseases. The ratio of cures to cases treated to a conclusion is at present as 1 to 2, and is higher or lower in each individual separate year, though with a general tendency to that ratio.

There has been no case of contagious or epidemic disease during the past year, with the exception of a cutaneous disease, which assumed the form of boil and carbuncle, but not of a serious nature. The most prevalent diseases have been those of the respiratory and abdominal viscera.

TREATMENT.

This may be said to be of two kinds: first, the treatment of the diseases peculiar to the insane; and, second, the treatment of those bodily maladies which are common to the insane as well as the sane. In respect to the latter, it has been such as is usually followed in the particular malady under which the Patient laboured.

In regard to the treatment of diseases peculiar to the insane, the usual methods have been adopted. Depletion has rarely been had recourse to. The local detraction of blood has been occasionally found necessary and beneficial. A case seldom occurs here in which general bleeding could be practised with benefit. When the maniacal excitement at the first outset of the disease, even in the young and vigorous, is very great, the pulse may be full and bounding; and if, as unfortunately sometimes happens previous to admission, large quantities of blood are abstracted, the consequence is, that the recovery of

the Patient is much retarded, if not altogether rendered hopeless. The prolonged use of stimulants and the most nourishing diet are imperatively required. These are also absolutely necessary in many other cases from the moment of admission, and, it may be, have to be continued for months. With reference to depletion, a case occurred during the period embraced by this Report. The individual was young and vigorous, and, on the first attack of violence and maniacal excitement, was bled very copiously. Shortly after, both from the loss of blood and excitement, alarming symptoms of sinking presented themselves, and the Patient was brought to the Asylum. This Patient has improved, and I am in hopes will recover, although very slowly. The use of sedatives, both in calming the excitement of the maniacal and relieving the misery of the melancholic, has been found to be of great service. The sleeplessness of the Patient, whether labouring under the excitement of mania, or the profound depression of melancholia, is often one of the most urgent symptoms, and when there is nothing to forbid their employment, narcotics and sedatives in full and repeated doses are found to be of the greatest use, in procuring sound and refreshing sleep, in restoring the exhausted energies of the system, and promoting in some a speedy recovery. Counter-irritation, by means of setons and blisters, applied to the neck or head, is constantly had recourse to, and in many cases with great benefit. Even the removal of the hair and the application of cooling lotions to the head are found to have a soothing and beneficial effect. The use of medicine of a depressing kind, such as ipecacuanha and tartar emetic (particularly the former), is found to be of considerable service in allaying excitement and procuring repose. The fact, that

the powers of life are much impaired in the insane, that the circulation is often languid, and that nutrition is often imperfectly performed, indicates that stimulants will very often be required, more especially in the advanced stages of mania and melancholia. While this is the case, the liability to determination to the head is so great, that the administration of stimulants requires great caution and the constant watching of their effect. There is perhaps no point of greater importance in the medical treatment of the insane, and no one requiring more assiduous attention on the part both of medical officers and attendants, than the state of the stomach and bowels of the Patient. Food and medicine are often either unwillingly taken or altogether rejected. This may arise either voluntarily, from a suicidal propensity, or involuntarily, from other diseases. Hence the stomach-pump is often in requisition here, and the same Patient may require this mode of feeding for days, weeks, or months. In the one case, the stomach, &c. may be healthy, while in the other, the morbid state of that organ is such, that the presence of food gives rise to such uneasy feelings, that the delusion of poison being given with the food frequently arises in the mind of the Patient. Such local and constitutional treatment as is suitable for each particular case is adopted, and not unfrequently with success. It is to be regretted that many cases are too long in being sent to an Asylum, where the proper means and appliances which they require can alone be procured. But the Asylum is too often made the "forlorn hope," and the Patient, exhausted and emaciated, is brought either to have a miracle performed, or speedily to sink and die.

In regard to the bowels, it is well known to all who are

engaged in the treatment of the insane, that they are for the most part torpid, and that they do not possess that degree of sensibility or irritability when acted upon by the contents of the intestines, which, in a healthy state of the nervous system, is sufficient for the evacuation of the residue of the digested matter, and the secretions subsidiary to the process of digestion. The consequence of this is, that nature, unassisted by medicine, is incapable of relieving the system; the head becomes hot and congested, and the face flushed; there is great restlessness and increased excitement. It thus happens, that the use of purgatives and laxative medicines, in full doses, is a matter of constant necessity. The kind and quality of the purgative medicine has to be regulated by the nature of the case. In addition to this, enemata of different kinds require to be constantly administered, more especially in that class of cases which refuse to take medicine of any kind, and in those cases, such as general paralysis, where the system is so debilitated that it cannot bear the action of such remedies when introduced by the stomach.

With respect to the moral and other treatment, it has been nearly the same as has been hitherto practised in this Institution. In the earlier stages of the disease, rest, seclusion, and the removal of every external source of excitement, are for the most part found necessary; in the later stages, when convalescence has begun, or the acute stage of the malady has passed over, employment both of body and mind is had recourse to, without which, neither mental nor bodily health can be maintained or improved. Walking, both within and without the grounds of the Asylum; driving in the carriage and omnibus; agricultural and domestic labour; picking oakum; sewing; knitting; amusements of various kinds, such as the magic

lantern and photography; social meetings, enlivened with music, both vocal and instrumental, have all been called into operation. The newspapers and periodicals of the day, both literary, scientific, and religious, and the newest publications—an ample supply of which is provided for the use of the Patient—all tend to ameliorate their condition and promote their recovery.

There was one case worthy of notice in a medico-legal point of view, which may yet be given at length in the medical journals. The investigation was conducted before Mr. Sheriff Bell, who bestowed a large amount of labour and attention upon it, and extended over a period of three months. There was a full proof (eleven diets) and a debate. The evidence, both medical and non-medical, was too full and conclusive to admit of a doubt as to the result. The Patient was declared to be insane and continues in the House.

I have to thank the Medical Officers of Asylums, both in this country, in America, and on the Continent, for their courtesy in sending me reports of their Institutions.

The valuable services of Dr. Fleming, the Surgeon, were occasionally required during the year, and as usual gave satisfaction to all concerned.

In conclusion, I have now to present my best thanks to the Officers and Servants who have aided me in the performance of my duty.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician - Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1852.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remained on 31st December 1851,	226	202	428
Admitted since,	141	125	266
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	367	327	694
	==	==	==
Dismissed Cured,	73	55	128
Do. Relieved,	49	47	96
Died,	31	19	50
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	153	121	274
Remaining on 31st December 1852,	214	206	420
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	367	327	694
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number for 1852,	214	201	415

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1852.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	89	75	164
Melancholia,	24	39	63
Dementia,	28	11	39
TOTAL,	141	125	266

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	70	56	126
Married,	53	47	100
Widowed,	14	22	36
Unascertained,	4	0	4
TOTAL,	141	125	266

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15,	0	2	2
— 20,	6	8	14
— 25,	17	12	29
— 30,	13	16	29
— 35,	31	20	51
— 40,	22	13	35
— 45,	25	17	42
— 50,	13	14	27
— 55,	8	12	20
— 60,	2	3	5
— 65,	1	6	7
— 70,	2	1	3
— 75,	1	1	2
TOTAL,	141	125	266

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	5	3	8
Bad Health,	5	2	7
Death of Relatives,	3	3	6
Destitution,	1	0	1
Domestic Disagreement,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	5	1	6
Fatigue,	0	1	1
Febricula,	1	0	1
Fright,	2	1	3
General Paralysis,	4	1	5
Grief,	1	1	2
Hereditary and Congenital,	8	11	9
Ill-usage,	1	2	3
Injury of Head,	3	1	4
Intemperance,	34	22	56
Jealousy,	2	2	4
Law-suit,	1	0	1
Loss of Employment,	1	1	2
Loss of Property,	1	1	2
Love Disappointed,	0	3	3
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Over Study,	3	0	3
Political Excitement,	1	0	1
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	18	20	38
Puerperal States,	0	11	11
Quarrel,	1	2	3
Religious Excitement,	9	1	10
Scarlatina,	0	1	1
Typhus Fever,	2	1	3
Variola,	1	0	1
Vice,	6	0	6
Unascertained,	13	24	37
Unknown,	7	7	14
Want of Employment,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	141	125	266

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.		
Apothecary,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i> 71
Bakers,	3	Manufacturers, 2
Blacksmiths,	2	Merchants, 5
Barrack-Sergeant,	1	Masons, 2
Blockmaker,	1	Mechanic, 1
Boilermaker,	1	Miners, 3
Bookseller,	1	Medical Practitioner, 1
Bricklayer,	1	Musical Instrument Maker, 1
Bootmaker,	1	Musician, 1
Cab Proprietor,	1	None, 4
Calico Printer,	1	Painters, 2
Carpenters,	4	Plumber, 1
Clerks,	12	Printers, 2
Clothier,	1	Preacher, 1
Clerk in H. M. C.	1	Pilot, 1
Civil Engineer,	1	Piper, 1
Commercial Traveller,	1	Sailors, 2
Cooper,	1	Saddler, 1
Clock-Agent,	1	Shawl Manufacturer, 1
Doctors of Medicine,	2	Shepherd, 1
Draper,	1	Shopkeepers, 3
Dyer,	1	Students, 2
Farm-Servants,	4	Student of Divinity, 1
Fishermen,	2	Spirit-dealers, 6
Farmers,	3	Slater, 1
Fish-hook Maker,	1	Tailors, 4
Fleshers,	2	Teacher, 1
Florist,	1	Tenter, 1
Footman,	1	Type-Founder, 1
Gardener,	1	Umbrella-Maker, 1
Grocer,	1	Unascertained, 6
Hatmaker,	1	Waiter, 1
Hecklemaker,	1	Weavers, 5
Joiner,	1	Writers, 3
Labourers,	12	Warehouseman, 1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	71	<i>TOTAL,</i> 141
<hr/>		
FEMALES.		
Bleacher,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i> 30
Domestic Servants,	15	Millworkers, 7
Dressmaker,	1	No Occupation, 6
Farm Servants,	2	Sempstresses, 14
French Polisher,	1	Shopkeepers, 4
Hawker,	1	Teacher, 1
Housekeepers,	6	Unmarried Gentlewomen, 18
Laundress,	1	Wives, 40
Lodgingkeeper,	1	Weaver, 1
Milliner,	1	Unascertained, 4
<i>Carry forward,</i>	30	<i>TOTAL,</i> 125

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1852.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	16	9	25
February,	11	6	17
March,	13	9	22
			— 64
April,	8	14	22
May,	12	8	20
June,	9	18	27
			— 69
July,	12	12	24
August,	12	9	21
September,	12	19	31
			— 76
October,	14	4	18
November,	13	10	23
December,	9	7	16
			— 57
			—
TOTAL,			266
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	52	36	88
Melancholia,	20	19	39
Dementia,	1	0	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	73	55	128
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	50	41	91
— 2 Months,	8	7	15
— 3 —	2	4	6
— 4 —	3	0	3
— 5 —	1	0	1
— 6 —	1	3	4
— 9 —	1	0	1
— 1 Year,	2	0	2
— 2 Years,	2	0	2
— 3 —	3	0	3
TOTAL,	73	55	128

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
From 10 to 15,	0	1	1
— 15 - 20,	8	6	14
— 20 - 25,	5	4	9
— 25 - 30,	9	9	18
— 30 - 35,	15	6	21
— 35 - 40,	13	6	19
— 40 - 45,	11	6	17
— 45 - 50,	8	6	14
— 50 - 55,	2	4	6
— 55 - 60,	0	2	2
— 60 - 65,	1	2	3
— 65 - 70,	1	2	3
— 70 - 75,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	73	55	128

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	9	1	10
— 2 Months,	11	8	19
— 3 —	12	7	19
— 4 —	9	7	16
— 6 —	6	8	14
— 9 —	7	6	13
— 1 Year,	6	4	10
— 2 Years,	11	11	22
— 3 —	1	3	4
— 4 —	1	0	1
TOTAL,	73	55	128

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	3	1	4
Death of Relative,	0	1	1
Disappointed Love,	1	1	2
Dissipation,	1	0	1
Domestic Disagreement,	1	0	1
Dyspepsia,	2	0	2
Fatigue,	0	1	1
Fright,	0	1	1
Grief,	0	1	1
Hereditary Indisposition,	5	6	11
Intemperance,	34	11	45
Jealousy,	2	0	2
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Paralysis,	1	1	2
Political Excitement,	1	0	1
Previous Attack,	11	15	26
Puerperal States,	0	4	4
Quarrel,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	4	1	5
Spermatorrhœa,	1	0	1
Typhus Fever,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	1	4	5
Unknown,	2	5	7
Variola,	1	0	1
Vice,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	73	55	128

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

Total Number Treated,	694	Cured, {	18
Do. do. to a conclusion,	274		47
Admitted,	266		48

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1852.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	13	4	17
Melancholia,	4	4	8
Dementia,	14	11	25
TOTAL,	31	19	50

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
From 15 to 20,	1 ...	2 ...	3
— 20 - 25,	0 ...	3 ...	3
— 25 - 30,	0 ...	2 ...	2
— 30 - 35,	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 35 - 40,	11 ...	2 ...	13
— 40 - 45,	9 ...	1 ...	10
— 45 - 50,	3 ...	1 ...	4
— 50 - 55,	1 ...	3 ...	4
— 55 - 60,	0 ...	1 ...	1
— 60 - 70,	1 ...	2 ...	3
— 70 - 75,	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 80 - 85,	1 ...	1 ...	2
TOTAL,	31 ...	19 ...	50

Table 3.—Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	7 ...	2 ...	9
— 2 Months,	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 3 —	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 4 —	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 6 —	3 ...	4 ...	7
— 9 —	2 ...	1 ...	3
— 1 Year,	3 ...	0 ...	3
— 2 Years,	3 ...	3 ...	6
— 3 —	0 ...	6 ...	6
— 4 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 5 —	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 6 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 7 —	0 ...	1 ...	1
— 9 —	0 ...	1 ...	1
— 10 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 14 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 18 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	31 ...	19 ...	50

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Asthenic Pneumonia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Diarrhœa,	0 ...	8 ...	8
Delirium Tremens,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	2 ...	2 ...	4
General Paralysis,	10 ...	0 ...	10
Gradual Decay,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Maniacal Exhaustion,	3 ...	1 ...	4
Phlegmonoid Erysipelas,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Pleuropneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Paralysis,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Phthisis,	2 ...	5 ...	7
Pneumonia,	1 ...	1 ...	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	31 ...	19 ...	50
	==	==	==

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	694	Died, { 7 18 19
Do. do. to a conclusion,	274	
Admitted,	266	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DIS-
MISSED FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1852.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	8 ...	8 ...	16
February,	18 ...	17 ...	35
March,	22 ...	14 ...	36
April,	16 ...	9 ...	25
May,	13 ...	10 ...	23
June,	11 ...	7 ...	18
July,	10 ...	12 ...	22
August,	18 ...	4 ...	22
September,	13 ...	8 ...	21
October,	6 ...	15 ...	21
November,	7 ...	9 ...	16
December,	11 ...	8 ...	19
			— 56
			—
TOTAL,			274
			==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS UPON THE
TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION, FROM
THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, ON THE 12TH DECEMBER 1814, TO
THE 31ST DECEMBER 1852.

	CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a conclusion,	5,850	3,005 } 51.4
Do.	do.	5,850 } 923 } 15.7

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

CONSUMED IN THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1850-51-52.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	6,696 ...	5,925½ ...	6,483	Stones.
Bread,	28,576½ ...	25,466 ...	31,074	Loaves.
Beer,	821 ...	609 ...	729	Firkins.
Porter,	95 ...	85 ...	347	Dozen Pints.
Ale,	167 ...	277 ...	347	—
Tea,	1,309 ...	1,265½ ...	1,427½	Lbs.
Coffee,	802½ ...	533½ ...	699	—
Sugar,	9,243 ...	9,421 ...	10,527	—
Soap,	14,939 ...	7,674 ...	7,659	—
Soda,	4,250 ...	2,938 ...	3,093	—
Candles,	24 ...	38 ...	36	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,045 ...	1,033 ...	1,089	Waggons.
Gas,	615,400 ...	521,800 ...	641,000	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,	541 ...	415 ...	424	Bolls.
Barley and Peas,	22,218 ...	17,144 ...	17,149	Lbs.
Milk,	5,272 ...	5,869½ ...	7,129½	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	13,410 ...	10,986 ...	10,958	—
Butter,	4,588 ...	4,427 ...	5,147½	Lbs.
Cheese,	2,297 ...	1,220 ...	1,747	—
Wine,	84 ...	59 ...	84	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	21 ...	25 ...	32	Gallons.
Potatoes,	48 ...	35 ...	32	Tons.
Eggs,	2,233 ...	2,670 ...	3,155½	Dozens.

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May,	13 ...	10 ...	23
June,	11 ...	7 ...	18
July,	10 ...	12 ...	22
August,	18 ...	4 ...	22
September,	13 ...	8 ...	21
October,	6 ...	15 ...	21
November,	7 ...	9 ...	16
December,	11 ...	8 ...	19
			— 87
			— 66
			— 65
TOTAL,			274

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TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION, FROM
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Potatoes,	48 ...	35 ...	32	Tons.
Eggs,	2,233 ...	2,670 ...	3,155½	Dozens.

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1852.

297,089	German Greens.	36	Salsafy Roots.
34,357	Leeks.	322	Pecks Peas.
18,990	Early and Late Cab- bages.	193	Do. Beans.
30,948	Turnips.	61	Stones Parsnips.
3,850	Savoys.	33	Do. Rhubarb.
2,837	Cauliflowers or Brocoli Heads.	46	Do. Vegetable Marrows.
204	Red Cabbages.	134	Do. Potatoes.
12,937	Carrots in Summer, and	161	Pints Strawberries.
351	Stones of Carrots in Winter.	72	Do. Gooseberries.
2,168	Bunches Onions in Summer, and	211	Do. Brussel Sprouts.
26½	Stones of Onions in Winter.	309	Baskets of Spinage.
913	Beet Roots.	7	Stones Jerusalem Arti- chokes.
841	Celery Heads.	21	Lbs. Apples.
72	Cucumbers.		Parsley, Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, &c.
			Lettuces, Radishes, Mustard Cresses, and Kidney Beans, in their season.

PRODUCE OF FARM, 1852.

931	Stones of Potatoes,	£20	17	4
50	Tons Turnips,	37	10	0
82	Bolls Corn,	73	16	0
52	Bushels Beans,	11	15	0
1,400	Stones Hay,	43	6	8
11	Tons Clover,	6	12	0
4	Tons Carrots,	12	0	0
	Straw got for Manure,			
		£205	17	0

PRODUCE OF PIGGERY.

93½	Stones Pork to the Store,	£19	12	0
10	Suckers for the Store,	6	0	0
29	Fat Pigs sold,	62	10	0
		£88	2	0

PLAIN WORK DONE BY LADIES
SINCE LAST REPORT.

12 Pairs Sheets, made.	6 Moreen Muslin Petticoats, made.
12 Dozen Bolster and Pillow Slips, made.	6 Under Polkas.
12 Table Cloths, hemmed.	6 Polka Jackets.
12 Do. Covers, do.	12 Pairs Polka Sleeves, made.
24 Toilets, do.	12 Do. Cotton Drawers, do.
12 Dozen Towels, do.	16 Do. Stockings, knitted.
15 Ottoman Covers, made.	12 Do. Cotton Stockings, do.
2 Dozen Night-Caps, do.	12 Do. Socks, knitted.
36 Chemises, do.	6 Dozen Pocket Handker- chiefs, hemmed.
12 Long Night-Gowns.	12 Muslin Neckkerchiefs, do.
12 Short Gowns.	2 Dozen Aprons, made.
18 Flannel Semets, made.	6 Pockets, made.
2 Do. Gowns, do.	Repairs of Clothing, and Bed and Table Linen, done.
24 Do. Petticoats, do.	
24 White Muslin Petticoats, do.	

FANCY WORK.

6 Cushions, embroidered.	2 Woollen Veils, knitted.
12 Pairs Slippers, do.	3 Do. Shawls, do.
4 Dozen Flower Mats, knitted.	12 Pairs Polka Sleeves, do.
12 Tidies, knitted.	12 Collars, embroidered.
12 Do. netted, and darned with patterns.	1 Long Scarf, do.
12 Crochet Tidies, made.	12 Pairs Cuffs, do.
12 Purses, knitted with beads.	6 Caps, do.
6 Crochet Purses, do.	6 Prudence Caps, knitted.
2 Veils, netted with patterns.	2 Scarfs, do.

NEEDLEWORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS,
In the East House, in 1852.

Woollen Bed-Covers, hemmed and marked,	100
Blankets, do. do.	113
Pairs of Sheets, made,	126
Pillow-Slips, do.	87
Towels, do.	134
White Bed-Covers made for West House,	36
Quilted do. do. for Seclusion Rooms,	42
Pairs of Drawers do. for Male Patients,	93
Flannel Semets do. for Male and Female Patients,	166
Striped Shirts do. for Male Patients,	114
Shifts made,	62
Do. White do.	188
Blue Flannel Petticoats, made,	89
White do. do. do.	16
Drugget do. do.	92
Pocket Handkerchiefs, hemmed,	200
Gowns, &c. made,	93
Short-Gowns, made,	78
Silk Neckerchiefs, hemmed,	24
Pairs of Stockings, knitted and marked,	36
Caps, made,	100
Night Caps, made,	60

A very great deal of time was spent in repairing all kinds of Clothing, Bed and Body Linens, Stockings, &c.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Hair Mattresses, made,	36
Straw do. do.	76
Feather Pillows, do.	31
Hair do. do.	42
Do. Bolsters, do.	51
Do. Cushions, do.	21
Straw Pillows, do.	58

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	7	0	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	7	6	—	
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	p	WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	—	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	—	
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	—	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	—	
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	—	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statutes 55 Geo. III. Cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, payable quarterly, and in advance.
2. The first quarter's board is to be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. No part of the Board, for the first quarter, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week is returned, except in the event of death, before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such a proportion as they consider reasonable.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies, or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

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TABLE I. Summary of results for the various cases of the problem of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field.

TABLE II. Summary of results for the various cases of the problem of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field.

TABLE III. Summary of results for the various cases of the problem of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field.

TABLE IV. Summary of results for the various cases of the problem of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field.

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FORTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

12TH JANUARY, 1854.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.

1854.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR THE
MENTALLY DISTURBED
IN THE
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS
1831

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE ASYLUM
1831.

Mr. Dav
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Mr. Ale
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Sir Jam
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Dr. Alle
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Mr.

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Sir
Mr.
Dr.
Mr.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1854.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay, William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
The Dean of Guild,		
Mr. Alexander Wingate, William Fraser,	}	from Merchants' House.
Hugh M'Coll,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson, Charles Ritchie,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan,		
Mr. Allan Clark, Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Session.
Mr. William M'Lean, Robert Findlay,		
Hugh Cogan, David Hope, John Smith, Thomas Hill, John Brown, Jun.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

ex-officiis.

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Bankier, M'Lean,		Mr. Mackinlay, Findlay,		Mr. Smith, Brown.
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Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope,		Mr. Smith,		Mr. Hill.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, Sir James Anderson, M. P. Mr. Cogan, Dr. A. D. Anderson, Charles Ritchie, Mr. Hope,		Mr. Hill, Wingate, M'Coll, Fraser, Clark, Robert Aitken.
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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,

<i>WEST HOUSE—</i>	<i>EAST HOUSE—</i>
JOHN LINDSAY STEWART, M. D.	Messrs. ROBERT KIRKWOOD and JOHN FERGUSON.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,

MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their Fortieth Report, beg leave to present, to their Constituents and the Public, the following statement of the affairs of the Institution for 1853; beginning, as is customary, with a return of the numbers admitted and dismissed, &c. during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in the Asylum on 31st Dec. 1852,...	214	206	420
Admitted since,	166	153	319
	—	—	—
TOTAL,.....	380	359	739
	==	==	==
Dismissed Cured,	42	74	116
Dismissed Relieved,	55	36	91
Died,	35	24	59
	—	—	—
TOTAL,.....	132	134	266
Remaining on the 31st December 1853,.....	248	225	473
	—	—	—
TOTAL TREATED,.....	380	359	739
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number,.....	224	217	441
	==	==	==

Under the head of Admissions, it may be noticed that these have been more numerous this year than for several years past. And as to the Dismissions, twelve Pauper Patients were removed in one day to a Workhouse in the country, and others have been disposed of in a similar manner; but, notwithstanding, there has been a greater number of this class resident in the Institution than could be adequately accommodated within its walls; in fact the Asylum was so overcrowded for a considerable time that several Patients were obliged to sleep on the floor of the galleries, the dormitories being too full to hold them. In consequence of this state of things, it has been found absolutely necessary, with a view to the health, and even life of the inmates, and especially when pestilence is at the gates, to refuse admission to many lunatics, for whom application was most urgently made. This, certainly, was much to be regretted, but, in the circumstances, there was no other course to adopt.

At one period of the year the Female Paupers exceeded the Male Paupers in number, but latterly the Males have amounted to nearly two hundred, while the Females were only one hundred and eighty-four. It has been usual, in the history of the Institution, for the Male Patients to exceed the Females in number, and this is now again the case. At present, the East House continues crowded, and the openings occasionally created in it during the year, whether by individual or more extensive removal, have been quickly filled up by new Patients, from Parishes, from Private Houses, and from other Asylums.

A great part of the West House, that for ladies and gentlemen, has also been well filled; indeed, one division of it was, for a short time, crowded also, more especially during the first quarter of the year. Occasionally, for

gentlemen paying the higher rates of board, there has been even a deficiency of accommodation, and, in consequence, several Patients had to be placed elsewhere. The Private House continues to be occupied.

The state of the East House, in connection with the appearance of Cholera in several parts of Scotland, has engaged the earnest attention of the Directors. The Committee have caused all those parts of the interior of both Houses which are not papered or painted to be repeatedly cleaned, and to be whitewashed with Irish lime; cesspools and drains to be erected; and other important and expensive sanitary measures to be adopted. They have also been led to inquire into the propriety and the cost of erecting Iron Houses, which might serve as Cholera Hospitals; and have corresponded with the Directors of the City Parochial Board, and the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, with a view to the reception by these public Institutions of Patients labouring under Cholera, should it unfortunately break out in the Institution. At the same time a great quantity of blanketing was ordered; and requisitions for flannel, and other articles of body clothing, were promptly sent to the Inspectors of Poor, and other sureties of the Patients. The Directors, after visiting the Asylum, and examining the vacant rooms formerly occupied by several officers not now required, ordered that these apartments should be immediately prepared for the reception of quiet Patients, with a view both to thin the crowded dormitories in the meantime, and to secure provision for Cholera Hospitals, if such should be required. These rooms, it may be mentioned, are approached from both divisions of the East House by easy stairs, so as to be suitable for the accommodation of both sexes. Finally, on this head, while the Directors have

spared no expense for the welfare of the Patients, and by this means have prevented a greater liquidation of debt, they think it proper to state, as an additional and important precautionary measure, that they ordered a third or temporary Medical Assistant to be immediately appointed, in order that nothing should be left untried to prevent, if possible, any of the Patients committed to their charge, the poor as well as the rich, from being attacked by Cholera; and failing in this, that there might be constantly at hand such a staff of medical officers as would be able to give the most unremitting attention to any cases that might occur. Dr. Gavin, the Inspector-General from the Board of Health, is expected to visit Gartnavel tomorrow.

In addition to the expenditure just alluded to, the Directors will here notice that the advance in the price of provisions and other articles, and the corresponding rise in wages, have considerably crippled the resources of the Institution, and been much felt by those entrusted with the administration of its affairs.

The Directors of last year instructed the Weekly Committee to proceed with the erection of Houses, on the grounds of the Asylum, for the use of the Workmen and the other married Male Servants connected with the Institution. The Committee accordingly had plans and specifications prepared, advertised the works, and received several offers to execute these. As, however, it appeared that the cost of the proposed erections would amount to about £3,000, a sum considerably larger than had been supposed sufficient for the undertaking, when the price of materials and workmen's wages were lower, the Committee, after long and anxious deliberation, determined not to proceed with the works this year. Many

deserving persons, belonging to the Establishment, who have far to travel twice a-day *to* and *from* their work, have thus been disappointed, but it is hoped that in this matter the Directors will soon be more successful.

The Directors will now allude to the system of ventilation adopted in Gartnavel. The great importance of ventilation in such an Institution is admitted by all; and, in their visits to the Asylum, they have paid minute attention to the matter. In the course of the year, they commissioned Mr. Watson, their Master of Works, to visit several Asylums in England, and also a variety of other places, in order to observe the mode of heating and ventilating there employed, so far as to furnish them with detailed information on the subject. After full consideration, they have ordered what they deemed suitable for the health of the Patients, in these respects, to be carried into effect.

Several additions and alterations, by way of improvement, for the comfort of the Patients in both Houses, and the beautifying and cultivating of the Grounds and Policies, have been made during the year. The following may be here noticed:—

Two new Fireplaces.

Seven Arnott's Ventilators.

Nine Louvre boarded Ventilators.

One Padded Room.

Five hundred square yards of Lining put upon Walls.

One Retaining Wall, three Cess-Pools, and several Soil and other Drains built.

External Walls pointed.

New Stairs for access to private House and Granary Loft.

Sofa Chairs made for the frail and delicate Patients.

Trees planted near to the Gate, and also to the south and west of the Houses.

Additional Ground taken into cultivation, and new Walks and Roads made.

Hundreds of tons of Gravel have been laid down, and also fifty tons of Metal, besides Engine Ashes wherever required.

Several leading Drains have been cut and made on the Farm, and nine hundred and forty-three yards of Drains finished in the Garden.

Twelve tons of Lime have been put upon the Garden Grounds, and two hundred and fifty-one tons of Lime upon the Farm Grounds, while the Farm has been cultivated according to the system recommended last year by Mr. Findlay of Easterhill.

The Directors will now refer to a very pleasing circumstance, which occurred a few weeks ago. A young gentleman, much beloved by his family and friends, had been admitted from the country, labouring under an attack of acute mania. In a few months after the usual treatment of the Asylum, he became well, and, on being dismissed, went, as he was advised to do, to the coast to confirm his recovery, before joining the family circle. He, in common with his relations, was affected with warm sentiments of gratitude to the Institution, and, in proof of this, his father came to Glasgow, attended a meeting of the Weekly Committee, and in very feeling terms addressed the Directors on the necessity for and the usefulness of such Asylums, and, in particular, on the benefit which his own son had derived from his residence at Gartnavel, concluding his speech by presenting them with a handsome donation in aid of the funds. This token of gratitude, quite unexpected as it was by every one con-

nected with the Institution, though no doubt very pleasing to the Committee, they instructed their Secretary to record at length on their Minutes. The Directors take leave to add, that in their present circumstances, they would be glad to see the example set by the gentleman referred to, generally followed by the friends of wealthy Patients, who reap the benefit of the Asylum.

The Directors have to notice briefly certain changes which have taken place during the year in the Medical Staff of the Establishment.

In consequence of ill health, Dr. John Brown, who had been for nearly eight years Medical Assistant in the East House, resigned his situation, and Mr. Robert Kirkwood was appointed in his stead. Within a few days after taking up his abode in the Asylum, Mr. Kirkwood became ill of fever, and for nearly two months was unable for the discharge of the duties of his office. On these, however, he has again entered in restored health and strength.

Dr. James M'Ghie, who became Medical Assistant in the West House of the Asylum, in the summer of 1850, left it in the autumn of 1853, to fill the office of Medical Superintendent in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. This appointment he obtained in consideration of the ability and zeal displayed by him at Gartnavel.

The Directors, sensible of the fidelity with which he and his associate, Dr. Brown, discharged their medical duties in the Asylum, take this opportunity of expressing their hope that both of these gentlemen may be successful in the future prosecution of their important profession. Dr. M'Ghie has been succeeded in the Medical Assistantship of the West House by Dr. James Stewart. The excellent character of the latter, and of Mr. Kirkwood, the

other Assistant, encourage the Directors to expect that these recent appointments will give satisfaction to all concerned.

Agreeably to Act of Parliament, the Sheriffs, accompanied by two Fellows of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, have as usual visited the Asylum. Of certain remits given by them, and by the Court of Session, to visit, examine, and report on the state of mind of several of the Patients, the results were invariably the same, viz. that the Patients in question were insane, and most properly inmates of the Asylum.

The Directors regret that they have been enabled to make but little progress, since their last Annual Report, in the reduction of the debt of the Asylum. This has been partly owing to the small amount of legacies and subscriptions received during the year, but chiefly to the great advance which unexpectedly took place in the price of provisions, while the board charged for the Patients has continued at the same rates as in the year preceding. It seems absolutely necessary, however, that some, at least, of these rates should be immediately raised, and the subject is therefore recommended to the early consideration of the Directors for the ensuing year.

Notwithstanding the untoward circumstances now alluded to, the interest of the debt, amounting to £1,702 8s. 11d. has been punctually settled, and the principal sum has been reduced to the extent of £500.

The Directors gratefully acknowledge receipt of the only legacy which has been paid to them during the past year, viz. £100, under deduction of the duty of 10 per cent. left to the Institution by Mrs. Mary Brash, widow of Mr. Hugh Shaw, manufacturer in Manchester, and niece of the late Mr. James Brash, long a respectable bookseller in this City.

Amongst a multitude of bequests of unexampled liberality, for a great variety of charitable and benevolent purposes, the late Mr. Ewing of Strathleven, by a legacy of £2,000, has left the Asylum a very gratifying token of his remembrance. Mr. Ewing was an early benefactor to its funds, his subscription of £21 having been received so long ago as June 1809, a considerable time before the foundation-stone of the former Asylum was laid; and he was one of its Directors for fourteen consecutive years, from 1815 to 1828 inclusive, during which time his great attention to its interests, his general intelligence, and excellent talents for business, were of much value in conducting its affairs. His example, it is hoped, will speedily be followed by others who, like him, may have it in their power, when arranging their testamentary provisions, to benefit an Institution indispensably necessary for relieving one of the saddest of the afflictions to which frail humanity is liable. It is almost needless to add, that much of the original plan of the buildings, from want of means, yet remains to be completed, and that in their present state, from the pressure of the existing debt, the Directors have it not in their power to render the accommodations of the Asylum accessible, on more moderate terms than those hitherto charged, to its unfortunate inmates, and especially to those from the humbler ranks of society.

The Directors would now, in conclusion, present their best thanks to the members of the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied attention to all the interests of the Institution, and, while doing so, would record the fact of the Weekly Meetings having never wanted a quorum for the despatch of the Asylum business. They would also present their acknowledgments to the thirteen gentlemen who have acted in the capacity of House Visitors, for their

labours in performing the delicate and important duty entrusted to them, during the past year; and, finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other officers, for their services, during the same period.

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ACCOUNT
OF THE
Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements,
FOR THE YEAR 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last year's Account,.....	£4	9	2
Subscriptions and Legacies, per annexed List,.....	110	7	6
BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1853,.....	£12,543	15	2
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,.....	679	16	11
			<hr/> 13,223 12 1
Advances for Patients in 1852, recovered in 1853,.....	326	9	11
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,.....	281	7	2
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,.....	15	11	0
Union Bank, Do. Do.	23	1	2
Drawn from National Bank,.....	60	0	0
Do. Union Do.	65	0	0
			<hr/> £14,109 18 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£1,828	15	4
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	522	18	0
Flour, and Baker's Wages,.....	817	15	9
Groceries,.....	476	4	2

Carried forward,... £3,645 13 3

Brought forward,...£3,045 13 3

Milk,.....	312 18 6
Butter and Cheese,.....	293 6 2
Potatoes,.....	104 3 5
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	239 5 7
Medicines,.....	75 12 3
Coal and Coke,.....	516 12 5
Gas-light and Candles,.....	184 6 5
Soap and Soda,.....	146 9 8
Water Rent,.....	155 7 3
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	419 8 11

£6,193 3 10

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£500 0 0
Deduct, Fees received,.....	307 13 0
	£192 7 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300 0 0
Medical Assistant,.....	95 15 4
Do.	87 16 6
Chaplain,.....	60 0 0
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100 0 0
Steward,.....	110 0 0
Surgeon,.....	22 0 0

967 18 10

Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,..... 1,422 10 8

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Tradesmen's Wages,.....	£457 16 11
Timber,.....	133 10 2
Carting,.....	53 4 11
Painting,.....	80 2 2
Plastering and White-Washing,.....	71 3 2
Ironmongery,.....	44 13 11
Stones, Road-Metal, and Ashes,.....	42 14 11
Miscellaneous,.....	135 15 6

1,019 1 8

Furniture,..... 969 17 3

Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December }
1853, yet to be recovered,..... } 414 18 8

Expended on Garden,..... 110 5 10

Do. on Farm,..... 271 9 6

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c. £203 7 7
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,..... 97 17 3

Carried forward,...£303 4 10 £11,369 6 3

Brought forward, £303 4 10 £11,369 6 3

Printing, Printing Materials, and Advertising,	40	7	7	
Postages and Incidents,.....	32	11	2	
Insurance,.....	39	3	8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	38	14	5	
Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings,.....	7	12	6	
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and Stirling's } Library,.....	7	7	0	
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,...	5	0	0	
For taking charge of Parcels,.....	12	0	0	
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	24	18	0	
Price of two Horses,.....	81	0	0	
Measuring Plans,.....	6	6	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	44	0	5	
				642 5 7
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,.....				751 15 4
Do. Do. with National Bank,.....				989 5 9
National Bank, farther in part Loan,.....				500 0 0
				<u>£14,252 12 11</u>
Amount of RECEIPTS, as above,.....				£14,109 18 0
Do. DISBURSEMENTS, do.				<u>14,252 12 11</u>
Balance due to the Treasurer,.....				<u>£142 14 11</u>

ABSTRACT
OF
The Property and Debt of the Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1853.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,.....	£968	15	4
Deduct, recovered in 1853,.....	679	16	11
	£288	18	5
Arrears of Board for 1853,.....	444	0	4
	£732	18	9
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	414	18	8
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	60,747	5	4
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
	£77,098	4	11

DEBTS.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,.....	£142	14	11
National Bank, on Credit Account, per last year's Report,.....	£23,000	0	0
Deduct paid to Account,.....	500	0	0
	22,500	0	0
Union Bank, on Credit Account, do.....	15,000	0	0
	£37,642	14	11
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£77,098	4	11
Do. of DEBTS, do.	37,642	14	11
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£39,455	10	0

LIST
OF
Subscriptions and Legacies,
RECEIVED IN 1853.

Executor of Mrs. Mary Brash, Widow of Hugh } £100 0 0	
Shaw, Manufacturer, Manchester, a Legacy,...	
Less Legacy-Duty, 10 per Cent.....	10 0 0
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> £90 0 0
A Friend in Ayrshire, a Donation,.....	9 1 6
Dr. Allen Thomson, Glasgow College, a Donation,.....	5 5 0
"One who was a short time in the Asylum," a Donation,.....	5 0 0
Alexander Galloway, Land-Agent, Glasgow, Annual Subscription,	1 1 0
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> £110 7 6

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REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1853.

IN reviewing the medical history of this Asylum for the past year, the first point which claims our attention, is one of very considerable importance, more particularly as it relates to the provision for the suitable accommodation of pauper lunatics. I allude to the remarkable increase of cases of lunacy, in the west of Scotland especially, by which all the accommodation, good, bad, or indifferent, has been called into requisition for their reception. When we take into consideration the moderate allowance which Parochial Boards give for the maintenance of lunatics in this kingdom, and the cost of keeping them properly, it is reasonable to conclude that suitable accommodation and comforts, qualified attendants, and such an amount and kind of diet and extras such as lunatics require can hardly be provided without loss.

The public Asylum (this one) for this class of Patients; the licensed rooms set apart for the insane in Workhouses, private Asylums, and other houses converted into places of security and dignified with the name of Asylums, we

are told are all full; and that, in consequence of this state of things, a Parish in the vicinity has been obliged to employ a party, a few miles to the north of Glasgow, to take charge of their lunatics, at the rate of twelve shillings a-week for each. All this proves that there is still a great want of proper accommodation for lunatics in the west of Scotland.

To proceed with the Report, I shall begin with stating that several of the Statistical Tables, such as the Table of Causes, are by no means to be absolutely relied upon, for they are in many instances mere approximations to fact. The number of Patients admitted during the year was 319, being 53 more than last year. And the increase would have been greater had it not been found necessary to cease admitting Patients for the reason already specified, viz. the want of room. So great appears to be the increase of lunacy in this part of the country, that though a very great number of Patients, have been taken to Parochial receptacles whenever the parish was of sufficient population to admit of having a poors' house, the numbers in this Asylum have always, more or less, tended to increase.

Unlike epidemic diseases, such as typhus and cholera, the causes of the spread of lunacy are beyond the reach of sanatory commissioners and boards of health. They are not to be found in defective sewerage, in street nuisances, and overcrowded dwellings, at least not directly; though it cannot be denied that whatever tends to depress the vital powers and impair the health, may lead indirectly to derange the mental constitution.

The more immediate cause of the increase of lunacy is to be sought for, rather in the social condition of the time in which we live. Ours is a time of great mental

activity and excitement. Men's minds are constantly on the stretch. Nor is this state of things confined to the higher and more opulent classes of society. Among the great mass of the labouring population during the past year, there has been much commotion and excitement, manifesting itself particularly in the shape of "strikes," and the like. There has been, if not war, at least rumours of war. In the increase of population, and the excitement of the times, in the varied mental emotions to which passing events have given birth, and probably to the increase of intemperance, do we look for the more immediate cause of the increase of lunacy which has characterised the past and some of the preceding years.

As usual, we find that the cases of mania exceed those of monomania, including melancholia; that the number of males exceeds that of females; and that the ratio of melancholia to mania is much higher in females than in males.

The social condition does not seem to exercise any considerable influence, as the numbers of married and unmarried are nearly equal; and, contrary to what was found last year, the married and widowed together considerably exceed the number of those unmarried.

As to the ages of Patients admitted, they range between 20 and 90. There were none under 20 years of age. Between the ages of 30 and 50, or in the prime of life, it is found that there were by far the greatest number of Patients.

With respect to the exciting causes of insanity in those admitted, the most important in point of numbers are those included under the head of "Intemperance." They are in the ratio of 1 to 5 in the whole number admitted. If there is one argument more powerful than another

against the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, it is to be found in the fact, that so large a number of the victims of intemperance become insane. Of 65 cases, 48 were males and 17 were females—or about 1 female to 3 males. The next most numerous class of cases are those included under the title "Previous Insanity." In many of these cases there had been only one previous attack; in some they had been numerous, with intervals, longer or shorter, of perfect mental health. Some pass a portion of almost every year in the Asylum; others require to return to it after a much longer period. In this class there were 50 cases, viz. 21 males and 29 females.

The next most important set of cases are those included under the title "Hereditary." There is no point more fully ascertained, in regard to insanity, than the fact that it is transmitted in families. It sometimes happens that two, three, or even four members of the same family are confined in Asylums at the same time; and there are some families who have at least one member constantly in confinement. From the unwillingness which the friends of Patients manifest to reveal the circumstance of the previous existence of insanity in the family, whether in the direct line or in lateral branches, the above can only be considered as an approximate estimate of the numbers of those in whom the malady is hereditary. The circumstance is very often revealed by the Patients themselves. All that can be drawn from the friends often is, the information that some relative or member of the family was nervous, peculiar, or eccentric. And many carry the delusion so far as to maintain, that even those members of the family who have required to be confined were not insane, but that their confinement was the result of temper, pride, and the like, giving rise to such irregularities

of conduct as to make them incapable of entering into society, or engaging in the active business of life.

There were 11 cases of epilepsy, and 4 of general paralysis, accompanied by mania; there were 6 arising from disorder of the menstrual functions; there were 11 arising from the puerperal condition; and there was 1 case of mania which followed a severe attack of acute rheumatism.

Without referring more particularly to the various Causes set down in the Table as having given rise to Insanity, in those admitted during the past year, we find that the physical causes very much exceed both the moral and mental ones combined, a result which does not coincide with the speculations of many eminent men on this subject, and which may, according to M. Guislain, arise from insufficiency and incorrectness of investigation, or the want of close personal intimacy with Patients. As to the latter circumstance, it is to be remarked, that a very great number are either unable or unwilling to give correct information on the subject, and that the information which many communicate is found to be manifestly and totally at variance with the truth. As to the insufficiency of investigation which is supposed to be inevitable, in the inquiries of physicians connected with large public institutions, this may be true, to a certain extent, as regards the minute psychological analysis, which is presumed to be necessary to the discovery of the moral causes, by which, in many cases, the disease has been produced.

To the practical psychologist, the physical causes of insanity are of more interest than the moral; to the speculative psychologist, the metaphysical aspect of the question possesses more charms. Such causes as rheumatism, cardiac disease, fever, menstrual disorder, disease and abuse

of the generative organs, the puerperal state, neuroses, and the strumous diathesis are of the greatest importance to the physician engaged in the treatment of the insane. But while it is of the utmost consequence to study the physical constitution, temperament, and diseases of the Patients, to ascertain the correlation of physical and mental derangements, it is also most important to study and investigate those psychical conditions which, in the opinion of some, are antecedent to, and in that of others is causative of, mental disease.

Though a Table is given, as usual, of the Occupations of those who were admitted, we do not find that one occupation predisposes more than another to insanity. The active or sedentary, the mental or physical nature of the occupation does not seem to exercise any particular influence in the production of mental disorder.

In respect to season, it does not appear, from the experience of the past year, that it exercises any influence in the production of insanity.

I shall now allude to the Cases Dismissed, and to the Deaths.

I. CURED.—Of 116 Patients dismissed cured, 38 males and 57 females were cases of mania; 3 males and 16 females were cases of monomania; and one male and one female were cases of dementia;—in all 42 males and 74 females.

Of the whole, 50 or about one-half were less than a month ill previous to admission, showing what all statistics prove, that recovery is most likely to occur if the Patient is put early under treatment; that the probability of recovery becomes less and less, according to the length of time during which the Patient has been ill previous to admission, till all reasonable hope disappears.

Table 4, under the head of those Cured, shows what we have always observed, that if recovery is not established within twelve months after admission, in the great majority of cases it is hopeless, and that if symptoms of recovery have not manifested themselves at the end of nine months, the prognosis of the case must be pronounced to be rather unfavourable.

Table 5 shows the relation of Cures to Causes. This Table, in connection with that of the Causes of insanity in those admitted, shows the curability in respect to causes. By comparing the two, we see that there are certain forms of insanity, which, in relation to its causes, are incurable; while there are others in which the prognosis may be considered favourable. This is a branch of the statistics of insanity which is of the greatest importance to the physician. The question is constantly being put—"Is there any hope?" and according to the amount and accuracy of our information on this subject, will be our ability to give an answer to this all important question, to inspire with hope or to crush with despair.

It will be seen by the Table referred to above, that most part of the causes enumerated commenced by exciting or disturbing the functions of the brain, though not to such an extent as permanently to affect its functions; while it will be found by referring to the Table of Causes in those admitted, that there are causes which appear in that table which never appear in the table of those cured. In the former there is not found any cause which implies any serious organic lesion; while, in the latter, there appear some which indicate such an amount of organic mischief as to preclude any possibility of recovery. While such causes as mental emotions—such as anxiety, fright, grief, joy, love, and the like—produce derangement, which

by the use of the appropriate means lead to the recovery of those affected,—there are others, such as epilepsy, general paralysis, &c. which give rise to such an amount and kind of aberration as to be altogether hopeless.

There is a third class of causes, such as hereditary predisposition, previous insanity, intemperance, &c. which, while they do not preclude the hope of recovery, indicate a considerable degree of uncertainty as to its permanence, and it is found that many such cases have repeated relapses. This is more so, perhaps, in intemperate cases than in any others.

The per centage of cures upon the total number treated, upon the number admitted, and the number treated to a conclusion, has been 15, 36, and 43 respectively.

II. RELIEVED.—The number of Patients dismissed relieved was 91, viz. 55 males and 36 females. Of these, while some had derived considerable benefit, there were others who received but little, on account of their premature removal.

III. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths was 59, viz. 35 males and 24 females. The largest number from one cause was 12, which were cases of phthisis pulmonalis. The next largest number was 8 from paralysis; there were 7 from diarrhoea, and 6 from epilepsy; there are 15 included under the general designation of “exhaustion,” which consisted chiefly of those who sank under the effect of maniacal excitement, and total prostration of the vital powers. The case of death from hemorrhage, was that of a man who attempted to commit suicide before admission, and who was first taken to the Royal Infirmary, and afterwards brought to the Asylum. The hemorrhage suddenly recurred, without any farther attempt on his part, and speedily carried him off. This case is

instructive, in so far, that some months previously he was a Patient in the Asylum, and was removed by his wife, in opposition to my advice and in spite of my representations of the danger of such a measure. Shortly after the death of her husband, she herself became an inmate of the Asylum; and the malady was the result of the same cause in both cases—intemperance.

There is one case put down as resulting from suffocation by a foreign body in the œsophagus: that such was the cause in this instance is somewhat problematical. He was a paralytic, and died suddenly while eating his dinner, which consisted of minced meat. Some meat was found in the mouth and pharynx, and a probang was easily passed down the œsophagus.

There was an interesting case of a gentleman who died in the early part of the year. In a few weeks after his first admission he became much improved, in so far as the mental symptoms were concerned; the physical symptoms, however, continued to be nearly the same. He was still somewhat changeable in disposition, being at one time full of joy and hope, and at another easily depressed in spirits, and weeping. There was a childishness also about him, but his language was generally rational. Family dissensions arose. He was pronounced by one party to be quite sane; it was asserted that he had never been insane at all; and it was thought that an unnecessary stigma had been put upon the family by his confinement, and this though they knew of his extraordinary delusions and conduct, and notwithstanding several of his relatives were known to have been insane—one of them having actually been confined for several years in this Asylum. Like many an unfit person to be at large, he insisted on being allowed to leave the Institution, and, un-

der these peculiar circumstances, he was removed. The opinion of several of the leading physicians of Glasgow, men of great skill in such cases, was unheeded: nevertheless their judgment ultimately proved to be quite correct. Nothing was heard of the Patient for some time. He travelled to various parts, and at last attempted to resume business. As we anticipated, he could not do so; he gave himself up to despair, and the idea got possession of his mind, that though he had formerly found its restraint irksome to him, there was now no hope for him unless he returned immediately to the Asylum—little suspecting that there was no hope for him in this world. He wrote to me from the south of England, begging me to readmit him, and before a few days elapsed he actually arrived, unaccompanied by any one. I found him much altered for the worse. His stomach was very irritable, and continued so till his death. No solid food was retained, nor the blandest fluids sufficiently long to be either absorbed or digested. Every kind of medicine was rejected, and no measure adopted proved of any service. Life became intolerable to him; he was averse to taking anything whatever; he became excited and angry. The organs of sense, more especially those of sight and hearing, were in a very morbid condition. He saw the most horrible visions; and the sensation in his ears was, according to his own description, as if molten lead were poured into them. The *post mortem* examination showed extensive disease. The stomach was found to be pale, flabby, and anæmic, and contained a quantity of unhealthy glairy mucus, the odour of which was possessed of powerful emetic properties. In the head, the ventricles and sub-arachnoid spaces were full of serum, and an old apoplectic clot was found. Some years previously he had been affected with apoplectic symptoms.

Other instances might be given, of the improper interference of relatives in the removal of Patients prematurely, with lamentable results, but I forbear. Relations or guardians often differ in opinion, either as to the insanity or necessity for the confinement of a Patient. Every delusion and every insane act is attempted to be explained away.

I generally find that nothing short of a trial can satisfy those who take the opposite side, and when they actually remove their friend to their own house, the change in their judgment is often wonderfully speedy. It must be said, too, that these differences of opinion are found whether the Patient be poor or rich. The rich Patient, however, is much more apt to be interfered with than the poor.

While on the subject of premature removals, I may add a case, as it was the cause of the Sheriff having settled a matter which many persons thought to be of no consequence whatever. A Patient was removed before he was fit for liberty; the relative immediately afterwards applied to his Lordship to have him re-admitted on the old warrant; this the Sheriff refused to do, stating that, even in the case of a Patient who might be dismissed the moment before, a new warrant must be obtained before he could be again confined.

The per centage of deaths upon the total number treated is about 8; upon the number treated to a conclusion about 22; and upon the number admitted $18\frac{1}{2}$. Notwithstanding our rule to the contrary, I have felt myself obliged to admit many Patients in a dying state, some from the Highlands, and others from great distances in an opposite direction, who could scarcely be lifted from the carriage to the hall or reception-room, and who

shortly afterwards expired. It would have been cruel to have turned them away from the door, probably to die on the road, although such admissions add considerably to our number of deaths.

It will not be considered surprising, in such a large Institution as this is, and where all kinds of mentally diseased persons are received, that some of the delirious or melancholic should occasionally be found to make attempts upon their life. Such cases have occurred, but I am happy to add that they were prevented from accomplishing their purpose, and several of them became quite well.

Although no case of suicide or homicide has occurred, yet another kind of injury has happened, which it may be well to notice here. A female pauper Patient, considerably advanced in life, while walking with an attendant in the open grounds near to the Farm, suddenly sprang over the wooden paling to escape on the other side, whereby she sustained a compound fracture of both bones of the left leg. She was long in the hands of the Surgeon; but, so far as the limb was concerned, she did quite well, and is now walking about as if she had never sustained any injury.

Another case, which might have proved fatal, was prevented principally by one means. The Patient was very ill, and in his madness would have destroyed himself, by striking his head against the walls and floors of his apartment, but for the circumstance that the room was thoroughly padded. Although such cases are rare, I have no hesitation in saying that padded rooms are of essential service in a Lunatic Asylum.

The per centage of Cures upon the total number treated to a conclusion, since the opening of the Asylum in 1814,

is $52\frac{1}{2}$; and of Deaths, during the same period, 16—including all those who died from typhus fever in 1847, and cholera in 1848-49, as well as other diseases.

TREATMENT.—Under this head there is little worthy of special remark. It has continued to be much the same as was indicated in last year's Report. The symptoms have been principally such, as to lead to the belief that the brain and its membranes have been the seat of slow, insidious, inflammatory affections, which, at first more acute, rapidly assume the chronic form. In many cases, the acute stage has entirely disappeared before the admission of the Patient, and the chronic and more intractable stage of the disease has manifested itself. Hence the vast importance, in a curative point of view, of having the Patient put under proper treatment before the acute has passed into the chronic stage. The instances of recovery, however, after a long course of treatment, are numerous enough to prevent us from being too hasty in giving up a prolonged case of mania as incurable. For the good of our Patients, especially, we should be slow to consign any one to the moral and intellectual grave of incurable lunacy.

The Patients during this year have, as usual, required to be well supported, some both by night and day for months at a time; tonics, such as quinine, iron, and cod liver oil, and a generous diet, with alcoholic agents, have been most liberally supplied to all classes, when necessary, for the improvement, recovery, or existence of the Patient.

There is perhaps an advantage in large, or tolerably large, Asylums for the treatment of insanity, to be found in the number of Patients associated together, where sympathies of a wider range than those that are merely domestic can be cultivated. This, however, cannot apply to every class.

To many who are convalescent, the restraint of an Asylum becomes irksome in the extreme; but when there is a large number freely associating with one another, and meeting daily—in the library, billiard-room, or drawing-room, in the bowling-green, and in the grounds of the Asylum—friendships are formed, and feelings are excited of a wholesome and salutary kind; so much so, indeed, that not unfrequently, however strange it may appear, it happens that some leave the Asylum with feelings rather of regret than pleasure. And though such feelings are considerably modified by return to the active business of life, they delight to revisit and correspond with their less happy friends in affliction.

In the modern and more humane treatment of the insane, there is no point more clearly established than that, in the narrow and circumscribed sphere of activity in the lunatic world, employment, both mental and physical, is of the greatest advantage, and hence the importance of devising every means of occupation calculated to amuse and to instruct. In addition to the measures of this kind, alluded to in previous Reports, there has been called into requisition, during the past year, the printing-press, which has proved most valuable to a considerable number of Patients. There has been a printing-press in this Institution since 1842, although for many years unused, and this Asylum was amongst the first, if not the first, in which this kind of employment was devised for its Patients. The first lunatic publication, "*The Chronicles of the Monastery*," was issued from it. Since then a printing-press has been deemed a necessary appendage to several other Lunatic Asylums.

In Glasgow, the latest publication of this kind is entitled the "*The Gartnavel Gazette*." It was at first

merely a manuscript publication, but was afterwards considered of sufficient importance to be put in print. This periodical appears monthly, and seven numbers have already been printed. It has no pretensions to anything but the benefit of the Patients. The effort to get it up was quite spontaneous on their part, and certainly it does them credit. The principal, if not the only projector of it, himself a Patient, at once assumed the editorship, and actually, for a season, set up the types and worked at the press, in addition to writing many of the articles, although the whole of this work was new to him. Before this gentleman left us, cured, an entertainment was given, at the desire of a large number of Patients, to do him honour, and which went off with great *eclat*. Another editor was voted as his successor, and I hope, under his management, that this journal will continue to flourish. Our great want is compositors and pressmen, for there is found to be a superabundance of literary talent within the walls of the Asylum. In the production of the *Gazette*, the labour of a good many Patients, in writing, setting up the types, and correcting, has been called into requisition. They have also printed a Catalogue of the Library of the Asylum, a large and amended edition of the Rules, other papers, and the forms necessary in the admission of Patients; and all in a style which would be creditable to any printing-office. Several of the gentlemen, whose taste for mathematics is great, were much amused in attempting to solve the chess problems which appeared in the *Illustrated News*. The study delighted them, and every one was solved.

During fine weather, several of the Patients were permitted to go a great distance from the Asylum, with and without attendants; one to the island of Arran, and

another nearly as far in a contrary direction. The bowling-green, also, proved a great source of healthy and interesting recreation to many Patients.

Divine Service.—It is well known that this Institution was the first in this country in which Divine service was performed, both publicly and privately. As eloquently stated by my predecessors, Dr. Balmanno and Dr. Hutcheson, spiritual instruction is essential in the treatment of the insane, and this, I may add, is the result of my own long experience. Public worship begins in the West House, where the ladies and gentlemen congregate on Sabbath at 11 A.M., and in the East House immediately after the conclusion of this service. The service is performed in the same manner as in the City Churches, excepting that it does not take up so long a time. The Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Russell, is most punctual in his attendance, and he preaches with acceptance to many of his attentive but afflicted hearers. Family worship continues to be conducted as before; and, in addition, the Patients have access to their own Clergymen, under suitable regulations.

In this Asylum the freest access is allowed the Patients to the legal Authorities—the Sheriffs—to whom is entrusted, by the Acts of Parliament, all that concerns the confinement and proper care of Lunatics.

In addition to the personal access afforded, at the regular periods of visitation, they are allowed to correspond freely by letter unopened and unexamined, that they may communicate all their grievances, real or imaginary. In this way, not unfrequently, the Sheriffs are induced to allow to Patients the opportunity of proving their sanity, when they allege that they are not insane and unjustly deprived of their liberty. That this should

be—that the door should never be shut against any man whose liberty is invaded—that all legal redress should be patent to him, on whatever pretence his liberty is curtailed, is a maxim which can never and ought never to be gainsaid in a country such as this. The result is, that not unfrequently attempts are made by those whom we consider Lunatics to establish their sanity; and investigations of considerable length ensue. Several cases of this kind have as usual occurred; but in no instance has it been found that it would be for the benefit of the Patient that he should regain his liberty.

It is perhaps to be regretted that, while in England, there is a Psychological Journal, and more recently an Asylum Journal, in Scotland there is no proper medium for medico-legal and other investigations and papers on insanity than the ordinary periodicals. By-and-by, we hope that a series of the cases treated in this Asylum may be published, either in connection with some future Report, or in one of the journals of the day; and when a proper Inspection-room is provided, that the results of the *post mortem* examinations will be more freely given than hitherto.

Some of our time has been occupied in devising means to improve our system of ventilation.* In the East House, where the lowest class of Boarders and Paupers are received, several of the dormitories contain 16,462 cubic feet, and in some of these there are 16, and in others 18 or 20 Patients; the average to each being 865 cubic feet. It may be stated, however, that the mass of the uncleanly and wet Patients have 988 cubic feet each at the least, while some have more. In the Male Division

* Dr. Gavin carefully inspected the Asylum since the Report was read to the Directors.—See page 8.

the average in all the dormitories is 879, and in the Female Division 801. Fourteen of the Patients in this House have an average of 1,263 cubic feet, while the average of both Divisions is 840 cubic feet to each Patient; and even this we hope to improve upon by-and-by.

In the West House—that for Ladies and Gentlemen—the bed-rooms have a space of from 1,435 to 1,988 cubic feet each, the average being 1,792. The cubic space of one of our large galleries, which contains eleven Patients, is 25,959, or 2,360 cubic feet to each Patient, exclusive of their parlour and bed-room accommodation. These calculations have been made by Mr. Watson, the Master of Works.*

It must be stated that, in the East House, we still require lavatories and sculleries in most of the galleries, many single sleeping-rooms, two or three additional airing courts, and apartments for infirmaries for both sexes. I have now to present my respectful thanks to the Directors for their continued confidence.

My acknowledgments are due to Dr. Fleming the Surgeon; also to the Medical Assistants who have been attached to the Asylum during the past year. To Dr. Brown, I wish a re-establishment of good health. He was assiduous in the performance of the duties of his department, viz. to the Patients in the East House. To Dr. M'Ghie, I wish success in his new office. He, an accomplished scholar, was able, zealous, and devoted to his charge, and peculiarly qualified for the special work which he had to perform among the higher class of Patients. I need not add that I ever found both these gentlemen to be unexceptionable in their life and conversation; and to

* The cubic contents of each room in the East House have since been painted over the doors.

their successors in office, I would only say—"Go and do likewise."*

To Mrs. Mapleson, I also would offer thanks, for her unwearied and skilful exertions in behalf of the Ladies committed to her care. I know that she is constantly with them, and that she devotes her whole life to their welfare. The other Heads of Departments also deserve thanks.

I hope the Directors will pardon me for the length of this Report, but before concluding I must notice the good conduct and excellent appearance of the Servants, and especially the male and female Attendants, who are above the common class, and are young, active, and vigorous. They are often severely tried, several of them have suffered most painfully from the hands, feet, and teeth of the Patients, and are much to be commended for their humanity, forbearance, and tact, under arduous, trying, and difficult circumstances.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Physician - Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1853.

* The Directors, in January, appointed Mr. John Ferguson as third Medical Assistant. He was highly recommended to their notice, and immediately after his appointment assumed the duties of his office.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1853.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Remaining on 31st December 1852,	214	206	420
Admitted since,	166	153	319
TOTAL,	380	359	739
Dismissed Cured,	42	74	116
Do. Relieved,	55	36	91
Died,	35	24	59
TOTAL,	132	134	266
Remaining on 31st December 1853,	248	225	473
TOTAL,	380	359	739
Average Daily Number for 1853,	224	217	441

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1853.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Mania,	84	...	74	...	158
Monomania, including Melancholia,	47	...	66	...	113
Dementia,	35	...	13	...	48
	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>
TOTAL,	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Unmarried,	80	...	68	...	148
Married,	73	...	67	...	140
Widowed,	13	...	18	...	31
	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>
TOTAL,	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 15,	0	...	0	...	0
— 20,	11	...	8	...	19
— 25,	11	...	15	...	26
— 30,	25	...	21	...	46
— 35,	30	...	25	...	55
— 40,	18	...	19	...	37
— 45,	20	...	18	...	38
— 50,	19	...	16	...	35
— 55,	11	...	14	...	25
— 60,	8	...	7	...	15
— 65,	4	...	6	...	10
— 70,	5	...	1	...	6
— 75,	2	...	1	...	3
— 80,	1	...	1	...	2
— 85,	0	...	1	...	1
— 90,	1	...	0	...	1
	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>
TOTAL,	<u>166</u>	...	<u>153</u>	...	<u>319</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anger,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	6	2	8
Coup de Soleil,	1	0	1
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Death of Relatives,	2	1	3
Destitution,	0	7	7
Disease, Bodily,	0	2	2
Domestic Trials,	0	9	9
Dyspepsia,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	5	6	11
Erysipelas of Head,	0	1	1
Febricula,	1	2	3
Fright,	1	2	3
General Paralysis,	3	1	4
Grief,	1	5	6
Hereditary,	11	5	16
Ill-usage,	0	1	1
Imprisonment,	1	0	1
Indulgence in Opiates,	1	1	2
Injury of Head,	3	1	4
Intemperance,	48	17	65
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Loss of Law-suit,	0	1	1
Loss of Sight,	1	0	1
Love, Disappointed,	0	3	3
Menstrual Disorder,	0	6	6
Nervous Debility,	1	0	1
Old Age,	1	0	1
Otitis,	0	1	1
Over Study,	3	0	3
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	3	1	4
Physical Over-Exertion,	2	3	5
Previous Insanity,	21	29	50
Pride, Excess of,	0	1	1
Puerperal States,	0	10	10
Quarrel,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	0	3	3
Rheumatism, Acute,	0	1	1
Rupture of Blood-Vessel,	0	1	1
Solitary Life,	0	2	2
Speculations,	3	0	3
Thwarted in Marriage,	0	1	1
Typhus Fever,	1	1	2
Unascertained,	27	14	41
Unhappy Marriage,	1	0	1
Unjust Accusation,	1	0	1
Unknown,	16	8	24
TOTAL,	166	153	319

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Advocate,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	77
Bakers,	3	Labourers,	10
Bank Clerks,	2	Land Agent,	1
Basketmaker,	1	Lawyers,	2
Blacksmiths,	4	Manufacturer,	1
Blockcutters,	2	Masons,	4
Boxmaker,	1	Merchants,	4
Carpenters,	3	Military Officer,	1
Carters,	2	Miller,	1
Cast-Iron Dresser,	1	Miner,	1
Cattle-Dealer,	1	No Occupation,	4
Catechist,	1	Painters,	2
Civil Engineer,	1	Pavior,	1
Clerks,	11	Pattern-Drawer,	1
Clerk of Customs,	1	Pipemaker,	1
Clergymen,	2	Plasterer,	1
Clock Pedlar,	1	Plumber,	1
Clothiers,	2	Porters,	2
Coachmen,	2	Postboy,	1
Commission Merchants,	3	Potter,	1
Cook,	1	Printer,	1
Engineers,	4	Salesmen,	2
Engraver,	1	Schoolmaster,	1
Ex-Bank Teller,	1	Sheriff-Officer,	1
Ex-Inland Revenue Officer,	1	Shoemakers,	10
Ex-West India Merchant,	1	Shopkeeper,	1
Farmers,	6	Soldiers,	2
Farm-Servants,	2	Spirit-Dealers,	5
Fishermen,	2	Students,	3
Fleshers,	5	Strolling Fiddler,	1
Footman,	1	Surgeon,	1
Gardener,	1	Tailors,	6
Grain-Merchant,	1	Tenter,	1
Grocer,	1	Warper,	1
Hammerman,	1	Watchmaker,	1
Ham-Curer,	1	Weavers,	10
Hat-Manufacturer,	1	Unascertained,	2
Hawker,	1		
		TOTAL,	166
<i>Carry forward,</i>	77		

FEMALES.			
Bandage-Maker,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	65
Bookbinders,	2	Laundress,	1
Clippers,	3	Milliner,	1
Dairymaid,	1	Music Teacher,	1
Domestic Servants,	12	No Occupation,	13
Dressmakers,	5	Sempstresses,	17
Factory-Workers,	7	Shepherd,	1
Farm Servants,	3	Staymaker,	1
French Polisher,	1	Tea-Dealer,	1
Fringer,	1	Washerwoman,	1
Governess,	1	Weavers,	2
Hawkers,	5	Winders,	3
Housekeepers,	9	Wives,	45
Innkeeper,	1	Unascertained,	1
Ladies,	13		
		TOTAL,	153
<i>Carry forward,</i>	65		

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1853.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	12	18	30
February,	14	9	23
March,	10	15	25
			— 78
April,	19	14	33
May,	10	12	22
June,	10	11	21
			— 76
July,	9	16	25
August,	4	11	15
September,	26	14	40
			— 80
October,	16	18	34
November,	18	10	28
December,	18	5	23
			— 85
TOTAL,			319

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	25	51	76
Monomania, including Melancholia,	16	22	38
Dementia,	1	1	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	42	74	116

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	11	39	50
— 2 Months,	4	9	13
— 3 —	2	6	8
— 4 —	1	7	8
— 5 —	1	4	5
— 6 —	0	1	1
— 9 —	1	2	3
— 1 Year,	1	2	3
— 2 Years,	0	0	0
— 3 —	0	1	1
Unascertained,	21	3	24
TOTAL,	<u>42</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15,	0	1	1
— 20,	3	1	4
— 25,	3	7	10
— 30,	6	9	15
— 35,	10	16	26
— 40,	7	10	17
— 45,	4	11	15
— 50,	7	7	14
— 55,	2	8	10
— 60,	0	1	1
— 65,	0	3	3
TOTAL,	<u>42</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	1	5	6
— 2 —	5	14	19
— 3 —	6	8	14
— 4 —	7	8	15
— 5 —	3	7	10
— 6 —	6	8	14
— 9 —	8	7	15
— 1 Year,	4	7	11
— 2 Years,	1	7	8
— 3 —	1	1	2
— 4 —	0	2	2
TOTAL,	<u>42</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	2	4	6
Destitution,	1	2	3
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Election Excitement,	1	0	1
Fright,	0	1	1
Grief,	1	5	6
Hereditary,	3	6	9
Ill-Usage,	0	1	1
Indulgence in Opiates,	0	1	1
Injury of Head,	0	1	1
Insult,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	16	23	39
Joy, Excess of,	0	1	1
Loss of Means,	0	1	1
Love,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Otitis,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion, and Over-Study,	1	2	3
Previous Insanity,	9	13	22
Puerperal State,	0	3	3
Rupture of Blood-Vessel,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	3	5	8
Unknown,	2	1	3
TOTAL,	42	74	116

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

Total Number Treated,	739	Cured,	PERCENT. { 15.69 43.60 36.36
Do. do. to a Conclusion,	266		
Admitted,	319		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1853.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	10	6	16
Monomania, including Melancholia,	7	12	19
Dementia,	18	6	24
TOTAL,	35	24	59

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20,	0 ...	2 ...	2
— 25,	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 30,	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 35,	7 ...	2 ...	9
— 40,	2 ...	1 ...	3
— 45,	5 ...	5 ...	10
— 50,	3 ...	2 ...	5
— 55,	7 ...	6 ...	13
— 60,	1 ...	2 ...	3
— 65,	3 ...	1 ...	4
— 70,	4 ...	1 ...	5
— 75,	0 ...	0 ...	0
— 80,	0 ...	2 ...	2
TOTAL,	35 ...	24 ...	59

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	8 ...	2 ...	10
— 2 Months,	4 ...	3 ...	7
— 3 —	2 ...	1 ...	3
— 4 —	3 ...	3 ...	6
— 5 —	2 ...	2 ...	4
— 6 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 9 —	2 ...	2 ...	4
— 1 Year,	1 ...	1 ...	2
— 2 Years,	3 ...	3 ...	6
— 3 —	1 ...	3 ...	4
— 4 —	2 ...	3 ...	5
— 5 —	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 7 —	2 ...	0 ...	2
— 10 —	0 ...	1 ...	1
— 11 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
— 16 —	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	35 ...	24 ...	59

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cardiac Disease,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Cerebral Disease (Organic),	1 ...	0 ...	1
Diarrhoea,	3 ...	4 ...	7
Dropsy,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Dysentery,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Epilepsy,	5 ...	1 ...	6
Exhaustion,	9 ...	6 ...	15
Hæmorrhage from Wound received before Admission,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Inanition,	1 ...	2 ...	3
Old Age,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Paralysis,	6 ...	2 ...	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	6 ...	6 ...	12
Suffocation, Supposed (see Report, page 29),	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	35 ...	24 ...	59

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

Total Number Treated,	739	Died, {	CENT. 7.98 22.18 18.49
Do. do. to a Conclusion,	266		
Admitted,	319		

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1853.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	13 ...	17 ...	30
February,	13 ...	6 ...	19
March,	11 ...	17 ...	28
			— 77
April,	9 ...	10 ...	19
May,	6 ...	10 ...	16
June,	6 ...	8 ...	14
			— 49
July,	16 ...	12 ...	28
August,	15 ...	14 ...	29
September,	12 ...	10 ...	22
			— 79
October,	10 ...	11 ...	21
November,	9 ...	11 ...	20
December,	12 ...	8 ...	20
			— 61
			—
TOTAL,			266
			==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND
DEATHS, UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PA-
TIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on the 12th Dec. 1814 to the 31st Dec. 1853.

		CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	. 6,116	} 3,121	{ 52.66
		DIED.	
Do. do.	. 6,116	} 982	{ 16.05

VII.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED, the NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, from its Opening, on the 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1853

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.			CURED.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1814,.....	25	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117	16
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163	16
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182	17
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194	21
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183	18
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193	13
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206	14
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202	7
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190	15
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192	21
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199	12
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189	13
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179	20
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200	19
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212	23
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203	28
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219	24
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236	19
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228	17
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224	16
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236	24
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259	29
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263	20
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263	23
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288	30
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304	34
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340	52
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369	38
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529	69
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634	65
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769	87
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878	84
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904	100
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918	104
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896	94
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880	87
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684	63
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694	55
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739	74
TOTAL,.....	3,593	2,996	6,589							

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 6,589

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 473

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 6,116

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, and UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.

DIED.

CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	...	2	1	...	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	...	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	...	...	...	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	...	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	...	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	1	...	1	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	...	...	...	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	...	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	...	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	...	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	...	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	...	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	...	...	...	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	...	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	...	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	...	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	...	...	...	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	...	...	...	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	...	...	...	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	...	...	...	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	...	...	...	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	...	...	...	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	...	...	...	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	...	...	...	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	...	...	...	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	...	...	...	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	...	...	...	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	...	...	...	35	24	59
1,640	1,481	3,121									982

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,... 3,121

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,... 982

PER CENT. OF CURES,... 52.66

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,... 16.05

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

CONSUMED IN THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1851-52-53.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	5,925½...	6,483 ...	6,553	Stones.
Bread,	25,466 ...	31,074 ...	32,901	Loaves.
Beer,	609 ...	729 ...	834	Firkins.
Porter,	85 ...	347 ...	492	Doz. Pints.
Ale,	277 ...	347 ...	391	—
Tea,	1,265½...	1,427½...	1,419½	Lbs.
Coffee,	533½...	699 ...	740	—
Sugar,	9,421 ...	10,527 ...	11,241	—
Soap,	7,674 ...	7,659 ...	10,022	—
Soda,	2,938 ...	3,093 ...	3,557	—
Candles,	38 ...	36 ...	32	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,033 ...	1,089 ...	1,241	Waggons.
Gas,	521,800 ...	641,000 ...	833,100	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,	415 ...	424 ...	440	Bolls.
Barley and Peas,	17,144 ...	17,149 ...	17,571	Lbs.
Milk,	5,869½...	7,129½...	7,828	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,986 ...	10,958 ...	10,920	—
Butter,	4,427 ...	5,147½...	5,552	Lbs.
Cheese,	1,220 ...	1,747 ...	2,247½	—
Wine,	59 ...	84 ...	75	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	25 ...	32 ...	66	Gallons.
Potatoes,	35 ...	32 ...	23	Tons.
Eggs,	2,670 ...	3,155½...	3,453	Dozens.

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1853.

17,136	Early and late Cab- bages.	11½	Stones Carrots.
27,526	German Greens.	43	Do. Jerusalem Arti- chokes.
76,115	Leeks.	34	Lbs. Vegetable Marrows.
15,245	Early Turnips.	243½	Pecks Peas.
1,922	Cauliflower or Brocoli Heads.	12	Do. Beans.
2,300	Celery Heads.	84	Pints Brussels Sprouts.
7,881	Savoy Heads.		
139	Red Cabbages.		
203	Beet Roots.		
43	Cucumbers.		
879	Bunches Onions in Summer; and		
44½	Stones of Onions in Winter.		
165	Baskets Spinage.		
448	Stones Potatoes.		
111½	Do. Parsnips.		
137	Do. Rhubarb.		
Total Value, at Bazaar prices,			£252 1 0

FRUITS.

126½	Pints Gooseberries.
108	Do. Strawberries.
45	Do. Red and Black Currants.
7½	Do. Raspberries.
198½	Lbs. Apples.
Parsley, Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, &c. Lettuces, Radishes, Mustard Cresses, and Kidney Beans, in their season.	

PRODUCE OF THE FARM, 1853.

66	Bolls of Corn, at 20/ per Boll,	£66	0	0
450	Stones of Hay, at 60/ per Ton,	13	10	0
48	Tons 7 Cwt. 3 Qrs. Yellow Turnips, at 17/ per Ton,	41	2	0
12	Tons of Yellow Turnips, used at home, at 17/ per Ton,	10	4	0
30	Tons Swedish Turnips for the House and Horses, at 21/ per Ton,	31	10	0
		£162	6	0

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

Pork to Store, at various prices, 14 Cwt. 1 Qr. 17 Lbs.	£33	4	9
Actual Money received for Pork sold to fleshers and others,	94	13	8
	£127	18	5

WORK DONE BY THE HORSES TO HOUSES,
ROADS, &c.

Credit given for Money saved by the Farm,	£48	14	0
---	-----	----	---

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

11 Acres Corn,	}	Total Imperial Acres, 31
7 Do. Turnips,		
5 Do. Fallow,		
8 Do. Grass,		

JAMES DUTHIE, GARDENER.

LADIES' WORK DONE SINCE LAST REPORT.

PLAIN WORK.

12 Pairs Sheets made for House.	4 Dozen Night Caps for Ladies.
6 Dozen Pillow Slips do.	18 Flannel Petticoats do.
12 Bed Covers hemmed for House.	3 Satin and Silk Quilted Petticoats for do.
3 Dozen Toilet Covers do.	3 Dozen Pairs Cotton Stockings knitted for do.
12 Table Cloths do.	4 Dozen Pairs Cotton Socks knitted for Friends.
12 Tray Cloths do.	12 Pairs Woollen Stockings knitted for Patients.
12 Col. Table Covers do.	18 Slip Polka Bodies made for Patients.
3 Dozen Towels do.	2 Pairs Stays made for Patients.
3 Dozen Bolster & Pillow Slips made for House.	3 Dozen Stuff, Silk, and Muslin Aprons made.
18 Shirts for Boys, made for Patients' Friends.	24 Habit Shirts, with Collars, made.
6 Dozen Chemises for Ladies.	3 Dozen Neckkerchiefs hemmed.
4 Dozen Long and Short Night Gowns for Ladies.	6 Handkerchiefs do.
3 Dozen Flannel Semets do.	6 Babies' Pinafores made.
16 Pairs Cotton Drawers	
6 Pairs Flannel Drawers.	
18 Black Stuff Petticoats for Ladies.	

FANCY WORK.

2 Bed Covers knitted for friends.	12 Woollen Neck Comforters knitted.
2 Toilet Covers do. do.	8 Neck Ties embroidered.
1 Chair Cover worked do.	8 Purses knitted.
A Cloth Jacket embroidered, do.	2 Gentlemen's Caps knitted, for Friends.
3 Book Cushions, Patients.	6 Pairs Babies' Boots knitted.
3 Chair do. do.	Repairs of Clothing always going on.
1 Baby's Pelisse embroidered, for Friends.	12 Pairs Garters knitted.
3 Satin Aprons braided.	6 Shetland Veils knitted, for Friends.
24 Collars worked, for Friends.	8 Flower Mats worked and knitted, for Friends.
24 Knitted and Crochet Collars.	2 Shawls knitted, Friends.
36 Pieces of Crochet and Edging done.	6 Tidies netted or darned in patterns, for Friends.
1 Scarf embroidered, Friends.	
8 Pairs Slippers do. do.	
13 Pairs Sleeves knitted.	
12 Pairs Cuffs crochet and knitted.	

NEEDLE-WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS,
IN THE EAST HOUSE, IN 1853.

Blankets hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	160 Pairs.
Sheets do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130 do.
Pairs of Drawers made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
Flannel Semets do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	176
Striped Shirts do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Shifts do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
Flannel Shifts do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Blue Flannel Petticoats made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
White do. do.	do.	do.	.	.	.	.	36
Drugget do.	do.	do.	.	.	.	.	114
Gowns do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	124
Short Gowns do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Bodices do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Aprons do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Pinafores do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Pillow and Bolster Slips do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	210
Table-Cloths hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Do. Napkins do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Towels do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Seclusion Covers quilted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Stockings knitted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 Pairs.
Caps made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	86

The usual Repairs in Clothing, Bed and Body Linen, Stockings, &c. have been made.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Hair Mattresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Straw do. do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162
Bolster and Pillows made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
Feather Pillows do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Do. re-made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Feather and Hair Pillows made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	57

Carpets, Sofa Covers, &c. have been made and repaired.

The Male Pauper Patients have been employed as Joiners, Blacksmiths, Tailors, Shoemakers, Gardeners, Oakum-Pickers, Farm-Servants, Servants of all Work, Labourers, &c.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	8	6	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	0	—	
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	p	WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	—	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	—	
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	—	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	—	
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	—	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statutes 55 Geo. III. cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced, shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies, or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'Clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'Clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
13TH JANUARY, 1855.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1855.

FOR THE YEAR

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For the year ending 31st December 1875

SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

13th JANUARY 1876

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES BERNARD & CO.

20, N. B. ST. ST. 1876.

1876.

Mr.
Mr.
Th.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Dr.
Dr.
Re.
Mr.
Sir.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Dr.
Mr.
Th.
Dr.
Dr.
Dr.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1855.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council:
Mr. Andrew Galbraith,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. William Bankier,		
Mr. Archibald M. Boyd,	}	from Trades' House.
Mr. John Orr,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. Charles Ritchie,		
Rev. Dr. Runciman,	}	from General Session.
Mr. George Young,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
Mr. Robert Findlay,		
Mr. David Hope,		
Mr. John Smith,		
Mr. John Brown, Jun.		
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Mr. Robert Aitken,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
Dr. John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
Dr. Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay,	|	Mr. Bankier,	|	Mr. Smith,
Mr. M'Lean,		Mr. Findlay,		Mr. Brown.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope,		Mr. Smith,		Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost,		Dr. Ritchie,
The Dean of Guild,		Rev. Dr. Runciman,
Sir James Anderson, M. P.		Mr. Young,
Mr. Galbraith,		Mr. Hope,
Mr. Boyd,		Dr. Pagan,
Mr. Orr,		Mr. Aitken.
Dr. Anderson,		

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
ROBERT KIRKWOOD, M. D. AND JOHN FERGUSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer,
MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,
REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
 OF
 THE DIRECTORS
 OF THE
 Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their Forty-first Report, take leave to submit to the Subscribers and the Public, the following *resumé* of their proceedings for the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
According to the records, there remained			
in the Asylum on the 1st January 1854,	248	224	472
And there were admitted since,.....	123	117	240
	==	==	==
Making a total of.....	371	341	712
	==	==	==
Of these numbers, there were dismissed			
cured,	60	56	116
Dismissed relieved,	56	54	110
Died,	32	30	62
	==	==	==
Total,	148	140	288
Remaining on 31st December 1854,.....	223	201	424
	==	==	==
Total treated,.....	371	341	712
	==	==	==
Average daily number,.....	226	218	444
	==	==	==

In the Report for the previous year, the Directors stated that their attention had been earnestly directed to the precautionary measures of a sanitary character, which ought to be adopted in anticipation of an attack of cholera, and detailed some of the arrangements which they had succeeded in effecting.

With the commencement of the year now ended, came urgent demands for increased exertion. The mysterious plague was spreading rapidly and widely in almost every direction, and had appeared in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum. The efforts of the Directors, therefore, which had never been relaxed, were now redoubled. Regardless of expense, everything was done which experience and the most anxious forethought could suggest to meet the threatened danger; and to these efforts, under the blessing of a kind Providence, they attribute the almost perfect immunity enjoyed from this terrible pestilence.

At the beginning of the year, the East House, the division containing the great majority of the inmates, or those at the lower rates of board, was so unhealthily full for some time, that, with a few exceptions, the Directors were compelled for a period to refuse every Patient presented to them. An additional Physician, who had been appointed solely in consequence of the epidemic, began his duties in the East House in the beginning of January. This made three Physicians to about 346 Patients, or one Medical Officer to every 115, or thereabouts. Since the reduction of the medical staff, the proportion is one to 148 nearly. Efforts were made to isolate the Institution as much as possible from external influences; all visiting by strangers and friends was discouraged; and callers at this division were generally excluded.

The dietary of the Patients also was revised, and such changes were made, as circumstances and the occasion seemed to require. The use of pea-soup was discontinued, and boiled rice, with milk, substituted. On five days of the week, animal food formed part of the ordinary dinner. Bread and boiled rice were given in lieu of potatoes; and each Patient upon ordinary diet had an extra allowance of eight ounces of the finest wheaten bread, baked as usual on the premises, from flour purchased by the Directors themselves; and this dietary was continued for a long period. The worn-out, feeble, and invalid Patients are always liberally supplied with all the extras requisite for each individual case, such as animal and farinaceous food of different kinds, prepared in various ways with alcoholic agents; and on this occasion these were given with increased liberality for several months before and after the appearance of cholera, and to a greater number of Patients—to very many, indeed, who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been regarded as standing in need of such special dietary.

While these precautionary arrangements were made with respect to the matter of diet, the clothing and bedding needful for prevention were by no means neglected; for every Patient was furnished with large comfortable flannels and other warm clothing, and additional blankets were issued to the various dormitories. With regard to details of this sort, nothing is ever taken for granted, as the Physician Superintendent and his Assistants take care to ascertain constantly, by personal inspection of the Patients and their beds, that these articles are actually upon them. Much care and attention were also bestowed in maintaining an equable temperature, both by night and by day, in the different galleries, dormitories, and

other apartments, by means of fires and heated air, and in securing cleanliness, with thorough ventilation. Drs. Kirkwood and Ferguson, the two able and indefatigable Medical Assistants in the East House, whose conduct deserves high commendation, acting under the orders of the Physician Superintendent, made a point, in addition to all their other visitations, of seeing the whole of it periodically, beginning at four o'clock in the morning, in company with Miss Henderson, who also exerted herself greatly in the female department, and with the principal Male Attendant in the other department; because at that early hour it was supposed there was the greatest likelihood of the disease exhibiting itself, the atmosphere being then in its most impure and vitiated state; so, with thermometers in hand, these Medical Officers noted the temperature and the state of ventilation as they passed along, reporting the facts afterwards in writing for the information of the Directors. The mean temperature thus obtained was $60\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ F. on the male side, and $60\ 1-23^{\circ}$ on the female side of this house. Chlorinated lime was also extensively used in the galleries, water-closets, and urinaries, and served admirably as a deodorising agent.

Such remedies as experience had proved to be the most suitable in the diarrhoea, which is so generally prevalent where cholera is epidemic, were distributed, with directions for use, throughout the various galleries, so that not a moment might be lost in the case of any one being attacked; and the Attendants were particularly instructed to watch most sedulously the Patients under their care, and, so soon as the slightest bowel affection was observed, to administer a dose of medicine immediately, and then to report to the Medical Officers, one of whom was and is constantly present in case of his services being required.

Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions that were employed, diarrhoea prevailed, but fortunately, in the great majority of cases, it was of a mild and tractable type; and it was not until the 9th of March that the pestilence made its appearance in this Institution. The first case was that of a female pauper, about forty-five years of age, labouring under dementia, who was immediately separated from the others, and removed to the suite of apartments previously set apart for a Cholera Hospital, and adequately furnished for the purpose. Everything was done to arrest the progress of the disease, but all the care and skill that were employed proved of no avail, and, in about fourteen hours from the time of seizure, she expired. The clothing and bedding of the Patient were then placed under water without loss of time, and kept carefully separated until thoroughly cleansed.

The next case, that of a male Patient, occurred on the 26th of the same month of March, seventeen days after the preceding, and the circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of communication by contagion. Only two other cases, the Directors are happy to say, occurred, although one of these, the fourth, might with greater propriety be placed under the head of "Choleraic Diarrhoea;" and the Patient in each case was feeble in body, and very weak in mind,—in short, destitute of sufficient stamina, or vital energy, to resist the effects of the attack. These Patients were stricken down at once, and were hopeless cases from the beginning of the seizure to the end.

It may be mentioned, that when cholera formerly appeared, the West House, or that appropriated to ladies and gentlemen, wholly escaped; the amount of diarrhoea

also being there, during this epidemic, comparatively trifling.

Such, then, was the result of this visitation of cholera to the Institution, and the Directors presume to think that the smallness of the number of cases, and the mildness of the attacks of diarrhoea, were owing, in some measure, to the anxiety, labour, and expense which were previously bestowed in preparing for the approach of this fearful scourge of humanity. Everything was done by the Directors to ward off the impending blow, or to rob it of its force, if fall it must, and they rejoice to find that their efforts were not made in vain.

While these are the facts in connection with the visitation of cholera, it ought not to be forgotten that in the district around the Asylum the mortality from the epidemic was very great.

The Directors cannot leave this subject without stating their conviction that all the Officers and Servants did their utmost for the Patients, and performed their duty, not merely without the semblance of fear, but with the most devoted fidelity. It is at the same time gratifying to report, that none of the Servants or Officers were attacked by the disease, although several of them suffered from the prevailing diarrhoea.

While thus recording the good conduct of the Servants, the Directors think it proper to notice generally the duties and emoluments of the Attendants, premising that, as is well known, the price of labour is high in Glasgow. The male Attendants in the East House are in the proportion of one to every seventeen Patients, and the female Attendants are in the proportion of one to nearly every seventeen.

The men have from £28 to £42 per annum each,

besides bed, board, and washing; and the women from £12 to £18, with the same additions. They are generally young, strong, good-looking, and well fitted for their trying duties. The Attendants in the West House are equally respectable, and well qualified for their work, having about the same wages as those in the East House. The proportion of Attendants to Patients in the former, however, cannot well be given, because several ladies and gentlemen have attendants exclusively for themselves.

In resuming the subject from which the Directors have for a moment diverged to conclude it, they would now, at the end of the year, beg leave to say, that the most delightful feature they have to notice is the great healthiness of the entire establishment—the East House as well as the West; both of which just now, and for several months past, have been in the most satisfactory condition. The very aged, including one poor man of 88, the infirm, the paralytic, and otherwise diseased Patients who had been long ailing with local and other affections, have recovered wonderfully, and are to be seen sitting at the fireside in large easy chairs, as comfortable as it is possible for them to be made. At least two of these were snatched from the very jaws of death.

The Directors will now notice briefly some of the other matters which have engaged their attention during the year. And first, as to accommodation: while, as already stated, the East House was inconveniently crowded, the male division of the West House was so full, that for some time gentlemen of the higher classes could not be received into it; and, with the exception of a small portion of the female division of the West House, it has also been entirely filled.

For several years past the Asylum has been very inadequately supplied with that essential of life—water; and in such an Institution as this, where an unlimited supply is so necessary both for the health and improvement of the inmates, in fact, as one of the principal means of cure, the Directors need scarcely point to the great hardships and inconvenience which must be and is felt from the want of it. The Glasgow Water Company undertook to supply the Institution, but this incorporation, somehow or other, has, over and over again, times without number, failed to implement their agreement; indeed, had the Directors of the Asylum not been able to collect the rain water, which fell upon the roof of the West House in wet weather, the Institution would have frequently been in a sorry plight; as it was, the officials had often to cart a supply in barrels from the rivulet near the Institution, and from the river Kelvin, behind the Botanic Garden, which is more than a mile from the Asylum, at considerable expense. It was feared that disease might arise, and be aggravated by this imperfect and expensive supply; but the Directors did their utmost to remedy such a state of things, by direct as well as by indirect means, and in this they were ably seconded by Mr. Smith, one of their number, who is also a Director of the Water Company, and latterly the Asylum has been somewhat better off with regard to water.

This serious deficiency caused the Directors to take into their consideration the necessity of saving the rain-water which falls on the roof of the East House, by means of a filtering tank, to be erected in the court situated between the male division and the wash-houses. The want of the necessary pecuniary means had alone prevented them from having this work executed long before it was done;

but, as the matter had become exceedingly urgent—more so than ever—in short, a question almost of life and death, they determined to proceed with it, after consulting with Mr. Mackain, Engineer; and having before them plans and specifications from Mr. Watson, their own able Master of Works, the reservoir, or tank, was finished at the end of November, at a cost of £312, and is capable of containing not less than thirty-one thousand gallons of water. It has been in constant use ever since, and has already done good service to the House; but the Directors cannot, even with this important adjunct, depend upon the Water Company for what is still absolutely required. The supply in the tank is, as it were, only a “drop in the bucket,” compared to the requirements of this large Institution, and when the Glasgow Water Company fails—as it very frequently does—for two, or three, or more days at a time, to send any supply, and no rain falls, the carts and barrels have again to be brought into requisition, and the servants are obliged to fetch it from a distance. But, before concluding this subject, the Directors must add that they see from the Parliamentary notices, with peculiar pleasure, that there is every probability of Glasgow being soon put upon the same footing, in regard to water, as Dundee and other large towns, where the public has taken this matter into its own hands, and where now, instead of great scarcity as before, there is not only an abundant but an overflowing supply of the best water.

The Directors, at their visitations to the Institution, and looking to its requirements, also authorised other important works to be executed. The depôts for the coal, straw, &c. being found too small for the purpose, they ordered plans and specifications to be prepared, in order to carry out the necessary improvements; and, being satis-

fied with these, the whole were finished under the eye of the Master of Works, and in a tradesman-like manner. These plans, it may be explained, also included a Dead-house, which has been erected upon the most convenient spot for the purpose. The total cost of the whole was £171.

In consequence of the faulty construction of a smoke-flue, proceeding from one of the boilers in the West House, and a likelihood of fire being the result, the whole was taken down, and properly and substantially rebuilt at a cost of £59. The Directors also ordered expensive and important alterations upon the interior of the house itself, so that a greater number of Patients of a particular class might be better accommodated, and each have a separate sleeping-room. Easy chairs, for invalids and others, sofas, presses, &c. &c. were also ordered to be made by the Asylum joiners, and are now in constant use. They also caused all the window-frames of the Institution to be painted; and several of the rooms and galleries in the West House were repapered and repainted, and the carpeting renewed. It need scarcely be remarked that, from the window-frames having been repainted, a much more cheerful aspect is given to the Asylum, and that the paint keeps the iron and wood-work in a much better state of preservation. In the course of the year, the East House was all lime-washed, and part of it twice over, at much expense; but the Directors are convinced, that until the walls are properly boarded up, to prevent the paint from being rubbed off by the Patients coming in contact with it, the interior will never look well. In the meantime, nothing but the want of funds, and the heavy debt under which the Institution labours, prevents this, and many other most important alterations and additions, from being effected.

With regard to the financial affairs of the year, while the Directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £300, free of duty, bequeathed by the late Miss Pollok of Largs, they have to state that this has been the only legacy received during the year, and that the subscriptions have been but two in number, of a guinea each. In these circumstances, and taking into view the great extent of necessary and highly beneficial improvements, alluded to in other parts of this Report as having been made on the buildings and grounds, as well as from the interest charged on their debts to the Banks having, during the past year, in consequence of the state of the money market, exceeded the charge for the year preceding by above £200; considering also the advance which has taken place in the price of provisions, and in the wages of labour, it will not seem wonderful that the Directors have found themselves unable to reduce any farther the principal sum of their debts to the Banks. The interest, however, amounting to £1,906:10s. has been duly paid; and the Directors hope that their successors may have it in their power, in the course of another year, to announce the receipt of the legacy of £2,000, referred to in last year's Report, as having been left to the Asylum by the late Mr. Ewing of Strathleven, the payment of which would enable the Directors to make a most desirable reduction of the Debt which now presses so heavily on the Institution.

The Directors will next proceed to notice the extraordinary proposition of the Board of Ordnance, to destroy the Institution, by erecting close to the south-east boundary wall a large Barracks for the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the district—certainly the most expensive and inconvenient site for Her Majesty's troops that could well

have been selected. The Committee, on being apprised of this circumstance, directed their Secretary to put himself into communication with the Members of Parliament representing the City of Glasgow and the County of Lanark, also with the Member for the Stirling district of burghs, and the Law-Agent of the Directors, Mr. John Kerr. The Members of Parliament promptly waited upon the officials in London; a memorial was afterwards, by their advice, sent to the Board of Ordnance, and a copy of it was also transmitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who supported the Directors in their opposition to this project; and it is now to be presumed that the Government, or rather the four gentlemen composing the Board of Ordnance representing it, will go elsewhere for accommodation—say to the eastern part of the town, where the public and other great works are situated, where a barracks *may* be required, and where, it ought to be recollected, ground can be bought perhaps at a tithe of the price which it would cost at the west end, where little else is to be seen but gentlemen's villas and pleasure-grounds in every direction.

The thanks of the Directors are therefore justly due to Messrs. Hastie and Macgregor, as well as to Mr. Lockhart and Sir James Anderson, the gentlemen alluded to, for their able and efficient attention to this business.

The Directors will now notice the land question, or in other words the farming and gardening operations for the year, under the excellent management of Mr. Duthie, the gardener. One acre of waste ground was taken in at the beginning of the year from the old quarry, which was sown with five bushels of oats, and it yielded nine bolls. Another acre has just been taken in from the same place, and thirty-nine chains of drains were cut into it before

being ploughed, so that it is now ready for the seed. Every part of the quarry has at length been filled up, and principally by the Patients, to whom it gave most excellent occupation, leaving no waste ground now within the boundaries of the Institution. The crops of oats, barley, beans, hay, and turnips have given a very fair return, viz. Oats, about 139 bolls to 14 sown; barley, 15 bolls to $1\frac{2}{3}$ sown; beans, 30 bolls to $2\frac{1}{2}$ sown; turnips, $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, yellow and Swedish together, produced 54 tons; hay, from 9 acres produced 1700 stones. Forty-seven bolls of the oats have already been milled into meal of a superior quality, and used by the Patients. A good deal of money has been spent on the grounds, but the labouring of them has been of benefit to many of the Patients themselves, both with respect to their health and recovery; and no effort has been spared to make these grounds at once useful and productive. The Farm is at present well stocked with implements, and, with the exception of a heavy roller, which is much needed, it wants for nothing of this kind. The Garden, the carrot crop excepted, has been very productive, more so than ever, and there is still a sufficiency in it for all the demands of the House, till the new crop comes in. It may also be mentioned that there was fruit this year for the first time for the East House as well as the West House Patients.

The application of the Directors to the Road Trustees for a stone crossing, to be made at the expense of the latter, where the public Omnibus stops, from the north to the south side of the Great Western Road, was successful, and it is really a boon to those requiring to use it. They would now thank the gentlemen of the Trust for their prompt and kind attention to this matter.

The Directors think it proper to state, that the arrange-

ments they entered into this year with the City Parish for the supply of clothing to the Glasgow Pauper Patients, has proved to be very beneficial to these unfortunate persons.

The Sheriffs, as usual, visited the Asylum frequently in the course of the year, and expressed themselves satisfied with the appearance of the Patients and the state of the House. They were accompanied, as the Statute directs, by two Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Before closing this Report, the Directors avail themselves, with much pleasure, of the opportunity it affords them for again expressing to the Contributors and the Public the high opinion which the Directors continue to entertain of the character and talents of the Physician Superintendent. The care uniformly bestowed by Dr. Mackintosh on the health and comfort of the Patients, which has been especially conspicuous during the past year; the vigilance he has exercised over all who are employed under him in the service of the Institution; and his unwearied attention to every department of its business, justly entitle him to the highest approbation of the Directors.

Lastly, the Directors would present their best thanks to the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee for their valuable services during the year. They would likewise thank the thirteen House Visitors for their continued attention to the particular duty which devolved upon them; as well as the other Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other Officers, for their services during the same period.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
Treasurer's Intromissions,
FOR THE YEAR 1854.

CHARGE.

LEGACY AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, viz.

Executors of Miss Susan Pollok, Largs,)	£301 12 10	
Legacy and Interest, free of duty,....)		
Frederick A. Eck, Hollybush House, Ayr,	£1 1 0	
Henry Leck, accountant, Glasgow,.....	1 1 0	
		£303 14 10

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1854,	£13,773 15 1	
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,...	409 13 5	
		14,183 8 6
Advances for Patients in 1853, recovered in 1854,.....		414 18 8
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,		434 0 5
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,.....		14 0 10
Union Bank, Do. Do.		16 3 4
		£15,366 6 7

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account,.....	£142 14 11
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HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£2,234 13 2	
Meal, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.	646 12 2	
Flour, and Baker's Wages,.....	896 1 4	
Groceries,.....	583 19 11	
Milk,.....	334 11 4	
Carried forward,....	£4,695 17 11	£142 14 11

<i>Brought forward,</i>		£4,695 17 11	£142 14 11
Butter and Cheese,	375 7 7		
Potatoes,	127 16 4		
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	237 2 8		
Medicines,	108 17 8		
Coal and Coke,	486 14 9		
Gas-light and Candles,	125 10 5		
Soap and Soda,	143 10 6		
Water Rent,	203 16 3		
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	465 0 4		
Fruit and Vegetables,	59 10 2		
			7,029 4 7
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£500 0 0		
Deduct, Fees received,	291 18 0		
		£208 2 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	300 0 0		
Medical Assistant,	70 15 0		
Do.	75 0 0		
Do.	72 3 3		
Chaplain,	60 0 0		
Ladies' Superintendent,	100 0 0		
Steward,	110 0 0		
Surgeon,	32 11 0		
			1,028 11 3
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,			1,443 14 4
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.			
Tradesmen's Wages,	£462 14 7		
Timber,	126 17 11		
Stones,	55 0 6		
Painting,	31 4 7		
Ironmongery,	31 2 3		
Miscellaneous,	289 0 1		
			995 19 11
Furniture,			839 7 9
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1854, yet to be recovered,			454 11 4
Expended on Garden,			157 7 3
Do. on Farm,			216 11 1
Outlay for additional Tank,			235 19 8
Do. for Straw House, Coal Depôt, &c.			170 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£273 15 0		
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	80 11 2		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		£354 6 2	£12,714 2 1

<i>Brought forward,....</i>		£354	6	2	£12,714	2	1
Printing and Advertising,.....		55	6	8			
Postages and Incidents,.....		48	4	2			
Insurance,.....		39	3	8			
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....		33	18	10			
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } town,.....		7	12	6			
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and Stir- } ling's Library,.....		7	7	0			
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,		5	0	0			
For taking charge of Parcels in town,		9	0	0			
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....		59	3	4			
Law Expense,.....		31	7	9			
Price of a Horse,.....	£50	0	0				
Deduct, price of one sold,.....	23	0	0				
				27	0	0	
Miscellaneous,.....		29	16	4			
					707	6	5
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,.....					753	14	2
Do. Do. with National Bank,.....					1,183	0	0
					£15,358	2	8
Amount of CHARGE,.....		£15,366	6	7			
Do. of DISCHARGE,.....		15,358	2	8			
Balance due by the Treasurer,.....		£8	3	11			

ABSTRACT
OF
The Property and Debts of the Asylum,
AT 30TH DECEMBER 1854.

PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per preceding Account,.....	£8	3	11
BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£732	18	9
Deduct, recovered in 1854,.....	409	13	5
	£323	5	4
Arrears of Board for 1854,.....	652	10	10
		975	16 2
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	454	11	4
Price of Ground,.....	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	61,153	5	0
Original Cost of New Furniture,.....	5,018	2	2
	£77,794	18	7

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,.....	£22,500	0	0
Union Bank, Do.	15,000	0	0
Due on open Account,	1,464	7	1
	£38,964	7	1
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£77,794	18	7
Do. of DEBTS,.....	38,964	7	1
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£38,830	11	6

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1854.

THE year which has now closed was beclouded with many cares, and with much anxiety. Cholera was extensively prevalent, and fears were entertained lest the Asylum should be invaded, and its inmates suffer from that disease. This subject for a time constantly occupied our thoughts, and our energies were incessantly and perseveringly devoted to the effecting of such arrangements and preparations, as were believed to be useful and necessary in anticipation of an attack of this alarming and fatal epidemic. These, however, are so fully detailed in the preceding Report of the Directors, that I shall not recapitulate them here.

In the earlier part of the year—in order to avoid the evils of over-crowding, and in consequence of the prevalence of cholera—we were obliged to refuse almost all applications for admission into the East House, and, owing to this circumstance, there have been fewer Patients admitted than during the previous year. Another circumstance which has probably also tended to produce the same result, is the practice which prevails now more

than formerly, among Parochial Boards, of attaching lunatic wards to their respective Poor-houses, for the purpose of maintaining their own insane.*

ADMISSIONS.—The total number of Patients admitted amounts to 240; and, as has generally been the case in this Asylum, the number of Males exceeds that of the Females, there being 123 of the former, and 117 of the latter. The relative proportion of Male to Female Patients, calculated from the total number of admissions (6,827) since the opening of the Asylum, is as 119.3 of the former, to 100 of the latter—or very nearly as 6 to 5. This preponderance of Male Patients has been so very generally observed in our past history, and is so decided, that it must depend on other than mere accidental causes.

Of those admitted, 107 were affected with Mania, 83 with Monomania, including Melancholia, and 50 suffered from Dementia. I have already, in my former Reports, defined these terms, and stated the sense in which I employ them.

In the class of cases constituting the first group, recoveries, for various reasons, most frequently take place. In this form of disease, the attack is, generally speaking, to some extent more or less acute, and of a paroxysmal character. It is also more amenable to treatment than the other forms; and it is in cases belonging to this group, that remedial aid must be and is soonest sought, the general features of the disease being usually such as to compel the relatives or guardians of Patients so affected, to place them with as little delay as possible under proper management in an Asylum. Many recoveries also take place in

* The Sheriffs of the County of Lanark, we understand, do not permit Inspectors or Parochial Boards to receive into their keeping, or to detain any Lunatics, but those belonging to the Parish in which such Poorhouse is situated.

those cases forming the second group. In this class, the disease is, for the most part, gradual in its approach, slow and insidious in its progress, and in very many instances is associated either with visceral complications, or a generally enfeebled state of the nervous system. By the adoption of those remedial measures specially indicated in each individual case, and by engaging the attention, and occupying the mind in some one or other of the various modes which the facilities of an Asylum provide, many of these unhappy creatures may be and are restored to health of body and soundness of mind.

In the third group recovery occurs less frequently. The mental infirmity characteristic of this class of cases may be the result of original mal-development, or the consequence of cerebral disease or injury of the brain; it is often associated with such diseases as epilepsy and paralysis, and is frequently coincident with the advance of old age. The other forms of insanity, too, especially when of long continued duration, are apt to and do lapse into this form, there being in most such cases a tendency to degenerate, or to pass from the higher types to forms of a lower grade. But, if as is the case, only a small proportion of those affected with this form of insanity recover, there is perhaps not one, whose condition may not in some respects be ameliorated and improved; a consideration of no mean importance to every benevolent and reflecting mind. Among the poor of the City of Glasgow, Dementia is by no means of rare occurrence, and seems to be induced by the privations and miseries to which they are exposed. At all events, such cases usually recover under a course of proper treatment, including the use of a generous and liberal dietary, with thorough attention to clothing, exercise, &c.

One of the saddest and most painful features of insanity, is the strong and frequently developed tendency to suicide. Of those admitted during the year, 36 or 1 in 6.6 had either threatened or attempted to commit suicide. This number was divided equally between the two sexes. Seven made the attempt to destroy themselves with cutting instruments; five attempted drowning, and two strangulation. One swallowed several ounces of laudanum; another put about a pound weight of gunpowder in an open vessel, and placing his head over it, applied an ignited match. In several instances repeated attempts were made by the same individuals, and by different modes. Some acted under the influence of terror or despair; others in obedience to fancied spiritual revelations or divine commands. One young woman was seized as she was rushing into the river Clyde—she was an “unfortunate,” and for some time previously had been haunted by remorse and sorrow; these preyed upon her mind; she drank to excess; and ultimately, underneath the shock occasioned by the sudden death of a friend, her reason gave way; spectral illusions flitted before her, and she heard illusory sounds. She had had, she affirmed, an interview with the Saviour, who had spoken kindly to her, and had made an engagement to meet her at midnight, and take her with him to heaven. Before, however, she could enter there, she must first—according to the voice—quit this life, and in order that she might be ready to meet him, go and drown herself. She was hastily proceeding to act in accordance with this advice when she was rescued, and she greatly regretted having been prevented from accomplishing her design, as she was thereby precluded from enjoying the happiness she had anticipated; but would not again make a similar attempt, the promise having only availed for the night on which it was made.

In several instances, not included in the preceding, a suicidal impulse existed, but was successfully resisted. One Patient—a young man of education superior to his station in life—was, as he expressed it, “tempted” repeatedly to destroy himself, and was only restrained from doing so by considerations of a domestic nature. Another Patient, a female who had been repeatedly insane, expressed herself similarly, and was afraid to be left alone, or to go into the second storey, lest she should attempt to throw herself out at the window.

Not unfrequently a homicidal propensity is associated with the suicidal impulse. In five of the admissions this was the case. Friends are oftenest the objects of this propensity, either from their being fancied enemies or tormentors, or from a desire on the part of the lunatic, to free them from some imaginary awful and impending danger.

A question has been raised as to the safety and propriety of admitting Patients usually denominated “criminal lunatics” into a public Lunatic Asylum, and various objections have been urged condemnatory of the practice. It is therefore likely, and the rather that this subject has been taken up by competent authority, that State Hospitals in England and Scotland will be provided by the Government, similar to the one in Ireland, exclusively for this class of Patients. Three Patients under this head were admitted; one of them, a male, got up during the night, and seizing a knife ran out of the house with it, and stabbed the first person whom he chanced to meet upon the road. Another Patient, a female, while under the care of her friends, contrived to get possession of a knife, and with it stabbed her husband. The act in both instances was the same, only the circum-

stances differed. The one was under no surveillance and stabbed a stranger, the law interfered, the man was apprehended, proved to be insane, and committed—a criminal lunatic. The other Patient, though watched and tended, stabbed her husband, the relatives kept the matter quiet, and she was committed to the Asylum as an ordinary Patient.

The designation "criminal lunatic" for such cases ought to be discarded; it is a misnomer, and its employment tends unfortunately to degrade the unhappy being to whom it may chance to be applied. Some such designation, however, might answer convicts, and be applied to those who had become insane after having been convicted of crime; and this class should certainly be kept by themselves. Speaking philosophically, no lunatic can be a criminal if he committed the deed when insane. Either the individual, at the time when the act—whatever it may have been—was committed, was sane or he was insane; in the one case he is a criminal and no lunatic, in the other he is a lunatic and no criminal. He cannot be both, any more than he can be both sane and insane at the same moment; and it is as unjust that the sense of degradation, associated with criminality, should be attached to any one whose acts are the results of an insane mind, as it would be unjust to punish such an one for his deeds. The second of the admissions of this class is not uninteresting. In a fit of jealousy the Patient committed an assault of a serious nature, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months. It does not appear, that at the time of her trial any doubts were entertained of her sanity, though soon after unmistakeable insanity developed itself. Although quite a young woman—under twenty-five years of age—she had been committed to

prison forty-two times on various charges; and though no positive or certain information of the fact can be obtained, there is good reason to believe, that at least some of these alleged crimes were in reality the overt acts of insanity. It would be curious to know when in reality mental disease began here. In the third case, the Patient had been insane from his youth, and was allowed to be at large, from a belief that he was harmless. An attempt to commit rape brought him under the cognisance of the authorities, and led to his committal to the Asylum.

Before concluding this subject, I may be permitted to add, that when in the Dundee Asylum I did not scruple to admit, and at one time had nearly all the criminal lunatics in Scotland under my care, and of the worst class too; and I must say, that the great mass of the other Patients had little or no aversion to them, while I found that they were as easy to manage as those who had never brought themselves before a jury of their country. Incendiarism is a crime of not unfrequent occurrence, and is sometimes the act of a lunatic. In three instances this propensity existed, though in only one of the cases was the attempt actually made.

It is a common circumstance for the insane to refuse their food. In many instances the abstinence is of merely temporary duration, and effects its own cure. In other cases, however, when the fast is a protracted one from delusion, and the Patient obstinate, it is sometimes necessary to have recourse to compulsory measures, where proper and practicable, and after all other means have failed. This peculiarity existed in a very considerable number of the admissions during the year, but, in the majority of cases, was not persistent. The motives which prompt to this conduct are very various. One be-

comes depressed, expresses anxiety about her soul's salvation, and retires to her room to fast and pray; food pampers her carnal appetites, and therefore she will not partake of it. Another has, she says, been commanded by God not to eat; it is in vain to reason with her, and neither persuasion nor entreaty will avail. One man imagined that he had made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide, and thereby destroyed his wind-pipe and gullet, and refused all food, on the ground that he could not swallow it; occasionally, curiously enough, he would take a meal voluntarily, and again relapse into his former state. In the greater number of cases in which a cause was assigned, the refusal originated in a belief that the food was dirty, or mixed with poison. In some, if not indeed in all of these cases, acidity, or some other gastric or bilious disorder, existed; and the probability is that the delusive notions had their origin in abnormal sensations, the result of the faulty state of the interior of the body. Examples are not wanting of Patients who persist in maintaining that they get poison in their food, but who nevertheless take their meals heartily and regularly.

Five Patients were affected with hypochondriasis. In these cases the thoughts of the Patient are "centred all in self;" he is wholly absorbed in the contemplation of his own condition; every sensation is carefully observed and noted; and every change of bodily state, even the least appreciable, becomes an unfailing source of uneasiness, anxiety, and alarm. His mind is

"An artist at creating self-alarms,
Rich in expedients for inquietude."

If he is ever happy, it seems to be only when he has secured a patient listener, to whom he may descant upon the interminable variety of ailments, imaginable and unimagi-

nable, with which he is afflicted. In general the appearance of Patients of this class throws discredit upon their statements; they usually have a healthy look, and, with placid features and an unwrinkled brow, detail with tiresome minuteness all their sufferings and miseries. That their alleged sufferings, however, are in all cases entirely imaginary, is a most gratuitous and unwarrantable assumption; but even admitting that they have no existence in perverted bodily sensation, still to the minds of these unhappy creatures they possess all the intensity of realities, and it is cruel to make them the subject of a jest or a laugh, as is too often done. Two of these hypochondriacs recovered, one left prematurely, and two are under treatment.

One circumstance connected with the Admissions, which is peculiarly gratifying to me, is the fact that in several instances, the Patients were either brought at their own earnest request by their friends, or came themselves voluntarily and alone, demanding to be admitted. In every one of these cases the Patient had been previously an inmate of the Asylum, and having thus experienced its benefits felt desirous again to return to enjoy them, when circumstances rendered this necessary.

Notwithstanding all the care which was bestowed in endeavouring to ascertain the cause of the disease, our information upon this subject is, for various reasons, faulty and incomplete. A very large number of those who were admitted were paupers, of whose previous history, in many instances, either no information whatever could be obtained, or only the most meagre and imperfect details. Another source of difficulty, is the feeling of false delicacy, so often manifested by relatives or friends, and which prompts them to withhold or misrepresent facts and circumstances connected with the family history or conduct

of the Patient. A third difficulty, and an inherent one, is the obscurity of the cause; so many coincident circumstances may have conspired to induce the attack as to render it impossible to assign the proper influence due to each, or to say what were predisposing and what exciting causes. In a very large number of the cases admitted, the Patient suffered from a more or less impaired state of the general health, and had done so for an indefinite period previously; and in many of them the mental disorder had been so silent and gradual in its approach, as to render it impossible to say when it began. So ill fitted often are friends to judge in these matters, that it is by no means rare to find them mistaking the earlier symptoms of aberration, and assigning these as the cause or causes.

Every year's experience furnishes only more and more convincing proof of the hereditary nature of insanity, and of the influence which previous attacks exercise in predisposing to a recurrence of the disease. During the year, 35 Patients were received in whom the disease was admittedly hereditary, and of these 12 were second or subsequent attacks. In 19 cases in which the disease was declared not to be hereditary, or in which no reliable information could be obtained, the attack had been preceded by one or more previous attacks. The information communicated relative to one of the admissions, furnishes a melancholy illustration of the transmissibility of a hereditary disposition. In this instance, the malady first manifested itself in the great-grandmother of the Patient, and has regularly appeared in one or other of the members of the three succeeding generations. But this is not all, for, in the course of the year, we had under our care two other Patients belonging to another branch of the same family, and bearing the same degree of relationship

to the person originally affected; so that in each of two branches of one family the disease had been transmitted to the fourth generation. Other lateral but more distant branches, it is known, suffer in a similar manner. But, it may be asked, Is this disease more prone to run in families than many others? We certainly think not.

Another very influential cause is the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors. Forty-five, or about a fifth of our admissions, are attributed to this cause alone. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that intemperance is, in every instance where it exists, the cause of the attack; for there are cases in which it is clearly evident that the pernicious habit is the result of, or is consequent upon, the mental derangement. In a considerable number of instances, it was ascertained that one or other of the parents of the Patients (I speak of patients generally) had been addicted to intemperance. It was not, however, clearly ascertained in any instance that their habits had been such previous to the birth of their offspring; so that although it appears that this vice is indulged in by no means rarely by the parents of those who become insane, it is not proved by our investigations this year that the intemperance of the parents produced a predisposition in the children; it is nevertheless very likely, but this is a subject we cannot pursue farther here. Our inquiries, however, show that the children of parents having a proclivity to intemperance, and, at one period or other of their lives, actually of intemperate habits, are apt to become insane; that where the mental or physical organization of the parent is favourable to the development of intemperate habits, the offspring have a predisposition to insanity. That the children of drunken parents are apt to become intemperate is well known, and may be explained possibly

by reference to the influence of example alone. But it is not of this I speak now, but of intemperance in the parent as a cause of insanity in the offspring. Take the following case in illustration. The father of a Patient, who died during the year, was very much addicted to the use of alcoholic agents. The family consisted of five members; the two elder born were intelligent and of good abilities, equal, apparently in all respects, to the average of society; the third was rather weak-minded and eccentric; the fourth was an epileptic, and the fifth or youngest an imbecile. Not one of the members of that family has, as yet, exhibited the slightest tendency to indulge in the habits to which their parent was unfortunately so much addicted. It would be a mistake were any one to suppose that the forty-five admissions under this head represented that number of different individuals; in fact, in several instances, the same person was admitted a Patient oftener than once in the course of the year. There are, unfortunately, not a few unhappy beings who may be said to oscillate between the Asylum and their liberty. They are admitted—recover—and are discharged, again to relapse into their former wretched and degrading habits, to be again admitted and dismissed; and thus the change goes round till a fit of apoplexy ends their miserable existence, or incurable insanity consigns them to an Asylum for life.

Insanity is very frequently associated with disorders of the female constitution. Although this is comparatively seldom assigned by friends as a cause, it is found to exist in one form or other in many of the cases admitted. Menorrhagia and melancholia, dysmenorrhœa and mania, are often found coincident. In several instances the attack was associated with the imperfect establishment of the

menstrual discharge; and a still greater number of cases occurred among females in whom the secretion was about to cease. Pregnancy, in two instances, had followed illicit intercourse, and though not suspected at the time of admission, became apparent shortly after. Eight cases occurred after delivery. Four epileptics were admitted.

In six cases, all males, it was ascertained that the head of the Patient had been injured, and that this was the apparent cause of the mental disorder. They were all imbecile, and in three paralysis was superadded. In two the injury had been sustained in early life; in the others the accident had occurred from a few weeks to several years prior to admission. In not one of these cases does recovery seem probable. Excluding the paralytic cases already referred to, which were the result of injury or accident, paralysis, general or partial, existed in 15 other cases, of whom 10 were males and 5 females. One of the remarkable and characteristic features of general paralysis, is the false and exaggerated notions which persons so affected entertain of their power, wealth, &c. One boasts of his amazing prowess, and that he can perform the most herculean feats; another fancies that he is possessed of enormous riches, and property of untold value; that he is the Supreme Being, a king, and the like. Voracity of appetite, and a restless activity, are not unfrequently found among Patients of this class. The number of males here affected with paralysis is just double that of females. One case had been preceded by an attack of chorea; and in another case, a brother of the Patient suffered from the same affection. In one, the attack was consequent upon, and was supposed to be caused by, the sudden healing up of old ulcers upon the legs. In another case, general blood-letting had been twice employed pre-

vious to the admission of the Patient, and, according to the statement of the relatives, with a decidedly injurious effect. One fancies he is a king, and attaches "Rex" to his signature; another is a Russian diplomatic agent; one says that she is the true Messiah, and denounces the greater part of the Old and New Testaments as a fabrication and imposture; another is a great Evangelist; a third has been dead and has come alive again, and believes that the Millennium has begun, and that she has been inspired and commissioned to convert the world; some accuse themselves of having committed enormous crimes; others, by far the greater number, are the victims of plots and conspiracies; some profess to be the special favourites of Heaven, and to have divine revelations, while others are possessed of devils; one fancies that part of her body is made of glass, and dreads being touched; another that she is the Evil One, and that her skin has become black; some are tormented in one way or other by means of gas; others are under mesmeric or electrical influences. Two brothers, labourers, had succeeded, as they imagined, in solving the mystery which so long puzzled the learned—perpetual motion; and, at the time of their admission had actually constructed some rude mechanisms, made of wood and iron, for the purpose of demonstrating their discovery.

The opinion, commonly entertained, that insanity is a disease of more frequent occurrence among unmarried, than among married and widowed persons, cannot be said to receive support from our admissions during the year, the two classes being nearly equal—the former amounting to 118 and the latter to 122. Last year, the married and widowed were considerably in excess of the unmarried. The ages range from 15 to the verge of 90 years; 125,

or rather more than half the number of Patients admitted, were above 25 and under 45 years of age.

Masturbation, as is well known by the profession, is frequently the cause as well as the consequence of insanity, although in the former case very difficult to be ascertained. In the case of the Patient admitted under this head the effects were very baneful. He was pale and miserably thin, and suffered from strumous abscesses. His countenance had a vacant unintellectual expression; his pupils were large; and his mind was greatly weakened. His articulation was impaired, and his limbs paralysed. One peculiarity observed in his case was, that when he thought no one was watching him, he could and did walk better than when he was conscious of being observed. In 48 cases the attack was of second or subsequent occurrence; or, in about a fifth of all the admissions the Patient had before been once or oftener insane.

DISMISSIONS.—During the past year, 288 Patients have been discharged; of these 116 were dismissed cured, many of whom we were surprised to see become well, their cases having appeared so hopeless on admission; 110 were removed during treatment or relieved; and 62 died. If the per centage be calculated from the total number of admissions, the cures amount to 48.3, the relieved to 45.83, and the deaths to 25.83 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the number dismissed, the cures will amount to 40.27, the relieved to 38.19, and the deaths to 22.14. If, however, the total number treated be adopted as the basis of our calculations, then the cures will amount to 16.27, the relieved to 15.44, and the deaths to 8.61 per cent. It will be observed that the results obtained in the treatment of insanity, as indicated by the preceding figures, vary very much according as

one or other mode of making the calculations is adopted. In a large Asylum such as this, which has been long established, calculations made upon the total number under treatment during the year, indicate results as unfavourable as they are inaccurate, in consequence of the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases. Equally fallacious, as regards the curability of the disease, is the second mode, which assumes as the data the number of dismissals; for in consequence of the injudicious and reckless conduct of relatives and guardians, many Patients are removed either before remedial measures have had a fair trial, or before recovery is fully established. Of the three modes of calculation, therefore, the first, or that which is based upon the number of admissions, is the most accurate and reliable; and whilst it makes the nearest approach to a tolerably fair estimate or approximation, at the same time gives the most favourable view of the curability of insanity.

It has been already stated in a preceding part of this Report, that in the experience of this Institution insanity occurs less frequently among females than among males. It appears further, from calculations based upon the total number of admissions, that recoveries more frequently take place among the former than the latter, the ratio being as 107.9 to 100. Of the 116 who were discharged cured, 26 were dismissed within three months from the date of their admission, 45 within six months, 32 within one year, 17 within two years, and 6 within five years; 71 Patients, or rather less than two-thirds of those dismissed, recovered within six months from the time when they were first placed under treatment in the Asylum; and 45, or rather more than one-third, recovered after having been under treatment for a period of varying duration, but not exceeding

five years. From this number, however, there must be deducted two intemperate Patients, who, after their recovery, submitted to a protracted residence, in order if possible to lessen the probability of a relapse when they again went into society. Certain privileges were acceded to them, such as permission to go into town, &c. on parole, in order to make their stay less irksome, and to accustom them gradually to the change from a residence in this house to entire liberty. Insanity resulting from intemperance, is, in its earlier attacks, in most cases, curable; and in 41 cases, or fully more than a third of all the recoveries, intemperance was the assigned cause of the malady. But if, as is the case in its earlier attacks, this form of insanity is often recovered from, there exists, unfortunately, a very strong tendency to its recurrence. In these cases indulgence almost invariably induces a fresh attack, or may lead even to fatal results. A lamentable example of this is furnished by the case of one of those dismissed during the year. Within a month after the date of his dismissal he had relapsed into his former habits, and, during a deep debauch, he died of apoplexy.

110 Patients were discharged relieved; 30 of these left after a residence of three months or less, 29 after a residence not exceeding six months, 30 within a year, 11 within two years, 14 under five years, and 6 after a longer residence. The number of those dismissed relieved during the past year is unusually high, a circumstance which is greatly to be regretted, not merely because the practice of premature removals often proves prejudicial to the best interests of the Patients so removed, but also because of the motives which prompt to it, and which in many instances have their origin in the system commonly called "penny wise and pound foolish."

We believe that under more prolonged treatment a great number of those dismissed "relieved" would have recovered, and then ceased to be a burden on the community. It is perhaps not too much to say, that the mental health of many Patients is unwittingly sacrificed to this kind of expediency.

DEATHS.—62 Patients, of whom 32 were males and 30 females, have died during the year. Although, in the present instance, the mortality of the two sexes is nearly equal, the past experience of the Institution proves that the mortality is considerably higher among the male than among the female Patients. The mortality among males, calculated from the total number admitted (3,716), amounts to 16.84 per cent., that of the females to 13.10 per cent. on the total admissions (3,113), showing a difference of 3.14 in favour of the females, and being in the ratio of 100 to 77.78. 6 Patients died in less than a month after their admission; 4 in less than two months; and 6 in less than three months. 12 had been inmates for periods ranging between three and seven years. 30 were above the 45th year of their age at the time of their death. 1 died of apoplexy, 3 of disease of the heart, 4 of cholera, 6 of phthisis pulmonalis, 10 of diarrhoea, and 13 of paralysis. The mortality of an Asylum cannot be regarded as at all indicative of the mortality of insanity *per se*; it merely indicates the complications which may have presented themselves before or during the treatment of the mental disease, and which may prove fatal. The Patient is generally known to die from physical diseases quite appreciable, and which have developed themselves before or during the progress of the mental aberration. One of the deaths was that of a poor woman who died from hæmatemesis; and as the case is peculiar, I here insert the report of the inspection of the

body, which took place twenty-two hours after death. The body was extremely emaciated, and almost totally destitute of fat. Both lungs, especially the left, were much shrunk or collapsed, but were free from tubercular or other evident structural lesions. Recent pleuritic adhesions, but neither firm nor extensive, existed on both sides of the thorax. There was no fluid in either pleural cavity. The left ventricle of the heart was firm and contracted, the right soft and flaccid, and both cavities were empty. The stomach was displaced downwards and distended, and contained probably not less than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds of semi-coagulated blood. The smaller intestines also contained blood in a similar condition, and their parietes in many places were discoloured by it. A large fragment of bone (which had been swallowed in her broth), of a triangular form and with sharp edges, was found firmly impacted in the œsophagus a little below the point where it is crossed by the aorta. At the place of arrest, ulceration to a considerable extent had taken place, and at a point corresponding with one of the angles of the impacted piece of bone, all the tissues of the œsophagus had been perforated. It is certain that at this spot, and by the same agency, a similar opening had been effected in the walls of an adjacent blood-vessel, though, owing to the previous disturbance of the parts, it was found impossible to determine from what source the fatal hæmorrhage proceeded. Sub-arachnoid effusion, the presence of a few small whitish patches on the membranes, and slight effusion into both lateral ventricles of the brain, were the only abnormal conditions observed in the head.

TREATMENT: *Medical, Physical, and Moral.*—During the past year, the Patients have been treated upon the general principles already enunciated in former Reports.

We continue to find that it is of the first importance to attend to the general health of the Patients. Constipation, biliary and gastric disorders, with torpor, are of very frequent occurrence among the insane, and often for the time being render the Patient restless, irritable, excited, or dull; conditions which, in many instances, may be either prevented altogether or removed by a careful attention to the state of his body. The use of warm baths has been cautiously extended, and long-continued immersion practised, in some instances, with a marked beneficial sedative effect, in cases in which there was much excitement. Although general blood-letting has now been almost if not entirely discarded in the treatment of the insane, recourse is still occasionally had to the local abstraction of blood, either by means of leeches applied to the head or cupping-glasses to the nape of the neck. The great mass of the Patients, however, cannot bear depletion in any form, but the reverse; and therefore, from the time of admission, stimulating nourishment, with alcoholic agents, as they are clearly indicated, are freely given, and with beneficial results. When in Forfarshire, I found, in my practice there, that the insane could bear any sort of reduction, whether by means of blood-letting or medicine, very much better than they can do here. The Patients in this quarter are more exhausted, more reduced every way on admission.

In consequence of the favourable reports of the beneficial results which had been obtained from the use of sumbul in cases of epilepsy, I was induced to make trial of this alleged new remedy for that disease. Several Patients of both sexes, whose cases seemed the most favourable for trial, were selected, and submitted to this mode of treatment; but, I regret to say, with only

doubtful, if indeed with any good, result. It seemed as if, in some instances, the seizures occurred less frequently; but if the interval was prolonged, the attack, when it did come on, was apparently of increased severity. It may, however, reasonably be doubted whether either one or other of these results was produced by the sumbul, for those who are conversant with epilepsy as it usually occurs among the inmates of an Asylum, know well that even under ordinary circumstances the interval between the paroxysms is of very variable duration, and that the attack often varies greatly in intensity. Narcotics and counter-irritants in many cases have been found very beneficial.

Several Patients of the higher classes have been permitted, during the summer, to go to the coast, to the Bridge-of-Allan, Dunkeld, Ireland, &c. for amusement and pleasure, always accompanied, of course, by attendants. A few are proposing to go to the Exhibition in Paris, and probably this also may be permitted.

It is known that the Directors take in many newspapers and journals, and that, in addition to the Asylum library, they have four subscriptions in the libraries in the City for the use of the Patients, that they may have the newest books and periodicals as soon as they come out. I may now state that the house library has been added to, in consequence of the very great interest which is taken by the Patients in the war against Russia.

The printing-press of the Asylum continues to be used by the Patients. They compose the articles, then put them in type, and then act as pressmen in throwing them off. A great many schedules, &c. have been printed, also part of Shakspeare, with original introductory notes. A gentleman—a profound melancholic, with very extraordinary delusions—continued for a time absorbed in the

contemplation of his own miseries, moody and inactive. Nothing could interest him, and if his thoughts were for a moment diverted, they immediately reverted to their former channel. He was a genius—an artist; and had on a former occasion been insane, and then his recovery dated from the time when he began to employ himself in executing some sculptures in marble, which he did most beautifully and truly. On this occasion, it was resolved to engage him, if possible, in a similar manner, in the hope, if we succeeded, that the experiment might be followed by a like happy result. Marble and the necessary implements having been procured, he was at length induced to set to work, and before he left the Asylum, he had executed several sculptures in a very superior manner; and I am glad to say that he has since continued well.

The Patients in the East House are now much more comfortable than they were before certain alterations were made; and when the Directors get means (which are now more wanted than before, in consequence of the extraordinary expenses of the year*), and which I hope will be soon, I would submit that others be made for the comfort of the lowest class Patients; and, if it was practicable, that an addition be made to the building, in the Male division to join the wash-house, and in the Female division to join the laundry, at the west end of the respective courts. Such additions would make the classification more complete, and thus, as well as by other means, tend to the recovery of the Patients.

Having now alluded to the more prominent circumstances connected with the department committed to my care, I beg leave respectfully to present my humble ac-

* See pages 6 and 7.

knowledgments to the Directors, for their unabated confidence in me, and for their cordial expression of it at the end of their Report.

The Officers deserve my thanks. Dr. Fleming, the able and experienced Surgeon to the Institution, attended as usual, and was highly successful in the treatment of his cases.

Dr. Kirkwood and Dr. Ferguson, the two resident Medical Officers, displayed great zeal and ability in the execution of their particularly arduous and laborious duties during the bygone year. Their assistance was the more valuable as it was prompt, decided, and, in many instances, anticipatory of my wishes; and for all which it is with great pleasure that I recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Directors.

Mrs. Mapleson, Superintendent of Ladies, continues to deserve and enjoy the confidence of all concerned.

The Rev. Mr. Russell, the Chaplain, is always punctual in attendance on his sacred duties, and I have good reason to believe that his discourses are much prized by many of his hearers.

In conclusion, I have to thank the other Heads of Departments and Servants, who have co-operated with me and rendered good service to the Asylum.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician & Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 30th December, 1854.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1854.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1853,	248	224	472
Admitted since,	123	117	240
TOTAL,	371	341	712
Dismissed Cured,	60	56	116
Do. Relieved,	56	54	110
Died,	32	30	62
TOTAL,	148	140	288
Remaining on 31st December 1854,	223	201	424
TOTAL TREATED,	371	341	712
Average Daily Number for 1854,	226	218	444

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1854.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Mania,	56	...	51	...	107
Monomania, including Melancholia,	43	...	40	...	83
Dementia,	24	...	26	...	50
TOTAL,	123	...	117	...	240

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Unmarried,	67	...	55	...	122
Married,	50	...	42	...	92
Widowed,	6	...	20	...	26
TOTAL,	123	...	117	...	240

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0	...	0	...	0
— 20 —	16	...	5	...	21
— 25 —	13	...	11	...	24
— 30 —	18	...	10	...	28
— 35 —	18	...	21	...	39
— 40 —	18	...	17	...	35
— 45 —	8	...	15	...	23
— 50 —	10	...	11	...	21
— 55 —	9	...	12	...	21
— 60 —	5	...	9	...	14
— 65 —	4	...	5	...	9
— 70 —	2	...	0	...	2
— 75 —	1	...	1	...	2
— 80 —	0	...	0	...	0
— 85 —	0	...	0	...	0
— 90 —	1	...	0	...	1
	123	...	117	...	240

Table 4.—Showing the (Apparent or Supposed) Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Biliary Disorder,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Brain Fever,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Coup de Soleil,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Critical Period,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Death of Relatives,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Desertion by Husband,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Domestic Trials,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Epilepsy,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Fright,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Grief,	3 ...	1 ...	4
Hereditary,	23 ...	12 ...	35
Ill-usage,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Imprisonment,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Injury of Head,	6 ...	0 ...	6
Intemperance,	27 ...	18 ...	45
Love, Disappointed,	2 ...	4 ...	6
Masturbation,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Nervous Debility,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Old Age,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Over-Exertion,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Over-Study,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Official Honesty Impugned,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Paralysis,	10 ...	5 ...	15
Poverty,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Previous Insanity,	21 ...	27 ...	48
Puerperal States,	0 ...	8 ...	8
Quarrel,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Religious Excitement,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Remorse,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Reverses in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Shingles, Attack of,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Slandorous Reports,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Typhus Fever,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Ulcers, Healing of Old,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Unascertained,	7 ...	15 ...	22
TOTAL,	123 ...	117 ...	240

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Baker,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	63
Bill-Poster,	1	Merchants,	10
Block-Cutter,	1	Miners,	3
Block-Printer,	1	No Occupation,	5
Boilermaker,	1	Painters,	3
Carpenters,	4	Pipemaker,	1
Clergymen,	2	Plumber,	1
Clerks,	10	Printer,	1
Commission-Agents,	2	Policeman,	1
Cooper,	1	Porter,	1
Drapers,	2	Ship-Captains,	2
Die-Stamp Cutter,	1	Shoemakers,	4
Engineers,	3	Shopkeeper,	1
Ex-East India Merchant,	1	Spirit-Dealers,	4
Farmers,	5	Student,	1
Farm-Servants,	3	Tailor,	1
Flesher,	1	Tinsmiths,	2
Footman,	1	Tobacco-Spinner,	1
Gasfitters,	2	Unascertained,	3
Grain-Merchant,	1	Vocalist,	1
Hatter,	1	Waiter,	1
Hawkers,	2	Watchmakers,	3
Inland Revenue Officers,	3	Weavers,	8
Labourers,	12	Writers,	2
Mason,	1		
	—	TOTAL,	123
<i>Carry forward,</i>	63		==

FEMALES.

Boot-Closer,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	54
Calender-Worker,	1	Physicians' Wives,	2
Darner,	1	Do. Widow,	1
Domestic Servants,	14	Sempstresses,	11
Dressmakers,	3	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Factory-Workers,	2	Shoebinder,	1
Farmers' Daughters,	2	Tavern-Keeper,	1
Hawkers,	3	Teacher,	1
Housekeepers,	8	Unascertained,	3
Ladies,	2	Washerwomen,	4
Laundress,	1	Weavers,	3
Merchants' Wives,	2	Winders,	2
Do. Widows,	2	Wives,	33
No Occupation,	12		
	—	TOTAL,	117
<i>Carry forward,</i>	54		==

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1854.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	4	10	14
February,	8	16	24
March,	15	14	29
			— 67
April,	14	14	28
May,	10	5	15
June,	7	13	20
			— 63
July,	11	11	22
August,	13	11	24
September,	13	7	20
			— 66
October,	8	4	12
November,	8	5	13
December,	12	7	19
			— 44
			—
TOTAL,			240
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	40	35	75
Monomania, including Melancholia,	18	17	35
Dementia,	2	4	6
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	60	56	116
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	17	28	45
— 2 Months,	9	4	13
— 3 —	5	3	8
— 4 —	5	1	6
— 5 —	4	2	6
— 6 —	2	2	4
— 9 —	0	3	3
— 1 Year,	1	1	2
— 2 Years,	1	1	2
— 3 —	0	2	2
Unascertained,	16	9	25
TOTAL,	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0	0	0
— 20 —	8	4	12
— 25 —	11	2	13
— 30 —	6	11	17
— 35 —	12	11	23
— 40 —	6	6	12
— 45 —	9	5	14
— 50 —	5	4	9
— 55 —	2	7	9
— 60 —	0	4	4
— 65 —	1	2	3
TOTAL,	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	2	1	3
— 2 Months,	9	3	12
— 3 —	5	6	11
— 4 —	11	12	23
— 5 —	4	7	11
— 6 —	4	7	11
— 9 —	12	10	22
— 1 Year,	7	3	10
— 2 Years,	3	4	7
— 3 —	1	1	2
— 4 —	2	0	2
— 5 —	0	2	2
TOTAL,	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>116</u>

Table 5.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	1	0	1
Death of Relatives,	0	2	2
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Disappointment, Pecuniary,	0	1	1
Fatigue,	0	1	1
Fever,	1	1	2
Grief,	2	2	4
Hereditary,	4	3	7
Imprisonment,	2	0	2
Intemperance,	25	16	41
Love, Disappointed,	0	1	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	2	2
Nervous Debility,	0	1	1
Nursing (Protracted),	0	1	1
Over-Exertion in Business,	2	0	2
Over-Study,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	9	11	20
Puerperal States,	0	5	5
Quarrel,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	2	2	4
Remorse,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	2	0	2
Slandorous Reports,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	9	3	12
TOTAL,	60	56	116

Table 6.—*Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

Total Number Treated,	712	Cured, {	PER CENT. 16.27 40.27 48.3
Do. do. to a Conclusion,	288		
Admitted,	240		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE
DIED DURING THE YEAR 1854.Table 1.—*Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	5	5	10
Monomania, including Melancholia,	8	9	17
Dementia,	19	16	35
TOTAL,	32	30	62

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
— 25 —	.	.	.	.	3	...	2	...	5
— 30 —	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
— 35 —	.	.	.	.	4	...	2	...	6
— 40 —	.	.	.	.	5	...	3	...	8
— 45 —	.	.	.	.	4	...	5	...	9
— 50 —	.	.	.	.	4	...	6	...	10
— 55 —	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
— 60 —	.	.	.	.	4	...	3	...	7
— 65 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	4	...	5
— 70 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
— 75 —	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	32	...	30	...	62

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	2	...	4	...	6
— 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	2	...	2	...	4
— 3 —	.	.	.	.	2	...	4	...	6
— 4 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
— 5 —	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
— 6 —	.	.	.	.	5	...	2	...	7
— 9 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
— 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
— 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	5	...	9	...	14
— 3 —	.	.	.	.	3	...	3	...	6
— 4 —	.	.	.	.	4	...	1	...	5
— 5 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
— 6 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
— 7 —	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	32	...	30	...	62

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Deaths.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Cardiac Disease,	1	2	3
Cerebral Disease,	1	1	2
Cholera,	2	2	4
Diarrhoea,	7	2	9
— Choleraic,	1	0	1
Erysipelas,	1	0	1
Exhaustion,	5	6	11
Glossitis,	0	1	1
Hæmatemesis,	0	1	1
Paralysis,	8	5	13
Peritonitis,	1	1	2
Phthisis,	4	5	9
Pleuropneumonia,	0	1	1
Pneumonia,	0	2	2
Tympanitis,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	32	30	62

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	712	Died, { 8.70 21.52 25.83
Do. do. to a Conclusion,	288	
Admitted,	240	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1854.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	11	10	21
February,	14	9	23
March,	25	22	47
			— 91
April,	14	14	28
May,	6	8	14
June,	17	18	35
			— 77
July,	16	18	34
August,	7	5	12
September,	12	5	17
			— 63
October,	6	4	10
November,	8	6	14
December,	12	21	33
			— 57
			—
TOTAL,			288
			==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND
DEATHS, UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PA-
TIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1854.

	CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	6,405	3,237 } 50.53
		DIED.
Do. do.	6,405	1,034 } 16.14

VII.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED into the been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and UNFIT, and the NUMBER who to 31st December 1854, with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	...	...	...	61	56	117
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	95	68	163
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	101	81	182
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	106	88	194
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	107	76	183
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	118	75	193
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	125	81	206
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	77	202
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	104	86	190
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	95	97	192
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	106	93	199
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	97	92	189
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	105	74	179
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	107	93	200
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	111	101	212
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	99	104	203
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	118	101	219
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	123	113	236
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	130	98	228
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	121	103	224
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	133	103	236
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	138	121	259
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	140	123	263
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	132	131	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	160	128	288
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	144	304
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	175	165	340
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	198	171	369
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	286	243	529
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	353	281	634
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	425	344	769
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	480	398	878
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	492	412	904
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	503	415	918
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	495	401	896
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	459	421	880
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	367	317	684
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	327	694
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	380	359	739
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	371	341	712
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472			
TOTAL,.....	3,716	3,113	6,829						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,6,829

DEDUCT—Remain, 424

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the NUMBER who have have DIED during each Year, from its Opening, on the 12th December 1814 the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
117	16	32	2	6	8	2	...	2	1	..	1
163	24	40	11	12	23	1	...	1	3	2	5
182	26	43	17	15	32	...	...	...	2	1	3
194	15	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
183	21	39	13	12	25	3	...	3	6	4	10
199	31	44	12	16	28	1	...	1	5	3	8
206	21	35	20	18	38	4	...	1	9	2	11
202	26	7	25	25	50	...	...	...	11	2	13
190	10	15	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
192	17	21	9	10	19	1	...	1	9	5	14
194	18	12	22	24	46	...	1	1	7	1	8
188	12	13	22	24	46	4	...	4	4	5	9
173	22	20	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
200	18	19	16	10	26	3	...	3	5	5	10
212	22	23	20	20	40	...	1	1	10	2	12
200	17	28	15	12	27	...	...	...	5	3	8
210	18	24	16	10	26	2	...	2	7	5	12
236	28	19	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
228	21	17	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
221	15	16	17	19	36	4	...	4	7	6	13
220	31	24	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
224	32	29	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
263	35	20	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
260	27	23	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
268	33	30	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
304	47	34	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
300	58	52	23	18	41	1	...	1	9	9	18
300	61	38	20	24	44	...	...	...	15	9	24
320	52	69	17	17	34	...	...	...	21	9	30
334	83	65	24	25	49	...	...	...	21	11	32
370	90	87	38	29	67	...	...	...	39	22	61
370	103	84	46	43	89	...	...	...	42	21	63
391	103	100	38	26	64	...	...	...	53	32	85
392	122	104	51	39	90	...	...	...	46	38	84
392	111	94	67	33	100	...	...	...	52	52	104
380	84	87	132	111	243	...	...	...	16	25	41
384	55	63	56	40	96	...	...	...	30	12	42
384	73	55	49	47	96	...	...	...	31	19	50
384	42	74	55	36	91	...	...	...	35	24	59
371	60	56	56	54	110	...	...	...	32	30	62
1,700	1,537	3,237							626	408	1,034

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,... 3,237

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,... 1,034

PER CENT. OF CURES... 50.53

PER CENT. OF DEATHS... 16.14

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

CONSUMED IN THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1852-53-54.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	6,483 ..	6,553 ..	7,020	Stones.
Bread,.....	31,074 ..	32,901 ..	38,849	Loaves.
Beer,.....	729 ..	834 ..	828	Firkins.
Porter,.....	347 ..	492 ..	732	Doz. Pints.
Ale,.....	347 ..	391 ..	312	—
Tea,.....	1,427 $\frac{3}{4}$..	1,419 $\frac{3}{4}$..	1,416 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	699 ..	740 ..	938	—
Sugar,.....	10,527 ..	11,241 ..	12,958	—
Soap,.....	7,659 ..	10,022 ..	11,965	—
Soda,.....	3,093 ..	3,557 ..	4,485	—
Candles,.....	36 ..	32 ..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,089 ..	1,241 ..	1,225	Waggons.
Gas,.....	641,000 ..	833,100 ..	919,500	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	424 ..	440 ..	388	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	17,149 ..	17,571 ..	17,570	Lbs.
Milk,.....	7,129 $\frac{1}{2}$..	7,828 ..	7,873	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	10,958 ..	10,920 ..	10,860	—
Butter,.....	5,147 $\frac{3}{4}$..	5,552 ..	6,442 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	1,747 ..	2,247 $\frac{1}{2}$..	2,588	—
Wine,.....	84 ..	75 ..	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,...	32 ..	66 ..	125	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	32 ..	23 ..	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tons.
Eggs,.....	3,155 $\frac{1}{4}$..	3,453 ..	3,863	Dozens.

JOHN ARTHUR, STEWARD.

PRODUCE OF FARM, 1854.

17½ Bolls of Oats, at 20/, not entered last year, } 1853 Crop,	£17 6 8
81½ Bolls of Oats, at 22/ per boll,	89 9 4
10½ Do. at 22/ per 264 lbs.	10 16 6
47 Do. milled and produced 47½ bolls } Meal, at 23/ per boll, to store,	54 19 8
30 Bolls Beans, at 24/ per boll,	36 0 0
15½ Do. Barley, at 26/ per boll,	19 18 8
1,700 Stones Hay, at 66/8 per ton,	56 13 4
Clover sold at £9,	9 0 0
32½ Tons Yellow Turnips, sold at 18/ per ton,	29 7 8
7 Do. Do. used at home, at 18/ } per ton,	6 6 0
14½ Tons Yellow Swedish Turnips, used at home, } at 22/ per ton,	16 3 4
	<u>£346 1 2</u>

WORK DONE BY HORSE TO HOUSES, ROADS, &c.

Credit given for Money saved by the Farm,	<u>£67 3 0</u>
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PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

Pork to store, at various prices, 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.	£20 9 8
Actual Money received for Pork sold to fleshers and } others,	102 4 11
	<u>£122 14 7</u>

EXTENT OF GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP
ON FARM.

16 Acres Corn,	} Total Imperial Acres, 33.
9½ Do. Hay or Grass,	
5 Do. Beans and Barley,	
2½ Do. Yellow and Swedish Turnips,	

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1854.

2,361½ Doz. German Greens.	38½ Stones Parsnips.
1,498 Do. Turnips in summer.	21½ Do. Vegetable Marrows.
1,231½ Do. Early and late Cabbages.	254½ Pecks Pease.
967½ Do. Leeks.	6 Do. Beans.
318½ Do. Savoy Heads.	8 Pints Brussels Sprouts.
315½ Do. Cauliflowers and Brocoli Heads.	
270½ Do. Carrots in summer.	
56½ Do. Celery Heads.	
34½ Do. Red Cabbage Heads.	
9½ Do. Cucumbers.	
1,090 Bunches Onions in summer; and	
45 Stones Onions in winter.	
99 Baskets Spinage.	
248½ Stones Potatoes.	
142 Do. Rhubarb.	
39 Do. Artichokes.	
Total, at Bazaar prices,	

FRUITS.

136½ Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
54 Do. Jamberries.
144½ Do. Strawberries.
53 Do. Red Currants.
7½ Do. White Do.
36 Do. Black Do.
9½ Do. Raspberries.
40 Lbs. Apples.
Parsley, Horse Raddish, Sweet Herbs, Lettuces, Mustard, Cresses, and Kidney Beans in their season.

£214 6 3

Total value of Gardener's Department, . . . £750 5 0

Total expended on Gardener's Department, including Men's Wages, Seeds, Implements, Manure, and keep of Horses, . . . } £391 0 0

Balance in favour of Gardener's Department, . . . £359 5 0

Corn used by Farm Horses,	36 Bolls.
Beans do. do.	9 —
Barley do. do.	2½ —

Corn used by Carriage Horses,	35 Bolls.
Beans do. do.	9 —
Barley do. do.	1½ —

Farm and Carriage Horses consume all the Hay made from the Farm.

JAMES DUTHIE, GARDENER.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1854.

24 Flannel Shifts and Semets made.	4 Woollen Hoods knitted.
3 Doz. Cotton Chemises made.	6 Comforters knitted.
6 Pairs Cotton Drawers do.	6 Children's Frocks made.
18 Short-Gowns do.	18 Aprons made.
6 Long Night-Gowns do.	6 Todies knitted.
2½ Dozen Night-Caps do.	6 Overalls made.
16 Morning Caps do.	2 Veils knitted.
18 Flannel Petticoats do.	30 Yards Edgings knitted.
12 White and Stuff Petticoats made.	12 Yards Trimming Sewed work.
24 Habit Shirts made.	10 Pairs Sheets made.
36 Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.	12 Pillow-Slips do.
12 Pairs Stockings knitted.	1 Travelling Bag worked.
12 Pairs Socks do.	1 Footstool worked.
12 Caps do.	2 Table-Covers knitted of Wool.
18 Collars do.	4 Todies do.
7 Pairs Cuffs do.	1 Bed-Cover knitted, Cotton.
	2 Toilet-Covers knitted, do.
	Repairs of Clothing going on at all times.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1854.

Blankets hemmed,	100 Pairs.
Sheets made,	110 —
Stockings knitted,	24 —
Bed-Covers quilted,	30
Striped Shirts made,	110
Shifts made,	180
Flannel Semets made,	120
Flannel Petticoats made,	120
Drugget do. do.	100
Gowns made,	130
Aprons do.	86
Pinafores made,	40
Pillow and Bolster Slips made,	340
Caps made,	300
Hoods do.	48
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	770
Towels hemmed,	313
Fine Table-Cloths do.	24
Coarse do. do.	18
Fine Table Napkins do.	24
Coloured Table-Cloths do.	6

In addition, all the necessary Repairs of Clothing, Bed-Linen, &c. have been made as usual.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
IN 1854.

Hair Mattresses made,	13
Do. cleaned and re-made,	26
Carpets made,	7
Do. repaired,	12
Hair Bolsters do.	76
Feather Pillows do.	50
Sets Bed and Window-Curtains made,	18
Straw Mattresses made,	114
Foot-Stools made,	4
Beds mended,	61
Window-Blinds made,	4
Sets Window Drapery,	2

The Male Pauper Patients have been employed as Printers, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Tailors, Shoemakers, Gardeners, Oakum-pickers, Farm Servants, and Servants of all work. Some of the Gentlemen, as already stated, have composed articles, put them into type, and completed the whole by also working at the press.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	£0	8	6	per WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	0	9	0	—
SECOND, ..	0	15	0	—

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1	1	0	per WEEK.
FOURTH,	1	11	6	—
FIFTH,	2	2	0	—
SIXTH,	3	3	0	—
SEVENTH,	4	4	0	—
EIGHTH,	6	6	0	—

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers, and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'Clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'Clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statute 55 Geo. III. cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
10TH JANUARY, 1856.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen,
1856.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE COMMITTEES

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR LUNATICS

GENERAL MEETING OF COMMITTEES

17th January 1860

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES WILSON & SON

Printers to the General Assembly

1860

Bail
Mr.
"
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"
"
Dr.
"
Rev.
Mr.
Sir J.
Mr.
"
"
"
"
Dr.
The
Dr.
"
"
M
"
M
T
B
S
B
L

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1856.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Bailie Andrew Galbraith,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Mackinlay,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" Andrew Johnston,		
" John Stewart,	}	from Trades' House.
" George Thomson,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Jamieson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Daniel Forbes,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" Robert Findlay,		
" David Hope,		
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,	}	
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Aitken.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Hope.	Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Dr. Pagan.
Bailie Galbraith.	" Fleming.
" Hannan.	Mr. Johnston.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" Forbes.
Rev. Dr. Jamieson.	" Stewart.
Dr. M'Farlane.	" Thomson.
" Anderson.	

LIST OF DIRECTORS &
OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
JOHN FERGUSON, M. D. AND ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer,
MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,
REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their Forty-second Annual Report, beg leave to lay before their Constituents and the Public, the following epitome of the state of the Institution for 1855:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
According to the Records, there remained in the Asylum on the 1st January 1855,	223	201	424
And there were admitted since,.....	117	84	201
Making a Total of	<u>340</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>625</u>
Of these numbers there were—			
Dismissed unfit,	1	0	1
Dismissed cured,	34	35	69
Dismissed relieved,	70	36	106
Died,	17	20	37
Total,	<u>122</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>213</u>
Remaining on the 31st December 1855,	218	194	412
Total treated,	<u>340</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>625</u>
Average daily number,	<u>214</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>405</u>

The Directors have first to notice that there have been fewer Pauper Patients in the House this last year than in many previous years. A great many, in fact nearly all those marked "Dismissed relieved," were removed by the Parochial Boards of the Parishes to which they belonged, for the purpose of being kept in wards or rooms set apart for Lunatics in poorhouses, or to private asylums in the vicinity of Edinburgh or elsewhere, it being alleged that they are kept in these at a cheaper rate than is charged by this Institution.

At the beginning of 1854, there was a considerable number of the Patients in the East House affected with bowel complaints, of different degrees of severity; while the cholera, which was raging in the vicinity, and very prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, was hourly expected to make its appearance within its walls. The first quarter of the year 1855 presented, in this respect, a remarkable contrast to the same period of 1854. Excepting a few cases of influenza, and some of a peculiar character which will be hereafter noticed, there was not more disease than is to be found among the same number of human beings in the City of Glasgow; much less, if we consider the state of their nervous system, the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, and the inclement season of the year. The succeeding quarters were equally healthy, and on the last day of the year there were few cases which, so far as their bodily health was concerned, required uncommon expense, attention, and care. The Directors will not now allude to the extraordinary expenses of the year 1854, which augmented the amount of their debt, and were incurred solely for the benefit of the lower classes of Patients, to keep them if possible free from the attacks

of the pestilence while it continued; but they think it right to state here, that a few of the Patients who remained in the House at the beginning of the year were, for a considerable time, in such a state of health, either bodily or mental, that they required to be tended and nursed both by night and by day. There were often one, occasionally two, three, or four attendants sitting up all night—rendering, of course, a greater number necessary, and entailing an extra expense, in the shape of additional wages and allowances; and also, they think it proper to add, that some of the Patients admitted, such as those who had injured themselves in attempting to commit suicide or other violent acts, the paralytic, the sick, the destructive, and uncleanly, required extraordinary watching, with a variety of extras suited to each individual case; and under the enlightened system adopted for their cure and comfort, it must be said, that by nearly all those the Institution suffered more or less pecuniary loss, which, now that everything is so dear, has certainly increased the debt to a considerable amount. But, notwithstanding that this Institution is wholly unendowed and so much encumbered, the Directors do not forget that it is a public Asylum, and that none of its Patients, however broken down by disease and the misfortunes of the world, are allowed to want for anything likely to contribute to their welfare, no matter what may be the cost. And as all are liable to be mentally afflicted, may not the Directors be permitted to ask and confidently hope for additional Subscriptions and Legacies to its funds? From what they themselves know of the Institution, they are persuaded that where there is the ability to give, there would also be the will to do so, if the true state of its affairs were known to this wealthy Com-

munity. They can with confidence refer to those high in authority who periodically visit the Asylum, to the former Directors, and also to the Reports on the state of the House, for satisfactory evidence of its past usefulness.

The Directors will now briefly allude to the general treatment of the Patients; and in doing so they express their approval of the practice of permitting a certain number of them to go into the City, occasionally either to worship in their own churches, to visit the M'Lellan Galleries and other exhibitions, or to attend concerts; to walk considerable distances into the country; and to go to the coast during the season. Moreover, they hope that the healthful exercise of the Bowling-green and Billiard-room, and the working of the Printing-press, which have contributed so much to relieve the troubled mind, will continue to be encouraged as before. It may be here mentioned, that in the beginning of the year, a few of the gentlemen Patients spontaneously revived the periodical called the *Gartnavel Gazette*, the writing and printing connected with which, and other papers, were done entirely by themselves. They deserve the whole of the credit, and it is right they should get it. Many of the articles showed that their authors were possessed of considerable abilities, which it is hoped may yet yield a more substantial reward. A few of the same class of Patients have founded, and are far advanced with the making of a new Curling-pond, situated near to the lately taken-in field, adjacent to the old quarry, which will afford a new source of amusement to the Patients, at a season of the year when it is so desirable that they should have sufficient bodily exercise. The road from the Workshops to the west boundary paling has been finished. And all this work has benefited them much. The car-

riages for the higher classes have been in requisition daily as before. A good many of the Pauper Patients, both males and females, were as usual employed at outdoor labour, to the great benefit of their health, and much to their own satisfaction. The whole of the earth and clay, taken out of the old Airing-court to permit the erection of the new Tank, was removed by them, and placed on the field south of the Bleaching-green, in time for the spring sowing; and a great part of the work on the Farm, and in the Garden also, was done by them, under the vigilant and careful eye of Mr. DUTHIE, the head Gardener.

And now, as allusion has been made to the Farm, the Directors will here submit a statement of its Produce in 1855. Thirteen acres were sown with eleven bolls of oats, which yielded one hundred and sixteen bolls, and sixty-one of these have already been thrashed out by the Patients. Seven acres in hay returned fifteen hundred stones, of which five hundred and thirty have been sold at a high price, exclusive of £16 received for the second cut of the ground. Part of nine acres into which seven bushels of beans were sown, returned about twenty-three bolls. Seven bushels of barley sown returned about eleven bolls. Already, from the crop of yellow turnips there has been sold upwards of sixty-three tons; and two acres of Swedish turnips are about to be disposed of to the best advantage. The four bolls of wheat sown into five acres yielded fifty-nine and a-half bolls, for which the Treasurer received £86. The Garden has also been much more productive than usual; and the fruit is every year increasing in quantity as well as in quality. A roller, which was much wanted, has been provided. Every field has been thoroughly cleaned, and several

drains have been put down in the grounds in front of the West House. More of the latter are yet required, and will be made as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Directors need scarcely say, that in so large an Establishment, many of whose inmates are afflicted with a strong propensity to injure and destroy everything within their reach, it is evident that the annual expense of Repairs alone must be very considerable. With whatever forethought such a House may have been at first planned, the lapse of a few years always suggests many Alterations highly desirable for the comfort of its inmates; and these Repairs and Alterations have all been executed, as usual, under the experienced superintendence of Mr. WATSON, the Master of Works. In his department, then, it is necessary to state that there was a considerable outlay last year, although not so much as in former years, from the cause already alluded to. In the East House, two dormitories have been divided by wooden partitions into six single bed-rooms, and in one of them a fire-place has been erected, the plastered walls being at same time lined to about seven feet from the ground. The Infirmary for the Females has been removed to a dormitory adjoining these rooms, which has also been lined in a similar manner, and is very comfortable for the invalids who occupy it. The old Infirmary has been converted into four separate apartments. Besides these, a great many parts of the House have been lined to the same height. In the East Gallery for Males, No. 10, an apartment was giving way in consequence of dry rot, and required to be totally renewed. While this has been done, it has also been enlarged. The floor has been laid with Arbroath pavement, the walls plastered with Keane's cement, and the whole completed in the most approved

and substantial manner. Another padded room has been fitted up; and many other alterations, too minute to be noticed in this Report, have been made; all the ordinary repairs of the Establishment being effected by the workmen who are the servants of the House, assisted by a few of the Patients. The improvements made on the new boiler have been quite successful in enabling it to do the whole of the work required of it in the East House. The furnace was enlarged and connected to one of Auld's self-acting damper apparatuses and steam-regulating valves, for supplying the kitchen with low-pressed steam for cooking. The whitewashing and painting have alone cost about £300; and, to do the Institution and the Patients full justice, it is probable that the same process would require to be repeated every year.

The Committee may be said to review the state of the Store weekly. The names of the articles required for the House are written in books kept for the purpose, and submitted to the Members every Tuesday for their approval and order. On considering the state of this department, the Committee ordered a neutral party from Glasgow to go out to Gartnavel quarterly, and take stock of all the goods in hand, comparing it with the balance of the Steward's and Storekeeper's books. And this has been done regularly since.

The attention of the Committee had also, for some time, been directed to the subject of the admission of Medical Students to go round the Wards of the Asylum, and see the practice of the House, under the direction of the Physician-Superintendent.

At the last Quarterly Court, Dr. ANDERSON, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor PAGAN, and the Weekly Committee, with Dr.

MACKINTOSH, all of them being Directors, were appointed to consider this subject, with full powers to grant the necessary permission, if they should come to the conclusion that it was advisable to do so. These gentlemen held several meetings, inquired into the practice of similar Institutions, and also had under their consideration the propriety of having a course of Lectures delivered to the Students, in case they should be admitted. They were unanimously of opinion, that it was highly expedient that facilities should be afforded to the Medical Students of Glasgow, of acquiring a knowledge of the various forms of insanity and their treatment; and agreed, under certain restrictions calculated to prevent undue excitement, that a limited number should be admitted to see the Patients and the practice of the East House, as dictated by the Physician-Superintendent, who had agreed to give a course of Lectures; but on no account were they to be admitted to see the Patients in the West House. This decision of the Directors has been advertised in the usual way in the Infirmary, through the courtesy of Mr. ROBERT LAMOND and the Managers of that Institution; and rules have been framed accordingly, for the guidance of all concerned.

The Directors have now to acknowledge a donation, which it has been very agreeable to them to receive. Dr. J. G. FLEMING, Surgeon to the Institution, has handsomely presented to it a beautiful Portrait of his relative, the late Dr. JOHN BALMANNO, who for so long a period performed, in the most able manner, the duties of Physician to the old Asylum. Dr. BALMANNO, who was eminent in his profession, and especially in the department to which he paid such marked attention, held the office from 1818 to 1840, the year of his decease. He was the

second who held it. His predecessor was the justly celebrated Dr. ROBERT CLEGHORN, whose Portrait, by Sir HENRY RAEBURN, the gift of the late Mr. SMITH of Jordanhill, has long adorned the walls of the Board-room of the Directors. Dr. BALMANNO'S Portrait has been placed in the same apartment.

The Directors will now briefly allude to a change which has taken place in the Medical Staff of the Institution, and also to the removal of a humble individual, who occupied a trustworthy situation in the House. About the middle of the year, Dr. ROBERT KIRKWOOD, one of the Medical Assistants, resigned his office, in order to begin the practice of his profession in connection with Dr. CAMPBELL, of Largs, previous to walking the hospitals of Paris. Dr. KIRKWOOD conducted himself with great propriety; he was an able and indefatigable officer, and generally beloved. His knowledge was great; and his talents, which were of no mean order, were devoted to the best interests of the Institution. His place has been supplied by Dr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a gentleman who passed his College examinations with honours. He was highly recommended, and his conduct hitherto has fully borne out the testimonials of his friends.

The other change alluded to was caused by the death of MARGARET M'CALLUM, who had been for many years in the service of the Directors in the capacity of Attendant. What has seldom or never occurred to one of the servants, she died *in the House*. She was a most generous, unselfish, forbearing person, always performing her duty in a praiseworthy manner. She was exceedingly beloved by the Patients. There was nothing that she would not and did not do for them. Many at a distance whom she benefited and blessed, when they come to read this

tribute to her Christian worth, will not be slow to acknowledge its justice. To the servants who remain, the Directors would say, "Go and do likewise."

The Sheriffs made their customary visits, according to the Statute, accompanied by two Fellows of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. They made the usual inquiries into the cases; and although the Patients have the freest access to them by letter, by petition, or otherwise, in their absence, and which is nothing but their right, yet some of them generally present their papers in person, and advocate their cause to the best of their ability.

And now the Directors will notice the visits, during the year, of a distinguished American lady, Miss DIX, whose philanthropic labours on the other side of the Atlantic, have produced a profound sensation in the minds of her countrymen. So much is this the case, that when she travels in the States, no railway or steam-boat company will take any fare from her. She is looked up to as the Mrs. FRY of the New World. By her own exertions she has so stimulated many leading men in her own country, that no fewer than three or four Asylums for Lunatics have been erected there as the direct consequence of her untiring energy. In making a tour in Europe, she came to England, and thence to Scotland; visiting, *con amore*, the different Asylums in her way, both public and private. Her introductions to persons in Britain were of the highest order. When she came to Gartnavel, she was instantly made perfectly welcome to see all over the Glasgow Asylum, as a matter of course. But into some of the private Asylums, kept for Pauper Lunatics, near Edinburgh, she was not permitted to enter. She then appealed to those in authority, and finally in person to the Members of the Government in

London. The result was that, shortly afterwards, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Messrs. CAMPBELL and GASKELL, long and now in the English Lunacy Commission, and Mr. Sheriff MONTEITH, with Dr. COXE of Edinburgh, as Her Commissioners, to examine into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Scotland, public and private, and also to inquire into the state of the law of lunacy. These gentlemen accordingly visited this Institution, and afterwards summoned the Physician-Superintendent to Edinburgh, to give evidence before them, which he did, on a variety of topics connected with the treatment of the insane and the law of lunacy. At their request, also, the Secretary of the Asylum furnished them with certain information in answer to their printed queries and returns. It is understood that they are to report the result of their observation and experience to the Home Secretary without delay. What the result of this may be, it is not for the Directors to say. But in any and every case the Directors know, that our Members of Parliament, both for the County and City, as well as Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P. one of the Asylum Directors, will take care that the interests of the Glasgow Institution do not suffer from any change which may be contemplated in the laws affecting the chartered and public Asylums of this kingdom.

The Directors, in several of their former Annual Reports, have endeavoured to pay a just tribute to the merit of the Physician-Superintendent; and they cannot omit expressing, in the present Report, their entire satisfaction with the persevering zeal and exertions of Dr. MACKINTOSH, in the discharge of all the difficult duties of his very important and laborious office, by which, during the past year, he has again well entitled himself to the cordial thanks of the Directors.

The Directors also present their best thanks to the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied exertions to promote the prosperity of the Institution. There never has passed a week without a quorum being assembled for the despatch of business. And it may truly be said that much of the burden of the House rests upon them.

Finally, the Directors thank the House Visitors, likewise the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other Officers and Servants, for their services during the bypast year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1855.

CHARGE.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last year's Account,	£8	3	11
Executors of Miss Elizabeth Allan, half of her Legacy of } £50, }	25	0	0
BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1855,	£12,419	3	1
" of Arrears, per last Account,	684	16	6
		13,103	19 7
Advances for Patients in 1854, recovered in 1855,	454	11	4
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,	409	13	4
Received on account of Outlays for Patients,	265	15	6
Interest on Deposit Account with Union Bank,	6	19	6
	£14,274	3	2

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£2,335	11	7
Meal, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.	521	17	8
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,141	14	0
Groceries,	489	18	1
Milk,	273	14	1
Butter and Cheese,	266	8	4
Potatoes,	92	1	0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	189	15	6
Medicines,	51	0	2

Carried forward, £5,362 0 5

<i>Brought forward</i> ,....	£5,362	0	5
Coal and Coke,.....	673	12	8
Gas-light and Candles,.....	188	1	3
Soap and Soda,.....	177	6	11
Water-Rent,.....	190	12	2
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	457	14	8
Fruit and Vegetables,.....	18	8	10
	<hr/> £7,067 16 11		

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£500	0	0
Deduct Fees received,.....	275	2	0
	<hr/> £224 18 0		
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0
Medical Assistants,.....	161	17	2
Chaplain,.....	60	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0
Steward,.....	110	0	0
Surgeon,.....	29	8	0
	<hr/> 986 3 2		
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,....	1,465	18	6

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£486	1	10
Painting and Paper-Hanging,.....	447	16	3
Timber,.....	147	12	3
Stakes,.....	95	6	8
Ironmongery and Iron-Castings,.....	46	10	9
Plumber's Materials, &c.....	38	8	5
Oils, Colours, and White-Lead,.....	29	13	5
Miscellaneous,.....	104	11	2
	<hr/> 1,396 0 9		
Furniture,.....	745	18	1
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1855, yet to be recovered,.....	453	15	9
Expended on Garden,.....	147	7	4
" on Farm,.....	170	2	10
Outlay for additional Tank,.....	76	7	0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£272	17	7
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	81	15	7
Printing and Advertising,.....	51	8	7
Postages and Incidents,.....	44	6	1

Carried forward,.... £450 7 10 £12,509 10 4

<i>Brought forward</i> ,....	£450	7	10	£12,509	10	4
Insurance,.....	39	3	8			
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	37	4	3			
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } Town,.....	7	15	0			
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stir- } ling's Library,.....	7	7	0			
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,	5	0	0			
For taking charge of Parcels in Town,.....	15	0	0			
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	24	14	0			
Law Expense,.....	38	17	11			
Price of a Horse,.....	42	0	0			
For Licence to use Boiler Patent,.....	35	0	0			
Miscellaneous,.....	13	8	9			
				715	18	5
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,.....				823	7	0
LODGED IN BANKS, viz.						
In National Bank,.....	£180	0	0			
Union Bank,.....	90	0	0			
				270	0	0
				£14,318	15	9
Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,.....	£14,318	15	9			
" of CHARGE,.....				14,274	3	2
Balance due to the Treasurer,.....				£44	12	7

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£975	16	2
Deduct, recovered in 1855,	684	16	6
	£290	19	8
Arrears of Board for 1855,	941	10	8
	£1,232	10	4
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	453	15	9
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	61,229	12	0
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,	7	11	5
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account, ..	180	0	0
Union Bank,	90	0	9
	£78,396	11	8

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£22,500	0	0
Union Bank,	15,000	0	0
National Bank, on Interest Account,	1,171	10	0
Due on open Accounts,	1,808	4	1
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	44	12	7
	£40,524	6	8
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£78,396	11	8
“ of DEBTS,	40,524	6	8
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£37,872	5	0

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
For 1855.

FROM the Tables, &c., ably drawn up by Doctors FERGUSSON and ROBERTSON, it will be found that the Admissions this year were 201, or forty fewer than last year. The Dismissions were, cured, 69; relieved, 106, many of whom might have been perfectly cured had they been permitted to remain in the Asylum for some time longer. The Deaths were 37, being 25 fewer than last year; leaving 412 as the total number of both sexes remaining in the Institution on the 31st day of December last.

ADMISSIONS.—The reason why fewer Pauper Patients were admitted this year has already been given in the Directors' Report preceding this one.

It is not necessary to allude to the Voluntary Patients, farther than to state that, with one exception, they had been in this Asylum before, and finding themselves becoming ill again, they forthwith returned, from a great

distance, and alone, demanding admittance, which was of course granted.

Among the recent admissions, was a gentleman whom we found to be unfit to be confined, and whom I at once dismissed. There did not seem to be any improper object in sending him here, nor any one to blame. It seems altogether to have arisen from an anxious desire for the person's welfare, and an erroneous opinion as to the nature of his complaint.

CAUSES.—The Statistics down to "Causes" do not call for any particular remark here. From observations extending over several years, it does not appear that the season of the year exercises any well-marked influence in producing Insanity; our experience here is therefore rather against the common belief, that it occurs more frequently in summer than in winter. Indeed, the ratio of admissions during equal periods of time at different seasons of the year, affords no good or reliable criterion, for Patients are rarely brought hither as soon as they become ill.

The observation of Dr. HUBERTS of Copenhagen, that Insanity is more prevalent in the northern than in the southern divisions of Denmark, also may be noticed as rather adverse to the generally received opinion. Opposed also to the common opinion is another curious circumstance, noticed by various writers, that in those countries where Idiocy and Cretinism prevail, these diseases are found occurring more frequently on the northern than on the southern slopes of the mountains.*

* It will be observed that six cases under the head of "Congenital" as the cause have been admitted this year; but at present there is no imbecile Patient in the House under eighteen years of age. As defective children in Scotland until the year before last had no Asylum exclusively for them-

Although ill health is not often assigned by relatives and friends as a cause of derangement, it cannot be doubted that it frequently acts, if not as an exciting at all events as a powerful predisposing cause. Cases in which the attack of Insanity is sudden in its outset, are rare in comparison with those in which it is gradual and insidious, and in which it is associated with, if not indeed actually dependent upon, disorder, more or less extensive, of the general health.

While more extended experience confirms the certainty of what is already but too certain—the derivation from one generation to another, of the tendency to Insanity, like some other diseases, it ought ever to be remembered that this, which is so often assigned as the cause, is not always so, but only renders the individual less able to withstand the ordinary exciting causes of mental derangement. The important influence which this ought to exercise in the training and habits of members of families so nervously afflicted, must be apparent to every one even at first sight. The same remark applies also to those who have suffered from previous attacks of this disorder.

selves, they were necessarily kept at home, objects of great solicitude and care; or in Poorhouses, or farmed out, where they had no treatment, or none of a skilful kind to develope the latent faculties of their minds. Seldom, indeed, have they been sent to Lunatic Asylums, and certainly not till they were pretty far advanced in life, without hope of cure, and had become either violent or unmanageable. From the last Census Tables, it is calculated that one in a thousand of the population are born in a state of idiocy or mental imbecility. To do any good to such helpless children they should be placed under systematic treatment very early in life—say just after they have completed their fifth or sixth year, and in an Idiot Asylum. I have seen great benefit derived from such treatment in this country and elsewhere; and I have no doubt if there were such an Institution erected in Glasgow, as the one founded and supported by the unwearied benevolence of Sir John and the Lady Jane Ogilvy, near Dundee, or the one just opened in Edinburgh, much good might be done in it.

I shall pass over the cause, "Masturbation," by merely remarking, from what I see in private life, as well as from what comes under my own observation here, that, in my opinion, this disease or vice is far more common than is generally admitted, and that it is not confined to the male sex alone. I see the lamentable consequences of it every day; and I think it would be well for the community, if young persons, at a certain and dangerous period of life, were properly instructed as to their future welfare on this point, so as to become such a "law unto themselves" as would enable them to resist passion, and shun a degrading habit which too often destroys the nervous system, and leads down to the chambers of death. It is not uncommon for this class to fall into the hands of advertising impostors, by whom they are well fleeced before they become quite imbecile and their case utterly hopeless.

In the Twentieth Report, for 1833, a Table was given by the late Dr. BALMANNO, of the number admitted under the head of "Intemperance or Drunkenness." In this Report the Table is continued to the end of 1855. Intemperance in alcoholic agents, as is well known, always occurs less frequently in the female than in the male sex. From the Table alluded to, it appears that the highest per centage of these cases on the total Admissions occurs in 1846—the year remarkable for what has been called "the Railway Mania." It should be observed, however, that the same Patient is often admitted from this cause, so that though there may be a new case, the party is the same; and intemperance may be really the effect and not the cause, although reported to be so. In many the desire for stimulants seems to occur in uncontrollable paroxysms. Such cases often have a craving desire also

for opium, tobacco, and snuff. May not this morbid feeling arise from some chemical want in the nervous system?

SUICIDE.—Twenty-eight Patients were admitted, in whom a suicidal tendency manifested itself; of these, ten were males and eighteen were females. Of the former, four threatened, and six attempted, to destroy themselves before admission; and of the latter, eleven threatened, and seven attempted, to commit suicide. Of the attempts, seven made wounds in their throats, two attempted to poison themselves, two tried strangulation, one tried to drown himself, and another to starve herself. A large proportion of the females especially, were cases of Melancholia. The delusions generally showed that they had no hope, despaired of salvation, believing themselves to be the greatest criminals on earth. Most of this class complained of headaches, and also laboured under derangement of the digestive organs. One of the male Patients, who had injured his throat most severely, laying the larynx widely open, laboured under the idea that the Evil Spirit was continually pursuing him to destroy him; his peace of mind fled, his rest was denied him, and his fear having increased to an unbearable extent, he rushed to put a period to his existence, thinking by this means to escape from his tormenting fiend—and he had well nigh succeeded. He was a considerable time in the Asylum before his throat healed up. I shall not farther allude to the other cases under this head. It need not be said, that all these pitiable Patients require most uncommon watching and care, both by night and by day.

In consequence of the admission of several extraordi-

nary Puerperal cases, I subjoin a Table, showing the number of cases of Insanity, in which pregnancy, childbirth, or lactation was the assigned cause, since the year 1845:—

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,.....	164	10	6.
1846,.....	192	11	5.7
1850,.....	167	17	10.1
1851,.....	199	10	5.
1852,.....	119	11	9.2
1853,.....	125	11	8.
1854,.....	153	8	5.2
1855,.....	84	12	14.2

On examining the history of the twelve cases occurring in 1855, in which the mental disorder depended on puerperal causes, it is found that no less than ten displayed either a homicidal or suicidal disposition; very meagre histories were obtained of the other two, so that possibly a like disposition may have existed in them also. Two actually destroyed their children; one would have done so had she not been prevented; another injured her child severely; and two made violent attacks on their friends. Two attempted to commit suicide; and three threatened to do so. Seven of these cases arose from prolonged or undue lactation; the other five manifested symptoms of insanity within a few days after childbirth, one of those five occurring immediately after the operation of craniotomy had been performed. All the Patients, whose mental disorder arose from lactation, were very weak when admitted, some of them extremely so. One of the Patients who destroyed their children, was a stout healthy woman, 28 years of age. She destroyed her infant on the twelfth day after parturition. For

several days previously she had exhibited distinct symptoms of mental derangement. The act was committed under a clear delusion. She said that God Almighty had told her to destroy the baby, as, when the child grew up, it would become a serpent and eat her. On another occasion she said it was a serpent, and on being told to do so, she had destroyed it. She described in a graphic manner the way in which she had killed it: that she placed her left hand on the child's throat, her right hand on its legs, and then sat down on its body with the whole weight of her person; that it foamed at the mouth, and after a severe struggle died.

The other Patient who had committed infanticide, was a thin, delicate, nervous person, married before she was 18; she had suckled her fifth child for eight months before she had attained her 25th year. Three of her children had died. Her husband she believed to be unfaithful to her; he, a labouring man, had at no time great wages, and latterly they had become rather reduced in circumstances; her own health was far from what it should have been for her duties, and she had but a scanty supply of milk for her infant. These circumstances combined, acting on a highly susceptible nervous temperament, appear to have unhinged her mind. For a fortnight before admission, she had shown symptoms of Insanity. Previously remarked for her clean and tidy habits, she now became slovenly and careless about herself and her house. Naturally cheerful and contented, she became gloomy and querulous. About 7 a. m. of the day on which she was admitted into this Asylum, she got out of bed, and deliberately committed the deed in this way:—Taking her infant with her, she went into another room, away from her husband, locking the door to prevent

interruption. She then nearly severed the child's head from its body with a knife; and immediately afterwards she made a large gash in her own throat, opening the larynx. The dreadful act itself—possibly the sudden loss of blood which she sustained in attempting to commit suicide—a conception of the position in which she had placed herself—the presence of the officers of justice—and her removal from home,—all may have combined in restoring her to mental soundness; for, when admitted into this House about 7 o'clock of the same evening, and during her entire residence in it, a period of six days, no symptoms of insanity were observed.

A lady, also of a susceptible nervous temperament, had suckled six of a family. She had weaned her infant a few months before admission; but her system had not recovered from the drain it sustained during lactation. She was very weak, and began to complain of headach, chiefly over the vertex, especially in the early part of the day. Along with the headach, and apparently in some way connected with it, she became subject to an irresistible desire to destroy both herself and her children. She begged that knives, scissors, &c. might be removed from her presence; and that she might be placed without delay in a Lunatic Asylum, where alone she could be prevented from committing violence, and be properly treated. Tonics, a generous diet, exercise, especially in the open air, attention to the various bodily functions, opiates, and counter-irritation, formed the treatment under which, after a residence of about three months, she was dismissed well—a happy grateful woman; her dangerous delusions leaving her at the same time as the headach. If this Patient had been in poor circumstances, how different might have been the result! In many of

these cases, acts of violence seem just to be a question of time or opportunity.

DISMISSIONS.—Under the head of "Dismissions," sixty-nine Patients have been dismissed cured, and restored to their homes and to society. It would be wrong, however, to estimate the value of this and similar Institutions solely by the number of cures. No doubt the restoration to soundness of mind is the greatest of all earthly blessings, and is the object most to be desired; but this, how desirable soever it may be, is not always possible, yet no inconsiderable amount of good may be done in mitigating the wretchedness and adding to the comfort and enjoyment of the hopelessly incurable. But it is not those only who are Patients who reap the benefit of such Institutions as this; their relations and friends also share in these, from being spared much painful suffering, and relieved from constant and harassing anxiety, watchfulness, and care. We have again to complain that many of the Patients dismissed "relieved," were taken home by their friends or sureties prematurely, or transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, or to Private Asylums, before being allowed sufficient time for treatment here.

DEATHS.—The total number of Deaths this year is little more than the half of what occurred last year. Several Patients were brought in in dying circumstances; and this was especially the case with some of the females, among whom the deaths are more numerous than the males this year. In addition, a few of the old cases, including one aged lady who had been an inmate for about thirty years, are in the number.

H. C., one of the deaths, was admitted last year; her history is interesting. It was ascertained that she was an "unfortunate" woman, and that she had been no fewer than forty-two times in jail. Her offences were "drunken and disorderly conduct" and "violent assaults." She was undergoing a three months' imprisonment, when her mental derangement was noticed, although it is probable she had been insane for many years. Her chief delusions were that poison was introduced into her food, and that people were anxious to destroy her. She had been very weak and ailing for some time, and died suddenly. As she had been complaining of pain in her head, it had been blistered. An attendant was appointed to sit up with her during the night, to whom she gave an account of her past life, warning her at the same time, by her own example, of the danger of a departure from the paths of virtue. About an hour afterwards she took what the nurse described to be a fainting fit; and before she could be seen by the Medical Officer she was dead. On a *post mortem* examination, the skull was found to be uncommonly thick and dense, with the usual symptoms of a degenerated brain.

Mrs. M. died of apoplexy. She was a profound melancholic, and believed that her soul was everlastingly lost. She often abstained from food for long periods. One morning, while getting out of bed, she suddenly fell backwards insensible, and very soon became comatose. The left side of the body only was paralysed. She died about twelve hours after the seizure. On examination, a most extensive extravasation of blood was found in the substance of the left cerebral hemisphere, at the upper and anterior part, and also in the lateral ventricle of the same side. The arteries of the brain were unusually hard, and appeared to be the seat of a calcareous deposit.

Miss —— had been an inmate of the Asylum during the last fourteen years of her life. She was suicidal, and attempted to destroy herself in various ways, both before and after admission. She often abstained from food for days at a time, generally under the delusion that there was poison in it. For a fortnight at least before her death she was deeply jaundiced. On examination, it was found that a considerable part of the left lobe of the liver was firmly united with a portion of the wall of the upper part of the duodenum. The substance of the liver at this point and for some distance around, as well as the coats of the bowels, were converted into a hard cartilagenous structure, which had all the characteristics of hard cancer. The gall bladder was packed with gall stones, about twenty in all, many of which were of considerable size. The existence of the latter probably depended on the abstinence from food; for the bile, slowly secreted and not being required for digestion, would collect in the gall bladder and become inspissated, in which state gall stones are very readily formed.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The first quarter of the year exhibited nothing peculiar in the state of the Patients; and with the exception of a few cases of influenza, nothing occurred of sufficient importance to require special notice here. The other quarters passed off in a similar manner; and although a considerable part of the year was cold and trying to the Patients, many of whom were very deficient in the powers of life, yet their general health was comparatively good.

ACCIDENTS.—Notwithstanding all the care taken of the Patients, both by night and day, and at such great

expense, accidents do occasionally occur. A powerful female Patient, who is subject to epilepsy, had a fall during a seizure, and thereby sustained a fracture of both bones of the left leg. The management of such cases is frequently attended with considerable difficulty. When the fracture is put up in the ordinary way, with splints and a roller, it is very apt to be disturbed by each recurring fit, or to be interfered with by the Patient, who, probably, at all times irritable, is now doubly so, and frets at and endeavours to remove the dressings. These difficulties, however, were all got over by employing splints made of gutta percha, and a roller of the same material, so as to form an unyielding case, which did not permit of any displacement during a seizure, and could not be disturbed by any voluntary efforts of the Patient. Not a single untoward circumstance occurred, and the limb, after union was completed, was perfect both in form and length. This is not the only instance in which I have derived decided advantage from the use of gutta percha. In connection with this case it affords me great pleasure to say, that my late talented Assistant, Dr. KIRKWOOD, deserves all the credit for conducting it to a successful termination.

Another accident, which might have been of a serious character, occurred also in the East House. A male Pauper Patient, who appeared to be greatly improved, from a sudden and most ungovernable impulse, attempted to commit suicide, and he would have certainly succeeded, had not powerful assistance to prevent him been near at hand. As it was, fortunately, the wound was not of a serious description, and therefore it soon healed up.

In consequence of the exposed state of the ground around the Institution, the great liberty given to the Pa-

tients, and other circumstances, several escapes occurred during the year, as usual; but they were all speedily recovered and brought back without injury to themselves or others.

TREATMENT.—I shall now briefly allude to the Treatment, which, of course, is individualised as much as possible. Many of the Patients continue to get a great deal of liberty, within and without the gates, in carriages or on foot, and have the same exercises and amusements as formerly. I allowed one gentleman to go to his own church in town at the Autumn Communion and take the sacrament there, his minister and session kindly facilitating. It had a soothing effect. He went alone. A few go out on the Sabbath to attend at their own places of worship; and one of them, a licentiate, acted with acceptance as chaplain for one Sunday, in the temporary absence of the incumbent. The intelligence from the Crimea excited some of them a good deal, but not injuriously; and at the glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol some champagne was drank by several of them in honour of the occasion. At the Christmas and New-year holidays they have extras also of various kinds, all classes,—such as meat and mince pies, currant-bun, shortbread, cookies, and fowls, jellies, &c. On other festive occasions, they have ample supplies of coffee and tea, bread, and biscuits. I do not allow stimulants on these occasions; and I am always present, from the beginning to the end of them. I may here mention that I permit one lady Patient to work on Sundays, as this alone prevents her from becoming excited.*

* I recollect it is stated in the Memoir of the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth that he allowed a member of his family, who was labouring under bodily disease, to do the same, because working alleviated her very painful malady.

There is a dangerous Patient in the Asylum, whose malady is of several years' duration. She is not paralytic, but was afflicted with incontinence of urine for a considerable period. Her night-clothes and bedding, and even the floor around where she slept were regularly found every morning completely saturated. I had her kept most comfortable during the day, and thoroughly warmed at night before she was placed in a bed which did not lack a sufficiency of blankets, and this in a room where the temperature was about 70 deg. She had the tincture of cantharides twice or thrice a day, and she was restricted as much as possible to solid nourishment in abundance. The consequence was, she gradually recovered from this distressing state, and is now always dry and comfortable. I often combine the cantharides with steel in such cases.

VISITING.—The Patients continue to be visited by the Medical Officers, together and separately as before, sometimes before breakfast, and at certain and uncertain periods of the day afterwards. In addition, sometimes, the family Medical Attendants of certain of the Private Patients visit and hold consultations with me; and the Parish Surgeons of some of the Pauper Patients occasionally do the same.

ALTERATIONS.—As already mentioned in the Directors' Report, there were various important and useful changes made in the internal arrangements of the East House. Several dormitories have been divided and converted into single or separate sleeping-rooms, of which we had, and still have, too few. Our principal sleeping accommodation for the lowest classes is in large dormitories, which, while

they possess certain advantages, such as greater safety in some cases of melancholia, better ventilation, &c., are open to objections on other grounds, and are less suitable for those who are uncleanly, restless, impulsive, violent, or liable to periodic excitement. In the Female Division, a better and more convenient place, where the temperature can be easily kept up at 65 degrees, has been fitted up as an Infirmary, where Patients seriously indisposed by bodily disease are removed for treatment. The only drawback to its usefulness is its size; as it would have suited the purpose much better if it had been larger, with certain conveniences and rooms for particular purposes and cases attached. Similar accommodation has been long provided in the Male Division of the same House.

ATTENDANTS.—At the request of Her Majesty's Government, I selected two of our smartest Attendants to proceed to Turkey, to act in the capacity of Nurses in the Hospitals there. They went accordingly; and I have since heard that they have done well.

In conclusion,—I now beg leave to present my respectful acknowledgments to the DIRECTORS for their continued countenance and support; likewise for the Resolution in my favour, which they unanimously did me the honour to pass, on the motion of the Chairman, Sir JAMES ANDERSON, at the last Annual Court.

I have also to thank Dr. FLEMING, the Surgeon to the Institution. To Dr. KIRKWOOD, who left the Asylum with the good wishes of all concerned, in the middle of the year; and to Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, the resident Medical Officers, for their cordial and effi-

cient assistance, I offer thanks; and likewise, to Mrs. MAPLESON, for her unwearied and benevolent attentions to the Patients committed to her care.

The Rev. Mr. RUSSELL has continued to perform his duties acceptably and with remarkable regularity.

The other Officers and Servants who performed their work to the best of their ability, deserve honourable mention here. The Servants of all classes are generally well adapted for their situations, and I am glad to be able to say remarkably sober, and humane in the exercise of their trying vocation. I have much pleasure in stating that the Attendants deserve all the encouragement I can give them.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December 1855.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1854,	223	201	424
Admitted since,	117	84	201
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	340	285	625
	==	==	==
Dismissed Unfit,	1	0	1
" Cured,	34	35	69
" Relieved,	70	36	106
Died,	17	20	37
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	122	91	213
Remaining on 31st December 1855,	218	194	412
	—	—	—
TOTAL TREATED,	340	285	625
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number,	214	191	405
	==	==	==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1855.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Mania,	53	...	35	...	88
Monomania, including Melancholia,	40	...	38	...	78
Dementia,	23	...	11	...	34
Unfit,	1	...	0	..	1
	---		---		---
TOTAL,	117	...	84	...	201
	==		==		==

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Unmarried,	62	...	34	...	96
Married,	47	...	41	...	88
Widowed,	8	...	9	...	17
	---		---		---
TOTAL,	117	...	84	...	201
	==		==		==

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	1	...	0	...	1
" 20 "	9	...	3	...	12
" 25 "	21	...	10	..	31
" 30 "	14	...	13	...	27
" 35 "	16	...	9	...	25
" 40 "	11	...	10	...	21
" 45 "	20	...	13	...	33
" 50 "	13	...	7	...	20
" 55 "	4	...	10	...	14
" 60 "	2	...	4	...	6
" 65 "	4	...	5	...	9
" 70 "	2	...	0	...	2
	---		---		---
TOTAL,	117	..	84	...	201
	==		==		==

*Table 4.—Showing the (Apparent or Supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Congenital,	2 ...	4 ...	6
Coup de Soleil,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Desertion by Husband,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Domestic Trials,	5 ...	4 ...	9
Disappointed Prospects,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	1 ...	2 ...	3
Fever,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Grief,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Hereditary,	20 ...	7 ...	27
Honesty Impugned,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Ill-Usage,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Inflammation of Brain,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Intemperance,	25 ...	7 ...	32
Injury of Head,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Loss of Blood,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Loss of Law-Suit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Love, Disappointed,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Masturbation,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Marriage,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Over-Study,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Over-Exertion in Business,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Previous Insanity,	19 ...	25 ...	44
Paralysis,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Poverty,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Puerperal States,	0 ...	12 ...	12
Quarrel,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Reverses in Business,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Religious Excitement,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Success in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Unascertained,	12 ..	11 ...	23
Unfit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>117</u> ...	<u>84</u> ...	<u>201</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.		
Bakers,	2	<i>Brought forward,</i> 55
Brush-Maker,	1	Miners, 2
Boot-Closer,	1	Machine-Makers, 2
Brassfounder,	1	Masons, 2
Clerks,	3	Merchants, 9
Coopers,	2	Manufacturers, 2
Cotton-Spinner,	1	Nailer, 1
Carrier,	1	No Occupation, 7
Clergyman,	1	Paper-Ruler, 1
Carpenters,	2	Preacher, 1
Chiropodist,	1	Policeman, 1
Confectioner,	1	Strolling Fiddler, 1
Commission-Agent,	1	Spirit-Dealers, 2
Calenderer,	1	Schoolmaster, 1
Currier,	1	Sailors, 4
Customhouse-Officer,	1	Shoemaker, 1
Draper,	1	Student, 1
Engravers,	2	Shopkeeper, 1
Fleishers,	3	Slater, 1
Fisherman,	1	Tailors, 5
Farmers,	2	Tobacconist, 1
Footman,	1	Tinsmith, 1
Grain-Merchant,	1	Vagrant, 1
Hawker,	1	Writers, 5
Ironfounder,	1	Waiters, 2
Joiners,	3	Weavers, 7
Janitor,	1	
Labourers,	17	
		TOTAL, 117
<i>Carry forward,</i>	55	
FEMALES.		
Cotton-Spinners,	2	<i>Brought forward,</i> 26
Domestic Servants,	5	Sempstresses, 7
Dressmakers,	2	Shawl-Fringer, 1
Farm-Servants,	2	Spinster, 1
Governess,	1	Tavern-Keeper, 1
Ladies,	2	Washerwomen, 4
Merchant's Wife,	1	Weavers, 3
" Widow,	1	Winder, 1
No Occupation,	9	Wives, 40
Physician's Widow,	1	
		TOTAL, 84
<i>Carry forward,</i>	26	

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1855.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	13 ...	5 ...	18
February,	7 ...	5 ...	12
March,	10 ...	4 ...	14
			— 44
April,	8 ...	9 ...	17
May,	8 ...	7 ...	15
June,	10 ...	8 ...	18
			— 50
July,	9 ...	8 ...	17
August,	11 ...	7 ...	18
September,	7 ...	6 ...	13
			— 48
October,	7 ...	4 ...	11
November,	13 ...	6 ...	19
December,	14 ...	15 ...	29
			— 59
			—
TOTAL,			201
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	22 ...	20 ...	42
Monomania, including Melancholia,	10 ...	14 ...	24
Dementia,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Unfit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	35 ...	35 ...	70
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	12	16	28
" 2 Months,	5	6	11
" 3 "	7	3	10
" 4 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	0	2	2
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	0	1
Unascertained,	4	7	11
Unfit,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	35	35	70

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	3	1	4
" 25 "	5	5	10
" 30 "	2	5	7
" 35 "	8	5	13
" 40 "	6	4	10
" 45 "	2	2	4
" 50 "	3	4	7
" 55 "	0	4	4
" 60 "	1	4	5
" 65 "	2	1	3
" 70 "	1	0	1
" 75 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	34	35	69

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	5	2	7
" 2 Months,	2	5	7
" 3 "	3	2	5
" 4 "	5	6	11
" 5 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	3	0	3
" 8 "	1	4	5
" 9 "	1	5	6
" 1 Year,	5	4	9
" 2 Years,	6	4	10
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 12 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	34	35	69

Table 5.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Domestic Trials,	1	3	4
Fever,	1	0	1
Hereditary,	6	0	6
Intemperance,	10	9	19
Injury of Head,	1	0	1
Love, Disappointed,	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	2	2
Over-Exertion in Business,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	7	10	17
Puerperal States,	0	4	4
Religious Excitement,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Unascertained,	5	4	9
Unfit,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	35	35	70

Table 6.—*Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	625	Cured, { 11.04 32.54 34.32
" " to a Conclusion,	212	
Admitted,	201	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE
DIED DURING THE YEAR 1855.Table 1.—*Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	3	0	3
Monomania, including Melancholia,	5	13	18
Dementia,	9	7	16
TOTAL,	17	20	37

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	4	...	4
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 50 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	8	...	10
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	4	...	2	...	6
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 80 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 95 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
TOTAL, .					17	...	20	...	37

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	3	...	2	...	5
" 3 Months,	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	3	...	4	...	7
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	2	...	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 13 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 14 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 16 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 29 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
TOTAL, .					17	...	20	...	37

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Deaths.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	1	1	2
Acute Peritonitis,	1	0	1
Chronic "	0	1	1
" Diarrhoea,	2	2	4
Carcinoma of Stomach and Liver,	0	1	1
Disease of Heart,	1	2	3
Exhaustion,	1	2	3
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
General Paralysis,	4	3	7
Hydrothorax,	0	1	1
Lumber Abscess,	0	1	1
Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Pleuropneumonia,	1	1	2
Phthisis,	2	4	6
Pleuritis,	1	0	1
Ramollissement of Brain,	1	1	2
TOTAL,	17	20	37

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	625	5.92
" " to a Conclusion,	212	17.45
Admitted,	201	18.40

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1855.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	9	5	14
February,	3	5	8
March,	20	4	24
			— 46
April,	10	11	21
May,	10	5	15
June,	29	21	50
			— 86
July,	9	20	29
August,	5	2	7
September,	2	4	6
			— 42
October,	11	3	14
November,	7	8	15
December,	7	3	10
			— 39
			—
TOTAL,			213
			==

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS,
UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED
TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on the 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1855.

		CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, .	6,618	3,306	49.95
		DIED.	
"	"	6,618	1,071 } 16.18

VII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824,.....	...	...	...	75	...
1825,.....	2	...	2	75	2.6'
1826,.....	...	...	...	72	...
1827,.....	1	...	1	72	1.38
1828,.....	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,.....	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,.....	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,.....	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832,.....	...	1	1	97	1.03
1833,.....	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....
1838,.....	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,.....	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,.....	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,.....	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,.....	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,.....	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,.....	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,.....	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,.....	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....
1850,.....	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,.....	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,.....	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,.....	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,.....	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,.....	26	7	33	201	16.41

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 to 31st December 1855

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
TOTAL.....	3,833	3,197	7,030						

TOTAL AS ABOVE..... 7,030

DEDUCT—Remain..... 412

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 6,618

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including *Re-Admissions*, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	1	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
1,734	1,572	3,306							643	428	1,071

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,... 3,306

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,071

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.95

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.18

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1853-54-55.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	6,553 ..	7,020 ..	7,000	Stones.
Bread,	32,901 ..	38,849 ..	36,085	Loaves.
Beer,.....	834 ..	828 ..	865	Firkins.
Porter,.....	492 ..	732 ..	656	Doz. Pints.
Ale,.....	391 ..	312 ..	414	"
Tea,.....	1,419 $\frac{3}{4}$..	1,416 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1,375	Lbs.
Coffee,	740 ..	938 ..	1,031	"
Sugar,.....	11,241 ..	12,958 ..	12,926	"
Soap,.....	10,022 ..	11,965 ..	11,952	"
Soda,.....	3,557 ..	4,485 ..	4,839	"
Candles,.....	32 ..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$..	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,241 ..	1,225 ..	1,306	Waggons.
Gas,.....	833,100 ..	919,500 ..	857,300	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	440 ..	388 ..	354	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	17,571 ..	17,570 ..	17,018	Lbs.
Milk,	7,828 ..	7,873 ..	7,472	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920 ..	10,860 ..	11,010	"
Butter,.....	5,552 ..	6,442 $\frac{1}{2}$..	6,473	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,247 $\frac{1}{2}$..	2,588 ..	2,497	"
Wine,	75 ..	86 $\frac{2}{3}$..	72	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory, ..	66 ..	125 ..	136	Gallons.
Potatoes,	23 ..	24 $\frac{1}{4}$..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tons.
Eggs,.....	3,453 ..	3,863 ..	3,410	Dozens.

JOHN ARTHUR, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM, 1855.

Sold 7 Acres Clover,	£16	5	0
" 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls Corn, @ 22/,	15	4	0
" 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Wheat, @ 32/ per 240 lbs.	21	4	0
" 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " @ 37/ "	32	4	6
" 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " @ 35/ "	32	16	0
" 5 $\frac{6}{20}$ Tons Hay, @ 110/ per ton,	29	3	0
" 61 " Yellow Turnips, @ 16/ per ton,	49	6	0
Used at home 1 $\frac{14}{20}$ Tons Yellow Turnips, @ 16/ per ton,	1	7	6
" 43 Bolls 9 Pecks Meal to the Store, @ 23/,	49	19	0
" 9 $\frac{14}{20}$ Tons Hay to Horses, @ 92/ per ton,	44	12	4
" 32 " Swedish Turnips, at 18/6 "	29	12	0
" 60 Bolls of Oats in stacks, @ 22/ per boll,	66	0	0
" 23 " Beans, @ 24/ per boll,	27	12	0
" 11 " Barley, @ 26/ "	14	6	0
	£429	11	4

WORK DONE BY HORSES TO HOUSES, ROADS, &c.

Credit given for Money saved by the Farm,	£33	18	9
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PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

Pork to Store, at various prices, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	£22	12	8
Actual Money received for Pork sold to Fleshers and } others, }	129	13	7
	£152	6	3

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

9 Acres Beans, Barley, and Turnips,) 7 " Hay or Clover, } 5 " Wheat, } 13 " Oats, }	Total Imperial Acres, 34.		
---	---------------------------	--	--

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1855.

2,442 $\frac{3}{4}$ Doz. German Greens.	47 $\frac{8}{14}$ Stones Artichokes.
1,679 " Turnips in summer.	85 $\frac{12}{14}$ " Parsnips.
1,016 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Cabbages.	8 $\frac{9}{14}$ " Vegetable Mar- rows.
2,030 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Leeks.	221 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pecks Pease.
630 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Savoys.	83 " Beans.
95 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cauliflowers and Broccoli Heads.	
56 " Celery Heads.	
19 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Beetroots.	
13 " Red Cabbages.	
288 Gall. Spinage.	
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Brussels Sprouts.	
1,282 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Onions, green, in summer; and	
70 Stones Onions in winter.	
385 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Carrots in summer; and	
99 $\frac{3}{14}$ Stones Carrots in winter.	
303 " Potatoes.	
108 " Rhubarb.	
Total at Bazaar Prices,	£270 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

FRUITS.

628 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
129 " Strawberries.
53 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Raspberries.
161 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Red Currants.
13 " White "
116 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Black "
23 Stones Apples.
Parsley, Horse Raddish, Sweet Herbs, Lettuces, Mustard, Cresses, and Kidney Beans, in their season.

Total value Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, £886 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expended on Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, 437 4 8
Balance in favour of " " £448 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn used by two Farm Horses, 27 Bolls.
Beans " " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Barley " " 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
Hay throughout the year, 463 Stones.

Corn used by two Carriage Horses, 31 Bolls.
Beans " " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Barley " " 3 "
Hay throughout the year, 507 Stones.

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1855.

2½ Doz. Chemises made.	4 Doz. Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.
2 " Flannel Chemises made.	12 Pairs Blankets hemmed.
2 " " Petticoats "	24 Bed-Covers "
1 " Coloured " "	12 Toilet-Covers "
2 " Short-Gowns "	1 Shawl Embroidered.
3 " Night-Caps "	2 Pairs Slippers "
24 Window Screens "	3 Aprons worked.
2 White Petticoats "	4 Pocket Handkerchiefs worked.
18 Pairs Cotton Drawers "	2 Dozen Doylies netted and darned.
12 Long Night-Dresses "	6 Tray-Covers netted and darned.
12 Habit Shirts with Collars "	2 Neck Comforters, crochet-work.
2 Polkas "	2 Pairs Cuffs, crochet-work.
12 Aprons "	1 Doyly, "
6 Polka Slip Bodies "	1 Tidy "
4 Dresses made by a Lady.	Repairs of Clothing and Bed and Table Linen always going forward.
3 Doz. Pairs Stockings knitted.	
1 " Caps "	
2 " Netted Caps "	
2 " Collars "	
1 Toilet-Cover "	
2 Desk-Covers "	
30 Yards Bed-quilt Fringes "	

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE IN THE FEMALE
DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1855.

Flannel Semets made,	200
" Shifts "	30
" Petticoats "	88
Drugget " "	100
Gowns "	174
Short-Gowns "	106
Day and Night Caps made,	400
Aprons and Pinafores "	104
Bolster-Slips "	100
Pillow " "	204
Neckerchiefs hemmed,	564
Table-Cloths "	18
" Napkins, "	12
Towels,	200
Sheets hemmed and marked,	186
Bed-Covers twilted,	56
Boddice made,	pairs, 12
Stockings knitted,	" 26

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

Straw Mattresses made,	129
Hair " "	44
" Bolsters "	63
Feather Pillows "	27
New Carpets "	2
Cushion-Covers "	28
Straw Pillow Cases "	30
Carpets mended,	10
Beds "	60
Window-Hangings and Drapery cleaned and made up; sets,	19
Four Days of Patients at West House repairing Carpets, &c.	

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	9	0	per WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	6	"
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	per WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	"
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	"
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	"
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	"
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statute 55 Geo. III. cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

15TH JANUARY, 1857.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1857.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR IDIOTS

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

1881

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & CO.
1881

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1857.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Bailie Andrew Galbraith,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Mackinlay,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" William G. Mitchell,		
" George Thomson,	}	from Trades' House.
" Charles Thomas,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Napier,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Richard R. Grant,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" Robert Findlay,		
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,		
" John M. Pagan, M. D.		
" Daniel Forbes,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Kinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. Aitken.
Bailie Galbraith.	" Forbes.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" Grant.
Rev. Dr. Napier.	" Thomas.
Dr. Anderson.	" John M'Ewen.
" Pagan.	" James Playfair.
" Fleming.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D. AND ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

ACCORDING to rule, the following Report on the state of the Institution, for the bygone year, is now presented to the Contributors and the Public.

In the following Table there will be found, as usual, the Statistical Return of all the Patients, whether admitted or dismissed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There remained in the Asylum on 1st			
January 1856,.....	218	194	412
And there were admitted since,.....	118	99	217
Making a total of.....	<u>336</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>629</u>
Of these numbers there were—			
Dismissed cured,.....	41	50	91
Dismissed relieved,.....	48	36	84
Died,	18	16	34
Total,	<u>107</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>209</u>
Remaining on 31st December 1856,	229	191	420
Total treated,	<u>336</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>629</u>
Average daily numbers,	<u>225</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>417</u>

The number of admissions has been greater this year than it was in the last. There has been a considerable addition to the number of private Patients paying a high rate of board; and the total would have been still greater had not admission been refused to some whom the Directors had no means of accommodating.

The Asylum has afforded the means of cure to ninety-one Patients, or twenty-two more than in the year 1855; and of comfort to hundreds who, without such assistance, would have languished through a miserable existence—not to speak of the relief by this means given to their families and neighbours. The Directors have much pleasure in being able to state that no case of suicide has occurred during the last year, and they can truly add that the Institution has prevented many Patients from taking away their own or their neighbours' lives.

Notwithstanding the number of feeble, worn out, and dying Patients admitted, who generally belong to the lower classes of society, the deaths have been fewer this year than in the last, and, on the whole, the general health has been good. Though the weather, during a considerable part of the year, was very unfavourable to persons in delicate health, yet, from the care and attention bestowed upon them, the expensive medicines prescribed, the nourishment, cordials, and stimulants administered—all recorded in the books of the Asylum—most of the Patients bore it exceedingly well; and the mortality would have been comparatively small, had it not been that so many cases were brought into the House in the last stage of existence. There were several cases, during the year, admitted in such a state of exhaustion, that they were hardly able to bear the fatigue

of removal, and whom, notwithstanding the rule to the contrary, it would have been great inhumanity to have turned away from the door. One case, in particular, died 22 hours after admission.

In order to prevent such occurrences, the Directors are anxious that a practice adopted elsewhere should be followed in this quarter, viz. that a history of the mental and bodily condition of each Patient be sent to the Asylum before the Patient is brought to it. It is obvious that such poor creatures require only to be nursed and nourished, and are unfit for and should not be sent to the Asylum. In the case of Patients brought from a distant part of the country, the Directors feel that it would be cruel to refuse admission to them; but they do think, in their case, and also in the case of Patients from the neighbourhood, that it should be a question with the relatives and parochial authorities, if they are able to bear the fatigue of the journey, or likely to survive the removal a few days at most.

While adverting to the care of those entrusted to their charge, the Directors think it proper to state here that the regular medical visits of the three resident Physicians commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and are generally prolonged, by one or more of them, till two or three o'clock in the afternoon; and that the evening visit begins at half-past six o'clock, and terminates between ten and eleven. In addition to the keeping of books, &c. they pay particular attention to the warming and ventilating of the apartments, the clothing and bedding, the kind and number of the under and upper garments, the quantity of blanketing on each bed, the state of the extremities, especially at bed-time, and everything else

calculated to benefit the Patients. It is a constant and wearing-out work, and no one who has not had some practical experience of it can appreciate its anxieties, or understand its difficulties.

The Directors would recommend to the favourable consideration of their successors in office, the meritorious services of Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, the two Medical Assistants. The former has been nearly three years in the Institution. They are both gentlemen of high character; they do duty at both Houses, and they have had considerable experience in the treatment of the insane.

In carrying on the business of the Asylum, the Directors are convinced of the importance of economy in their management; but neither true economy nor humanity consists in trying how cheaply Lunatics can be kept in such an Institution as this for the cure of the insane. In fact, it ought to be kept up to the highest point, so as to be at least on a level with other Hospitals—ever advancing in improvement according to the progress of the age. And they would now bring its wants and its debt before the Citizens of this wealthy Community, and appeal to their benevolence for that support which it so urgently requires.

During the year a number of Pauper Patients were removed, either to Lunatic Wards attached to Poor-Houses or to other Asylums, in the expectation of being boarded cheaper. From the newspapers, the Directors observed that one of these, a powerful and dangerous Lunatic, who was taken to one of the Parochial Lunatic Wards referred to, not in his own Parish, committed murder there. Now, this deplorable act might have

happened anywhere; but if these Wards were restricted to the admission of the Pauper Patients belonging to their respective Parishes, the accident might not have happened. The parties concerned in this removal were particularly cautioned before the Patient was removed. Another very dangerous Pauper Patient was also removed—every one concerned being fully aware of the nature of his case. He had done much injury in an unprovoked attempt to kill one of the Attendants in Gartnavel. It should be here noticed that the Attendant showed uncommon forbearance; but this is not the only case where such conduct was manifested, a Female Attendant, in the same circumstances, having acted in a similar manner.

In order to prevent accidents, and to treat Patients aright under the improved system, a large staff of well-trained and well-paid Attendants, of a superior class, is required. The Directors are glad to be able to state that such are to be found in their Asylum; and that at present the proportion to the poorer classes is about one Attendant to every fourteen Patients, and to the higher classes about one to four; which includes all the private Attendants, ten in number, who have only one Patient each to take care of, and a flying Attendant; but it does not include the Sabbath relief.

The financial state of the Asylum is pretty well known to the Contributors. The high rate of interest which has for some time back been charged, presses very heavily on the funds, and has prevented many improvements from being made. In the early part of the year, the Directors sent the Treasurer and Physician as a deputation to the Lord Advocate, to ascertain if a loan could be obtained from Government at a low rate of interest, on the secu-

rity of the property. They had heard that advances were commonly made, to the Asylums in England and Ireland; and though they could not offer the same security as these did (the County rates), they yet thought they could offer sufficient security in the value of the grounds and buildings, which, from their eligible situation, are yearly rising in value. His Lordship received the deputation very courteously, and listened with great attention to a very able and lucid statement of the financial affairs of the Institution given by the Treasurer. His Lordship thought that, if the war were ended, the Government might be persuaded to advance a sum, on loan, at a low rate of interest. He advised that a memorial should be addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, and that afterwards a deputation of the Directors should wait on each of the members of Government, without doing which he assured them there was no chance of success. He kindly offered to arrange for an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and concluded by saying that he would be happy to be of service to the Institution. Mr. HASTIE, M.P. and Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M.P. were also waited on, and promised their cordial assistance. The Treasurer likewise put himself in communication with Mr. LOCKHART, the Member for the County of Lanark, the Royal Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Secretary to the Irish Commission; and from the latter he learned that it was quite usual for Government to advance money to build Irish Asylums.

Before leaving this subject, the Directors cannot but advert, with feelings of deep regret, to the loss which the County, and this neighbourhood in particular, have sustained by the recent death of Mr. LOCKHART, M.P. Mr.

LOCKHART felt a deep interest in the prosperity of this Institution, as he did in all others of a benevolent nature; and had his life been prolonged, would, they have every reason to believe, have afforded it the aid of his talents and influence in support of their requests. The last communication they had from him was shortly before his decease, and was about the proposed Barrack, which the Government had almost determined to erect close to the Asylum boundary, and which he, at the request of the Directors, resisted to the uttermost. From the letter of Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Inspector-General of Fortifications, which he enclosed, this extraordinary attempt to destroy the Institution seems to have been departed from.

With one exception, there has been no change in the official staff this year. Their late Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, died very suddenly, having preached at the Asylum on the Sabbath immediately preceding. He was very punctual in the discharge of the duties of his office, his ministrations were generally acceptable to his hearers, and, it is to be hoped, beneficial to the inmates and officials who were accustomed to attend Divine service in the Asylum. After patient inquiry and anxious deliberation, the Directors unanimously appointed in his stead the Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, who, they are happy to say, has given great satisfaction since he entered on his duties. He preaches every Sabbath—first in the West House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and then in the East House, beginning between 12 and 1 o'clock;—the two services being concluded before half-past 1 o'clock. He also conforms to the rules laid down for him by the Directors, and likewise visits the sick and other Patients pointed out to him by the Physician, with such of the servants

as may desire it, every Thursday, and oftener if required. His congregation, as is to be expected from the number of Patients in the East House, is very large, and a Chapel is urgently required for their proper accommodation.

For a considerable period, many of those interested in the Asylum have, from time to time, expressed a wish that a tribute of respect should be paid to the gentleman who has so worthily filled the offices of Treasurer and Secretary to the Institution for upwards of forty years. Accordingly, at the Quarterly Meeting held in April last, the Directors unanimously preferred a request to Mr. CUTHBERTSON to sit for his Portrait to Mr. DANIEL MACNEE, with the view of having it placed in the Board-room at Gartnavel, beside the Portraits of Drs. CLEGHORN and BALMANNO, the two first Physicians to the Asylum. This request having been complied with, the Painting was placed, in a finished state, before the Quarterly Court which was held in October. It is executed in the Artist's usual excellent style, and is an admirable likeness.

This memorial of gratitude to Mr. CUTHBERTSON has assumed the only form which the Directors believed would be acceptable to him. It is due to him in consideration of the lengthened and meritorious services he has rendered to the Asylum, the method which he has infused into all its proceedings, the high professional skill which he has brought to bear on its affairs, and the invaluable aid which he has given to every successive Board of Directors since the commencement of the Institution. The Directors have no doubt, therefore, that their procedure in this matter will meet with the cordial approval of the Contributors and the Public.

The Directors regret to state that a good deal of injury was done to the property of the Asylum by the severe storm in February last. The roofs suffered much. In one place sixteen square yards were laid bare, some of the slates being actually blown off as far as the old Parish road. Many of the chimney-cans were destroyed, the gas lamps thrown down, and other wood and stone works rendered useless. The expense of the repairs thus occasioned amounted to £70. In consequence of the state of the Funds, little has been done last year to improve the House. The tear and wear, however, in an Asylum occupied constantly by nearly five hundred persons, the cleaning and washing, and the exposure to the climate, all necessarily cause much injury to the fabric, which requires continued repairs to save a still greater expenditure. This could not be properly attended to without a skilled tradesman being constantly on the spot—a man of active habits and unwearied energy; and all these they have in Mr. WATSON, their Master of Works, who looks after the workmen under him, and who not only understands the work himself, but also sees it thoroughly executed. Some of the Patients assist the tradesmen in their employment; and, without noting details, it may be stated that sofas, tables, presses, barrows, pailing-sheds, and tool-house have been made.

The white-washing has nearly all been done by the men in the house; and the large chimney-stalk has been carefully repointed, oiled, and painted.

The Directors were obliged to order a weighing-machine to be purchased for the Farm; also, new plates for the steam-boiler, and superior larch stakes for the boundary

pailing, which cost £118, to replace those worn out and destroyed.

The Directors will now briefly allude to the Garden, Farm, and Grounds, worked principally by the Patients. As remarked by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON at his last visit, they are constantly improving in appearance, under the indefatigable superintendence of Mr. DUTHIE, the head Gardener and Overseer; who also performs other duties required of him by the Directors, and which are not less essential for the welfare of the House. There has been an ample supply of fruit and vegetables; and the latter have been so abundant that none will need to be bought before the new crop comes in. The Farm has yielded a fair return of crops:—Hay, from nine imperial acres, 1,780 stones; the clover sold for £15:10s.; turnips, from six imperial acres, 87 tons—68 tons of these having brought £76 in the market; one-and-a-half imperial acres of beans produced 17 bolls; one acre of barley produced 9 bolls; and sixteen imperial acres of oats produced 150 bolls. All the above were cut down in favourable circumstances, and stacked in prime order. The oats are now being thrashed out, and weigh about 42 lbs. to the bushel: 20 $\frac{2}{3}$ bolls produced 21 bolls 4 pecks of oatmeal for the use of the House.

There has been a great deal of trenching and draining done; upwards of 3,000 yards of new roads and walks made, principally for the higher classes; pits for coals, &c. dug; and several thousand poles fixed in the boundary. Nearly three hundred trees have been transplanted from the woods on the grounds to adorn the walks.

The produce of the Piggeries, after every deduction, is £175.

The Directors gratefully acknowledge receipt, during the past year, of Legacies, bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Mrs. SOMERVELL of Hamilton Farm, and the late Miss ELIZABETH ALLAN of this city; and they have peculiar pleasure in noticing two Donations they have received—one from the relations of a Patient who died in the Asylum early in the year, and the other (per Mr. BANKIER) from one who had formerly been a Patient, but who had recovered and was now well. These Donations were particularly gratifying, as they were given as acknowledgments of the treatment the parties had experienced during their residence in the Institution. The amount of these, and of the Legacies before referred to, will be found stated in the Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, which will, as usual, be annexed to this Report.

In consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers, the Directors felt it to be their duty to send in the following application to the Trustees of the late JOHN FERGUSON, Esquire, of Cairnbrock, who took an interest in this Asylum:—

GLASGOW, 24th Oct. 1856.

To the TRUSTEES of the late

JOHN FERGUSON, Esq. of Cairnbrock.

GENTLEMEN,—As Directors of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum, we beg leave to bring under your notice the claim of that Institution to a share of the Fund which Mr. FERGUSON has left to be allocated by you among such of the Charitable, Educational, and Benevolent Societies and Institutions in Scotland as you might select.

It was pure charity and benevolence that led to the establishment of the Asylum. About fifty years ago, a number of the most respectable citizens of Glasgow, who had occasionally acted as Directors of the Town's Hospital, were grieved to see the

wretched accommodations which were provided there for those of the poorer classes who became afflicted with insanity; while, for the wealthier classes, labouring under similar distress, no accommodations at all existed in this neighbourhood. From motives of humanity, the gentlemen alluded to were induced to commence a subscription for erecting an Asylum, where its unfortunate objects would be treated in a manner more conducive to the alleviation or cure of their malady. Encouraged by the liberality of the public, the promoters of the Asylum, in 1810, laid the foundation of the original Institution, which was opened for the reception of Patients in 1814, under the burden of a debt of about £5,000.

The original building continued in use for about thirty years; but although it was at first sufficiently secluded, and in other respects convenient, yet it had to be enlarged from time to time, in consequence of the demand for increased accommodation; and from its becoming gradually surrounded by other buildings, the windows of which overlooked its airing-grounds, it was found that its privacy was so much interfered with, that it was thought indispensably necessary to look about for some more eligible site, and to erect another Asylum.

Among all the different sites which were then to be had, the one fixed upon was considered by far the best, and, after the experience of more than a dozen years, the Directors have had every reason to be satisfied with their choice. But, in the vicinity of Gartnavel, land bears a high price, and the Directors paid £10,000 for what was required for the Asylum. A great loss was sustained on the sale of the old Institution, for which, as it did not admit of being easily converted to other purposes, there were no competitors, and it had to be disposed of to the Directors of the Town's Hospital, at a price much below what it had cost.

To provide for the growing wants of the public, a much more extensive establishment than the former one became requisite, and the present Asylum was opened in 1843, under a debt of about £45,000. This has been gradually reduced, chiefly from donations and legacies, to a principal sum of £37,500; but the Directors find it difficult to pay, from the board of the Patients, even the interest of this large sum, especially at the high rates at which it has lately been charged by the two Banks from whom it has been borrowed; and the payment of such an annual amount of interest presses so heavily on the ordinary income of the In-

stitution, as to put it out of the power of the Directors to incur the expense of many improvements which are greatly wanted, and which would contribute much to the comfort of the unfortunate objects of their care.

To such of you, gentlemen, as are connected with Glasgow, the preceding details may appear superfluous; but to those of you who reside at a distance, it is hoped that they will not be unacceptable.

We may add, that the late Mr. FERGUSON showed the interest he took in the welfare of the Asylum, by spontaneously sending the Directors, about four years ago, the handsome Donation of £100 in aid of its funds.

Permit us, therefore, in conclusion, to express our earnest hope that you will favourably consider this application, and award such a share of the large sum placed at your disposal as you may think just, with a due regard to the utility of the Institution, its charitable and benevolent nature, and its great need of support.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servants,

ANDREW ORR, Lord Provost.	JAMES ANDERSON, M. P.
AW. GALBRAITH.	WILLIAM M'LEAN.
DAVID MACKINLAY.	RO. FINDLAY.
WILLIAM BANKIER.	DAVID HOPE.
ANDREW JOHNSTON.	JOHN SMITH.
JOHN STEWART.	JOHN BROWN, Jun.
GEORGE THOMSON.	ROBERT AITKEN.
A. D. ANDERSON, M. D.	JOHN M. PAGAN, M. D.
J. G. FLEMING, M. D.	ALLEN THOMSON, M. D.
R. JAMIESON, D. D.	JOHN M'FARLANE, M. D.
DANIEL FORBES.	ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

The Directors would fondly hope that these Trustees will see it to be their duty to assist this Institution, especially in the peculiar circumstances in which it is now placed.

Although not exactly connected with the affairs of the Asylum, the Directors will allude for a moment to a note appended to last year's Report, in which mention is

made of the necessity for an Asylum for Imbecile Children in this district. The statistics with reference to defective children were discussed in the Statistical Section of the British Association at their last meeting in Glasgow; and since then, about ten months ago, a number of gentlemen had a meeting in this City on the subject, and heard Dr. COLDSTREAM and Dr. BRODIE of Edinburgh give a description of the Asylum for Imbeciles there, the nature and effect of the treatment, &c. Occasionally, application is made for the admission of such cases into Gartnavel, but the Physician is obliged to refuse them, as there is no accommodation for them in it. They require an Institution expressly adapted for themselves, where they could be trained, taught, and thoroughly cared for. The Directors trust that the exertions making by Mr. MICHAEL CONNALL, Dr. JOSHUA PATERSON, and other benevolent gentlemen in Glasgow, to erect such an Institution, for the poor as well as the rich, will be crowned with complete success.

The order of the Directors last year, to admit a limited number of Students to go round the Wards with the Physician, and see the practice in the East House, came into operation in May last, and was neither attended nor followed by any bad results.

The four Sheriffs, resident in Glasgow, visited this Institution in turn, accompanied, according to the Statute, by two Fellows of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. They heard the statements of the Patients, and willingly received the documents presented to them. They are most welcome, their visits being highly prized and long looked for.

The Directors think it right to notice that the dis-

cipline so necessary to be maintained in such a large establishment continues to be kept up, and that no inconsiderable credit for this result is due to their orders being fully carried out by the two trustworthy persons in charge of the gate at the principal entrance to the Asylum. They do their duty most faithfully—invariably reporting, according to their instructions—and, for the information of the Directors, recording daily, as they have been accustomed to do since 1849, the time of arrival and departure of those belonging to the House, and which record is examined by the Physician-Superintendent early every morning.

The Directors, so far as in their power, have laid down stringent Regulations for the protection of the buildings from accidents of every kind.

They have now to add that the Patients have, as usual, been indulged in such recreations and amusements as, in the opinion of the Physician-Superintendent, were likely to be of benefit, and at the same time not incompatible with their safe keeping. Several visited the exhibitions in town, and their relatives both in town and country; and, during the season, some went to Arran, and other parts of the coast. One lady, with the sanction of the Committee, was allowed to visit London in the company of Mrs. MAPLESON, the Superintendent of Ladies, whose devotion to her charge is all that can be desired. A Debating Society was originated by several of the most talented of the Male Patients in the East House, which has been kept up with great zeal and benefit ever since. Music and dancing also, especially in bad weather, when out-of-door exercise could not be taken, were frequently allowed, with benefit to the

Patients, the whole being concluded always in the way most gratifying to their feelings.

The Directors, in conclusion, present their acknowledgments to the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee for their unwearied and successful labours.

Finally, they thank the House Visitors, also the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers and Servants, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1856.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1856,	£13,924	11	2	
" of Arrears, per last Account,	933	5	4	
				£14,857 16 6
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,				487 5 6
Advances for Patients in 1855, recovered in 1856,				453 15 9
Received on account of Outlays for Patients,				251 6 6

LEGACIES, &c. viz.—

Executors of Mrs. Agnes Sommervell, of } Hamilton Farm, a Legacy, free of duty, .. }	£100	0	0	
Executors of Miss Elizabeth } Allan, Glasgow, balance of } her Legacy of £50,	£25	0	0	
Less expense of discharge,	0	12	6	
				24 7 6
Donation, per Mr. Robert Aitken, from the } Relatives of a Patient who died in the In- } stitution, in testimony of their satisfaction } with the attention he had received,				20 0 0
Donation, per Mr. William Bankier, from } a former Patient, as an expression of his } gratitude for kind treatment while in the } Asylum,				1 0 0
				145 7 6
Fee from a Medical Student,				2 2 0
Drawn from Deposit Account with National Bank,				23 4 10
Interest on Do. Do. for 1855 & 1856,				19 6 7
Do. Do. with Union Bank,				7 19 4
				£16,248 4 6

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account,..... £44 12 7

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—

Butcher Meat,	£2,438 12 0	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	529 16 10	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,164 19 9	
Groceries,	803 1 1	
Milk,	489 6 10	
Butter and Cheese,	492 5 0	
Potatoes,	179 6 9	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	266 12 7	
Medicines,	104 15 6	
Coal and Coke,	841 12 5	
Gas-Light and Candles,	201 17 6	
Soap and Soda,	200 5 6	
Water-Rent,	173 2 9	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	569 6 3	
Fruit and Vegetables,	44 5 3	
		8,499 6 0

SALARIES, viz.—

Physician,	£500 0 0	
Deduct Fees received,	311 17 0	
		£188 3 0
Treasurer and Secretary,	300 0 0	
Medical Assistants,	160 0 0	
Chaplain,	60 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,	100 0 0	
Steward,	110 0 0	
Surgeon,	13 13 0	
		931 16 0
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,		1,612 12 6

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.—

Wages, &c. of Tradesmen,	£373 2 5	
Repairing Boundary Paling,	124 16 9	
Painting,	151 11 7	
Building Materials, &c.	266 3 5	
		915 14 2
Furniture,		655 17 8
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1856, yet to be recovered,		471 3 7
Expended on Garden,		177 15 4
Do. on Farm,		165 12 10
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1855, ...		1,171 10 0
Do. Do. with Union Bank for 1856,		844 2 7
Lodged on Deposit Account with Union Bank,		130 0 0
Carried forward,	£15,620 3 3	

Brought forward,£15,620 3 3

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£ 246 11 8	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	60 18 4	
Printing and Advertising,	46 0 5	
Postages and Incidents,	43 16 1	
Insurance,	39 3 8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	34 13 5	
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } Town,	7 12 6	
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and to Stir- } ling's Library,	8 1 0	
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,	5 0 0	
For taking charge of Parcels in Town,	12 0 0	
Repairing Carriage, and Saddlery,	29 16 0	
Law Expense,	6 8 10	
Balance of Price of a Horse,	14 0 0	
Miscellaneous,	75 4 10	
		629 6 9
		<u>£16,249 10 0</u>

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,	£16,249 10 0
Do. CHARGE,	16,248 4 6
Balance due to the Treasurer,	<u>£1 5 6</u>

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1856.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,232	10	4
Deduct, recovered in 1856,	933	5	4
	£299	5	0
Arrears of Board for 1856,	593	17	9
	£893	2	9
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	471	3	7
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,	1,110	6	0
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	61,229	12	0
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account, ..	156	15	2
Union Bank, Do. Do. ...	220	0	0
	£79,284	1	8

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£22,500	0	0
Union Bank, "	15,000	0	0
National Bank, Interest,	1,346	16	1
Due on open Accounts,	1,209	0	2
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	1	5	6
	£40,057	1	9
Amount of Property as above,	£79,284	1	8
Amount of Debts "	40,057	1	9
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£39,226	19	11

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1856.

THE Statistical Tables have, as usual, been drawn up by the Medical Assistants. From these it will be observed that the Male Patients continue to be more numerous than the Female;—also, that the

ADMISSIONS during the year 1856—including several voluntary Patients, those admitted under the provisions of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 60, and Re-Admissions—were absolutely and relatively greater than in the preceding year.

Several of all classes when received were hopelessly ill, their malady being complicated with Epilepsy, Paralysis, or some other organic disease tending to shorten life. One female had had her arms so long bound with cords before she was brought hither, that she had lost the power of one of them completely; another had a miscarriage shortly after her arrival; while a third had been seventeen years insane before admission, having been kept at home during the whole of that period. When presented to us, her condition was wretched in the extreme. It has now been much ameliorated,



although her mental disorder—advanced Dementia—is incurable. Such cases are not infrequent, and this one serves to show what can be done for them in an Asylum.

CAUSES.—It is generally found that, of the Insane, the unmarried are in excess of the married and widowed. Here the opposite has sometimes prevailed. This year the two classes are nearly equal.

When the hereditary cases, and those who had previously laboured under Insanity are excluded, it will be found that among the males the cases arising from physical causes greatly predominate over those arising from moral, while among the females they are nearly equal.

In two females the disease arose from immersion in hot baths at too high a temperature. In one case, a plethoric young woman, the temperature of the water was 111° Fahrenheit. She became maniacal a few hours after being taken out. This Patient had previously laboured under Insanity, but had been long well before she was subjected to a trial of this powerful excitant. It is pleasing to be able to add that she speedily recovered. The other Patient had suffered occasionally from Epileptic Vertigo, for eighteen months or so, when she was placed in a bath at a temperature of 110° , and became insane shortly afterwards. She did not recover, was prematurely removed, and is now accounted for under the head of "Relieved." Although the cases arising from Intemperance are fewer than last year, we still find that it occupies the first place among the distinctly ascertained causes. The numbers under this head, however, do not give a fair view of the actual number of individuals

admitted from that cause, as two were admitted and dismissed more than once from intemperance during the year. Those addicted to this vice are in general easily cured of the first attack; but after repeated seizures, they sink into confirmed and incurable Insanity. In such cases, the *post mortem* examination showed a diseased condition of the brain and its membranes, induced by the long-continued application of the alcoholic stimulus. In some of these cases, however, it must be stated that intemperance, instead of being the cause was nothing but the effect, or one of the symptoms of the malady. Three cases were ascribed to Religious Excitement. In two of these it is very doubtful, for it is found that fear in reference to a future state, and a disposition to quote threatening passages of Scripture against themselves, are often among the earliest indications of Insanity, which has arisen from domestic affliction, disappointment, or some such cause. Relatives are apt to mistake these primary symptoms for causes, especially as they are unwilling to admit to others that perhaps a father or a mother's mental aberration has been owing to circumstances in which they themselves may have been concerned. The origin of the disease in one female is ascribed to the inordinate use of opium. When this drug is not medicinally prescribed, but taken secretly and immoderately for a considerable time, it weakens the nervous system, and at last renders the devotee incapable of any mental or bodily exertion, except under its immediately stimulating influence, which eventually becomes very short in duration. It is used regularly in different ways, as by chewing or smoking; and in Glasgow, and generally throughout Britain, to a much

greater extent than is commonly supposed. This degrading habit is believed to be on the increase. Many persons think that they cannot do without something to soothe their nerves—remove a feeling of sinking or depression—and then, instead of consulting a physician, they secretly addict themselves to the use of alcohol or opium. It was thought by one of our late Professors—himself an eminent Physician in this City—that the general feeling against strong drinks might have the effect of augmenting the number of those who indulge in the use of opium.

Only two cases among the females have been ascribed to disappointment in love. Last year no female was admitted from that cause. In France this is one of the leading causes of Insanity.

Three clergymen and two divinity students were among the admissions. In one of the former, the disease depended upon hard study; in the others, it arose from ordinary causes.

Twenty-one Patients were admitted in whom a disposition to suicide existed. Ten of these were males, of whom four threatened, and six attempted, to destroy themselves. Of the latter, three were taken out of deep water, two were cut down after they had suspended themselves by the neck, and the other made a considerable cut in his throat, from which he lost a large quantity of blood. When admitted, he was in a state of extreme exhaustion, and was long before he showed symptoms of recovery. He is now nearly well. Of the females, seven threatened, and four attempted, self-destruction; one tried to strangle herself—failing in which, she tried to tear out her eyes; another tried starvation; the third was caught by her dress as she was in the act of jumping over a window;

the fourth made a wide gash in her throat, laying open the larynx, and was within a hair's-breadth of the carotid artery. All these attempts occurred before admission. Two of the admissions, a male and a female, had been attendants on the Insane previously to their coming here; and the male (if not also the female) had attempted suicide.

DISMISSIONS.—The dismissions are rather fewer this year, but the number cured has been much higher—being this year ninety-one, and last year sixty-nine. Our returns confirm the general belief that Insanity is more curable in females than in males. This, however, is easily accounted for. Females lead a more quiet and regular life; they are much less exposed than males; they seldom become paralytic—which is the most unfavourable of all the complications; and their Insanity is often dependent on the derangement of the functions peculiar to their sex.

It is interesting to notice that a considerable proportion recovered at an advanced period of life. Thus, twelve males and nine females were cured who were upwards of fifty years of age; two, a male and a female, were nearly eighty. These cures were nearly equally distributed throughout the year. The greatest number of recoveries has, as usual, been among those who laboured under the maniacal form of the malady. The majority of those who recovered had been placed under treatment at an early stage of the disease. Thus, of the ninety-one cured, sixty-four had been admitted within two months of the commencement of their illness. A few were dismissed well after many years' residence.

One of the recoveries was interesting from the fact of

the Patient having apparently sunk into a state of hopeless Dementia, in which state he continued for nearly a year. During that period he required all the attention of a helpless infant. He is now at large, busily occupied and able to earn a livelihood for himself.

Some other most unpromising cases, whether as regards advanced age, duration, cause, or form of disorder, and of whose recovery I had great doubts, became well. In several, the mere act of isolation in this House for a very short time, after every plan of treatment had been exhausted out of it for months, operated like a charm, and the Patients rapidly got well. Among the dismissions was a poor woman, who had, a few days after childbirth, under the strongest delusion, destroyed her helpless offspring. She also recovered, and is now with her relatives in the country.

Another Patient, referred to in pages 27 and 28 of last year's Report, who also had committed infanticide, was brought before the Spring Court of Justiciary and tried for her life. The jury, having heard all the evidence, at once and unanimously sustained the plea of Insanity; she was in consequence remitted to the Lunatic department of the Perth Penitentiary, where, I understand, she remains in a very maniacal state.

DEATHS.—These are fewer in number this year than the last, although several Patients were in a dying state on admission. Others had long suffered from organic chest affections. One of the male Patients died twenty-two hours after admission, having been in a state of collapse when admitted. A female was brought in labouring under advanced Phthisis Pulmonalis, and survived

only a few days. A number of the Patients who died were of an advanced age. Some of them had been from six to twelve years in the House. The chief cause of death was Phthisis Pulmonalis. A male Patient died from gangrene of the lungs. The extreme and peculiar foetor of his breath, for some days before his death, indicated that in all probability this condition existed. By a *post mortem* examination, the upper half of the right lung was found to be a gangrenous mass. The female who died from aneurism of the aorta, had expectorated blood for two days before her death, and sank quite suddenly. The *post mortem* examination showed that the aneurism, which was of the arch of the aorta, had extended chiefly backwards, and become connected with the left bronchus, into which it had burst. Both lungs, especially their lower parts, were filled with blood even to the minute tubes and air vesicles.

A considerable number of bodies were inspected during the year. In every case the brain and its membranes were found to be more or less diseased. The following were the chief morbid conditions in the head:—Skull thickened, bones hard, compact without diploe; dura mater thickened, and in several instances considerable osseous spiculæ were found developed in it; pia mater opaque, thickened and infiltrated with serous fluid; serous fluid in the ventricles, with ulceration of their surface. Some brains, where chronic and violent mania had existed, were unusually hard. One well marked instance of softening of both grey and white matter of the brain was found: the Patient had been acutely maniacal. In the great majority, disease was also found in other cavities, and was the immediate cause of death.

TREATMENT.—The prolonged warm bath was in much requisition during the year, and its use was proved to be successful in many cases. Where great maniacal excitement was present, the whole of the body was immersed at a temperature of 88° to 90° Fahrenheit, from three to four hours, the head being constantly kept cool at the same time. It was often followed by quietude and sleep. In some of the cases subjected to this kind of bath, great reduction of the pulse was observed, falling from 110 or 120 to 70 or 80 per minute before the Patient left the bath. The hot bath, at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, was also frequently given for a quarter of an hour or so, and was also found of much service, particularly in cases where great irritability existed. The head was kept cool at same time in these cases also. One or other of the Medical Officers in the Male Department, and in the Female Divisions a female officer superintended these operations, and were present during their continuance. The foot salt-water bath, at a temperature of 104° , gradually raised, is very often used, and is admissible where the other baths cannot be given. We have found these relieve the head and soothe the feelings without injuring or weakening the Patient. It may here be stated, that all the Attendants are trained to the use of the thermometer, so that no bath is administered without the exact temperature having been previously ascertained. Unfortunately, the stomach-pump was much required during the year, several of the Patients having been fed by means of it alone for weeks and months together. These individuals refused to eat for different reasons. Some fancied that there was poison in the food; others maintained that they

did not require any, as they could live without it; others, again, were lost in despair on account of the sins which they supposed that they had committed, and wished to terminate their lives by starvation. Some were extremely torpid or obstinate, and would not speak or give any reason for their refusal to take the required sustenance to support their strength and life; they could not be troubled about anything, and seemed desirous just to lie down and die. A few Patients were cured of their obstinacy by one introduction of the feeding tube, by means of which, and not without very much resistance on their part, they quickly received a good supply of highly-seasoned and stimulating nourishment; and, after this operation, they very gradually came to take their meals like the others, and ultimately became well.

As will be seen from the Directors' Report, out-door employments have been carried to a great extent, and with decidedly beneficial results. Much of the work on the Farm and Garden has been done by the Patients themselves; and there is, perhaps, not a more beautiful sight than to see Lunatics busily working with tools in the open air, and cutting down and stacking up the precious fruits of the earth. The Harvest Home Ball, of course, followed in due season: it went off with great *eclat*, in a large decorated gallery,—the Patients, at the conclusion of it, crying out that it was the best they ever had. Parties, and in the evenings dancing, to a prudent extent, have also been permitted at intervals; and during the wet weather, when they could not obtain out-of-door exercise, they had music and dancing during the day in their respective galleries.

Several of the Patients visited the Polytechnic and

other Exhibitions; others were permitted to go to town or country to spend hours, or days, or weeks, with their relatives or guardians, with and without attendants. The Patient taken to London was exceedingly grateful, and expressed herself highly pleased with her excursion.

The Clothing of the Patients is particularly attended to. On helpless female Patients of the lowest class, the following are in use:—One flannel chemise, one cotton ditto, one pair stays, one or two flannel petticoats, and three drugget ditto, one gown, one neckerchief with polka or shawl, in addition to cap, stockings, shoes, and gloves. The others require and have less clothing.

I subjoin a note of the fare given to the Patients on Christmas and New-Year's Day that it may be on record.

West House, including 3d Class in East House.

On Christmas Day, the Patients of the higher classes, both ladies and gentlemen, had for dinner—

Eighteen and a-half Turkeys.
Ten cured Tongues.
Fourteen large Christmas Pies.
Twenty-five pounds of Beef Ham.
Six Hares for Soup, &c.

On New-Year's Day they also had—

Eighty-nine pounds of Currant-Bun.
Two pecks of Shortbread.
Ten and a-half bottles of Wine.

East House.

The Patients there had an ample supply of—

Currant-Bread.
Meat Pies, four ounces in each.
Cookies of the same weight.
With Soup, extra Tea, &c.

The Servants had a liberal supply of Roast Beef, Plum Pudding, and Pies, &c.

I shall now refer to the health of the Patients at the different seasons of the year, premising that there was no epidemic, and that the general health, on the whole, was good.

In the first quarter, the Patients did not suffer very much during the cold weather which prevailed to such a great extent in the first and third months of the year. As February was milder, they were especially healthy then, many of the invalids having been able to get out of doors and enjoy themselves in the open air.

The months embraced by the second quarter were wet, cold, and ungenial for the season: still the health of the Patients did not suffer materially. The inflammatory affections which appeared in May, for a short time, generally yielded to the remedies prescribed.

The third quarter, with a brief exception, was also cold, wet, unseasonable, and trying to invalids. Fires, therefore, were kept on everywhere, as in the preceding quarters, for eleven out of the thirteen weeks of it.

The last quarter, on the whole, was seasonable, and the Patients' health as good as we could have expected it to be.

I now beg leave respectfully to thank the DIRECTORS for their unqualified approval and support.

In the eulogium on page 12 of the Directors' Report, I hope I may be permitted to say that I heartily concur. No one is more worthy to have his Portrait adorning the Board-Room of the Directors than Mr. CUTHBERTSON, our worthy and respected Secretary and Treasurer.

My acknowledgments I present to the OFFICERS, non-resident as well as resident. I concur in the recom-

mentation contained on page 8 of the Directors' Report, in favour of my Assistants, Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, whose services are highly appreciated, and in whom I have confidence; feeling quite satisfied that the new Board of Directors will favourably consider the recommendation of their predecessors, and come to a vote which will be substantial and agreeable to all parties.

Thanks are due by me to Mrs. MAPLESON, for her meritorious services in the treatment of the Patients committed to her care. Also to the Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, the Chaplain, who, I feel pleasure in stating, has given great satisfaction in his ministrations, both public and private, to the Patients and other inmates of the Asylum.

And as to Messrs. WATSON and DUTHIE, they deserve to be honourably mentioned for their efficient services, which I have occasion to know are at all times rendered with fidelity and zeal.

For the last seven years, all the Servants have had half a day every week and every alternate Sunday to themselves; while those who have been employed more than twelve months, have a yearly holiday besides.

One of the Attendants, since last Report, was appointed to the situation of Principal Attendant in another Asylum.

I now thank the Servants who have been faithful, many of whom have distinguished themselves in a variety of ways, for the welfare of the Asylum and its inmates.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, }
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1856. }

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1855,	218	194	412
Admitted since,	118	99	217
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	336	293	629
	==	==	==
Dismissed Cured,	41	50	91
" Relieved,	48	36	84
Died,	18	16	34
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	107	102	209
Remaining on 31st December 1856,	229	191	420
	—	—	—
TOTAL TREATED,	336	293	629
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number,	225	192	417
	==	==	==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1856.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	50	35	85
Monomania, including Melancholia,	53	57	110
Dementia,	15	7	22
TOTAL,	118	99	217

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	65	43	108
Married,	49	39	88
Widowed,	4	17	21
TOTAL,	118	99	217

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	5	2	7
" 25 "	18	10	38
" 30 "	15	9	24
" 35 "	15	18	33
" 40 "	11	13	24
" 45 "	16	15	31
" 50 "	11	11	22
" 55 "	14	7	21
" 60 "	5	5	10
" 65 "	6	6	12
" 70 "	1	2	3
" 80 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	118	99	217

*Table 4.—Showing the (Apparent or Supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Calumny,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Congenital,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Coup de Soleil,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Critical Period,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Death of Child,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Domestic Trials,	2 ...	10 ...	12
Epilepsy,	6 ...	1 ...	7
Fever,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Grief,	2 ...	2 ...	4
Hereditary,	31 ...	6 ...	37
Ill Usage,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Intemperance,	19 ...	13 ...	32
Injury of Head,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Loss of Money,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Loss of Sight,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Love, Disappointed,	3 ...	2 ...	5
Masturbation,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Misfortune,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Opium, Use of,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Over Study,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Paralysis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Poverty,	2 ...	4 ...	6
Previous Insanity,	16 ...	16 ...	32
Puerperal States,	0 ...	13 ...	13
Religious Excitement,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Success,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Too Hot Bath,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Unascertained,	16 ...	10 ...	26
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	118 ...	99 ...	217
	==	==	==

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Banker's Clerk,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	43
Blacksmith,	1	Hatter,	1
Boilermaker,	1	Hawker,	1
Brushmaker,	1	Iron-Merchants,	3
Block Printers,	2	Ironfounder,	1
Brassfounder,	1	Labourers,	22
Butler,	1	Manufacturer,	1
Cabinetmaker,	1	Miners,	2
Cattle Dealer,	1	Merchants,	6
Carpenters,	4	Museum-Keeper,	1
Clergymen,	3	Newsvender,	1
Clerks,	4	No Occupation,	4
Contractor,	1	Paper-Ruler,	1
Calico Printers,	2	Painter,	1
Cooper,	1	Ploughman,	1
Designer,	1	Potato-Merchant,	1
Distiller,	1	Plumber,	1
Die-Stamp Cutter,	1	Stationer,	1
Engineers,	3	Shoemakers,	7
Farmers,	3	Spirit-Merchants,	3
Farm Servants,	2	Students of Divinity,	2
Fencing-Master,	1	Tailor,	1
Flesher,	1	Teachers,	2
Gardener,	1	Warehousemen,	2
Gilder,	1	Weavers,	7
Grocers,	3	Writers,	2
<i>Carry forward,</i>	43	TOTAL,	118

FEMALES.

Domestic Servants,	5	<i>Brought forward,</i>	38
Dressmakers,	4	Sempstresses,	4
Factory Girls,	3	Shopkeeper,	1
Farm Servants,	7	Soda-Bread Baker,	1
French Polisher,	1	Spinsters,	3
Ladies,	8	Staymakers,	1
Landlady,	1	Stocking-Knitter,	1
Lodging-Keepers,	3	Warper,	1
Merchant's Widow,	1	Washerwomen,	2
No Occupation,	3	Wives,	47
Nurses,	2	TOTAL,	99
<i>Carry forward,</i>	38		

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	9 ...	8 ...	17
February,	9 ...	7 ...	16
March,	11 ...	12 ...	23
			— 56
April,	11 ...	2 ...	13
May,	9 ...	14 ...	23
June,	5 ...	5 ...	10
			— 46
July,	8 ...	4 ...	12
August,	9 ...	9 ...	18
September,	11 ...	11 ...	22
			— 52
October,	9 ...	11 ...	20
November,	10 ...	19 ...	19
December,	17 ...	7 ...	24
			— 63
			—
TOTAL,			217
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	27 ...	28 ...	55
Monomania, including Melancholia,	12 ...	22 ...	34
Dementia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	41 ...	50 ...	91
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	20	22	42
" 2 Months,	9	13	22
" 3 "	4	2	6
" 4 "	2	2	4
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	3	4
" 7 "	0	3	3
" 9 "	1	2	3
" 2 Years,	0	3	3
Unascertained,	3	0	3
TOTAL,	41	50	91

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1	1	2
" 25 "	4	7	11
" 30 "	5	6	11
" 35 "	4	7	11
" 40 "	5	9	14
" 45 "	5	10	15
" 50 "	5	1	6
" 55 "	6	2	8
" 60 "	1	1	2
" 65 "	3	4	7
" 70 "	1	1	2
" 80 "	1	1	2
TOTAL,	41	50	91

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	5	4	9
" 2 Months,	5	6	11
" 3 "	6	4	10
" 4 "	5	5	10
" 5 "	1	3	4
" 6 "	1	4	5
" 7 "	2	2	4
" 8 "	1	4	5
" 9 "	3	3	6
" 1 Year,	3	8	11
" 2 Years,	7	3	10
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 10 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	41	50	91

Table 5.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	1	1	2
Death of Children,	2	1	3
Disappointed Prospects,	0	1	1
Domestic Trials,	2	6	8
Fright,	1	0	1
Hereditary,	6	3	9
Ill Usage,	0	3	3
Intemperance,	11	10	21
Love, Disappointed,	2	0	2
Menstrual Disorder,	0	2	2
Misfortune,	2	0	2
Opium, Use of,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion in Business,	1	0	1
Over Study,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	6	11	17
Puerperal States,	0	6	6
Religious Excitement,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Sister's Marriage,	0	1	1
Too Hot Bath,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	5	2	7
TOTAL,	41	50	91

Table 6.—*Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	629	Cured, { 14.4 43.5 41.9
" " to a Conclusion,	209	
Admitted,	217	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1856.

Table 1.—*Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	8	6	14
Monomania, including Melancholia,	3	4	7
Dementia,	7	4	11
Idiocy,	0	2	2
TOTAL,	18	16	34

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 25 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 30 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 35 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 40 "	4 ...	1 ...	5
" 45 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 50 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 55 "	0 ...	3 ...	3
" 60 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 65 "	3 ...	2 ...	5
" 70 "	2 ...	3 ...	5
TOTAL,	18 ...	16 ...	34

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	5 ...	3 ...	8
" 2 Months,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 3 "	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 5 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 6 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 1 Year,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 2 Years,	3 ...	2 ...	5
" 3 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 5 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 6 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 10 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 11 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 12 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
TOTAL,	18 ...	16 ...	34

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acute Bronchitis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Aneurism of Aorta,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Disease of Heart,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Dysentery,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Exhaustion,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Gangrene of Lungs,	1 ...	0 ...	1
General Paralysis,	3 ...	2 ...	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2 ...	6 ...	8
Pleuropneumonia,	0 ..	1 ...	1
Pneumonia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Ramollissement of Brain,	4 ...	1 ...	5
TOTAL,	<u>18</u> ...	<u>16</u> ...	<u>34</u>

Table 5.—*Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	629	Died, { 5·4 16·2 15·6
" " to a Conclusion,	209	
Admitted,	217	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	8	5	13
February,	5	10	15
March,	6	11	17
April,	8	10	18
May,	9	7	16
June,	10	12	22
July,	7	3	10
August,	14	16	30
September,	12	5	17
October,	10	9	19
November,	4	6	10
December,	14	8	22
			— 51
TOTAL,			209

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND
DEATHS UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PA-
TIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1856.

			CURED, PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, .	6,827	3,397	49.75
" " "	6,827	1,105	16.69

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5.7
1850,	167	17	10.1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9.2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5.2
1855,	84	12	14.2
1856,	99	13	13.1

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, com- pared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each year, since 1824.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2.6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8.43
1834, .....	..	..	..	..	..
1838,	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25.36
1847, .....	..	..	..	..	..
1850,	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14.74

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 to 31st December 1856,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
TOTAL,.....	3,951	3,296	7,247						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 7,247

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 420

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 6,827

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	16	32	3	6	9	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
1,775	1,622	3,397							661	444	1,105

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,397

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,105

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.75

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.69

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1854-55-56.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	7,020 ..	7,000 ..	7,631	Stones.
Bread,.....	38,849 ..	36,085 ..	35,698	Loaves.
Beer,.....	828 ..	865 ..	879	Firkins.
Porter,.....	732 ..	656 ..	481	Doz. Pints.
Ale,.....	312 ..	414 ..	513	"
Tea,.....	1,416½..	1,375 ..	1,482	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	938 ..	1,031 ..	1,274	"
Sugar,.....	12,958 ..	12,926 ..	14,282	"
Soap,.....	11,965 ..	11,952 ..	12,144	"
Soda,.....	4,485 ..	4,839 ..	4,973	"
Candles,.....	43½..	58½..	68	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,225 ..	1,306 ..	1,274	Waggons.
Gas,.....	919,500 ..	857,300 ..	930,800	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	388 ..	354 ..	397	Bolls.
Barley and Peas,.....	17,570 ..	17,018 ..	17,822	Lbs.
Milk,.....	7,873 ..	7,472 ..	7,979	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	10,860 ..	11,010 ..	10,920	"
Butter,.....	6,442½..	6,473 ..	6,658	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,588 ..	2,497 ..	2,638	"
Wine,.....	86½..	72 ..	79	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,...	125 ..	136 ..	142	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	24½..	30½..	36½	Tons.
Eggs,.....	3,863 ..	3,410 ..	3,586	Dozens.

JOHN ARTHUR, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1856.

46½ Bolls Oats, producing 48 Bolls 3 Pecks Meal, } @ 20/, }	£48 3 9
83½ Bolls Oats, the supposed quantity in Stack, at 20/	83 6 8
17 " Beans, @ 24/ per boll,	20 8 0
8 " Barley, @ 24/ "	9 12 0
75 Tons 18 Cwt. Turnips, sold at various prices,	83 15 7
19 " Turnips on hand, @ at 23/ per ton, ...	21 17 0
3 Cwt. Carrots, @ 5/ per cwt.	0 15 0
1780 Stones Hay, @ 80/ per 100 stones, ...	71 4 0
Clover sold,	15 10 0
Value of Crops for 1856,	£354 12 0
Add 9½ Bolls Oats, not reported 1855, @ 22/ per boll,	9 6 0
" Price of Mare sold,	40 0 0
" Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for } Work done by Horses, at Houses, Roads, &c. }	63 15 0
	<u>£467 13 0</u>

GARDEN PRODUCE—1856.

VEGETABLES.

2,141 Doz. German Greens.	193½ Stones Potatoes.
1,414 " Turnips, in summer.	98½ " Rhubarb.
911½ " Early and Late Cab- bages.	30 " Artichokes.
3,364 " Leeks.	111 " Parsnips.
285½ " Savoys.	9½ " Vegetable Marrows.
716 " Carrots, in summer; and	346 Pecks Peas.
58½ Stones Do. in winter.	70½ " Beans.
58 " Onions, in winter; and	
3,469 Doz. Do. in summer.	
140½ " Cauliflower and Broccoli Heads.	
87½ " Celery.	
56½ " Beet-root.	
15 " Red Cabbage.	
398 Gall. Spinage.	
38 " Brussels' Sprouts.	
847 " Parsley.	
17½ " Kidney Beans.	
Total at Bazaar Prices,	£321 17 6

FRUITS.

752 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
119 " Strawberries.
59½ " Raspberries.
97½ " Red Currants.
150½ " Black "
8½ " White "
17½ Pounds Apples.
Horse Raddish, Sweet Herbs, Lettuces, Mustard, Cresses, and Cut Flowers, in their sea- son, for the Houses.

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1856.

Pork to Store, at various prices, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.	£10	6	4
Cash received for Pork sold to Fleshers and others,	203	5	8
	£213	12	0

Total value of Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries,	£1,003	2	6
Expended on Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...	528	8	9
Balance in favour of Do. Do.	£474	13	9

CROP OF 1855, ON HAND AT 1ST JANUARY, 1856.

Turnips, 32 Tons, of which 18 Tons $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. were used in Asylum, and 13 Tons $18\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. were sold.

The Oats, supposed to be 60 Bolls, turned out $69\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls.

The Beans, " 23 " " $24\frac{1}{2}$ "

The Barley, " 11 " " $9\frac{1}{2}$ "

Oats sown on the Farm, $13\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls, of which 7 Bolls were bought.

Beans sown in land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls.

Barley sown, 4 Bushels.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls of Oats in the Loft on hand.

Corn used by two Farm Horses,	32	Bolls.
Beans " "	$13\frac{1}{2}$	"
Barley, " "	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hay throughout the year,	6	Tons.

Corn used by two Carriage Horses,	31	Bolls.
Beans, " "	$11\frac{1}{2}$	"
Barley, " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hay throughout the year,	6	Tons.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

16 Acres Oats,	} 34 Acres.
1 " Barley,	
8 " Beans, Carrots, Yellow and Swedish Turnips,	
9 " Hay and Clover,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1856.

Farm, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£357 15 4
Garden, ...	...	...	...	...	...	201 4 0
Piggeries,	...	...	...	...	...	90 6 0
Policies,	...	...	...	...	...	136 4 3

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, 1856, £785 9 7

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	9	0	per WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	6	"
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	0	per WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	"
FIFTH,	2	2	0	"
SIXTH,	3	3	0	"
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	"
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'Clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'Clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statute 55 Geo. III. cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

14TH JANUARY, 1858.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

Printers to the Queen.

1858.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR FETTERED

APPENDIX IN FORM OF THEIR CHARTER

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

14th JANUARY, 1858

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON

PRINTED AT THE PRESS

1858

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1858.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
" James Playfair,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" John D. Bryce,		
" William Clark,	}	from Trades' House.
" Robert M'Cowan,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Boyd,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Thomas Wilson,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" Robert Findlay,		
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,		
" John M. Pagan, M. D.		
" George Thomson,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Kinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. John D. Bryce.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" William Clark.
Sir Andrew Orr.	" Robert M'Cowan.
Rev. Dr. Boyd.	" Thomas Wilson.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" Robert Aitken.
" J. M. Pagan.	" James Hannan.
Mr. James Playfair.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D. AND ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

In submitting their Report on the state of the affairs of the Institution for 1857, the Directors will, in the first place, present the general results in the subjoined tabular form:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remaining 31st December 1856,.....	229	...	191	...	420
Admitted since,.....	148	...	139	...	287
	<u>377</u>	...	<u>330</u>	...	<u>707</u>
Dismissed Cured,.....	52	...	59	...	111
" Relieved,.....	62	...	29	...	91
Died,.....	21	...	14	...	35
	<u>135</u>	...	<u>102</u>	...	<u>237</u>
Remaining on 31st December 1857, 242	...	228	...	470	
Total treated,.....	<u>377</u>	...	<u>330</u>	...	<u>707</u>
Average daily number,.....	<u>232·87..</u>		<u>214·80..</u>		<u>447·67</u>

While the Admissions in 1856 were 217, in 1857 they had, including voluntary Patients, risen to 287, which shows an increase of 70 during the last year. The House has, in consequence, been so crowded that upwards of 100 Patients could not be received. No fewer than 12 were declined in one week. Care, however, was taken, as far as possible, to provide for those Parishes which had a claim on the Asylum, although in every instance this could not be accomplished. The increase was principally in the East House, but in the West House the Male Division was also full, and the Female Division nearly so. The number of ladies under private treatment, with attendants exclusively for themselves, has been greater than for many years. Indeed, the demand for accommodation has largely increased throughout Scotland. One of the principal causes of this great influx of Patients, into all the Scotch Asylums, has probably been the publication of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, who visited these Institutions in 1855, and the consequent legislation thereon.

In relation to this matter, the Directors had to consider the probable effects of the Lunacy Bill on public Asylums; and after much deliberation they, in common with other similar institutions, sent a deputation to London to confer on the subject with the LORD ADVOCATE and other Members of Parliament. The result of this application was that several important amendments were made; and if more time had been given, the Act might have been rendered a more perfect measure than it is. There can be no doubt but that it will add to the labour of the Officials, and also to the expenses of the Asylum. The Directors alluded, in a previous Report, to the dis-

tinguished part which the philanthropic and indefatigable Miss DIX had in originating the appointment of the Commission itself, and thus preparing the way for future legislation.

They have every reason to believe that this important Statute will have a decided effect in ameliorating the condition of very many of the Insane in Scotland, and by this means benefit the community at large. The clauses relating to the Lunatics possessed of means are also valuable, and will aid largely in promoting the comfort of Patients belonging to the higher classes. By these clauses the Court of Session can regulate their expenditure according to their means.

The thanks of the Directors are due to Mr. JOHN KERR and to Dr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, the members of the Glasgow deputation, for the great ability and unwearied zeal displayed by them in discharging the important trust committed to their care.

Reverting for a moment to the Admissions which have taken place, the Directors think it right to mention that among these was the case of a Female Patient whose malady resulted in the commission of infanticide, shortly after the birth of her third child. Several such cases have been successfully treated in Gartnavel. The Patient referred to has nearly recovered from her attack, and will probably soon be dismissed cured. As in other cases of a similar nature, the moment after she had destroyed her offspring, she went and gave herself up to justice.

The Directors would also notice, and with regret, that intemperance continues to furnish many Patients, several of whom have died from the effects of alcohol.

The number cured in the course of the year has been one hundred and eleven. One of these was an intelligent young woman who had been eight years in Gartnavel Asylum before she could be permitted to return to her family and resume her place in society.

As to the health of the Inmates and Officials of the Asylum, the Directors have to state that, at the beginning of 1857, many of the Patients and Attendants, principally in the East House, suffered from various diseases, such as inflammatory sore throat; but that before the end of the second quarter the House was in a very healthy state. This condition has continued unaltered since, notwithstanding the great heat of the summer and the peculiar state of the atmosphere in the latter part of the year.

In May last, the then Steward having resigned his situation, the Directors appointed in his room Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, who has since given them every satisfaction.

The Directors had likewise to consider the case of GEORGE GILLIES, an Attendant, who had been nearly eight years in their service, and whose health had completely broken down. In consideration of his humanity and exemplary moral character, and the devotion which he had shown in the performance of his harassing and disagreeable duties, the Directors, on his becoming unfit for work, presented him with a handsome gratuity. If means had been at their disposal, it is probable that they would have voted him a pension during pleasure.

In their last Annual Report, the Directors alluded to an application they had made to the Trustees of the late JOHN FERGUSON, Esq. for a share of the fund left by him

for allocation among such of the charitable, educational, and benevolent Institutions in Scotland as his Trustees might select. This application, the Directors are happy to state, was most satisfactorily responded to, Mr. FERGUSON's Trustees having allocated to the Asylum the very liberal donation of £2,500 sterling, which was paid to the Treasurer on the 4th of June last, and was immediately applied in farther liquidation of the debt of the Institution. For this most seasonable and important addition to its funds, the Directors return their warmest thanks to the Trustees of Mr. FERGUSON.

The Directors have reason to believe that a payment is likely to be soon received to account of the legacy of £2,000 bequeathed to the Asylum by the late JAMES EWING, Esq. of Strathleven, as noticed in former Reports.

In regard to other financial details, the Directors beg leave to refer to the Treasurer's Accounts for the last year, an Abstract of which will be found, as usual, annexed to this Report.

During the year, three Medical Students were permitted to attend at the Asylum, according to the rules laid down for their guidance. They visited with the Physician-Superintendent, and witnessed his treatment of the Patients in its various aspects. The visits of these gentlemen were productive of no inconvenience whatever. They are all now graduates in medicine.

The Directors will now briefly refer to the department under the superintendence of Mr. WATSON, their skilful and zealous "Master of Works."

1. Various alterations were made in the building.
2. Glazed 9-inch pipe drains were added to various parts of the grounds adjacent to the buildings.

3. Pavement was laid in several places where required.

4. Several walls have been lined with wood.

5. Bedsteads, frames, platforms, barrows, &c. have been made.

6. A new syphon-pipe and the condensed steam-pipe from the cooking apparatus at the East House have been fitted up anew, for the purpose of carrying the condensed steam to feed the steam-boilers, instead of running to waste as formerly.

7. The whole of the heating apparatus has been cleaned and repaired, and one of the furnaces made entirely new.

The above is only part of the work done. The ordinary repairs require a great deal of attention and labour, and, with the new work, take up the whole time of the workmen constantly employed in the Asylum.

The next department the Directors will notice is that of Mr. DUTHIE, the Gardener, whose duties have also been performed with ability and untiring perseverance.

1. A great many trees were transplanted from the wood to different parts of the grounds. The part of the policies which was turned up was sown down with grass seeds.

2. 132 yards of large drains and 543 yards of small drains were laid, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet deep, on the grounds of the farm; also, a drain, 50 yards in length and 14 feet in depth, from the East House to join a main drain. Many of the Patients assisted greatly in this healthful work. An Irish farmer, an interesting Patient, who never spared himself, proposed to take charge of a large plot of ground in front of the West House, prepare it for and plant potato seed in it. The Committee consented. He proceeded to lay it out in what is called "lazy beds;" he took the deepest interest in this as well

as other farm-work, was well known to some of the Directors, and after taking up an abundant crop of excellent potatoes, left the Asylum cured. The seed potatoes cost £3:8s. 9d., the manure £5:10s.,—total £8:18s. 9d. The produce was 698 stones 12 lbs. potatoes, which, at 5d., would amount to £14:11s. 2d.

3. 2,500 larch poles have been charred and tarred to renew part of the boundary paling.

4. The Bowling-green has been all taken up and laid with new turf, and will be in good order for the players when the time comes.

5. 207 lineal yards of whinstone borders and causeway have been put down on the parish road between the gate and the Western-road, to enable a proper footpath to be formed. It is hoped that the Statute Labour Trust will reimburse the Asylum for this outlay.

6. The garden produced a fair crop of everything required. The vegetables are so plentiful that they will serve the House well till the new crop comes in. The Female Patients gathered in all the small fruit.

7. The Farm—9 acres—was sown down with wheat. The produce was $106\frac{1}{2}$ bolls. Of this quantity $94\frac{1}{2}$ bolls were thrashed out in one day, in presence of two of the Directors, by one of the portable machines, and was sold for £106:3s. 6d. From 8 acres the produce was 1,558 stones. The other details will be found in the Treasurer's Account.

8. 91 pigs have been sold for £234:13s. 1d., and the number remaining is 83. Among many other wants, a Piggery as well as a Green-house is required.

As to the treatment of the Patients, the Directors have to state that they are allowed as much indulgence as possible in attending at the City churches, also those

in Partick and Maryhill, and in visiting the various objects of interest in the City and neighbourhood. They have also been permitted to sojourn for weeks at the coast, or with their friends in the country. A party of them went on a tour with their attendants to the West Highlands; and one Irish gentleman was allowed to visit his relations in Ireland. Lectures have been delivered from time to time, and the magic lantern and the stereoscope have been in very frequent requisition. The Directors take this opportunity to thank Mr. CHARLES GRIFFIN, of West Nile-street, for his gratuitous loan of various articles in connection with these. The Asylum Instrumental Band has not only contributed to the enlivenment of the Patients generally, but in more than one instance has directly aided in the cure of the performers. After his dismissal, one gentleman presented a new musical instrument to the Institution. The Directors beg leave to thank Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Garscube, for a liberal supply of flowers and shrubs. They have also to thank the Directors of the Glasgow Abstiners' Union, for their kindness in procuring the gratuitous services, at a Concert given in the Asylum, of the *artistes* who perform at the Saturday Evening Concerts. The subjoined notice relative to their performance appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of the 28th ultimo:—

“CHRISTMAS EVE AT GARTNAVEL.—At a time of rejoicing and holiday like the present, it is refreshing to hear that our afflicted brothers and sisters are not forgotten. Dr. MACKINTOSH, the worthy Superintendent of our Lunatic Asylum, at all times anxious to introduce any innocent amusement which might afford a happy hour to those under his charge, readily accepted an offer made to him by the Directors of the City Hall Saturday Evening

Concerts, to give a series of Concerts at Gartnavel. The first of these came off on Christmas Eve, when, in addition to the regular City Hall staff, Mr. and Mrs. HAIGH gave their services. The result was most gratifying. A Concert, lasting about an hour and a-half, was given, in the first place, to about 60 of the higher class of Patients, who listened with the most profound attention and enjoyment. Afterwards the *artistes* went to the other House, where about 200 of the poorer Patients were enjoying themselves in the dance. Here also their exertions were fully appreciated. Indeed, the behaviour of both sections of the inmates would afford a good example to some of the audiences on the Saturday evenings in the City Hall. A new feature was here presented, when the entertainers became the entertained, as two or three songs and recitations were delivered, by the Patients themselves, in first-rate style. A vote of thanks to Mr. M'NEILL and Mr. GRIFFIN, two of the Directors who accompanied the singers, proposed and seconded by two of the Patients, finished the entertainment. How different all this from the former plan of treating those mentally diseased! A stranger suddenly transported to this meeting, would have deemed himself in the midst of a large, sensible, and happy party, and would have with difficulty believed that he was in the midst of a large number of people who, a quarter of a century ago, would have been under strict confinement."

There is a good staff of singers among the Patients at present, whose performances excite much interest; and dancing assemblies frequently take place. The master of the ceremonies is a Patient, and a talented and able man. In addition, the Patients in the East House have the violin played to them often by the servants. Four pianos adorn the West House, and are in continual requisition there.

In making preparation to deliver a course of lectures in this City on Lunatic Asylums—on the treatment and on the causes of insanity—the Rev. Mr. WALLACE, of East Campbell-street Church, requested permission to

visit the Institution. Every facility was granted to him likely to further his benevolent object; and the Directors have reason to believe that these lectures, which have since been delivered, will be productive of no small benefit. Mr. WALLACE has kindly offered to deliver a lecture to the Patients on some subject of general interest.

In order to carry out the recommendation of their predecessors, the Directors augmented the salaries of the two Medical Assistants, whose valuable and efficient services continue to give satisfaction.

The Directors have now to thank the Members of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

Finally, they thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers and Servants, for their services during the past year.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Carried forward, . . .	£6,072 14 0	£1 5 6
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	£6,072 14 0	£1 5 6
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	341 19 11	
Medicines,	115 18 3	
Coal and Coke,	644 10 8	
Gas-Light and Candles,	206 5 6	
Soap and Soda,	262 19 5	
Water-Rent,	192 4 10	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	825 5 9	
Fruit and Vegetables,	48 7 3	
		8,710 5 7

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,	£500 0 0	
Deduct Fees received,	348 12 0	
	£151 8 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	300 0 0	
Medical Assistants,	200 0 0	
Chaplain,	60 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,	100 0 0	
Steward,	92 10 4	
Surgeon,	12 12 0	
		916 10 4
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,		1,631 11 1

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages, &c. of Tradesmen,	£483 15 5	
Painting,	210 5 7	
Building Materials, &c.	228 18 11	
		922 19 11
Furniture,		901 10 7
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1857, } yet to be recovered,		509 5 11
Expended on Garden,		162 1 9
" on Farm,		156 15 6
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1856,		1,346 16 1
" " with Union Bank for 1857,		910 12 0
National Bank, farther in part loan,		2,500 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£256 17 4	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	113 2 11	
Printing and Advertising,	55 9 2	
Postages and Incidents,	45 3 8	
Insurance,	39 3 8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	37 10 2	
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in Town,	7 15 0	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£555 1 11	£18,669 14 3

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£18,669 14 3
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and to Stirling's Library,	£8 8 0
Contribution to Edinburgh House of Re- fuge, towards expense of Process rela- tive to liability of such Institutions for Poor-rates,	20 0 0
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	12 0 0
Repairing Carriage, and Saddlery,	15 16 0
Sum allowed to George Gillies, an old Attendant,	10 0 0
Law Expense,	20 2 11
Expenses of Deputation to London in re- ference to new Lunacy Bill,	100 10 0
Miscellaneous,	94 14 11
	<hr/> 836 13 9
	<hr/> £19,506 8 0
Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,	£19,506 8 0
" CHARGE, "	19,488 14 8
Balance due to the Treasurer,	<hr/> £17 13 4

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1857.

ADMISSIONS.—The Admissions of both sexes were considerably more numerous than in 1856. Two of them, re-admissions, were gratifying to us—being voluntary. One was a gentleman from Ireland, who, immediately on discovering that he had again become ill, returned, stating that from his former experience he knew that the Asylum was the safest and best place for him. He also appears under the head of "Cured," and has done exceedingly well since his dismissal.

In regard to their physical health on admission, many of the Patients, the Males especially, had most serious complications, which rendered their recovery hopeless from the beginning. Several were in a very exhausted state, and two of them, who scarcely emerged from the condition of collapse in which they were brought here, sank rapidly. A number of both sexes had their arms and also their legs bound; in a variety of

ways. One boy's arm had been so tightly tied that, for a time, considerable fear was felt that the hand, which from the pressure had become greatly swollen, would be partially lost by gangrene; however, no permanent injury was sustained. Two of the admissions were blind, and one was deaf and dumb;—the latter recovered.

CAUSES.—We find, on considering the social condition, that the result of last year's Admissions is confirmatory of the usual experience, that the unmarried are more liable to become insane than the married. This is more especially the case among the Female admissions, where it will be found that the single are nearly twice as numerous as the married. Disappointed hopes, blighted affections, and the anxiety and mental harassment which result from the close and unremitting exertions which so many of them are obliged to make, in their struggles to obtain even the common necessities of life, afford some explanation of the reason why so many Females of this class become insane; while the more regular and contented lives in general led by those in the married state may, to some extent, account for their comparative immunity.

Conditions of high mental excitement have long been observed to be peculiarly fertile in increasing the number of the Insane. Thus, in France, the frequent Revolutions which unsettle the state of society and powerfully excite the public mind—and, in this country the periodical crises with which our commerce is affected, whether it be connected with the bursting of a "South-Sea Bubble," a railway mania, or over-trading—have all been clearly producing causes. The Commercial panic by which our

land was convulsed during the latter half of the past year—by its gigantic failures, with their remarkable and exciting revelations, which disclosed to many the appalling fact that, from a condition of affluence and comfort, they had at once been plunged into one of poverty and wretchedness—could not fail, from the sudden and overwhelming emotions produced in the minds of all classes of the community, to excite considerable influence in the production of the disease. It is, therefore, not surprising to find among the "Causes" the "Failure of the Western Bank," the "Commercial Crisis," and "Loss of Money" during that period. But the evil influence of the commercial disasters did not terminate here; for the loss of employment, directly resulting in poverty and destitution to so many of the working-classes, and more especially the females employed at the different kinds of needlework, also contributed to increase the number of our admissions.

Intemperance, as usual, forms one of the leading causes; but, as formerly pointed out, the figures are not to be regarded as indicating the number of distinct individuals, because more than one from this cause were admitted and dismissed two and even three times during the course of the year. It has long been felt that there is a want of some legal provision by which the peculiar class of the inebriates, who are distinguished by a morbid and uncontrollable desire to indulge in intoxicating liquors, might be kept under control for a considerable period, in order that the diseased habit of mind and body may be eradicated. It has often been a matter of deep regret to be obliged to dismiss individuals, after a few weeks' detention in the Asylum, with the certainty that

they will immediately return to the same debasing practice, and be re-admitted with their malady more confirmed, their moral sense more blunted, their intellect more weakened, and, perhaps, with some physical indication of decided organic mischief; or to hear, as in two cases which occurred lately, of a return to their excesses having speedily terminated in death. As many members of the legal profession now admit that there is a necessity for some provision being made for the prolonged treatment of such individuals for their own sakes, and for the welfare of those connected with them, it is to be hoped that ere long some legal enactments may be made with the view of effecting that object.

Religious Excitement was stated to be the cause in two cases. Their disease took the form of deep despondency. The idea that they had committed the unpardonable sin, and were lost to all eternity, was one of the leading delusions which occupied their minds. This apprehension is rather common among those afflicted with Melancholia. They select certain passages in Scripture, more especially those referring to the sin against the Holy Ghost, apply them to their own case, and insist that they belong to that party who, having committed the unpardonable sin, are consequently beyond the pale of hope. In some cases no treatment appears to be beneficial; in other instances very gradually a change is observed to take place for the better. Everything is done to prevent their malady being confirmed; and it is probable that the publication of the Rev. J. C. RYLES' "Exposition of the 28th verse of the 3d chapter of Mark" may tend to soothe the troubled minds of a few of such cases. This class is much to be pitied; and although the ministrations of a judicious and

devout clergyman often fail to alleviate their misery, yet, under medical advice, these should be tried, that the consolations and joys of the Gospel may be brought before them—that, if possible, their wounded spirits may be healed, and joy take the place of deep-rooted sorrow. In the case of one Patient who laboured under this delusive conviction, and who is now quite well, the occasional opposition of her relatives, by stating to her that her very fear and lamentation was in itself a convincing proof for believing that she had not committed it, seemed to have a favourable effect.

One gentleman became insane after hearing that his sister, her husband, and their family had all perished in the dreadful massacre at Cawnpore.

In one distressing case, the mind of the Patient became affected from a blow, which her own brother gave her on the head, when she was checking him for being in a state of drunkenness.

The malady in another case, that of a boy fourteen years of age, was attributed to fright, from the violent conduct of a drunkard on the public street.

A poor woman, who lived in a solitary place in the country, had her house broken into during the night, and was besides severely injured, the consequence of which was an attack of insanity;—she got well. One female had been private attendant to an insane lady in the country for seven years. Her devotion to her duties had been extreme, for in that period, except during the hours of sleep, which were likewise much disturbed, she had been rarely absent from her charge more than a few minutes at a time. Her own mental disorder is clearly to be attributed to this harassing employment. One young woman, included

under the head of "Undue Lactation," destroyed her infant on the morning before her admission. She took one of her husband's razors and cut the infant's throat, and also made a slight wound in her own. She then went out from her bed-room into the apartment where her mother slept, and told her to go and see what she had done. While her mother, alarmed at her remark and appearance, hastened to see what she had done, the Patient left the house for a policeman, and told him all about the matter; desiring him, at the same time, to take her into custody. There had been evident symptoms of insanity about this poor woman during the fortnight prior to this sad event. She had also been insane about seven years before, when she attempted to commit suicide. Her mother at one time was maniacal, and treated in this Asylum; and her brother suddenly disappeared, one calm night, from on board his father's vessel—the belief being that he had thrown himself into the sea. In the Asylum the Patient's insanity was clear. She had many delusions, and was very absent and confused. She has since gradually recovered, and is now, 31st December, almost well. This case bears a remarkable resemblance to that of a female admitted into the Asylum about two years ago, referred to in the Annual Report for 1855, and who was tried on a charge of murder, at the Justiciary Court in Glasgow, in the spring of 1856. The jury, in that instance, unanimously, and without retiring for deliberation, returned a verdict that she was insane at the time she committed the act. She was then sent to the Lunatic ward in the Penitentiary at Perth, where she immediately became very maniacal, and is understood to be still in the same state. Both cases are somewhat remarkable

for the apparent intelligence which the parties displayed when destroying their offspring, and in having their origin in the same cause—over or undue lactation, when their physical condition was so reduced as to be totally unable to bear the drain upon their systems. However, in the case now under treatment, the symptoms of Insanity have been more evident than what they were in the former one while under our care.

As usual, a considerable number of those admitted had shown a disposition to commit suicide. Thus, by eight Males and nine Females suicidal attempts had been made previous to admission. In almost every way they had sought to accomplish their object; some by hanging or strangling themselves; others by starvation; several by drowning; one by swallowing laudanum; one by cutting the throat; and another by tearing out his eyes and striking his head against the wall. Such cases are under constant observation night and day; and although a number of attempts were made in the course of the year, still, I have again to report, with deepest gratitude, that the care of the Medical Assistants, and the vigilance of the other Officers and Attendants, prevented the parties from inflicting any injuries upon themselves.

DISMISSIONS.—The Dismissions considerably exceed those of 1856, and this increase, it is pleasing to state, is more especially in the number of Cures. The greatest number of Cures have, as usual, been effected among those who were labouring under the maniacal form of the disease. The number of recoveries from the various kinds of partial insanity was, however, very considerable, and indeed nearly equalled the former class. Only two

recovered who had been in a state of Dementia. Of these one was especially gratifying. He was received from another Asylum, and had been previously a very stout man. He was in a very weak and reduced state when he came here, and for about nine months afterwards his condition was truly pitiable. He had little other than a vegetable existence. He was inattentive to the calls of nature, would remain in one position for hours if allowed, and seemed totally unable to comprehend the simplest question. The utmost care, nutritious food, stimulants, and out-door exercise contributed greatly to the restoration of his mental health. His bodily health gradually followed, and at length he left the Asylum recovered—a happy and a grateful man.

Nearly a half of the whole number of Cures was effected in Patients whose illness, previous to their admission, had not been more than a month, indicating of what essential moment it is that they should be early placed under treatment. Still, we record cures during the past year in which the illness was stated to be two, three, four, and in one case even eleven years prior to their admission.

With respect to the period of time in which those cured were under treatment, we find that a half of the whole number had recovered and been dismissed in less than four months from the time of their admission. However, it is right to state that, in a few of these instances, the relatives of the Patients removed them before their recovery had been confirmed so long as could have been wished. Two Males and three Females recovered after a residence of between three and four years; while with one Female an excellent cure was effected after she

had been in the Asylum for nearly nine years, and for much of that time she laboured under most extraordinary delusions, and, in addition, was occasionally violent and dangerous. After so long a period, and when the age is verging to forty, even the most sanguine might despair of recovery; but such cases encourage us not to flag in our endeavours, although indications of improvement should be long of making their appearance. In nearly one-fifth of the whole number of recoveries, the Patients were upwards of fifty years of age, and in two instances between sixty-five and seventy.

In 1856 the proportion of Cures above fifty years of age was even greater, so that our experience is that advanced life is by no means so very unfavourable to recovery as has been believed.

There were several cases of considerable interest among the Cures, some of which will be referred to under the head of "Treatment;" but two may be here stated. One was that of a lady who had been a dreadful martyr to asthma for about twenty years. Suddenly the respiration became and continued free, and she was beginning to congratulate herself upon her prolonged immunity from the disease, when symptoms of mental derangement became apparent, and she soon was acutely maniacal, and continued so for about five months. After a variety of treatment, indications of recovery became evident, but, at the same time, her asthmatic disorder gradually returned, and, just as the mental affection subsided, so did her old complaint regain its former intensity. The other case was that of a very intellectual and learned gentleman, who had been received from another Asylum, where he had been for several years.

He was taciturn, very exclusive, proud, and solitary in his habits at and for a long time after his admission. For months he made his wishes known by signs. The Printing-office arrested his attention, gradually he began to read, to write critiques, to set up the types himself, and everything he did was well done. His taciturnity continued. At last his attendant, who was fond of music, induced him to try the flute, of which he was master. He gradually became more and more interested in the amusements of the House; he took an active part in the instrumental band belonging to the Establishment; then became sociable; and slowly, but gradually, his recovery became perfect. He was dismissed quite well, after being in the Asylum for nearly four years.

DEATHS.—The Deaths, although one more than in 1856, were proportionably less, when we consider the increased number treated during last year. Thus the percentage upon the total number treated in 1856 was 5.4, while last year it was only 4.95. As already noticed, several Patients were in an exhausted and hopeless state at the time of their admission, and two of them died within three days afterwards. The majority took place from diseases, such as Phthisis Pulmonalis and Diarrhœa, which had no immediate connection with their mental disorder. A number of *post mortem* examinations were made, but nothing specially deserving to be recorded was observed.

TREATMENT.—Among the Cures were two Epileptic Patients. One of these was a young woman, about twenty-five years of age, who had been epileptic for

about three years, and for two years had paroxysms of mania of great severity about the time of the epileptic seizure, sometimes before and sometimes after it. The attacks, epileptic and maniacal, were becoming more frequent, when the bromide of potassium was administered, in four-grain doses, thrice daily, under which treatment she gradually recovered. For five months prior to her dismissal she was quite free from either disorder, and we have since heard that she continues quite well. In this woman, menstruation was quite regular. The other case was that of a labourer, about forty years of age, who was addicted to intemperance. He had a number of epileptic seizures during the three days which preceded his admission, and in the twenty-four hours immediately succeeding it he had no fewer than thirty fits. The treatment consisted chiefly in active purgation, cooling applications to his head, and the exhibition of the bromide of potassium. He rapidly recovered, and was dismissed cured after a considerable period of probation. However, it is proper to state that the medicine just mentioned has been tried in other cases, and especially epileptic, without apparently producing the slightest beneficial effect.

A very suicidal case appears on the list of Cures;—hard work and prolonged pedestrian exercise tended much to bring about this most desirable result. The nurse, referred to in page 23, whose devotion to her duties was so complete as to sacrifice both her mental and bodily health, requires almost constantly to be kept under the influence of opium, and when the effects of the drug have ceased, to use her own expression, she feels perfectly miserable.

The stomach-pump was employed with much advantage, Patients having been fed with it for months before they resumed eating spontaneously. One lady was wont to bring in her chair and seat herself in the best position for being fed, and on several occasions introduced the tube herself. She is now better, and takes her food herself like the other Patients.

Active employment, more especially in the open air, has, as usual, been found of the greatest advantage, and every exertion has been made to have as many as possible employed at out-door work. Male Patients of all ranks have been engaged in garden and farm-work. The Bowling-green, quoits, and nine-pins, as amusements, have been found of benefit in exercising both the body and the mind. As in-door employment, some have wrought at shoemaking, tailoring, turnering, or smith-work, &c. Billiards, chess, draughts, backgammon, and cards are in daily requisition. Debating societies existed both among the upper and lower classes. Parties of a social and festive character were also given by the Patients themselves before leaving or on other occasions. One Clergyman has frequently conducted family worship. Another has occasionally preached, and, on the Thursday of the Queen's Fast, he delivered an able and eloquent discourse, to a large company of Patients and others, with great acceptance.

It is less easy to have the Female Patients actively employed; still, what with washing and dressing, upholstery-work, needle-work, cleaning, &c. a very great number were employed.

In the proper season, balls were given as usual. Several of these entertainments, towards the close of the year,

were rendered peculiarly attractive to the Patients by being united with concerts, which, as stated in the Directors' Report, were provided by the Directors of the Saturday Evening Concerts, and at which the *artistes*, whom they had employed, most handsomely and philanthropically gave their services gratuitously. They were much appreciated by the Patients, and very many of them expressed the gratification which they derived from those festive meetings. By a number of the upper classes, and by a few of the lower, excursions, when the weather permitted, were made into the city and considerable distances into the country.

During the past year the general health of the Patients has, upon the whole, been good. Inflammatory sore throats and bowel complaints prevailed to a considerable extent in the city in the early part of the year, and we had a good many cases here. The Patients who had just been admitted from another Asylum suffered most. The throat affection readily yielded to treatment, and in no case was attended by a fatal result. Not so in the other. The dysenteric malady was of a severe and intractable character, and in one old man speedily ended fatally. During the latter half of the year there was no particular physical disorder; the general health was excellent; and it frequently happened that not more than one or two Patients were in bed, throughout the day, in the whole Establishment.

I have now very respectfully to thank the Board of Directors, for 1857, for their entire confidence and assistance in the discharge of the duties which I am called upon to perform.

And, in concluding, would thank the Officers, resident and non-resident—also the Servants; and as what is due to these parties from me could only be a mere repetition of what I inserted in the Report for 1856, I need not transcribe it in this one for 1857.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1857.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1857.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1856, .	229	...	191	...	420
Admitted since,	148	...	139	...	287
	<u>377</u>	...	<u>330</u>	...	<u>707</u>
Dismissed Cured,	52	...	59	...	111
" Relieved,	62	...	29	...	91
Died,	21	...	14	...	35
	<u>135</u>	...	<u>102</u>	...	<u>237</u>
Remaining on 31st December 1857, .	242	...	228	...	470
	<u>377</u>	...	<u>330</u>	...	<u>707</u>
Average Daily Number,	232·87..		214·80..		447·67

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Table 1.—*Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Mania,	77	...	65	...	142
Monomania, including Melancholia,	56	...	58	...	114
Dementia,	15	...	16	...	31
TOTAL,	148	...	139	...	287

Table 2.—*Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.*

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Unmarried,	81	...	78	...	159
Married,	59	...	44	...	103
Widowed,	8	...	17	...	25
TOTAL,	148	...	139	...	287

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	1	...	0	...	1
" 20 "	5	...	11	...	16
" 25 "	20	...	12	...	32
" 30 "	21	...	14	...	35
" 35 "	20	...	20	...	40
" 40 "	17	...	22	...	39
" 45 "	22	...	18	...	40
" 50 "	13	...	12	...	25
" 55 "	18	...	7	...	25
" 60 "	6	...	7	...	13
" 65 "	0	...	10	...	10
" 70 "	3	...	3	...	6
" 75 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 80 "	1	...	2	...	3
" 85 "	0	...	1	...	1
TOTAL,	148	...	139	...	287

*Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0	6	6
Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Attendance on Insane,	0	1	1
Bad News,	0	1	1
Calumny,	0	1	1
Commercial Crisis,	1	0	1
Constipation of Bowels,	0	1	1
Coup de Soleil,	1	0	1
Change of Employment,	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	2	2
Disappointment in Marriage,	0	1	1
Domestic Trials,	0	11	11
Epilepsy,	8	2	10
Failure of Western Bank,	2	1	3
Fever,	0	1	1
Fright,	1	3	4
Grief,	2	0	2
Hereditary,	36	9	45
Injury of Head,	4	3	7
Injury of Stomach,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	26	18	44
Jealousy,	1	0	1
Loss of Employment,	3	0	3
Loss of Money,	1	0	1
Loss of Sight,	2	0	2
Love, Disappointed,	0	3	3
Massacre of Relatives at Cawnpore,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	4	0	4
Menstrual Disorder,	0	7	7
Misfortune,	1	2	3
Over-Exertion in Business,	4	0	4
Over-Lactation,	0	4	4
Over-Study,	2	1	3
Phrenitis,	0	1	1
Poverty,	1	7	8
Previous Insanity,	21	17	38
Puerperal State,	0	7	7
Religious Excitement,	0	2	2
Remorse,	0	1	1
Retrocedent Asthma,	0	1	1
Sister's Marriage,	0	1	1
Small-Pox,	1	0	1
Solitude,	0	2	2
Unascertained,	24	20	44
TOTAL,	148	139	287

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Baker,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	84
Bookbinder,	1	Miners,	7
Block-Printers,	2	Mining-Engineer,	1
Cabinetmakers,	2	Missionary,	1
Carpenters,	3	Moulder,	1
Carrier,	1	No Occupation,	3
Carter,	1	Overseer,	1
Clerks,	8	Packing-Boxmaker,	1
Coach-Proprietor,	1	Pattern-Designers,	2
Coopers,	2	Physicians,	3
Confectioner,	1	Pipemaker,	1
Customs Officer,	1	Printers,	2
Die-Stamp Cutter,	1	Pursers,	2
Distiller,	1	Riveters,	2
Drapers,	3	Saddlers,	2
Druggist,	1	Sailors,	4
Dyers,	2	Sausagemaker,	1
Engineers,	3	Shepherd,	1
Farmers,	3	Shoemakers,	7
Farm-Servant,	1	Shopmen,	2
Fiddler,	1	Soldier,	1
Fisherman,	1	Tailors,	4
Fleshers,	3	Teacher,	1
Hawkers,	2	Tenter,	1
Joiners,	3	Tinsmiths,	2
Labourers,	25	Vagrant,	1
Land-Surveyors,	2	Watchmaker,	1
Masons,	2	Weavers,	2
Medical Student,	1	Wood-Merchant,	1
Merchants,	8	Writers,	3
<i>Carry forward,</i>	84	TOTAL,	148
FEMALES.			
Domestic Servants,	18	<i>Brought forward,</i>	69
Dressmakers,	2	Sempstress,	1
Dyer,	1	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Factory Girls,	7	Shop-Girl,	1
Farm Servants,	4	Spinsters,	3
Governess,	1	Stocking-Knitter,	1
Hawkers,	4	Teachers,	2
Ladies,	19	Upholsteress,	1
Lodging-Keeper,	1	Vagrant,	1
Milliners,	2	Warehouse-Workers,	5
No Occupation,	3	Washerwomen,	4
Nurses,	3	Weavers,	3
Pawnbroker,	1	Winders,	3
School Girls,	3	Wives,	44
<i>Carry forward,</i>	69	TOTAL,	139

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1857.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	13 ...	19 ...	32
February,	7 ...	8 ...	15
March,	14 ...	12 ...	26
			— 73
April,	12 ...	12 ...	24
May,	9 ...	19 ...	28
June,	12 ...	7 ...	19
			— 71
July,	15 ...	9 ...	24
August,	13 ...	16 ...	29
September,	15 ...	10 ...	25
			— 78
October,	8 ...	7 ...	15
November,	12 ...	7 ...	19
December,	18 ...	13 ..	31
			— 65
TOTAL,			287

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	28 ...	32 ...	60
Monomania, including Melancholia,	23 ...	26 ...	49
Dementia,	1 ...	1 ...	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	52 ...	59 ...	111
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	19	29	48
" 2 Months,	12	10	22
" 3 "	5	5	10
" 4 "	4	4	8
" 5 "	3	4	7
" 7 "	0	4	4
" 2 Years,	1	1	2
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 11 "	0	1	1
Unascertained,	6	0	6
TOTAL,	<u>52</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>111</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	0	7	7
" 25 "	7	4	11
" 30 "	7	4	11
" 35 "	9	11	20
" 40 "	6	7	13
" 45 "	9	10	19
" 50 "	6	4	10
" 55 "	3	1	4
" 60 "	4	1	5
" 65 "	1	8	9
" 70 "	0	2	2
TOTAL,	<u>52</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>111</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	3	3	6
" 2 Months,	10	10	20
" 3 "	7	10	17
" 4 "	7	5	12
" 5 "	5	13	18
" 6 "	3	3	6
" 7 "	4	2	6
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	1	3	4
" 1 Year,	5	3	8
" 2 Years,	5	3	8
" 4 "	2	2	4
" 9 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	<u>52</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>111</u>

Table 5.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Anxiety,	0	1	1
Bad News,	0	1	1
Coup de Soleil,	1	0	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Domestic Trials,	0	7	7
Epilepsy,	1	1	2
Fever,	1	0	1
Fright,	0	3	3
Grief,	1	1	2
Hereditary,	9	5	14
Intemperance,	16	10	26
Jealousy,	1	0	1
Loss of Employment,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	2	0	2
Menstrual Disorder,	0	6	6
Misfortune,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion in Business,	1	0	1
Over-Study,	2	0	2
Poverty,	0	3	3
Previous Insanity,	5	12	17
Puerperal State,	0	3	3
Religious Excitement,	3	1	4
Retrocedent Asthma,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	3	0	3
Unascertained,	5	2	7
TOTAL,	52	59	111

Table 6.—*Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	707	Cured, { 15.7 46.83 38.67
" " to a Conclusion,	237	
Admitted,	287	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Table 1.—*Showing the form of Insanity in those who Died.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	5	5	10
Monomania, including Melancholia,	7	7	14
Dementia,	9	2	11
TOTAL,	21	14	35

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	.	.	.	.	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	5 ...	1 ...	6
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	3 ...	3 ...	6
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 80 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,					21	14	35

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	5 ...	4 ...	9
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	3 ...	2 ...	5
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	0 ...	3 ...	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 10 "	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 22 "	.	.	.	.	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,					21 ...	14 ...	35

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Caries of Ribs,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" Sternum,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Diarrhoea,	3 ...	1 ...	4
Disease of Brain,	2 ...	2 ...	4
" Heart,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Dysentery,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Exhaustion,	1 ...	2 ...	3
General Paralysis,	4 ...	1 ...	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	4 ...	2 ...	6
Pneumonia,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Ramollissement of Brain,	2 ...	1 ...	3
TOTAL,	21 ...	14 ...	35

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	707	Died, { 4.95 35 { 14.76 12.19
" " to a Conclusion,	237	
Admitted,	287	

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5.7
1850,	167	17	10.1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9.2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5.2
1855,	84	12	14.2
1856,	99	13	13.1
1857,	139	7	5.03

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, com- pared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2.6/
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8.3/
1830,	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14.74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15.33

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 to 31st December 1857.

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
TOTAL,.....	4,099	3,435	7,534						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 7,534

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 470

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,064

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
1,827	1,681	3,508							682	458	1,140

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,508

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,140

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.66

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.13

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1855-56-57.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	7,000 ...	7,631 ...	7,932	Stones.
Bacon Hams,	3,820 ...	3,723 ...	2,821	Lbs.
Bread,	36,085 ...	35,698 ...	39,479	Loaves.
Tea,	1,375 ...	1,482 ...	1,507	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,031 ...	1,274 ...	1,641	"
Sugar,	12,926 ...	14,282 ...	15,706	"
Butter,	6,473 ...	6,658 ...	7,618	"
Cheese,	2,497 ...	2,638 ...	2,753	"
Eggs,	3,410 ...	3,586 ...	3,819	Dozens.
Potatoes,	30½ ...	36½ ...	31½	Tons.
Oatmeal,	354 ...	397 ...	414½	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas, . .	30,693 ...	29,523 ...	30,887	Lbs.
Milk,	7,472 ...	7,979 ...	8,503	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	11,010 ...	10,920 ...	10,950	"
Beer,	865 ...	879 ...	911	Firkins.
Porter,	656 ...	481 ...	788	Doz. Pints.
Ale,	414 ...	513 ...	550	"
Wine,	72 ...	79 ...	98	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	136 ...	142 ...	144	Gallons.
Soap,	11,952 ...	12,144 ...	13,166	Lbs.
Soda,	4,839 ...	4,973 ...	3,824	"
Candles,	58¾ ...	68 ...	90¾	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke, . .	1,306 ...	1,274 ...	1,293	Waggons.
Gas,	857,300 ...	930,800 ...	1,008,800	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1857.

64 Tons 2 Cwt. Turnips, sold at various prices, . .	£49	1	0
22 " Swedish " at 17s. per ton,	18	14	0
94 Bolls Wheat, sold at various prices,	106	3	6
12 " sown, at 23s. per boll,	13	16	0
1558½ Stones of Hay, at 79s.2d. per 100 stones, . .	61	13	9
64 Bolls of Oats, supposed to be on hand, at 18s. } per boll,	57	12	0
7 Bolls of Barley, supposed to be on hand, at 20s. } per boll,	7	0	0
33 Bolls of Beans, at 24s. per boll,	39	0	0
28 Cwt. Carrots, at 3s.	4	4	0
Grass and Clover sold,	16	10	0
Tares grown where Corn had failed,	4	6	6
	£378	0	9
5½ Bolls Oats not reported for 1856, at 20s. . . .	5	10	0
Old Harness sold,	1	1	0
Credit given for Money saved by Farm Horses } carting to the House, Roads, &c.	55	11	8
	£440	3	5

GARDEN PRODUCE—1857.

VEGETABLES.

1,739 Doz. German Greens.	34 Stones Rhubarb.
1,903 " Turnips.	24 " Artichokes.
743 " Cabbages.	49 " Parsnips.
2,858 " Leeks.	3 " Vegetable Marrows.
301 " Savoys.	324 Pecks Peas.
470 " Carrots, in summer; and	34 " Beans.
138 Stones do. in winter.	
45 " Onions in winter; and	
1,347 Doz. do. in summer.	
131 " Cauliflower & Broc- coli Heads.	
52 " Celery.	
15 " Red Beetroot.	
11 " Red Cabbage.	
741 Galls. Spinage.	
99 " Brussels Sprouts.	
982 " Parsley.	
35 " Kidney Beans.	
747 Stones Potatoes.	
Total, at Bazaar prices,	£344 13 2

FRUITS.

393 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
322 " Strawberries.
115 " Raspberries.
136 " Red Currants.
172 " Black "
4 " White "
77 Pounds Apples.
11 " Cherries.
Horse-Radish, Mustard and Cress
Radishes, Sweet Herbs, and
Cut Flowers in their season.

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1857.

Pork to Store, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. at various prices,	£28	3	8
Cash received for Pork sold to Fleshers and others,	206	9	5
	£234	13	1

TOTAL VALUE of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries,	£1,019	9	8
EXPENDED on the Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, including the price of Mare and new Harness bought,	424	11	8
BALANCE,	£594	18	0

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1857.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.
Milled for the Store, .	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sown on the Farm, .	..	8	..	2	1	1	1	14	1
Supply for Farm Horses,	518	34	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
" Carriage " .	749½	34	..	12	2	4	1	..	..
Sold, .	512½	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2
Balance in Loft, .	..	18	5	10	2	..	..	..	..
	1,780	113	1	29	3	9	4	108	3

CROP OF 1856, ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1857, AND CROP OF 1857.

Turnips, 15 Tons, of which 6½ Tons have been sold, and 8¾ Tons used at the Asylum.

Hay in Stack, 1,780 Tons.

Oats in Loft, 4½ Bolls; thrashed of 1856, 88½ Bolls; and of 1857, 20 Bolls—Total, 113½ Bolls.

Beans in Loft, 1½ Bolls; thrashed of 1856, 10½ Bolls; and of 1857, 18 Bolls—Total, 29¾ Bolls.

Barley, 9½ Bolls.

Wheat of 1857 thrashed, 106½ Bolls; and 2½ Bolls bought for seed—Total, 108¾ Bolls.

Oats of 1856, supposed to be 130 Bolls, turned out 135½ Bolls.

Beans " " 17 " " 14½ "

Barley " " 8 " " 9½ "

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

9 Imperial Acres	Wheat,	.	.	.	.
9 "	Hay and Clover,	.	.	.	.
8 "	Oats,	.	.	.	.
7 "	Turnips, Beans, and Carrots,	.	.	.	.
1 "	Barley,	.	.	.	.
Total, 34 Acres.					

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1857.

Farm,	£427 10 6
Garden,	144 16 0
Piggeries,	61 0 0
Policies,	33 12 4

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, 1857, £666 18 10

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1857.

24 Chemises made.	28 Caps knitted.
6 Night-Dresses do.	12 Pairs Mittens do.
12 Flannel Semets do.	40 Yards Edgings do.
12 Flannel Petticoats do.	6 Tray-Cloths netted and darned in patterns.
36 Night-Caps do.	6 Cake-Plate Doylies do. do.
50 Pairs Stockings knitted.	2 Pin-Cushion Covers knitted.
12 Aprons made.	2 Anti-Macassars netted with pattern.
20 Habit Shirts do.	3 Pairs Sleeves, Crochetwork.
30 Collars made and worked.	12 Yards Edgings do.
6 Pairs Drawers made.	4 Pairs Slippers worked.
36 Pocket Handkerchiefs hemm'd.	3 Cushions embroidered.
24 Pairs Garters knitted.	2 Tidies, Crochetwork.
4 Slips made.	2 Watch-Guards worked.
6 Polka Bodies netted.	2 Watch-Guards made.
1 Dress made.	2 Neck-Scarfs netted.
5 Ottoman-Covers made.	3 Tidies netted and darned in patterns.
16 Toilet-Covers hemmed and fringed.	5 Collars embroidered.
20 Bed-Gowns made.	6 Pairs Sleeves worked.
5 Table-Cloths hemmed.	24 Toilet-Covers netted and darned in patterns.
6 Tray-Cloths do.	1 Comb-Bag netted.
2 Dozen Towels do.	1 Toilet-Bag knitted.
1 Chair-Cover made.	Repairs of Clothing going on at all times.
4 Table-Covers hemmed.	
12 Bed-Covers do.	
24 Window-Screens made.	
Several Dozen Blinds do.	

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

From 1st June 1857 till 1st January 1858.

Straw Mattresses made,	141
Hair Do. do.	52
Hair Bolsters, do.	72
Feather Pillows, do.	12
Loose Cases for Straw made,	25
Do. for Pillows do.	28
Cushion and Chair-Covers do.	8
Re-made Sets Window-Curtains and Drapery,	16
Making and Repairing Carpets, 12 Days.	

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE IN THE FEMALE
DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1857.

Cotton Shifts made,	380
Flannel Do. do.	30
Flannel Semmets made,	250
White Flannel Petticoats made,	40
Blue Do. do.	200
Drugget Do. do.	186
Gowns made,	225
Canvas Gowns do.	16
Aprons do.	250
Pinafores do.	60
Caps do.	486
Short-Gowns do.	40
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	500
Silk Do. do.	60
Canvas Covers quilted,	40
Sheets made,	310
Pillow-Slips do.	318
Towels hemmed,	239
White Bed-Covers do.	24
Coloured Do. do.	24
Blankets hemmed, pairs,	202

In addition, all the necessary Repairs of Clothing, Bed-Linen, &c. have been made as usual.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	£0	8	6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	0	9	6	"
SECOND,	0	15	0	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1	1	0	PER WEEK.
FOURTH,	1	11	6	"
FIFTH,	2	2	0	"
SIXTH,	3	3	0	"
SEVENTH,	4	4	0	"
EIGHTH,	6	6	0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'Clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'Clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMANAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

766/11

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

13TH JANUARY, 1859.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.

1859.

FOR THE YEAR 1850

THE DIRECTOR

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR 1850

GENERAL MEETING OF GOVERNMENT

1850

GLASGOW
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON
1850

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1859.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.	
" John Thomson,			
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.	
" Thomas Whyte,			
" William Clark,	}	from Trades' House.	
" John Morrison,			
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.	
" J. G. Fleming,			
Rev. Dr. Paton,	}	from General Session.	
Mr. William Fleming,			
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}		
Mr. William M'Lean,			
" Robert Findlay,	}	from General Body of Contributors.	
" John Smith,			
" John Brown, Jun.			
" Robert Aitken,			
" John M. Pagan, M. D.			
" George Thomson,	}	<i>ex-officiis.</i>	
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,			
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,			
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,	}		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,			

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Geo. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. William Fleming.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" John Thomson.
Sir James Campbell.	" Robert Aitken.
Rev. Dr. Paton.	" Thomas Whyte.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" William Clark.
" John M'Farlane.	" John Morrison.
" John M. Pagan.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

J. B. CASKIE, M. D. AND MR. JOHN CAMERON, SURGEON.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-FIFTH REPORT, beg leave to lay before the Contributors and the Public a statement of their proceedings during the year 1858. They will begin by submitting the general statistical results as exhibited in the following Table:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remained, on the 31st Dec. 1857,....	242	229	471
Admitted since,.....	127	140	267
Total,.....	369	369	738
Dismissed Unfit,.....	1	0	1
" Cured,.....	51	56	107
" Relieved,.....	42	26	68
" Not Improved,.....	5	9	14
Died,.....	21	23	44
Total,.....	120	114	234
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1858,	249	255	504
Total treated,.....	369	369	738
Average daily Number,.....	251.11	240.69	491.80

ADMISSIONS.—The number of Males admitted has been smaller, and the number of Females greater, than in 1857, the result being that, on the whole, the Admissions have been fewer in this than in the preceding year. Among the Admissions there were several cases of considerable interest. Some were voluntary Patients, one of these being an elderly woman, who suddenly left her home, about five-and-twenty miles distant, travelled to Glasgow, and arrived at the Asylum at a late hour on a very cold, foggy, November night. She was then considerably excited, insisted on remaining, and, of course, was allowed to do so.

The Patients admitted who had exhibited a suicidal tendency have been rather numerous. They had endeavoured to effect their purpose principally either by means of sharp cutting instruments, by drowning, or by poison. It is gratifying to be able to add that many of these have recovered, and have been restored to society, whilst others are progressing to a favourable issue. It must be added, however, that a few of this class are still most determinedly bent on self-destruction, and require to be watched both by night and by day.

There have been many Patients admitted whose malady has been of long standing—from three to twenty years, or upwards. Some of the most dangerous were sent by Procurators-Fiscal. Not a few had committed violent assaults previous to admission, and others became most destructive to clothing, bedding, and glass in the Asylum. One Patient was admitted for the twentieth time. A considerable number were received in a weakly, emaciated, or reduced condition, and several in a worn-out, or apparently sinking state. The expense incurred for

Patients in such a condition, as also in the case of destructive Patients, has necessarily been great. The lives of many have been preserved solely by means of artificial alimentation. Fourteen Patients were admitted on certificates of emergency, and one of these was obliged to be dismissed before the expiry of the time prescribed by the Act, in consequence of the non-completion of the Schedule.

CAUSES.—Intemperance and hereditary disposition continue to be the prevailing causes, and to these the failure of the Western Bank has now to be added.

DECLINATURES.—The number of Patients in the East House is higher than it has been for many years. Indeed, throughout the greater part of the year, the East House has been in a crowded state, and the Gentlemen's Division of the West House has been full. In consequence of this state of matters, many applications for admission from all parts of the country had to be declined. The number of Ladies this year was exceeded only on one former occasion, a considerable time ago; all the galleries in the Female Division of the West House, with the exception of one, including the Private House, having been fully occupied during the greater part of the year.

DISMISSIONS.—The number dismissed as Cured is very nearly the same as in the preceding year. And while the Females predominated in number over the Males for a considerable part of the year, the number of each sex treated is the same—369. One of those dismissed cured, was the poor unfortunate woman who, in a paroxysm of

insanity, destroyed her own infant on the morning of the day on which she was admitted. As observed in former Reports, the majority of Cures occur among those Patients whose disorder has been of short duration, previous to their entering the Asylum. An English lady, visiting Scotland on a tour, and who had been only for a short time labouring under a violent attack of Mania, recovered in eight days; and another Patient was cured in ten days after admission. Several, however, were for a considerable time under treatment. One Patient was for three years an inmate, another for three and a-half years, and a third for no fewer than six years, before they recovered, or were able to resume their place in society.

Of those dismissed Relieved, some were removed before treatment had had a fair trial. Others, whose malady had assumed that phase which was likely to derive benefit from change, were removed to various parts of the country, and in several instances with beneficial results. In most of the Patients removed by friends or guardians, some improvement had taken place. Those dismissed "Not Improved," were cases admitted on certificates of emergency, and who had to be dismissed off the books on the following day, in order to be re-admitted in the proper form.

DEATHS.—Some of those who died were, at the time of admission, labouring under serious bodily disease, which, it was quite clear, would at no distant period prove fatal. One Patient who was admitted in a state of collapse never rallied, and two died in a few days after they were left in the Asylum. The most frequent causes of death were found to arise from diseases affecting the head or chest, and the greatest mortality occurred dur-

ing the quarter ending the 30th of June. One of the Patients who died was a most estimable gentleman. He was possessed of ample means, and his mental capacity and attainments were great. While at college he had, by excess of study, so overworked his brain, that his powerful intellect gave way, his reason became clouded, and, in consequence of this change, for upwards of 40 years he was an inmate of the Glasgow Royal Asylum. He was, indeed, one of the best of men, and, like one of the greatest of Scottish theologians, who was his intimate friend and correspondent, he was found dead in bed, and from the same cause—disease of the heart.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The health of the Patients, Servants, and Officers during the first quarter of the year was good. In the second quarter many of the worn-out poor Patients, in the East House, became worse, and suffered severely. But in the third and fourth quarters there was little bodily disease of consequence in the Asylum to call for special remark. Occasionally a case of inflammatory sore throat, or diarrhoea, presented itself, but generally yielded to the use of appropriate remedies. Among so many Patients whose nervous systems are in so shattered a condition, some of whom are paralytic, epileptic, debilitated, and helpless, or whose habits are in a most degenerated state, it is, indeed, matter for gratulation, that there should be so much comfort as there is.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.—There has been very little change in respect to Treatment. All the Patients who are able to do so are encouraged by every means to

work, or to amuse themselves. The Farm and Garden absorb the time and attention of many; others engage in shoemaking, tailoring, painting, joinery, or smith work, whilst Females are employed in sewing, washing, dressing, cooking, and upholstery work. The cleaning of the House is also helped forward by the Patients of the East House. A great number walk much in the open air; and when the state of the weather prevents, they take exercise in the galleries, or dance to the music of the violin or piano, the performers being either some of themselves, or the Servants of the House. A few go to church in the City or in Partick on Sabbath, and visit the town and neighbourhood for amusement on week days. They have thus had an opportunity of enjoying many of the concerts and exhibitions given in Glasgow. Others of the Patients, during the Summer months, have been at the coast, or in the country. The Bowling-green was much in request during the season, and the game of skittles was also played. An additional supply of newspapers, ordered by the Directors, was a welcome accession; and a new billiard table, of the most approved construction, obtained in room of the former one, which was worn out, has given the players the greatest satisfaction.

The Billiard-room has also been tastefully re-papered, elegantly carpeted, and painted, and is now quite in keeping with the other parts of the West House. Pianos, bagatelle-boards, cards, dominoes, draughts, backgammon, or chess, are in daily requisition. The Instrumental Band of the Asylum was also frequently laid under contribution. Besides the Asylum Library, many volumes of the newest works are constantly being supplied from two subscription libraries in the City.

Several lectures were delivered, to which many of the Patients listened with attention, taking part in the discussions which followed at the close. Three Patients, ministers of the Gospel, conducted public and private worship occasionally in the galleries. The concerts and balls have been continued as formerly, and the Directors have this year also the pleasure of expressing their acknowledgments to Mr. McNEILL, the President, and to Mr. LAWSON, the Secretary, as well as to the other gentlemen of the Abstainers' Union, for so kindly, considerately, and handsomely arranging that the distinguished *artistes*, who charm the masses in the City Hall every Saturday evening, should appear so frequently at the Asylum, and that, too, without fee or reward. They would also present their best thanks to these *artistes*, who entered most heartily into this benevolent scheme for encouraging and inspiring the Patients, one of whom—a gentleman of genius and talent—also deserves special thanks here, for so ably performing the duty of master of ceremonies. The season opened on the 14th October, and on that evening, in presence of the Patients, the performers, and others, Mr. STEELE and Mr. BURNS of the Union, in name of the subscribers, presented, for the use of the poorer Patients in the East House, a grand piano-forte, the cost of which was defrayed by themselves and other gentlemen. The gentlemen of the Union have the sole merit of originating and carrying out this noble act. The Directors also take this opportunity of thanking them and the other subscribers for this handsome instrument, which has been very often played since, to the delight of those for whom it was intended to be used. They have likewise to thank Mr. DRYSDALE, and

the other gentlemen who accompanied him, for lectures and other entertainments, and for exhibiting to the Patients, by means of a powerful camera, large photographic pictures, illustrative of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S travels in Africa, which gave them much pleasure.

Before leaving the subject of treatment, the Directors think it right to notice that they have had thermometers placed in the dormitories, day-rooms, and galleries, that the state of the temperature may be at all times exactly ascertained, for the comfort and welfare of the Patients. In cold weather, and occasionally during night also, the heat of the apartments is particularly attended to, and with good results. During the coldest night, the thermometer in the apartments ranged from 51° to 61° .

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Directors have not seen any reason to withdraw the permission allowing the attendance of Medical Students in the East House, under certain regulations. Eight have attended this year; and one who had attended in a former year, after becoming a Surgeon, went out to India, and greatly distinguished himself before Delhi, when that stronghold was being stormed.

LUNACY ACT.—The Directors have to state that this Act has obliged them to engage a Clerk to attend to its requirements, and that in other respects it has been the means of adding to the expenses of the establishment. The Asylum has been duly visited in terms of the Statute.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL STAFF.—Dr. ALEXANDER

ROBERTSON, who had greatly distinguished himself at Gartnavel in the capacity of Medical Assistant, having accepted the appointment of Medical Superintendent in the Town's Hospital, resigned his charge, and left the Asylum with the best wishes of every one connected with the Institution. The Directors appointed in his room Dr. J. B. CASKIE, who had previously been a student in the Asylum, and had been highly recommended to them. They will add that he has fully come up to the expectations they had formed. Mr. CAMERON was also highly recommended to them, and the same remark applies in every respect to him since he became Medical Assistant in July last. In consideration of the able, zealous, and conscientious services of these two gentlemen, the Directors have augmented their salaries. A similar augmentation has been accorded to Mr. CALDWELL, the Steward, who was appointed in May 1857, and whose faithful discharge of the duties devolving on him has given every satisfaction to the Directors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF WORKS.—The Directors will now briefly allude to this department. Every successive Board of Directors has been anxious to extend the usefulness of the Asylum, and to make every improvement they possibly could, the only drawback being the want of money, principally occasioned by their having to pay nearly Two Thousand Pounds annually for the Interest of the Debt. Nevertheless they have progressed. A great amount of jobbing work has been done, to make up for the tear and wear of the whole establishment, such as repairs of buildings, furniture, tools, and implements. This work is continuous; and

in addition there have been made or introduced several new fire-places, lavatories, water-closets, and urinals. In damp places the wooden floor has been renewed, and Arbroath pavement laid down; and sheet-lead in other places covered over the flooring to preserve it, especially in the East House, where it has given way most. The damp so long complained of in the Goods and Provision Store has this year been completely cured. 134 cubic yards of clay and earth had to be excavated and removed, and a retaining-wall of 2 roods 30 yards rubble-work built at a proper distance to the south from the store walls, the intervening space being paved with 20 square yards of Arbroath stone, and openings made under the houses to permit a thorough circulation of air. The stores are now perfectly dry.

In the West Kitchen, condensing steam-pipes have been put upon the principal syphon, and carried to the outside of the building, and by these means the temperature has been comfortably reduced, and nearly one-half of the steam formerly used is now saved.

Four of the plate-iron casings which enclose the heating apparatus in the East House had to be entirely renewed, having served well for nearly fifteen years; and the whole of this work was done by the Asylum workmen, with the assistance of a few very useful and intelligent Patients. 114 square yards of asphalte were laid on the floor of the barn. Additional accommodation was made in the laundries, to dry clothes. The walls of several apartments have been lined with wood, so as at once to protect the plaster, and prevent the weekly application of size-colouring. Several articles have been renewed; and a considerable amount of expense incurred for paint-

ing, re-papering, also for furniture and carpeting, which need not be noticed here.

GARDENER'S DEPARTMENT.—The Farm has yielded a fair crop: 15 acres of ground having produced 173 bolls of wheat; 5 acres produced 1,855 stones of potatoes and 77 tons of turnips; 3 acres produced 36 bolls beans; and 9 acres 74 bolls oats. One acre of ground was taken in from the old quarry, and without manure of any kind produced 83 stones of good hay for the horses.

The income from the Live Stock produced about £192.

The Garden has also been very productive of every kind of vegetables, and still there remains in it a supply equal to meet all the demands of the House till the Spring crop comes in. Gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and currants were most abundant.

The keeping up of the Policies requires the expenditure of labour and money. One acre of ground was turned up opposite the West House, and sown down with grass seeds, and adorned with trees. The other places requiring them have been re-planted with trees, shrubs, and plants. Upwards of 7,000 larch poles have been charred and tarred, to renew part of the boundary paling, which, in addition to its fair tear and wear, the Directors are sorry to add, is occasionally broken through by parties from the outside.

The Patients and Servants assisted harmoniously on the grounds to further the harvest operations and other work; and one clever Patient worked so well as to bring in every second cart of the crop from the field during the gathering in of the fruits of the earth. The machine which gave so much satisfaction last year was again

hired to thrash the corn, and in two days the whole was finished. The Harvest-home Ball concluded the field operations for the season, and gave much pleasure to both Patients and Servants.

Many additions are still required in this department, but the Directors feel that, in the present state of their funds, they would not be warranted in incurring expense for anything that can be delayed. At the request of some of the gentlemen Patients, however, they had under their consideration the propriety of erecting a Conservatory and Green-house in the garden, which they have also been obliged to defer till a more convenient season.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Directors will now notice this most important part of their duty. They would premise that the Committee have paid strict attention to economy in the various departments during the past year, and made such changes and alterations as they thought beneficial for the Asylum.

From the subjoined Statement of the Treasurer's Accounts, it will be seen that the position of the financial affairs of the Institution is better at present than it has been for a considerable period. In consequence of the greatly increased number of Patients, especially of those at the higher rates of board, the revenue from that source has been a good deal more than it was during many of the past years. Of course the expense for provisions, attendants, &c. has proportionally increased. In several of the preceding years, there was a pretty large amount of accounts due, that had to be left undischarged at the close of the year, but those for the past year have all been fully settled.

Early in the year, a payment of £225 was received to account of the legacy left to the Asylum by the late Mr. EWING of Strathleven, alluded to in former Reports, and this sum was immediately paid to one of the Banks, to reduce to that extent one of the loans to the Directors; and it is hoped that ere long they will be enabled to make a further reduction of the heavy debt with which the Institution is burdened, and the interest of which presses so severely on its revenue.

THE BARRACK QUESTION.—The Directors consider this subject as one of no ordinary importance, and deem it their duty to notice the recent indication of the Military authorities to erect a large Barrack for cavalry, infantry, and artillery in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum. Hyndland, sloping to the westward, is separated by a fence from Gartnavel, which slopes to the eastward, and thus these two grounds look directly into each other. Yet Hyndland was the site proposed for this large Barrack. It was evident that a Barrack on Hyndland would at once destroy the Asylum; for the display of military exercise, and noise of military music, the movements of soldiers, the unceasing spectacle of military life and military manœuvres, would necessarily put an end to all privacy in the Asylum, and the cure, and even the comfort of the Patients would become an impossibility. The Directors therefore felt that the very existence of the Institution was imperilled, and their apprehension of ruinous results was the stronger from their recollection that in 1853, and again in 1856, the Military authorities had shown a predilection for Hyndland site when a Barrack was then

talked of. On these two previous occasions their representations, and those of the Town Council of Glasgow, were strongly supported by the late Mr. LOCKHART, M. P. for Lanarkshire, and such assurances were then given by the Military authorities that it was confidently assumed that Hyndland would not again be thought of for a Barrack site. But, in October last, the threatened ruin approached the Asylum in a more appalling shape than before. An officer of engineers was despatched to Glasgow, not to look out for the *best* site for a Barrack, but to report exclusively on the Hyndland site, which, it was said, another officer had already recommended as the best; and it was ascertained, too, that something like a private negotiation had been at least commenced, if not brought near a conclusion, for the purchase of this site. The Directors felt that in these grave circumstances there was the greatest necessity for immediate and vigorous action. They instantly prepared and printed a Memorial to the Secretary for the War Department, remonstrating against the choice of Hyndland for a Barrack site; and they also put themselves in direct communication with the LORD PROVOST of the City, and with the Lunacy Boards of Scotland and England. They transmitted copies of the Memorial to the Military officials, and to various Members of Parliament, as well as to other influential noblemen and gentlemen. The LORD PROVOST wrote an urgent letter to the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, and, without the delay of a post, his Excellency addressed a remonstrance to the Secretary for War. The Lunacy Board of Scotland stated the strongest objections to the site, and the Lunacy Board of England followed their example. Nay, so energetic were these

Boards on behalf of the Asylum, that the noble President of the latter, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, waited personally on the Secretary for War, and urged the abandonment of the Hyndland site. Some of the gentlemen to whom the Directors applied for aid were also energetic in their measures, and all the noblemen and gentlemen addressed were friendly. The Right Hon. E. P. BOUVERIE, M. P. and Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, M. P. even took the trouble of visiting Hyndland, that they might the more satisfactorily urge the claims of the Asylum for protection. Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., Mr. BUCHANAN, M. P., Mr. DALGLISH, M. P., Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P., and Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P. all exhibited a lively interest in the cause. The Directors did not rest contented with these efforts—they projected a deputation to the Secretary for War; and Mr. BOUVERIE had agreed to arrange an interview with General PEEL, to go to London from the south of England, to meet the deputation, and introduce them, and to obtain the co-operation, if he was near London, of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY. The LORD PROVOST, in the most handsome manner, not only offered to be one of the deputation, as the official head of the Institution, but also despatched to the Secretary for War a firm remonstrance from the City Council against the proposed site. In the hope of breaking up the negotiations for the purchase, a personal interview was also sought with the proprietor of Hyndland, but he declined to receive the deputation.

All these varied appliances induced the Secretary for War to consider the subject seriously, and though he has not in so many words stated that the Hyndland site is abandoned, he has in effect, the Directors think, said

so. His language is,—“That Her Majesty’s Government are anxious to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of Glasgow, and of the Directors of the Lunatic Asylum, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the interests of the public service, and that an officer of the Quartermaster-General’s department has been requested to report on other sites for a Barrack in the neighbourhood.”

Any one acquainted with the straightforward character of General PEEL, cannot draw any inference from this letter but one,—that as the neighbourhood of Glasgow affords many equally good sites, if not better than that of Hyndland, for a large Barrack, this great community will not now witness the perpetration of an immense and unmitigated evil by such a Barrack being placed in the very face of our Asylum.

The Directors cannot quit this subject, after all the excitement, alarm, and expense it occasioned them for some months, without stating their decided opinion that the thanks of the Contributors ought to be given to his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, to the Right Hon. E. P. BOUVERIE, M.P., Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, M. P., Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., Mr. BUCHANAN, M. P., Mr. DALGLISH, M. P., Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P., Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., and likewise to the LORD PROVOST of Glasgow.

There is another gentleman whose services the Directors must not forget to acknowledge; they would therefore thank Mr. JOHN KERR, their able and energetic law-agent, by whose assiduous exertions such important results have already been obtained.

The Directors have now to thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

Finally, they thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers and Servants for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1858,	£ 16,648	10	3	
" of Arrears, per last Account,	625	9	4	
				£17,273 19 7
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,	678	8	2	
Advances for Patients in 1857, recovered in 1858,	509	5	11	

LEGACIES, viz.

James Ewing, of Strathleven, in part,	£ 225	0	0	
John Cochran, Merchant, Strathaven,	10	10	0	
				235 10 0
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,	9	4	5	
" " with Union Bank,	10	14	2	
				£18,717 2 3

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account,	£ 17	13	4	
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HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£ 2,802	1	2	
Meal, Barley, Rice, Peas, Salt, &c.	569	8	11	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	852	0	2	
Groceries,	853	2	5	
Milk,	592	19	1	
Butter and Cheese,	637	5	2	
Potatoes,	149	5	0	
Carried forward,	£ 6,456	1	11	£ 17 13 4

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£6,456	1	11	£17	13	4
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	366	4	6			
Medicines,	134	7	9			
Coal and Coke,	674	0	7			
Gas-Light and Candles,	366	19	6			
Soap and Soda,	228	12	5			
Water Rent,	362	11	9			
Wines, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	587	2	2			
Fruit and Vegetables,	69	4	9			
Miscellaneous,	14	2	2			
				9,259	7	6

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,	£500	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	372	15	0			
				£127	5	0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0	0
Medical Assistants,				193	1	8
Chaplain,				60	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,				100	0	0
Steward,				85	16	8
Surgeon,				18	18	0
					885	1 4
Servants' Wages,					1,990	16 9

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Tradesmen's Wages,	£391	5	2			
Building Materials,	241	5	4			
Plumbers' Materials,	118	6	4			
Painting,	114	0	3			
Pavementing, Asphalting, and Causewaying,	53	0	11			
Stakes, &c.	61	16	0			
Miscellaneous,	21	19	7			
				1,001	13	7
Furniture,				1,493	14	1
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1858,				689	4	3
yet to be recovered,						
Expended on Garden,				153	6	2
on Farm,				161	5	7
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1857,				1,409	15	8
with Union Bank for 1858,				961	18	6
Union Bank, in part principal Sum in loan,				225	0	0
Lodged in National Bank,				65	9	4

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£245	4	3			
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	71	9	3			
Printing and Advertising,	41	5	2			
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£357	18	8	£18,314	6	1

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£357	18	8	£18,314	6	1
Postages and Incidents,	55	11	2			
Insurance,	39	3	8			
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	42	3	2			
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in Town,	10	15	0			
Subscription to Stirling's Public Library,	2	2	0			
Taking Charge of Parcels in Town, and Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	22	0	0			
Repairing Carriage, and Saddlery,	62	5	9			
Law Expense,	48	2	4			
Schedules under new Lunacy Act,	12	19	4			
Miscellaneous,	44	7	2			
				687	8	3
				£19,001	14	4
Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,				£19,001	14	4
" of CHARGE,				18,717	2	3
Balance due to the Treasurer,				£284	12	1

THE GILBERTS' ESTATE
 ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
 AS AT THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR
 IN THE YEAR 1888

PROPERTY

Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0
Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0
Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0

DEBTS

Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0
Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0
Amount of Property as above	£ 10,000 0 0
Less: Amount of Debts as above	£ 2,000 0 0
Balance in favour of the Testator	£ 8,000 0 0

Total of the above £ 8,000 0 0
 Total of the above £ 8,000 0 0

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1858.

ON the 1st day of January of this year, there remained 470 Lunatics, and there have since been admitted 268, making a total of 738 treated in the course of the year. The Admissions have not been so numerous in this as in the previous year. The decrease is wholly in the admission of Males; the number of Females being not only equal to but exceeding the average of the four previous years, which is a remarkable circumstance in the history of this Institution. This decrease in the Male admissions occurred chiefly in the earlier part of the year; the Male divisions being then unusually full, many applications for admission were obliged to be declined. Two of the Patients were admitted by special order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, agreeably to the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. Cap. 71. Not a few were re-admitted Patients, who always relapse when free agents, and who, for the welfare of themselves, their families, and the public, it might be well not to dismiss at all,

but just to allow to leave the Asylum now and then, for a specified time, with attendants to take care of and be responsible for them. Several Patients came to the Asylum voluntarily, and two of these have since been dismissed cured. Many had attempted to commit suicide previous to admission; and, in their efforts to accomplish the act of self-destruction, four had inflicted severe wounds on the neck and other parts of the body, two had tried to drown themselves, one had swallowed laudanum, and another a quantity of the acetate of lead, which having failed, she had precipitated herself from a flight of stairs. One of this class, who has been for upwards of two years here, made suddenly a cunning and desperate attempt to destroy herself by means of strangulation in February last. Her nurse, a clever, anxious woman, acted with great presence of mind on the occasion, whereby the life of the unfortunate lunatic was saved. I must here add, in favour of this attendant, that she ably and kindly performed the duties of her office for upwards of five years, when she left, with the best wishes of the Patients and Officials, to change her condition in life.

The majority of the suicidal cases admitted have already been enumerated in the list of recoveries. A female who had been apprehended, and tried on the grave charge of infanticide, was found, on examination, to labour under mental derangement, and was accordingly sent to this Asylum. She had been insane, and confined in an Asylum on a former occasion. One of the Male Paupers had ulcers of great magnitude and depth on his inferior extremities when he was admitted. He is now much improved, both mentally and bodily.

Nearly one-third of the admissions were cases of Acute Mania, a form of insanity peculiarly amenable to medical treatment, as is evidenced by the fact that, of 108 Patients dismissed cured, 39 belonged to this class. The next, in point of number, are those cases in which the mental delusions are comparatively circumscribed, and which, in accordance with the classification adopted in former Reports, are here enumerated under the head of "Monomania." Thirteen cases belong to the class "Dypsomania," an affection in which the prominent symptom is a want of moral control, exhibited by an irresistible desire for intoxicating liquors, and which is usually, but not invariably to be attributed to long continued acts of intemperance. This form of insanity is sometimes complicated with that most distressing disease called Epilepsy.

Table 2d, Division II. which gives the social condition of those admitted, exhibits an exception to the general rule noticed in last year's Report, and which that Report amply illustrated, viz.—the greater predisposition to mental disease of the unmarried than of the married. While last year the admissions of the unmarried were to the married as 3 to 2, this year the number of the married preponderates.

In accordance with usual experience, the greatest number of admissions are cases of individuals who have reached the middle period of life—the quinquennial period, 35 to 40, furnishing the greatest proportion.

CAUSES.—As in former Reports, a table is given showing the various causes to which the insanity is supposed to be referable in the different cases. The in-

quiry is one of great interest as well as of much scientific and practical importance, but it is one which is attended with great difficulty. From the circumstances and position in life of some of the Patients, the ignorance of their friends and relatives, and the mental condition in which the Patients themselves frequently are on admission, it is often extremely difficult to arrive at certain information or accurate conclusions on this point. In regard, also, to one important predisposing cause, "Hereditary Tendency," there often exists on the part of the relatives of the Patient a desire to conceal a fact which they fancy is calculated to attach a sort of stigma to themselves and other members of their family. Yet, so frequently is this predisposition to be found in the insane, that, notwithstanding the probability of its existence being thus in many cases concealed, 36 cases were admitted in which no other cause was assigned, the particular exciting causes in such cases being so slight as to have apparently eluded observation.

Intemperance, as usual, figures as a fertile cause of mental derangement, 28 cases being clearly referable to this deplorable habit. It is to be observed that this is more than double the number of cases placed under the head of "Dypsomania." The latter were 13 in number: in the remaining 15, the form of the disease was such as to cause them to be ranked under some other head.

Next to Intemperance and Hereditary Disposition, the next pregnant cause was Previous Insanity, which, however, like hereditary taint, is perhaps to be looked upon rather in the light of a predisposing than an exciting cause. In so many as 29 cases this was the sole cause

assigned; there can be little doubt, however, that in many or most of these some other cause, however transient and unnoticed it may have been, contributed to the actual result.

The "Commercial Crisis," which threw a gloom over the end of 1857 and the early part of 1858, and which was noticed in last Report in connection with the present subject, has also left traces of its effects on the admissions during the year, to which the present Report refers; two cases being those in which the insanity is attributed to the "Failure of the Western Bank," and 12 in which it is ascribed to "Pecuniary Losses."

In addition to these cases, a glance at Table 4 will suffice to show how large is the number of instances in which the insanity is referable to moral causes of a depressing nature.

In seven cases "Domestic Trials" seem to have induced the disease; in eight, "Anxiety" is the cause assigned; "Grief" is specified as the cause in nine; "Loss of Child" in one; "Fear and Fright" in four; "Disappointed Affections" in four; "Harsh Treatment" in four; "Irish Riots" in two. In other cases there probably was a combination of mental and physical depression, as in the eight in which the disease was attributed to "Over-Exertion of Body," the six in which it was ascribed to "Study," and the case in which it supervened on the exposure to fatigue and anxiety consequent on "Shipwreck."

Table 5 shows the different occupations of those admitted. It will be seen from it that almost every class of the community has been represented within the walls of the Asylum. It would be rash to draw from a Table of this description—referring exclusively to one

Institution, a particular locality, and a single year—any sweeping conclusions as to the degree of predisposition induced by the respective avocations of the Patients, or the comparative liability to mental disease of the different classes thus represented. It may, however, be noticed in regard to the large number of Clerks (16) which this Table exhibits, that the sedentary nature of their employment, and also, perhaps, in a year which has witnessed a severe Commercial Crisis, that the over-work in some cases entailed on this class, and the uncertainty which, in other instances, they may have experienced as to their being able to retain their means of support, may explain the undoubtedly large number of admissions of persons of this description. While adverting to this Table, it may be proper to explain that the two admissions under the head “Roman Catholic Clergyman” refer to the same case, that of a highly estimable member of this Church, who, at the instance of his friends, was removed to another part of the country, in consequence of his temporary improvement, but who, instead of deriving benefit from the change of scene, relapsed into such a state as rendered it imperative to send him back to the Asylum.

CURES.—The first of the Tables relative to Patients dismissed Cured exhibits a result in conformity with usual experience, viz.—the comparative curability of Acute Mania. It may be interesting to notice particularly the case of “Dementia” set down in this Table as cured. The subject of this affection was a middle-aged man who had been a clerk in a mercantile house. When admitted he laboured under Melancholia, which speedily lapsed into Dementia. After remaining nearly stationary

for some time, an attack of Acute Mania suddenly supervened, which yielded to appropriate treatment, and was happily followed by convalescence. He was dismissed cured, and has been able to return to active life. Another of those dismissed cured was Mrs. WESTCOTT, the unfortunate woman who had destroyed her offspring in a paroxysm of insanity in 1857. This was a case of Puerperal Mania. After dismissal, she was tried at the last Spring Circuit Court of Justiciary, and found "not guilty" of the crime with which she was charged.

It has long been a matter of common observation that in insanity the chances of recovery are, in the great majority of cases, in the inverse ratio to the duration of the disease. The Table appended to the present Report, exhibiting the previous duration of insanity in the Patients cured, presents results which tally with the conclusions drawn from previous experience. From that Table it will be apparent that nearly one-half of the Cures were effected in cases which had been sent to the Asylum within a month of the time when the symptoms of mental disease attracted the attention of friends, relatives, or guardians; and that out of the total number cured, which was 108, there were only three (including one in which the previous duration of the insanity could not be accurately ascertained) in which the mental affection had been unequivocally manifested for a period exceeding twelve months. The practical importance of such a fact as this can scarcely be over-estimated; and the lesson which it teaches of instant removal—often as that lesson has been reiterated, and frequently as it has been insisted on—cannot be too strongly enforced, to overcome that reluctance which relatives often feel to place Patients at the outset

of the disease in an Asylum, a reluctance to which the probability of speedy and not unfrequently a final and complete cure are too often sacrificed. It does not militate against this view that occasionally recoveries are effected in cases in which the insanity has been of much longer duration. Thus, in the present Report we have the gratification of stating, as will be perceived by an examination of the Table exhibiting the residence in the Asylum of the Cases Cured, that two had been in the Asylum 3 years, one 4 years, and one for the long period of 7 years. Such a favourable result in a case of so long duration as that last mentioned can very seldom be anticipated.

DEATHS.—Taking the cases in which there was present some distinct disease of the brain, whether complicated or not with disease of other organs, and also those cases which are classed under the head of "General Paralysis," in all of which latter, modern pathology recognises the existence of cerebral disease,—it will be seen that in 17—that is nearly 39 per cent. of the fatal cases—this organ was the subject of morbid alterations. For such cases the resources of medical treatment are in general only available for the purpose of mitigating symptoms, and postponing the results which they are unable to avert or prevent. In several instances, the Patients were in a dying condition when admitted, and one of them actually died of pulmonary consumption within three days after he was brought to the Asylum. Many of the other cases occurred in persons well advanced in life, and who had been for a long time afflicted both with mental and bodily disease.

The gentleman whose death is particularly noticed in

the Directors' Report had been known to me for a very long period, although for little more than nine years under my care. I am unwilling to close this Report without stating that I heartily concur in the statements there given of the disposition and talents of one of the best of men, whose removal we all still deplore.

TREATMENT.—To enter into any detail on this subject were foreign to the limits of a Report of such a general nature as this. It has been much the same as in previous years. New preparations of phosphorus, zinc, and iron have recently been tried in many cases, but it would be premature, as yet, to say with what results. For an account of the moral and physical adjuvants, I would refer to the Directors' Report, from which it will be seen that no expense or attention has been spared to ensure the means of agreeable occupation and healthful recreation.

To Mr. McNEILL, the President of the Abstainers' Union, to Messrs. STEEL and BURNS, with the other Directors, and to Mr. LAWSON, their able and indefatigable Secretary, for their uncommon kindness in furnishing musical entertainments for the Patients; as also, to the distinguished musicians themselves for their performances, I beg leave to tender my best acknowledgments.

I have great pleasure in stating that I cordially approve of what the Directors have stated as to their late Officer, Dr. ROBERTSON, and their present Officers. Dr. CASKIE and Mr. CAMERON have also given me great satisfaction in the execution of their duty as Medical Assistants. It is due to the other heads of departments to state that they

are able and experienced and thoroughly to be trusted;
persons with whom it is a pleasure to work.

I beg leave, finally, with much respect, to thank the
Directors of 1858 for the confidence and consideration
with which they have favoured me throughout the year
just terminated.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December 1858.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1857, .	242	...	229	...	471
Admitted since,	127	...	140	...	267
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	369	...	369	...	738
	—		—		—
Dismissed Unfit,	1	...	0	...	1
" Cured,	51	...	56	...	107
" Relieved,	42	...	26	...	68
" Not Improved,	5	...	9	...	14
Died,	21	...	23	...	44
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	120	...	114	...	234
Remaining on 31st December 1858, .	249	...	255	...	504
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	369	...	369	...	738
	—		—		—
Average Daily Number,	251.11		240.69		491.80
	—		—		—

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	36	52	88
" Chronic,	19	4	23
" with Epilepsy,	2	1	3
" " General Paralysis,	3	1	4
Monomania, including Melancholia, 12, } 15—27; and Dypsomania, 4, 9—13, . }	47	62	109
Dementia,	19	18	37
" with General Paralysis,	1	2	3
TOTAL,	127	140	267

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	59	58	117
Married,	61	63	124
Widowed,	7	19	26
TOTAL,	127	140	267

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	5	8	13
" 25 "	18	10	28
" 30 "	15	11	26
" 35 "	20	18	38
" 40 "	18	24	42
" 45 "	17	17	34
" 50 "	11	20	31
" 55 "	9	12	21
" 60 "	5	7	12
" 65 "	5	10	15
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 75 "	1	0	1
" 80 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	127	140	267

Table 4.—*Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	3 ...	5 ...	8
Bodily Injury,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Change of Residence,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Congenital,	3 ...	3 ...	6
Critical Period,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Death of Child,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Disease of Brain,	3 ...	1 ...	4
" Uterus,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" other Organs,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Destitution,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Disappointed Affections,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Dissipation,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Domestic Trials,	3 ...	6 ...	9
Epilepsy,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Excitement from attending Theatre,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Failure of the Western Bank,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Fear,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Fever,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Fright,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Grief,	2 ...	7 ...	9
Harsh Treatment,	1 ...	3 ...	4
Hereditary,	14 ...	22 ...	36
Intemperance,	15 ...	13 ...	28
Irish Riots,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Loss of Employment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Masturbation,	10 ...	0 ...	10
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Over-Exertion of Body,	5 ...	3 ...	8
Paralysis,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Pecuniary Losses,	6 ...	5 ...	11
Previous Insanity,	14 ...	15 ...	29
Puerperal States,	0 ...	11 ...	11
Religious Excitement,	2 ...	3 ...	5
Reverses in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Shipwreck,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Study,	3 ...	3 ...	6
Unascertained,	19 ...	15 ...	34
Unfit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>127</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>267</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Bakers,	2	<i>Brought forward,</i>	77
Bankers,	2	Lawyers,	2
Bankers' Clerk,	1	Masons,	2
Beamer,	1	Merchants,	9
Blacksmiths,	4	Miller,	1
Cabinetmaker,	1	Miner,	1
Carter,	1	Moulders,	2
Civil Engineer,	1	No Occupation,	3
Clergyman,	1	Packing-Box-maker,	1
Clerks,	15	Plumber,	1
Clothiers,	2	Porter,	1
Coachman,	1	Rag-Merchant,	1
Collier,	1	Reedmaker,	1
Commercial Traveller,	1	Roman Catholic Clergymen,	2
Designer,	1	Saddler,	1
Engineers,	3	Sailors,	4
Farmers,	2	Sawyers,	2
Farm Servants,	5	Schoolmaster,	1
Fishmonger,	1	Sheriff-Officer,	1
Fleshers,	5	Ship-Carpenter,	1
Gamekeeper,	1	Shoemakers,	2
Gardener,	1	Soldier,	1
Gentlemen,	5	Tailors,	2
Grocer,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Ironfounder,	1	Threadlapper,	1
Ironmongers,	2	Tobacco-spinner,	1
Iron-Turner,	1	Warehouseman,	1
Joiners,	2	Watchman,	1
Labourers,	12	Weavers,	3
<i>Carry forward,</i>	77	<i>TOTAL,</i>	127
FEMALES.			
Bleachfield-worker,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	79
Crofter,	1	School-girl,	1
Domestic,	22	Shopkeepers,	2
Dressmakers,	2	Spinster,	1
Farm Servants,	6	Tambourers,	2
Fishdealer,	1	Tavern-keepers,	5
Ladies,	31	Teachers,	6
Lodging-keeper,	1	Washerwoman,	1
Milliner,	1	Weavers,	3
Millworkers,	3	Winders,	2
No Occupation,	5	Wives of Tradesmen, &c.	38
Sewers,	5	<i>TOTAL,</i>	140
<i>Carry forward,</i>	79		

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1858.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	11	11	22
February,	10	15	25
March,	3	11	14
			— 61
April,	13	5	18
May,	7	8	15
June,	13	12	25
			— 58
July,	14	22	36
August,	10	9	19
September,	14	10	24
			— 79
October,	9	8	17
November,	13	12	25
December,	10	17	27
			— 69
TOTAL,			267

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	15	24	39
" Chronic,	10	5	15
" Puerperal,	0	6	6
" Recurrent,	0	8	8
Monomania, including Melancholia and Dypsomania,	25	13	38
Dementia,	1	0	1
Unfit,	1	0	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	52	56	108

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	19 ...	34 ...	53
" 2 Months,	8 ...	13 ...	21
" 3 "	6 ...	4 ...	10
" 4 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 5 "	4 ...	1 ...	5
" 6 "	3 ...	1 ...	4
" 7 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 1 Year,	4 ...	0 ...	4
" 2 Years,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Unascertained,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Unfit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>52</u> ...	<u>56</u> ...	<u>108</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	5 ...	5 ...	10
" 25 "	6 ...	7 ...	13
" 30 "	10 ...	7 ...	17
" 35 "	12 ...	8 ...	20
" 40 "	11 ...	9 ...	20
" 45 "	2 ...	6 ...	8
" 50 "	4 ...	4 ...	8
" 55 "	2 ...	5 ...	7
" 60 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 65 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 70 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>52</u> ...	<u>56</u> ...	<u>108</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	1	1	2
" 2 Weeks,	1	0	1
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 1 Month,	2	1	3
" 2 Months,	8	10	18
" 3 "	8	6	14
" 4 "	10	4	14
" 5 "	2	5	7
" 6 "	3	12	15
" 7 "	2	7	9
" 8 "	4	1	5
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 10 "	4	1	5
" 11 "	2	1	3
" 1 Year,	0	2	2
" 2 Years,	0	1	1
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	52	56	108

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0	2	2
Destitution,	0	2	2
Disappointed Affections,	2	1	3
Domestic Trials,	2	4	6
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Failure of Western Bank,	0	2	2
Fright,	1	1	2
Grief,	0	3	3
Hereditary,	10	6	16
Inflammation of Brain,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	11	11	22
Lactation,	0	2	2
Masturbation,	4	0	4
Menstrual Disorder,	0	4	4
Over-Exertion of Body,	2	0	2
Previous Insanity,	4	10	14
Puerperal State,	0	4	4
Religious Excitement,	2	0	2
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Riot,	1	0	1
Solitary Confinement,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	7	5	12
Unfit,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	52	56	108

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	738	Cured, { 14.63 31.7 36.17
" " to a Conclusion,	234	
Admitted,	267	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	1	5	6
" Chronic,	2	6	8
" with General Paralysis,	9	3	12
" " Epilepsy,	4	0	4
Monomania, including Melancholia,	3	5	8
Dementia,	2	4	6
TOTAL,	21	23	44

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 25 Years,	0	2	2
" 30 "	2	1	3
" 35 "	5	1	6
" 40 "	3	6	9
" 45 "	3	0	3
" 50 "	3	4	7
" 55 "	2	3	5
" 60 "	0	1	1
" 65 "	0	3	3
" 70 "	2	1	3
" 75 "	1	0	1
" 80 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	21	23	44

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum
of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	2 ...	7 ...	9
" 2 Months,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 3 "	3 ...	1 ...	4
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 5 "	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 6 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 1 Year,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 2 Years,	5 ...	2 ...	7
" 3 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 6 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 12 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 15 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 38 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Abscess in Neck,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1 ...	6 ...	7
Disease of Brain,	3 ...	3 ...	6
" " associated with Disease of Abdominal Viscera, }	0 ...	3 ...	3
Disease of Heart,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Enteritis,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Exhaustion,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Gangrene of Lung,	0 ...	1 ...	1
General Paralysis,	5 ...	1 ...	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	3 ...	5 ...	8
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Pneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5.7
1850,	167	17	10.1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9.2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5.2
1855,	84	12	14.2
1856,	99	13	13.1
1857,	139	7	5.03
1858,	140	11	7.85

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, com- pared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2.6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14.74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15.33
1858,	15	13	28	267	10.48

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 till 31st December 1858,

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
TOTAL.....	4,226	3,575	7,801						

TOTAL AS ABOVE..... 7,801

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 504

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,297

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
1,878	1,737	3,615							703	481	1,184

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,615

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,184

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.54

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.22

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1856-57-58.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	7,631 ..	7,932 ..	9,000	Stones.
Bacon Ham,	3,723 ..	2,821 ..	3,039	Lbs.
Bread,	35,698 ..	39,479 ..	43,833	Loaves.
Tea,	1,482 ..	1,507 ..	1,736	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,274 ..	1,641 ..	2,464	"
Sugar,	14,282 ..	15,706 ..	17,033	"
Butter,	6,658 ..	7,618 ..	9,203	"
Cheese,	2,638 ..	2,753 ..	3,093	"
Eggs,	3,586 ..	3,819 ..	4,417	Dozens.
Fish,	8,891 ..	23,578 ..	20,791	Lbs.
Fowls, including 24 Tur- keys at Christmas, . . }	122 ..	241 ..	239	Pairs.
Potatoes,	36½ ..	31½ ..	39½	Tons.
Oatmeal,	397 ..	414½ ..	428	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	29,523 ..	30,887 ..	27,779	Lbs.
Milk,	7,979 ..	8,503 ..	9,912	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920 ..	10,950 ..	10,920	"
Beer,	879 ..	911 ..	1,027	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	994 ..	1,338 ..	1,496	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	79 ..	98 ..	86½	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	142 ..	144 ..	177	Gallons.
Soap,	12,144 ..	13,166 ..	14,425	Lbs.
Soda,	4,973 ..	3,824 ..	4,349	"
Candles,	68 ..	90½ ..	41½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,274 ..	1,293 ..	1,311	Waggons.
Gas,	930,800 ..	1,008,800 ..	1,153,400	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1858.

166 Bolls of Wheat, sold for	£158 15 0
48 Tons 8 cwt. Yellow Turnips, sold for	44 5 7
120 Stones Wheat Chaff, sold for	1 10 0
1855 Stones 5 lbs. Potatoes used at home, at 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ stone,	38 13 0
3 Tons 6 cwt. Yellow Turnips " at 18s. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	2 19 5
26 " Swedish Turnips on hand, using, at 20s. "	26 0 0
34 Bolls of Wheat sown on Farm, at 20s. $\frac{1}{2}$ boll,	3 5 0
34 " " on hand for boiling, at 16s. "	3 0 0
83½ Stones of Hay, at 80s. per 100 stones,	3 6 9
74 Bolls of Oats, supposed to be in stacks, &c. at 18s.	66 12 0
36 " Beans " " at 20s.	36 0 0
	£384 6 9
Credit given for Money saved by Farm Horses } for Work done to Houses, Roads, &c. . . . }	42 6 0
	£426 12 9

GARDEN PRODUCE—1858.

VEGETABLES.

2,008½ Doz. German Greens.	
1,254½ " Turnips.	
1,130 " Cabbages.	
1,190½ " Leeks.	
133½ " Savoys.	
928½ " Carrots, in summer; and	
177½ Stones do. in winter.	
144½ " Onions, in winter; and	
2,162½ Doz. " in summer.	
273½ " Cauliflower & Bro- coli Heads.	
56½ " Celery.	
41½ " Red Beetroot.	
149½ " Asparagus.	
7 " Red Cabbage.	
93 Galls. Spinage.	
980½ " Parsley.	
245 " Brussels Sprouts.	
66 " Kidney Beans.	

319½ Stones Potatoes.	
138½ " Rhubarb.	
20½ " Artichokes.	
86½ " Parsnips.	
10½ " Vegetable Marrows.	
302½ Pecks Peas.	
59½ " Beans.	

FRUITS.

2,088½ Scotch Pts. Gooseberries.	
386½ " Strawberries.	
151½ " Raspberries.	
198½ " Red Currants.	
201½ " Black "	
9½ " White "	
159 Pounds Apples.	
Horse-Radish, Mustard & Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers in their season.	

Total, at Bazaar prices, £372 0 6

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1858.

Pork to the Store, 35 cwt. 16 lbs. at various prices,	£73 6 11
Cash received for Pigs sold to fleshers and others,	118 13 3
	£192 0 2

TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£990	13	5
EXPENDED ON FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	418	7	3
BALANCE,	£572	6	2

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1858.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.
Sown on the Farm, . .	..	9	5	3	1	..	..	6	1
Supply for Farm Horses, .	630	48	1	8	2	4	4	..	..
Carriage "	630	41	5	14	1	3	..	..	..
Sold, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..
In Loft, on hand, . .	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
	1,260	117	1	26	..	7	4	176	..

CROP OF 1857 ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1858, AND CROP OF 1858.

22 Tons of Turnips, $4\frac{2}{5}$ sold, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons used at home for the House and Horses.

677½ Stones of Hay bought this year.

Oats in Loft, 18½ bolls; Thrashed out of 1857, 64 bolls; and of 1858, 34½ bolls—Total 117½ bolls.

Beans in Loft, 10½ bolls; Thrashed of 1857, 15½ bolls—Total 26 bolls.

Barley Thrashed of 1857, 7½ bolls—Total 7½ bolls.

Wheat of 1858, Thrashed out 173 bolls; and bought for Seed, 3 bolls—Total 176 bolls.

Oats of 1857, supposed to be 64 bolls, turned out 84 bolls.

Beans " " 33 " " 33½ "

Barley " " 7 " " 7½ "

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

15½ Imperial Acres	Wheat,	} Total,
9 " "	Oats,	
8½ " "	Beans, Potatoes, and Turnips, .	
1 " "	Hay or Pasture,	
		34 Acres.

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st Dec. 1858.

FARM,	£354	2	3
GARDEN,	208	11	6
PIGGERIES,	70	4	0
POLICIES,	39	9	0

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, 1858, £672 6 9

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1858.

36 Chemises made.	1 Baby's Shawl made.
12 Pairs Drawers do.	12 Pairs Garters knitted.
12 Flannel Semets do.	6 Collars, crochetwork.
6 Flannel Shifts do.	6 " embroidered.
12 Short-Gowns do.	12 Yards Petticoat Trimming
6 Long Night-Gowns do.	sewed.
12 Flannel Petticoats do.	6 Worsted Doyleys knitted.
10 Stuff do. do.	3 Toilets do.
2 Silk do. do.	3 Vase Mats do.
12 Silk and Stuff Aprons do.	10 Yards Trimming worked for
24 Habit Shirts do.	Children's Drawers.
24 Collars made and worked.	1 Cushion knitted.
12 Night-Caps made.	1 Toilet-Bag do.
9 Babies' Shifts do.	20 Dozen Yards Narrow Edg-
12 Pinafores do.	ings knitted.
2 Babies' Dresses do.	1 Pair Slippers worked.
9 Boys' Shirts do.	2 Pairs Worsted Gauntlets
24 Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed	knitted.
3 Plain Dresses made.	1 Silk and Bead Purse knitted.
20 Pairs Sheets do.	3 Flower Mats do.
12 Toilet Covers hemmed and	2 Hoods netted.
fringed.	4 Caps do.
12 Bed-Covers hemmed.	40 Pairs Stockings and Socks
12 Bed-Pawns made.	knitted.
7 White Petticoats do.	2 Sponge Bags knitted.
4 Babies' Shawls Embroidered	Repairs of Clothing going on at
round.	all times.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1858.

Dresses made,	172
Petticoats do.	344
Pillow and Bolster Slips do.	491
Flannel Semets do.	263
Cotton Shifts do.	335
Quilted Mats do.	57
Aprons do.	474
Caps do.	370
Drawers, Pairs, do.	24
Towels hemmed,	415
Sheets do.	478
Handkerchiefs do.	1095
Table-Cloths do.	26
Blankets do. Pairs,	59

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	£0	8	6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS, . .	0	9	6	"
SECOND,	0	15	0	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1	1	0	PER WEEK.
FOURTH,	1	11	6	"
FIFTH,	2	2	0	"
SIXTH,	3	3	0	"
SEVENTH,	4	4	0	"
EIGHTH,	6	6	0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*; of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
12TH JANUARY, 1860.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1860.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

GLASSGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING IN THE YEAR 1866

GENERAL MEETING OF COLLEGE

1866

GLASSGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & CO.

10, N. B. STREET

1866

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1860.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
" John Thomson,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" James Murray,		
" Walter Hood,	}	from Trades' House.
" Matthew Paterson,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Craik,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Thomas Stout,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	}	
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Mr. William M'Lean,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
" John Smith,		
" John Brown, Jun.	}	
" Robert Aitken,		
" George Thomson,	}	
" John Cairns,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,	}	
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Geo. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

Sir James Campbell.	Mr. Matthew Paterson.
Rev. Dr. Craik.	" Thomas Stout.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" John Cairns.
" J. M. Pagan.	" Robert Aitken.
Mr. John Thomson.	" William Euing.
" James Murray.	" William West Watson.
" Walter Hood.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

J. B. CASKIE, M. D. AND JOHN CAMERON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON,

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-SIXTH REPORT, beg leave to lay before the Contributors and the Public the following statement of their proceedings during the year 1859; and they will begin by submitting the general statistical results in the usual tabular form:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained on December 31, 1858,.....	249	...	255	...	504
Admitted since,.....	115	...	89	...	204
Total,.....	364	...	344	...	708
Dismissed Cured,.....	41	...	41	...	82
" Relieved,.....	33	...	40	...	73
" Not Improved,.....	3	...	1	...	4
Died,.....	21	...	28	...	49
Total,.....	98	...	110	...	208
Remaining on December 31, 1859,....	266	...	234	...	500
Total treated,.....	364	...	344	...	708
Average daily number,.....	266	...	247	...	513

It will be observed that there remained in the Asylum, on the 1st day of January, 504 Patients of all classes; and that, during the year, 204 were admitted, which make a total treated of 708. Of these there were removed 208, and on the last day of December there were remaining 500 Patients in the Institution.

The Admissions this year have been considerably under those of several previous years, a circumstance easily accounted for by the fact that no accommodation could be found for a great number for whom application was made. Notwithstanding, the daily average number of Patients in the House is considerably in excess of that for 1858. At one time the Gentlemen's Division was so full that the Board-room of the Directors had to be converted into a parlour for a Patient. An unusually large number were re-admissions, in some of whom the mental health had continued good for a long period after their dismissal. Three came voluntarily to place themselves under treatment; and one applied for admission for herself when her malady was still in the incipient stage, the symptoms being rather premonitory than fully developed. Another, after an attack during which she had made several attempts to destroy herself, was sent to the Asylum at her own urgent entreaty.

The cases in which the suicidal propensity was strongly developed have been exceedingly numerous, and have necessarily entailed a large amount of careful surveillance, anxious solicitude, and great expense. In many other cases much violence had been betrayed previous to admission, endangering the lives and property of relatives and neighbours; and not a few called for the interposition of the legally constituted authorities, and in consequence

had to be sent to the Asylum at the instance of Procurators-Fiscal. These cases were also generally violent and destructive, and involved the Institution in a considerable amount of loss.

Not a few were admitted in a state of great bodily debility, and others laboured under physical disease of a severe, and, for the most part, of an incurable character, from which they gradually sank, as was prognosticated at the time of their admission. A good many of the Patients cost, for their maintenance, &c., a great deal more than the rate of board paid for them, from the great attention they required, both by night and by day, and the kind of food and stimulants which were obliged constantly to be prescribed for them. Persons, also, who have seen better days are admitted at so low a rate as to involve the Asylum in considerable pecuniary loss. These considerations ought to have due weight with the benevolent and philanthropic, who should in some measure endeavour to reimburse the Institution by their donations or legacies.

The Directors will now proceed to notice the Dismissals for the year. The total number discharged has been 159, and the Cures between 40 and 50 per cent. The much greater ratio of cures among Females is no doubt in a great measure to be attributed to physical causes of a constitutional character, which medical and other treatment speedily removes; or to emotional disturbances, which, though severe in their immediate consequences, are comparatively brief in their duration.

The next subject which the Directors will advert to is the Mortality, which is somewhat higher than that of the previous year. The increase is in the Female Divisions, the mortality among the Males having been the

same absolutely, and nearly the same proportionally, as in the two preceding years. This increase is to be ascribed to the exhausted condition and bodily disease of a number of the Females. It is to be remarked that more than one-third of the deaths occurred in Patients who were admitted a short time before their decease.

In their Report for last year, the Directors noticed the death of a gentleman who had been forty years under their care, and they have now the painful duty to refer to the death, nearly at the close of the year, of another gentleman who was by far the oldest residenter in the Asylum, he having been a Patient since 1816—about 44 years. To him the Asylum had all the associations of a cherished home. He often related, with all the tenacity of memory and minuteness of detail which characterise the traditional “oldest inhabitant” of the newspaper press, stories of the former history of the Institution; embracing the peculiarities of Patients long since passed away, and anecdotes of Directors, Medical Officers, Officials, and Attendants of former times. Not long before his death, in conversation with a gentleman who often had occasion to visit him, he related some of these about the old Asylum, with an accuracy which showed how clear his memory still was with regard to impressions made upon his mind at a distant period. With the majority of his fellow Patients, his age, his venerable appearance, his standing as the “Father” of the Institution, not less than his many most estimable qualities, had deservedly rendered him a great favourite. He was a regular attendant at Divine service, whenever his state of health permitted; and latterly, when the state of his mind was calm and tranquil, he invariably con-

ducted the family worship in his own parlour with some of the other Patients and Servants. The last social act in which he was engaged was in joining with a number of Patients and Officials in singing the Hundredth Psalm. A few minutes afterwards, as he was in the act of retiring to his bed-room, he was observed to totter and to try to catch the couch. Those who ran to his assistance had scarcely time to save him from falling, when, peacefully and without a struggle, he breathed his last. Organic disease of the heart, of long standing, and which had frequently endangered his life, was the cause of his death.

The Directors have not been able to introduce, this year, anything new in the shape of occupation for the Patients, who have been employed much as in the previous year. Many have been permitted to go into town, others to the coast or the country, visiting their friends, and attending places of worship in the city on the Lord's day.

As to amusements, the Directors have to state that they have been continued as formerly. They have again to thank the President, the Directors, and the Secretary of the Abstainers' Union, for their unwearied kindness to the Institution. They have also to thank the distinguished *artistes*, who all performed so admirably and so successfully before the Patients throughout the year. Their best thanks are also due to Mr. GEORGE ROY, the highly gifted author of "Generalship," &c. for the services rendered by him, on several occasions, to the great delight of the Patients.

They will now refer to the general Health of the Establishment, which they are glad to be able to report has been good, notwithstanding the crowded state of

several of the apartments in the East House. In the galleries for the poor, the number of Patients confined to bed was unusually large, from Palsy, Epilepsy, Debility, Blindness, &c.; and one case of Scarletina occurred in the East House, which terminated favourably. As soon as the true nature of the case became apparent, the Patient was isolated, and the usual precautions were adopted to prevent the disease from spreading further, happily with entire success. It is worthy of notice that during the time when the fever was developing, beginning to disappear, and convalescence from it becoming established, the mind of the Patient, which all along had been beclouded, became decidedly clearer and more natural; but, after the disease disappeared, he again relapsed into his former state, from which he has not yet altogether recovered.

One Female Attendant, an excellent person, died from an attack of Fever, after an illness of short duration.

The Asylum has been duly visited, according to the Act Vict. 20 and 21, cap. 71; and also by the Committee of Directors and House Visitors for the year.

The Directors have had some correspondence with the district of Bute, relative to the receiving of the Patients belonging to that locality; and they have agreed, on certain conditions, to admit the whole of them in future.

DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF WORKS.—In addition to the ordinary repairs, constantly required to make up for the tear and wear of the House, much new work was executed.

The Committee, at their visitations, ordered several additions and alterations to be made. Sixty-five square

yards of circular pavement were placed in front of the Stores, and twenty feet of new drain added to carry off water from it. The old brickwork of the heating apparatus was taken down and rebuilt, and new casing added. Several of the stairs were rehewn, and some of the walls of the apartments and stairs were lined with wood. Three large windows of unfinished plate-glass were placed in three of the bed-rooms, and many window-shutters were also added and altered. A new potato steam-boiler was made for the West Kitchen, and two new lavatories and urinaries were erected. The whole of the windows of the Asylum were overhauled by the Asylum workmen, and 1566 panes of glass put in. The painting of the windows cost £59:10s. The Master of the Works himself prepared all the plans, specifications, and measurements ordered by the Directors. The Committee were anxious to carry these plans into execution, and to provide additional airing-courts, &c.; but the means at their disposal unfortunately prevented them from doing so. They, however, ordered two airing-sheds to be erected, on the East Male Airing-ground, and one at the Farm-steading, which have been found to be very beneficial. They also ordered several of the walls to be lowered; part of the boundary one having fallen down, and two of the others being off the plumb.

GARDENER AND FARM-OVERSEER'S DEPARTMENT.—At the commencement of the year, the palings, the roads, and the policies underwent much repair. A drain, 103 feet in length and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, was made, to carry off the water from the road between the Bleaching-green and the East House, and part of the road was causewayed,

to prevent the surface water from destroying it. The causeway is 152 yards in length, and 2 feet broad. A drain, 146 feet by 5 feet, was made to carry off the water from the Piggeries. The Garden has this year turned out a fine crop of everything required for the use of the House, excepting gooseberries, the crop of which proved almost a failure.

Altogether, 1,503 yards of drains, 4 feet deep, have been made, in the south and west part of the Garden grounds; and no doubt this complete draining has added to the fruitfulness of this field, for there is still an abundance of vegetables to supply the wants of the House.

The Farming operations, however, have been very unsuccessful. As all the crops have been thrashed out, the produce was found to be as follows:—Seven imperial acres of hay, yielding 1,409 stones. The clover was sold for £18. Eight and a-half imperial acres of wheat produced $75\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, and ten acres of oats 42 bolls. Eight and a-half acres were cropped with three bolls of beans, ten cwt. of potatoes, three bushels of barley, and twenty-five lbs. of turnip seeds. The crops partly failed, the produce of the field being only 5 bolls of beans, 722 stones of potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of barley, and 37 tons of turnips. No reason can be given for this deficiency, excepting this, that the spring of the year was very wet, and the seeds were sown before the land was thoroughly dry. The great heat and drought at the commencement of summer very soon made the ground so hard that no herb could spring, the consequence being that none of the turnip-seed began to grow for months, and beans and other crops were dying daily for want of moisture.

The Patients assisted, as usual, in all the farm and garden work, under the direction of MR. DUTHIE the head Gardener, and after being rewarded in a variety of ways, finally had their concert and harvest-home ball on the 6th of October.

They assisted largely in removing the stones of the walls, and in trenching a road, of great length, for a neighbouring farmer; which they did in first-rate style. In the spring, evergreens and shrubs were planted, and additional roads made, in accordance with the instructions of the Directors. There is one melancholy occurrence, in connection with this department, which should be stated here—namely, the death of JOHN GIBB, the farm-servant, who had faithfully served the Directors for six years. In the evenings he was in the habit of going into the galleries of the East House and playing the violin, in which he was a proficient, for the enjoyment of the Patients; and it may be added that he was never backward in any good work.

In regard to the financial department, the Directors have scarcely anything to add to the details given in the Treasurer's Accounts, a copy of which is, as usual, annexed to this Report. While some relief has been experienced, by the reduction which has taken place, during the past year, in the rates of interest charged by the Banks on their loans to the Asylum, it must at the same time be noticed that the rise in the prices of butcher-meat, &c. together with the expenditure already referred to above, have been sensibly felt by the Institution. The Directors have thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £200, under deduction of duty, bequeathed to the Asylum by the late JOHN CRUM, Esq.; and they have

likewise received another instalment of the legacy of £2,000, left by the late Mr. EWING of Strathleven, and alluded to in former Reports. A little farther progress, it will be observed, has been made in the reduction of the heavy debt of the Institution; and the Directors hope that their successors may, ere long, be enabled to make a still farther diminution of this very oppressive incumbrance.

The Directors have to thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

Finally, they thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1859,	£ 16,247 11 10	
" of Arrears, due per last account,	752 5 10	
	<u> </u>	£ 16,999 17 8
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,		574 8 7
Advances for Patients in 1858, recovered in 1859,		689 4 3

LEGACIES, viz.

Trustees of the late John Crum,		
Esq.	£ 200 0 0	
Less—Legacy-duty, &c.	21 1 0	
	<u> </u>	£ 178 19 0
Trustees of the late James Ewing, Esq. of Strathleven, farther to account of his Legacy,		
	180 0 0	
	<u> </u>	358 19 0
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,		10 5 7
" " with Union Bank,		10 12 0
Drawn from		114 4 5
" " with National Bank,		50 0 0
" " with Union Bank,		<u> </u>
		<u>£ 18,807 11 6</u>

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's account,	£ 284 12 1
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HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£ 3,214 3 9	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	512 7 0	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	866 9 9	
	<u> </u>	
Carried forward,	£ 4,593 0 6	£ 284 12 1

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£4,593	0	6	£284	12	1
Groceries,	862	0	11			
Milk,	523	11	3			
Butter and Cheese,	594	1	0			
Potatoes,	143	16	9			
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	388	8	5			
Medicines,	119	13	9			
Coal and Coke,	634	10	3			
Gas-Light and Candles,	278	1	10			
Soap and Soda,	217	6	4			
Water Rent, for Quarter ending 10th March,	95	7	2			
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	903	2	5			
Fruit and Vegetables,	45	6	4			
				9,398	6	11
SALARIES, viz.						
Physician,	£500	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	349	13	0			
				£150	7	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	300	0	0			
Medical Assistants,	200	0	0			
Chaplain,	60	0	0			
Ladies' Superintendent,	100	0	0			
Steward,	90	0	0			
Surgeon,	42	0	0			
				942	7	0
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.						
Wages of Tradesmen,	£343	19	6			
Lowering Walls of Airing-Grounds, and Repairing Boundary Walls, &c.	134	0	4			
Stakes and Rafters for Boundary Enclo- sure,	169	13	9			
Painting and Whitewashing,	127	4	6			
Ironmongery,	88	4	0			
Oils, Colours, &c.	62	2	9			
Building Materials, &c.	297	11	11			
				1,222	16	9
Cost of new Airing and Cart Sheds,				171	7	8
Furniture,				943	18	0
Servants' Wages,				2,161	11	8
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1859, yet to be recovered,				762	16	0
Expended on Garden,				205	0	0
" on Farm,				127	2	4
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1858,				1,043	6	1
" " with Union Bank for 1859,				755	9	8
Union Bank, in part principal Sum in loan,				180	0	0
<i>Carried forward,</i>				£18,198	14	2

Brought forward, £18,198 14 2

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£171 3 8	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	92 16 9	
Printing and Advertising,	45 15 4	
Postages and Incidents,	41 14 4	
Insurance,	39 3 8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	58 6 1	
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13 0 0	
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and to Stirling's Library,	15 1 6	
Taking charge of Parcels in town,	12 0 0	
Conveyance of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5 0 0	
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,	19 17 5	
Law Expenses,	49 3 10	
Miscellaneous,	57 5 9	
		620 8 4

£18,819 2 6

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above, . . . £18,819 2 6

" of CHARGE, " . . . 18,807 11 6

Balance due to the Treasurer, . . . £11 11 0

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1859.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,067	1	1
Deduct, recovered in 1859,	752	5	10
	<u>£314</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
Arrears of Board for 1859,	968	7	8
		<u>£1,283</u>	<u>2 11</u>
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	762	16	0
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,	1,410	19	10
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	61,400	19	8
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
	<u>£80,061</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank, "	14,595	0	0
National Bank—Interest,	931	9	2
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	11	11	0
	<u>£35,538</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Amount of Property, as above,	£80,061	0	7
" Debts, "	35,538	0	2
Balance in favour of the Institution,	<u>£44,523</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1859.

ADMISSIONS.—There has been a considerable falling off in the numbers admitted this year as compared with the last—115 Males and 89 Females, against 127 and 140, the number of each sex admitted during the previous year. The number of Patients admitted in the two last years was, however, much greater than for some years previously. The falling off is mainly to be attributed to the fulness of the House from the accumulation of old cases. This diminution, however, is not to be taken as indicative of any decrease in the number of the Insane, for, on the contrary, mental disease is increasing; but from the fact that a greater number of Chronic cases than before are now provided with accommodation in District or other Poor-houses.

An unusually large number were Re-admissions, forming, in both sexes, more than one-fourth of the entire number admitted. Some of them had been, at the request of friends, prematurely removed from the Asylum, but the largest proportion were cases in which the malady

recurred when the Patients were again exposed to the operation of unfavourable circumstances. A few, however, had enjoyed a long interval of mental health and social usefulness.

Many of the Patients of both sexes, at the date of their admission, were extremely weak and emaciated; while the Insanity of a great number, of the Males especially, was then found to be complicated with Paralysis or Epilepsy, leaving no doubt whatever of organic and incurable disease of the brain.

The number of suicidal Patients, admitted during the year, has been great. At one time, in addition to the regular night watches, no fewer than eight attendants were employed every night, in different parts of the Houses, in maintaining the surveillance which the condition of these Patients called for, as well as in ministering to the wants of the weak and the infirm.

Among the Patients admitted this year is a gentleman who, in addition to his mental malady, has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. He will, in all probability, soon recover from his aberration.

The Table exhibiting the specific forms of Insanity under which the Patients, on admission, laboured, illustrates the well-known fact that Mania is by far the most frequent form of Insanity. Thus, of the 115 Male cases admitted, 46 came under the head of "Mania;" while of the 89 Females, 39 were referable to the same head. In several of these cases there existed indisputable evidence of extensive structural disease of the nervous system.

Melancholia, as in previous Reports, has been included under the head of "Monomania." The cases of Dementia have been very numerous, and, for the most part, of

an unfavourable character, many of them having laboured for years under mental disease, and several had lapsed into extreme fatuity previous to admission. Only a few of the admissions, under this head, were examples of the more hopeful and curable form of disease known as "Acute Dementia."

In regard to the Social Condition of the Patients admitted, it will be seen, on referring to Table II., that the unmarried greatly preponderate. This is in conformity with the usual results of Asylum statistics, although in last year's Report a different and exceptional result was presented. It will also be seen that the great preponderance of the unmarried is chiefly exhibited in the case of the Male sex,—a circumstance which may be taken as corroborative of Esquirol's observation, as to the frequency of Insanity between the ages of 20 and 25, a period of life at which, comparatively speaking, much fewer Males contract marriage than Females. There can be no doubt, however, that a state of celibacy in young men, unfavourable as it is to regular and sober habits, exerts, at least at that age, a more injurious effect as regards that sex than as regards the other.

It has been remarked by a distinguished French writer, that the state of widowhood is more frequently a predisposing cause of Insanity in the case of Males than in the case of Females. Such a view is not borne out by our experience. In the present year, thirteen widows were admitted and only two widowers, and most of our former Reports exhibit a similar preponderance.

No particular period of adult life has failed to contribute to our Admissions. Taking quinquennial periods, it will be observed from Table III. that the number of

admissions is greater in the two periods between 30 and 35, and between 40 and 45 years; but the early quinquennial period, extending from 20 to 25, furnishes nearly as many.

The next Table exhibits, as far as can be ascertained, the Causes which have produced Insanity in those admitted. This is a subject of great interest, and one the elucidation of which is generally attended with many obstacles. At times, the symptoms of mental derangement are gradually developed, without any apparent cause; and in many cases the earlier signs of the disease are apt to be mistaken for the cause itself. These and other circumstances tend to deceive the relatives and most intimate friends of the Patients. And when those in charge of Asylums make inquiry as to the cause or causes, in many cases no detailed account of the Patient's history can be got. In others, feelings of delicacy, domestic discord, or something wrong in the *morale*, may prevent the desired information from being given. It will not be surprising, therefore, when we state that the results of this Table must, to a certain extent, be considered as unsatisfactory.

The Causes of Insanity are conveniently divided into Physical and Moral. The prevailing opinion, at present, points to physical derangement as being, in most if not in all cases, the immediate cause. In the Report for 1858, there were 5 cases stated to have been caused by "Religious Excitement," and this year 10 are attributed to the same cause. At the same time, it is fair to state that, in these Patients, either hereditary tendency or bodily disorder seemed to have borne a part, or at all events constituted such an evident predisposing condition,

as to render the Patients, especially hysterical Females, morbidly sensitive to nervous impressions under the influence of any exciting cause whatever.

The other 23 Moral cases need not be noticed here. Among the Physical Causes, the most prominent are "Hereditary Disposition," "Intemperance," and "Previous Insanity." The first of these causes has been ascertained in 27 cases; and there can be little doubt that, if our means of information had been more extensive, we would have discovered its existence in many others. Intemperance continues to be one of the most fertile causes of Insanity, and has been recognised as inducing mental disease also in 27 Patients. The figures of course refer to the total number of admissions from this cause, and not to the number of individuals thus affected; several of the Patients, whose derangement arose from this habit, having relapsed after again regaining their liberty, thus rendering further confinement in an Asylum absolutely imperative. The susceptibility to mental disease induced by previous attacks of Insanity is universally acknowledged. A person may suffer from a severe attack of mental aberration, recover, and remain in the full possession of his faculties during the subsequent period of his life. Such cases are met with, and have occurred in our own experience. After one attack, however, there is always a tendency to a recurrence of the malady, and even in cases where no hereditary taint can be traced. The brain, once affected, has received a shock, and has become susceptible to impressions unfavourable to its healthy exercise, and is apt to succumb under the operation of causes, which, in other circumstances, it would have successfully resisted. This statement is abundantly

exemplified by our Table of Causes, from which it will be seen that, in no fewer than 20 cases, the Insanity is ascribed to "Previous Attack." It must be added that, in some of these cases, the recurrence might probably have been prevented, if the parties had only taken ordinary care; instead of doing so, however, believing their nervous system to be perfectly strong and able, they plunged into excitement, and soon again became fit subjects for confinement. Before, at, and even after dismissal, such Patients are most faithfully warned of the probable consequence of not attending to advice, and doing all in their power to prevent mental disorder; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that many of those who have acted in accordance with our wishes continue well, engaged in business, and happy with their families in the enjoyment of life. May all follow their good example.

Among the other physical causes which have produced mental derangement we find Self-Abuse and Over-Study. Destitution is set down as the cause in five cases; Disease of the Brain in several; and two cases were induced by Disease of the Abdominal Viscera, in which Hepatic Disorder was prominent. In addition to these, conditions peculiar to the Female system will be observed, such as the Puerperal State, Lactation, and the Critical Period.

DISMISSALS.—It will be observed from Table III. that during the year 82 Patients have been dismissed Cured. Many of these Patients, at the time of admission, presented indications which we were able to recognise as being of a favourable character, showing that they were likely soon to be restored to health and usefulness.

In general, where there existed no very marked indication of cerebral or other organic disease, where the malady was not preceded by any previous attack of Insanity, where the exciting cause had been of a temporary or transient nature, and the malady itself had been of short duration, although the symptoms might be of a very intense character, and occasionally such as to create considerable anxiety, such cases terminated favourably. There are some, however, so obscure and indescribable, that it is difficult, for a long time, to prognosticate accurately as to their future. In many instances, physical prostration was a prominent feature. In others, strongly developed homicidal and suicidal tendencies were manifested; which, even after they have been apparently subdued, involve, as well from a regard for the safety of society as of the individual, a long period of probation and of anxious and continual observation.

The dismissal of such Patients raises a very serious question, most difficult to be answered—What probation should they undergo before liberty be granted to them? For, although they may have appeared to be completely recovered, yet it has been afterwards discovered that immediately, if not before they passed the gate, their malady had returned, and that it had probably been caused by the very little excitement of preparing to leave the Asylum; thus showing that although they might have appeared quite well, and, as it were, deceived every one, including themselves, as to their real state, yet that they were utterly unfit to bear, far less able to contend, against the annoyances and irritations of the external world.

The following cases are given, as presenting various

features of interest. No. 1 is a married woman, in humble circumstances, whose father, grandfather, aunt, and sister had all been insane—two of them having actually destroyed themselves. About five years previous to the attack which led to her last admission, and when nursing her second child, she became insane, during which she made repeated attempts to commit suicide before she could be placed in the Asylum, where, after a few months' treatment, she recovered, was dismissed, and continued well for about two years. Her sister then became deranged, and threw herself from the roof of a house, sustaining, from the fall, injuries which proved fatal. This painful circumstance immediately distressed her mind, and caused her to be again placed in confinement. The outset of this attack was marked by deep religious despondency. She looked upon herself as despised and rejected by God, despaired of her future state, and expressed herself as weary of existence. The suicidal tendency increased; she believed that she had been guilty of unpardonable wickedness, that there was no hope of salvation for her, and entreated to be put to immediate death. After a time, her fears regarding her future condition seemed to diminish, and were seldom expressed. Soon, however, delusions of a different character manifested themselves. She declared that she was made of glass, and dead, and was afraid to walk lest she should fall in pieces, and required to be put into a coffin. Some excitement followed a week afterwards, and she announced that she was to live a thousand years. At the same time, she said that she had no brain, that all her bones were broken, and that the reason why she refused to take food was that the passage to her stomach

was closed; but the introduction of a probang repeatedly, convinced her to the contrary. Notwithstanding the gloomy state of her mind, she occasionally assisted the attendant in her work, and attended the concerts and dances, contributing to the entertainment by singing before about 200 persons, many of whom were strangers, and also joining in the reels apparently with some zest. Periods of great depression followed, when she was unfit for any exertion or enjoyment, and often shed tears. These alternated with fits of great irritability and excitement, during which her abusive language was unbounded, and her suicidal propensity increased. After fifteen months she became sleepless, restless, and excited, and in a few days after she was a raving maniac. She was now happy, and testified her joy by loud and boisterous merriment. At the end of five months this severe paroxysm gradually subsided; in two months more she was convalescent; and within three months after she was dismissed as recovered. For several months she worked steadily in the kitchen, and was trusted in every possible way before she left. This woman was a most interesting person; and notwithstanding all the unfavourable symptoms of her case, both remote and proximate, and the long duration of the malady, she was able at length to be dismissed well, and left the Asylum with feelings of the utmost gratitude to all connected with it. Her portrait, among other photographs of Patients, is in the Asylum. It was taken when she was convalescent, for she looked very ill before—as Patients often do till they have recovered. The case itself affords an illustration of the well known fact, that where the predisposition to Insanity is inherited, the same common

type of the disease is frequently observed to appear throughout successive generations. The propensity to suicide, which was a prominent symptom in her first attack and during the earlier part of her second, had been manifested by at least two of her relatives, who, as already mentioned, had destroyed themselves. The change from a state of melancholia to one of great excitement is a feature frequently of favourable augury, and the result in this instance did not belie the cheering prospect which this change in the symptoms held out.

We may here very briefly notice another case—that of a young lady—in some respects similar, but who had been admitted in a state of Dementia, who gradually became worse and worse mentally, and who seemed, after more than a year's residence in the Asylum, to be in a hopeless state as to recovery. Suddenly and unaccountably, however, her disease assumed a different phase; she became quite maniacal, and continued so for several months before the excitement abated—which it did very gradually. Convalescence was comparatively soon established, when she also was dismissed recovered.

One of those dismissed, under the head of "Not Improved," was removed from the Asylum to his settlement in Ireland, by order of the Sheriff, on the very day of his admission, having been only for the space of one hour under our care.

Every one who has been connected with the management of an Asylum has experienced the importunities, both of Patients and their friends, for dismissal, after a marked improvement has taken place; and has felt how difficult it was, to persuade either the one or the other of the necessity of delaying some time longer, till the

recovery was completed, and of the chances of a relapse proportionably diminished by a longer period of probation. The parties seem to think that the judgment and caution of Medical men, connected with the Asylum, are pushed to an undue extent. Very many circumstances have to be considered before a decision can be pronounced as to the propriety of an uncured Patient's dismissal. Should there be a fortunate combination of circumstances, the removal of a Patient in a state near to convalescence—though not in a condition of which confirmed recovery can be predicted—may be followed by a speedy attainment of complete mental health; and this, we are glad to be able to state, has occurred in several cases during the year. Unfortunately, however, such cases are in the minority,—few, indeed, in number, in comparison with those in which removal, prompted by impatience and entreaty, is followed by a relapse which places them in a far more unfavourable position than at first. Those, therefore, who are intrusted with the responsibility of advising, must be careful how far they allow themselves to be swayed in their judgment, either by the importunity of the friends or the entreaty of the Patients. They must not forget that they have to consider, not only the actual condition of the Patient, not only his state at the moment, but also his contingent and probable position, when his wishes or the desire of his friends shall have been gratified, and when he shall be freed from the restraint and the safeguards of his temporary seclusion, and exposed to the disturbing causes, to which a return to the scenes of active life, and bustle of the world, may expose a mental and cerebral organization, which has already been injuriously impressed.

DEATHS.—The Table will show that in a large number—not fewer than 27—death resulted from structural disease of the brain. All kinds of treatment, in such cases, must necessarily be limited, and little more can be expected than the palliation of urgent symptoms—ministering, as far as possible, to the Patient's comfort and the postponing of the fatal event. In 10 cases, exhaustion, or general prostration of strength, was the immediate cause of death. One of these was a case of Acute Mania, the Patient having been much worn out by the violence of the disease previous to admission, and succumbing in fourteen days after entering the Asylum. In 5 others the Patients were also admitted in a state of extreme debility. One was what is called a Fiscal case, the Patient having been apprehended, as dangerous to the lieges, under the provisions of the Act 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 71, sec. 85. He was so much exhausted from cerebral disease, on admission, as to require to be immediately placed in bed, and carefully tended both by night and by day. On the day fixed for his examination in the City, he was so feeble as to render hazardous his removal to the Court-House, and the Sheriff, in consequence, was obliged to come out to the Asylum to make the legal inquiry into the case. From this state the poor man never rallied, sank gradually, and died on the eighth day after admission.

There were five deaths from Consumption of the lungs. Three of the Patients, who were cut off by this disease, laboured under the malady at the time of admission; in the other two, the disease had been developed subsequently to that event—one of them having been an inmate for seven years.

One of the casualties, which resulted from Apoplexy, occurred in the case of a middle-aged man, who laboured under a most severe attack of Suicidal Melancholia. He had derived a hereditary tendency to Insanity, his temperament was nervous, his habits sober and industrious, and, outwardly at least, he bore a moral and religious character. The exciting cause we could not discover. It was the first attack, and stated to be of short duration. On admission, his bodily health was very feeble, and he was emaciated and exhausted; he was absent in mind, extremely depressed in spirits—refusing all sustenance. His ideas ran on religious subjects. Among other delusions, not uncommon, he believed that he had committed the unpardonable sin; that his soul was irretrievably lost; and that, in consequence, the sooner he destroyed himself the better. He begged all near him to put him out of existence. The suicidal propensity grew more and more intense, and nothing could exceed the pertinacity of his efforts, by every possible means, to terminate his life. He attempted to suffocate himself, by stuffing things into his mouth, by holding his breath and grasping his throat, by burning, by dashing his head against the wall, by starvation, and, in short, by all and every means he could think of. Finding that he could not thus attain his object, he next attacked his fellow-Patients, with the view of provoking them to kill him. The excitement increased till the third day, when the paroxysm reached its height, and he suddenly fell into a state of stupor, in which he remained for five days, but from which he slowly emerged. In a short time afterwards, he became quite rational, and sensible of his real position and of his ill-

ness; thanked us for the care we had taken to prevent his morbid desire from being carried into effect; and entreated to be permitted to return to his home, to his family, on an early day. He then became so well that the day was fixed for his removal. Meanwhile he continued to improve; and he was considered convalescent up till within two days before the time fixed for his dismissal, when he was observed to have become somewhat dull in spirits, and to manifest a desire to court solitude; and, on the following day, he was found to labour under his former delusions. These became more and more prominent, with a most peculiar expression of eyes and countenance—which was also observed in the former paroxysm,—and the utmost determination to destroy himself. The Padded Room was found useful; and the unremitting exertions of two or three attendants, by night as well as by day, successfully prevented all mischief from happening. These symptoms again gradually disappeared, and in a few days he became tolerably rational. But this time the intermission was of shorter duration, and was not so well marked as after the first paroxysm. A third and fatal paroxysm followed, characterised by an exaggeration of all the former symptoms. Toward the height of this attack, he made several attempts, by pinching and biting the skin, to open the superficial veins of the arms, that he might bleed to death; and, with the same intent, he severely bit his tongue. The bleeding, happily, was, in none of these instances of any great consequence. The excitement gradually increased, and *pari passu* the persistence and violence of his attempts to commit suicide. The excitement, however, appeared to be wearing out his enfeebled

frame. Suddenly, he staggered and fell apoplectic to the ground, and, despite our efforts, died in a few hours thereafter. Such was the termination of this melancholy case.

Even if this were the place, which it is not, our limits would not permit us to give the details of other painful and most interesting cases, which occupied very much of the time and attention of the Officers and Servants of the House.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Several Medical Students attended diligently, went round the House with the Physician and witnessed the practice, to enable them to pass the examination of the East India Board for the appointment of Surgeon.

The amusements of the Patients need not be alluded to here, the rather, as the most public of them, in this as in former years, were faithfully recorded periodically in the Glasgow newspapers by editors and reporters, who always made a point of attending and assisting at these happy meetings, to the great delight of the Patients and officials. The thanks of all concerned have been given verbally to the *Artistes*, who, on all occasions, have distinguished themselves to the utmost of their power; and who, in return, have been rewarded by the enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled company. It is right, however, that such disinterested exertions should also be noticed here; and this I do with very great pleasure. In like manner, I would offer thanks to the Chairman and Directors, as well as to the Secretary of the Abstainers' Union, for all their benevolent and philanthropic conduct in this matter; for, truly, it must be

said that, were it not for the gentlemen of the Union, the performers would probably not have displayed their talents before our able Master of the Ceremonies, and the critical assembly over which he so worthily presides.

The bagpipes are now played occasionally in the grounds, and also within the House, for the benefit and pleasure of the Patients from the Highlands of Scotland, whose spirits are elevated and cheered by the stirring strains of this national instrument.

I have now to refer to my two Assistants, Dr. CASKIE and Dr. CAMERON, whose conduct, qualifications, and character merit my highest commendation. They continue to be able, zealous, and methodical in the discharge of the duties intrusted to their care, and the Inmates have greatly benefited by their extended experience in the treatment of mental disease. I could not hope or wish to be connected with two gentlemen more acceptable to the Patients, the Directors, or myself.

In conclusion, I beg leave to thank the DIRECTORS of 1859, for the uninterrupted confidence, kindness, and consideration which they have at all times shown to me.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1859.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1858, .	249	...	255	...	504
Admitted since,	115	...	89	...	204
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	364	...	344	...	708
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,	41	...	41	...	82
" Relieved,	33	...	40	...	73
" Not Improved,	3	...	1	...	4
Died,	21	...	28	...	49
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	98	...	110	...	208
Remaining on 31st December 1859, .	266	...	234	...	500
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	364	...	344	...	708
	==		==		==
Average Daily Number,	266.18..		247	...	513.18
	==		==		==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	31 ...	25 ...	56
" Chronic,	12 ...	12 ...	24
" with Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
" " General Paralysis,	2 ...	2 ...	4
Monomania, including Melancholia, } 16, 12-28; and Dypsomania, 0, 5-5, }	25 ...	26 ...	51
Dementia,	37 ...	23 ...	60
" with General Paralysis,	4 ...	1 ...	5
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	69 ...	40 ...	109
Married,	44 ...	36 ...	80
Widowed,	2 ...	13 ...	15
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 20 "	6 ...	2 ...	8
" 25 "	12 ...	6 ...	18
" 30 "	19 ...	16 ...	35
" 35 "	17 ...	15 ...	32
" 40 "	18 ...	8 ...	26
" 45 "	9 ...	6 ...	15
" 50 "	11 ...	11 ...	22
" 55 "	9 ...	8 ...	17
" 60 "	4 ...	5 ...	9
" 65 "	7 ...	8 ...	15
" 70 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 75 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
TOTAL,	115 ...	89 ...	204

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0	1	1
Bodily Diseases, not specified,	1	3	4
Congenital,	2	0	2
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Destitution,	1	4	5
Disease of Brain,	4	1	5
Dissipation,	1	1	2
Domestic Quarrel,	1	0	1
" Affliction,	0	3	3
Epilepsy,	3	0	3
Fever,	0	1	1
Fright,	1	4	5
Grief,	0	4	4
Hereditary,	17	10	27
Intemperance,	15	12	27
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Lactation,	0	2	2
Loss of Employment,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	7	0	7
Misfortune,	0	1	1
Over Study,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Politics,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	11	9	20
Puerperal State,	0	6	6
Physical Fatigue,	1	0	1
Quarrel,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	6	4	10
Reverses in Business,	3	0	3
Speculation,	1	0	1
Sun-Stroke,	1	0	1
Unascertained,	32	18	50
Visceral Disease,	0	2	2
Want of Employment,	1	1	2
TOTAL,	115	89	204

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Actor,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	66
Baker,	1	Merchants,	3
Blacksmith,	1	Miller,	1
Brassfounder,	1	Miner,	1
Cartwright,	1	Moulder,	1
Civil Engineer,	1	No Occupation,	4
Clergymen,	2	Officer,	1
Clerks,	15	Paper-Stainer,	1
Clothier,	1	Pawnbrokers,	2
Colliers,	2	Plasterer,	1
Commission-Agent,	1	Porter,	1
Cooper,	1	Postboy,	1
Druggist,	1	Quarryman,	1
Engineer,	1	Sailors,	4
Engraver,	1	Sheep-Farmers,	2
Farmers,	2	Ship-Carpenter,	1
Farm-Servant,	1	Shoemakers,	5
Fishermen,	2	Shopkeeper,	1
Flax-Spinner,	1	Soldiers,	3
Gardener,	1	Spirit-Dealers,	2
Gentlemen,	4	Surgeon,	1
Hatter,	1	Tailors,	2
Hawkers,	3	Teacher,	1
Ironmonger,	1	Tobacco-Spinner,	1
Insurance-Broker,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Joiners,	3	Warper,	1
Labourers,	12	Weavers,	5
Masons,	3	Writer,	1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	66	<i>TOTAL,</i>	115
FEMALES.			
Domestic Servants,	15	<i>Brought forward,</i>	51
Dressmakers,	3	No Occupation,	2
Farm-Servants,	2	Sewers,	5
Hawker,	1	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Housekeepers,	2	Shopkeepers,	2
Ladies,	26	Tradesmen's Wives,	
Milliner,	1	Daughters, &c.	26
Millworker,	1	Weaver,	1
<i>Carry forward,</i>	51	<i>TOTAL,</i>	89

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month
of the Year 1859.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	7	9	16
February,	15	8	23
March,	7	10	17
			— 56
April,	9	12	21
May,	9	5	14
June,	8	2	10
			— 45
July,	15	9	24
August,	11	7	18
September,	10	7	17
			— 59
October,	11	9	20
November,	7	7	14
December,	6	4	10
			— 44
			—
TOTAL,			204
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	15	8	23
" Chronic,	7	8	15
Monomania, including Melancholia and } Dypsomania,	11	16	27
Dementia,	8	9	17
	—	—	—
Total,	41	41	82
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	9	6	15
" 2 Weeks,	9	5	14
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 1 Month,	3	8	11
" 2 Months,	3	7	10
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 4 "	2	4	6
" 5 "	3	1	4
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 1 Year,	3	3	6
" 2 Years,	1	0	1
" 3 "	0	3	3
Unascertained,	4	1	5
Total,	41	41	82

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	5	3	8
" 25 "	10	2	12
" 30 "	3	3	6
" 35 "	9	4	13
" 40 "	3	8	11
" 45 "	5	8	13
" 50 "	2	3	5
" 55 "	3	2	5
" 60 "	1	3	4
" 65 "	0	3	3
" 70 "	0	2	2
Total,	41	41	82

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum
of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	1	0	1
" 1 Month,	1	0	1
" 2 Months,	3	5	8
" 3 "	6	2	8
" 4 "	10	9	19
" 5 "	2	5	7
" 6 "	3	4	7
" 7 "	6	3	9
" 8 "	2	3	5
" 9 "	1	2	3
" 1 Year,	1	1	2
" 2 Years,	2	5	7
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	1	0	1
Total,	41	41	82

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Bodily Disease,	1	1	2
Destitution,	1	1	2
Fright,	3	2	5
Grief,	0	5	5
Hereditary,	6	4	10
Intemperance,	9	10	19
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Lactation,	0	3	3
Masturbation,	4	0	4
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Over-Study,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Pecuniary Losses,	0	1	1
Politics,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	4	3	7
Puerperal State,	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	1	1	2
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Syphilis,	1	0	1
Unascertained,	6	6	12
Want of Employment,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	41	41	82

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

			PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	708	Cured, 82	{ 11.58 39.42 40.19
" " to a Conclusion,	208		
Admitted,	204		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	2	2	4
" Chronic,	3	6	9
" with General Paralysis,	4	0	4
" with Epilepsy,	2	2	4
Monomania, including Melancholia,	2	4	6
Dementia,	4	12	16
" with General Paralysis,	3	2	5
" with Epilepsy,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	21	28	49

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	0	1	1
" 25 "	1	0	1
" 30 "	1	1	2
" 35 "	5	3	8
" 40 "	2	1	3
" 45 "	4	4	8
" 50 "	4	7	11
" 55 "	0	4	4
" 60 "	1	1	2
" 65 "	0	3	3
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 80 "	1	1	2
TOTAL,	21	28	49

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum
of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	4 ...	2 ...	6
" 1 Month,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 2 Months,	3 ...	1 ...	4
" 3 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 4 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 5 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 6 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 1 Year,	7 ...	4 ...	11
" 2 Years,	1 ...	3 ...	4
" 3 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 6 "	1 ...	3 ...	4
" 7 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 12 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 13 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 16 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 45 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	21 ...	28 ...	49

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	4 ...	1 ...	5
Disease of Brain,	4 ...	8 ...	12
" Heart,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Dysentery,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Enteritis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Epilepsy,	5 ...	2 ...	7
Exhaustion,	3 ...	7 ...	10
General Paralysis,	1 ...	2 ...	3
Organic Disease of Stomach and other } Abdominal Viscera,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Peritonitis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Phrenitis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	0 ...	5 ...	5
TOTAL,	21 ...	28 ...	49

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5.7
1850,	167	17	10.1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9.2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5.2
1855,	84	12	14.2
1856,	99	13	13.1
1857,	139	7	5.03
1858,	140	11	7.85
1859,	89	6	6.74

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2.6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14.74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15.33
1858,	15	13	28	267	10.48
1859,	15	12	27	204	13.23

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 till 31st December 1859,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859,.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
TOTAL,.....	4,341	3,664	8,005						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 8,005

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 500

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,505

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.										DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
56	117	16	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1	1
68	160	24	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5	5
81	181	26	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
88	194	15	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8	8
76	183	21	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10	10
75	180	31	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8	8
81	200	21	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11	11
77	202	26	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13	13
85	190	10	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13	13
97	191	17	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14	14
93	186	18	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8	8
92	186	12	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9	9
74	173	22	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8	8
33	200	18	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10	10
31	212	22	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12	12
34	200	17	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8	8
31	203	18	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12	12
13	206	28	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14	14
38	228	21	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14	14
13	220	15	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13	13
13	226	31	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15	15
21	228	32	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12	12
23	253	35	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15	15
41	203	27	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15	15
8	208	33	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15	15
4	204	47	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12	12
5	240	58	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18	18
1	240	61	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24	24
3	233	52	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30	30
1	236	83	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32	32
4	270	90	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61	61
8	233	103	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63	63
2	261	103	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85	85
5	253	122	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84	84
1	284	111	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104	104
1	280	84	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41	41
7	286	55	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42	42
9	284	73	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50	50
1	270	42	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59	59
1	272	60	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62	62
5	265	34	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37	37
3	269	41	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34	34
0	277	52	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35	35
9	276	51	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44	44
4	276	41	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49	49
1,919	1,778	3,697							724	509	1,233	

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,697

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,233

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.26

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.42

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum, in the Years 1857-58-59.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	7,932 ..	9,000 ..	9,793	Stones.
Bacon Ham,	2,821 ..	3,039 ..	4,025	Lbs.
Bread,	39,479 ..	43,833 ..	43,906	Loaves.
Tea,	1,507 ..	1,736 ..	1,809	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,641 ..	2,464 ..	2,464	"
Sugar,	15,706 ..	17,033 ..	17,397	"
Butter,	7,618 ..	9,203 ..	9,516	"
Cheese,	2,753 ..	3,093 ..	3,162	"
Eggs,	3,819 ..	4,417 ..	4,506	Dozens.
Fish,	23,578 ..	20,791 ..	20,034	Lbs.
Fowls,	241 ..	239 ..	307	Pairs.
Rabbits,	— ..	— ..	245	"
Potatoes,	31½ ..	39½ ..	44	Tons.
Oatmeal,	414½ ..	428 ..	441½	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	30,887 ..	27,779 ..	25,115	Lbs.
Milk,	8,503 ..	9,912 ..	10,764	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,950 ..	10,920 ..	10,920	"
Beer,	911 ..	1,027 ..	1,068	Firkins.
Porter and Ale, . . .	1,338 ..	1,496 ..	1,817	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	98 ..	86½ ..	84½	Doz. Qrts.
Spirits, including Laboratory,	144 ..	177 ..	280	Gallons.
Soap and Soda, . . .	16,990 ..	18,774 ..	19,877	Lbs.
Candles,	90½ ..	41½ ..	43½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,293 ..	1,311 ..	1,311	Waggons.
Gas,	100,800 ..	1,153,400 ..	1,196,000	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1859.

7 Acres of Clover, sold,	£ 18	0	0
70 Bolls of Wheat, sold,	72	10	0
312½ Stones of Beans, Straw, and Wheat Chaff, sold,	8	17	1
12½ Tons of Turnips,	12	4	6
25½ Tons of Turnips, used and using at home, at 20s.	25	10	3
42½ Bolls Oats,	20s.	42	3 4
2½ " Barley,	20s.	2	10 0
5 " Beans,	24s.	6	0 0
5½ " Wheat,	20s.	5	10 0
722 Stones Potatoes, at 7d. and 5d. used at home,	15	16	5
1409 " Hay, at 1s. per Stone,	70	9	0

£ 279 10 7

Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for Work }
 done by the Horses, to Houses, Roads, &c. }

46 19 2

£ 326 9 9

GARDEN PRODUCE—1859.

VEGETABLES.

1,625 Doz. German Greens.
10,09 " Turnips.
359 " Cabbages.
2,163 " Leeks.
429 " Savoys.
591 " Carrots in Summer; and
361 Stones do. in Winter.
31 " Onions in Winter; and
640 Doz. do. in Summer.
257 " Cauliflower & Broc- coli Heads.
53 " Celery.
44 " Beetroot.
182 " Asparagus.
9 " Red Cabbages.
121 Galls. Spinage.
905 " Parsley.
84 " Brussels Sprouts.

8 Galls. Kidney Beans.
69 Stones Potatoes.
99 " Rhubarb.
13 " Artichokes.
184 " Parsnips.
336 Pecks Peas.
70 " Beans.

FRUITS.

19 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
438 " Strawberries.
70 " Raspberries.
40 " Red Currants.
10 " Black "
365 Pounds Apples.
Horse-Radish, Mustard, Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

Total, at Bazaar Prices, £309 16 11

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1859.

31½ Cwt. 25 Lbs. Pork to the Store, at various prices, £64 19 8
 Cash received for Pigs sold to fleshers and others, 143 10 10

£208 10 6

TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .£844 17 2

EXPENDED ON FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, . 433 19 4

BALANCE in favour,£410 17 10

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1859.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.
Sown on the Farm, . . .	..	8	3	3	..	..	3	3	2
Supply for Farm Horses,	655	36	5	6	1	1	2	2	1
" Carriage "	654	35	..	14	..	1	1	2	..
Sold, . . . . .	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	70	..
In Stack & Lofts, on hand,	800	29	1	10	1	..	..	5	..
	2,109	109	3	47	2	3	..	82	3

CROPS OF 1858 ON HAND 1st JAN. 1859, AND CROP OF 1859.

Turnips, 20 Tons—7 Tons sold, 13 Tons used at home.

700 Stones of Hay, and 1,409 Stones of 1859—Total 2,109

17½ Bolls Oats, and Thrashed of 1858, 32 Bolls; and of 1859 Crop, 42½ Bolls; bought 18 Bolls—Total 109½ Bolls.

Beans Thrashed of 1858 Crop, 42½; and of 1859 Crop, 5 Bolls—Total 47½ Bolls.

3½ Bolls of Wheat; Thrashed of 1859 Crop, 75½ Bolls; and bought 3½—Total 82¾ bolls.

Oats supposed to be in Stack, &c. 74 Bolls, turned out only 66½ Bolls.

Beans supposed to be in Stack, &c. 36 Bolls, turned out 42½ Bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

8½	Imperial Acres	Beans, Barley, Potatoes, and	} Total 34 Acres.
		Turnips,	
7	Imperial Acres	Hay or Pasture,	
8½	"	Wheat,	
10	"	Oats,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1859.

FARM,	. . . . .	£387	16	2
GARDEN,	. . . . .	206	2	0
PIGGERIES,	. . . . .	106	17	0
POLICIES,	. . . . .	59	8	0

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, £760 3 2

JAMES DUTHIE,

Gardener and Farm Overseer.

WORK DONE BY LADIES FOR SELVES, FRIENDS,
AND HOUSE, SINCE JANUARY 1859.

PLAIN WORK.

50 Pairs Sheets made for House.	12 Flannel Semets made for ladies.
16 Dozen Bolster and Pillow Slips made for House.	2 Dresses made by a lady for self.
24 Dozen Towels hemmed.	12 Polka Bodies made for ladies.
24 Blinds made.	2 Flannel Gowns do.
36 Toilets hemmed and fringed.	2 Skirts and Polkas do.
39 Pairs Stockings knitted for ladies and friends.	12 Night Dresses do.
12 Pairs Gentlemen's Socks do.	22 Night-Caps do.
2 Shirts made do.	4 Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.
6 Babies' Shifts do.	8 Habit-Shirts made.
2 Woollen Petticoats knitted do	16 Pairs Woollen and Muslin Sleeves made.
1 Invalid's Blanket do.	2 Babies' Frocks made.
12 Chemises made for ladies.	
24 Woollen and other Petticoats made for ladies.	

FANCY WORK.

6 Petticoat Trimmings worked.	4 Doyleys, crochetwork.
12 Collars do.	1 Doyley and 1 Bag worked.
6 Pairs Sleeves do.	30 Yards of Trimming, knitted and crochetwork.
2 Collars & Pairs Cuffs, crochetwork.	2 Caps and 2 Crowns knitted.
4 Mats, crochetwork.	2 Neck Mufflers do.
2 Bags knitted.	Repairs going on regularly.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1859.

Dresses made,	211
Petticoats do.	390
Flannel Semets do.	279
Cotton Shifts do.	359
Bed-Gowns do.	6
Caps do.	83
Pair Drawers do.	12
Aprons do.	441
Quilted Mats do.	40
Pillow and Bolster Slips do.	315
Sheets hemmed,	276
Towels do.	239
Handkerchiefs do.	907
Pairs Blankets do.	156
Table and Tray Cloths do.	64
Bed-Covers do.	31

Repairs of Clothing, &c. going on at all times.

 WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
IN 1859.

Straw Mattresses made,	193
Hair " "	12
Hair Bolsters "	93
Feather Pillows "	10
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	54

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	8/6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	9/6 & 10/6	"
SECOND,	15/	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1 1 0	PER WEEK.
FOURTH,	1 11 6	"
FIFTH,	2 2 0	"
SIXTH,	3 3 0	"
SEVENTH,	4 4 0	"
EIGHTH,	6 6 0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, but for 24 hours only, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendants, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be admitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by Contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR:	KIPPEN.
BALDERNOCK.	LANARK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.	LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
BONHILL.	LESMAHAGOW.
CAMPBELTON.	LOGIE.
CARMUNNOCK.	MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
CATHCART.	NEILSTON.
CUMBERNAULD.	NEW-MONKLAND.
GREENOCK.	PORT-GLASGOW.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.	RENFREW.
KILSYTH.	ROTHESAY.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
10TH JANUARY, 1861.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1861.

REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR FEMALE

PRESENTED IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

18th JANUARY 1861

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES GORDON & SON

PRINTERS TO THE ASYLUM

1861

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1861.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex-officio*.

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.	
" John Thomson,			
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.	
" Thomas Whyte,			
" Adam M'Lellan,	}	from Trades' House.	
" Robert Lochore, Tertius,			
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.	
" John G. Fleming,			
Rev. David Brown,	}	from General Session.	
Mr. Joseph A. Wright,			
Sir James Anderson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.	
Dr. John M. Pagan,			
Mr. William M'Lean,			
" John Smith,			
" John Brown, Jun.			
" Robert Aitken,			
" George Thomson,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .	
" John Cairns,			
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,			
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,			
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,	}		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,			

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Kinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. J. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" G. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. Adam M'Lellan.
Sir James Campbell.	" Robert Lochore, Tertius.
Rev. David Brown.	" Joseph A. Wright.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" John Cairns.
" John M. Pagan.	" Robert Aitken.
Mr. John Thomson.	" James Murray.
" Thomas Whyte.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

DR. CHRISTIE AND DR. GILLAND.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT, have to present to the Contributors and the Public the following statement of their management during the year 1860. The general results will be seen from the annexed Table:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained on 31st December 1859, ...	266	...	234	...	500
Admitted since,.....	93	...	111	...	204
	==		==		==
	359	...	345	...	704
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,.....	45	...	51	...	96
" Relieved,.....	36	...	22	...	58
" not Improved,.....	3	...	1	...	4
Died,.....	23	...	21	...	44
	==		==		==
	107	...	95	...	202
Remaining on 31st December 1860,..	252	...	250	...	502
	==		==		==
	359	...	345	...	704
	==		==		==
Average daily number,.....	259	...	239	...	498
	==		==		==

The number of Patients treated this year does not vary much from the last, 704 being the number for 1860, and 708 for 1859.

The Directors have first to notice that, in consequence of the crowded state of the Asylum, they have been obliged to refuse admission to a great many Patients for whom application was made. They cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the guardians of Lunatics the propriety of making the necessary inquiries before sending any one to the Asylum—it may be to be returned to them, thus subjecting the unfortunate Patient to great annoyance and possible risk.

Occasionally a Patient has been brought to the Asylum in a dying state, and has sunk within a few hours after admission. Perhaps the exhaustion occasioned by the journey accelerated the closing scene; while there can be no doubt that the death itself unduly added to the mortality of the House.

Many of the Patients, on admission, were in a very weak state of body, their mental malady being often complicated with Paralysis, Epilepsy, or other diseases, which rendered their recovery almost, if not quite, hopeless. A considerable number proved to be very expensive, their rate of board being totally inadequate to cover the outlay for attendance alone, without taking into account food, stimulants, or lodging. For example, one of the petty-officers of a ship became insane during a voyage to a distant land, and was obliged to be confined to a small space, and restrained for several months before the ship returned with him to this country. On admission, his mind appeared to be nearly gone, and his bodily health was at an exceedingly low ebb. With-

out going into detail, it may be stated that this Patient cost the Asylum several pounds per week, while the sum paid for him did not cover a fourth part of the outlay. For another Patient, the cost of medicine alone exceeded the amount paid for her—attendance, lodging, board, and cordials having all to be defrayed by the Institution. It is obvious that such Patients are, in a pecuniary point of view, ruinous to the Asylum, which is already heavily burdened with debt; hence, donations and legacies are urgently required to place it in easy circumstances, so as to enable the Directors to give all the comforts of life to that class of Patients just bordering on pauperism, many of whom have seen better days, or whose means are inadequate to meet the heavy outlay they require.

The Sheriffs, at the instance of Procurators-Fiscal, sent 20 Lunatics to Gartnavel this year. Several of those from Lanarkshire having immediately recovered, under the treatment of the Asylum, and before the expiration of the statutory time, were at once restored to liberty, when they appeared before their lordships to be personally examined.

The Directors add with pleasure that a few Patients came voluntarily to place themselves under treatment, having, on several previous occasions, experienced its benefits.

The Directors will now briefly notice the Dismissals. The cases are 96, or nearly one half of the number admitted. It should be borne in mind that the Admissions include the Incurable as well as the Curable. One of the cured is a rare case, a recovery from Epilepsy, and from Insanity resulting from it, in a rather delicate per-

son, who delighted and amused his fellow Patients with his artistic and humorous exhibitions, and received the applause of all who heard him. He was a universal favourite, was long in the Asylum, and, after a lengthened probation to test his recovery, was dismissed in May last, and continues to keep well. Another case was that of a respectable widow from Forfarshire, who had been for many years the devoted nurse of an imbecile helpless lady in the country, and who, by her over-anxious, long-continued, and unremitting care, both by night and by day, exhausted her vital powers, and then fell into a state of melancholy. The prospects of recovery, judging from her mental and physical prostration on admission, were very slender indeed. For more than two years of her residence in Gartnavel, little change was observed in her mental condition. After this, however, she began to recover, and then spontaneously did all in her power to promote the comfort of her more helpless fellow Patients. She left the Asylum at the end of spring, perfectly recovered, and full of gratitude to all connected with it. Other and extraordinary cures took place in old and most unlikely cases. Recovery in cases of such long standing, where the Patients were obliged to be for years under treatment, ought to console the relatives of those mentally afflicted.

As the following case is very interesting, in a surgical point of view, and reflects credit on the Surgeon to the Asylum, Dr. FLEMING, the Directors will very briefly notice its leading features:—A female Patient, not by any means in robust health, was suddenly seized with symptoms of strangulated *hernia* (rupture). Every other means having been perseveringly tried without relief to

the sufferer, Dr. FLEMING, with her consent, to save her life, proceeded to perform the necessary operation, which he did successfully. She bore the operation well, and expressed her gratitude for all that was done for her. After many anomalous symptoms, on the twenty-seventh day after the operation, she was pronounced to be well. It remains to be observed that, from a short time after the first symptoms of this most painful disease making their appearance, no mental alienation could be detected, and no difficulty, such as is generally found among the insane in dealing with similar cases, was experienced.

The Directors have satisfaction in stating that the mortality this year, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances already alluded to, is lower by five than last year. For a lengthened period the Asylum has been in a remarkably healthy state, and the Patients have not suffered from the effects of cold in this most inclement season, so like an Arctic winter. Blankets have been liberally distributed, with warm clothing. The large galleries and dormitories continue to be heated on Haden's plan, some having the benefit of open fires besides; and it may be concluded that, without some such apparatus, it would be impossible to keep up a comfortable temperature in apartments of their dimensions. The parlours and other public rooms and infirmaries are heated by means of open fires.

The Directors will next advert to the general treatment of the Patients. As usual, certain of them are permitted to go to exhibitions in the city, and to town and country, either attended or unattended, as circumstances require, as also to their respective places of worship. The Roman Catholics generally attend at the chapel at Maryhill,

about a mile and a-half distant. Several Patients have also been permitted to reside at the coast for weeks at a time, as formerly. No change of consequence has occurred in regard to amusements or occupations. From the libraries in town every new book and periodical is received. The newspapers and other periodical literature of the day form a never-ceasing fund of pleasure and amusement to the Patients. A billiard-table for the Patients in the East House has been provided. There has always been one in the West House.

The philanthropic Directors of the Glasgow Abstiners' Union continue to do all in their power for the benefit of the Institution, and have been most successful in their endeavours to procure, for the entertainment of the Patients, the services of the distinguished *artistes* whom they have had to perform before the public weekly in the City Hall. The Directors of the Asylum would therefore present their acknowledgments to Mr. M'NEILL, the President, to the Directors and Members of the Union, to their indefatigable Secretary, Mr. LAWSON, as well as to the professional ladies and gentlemen who charmed and delighted the Patients.

To Mr. GEORGE ROY, for his original and very effective entertainments, which called forth the loud plaudits of the Patients, they likewise offer their best thanks.

Some of the Patients were disappointed at not receiving the visit anticipated from Lord SHAFTESBURY, whom they expected to go over the Asylum, had he been able to attend the meeting of the Social Science Association, which was held in Glasgow in September last.

Having now reported on the state of the Patients, the Directors will proceed to notice the changes in the Staff

of the Institution, which have occurred in the course of the year. Dr. CASKIE and Dr. CAMERON having resigned in the autumn, soon after left the Institution—the former to settle in London, and the latter, who had passed a competitive examination before the Board at the India House with great eclat, to join the army at Chatham as an assistant-surgeon, preparatory to his proceeding to India. In the performance of their duty, and at all times, they gave the greatest satisfaction to the Directors. They are young gentlemen of great promise and talent, and the Directors cannot but wish them success in their future career.

Dr. CHRISTIE and Dr. GILLAND having been highly recommended to the Directors, and having produced most satisfactory testimonials as to their character and qualifications, including considerable experience in hospital practice, were appointed to succeed Dr. CASKIE and Dr. CAMERON, and accordingly entered on their duties, as Medical Assistants, in the beginning of October.

Early in the year, the Directors took into their consideration the propriety of raising the Chaplain's salary, on account of his meritorious services; and after due deliberation they augmented it accordingly.

The Directors will next refer to the department of the Master of Works. Every year, since the erection of the present Asylum in 1843, they have done all in their power to improve it, and this, too, even in the face of the debt upon it.

They have now to state that, in addition to keeping up the tear and wear of the House, for which six tradesmen are constantly required, they have this year expended, and principally by contract, for painting and

papering, about £330; for a new hydro-extractor for wash-house, with protector, upwards of £70; and for water-pipes, which were laid from the gate and around the Asylum, with seventeen fire-cocks, hose, and carriage complete, about £310.

These pipes introduce the Loch-Katrine water from the north, while the old pipes bring it from the south. The rain water is still used for the wash-houses.

The Directors had long been anxious to have an abundant supply of water at hand, with fire-plugs all round the building, for the better protection of the Patients in the event of any accident occurring from fire; and, taking advantage of the copious supply, immediately after its introduction into the city, passing the gate, they have not hesitated to spend upwards of £300 to give the greater safety and security required.

Several of the floors had to be renewed; and the walls, in some cases, were covered with light wood. The Asylum tradesmen, assisted by some of the Patients, made patterns of castings for three new boilers for the heating apparatus.

Three of Smith's patent steam indicators were placed for safety on the boilers, which have been repaired. In consequence of the supply of water being now by gravitation, the engine is not required to pump the Loch-Katrine water to the cisterns. It was found necessary to provide another apparatus for feeding the boilers; and for this purpose one of Gifford's steam-boiler injectors was introduced.

The consequence is that the steam-boilers are now supplied with hot water, almost at the boiling point, from the condensed steam of the cooking apparatus;

and this plan has been found to be a great saving of fuel and water, while, at the same time, it greatly prevents the destruction of the pumps.

A great deal of plumber, carpenter, and painter work has been done.

Many galleries, parlours, and bed-rooms in both Houses have been decorated or furnished anew, and 549 pieces of paper have been replaced on the walls. These repairs have occasioned their own as well as other tradesmen to be constantly employed in the Asylum. About a thousand yards of new carpeting, oil-cloth, and matting have been renewed; and also, as in former years, furniture and pictures have been added.

One of the out-offices on the farm-steading has been made more suitable for its purpose, with the assistance of an additional mason; and many of the walls were pointed, to preserve them from injury. Other alterations, additions, and improvements are still required, and have been under the consideration of each successive Board of Directors, since the removal of the Asylum from the Parliamentary-road to Gartnavel, and nothing but the want of funds has prevented their being carried into effect.

The Directors now pass on to the department under the charge of the Gardener and Farm-Overseer. At the commencement of the year little out-door work could be got done, in consequence of the wet weather which has been so prevalent during a great part of it. The boundary paling, which is often broken on Sundays, is constantly requiring repair; and 1,500 larch stakes had to be purchased, to replace those worn out or destroyed by mischievous persons from without. About 600 yards

of drains have been cut on the grounds of the farm and garden, four feet deep, and laid with two-inch pipes. The Patients had also a great deal of work in cutting about 1,000 yards of ground, from three to six feet deep, for the water-pipes, and making fifteen deep holes for the fire-plugs, and 550 yards of drains to carry off the water from them. They also worked well on the harvest field; and, without repeating the detail which is to be found in the Treasurer's statement, it may be sufficient to state here that, notwithstanding the weather, the crop was an average one.

In the garden, only the carrot crop failed; everything else in it was very productive, especially strawberries and gooseberries, which were unusually abundant and good, and were served up daily to the Patients in both Houses.

The Patients were much benefited by employment of all kinds, but especially by out-door labour. A very few would not do any work the whole year round, excepting to assist in cutting down the crops and stacking the corn.

The Directors take this opportunity of recording their conviction, that it is the Patients who work who are the most likely to recover, and have the best chance of cure, and that it is a great mistake in those connected with them to try to prevent them from employing themselves. Even when a cure cannot be effected, such work tends very much to keep the Patients in good bodily health, to tranquillise their nervous systems, and produce what is of the utmost consequence to them—sound and refreshing sleep.

One of the principal buildings on the farm-yard was,

at their last visit, ordered by the Committee to be enlarged, and this was done at a small cost. The Gardener reports this to be a decided improvement.

On the parish-road a great deal of expensive work has been done by the Asylum. The foot-path has been continued from the gate westward to Claythorn; but the cart-road is still in a very bad state, and, unless the Statute Labour Committee allows more money, it is impossible for the Asylum to put or keep it in order.

The Harvest-home Ball went off in the usual manner, to the delight of the inmates, and the strangers, including the reporters who were present.

The Directors cannot but thank the gentlemen of the press for their constant attendance; and, in doing so, take leave to express the hope that their valuable services to the Institution may be continued.

The Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts, annexed to this Report, will explain how the financial affairs of the Institution have proceeded during the past year. It will be seen that several sums have been received from legacies, amounting, after deduction of duty, to £591: 9s. 2d., for which the Directors beg leave thus publicly to express their thanks. They have thereby been enabled to make a little further progress in reducing the debt of the Asylum; but any considerable diminution of it has been prevented by the increase that has taken place in the prices of some of the principal provisions required for the House, as well as by a good deal of extra expenditure incurred during the year, and alluded to in the present Report.

While referring to the state of their finances, the Directors cannot help remarking that the present gene-

ration of their fellow Citizens have yet much liberality to exercise, ere they can put themselves on a footing of equality with their predecessors in the support of this Institution. On looking back to the annual Reports, issued about or soon after the time of its commencement, now forty-six years ago, and contrasting them with those of a more recent date, the truth of the remark now made very clearly appears. The Public, to a very great extent, are probably under the belief that the Asylum has a source of revenue from the board of its own Inmates, and is consequently independent of extraneous aid, which would no doubt be the case, if the original cost of the grounds and buildings were discharged. But it would be too much to expect that this should be done from the annual revenue received for the maintenance of the Patients; and, therefore, additional Contributions and Legacies are greatly needed, to assist in the reduction of the remaining debt, the payment of interest on which forms a very large item in the expenditure of the Directors.

The Directors have now to thank the members of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

Finally, they thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account,..... £11 11 0

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£3,293	9	9	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.....	431	7	5	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	744	3	2	
Groceries,.....	754	8	7	
Milk,.....	423	17	9	
Butter and Cheese,.....	459	18	8	
Potatoes,.....	112	10	0	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	309	11	3	
Medicines,.....	90	13	9	
Coal and Coke,.....	498	7	0	
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	161	0	7	
Soap and Soda,.....	155	16	0	
Water-Rent since 10th March 1859,.....	254	17	1	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	639	12	10	
Fruit,.....	31	5	5	
				8,360 19 3

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct Fees received,.....	322	7	0	
				£177 13 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistants,.....	193	5	8	
Chaplain,.....	70	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0	
Steward,.....	90	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	26	5	0	
				957 3 8

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£432	18	0	
Painting and Paperhanging,.....	279	2	11	
Ironmongery,.....	59	14	4	
Oils, Colours, &c.....	32	19	8	
Building Materials, &c.....	57	2	3	
Plumbers' Materials,.....	52	7	4	
Repairing Boilers,.....	13	8	6	
Laying Water-Pipes,.....	225	0	0	
Stakes and Rafters,.....	29	0	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	26	6	3	
				1,207 19 3
Furniture,.....				922 6 7
Servants' Wages,.....				2,257 9 9
Carried forward,.....	£13,717	9	6	

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£13,717 9 6
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1860, } yet to be recovered,.....	806 16 11
Expended on Garden,.....	157 17 10
" on Farm,.....	166 4 7
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1859,....	931 9 2
" " with Union Bank for 1860,.....	752 10 0
Union Bank, in part principal Sum in loan,.....	225 0 0
Lodged in National Bank on Deposit Account,.....	405 0 0
" in Union Bank " " 	5 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c. £205 17 6	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	66 8 6
Printing and Advertising,.....	43 3 11
Postages and Incidents,.....	35 16 4
Insurance,.....	38 1 11
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	58 9 9
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in Town,.....	13 0 0
Subscription to Stirling's Library,.....	3 3 0
For taking charge of Parcels in Town,.....	9 0 0
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	47 4 5
Law Expense,.....	22 16 10
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,.....	5 0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	32 2 9
	<hr/> 580 4 11

£17,747 12 11

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,.....	£17,747 12 11
" of CHARGE, " 	17,745 18 3
Balance due to the Treasurer,.....	<hr/> £1 14 8

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1860.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,.....	£1,283	2	11	
Deduct, recovered in 1860,.....	688	4	2	
	<u>£594</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	
Arrears of Board for 1860,.....	1,616	9	11	
		<u>£2,211</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....		806	16	11
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,.....		1,658	7	4
Price of Ground,		10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Ground,.....		61,400	19	8
Original Cost of new Furniture,.....		5,018	2	2
Dedged in National Bank, on Deposit Account,.....		405	0	0
" in Union Bank " " 		5	0	0
		<u>£81,690</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,.....	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank,	14,370	0	0
National Bank, Interest,.....	945	2	7
Debts due on open Account,.....	2,432	18	8
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,.....	1	14	8
	<u>£ 37,749</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£81,690 14 9
" of DEBTS,	37,749 15 11
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	<u>£43,940 18 10</u>

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
For 1860.

IN submitting the Medical Report for the past year, I beg leave to state that, at the beginning of 1860, 500 Patients of all classes remained in the Asylum, and that 204 were admitted, which made the total number treated during the year 704. It is a remarkable coincidence that the number of Admissions in 1860 should be the same as in the previous year. There was a difference, however, in the relative number of each sex, for while in 1859 the numbers were 115 and 89 respectively, in 1860 they were reversed, the numbers admitted being 93 males and 111 females. The disparity this year is unusual—the statistics of former years showing that the male admissions were generally in excess. It may be partly accounted for from the fact that, the Male Division being overcrowded, numerous applications for admission into it were obliged to be rejected.

The re-admissions have been fewer this year. Many of them had enjoyed several years of mental health. We observe that as the attacks increase in frequency, the disposition to be affected increases in the same ratio. A

considerable number of the admissions were suicidal Patients, and several had made attempts to destroy themselves before they were sent to the Asylum. Two had swallowed large doses of laudanum; one had attempted to stab himself; and another had inflicted a severe wound in his throat with a razor, which occasioned the loss of a large quantity of blood. Only five cases of General Paralysis were admitted.

From the Table appended, showing the social condition of those admitted, it will be seen that the number of the unmarried considerably exceeds that of the married. This result is more fully established than it was last year, when a similar conclusion was elicited. The results derived from our statistics agree with the conclusions of Dr. PARCHAPPE, in his analysis of the statistics of the Bicêtre and Salpêtrière Asylums, that celibacy may be regarded as a predisposing cause of Insanity, and that it appears to act almost equally on both sexes. In last year's statistics, the opinion, entertained by ESQUIROL, that unmarried men are more liable to Insanity than female celibates was corroborated. This year the reverse is the case, there being a considerable preponderance in the number of unmarried females admitted.

From the Table which shows the ages of the Patients admitted, it will be seen that the three quinquennial periods between 25 and 40 yield by far the largest number, and that the numbers of each period almost exactly correspond. This result, similar to that of last year, is in accordance with Asylum statistics. Between the ages of 45 and 50 there is a very striking increase in the number of females admitted, the numbers being respectively 2 males and 13 females. The reason of this inequality

is obvious, and no doubt depends on the marked change which the whole female organization undergoes at the second critical period of life. The number of those admitted below 20 years of age is very small, constituting but $\frac{1}{19}$ th part of the whole.

CAUSES.—Those stated cannot be altogether depended on, and must be considered as mere approximations to fact. In the great majority of cases, Insanity is produced by the influence of exciting causes acting on a constitution already predisposed. Hereditary tendency, and the condition of brain induced by previous attacks, are probably the two most frequent sources of this predisposition. The former is the most common. It has been stated that Insanity is, of all diseases, the most frequently hereditary. One-third of the re-admissions were found to be hereditarily disposed to Insanity; and, perhaps, even a larger number, could their malady have been traced.

The causes may be either predisposing or exciting, or both; and in different cases we have found that the same circumstance may have acted, in the one as a predisposing, and in the other as an exciting cause. The general opinion that physical causes are the greatest in number is fully confirmed by our statistics of this as well as of other years. Of those admitted, 21 per cent. were attributed to moral, and 78 per cent. to physical causes.

Of the moral causes, excessive mental excitement, either intellectual or emotional, is probably the most common. Thus, under the head of "Religious Excitement" there is nearly 9 per cent. of the total admissions, which is the greatest number ever admitted into the

Asylum from that cause; and it is a curious fact that nearly two-thirds of the whole number were males, from which it might be inferred that men are more strongly impressed than women by religious convictions. Other causes, however, such as Hereditary Disposition, or Masturbation, by weakening the system, may have in a great measure tended to produce this result. The two most common physical causes have already been noticed. The third cause on the list is Intemperance—the abuse of alcohol—which still sends many of its victims to this place. Self-Abuse, or Masturbation as the French call it, was assigned as the cause in 4 per cent., who were all males. Several of these were highly educated, and possessed of first-rate mental abilities.

DISMISSALS.—We shall now notice these, including under this head, Cures, Cases Relieved, Dismissed not Improved, and Deaths.

CURES.—The appended Tables show that the percentage of cures during the past year is very favourable. Of the total number treated, 13·6 per cent. have been dismissed cured, being 2 per cent. higher than last year. Of those treated to a conclusion, 47·7 per cent. were cured, being 6·5 per cent. higher than last year. Of the number admitted, 47 per cent. have been cured, being 7 per cent. higher than last year. Very many of the cases admitted were known to be incurable; so that if such cases were deducted, the per centage of cures would rise much higher. As the case stands, however, we have every reason to be satisfied with the general result, more especially when we consider that those dismissed as cured

left the Asylum only after a lengthened trial, and when we had every reason to believe that the cure was complete. It has always appeared to us that the complete restoration of coherence, the absence of all delusion, and the appearance of perfect mental health, are not to be regarded as reasons for *immediate* dismissal; for many, although in this state in an Asylum, speedily relapse when they are at large, because of their unfitness for self-government. In many cases, when friends were importunate, Patients have been dismissed, to be speedily re-admitted. When there was any doubt in regard to their mental state, they have been allowed to go home on trial for a time, that we might have every reason to be satisfied in regard to the genuineness of the cure, before final dismissal.

The question, When is a Patient sufficiently well to return to the world? often becomes, from many considerations, a very difficult one to answer. In the Asylum, the Patient may be quite recovered to all appearance, attending concerts, &c. in the city, or walking into the country, attended or unattended; but the moment he feels himself to be free—as happened in a case in this House, after long probation,—and before he leaves the grounds on his way out a dismissed man, excitement may begin and gradually increase, delusions return, violence follow, and the legal Authorities may be again compelled to interfere, to arrest and secure the Lunatic.

In regard to the form of Insanity in those cured, we may observe that 60·6 per cent. were cases of Acute Mania, 4·1 of Chronic Mania, 26 of Monomania, and 8·5 of Dementia. The relative proportion of cures, in the different forms of Insanity, does not exactly corres-

pond with last year, but from a very limited number of cases no useful data can be deduced. The general result, however, holds good, that while Acute Mania is the most common form of Insanity, it is also that most amenable to treatment.

Early and correct diagnosis, followed by the proper treatment, is of the greatest importance where the brain is the organ diseased, and the interests at stake, consequently, so large. We have but seldom the opportunity of treating cases from the very commencement; for Patients are not generally brought to an Asylum until every other plan of treatment has been tried—their systems reduced, both mentally and bodily—life at a low ebb—and in such a state that they could not be kept any longer at home. The statistics of this, as in former years, show the great importance of early treatment.

Of those cured, 57·3 per cent. were cases of Insanity, which had existed, by report, for not more than one month before admission. In 25 per cent. the duration of Insanity has been above one month but under four. In 5·1 per cent. above four months but under twelve. One Patient cured had been insane for seven years before admission. The same results, in nearly the same ratio, are deduced from the Tables of last year.

In regard to the length of residence in the Asylum of those cured, it is interesting to observe that 25 per cent. were under treatment for a period under three months, 55·1 per cent. above three months but under six, 21·9 per cent. above six months and under twelve, 11·4 per cent. above twelve months but under three years, and 6·1 per cent. above three years. The same results are deducible from last year's Report. We thus learn that

by far the greater number are dismissed cured within six months, and that a mere fraction require treatment for more than twelve months. It is worthy of observation that three Epileptics have been dismissed cured—as Insanity connected with Epilepsy, and probably depending upon it, is most unfavourable as regards prognosis.

Although it may appear somewhat paradoxical, we say with truth that we are never more delighted with our friends, as we call our Patients, than when we see them turn their backs upon us, and leave the Institution in their right minds. It cannot but be that out of 96 cases of cure many of them were of great interest, and well worthy of special notice. There are, however, so very many such cases, that we cannot enter into their details.

This year 73 Patients have been Dismissed Relieved, and 4 in *statu quo*.

DEATHS.—While the per centage of Cures is greater than last year, it is gratifying to observe that the per centage of Deaths is somewhat less.

Our rule is that Patients shall not be admitted into the Asylum in a moribund state; but, in some cases, it would be inhuman to refuse admission, so that our bill of mortality is larger than it might be. This year 5 Patients have died during the first week of residence in the Asylum, and 2 during the second week. These were all moribund on admission. One of these was a Patient who had nearly destroyed himself with a razor on the day previous to his re-admission, and who succumbed within five days after he was brought hither. He had been prematurely removed, and was most anxious to be brought back to the Asylum to die.

The mortality of the Asylum may be viewed under two distinct aspects—first, as regards those diseases of the brain and nervous system, generally connected with other causes of Insanity; and, secondly, as regards those diseases common to all classes, and incidental to the Insane. Eighteen Patients have succumbed to diseases of the brain or nervous system, and three to exhaustion from Acute Mania; while twenty-three have died from diseases treated in general hospitals. Diseases of the brain and nervous system have been, as may be expected, the most frequently fatal; the next in order are pulmonary diseases; and next, diseases of the alimentary canal. Leaving out of sight, as we are entitled to do, these fatal cases depending on disease of the brain, such as general paralysis, we have 3.1 per cent. of mortality depending on general disease. Even this low figure might, with perfect justice, be further reduced, by deducting those brought to the Asylum in a moribund state.

A glance at the appended Table, showing the causes of death, will satisfy that nearly all the cases we had to do with were diseases in which treatment, unfortunately, could do but little more than alleviate suffering, or ward off for a time inevitable destiny.

Although the mortality has been small, it by no means follows that the Insane are but little liable to general disease, or that their powers of endurance are unusually great. The very reverse is the case, notwithstanding the exceptions. We have the advantage, however, of having the Patients constantly under observation, so that disease is detected in its first invasions, and generally checked before it is beyond human control. Strict attention to cleanliness, ventilation, warmth, wholesome

food, exercise, with other preventive means, are constantly employed, and prompt medical treatment is always at hand to arrest, if possible, the progress of disease.

In the month of January, and during the spring months, the delicate Patients suffered severely from the effects of the inclement season; it has been, however, the subject of frequent remark among the Medical Officers, that, although the weather has been unusually severe during the winter months, and particularly so at this Christmas-time, there has not occurred a single case of Pneumonia, or one of Bronchitis, requiring any amount of care. There has been a much larger per centage of illness among the Servants of the Institution than among the Patients.

The most common form of disease, which has required much attention, has been Gastro-Enteritis; but this has been confined almost exclusively to the Female Division of the East House, the crowded state of which may have been one of the causes of this malady. It has been most frequently met with among those Patients whose systems were deficient in tone, the aged, the infirm, and the idiotic who take only involuntary exercise. In the latter class, there is generally torpidity and extreme sensitiveness of the bowels alternately; in the former, the alimentary canal is very irritable, and while the greatest care has to be employed in regard to diet, it is not always that the Patients can be got to take, if anything, only what is good for them.

The remark has been frequently made that diseases of the alimentary canal are by far the most common class of diseases among the poor Insane, and this has been fully verified by the experience of the past year. When

we consider the constant care and attention that the unfortunate inmates of an Asylum require, and the absolute necessity that exists for their diseases being diagnosed by objective symptoms alone, we are daily impressed with the conviction that it is not in their own homes, but in such places alone, especially for the poor, that their comforts can be attended to, and their lives prolonged.

A few cases of very considerable interest, in a surgical point of view, have been treated in the Asylum during the past year,—particularly one, already referred to in the Directors' Report, in which the operation for strangulated femoral hernia was performed, followed by artificial anus and spontaneous cure within six weeks after the operation.

A considerable number of *post mortem* examinations have been performed on the head and different parts of the body, and from these much useful information has been obtained regarding the symptoms and treatment of disease in the Insane.

In several cases where Insanity had been of long duration, and gradually proceeding from bad to worse, extensive disease was found in the bones of the cranium. In one case there were several points of exostosis at the base of the skull, and also ossification of some parts of the dura mater. In another case, that of an aged female who had been deaf and dumb from infancy, and insane for an unknown length of time, there were marks of exfoliation of the inner table of the skull of very great extent; and, from the appearance of the surface from which the exfoliation had taken place, it was evident that the diseased state had occurred at an early period of life

—in all probability, the same cause which produced deafness was the origin of Insanity.

Circumstances of great interest were connected with the previous history of many of those who died during the past year; but the case of one—a gentleman of fortune—is so remarkable that we cannot refrain from entering into some of its details. Most painful and distressing circumstances—connected with the death of a beloved relative—acting on a highly educated, extremely conscientious, refined, and exquisitely sensitive organization, induced an attack of Acute Melancholia. He gradually became worse, until he became dead to all around him, falling into a state of total unconsciousness. After emerging somewhat from this state of mental and bodily torpidity, he was placed in an Asylum, whence, after a residence of several months, he was transferred to Gartnavel. On his admission, he was found to entertain some very remarkable delusions. He believed that at the time he became unconscious, he really had ceased to exist, and had been buried, and that his soul had come back to the world shortly before he had been first confined. He gravely stated that his old body still lay in the village church-yard, and expressed his determination to dig it up—in obedience to a Divine command—and thereby to break the spell which bound him; for he believed that although he spoke and felt like other men, all these things were mere illusions, cunning artifices of the Evil One, devised to delude him and intensify his misery. He also believed that he had received a command from Heaven that he should destroy himself in the same manner that a relative had done, because this deed was laid to his charge. He was in the

world, but not of it. To him time had ceased to be, and with it all hope of pardon and peace had for ever fled. In a state of the most intense mental agony he continued to exist for some time, but he at length began gradually to emerge from this winter of despair, as was evinced by his reviving taste for the literature of the day. At this time, fortunately, we happened to have a Patient who was a compositor, and in such a state that he could follow his occupation. The vigorous and highly-cultivated mind of our Patient—now bursting its icy fetters—became absorbed with the idea of a weekly paper, containing contributions from the literary inmates of the Asylum. To him no difficulties were insuperable; so that, he having undertaken the editorship, and the compositor his part of the work, the *Gartnavel Gazette* made its second appearance. In a short time the compositor became *compos mentis*, and was dismissed, so that it was expected that the paper would be doomed to a premature death. Our editor, however, determining that it should not die, undertook the additional duties of compositor, so that the periodical continued to appear. His whole being was in the work, and the printing-room was his home. Many of his articles, but more especially his notes and critiques on Shakspeare—whose works he had most thoroughly studied—display a mind comprehensive in grasp and subtle in perception. The constant application which this work spontaneously entailed upon him was accompanied with the happiest results; for day by day he became less reserved and taciturn—forgot his sorrows—and, by-and-by, the summer of a new life shone upon him; and he, too, like the compositor, was dismissed cured. Shortly afterwards he

went abroad, and, after months of voyaging and traveling, he determined to return to his native land; but having taken out his passage-ticket, and had his luggage conveyed on board, he was seized with an irresistible impulse to return himself by a different vessel. Shortly after his safe return to Scotland, he heard that the vessel containing his luggage, and by which he himself intended to have returned, had been destroyed by fire while at sea! This circumstance, in particular, operated so powerfully on his over-sensitive brain that he became again ill mentally, displaying strong suicidal tendencies. So, one evening, he walked into my library, and thus addressed me in a very peculiar and determined manner:—"I have come to consult you, Doctor, and to return to Gartnavel, because I am not well. Will you allow me to remain now?" I was then obliged to decline; but having accompanied him near to his lodgings in Glasgow, I made him promise not to injure nor to attempt to hurt himself in any way, and to meet me next day at noon, in Glasgow, at the house of his relative, to arrange matters. All this he did most punctually, and then voluntarily returned to the Asylum. For some months he continued in great mental agony and alarm, frequently shouting, in wild tones—"Fire! fire!" After this he became more composed, showed a great attachment to a very feeble Patient, to whom he paid the most marked attention. This brief period was speedily followed by a state of the most intense mental anguish—nothing seeming to fill the mind but its own sorrows. He now obstinately refused all sustenance, and for months he was fed by means of the stomach-pump. He then suddenly began to take food, and to show symptoms of returning reason. His long

abstinence, combined with his most miserable and depressed mental condition, left him in a state of extreme bodily exhaustion, from which, however, he gradually recovered, so that in a short time he was able to take out-door exercise within and beyond the grounds, and also to visit his friends in town. Suddenly, however, he became worse, but this time the form of insanity changed—he became very Maniacal. During the paroxysms, his mind was very acute and delusive. He believed that his spirit was *en rapport* with those of his deceased relatives—with one in particular; and that he had revelations from Heaven. All his actions he endeavoured to explain by mathematical demonstrations. During the intervals of his paroxysms, he amused himself by writing paraphrases of the Psalms, poetry, and dramas, and also by sketching likenesses of his fellow Patients. His own likeness, taken by himself at the mirror, displays mournful traces of a diseased imagination—his locks being represented as serpents and furies. Throughout the whole of this new phase of his disease, he constantly referred to painful family circumstances, and showed a strong desire to be possessed of a razor. Still, his suicidal propensities did not appear to be so strong as formerly. Again he suddenly became depressed in spirits—at first refusing everything but bread and water, and finally persisting in total abstinence. Remorse, misery, and deepest despair now took possession of his whole soul, and on him all kindness and sympathy were bestowed in vain. He fancied that we were prompted by Satan to address to him kind words, and to hold before him bright hopes, to intensify his misery by the contemplation of what could never be realised in his experience. His delusions

seemed to be engrained into his very being, forming, as it were, a part of himself. For six months he was again fed by means of the stomach-pump several times daily; but now his bodily health became completely undermined, and his own expressive language, as to the impossibility of his life being prolonged, seemed about to be proved true. We have often seen such prognostications verified. For months, or years it may be, Patients will repeat, and in an agony of mind, that they feel themselves to be in dying circumstances, while they are becoming more and more depressed and miserable daily. This language is frequently the forerunner of death. The Patient whose case has now been somewhat detailed, unlike others similarly affected, did not desire a change of residence. But even when this desire has been gratified, it has not prevented the approach of the event they had so long expected. At last he was suddenly seized with a fit of Epilepsy, and, in the presence of the relative he had always loved best, he expired. Such was the end of this unfortunate gentleman, who—although entailing an immense amount of labour and anxiety during his long illness—has, on account of his splendid talents and generous disposition, his memory engraven on the hearts of all who knew him.

What extraordinary and true books might be written of the life and experiences of insane people in Asylums, and also of persons disordered in mind who may never have been so confined!

TREATMENT.—The Treatment of Insanity has undergone no marked change. Very many cases in the Asylum are quite hopeless as regards cure, so that we have

merely to attend to the general health, and try to alleviate particular symptoms when they appear. Still, there are many Patients under active treatment, in reference to whom hopes of ultimate recovery are entertained. The treatment of such cases is as varied as the cases themselves, for every one has its own peculiar features. Practitioners, in general practice, would be surprised at the quantity of powerful opiates administered to some Patients, with but little effect, to soothe the nervous system, and procure sleep—essential to life. We may refer to the case of one lady who, for a long time, was restless and sleepless to an extraordinary degree. After other treatment, powerful sedatives, with many hours daily of pedestrian exercise in the open air, in all weathers, and rapidly performed, at length began to tell. As she was very suicidal, she could not be left for a single moment by night or day. Her attendant could not keep up with her in her daily walks, and was so much knocked up that she became ill. A new one was substituted, but she too could not endure the fatigue, although it seemed to have but little effect upon the Patient. We were obliged to have a relay of attendants, giving her a fresh one every day. Although at one time we had doubts of this Patient's recovery, the treatment pursued has been attended with complete success in her case, and in many others of a like kind.

In regard to the influence of sedatives, however, we may mention that, in cases where physical exercise was impossible, the exhibition of opium, in its various preparations, combined with tartar emetic—both by the bowel and the mouth—has soothed the nervous system when all others, and both exhibited separately, have

failed. We have tried, and we think with some benefit, the medicine called chemical food. Dr. PARISHES' syrup of the phosphates of iron, lime, soda, and potash, comes under this term, and has been very carefully prepared by Dr. CHRISTIE, one of the Medical Assistants, who is an able chemist. He has also prepared a syrup of the phosphate of iron and manganese, and a syrup of the phosphate of iron. These preparations have also been beneficial to the Patients.

The greater number of the cases admitted were in a very reduced condition, so that careful and generous alimentation was necessary, combined with other means, for arresting the waste and correcting the deficient nervous nutrition. The usual moral means—in the way of amusements, occupations, and religious exercises—have been employed, to rouse the dormant faculties, and to strengthen them by judicious exertion; but we have been satisfied, from our experience in another place, that they are not sufficient. This, in regard to the poorer Patients, we have not hesitated to state from the beginning of our superintendence here. For certain classes especially, a greater variety of agreeable work is required—not for profit, but as a means of cure; and, even where recovery is hopeless, there can be no doubt that such employment would add materially to the comfort and happiness of the Patients. Elsewhere we had introduced, or were the means of introducing, eighteen weavers' looms, which were constantly worked by the insane of both sexes. It is necessary to add, that nothing but the enormous load of debt upon this Institution has prevented the Directors from building additional workshops, where the Patients might be able to work at various trades, and manufacture

much of the cloth required by the House, such as ticking and sheets, which we are at present obliged to purchase. The kind of cloth woven in Glasgow is certainly different from that made in the east country; but, for coarse articles, we are persuaded that any man who has been taught to weave fine cloth could soon be master of the other also.

Many strangers of both sexes have visited the Institution, and been present at our festive gatherings. Our Asylum life has been, as usual, cheered by the lively strains of some of the best instrumental and vocal music which the City of Glasgow can afford; and we cordially concur in the acknowledgment of the Directors to that philanthropic and enterprising body of gentlemen who compose what is called the Abstainers' Union, for interesting themselves so much in our cause, and procuring for the Patients—and that, too, gratuitously—such means of innocent gratification. To Mr. GEORGE ROY we are also much indebted for his inimitable performance, which pleased the Patients very much indeed. It might be right here to state, in regard to the Patients attending these entertainments, that the feelings and wishes of relatives and guardians are always considered. Those who are likely to be benefited, and to whom there is no objection, are encouraged and entreated to attend; while some, however anxious they may be, cannot on all occasions be permitted to be present. The Patients who decline are, of course, allowed to stay away; and those whose guardians object to their attending are not allowed to go near the Concert or Ball Room. It must be stated, however, that our most literary Patients do not give their countenance to these meetings. The lady Patients who wish to enjoy the musical treat without being seen, sit in the

parlours off the Concert Gallery in the utmost privacy, hearing to advantage, and nearly as well as those who appear in public. On the private nights, certain Patients take advantage of the absence of strangers, and enjoy themselves very much. It need scarcely be added that a great many invalids are always unfit to appear at, or enjoy, such exhibitions. We are always delighted to see those Patients who have been dismissed returning to our re-unions—thankful, rejoicing, and doing all they can to entertain their old friends. One of these much-loved old Patients, who takes a deep and abiding interest in the Institution, has lately produced an interesting little book, calculated to do much good, called “The Philosophy of Insanity,” in which he gives some of the details of his own remarkable case when mentally afflicted many years since. From the nature of the subject, it is probably not calculated to be so popular as the other writings of the same amiable author—one of his excellent works having gone through several editions, and been stamped with the seal of public approbation; nevertheless, it bears the marks of an acute and reflecting mind and a warm and generous heart. We were pleased to see it favourably reviewed in several journals. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* newspaper devoted nearly two columns of its valuable space to a very favourable review of “The Philosophy of Insanity.”

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—I have now to report that six young gentlemen, studying at the Glasgow College, attended at the Asylum for three months at a time in the course of the year, either with the view of qualifying themselves for general practice, or to pass the Government Boards.

MEDICAL STAFF.—I cannot conclude without noticing the resignations of my late Assistants. Able or better officers than Dr. CAMERON and Dr. CASKIE I have not seen. While anxious for the welfare of the Patients, they were self-reliant, and much and deservedly beloved. In all my intercourse with them I had great pleasure; and can have no doubt of their distinguishing themselves wherever their lot in life may happen to be cast. They left the Asylum with many a good wish and prayer for their welfare.

In acknowledging the efficient services of the non-Medical Resident Officers, all of whom have been many years employed in the Asylum, I have to add that these officers have always cordially and cheerfully assisted me, and done all in their power to benefit the Patients. The Attendants have arduous and often painful and trying duties to perform. Many of them have had much experience in the treatment of the Insane, and deserve thanks for meritorious services.

In every Report since my appointment in 1849, I felt it to be a pleasing duty gratefully to acknowledge the consideration of each successive Board of Directors;—and I now beg leave respectfully to tender my best thanks to the Directors of last year, for the confidence which they invariably reposed in me, and for their continued support in all my efforts to relieve suffering humanity, and promote the best interests of the Institution.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1860.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1859, .	266	...	234	...	500
Admitted since,	93	...	111	...	204
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	359	...	345	...	704
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,	45	...	51	...	96
" Relieved,	36	...	22	...	58
" Not Improved,	3	...	1	...	4
Died,	23	...	21	...	44
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	107	...	95	...	202
Remaining on 31st December 1860, .	252	...	250	...	502
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	359	...	345	...	704
	==		==		==
Average Daily Number,	258.52..		239.42..		497.94
	==		==		==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1860.

Table 1.—*Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	39	48	87
" with Epilepsy,	1	1	2
" " General Paralysis,	5	1	6
" Chronic,	12	3	15
" with Epilepsy,	1	1	2
Monomania, including Melancholia, } 17, 24-41; and Dypsomania, 1, 0-1, }	21	42	63
Dementia,	12	13	25
" with Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Imbecility,	1	2	3
TOTAL,	93	111	204

Table 2.—*Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	51	62	113
Married,	36	37	73
Widowed,	6	12	18
TOTAL,	93	111	204

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	4	7	11
" 25 "	11	12	23
" 30 "	16	18	34
" 35 "	20	16	36
" 40 "	15	17	32
" 45 "	14	8	22
" 50 "	2	13	15
" 55 "	2	5	7
" 60 "	5	3	8
" 65 "	3	8	11
" 70 "	0	3	3
" 75 "	1	1	2
TOTAL,	93	111	204

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of
Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	2 ...	6 ...	8
Bodily Disease,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" Injury,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Business Anxiety,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Debility and Old Age,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Desertion by Husband,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Destitution,	2 ...	5 ...	7
Disappointment in Love,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Dissipation,	3 ...	1 ...	4
Epilepsy,	4 ...	2 ...	6
Fever,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Fright,	0 ...	1 ...	1
General Paralysis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Grief,	0 ...	5 ...	5
Hereditary,	9 ...	13 ...	22
Ill Usage,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Imbecility,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Intemperance,	13 ...	4 ...	17
Lactation,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" Prolonged,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Masturbation,	9 ...	0 ...	9
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	6 ...	6
Mental Application,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Pecuniary Losses,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Predisposition,	16 ...	16 ...	32
Pregnancy,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Puerperal State,	0 ...	5 ...	5
Religious Excitement,	12 ...	6 ...	18
Remorse,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Straitened Circumstances,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Sun-stroke,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Unknown,	11 ...	24 ...	35
TOTAL,	<u>93</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>204</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.	
Baker,	1
Brazier,	1
Carters,	2
Chemist,	1
Clergymen,	3
Clerks,	7
Commission-Agent,	1
Comptroller of Customs,	1
Confectioner,	1
Drapers,	3
Druggist,	1
Engineers,	2
Farmers,	5
Farm Servants,	2
Fishermen,	2
Flesher,	1
Grocer,	1
Groom,	1
Hatter,	1
Joiners,	5
Labourers,	9
Masons,	2
Merchants,	6
Carry forward,	59
Brought forward, 59	
Miners,	4
Pattern Designer,	1
Plasterer,	1
Plumber,	1
Policemen,	2
Railway Superintendent,	1
Sawyer,	1
Schoolboy,	1
Seaman,	1
Sea-Captain,	1
Ship-Broker,	1
Shoemakers,	3
Shopkeeper,	1
Students,	2
Tailor,	1
Teachers,	2
Thread Finisher,	1
Tollkeeper,	1
Warehousemen,	2
Watchmaker,	1
Weavers,	4
Writer,	1
TOTAL, 93	

FEMALES.	
Dairykeeper,	1
Domestics,	31
Domestic Servants,	12
Dressmakers,	7
Factory Workers,	3
Farm Servant,	1
Governess,	1
Ladies,	23
Milliners,	2
No Occupation,	5
Printfield Workers,	2
Carry forward,	88
Brought forward, 88	
Sewers,	11
Shopkeeper,	1
Staymaker,	1
Teachers,	4
Vagrants,	2
Vestmaker,	1
Warehouse Worker,	1
Weaver,	1
Yarn Winder,	1
TOTAL, 111	

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month
of the Year 1860.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	10	9	19
February,	9	5	14
March,	10	11	21
			— 54
April,	6	8	14
May,	9	4	13
June,	11	5	16
			— 43
July,	7	10	17
August,	4	20	24
September,	8	6	14
			— 55
October,	7	11	18
November,	5	13	18
December,	7	9	16
			— 52
			—
TOTAL,			204
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Mania, Acute,	29	29	58
" " with Epilepsy,	1	0	1
" Chronic,	4	0	4
Monomania, including Melancholia,	8	17	25
Dementia,	3	5	8
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	45	51	96
	==	==	==

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	7	8	15
" 2 Weeks,	12	12	24
" 3 "	3	5	8
" 1 Month,	7	1	8
" 2 Months,	5	6	11
" 3 "	2	6	8
" 4 "	1	4	5
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 7 Years,	0	1	1
Unknown,	7	4	11
TOTAL,	45	51	96

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	2	4	6
" 25 "	3	5	8
" 30 "	10	8	18
" 35 "	9	8	17
" 40 "	4	5	9
" 45 "	8	5	13
" 50 "	2	7	9
" 55 "	3	2	5
" 60 "	3	0	3
" 65 "	1	6	7
" 70 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	45	51	96

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	3	0	3
" 1 Month,	1	2	3
" 2 Months,	5	4	9
" 3 "	4	5	9
" 4 "	7	9	16
" 5 "	2	10	12
" 6 "	3	3	6
" 7 "	3	5	8
" 8 "	2	3	5
" 9 "	1	3	4
" 10 "	1	1	2
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	4	3	7
" 3 "	4	0	4
" 4 "	3	1	4
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	45	51	96

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0	3	3
Bodily Disease,	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Destitution,	1	3	4
Disappointment in Love,	0	1	1
Dissipation,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	3
Fright,	0	1	1
Hereditary,	5	4	9
Intemperance,	10	4	14
Lactation,	0	1	1
" Prolonged,	0	1	1
Masturbation,	2	0	2
Menstrual Disorder,	0	4	4
Mental Application,	1	0	1
Physical Fatigue,	0	1	1
Predisposition,	8	9	17
Pregnancy,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	3	5	8
Sun-stroke,	0	1	1
Unknown,	11	7	18
Visceral Disease,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	45	51	96

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

Total Number Treated,	704	Cured, 96	PER CENT. { 13·63 47·72 47·
" " to a Conclusion,	202		
Admitted,	204		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1860.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	6	12	18
" with Epilepsy,	1	0	1
" Chronic,	2	1	3
Monomania, including Melancholia,	5	2	7
Dementia,	6	3	9
" with General Paralysis,	1	0	1
Imbecility,	2	3	5
TOTAL,	23	21	44

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 25 Years,	1	1	2
" 30 "	2	3	5
" 35 "	4	3	7
" 40 "	4	2	6
" 50 "	4	4	8
" 55 "	2	1	3
" 60 "	1	3	4
" 65 "	2	1	3
" 70 "	3	1	4
" 75 "	0	2	2
TOTAL,	23	21	44

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	1	4	5
" 2 Weeks,	1	1	2
" 1 Month,	0	1	1
" 3 Months,	2	0	2
" 4 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	1	0	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	1	1	2
" 1 Year,	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	5	1	6
" 3 "	4	2	6
" 4 "	3	0	3
" 6 "	0	2	2
" 8 "	2	2	4
" 14 "	1	0	1
" 15 "	0	1	1
" 18 "	0	1	1
" 21 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	23	21	44

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Asphyxia,	0	1	1
Chronic Bronchitis and Disease of Heart,	0	2	2
Dysentery,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
" with General Paralysis,	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania,	1	2	3
" " Puerperal Mania,	0	1	1
Gastro-enteritis,	0	3	3
General Paralysis,	6	0	6
" Prostration,	2	1	3
Meningitis,	1	0	1
Organic Disease of the Brain,	3	5	8
" " and Heart,	0	1	1
Peritonitis, Acute,	1	0	1
" supervening on Ovarian Disease,	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	6	1	7
Pulmonary Hæmorrhage,	0	1	1
Valvular Disease of Heart,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	23	21	44

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	704	Died, { 6.25 21.78 21.56
" " to a Conclusion,	202	
Admitted,	204	

V. — SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1860.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	13	6	19
February,	2	8	10
March,	10	9	19
			— 48
April,	13	8	21
May,	13	8	21
June,	10	9	19
			— 61
July,	11	9	20
August,	5	5	10
September,	5	4	9
			— 39
October,	13	6	19
November,	4	11	15
December,	8	12	20
			— 54
TOTAL,			202

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 till 31st Dec. 1860.

	CURED. PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	7,707 } 3,793 { 49.21
" " " "	7,707 } 1,277 { 16.56

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5.7
1850,	167	17	10.1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9.2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5.2
1855,	84	12	14.2
1856,	99	13	13.1
1857,	139	7	5.03
1858,	140	11	7.85
1859,	89	6	6.74
1860,	111	5	4.5

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2.6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8.3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14.74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15.33
1858,	15	13	28	267	10.48
1859,	15	12	27	204	13.23
1860,	13	4	17	204	8.33

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814, till 31st December 1860,

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
1860.....	93	111	204	266	234	500	359	345	704
TOTAL.....	4,434	3,775	8,209						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 8,209

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 502

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,707

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-Admissions, the UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year, from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
41	41	82	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49
45	51	96	36	22	58	..	..	..	23	21	44
1,964	1,829	3,793							745	530	1,277

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,793

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,277

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.21

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.56

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1858-59-60.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	9,000 ..	9,793 ..	9,748	Stones.
Bacon Ham,.....	3,039 ..	4,025 ..	3,509	Lbs.
Bread,.....	43,833 ..	43,906 ..	44,959	Loaves.
Tea,.....	1,736 ..	1,809 ..	1,817	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	2,464 ..	2,464 ..	2,912	"
Sugar,.....	17,033 ..	17,397 ..	17,681	"
Butter,.....	9,203 ..	9,516 ..	9,285	"
Cheese,.....	3,093 ..	3,162 ..	3,367	"
Eggs,.....	4,417 ..	4,506 ..	4,596	Dozens.
Fish,.....	20,791 ..	20,034 ..	18,784	Lbs.
Fowls,.....	239 ..	307 ..	323	Pairs.
Rabbits,.....	— ..	245 ..	236½	"
Potatoes,.....	39½ ..	44 ..	42½	Tons.
Oatmeal,.....	428 ..	441½ ..	437	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	27,779 ..	25,115 ..	27,065	Lbs.
Milk,.....	9,912 ..	10,764 ..	12,335	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920 ..	10,920 ..	10,980	"
Beer,.....	1,027 ..	1,068 ..	1,136	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,.....	1,496 ..	1,817 ..	1,306	Doz. Pints.
Wine,.....	86½ ..	84½ ..	86	" Qrts.
Spirits, including Laboratory, ..	177 ..	280 ..	340	Gallons.
Soap and Soda,.....	18,774 ..	19,877 ..	17,761	Lbs.
Candles,.....	41½ ..	43½ ..	46½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,311 ..	1,311 ..	1,358	Waggons.
Gas,.....	1,153,400 ..	1,196,000 ..	1,230,800	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1860.

Grass and Clover, sold,	£ 5	5	9
Green Corn,	0	7	9
52 Tons 13½ Cwt. of Yellow Turnips, sold,	42	4	5
38 Bolls of Wheat, sold,	39	18	0
1,318 ½ Stones of Potatoes, used at home,	29	15	0
35 Tons 11½ Cwt. of Swedish Turnips on hand, at 20s.	35	11	3
6 Bolls of Wheat, sown in Farm-field, at 21s.	6	6	0
1½ Bolls of Short Wheat, used for boilings for Horses, at 20s.	1	10	0
6½ Bolls Barley, used for boilings for Horses, at 24s.	7	16	0
11½ Bolls of Beans, used and in loft, at 24s.	12	16	0
35 Bolls Oats, " " 20s.	35	0	0
70 " " estimated to be in Stacks, at 20s.	70	0	0
28½ " Beans, " " 24s.	33	12	0
1,230 Stones of Hay, at 1s. per Stone,	61	10	0
½ Boll Oats destroyed by water contract cutting,	4	16	8
Clover cut and used at home for Horses,			
	£ 386	8	10
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for Work done by Horses, to Houses, Roads, &c.	49	8	6
	£ 435	17	4

GARDEN PRODUCE—1860.

VEGETABLES.		103 Stones Potatoes.
1,768 Doz. German Greens.		120 " Rhubarb.
1,007 " Turnips in summer.		7 " Artichokes.
1,197 " Cabbages.		108 " Parsnips.
1,541 " Leeks.		5 " Vegetable Marrows.
219 " Savoy.		261 Pecks Peas.
345 " Carrots in summer; and		57 " Beans.
180 Stones in winter.		
18 " Onions in winter; and		
1,447 Doz. in summer.		
331 " Cauliflower and Brocoli heads.		
34 " Celery.		
40 " Red Beetroot.		
111 " Asparagus.		
5 " Red Cabbages.		
277 Gals. Spinach.		
655 " Parsley.		
11 " Kidney Beans.		
Total, at Bazaar Prices, ...		£372 6 9

FRUITS.

1,983 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
542 " " Strawberries.
79 " " Raspberries.
286 " " Red Currants.
151 " " Black "
22 " " White "
1,014 Pounds Apples.
9 " Cherries.
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1860.

21 Cwt. 1 Qr. 1 Lb. of Pork to the Store, at various prices,	£ 47 8 11
Cash received for Pigs sold to fleshers and others,	179 18 1
	<u>£ 227 7 0</u>

TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, £1,035 11 1	
EXPENDED ON FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES,	476 3 11½
BALANCE in favour,	<u>£ 559 7 1½</u>

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1860.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.
Sown on the Farm, . . . . .	..	10	..	2	..	..	4	7	2
Supply for Farm Horses,	600	37	..	4	3	1	1	3	2
" " Carriage "	630	35	..	11	1	1	1	3	..
Sold, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
In Stack & Loft, on hand,	800	12	1	5	3	4	1	..	..
	<u>2,030</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>..</u>

CROP OF 1859 ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1860, AND CROP OF 1860.

Swedish Turnips, 15 tons used at home.

800 Stones of Hay, and 1,230 stones of 1860—Total, 2,030.

29½ Bolls Oats; bought 30 bolls; Thrashed of 1860, 35 bolls—
Total, 94½ bolls.

10½ Bolls Beans; bought 2 bolls; Thrashed of 1860, 11½ bolls—
Total, 23½ bolls.

Barley, bought ¾ boll, and Thrashed of 1860 crop, 6½ bolls—Total,
7½ bolls.

5 Bolls Wheat; Thrashed of 1860 crop, 45½ bolls; bought, 1½ boll
—Total, 52 bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

9 Imperial Acres Beans, Potatoes, and Turnips, . }	
8½ " " Hay or Pasture, }	Total,
4½ " " Wheat and Barley, }	34 Acres.
12 " " Oats, }	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1860.

FARM,	£488	9	2
GARDEN,	167	13	3
PIGGERIES,	109	2	3
POLICIES,	74	14	8
Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, .	£839	19	4

JAMES DUTHIE,

Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1860.

39 Chemises made.	8 Pairs Sleeves made.
18 Long Night-Gowns made.	36 Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed.
9 Short-Gowns "	30 Pieces Trimming worked for
12 Flannel Semmets "	Petticoats and Dresses.
2 Pairs Flannel Drawers "	6 Collars embroidered.
12 Pairs Cotton Drawers "	4 Silk Aprons made.
29 Night-Caps "	2 Window Screens knitted.
12 Flannel Petticoats "	4 Tidies "
8 Coloured Petticoats "	18 Woollen Doyleys "
4 Gentlemen's Shirts "	4 Pincushion-Covers.
3 Semmets knitted.	2 Dresses made.
58 Pairs Socks "	6 Polka Bodies made.
10 Pairs Stockings knitted.	Repairs of Clothing done.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1860.

Dresses made,	190
Petticoats "	255
Flannel Semmets made,	309
Cotton Shifts "	226
Bed-Gowns "	33
Caps "	42
Aprons "	382
Quilted Mats "	24
Pillow and Bolster Slips made,	329
Sheets hemmed,	77
Towels "	284
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	849
Pairs Blankets "	106
Table and Tray Cloths hemmed,	19
Bed-Covers "	29

Repairs of Clothing, &c. going on at all times.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
IN 1860.

Straw Mattresses made,	256
Hair " "	27
" Bolsters "	46
Feather Pillows "	6
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	21
Sets Bed-Curtains "	5
" Window-Curtains "	4
Waxcloth Table-Covers "	13
Chair-Covers "	25
" Cushions "	11
Carpets and Crum-Cloths "	10
Window-Blinds "	21
Hair Mattresses re-made,	60
" Bolsters "	12
Feather Pillows "	4

Repairs when required.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	8/6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	9/6 & 10/6	"
SECOND,	15/	"

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,	£1 1 0	PER WEEK.
FOURTH,	1 11 6	"
FIFTH,	2 2 0	"
SIXTH,	3 3 0	"
SEVENTH,	4 4 0	"
EIGHTH,	6 6 0	"

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, but for 24 hours only, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

II. Written Obligations for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible Persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendants, to the Superintendent of the Ladies or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed; and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be permitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by Contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

