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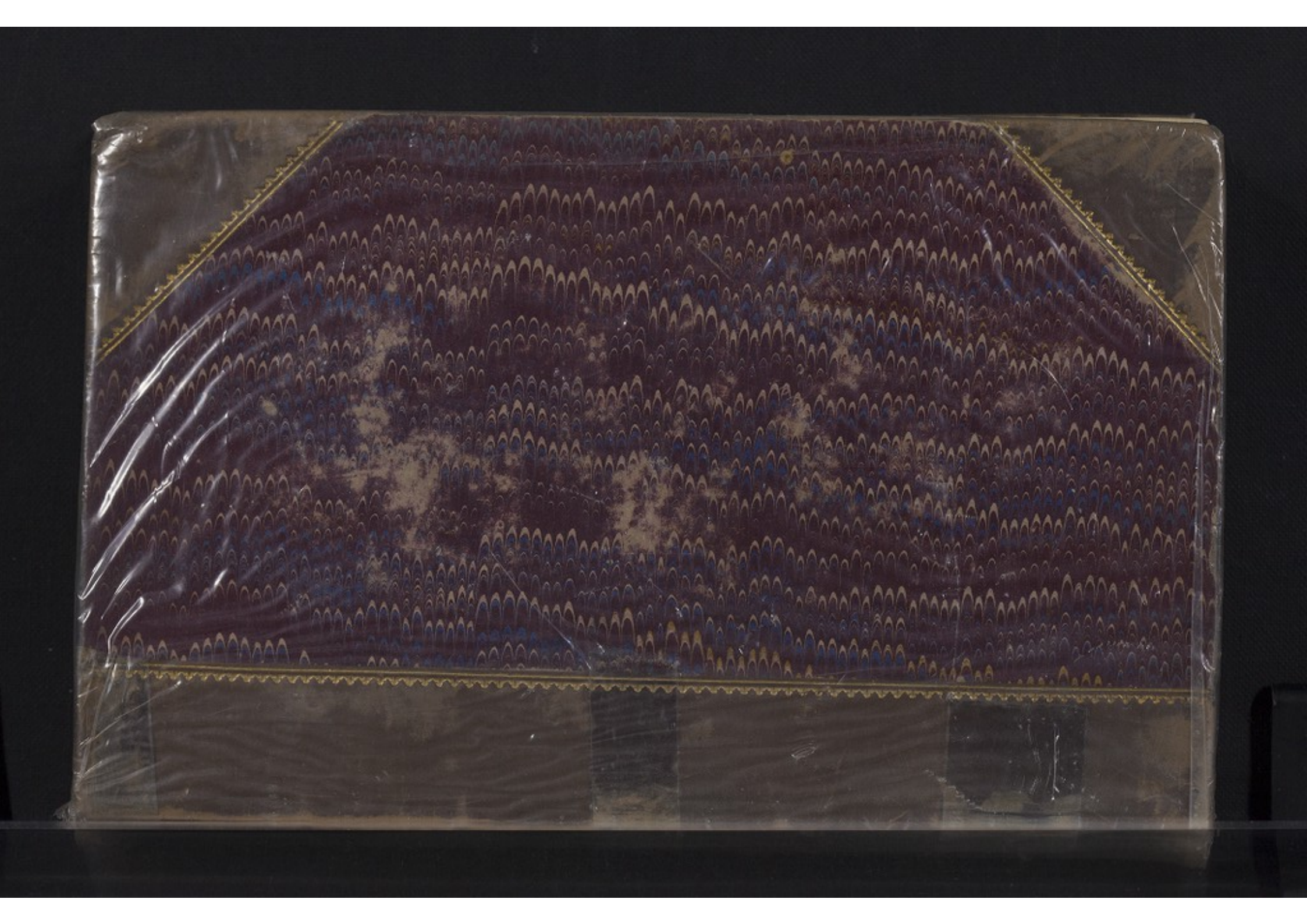

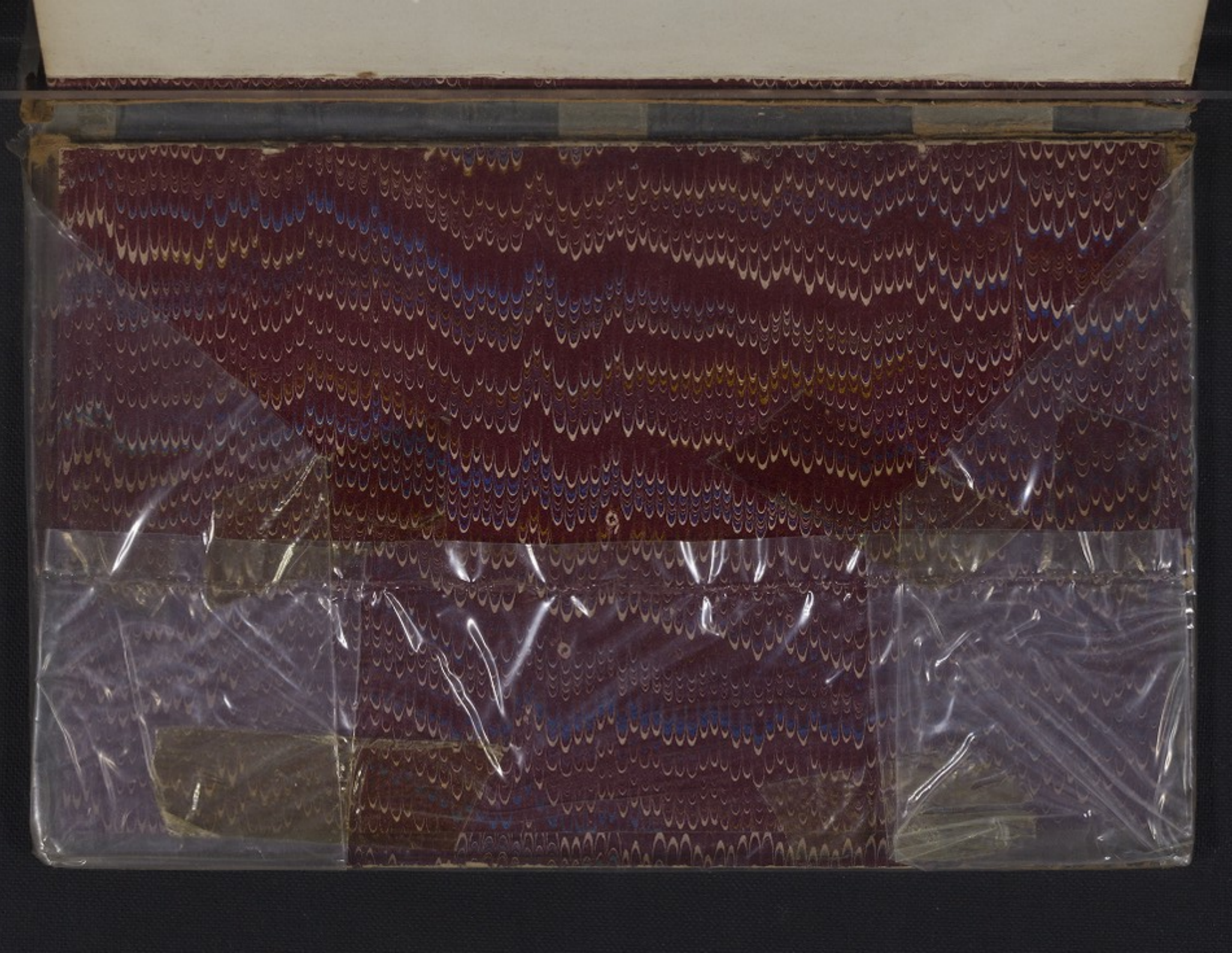

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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

16TH JANUARY, 1862.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1862.

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-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT, beg leave to lay before their Constituents and the Public the following account of their proceedings during the year 1861. The principal statistical results are as follow:—

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Remained on 31st December 1860,	252	...	250	...	502
Admitted since,	116	...	95	...	211
Total,	368	...	345	...	713
Dismissed Cured,	67	...	55	...	122
" Relieved,	24	...	32	...	56
" Not Improved,	2	...	0	...	2
Died,	20	...	25	...	45
Total,	113	...	112	...	225
Remaining on 31st December 1861,	255	...	233	...	488
Total treated,	368	...	345	...	713
Average daily number,	259	...	245	...	504

The Directors will first proceed to notice the Return of Patients. It will be observed that 502 Patients remained on 1st January; and that 211, which includes several Patients who came voluntarily to the Asylum, were admitted in the course of the year—making a total of 713, or 9 more treated in this than in the year preceding it.

With regard to the Admissions. In the Female Divisions the acute cases of general mania were particularly numerous in the quarter from April to June; while in the Male Divisions the reverse was the case in the 31 Patients admitted during the same period. The latter were all chronic cases, which is an unusual circumstance in the history of the Admissions to this Asylum.

In the first three months of the year, five cases of mania, complicated with general paralysis, were admitted—four of whom were pauper Patients, and the fifth a professional gentleman, the victim of excessive mental exertion. It is seldom that so many of the poorer classes are admitted, in any one quarter, suffering under this incurable malady.

Two of those received from the country had suppurating sores from manacles. A great number, especially of the poor, were, on being brought to the Asylum, emaciated and worn out, bodily as well as mentally; and great inattention and neglect were apparent, from the very filthy and wretched condition of the Females particularly. Others, again, were in a moribund or semi-moribund state with sores, and the skin in many parts was abraded and discoloured.

Several Patients, both private and pauper, required the exclusive service of one or more attendants, owing

either to their suicidal tendencies, their dangerous and destructive habits, or their extreme helplessness.

All the Patients presented for admission could not be received. The demand for accommodation has been great, and not fewer than thirty-four Patients, private and pauper, were obliged to be refused, in consequence of the want of room, and from other circumstances. It was deemed proper to keep down the numbers, so as, if possible, to keep up a good sanitary state in the house, to prevent disease from over-crowding, and to facilitate the progress of cures, which the Directors are most anxious to promote by every means in their power. But at times this is no easy matter, as the history of this, as of former years' proceedings, has proved.

Nothing has gratified the Directors so much in their management as the fact of so many Patients being cured —one hundred and twenty-two having been dismissed recovered during the course of the year. Large as this number is, however, it would have been increased considerably, probably by fifteen more, had not the Patients been prematurely removed from the house.

Many of those cured were cases of the greatest interest and importance. One Patient had been insane for upwards of sixteen years; another had been an inmate of Gartnavel for three years, her case for some time being considered hopeless; while a third exhibited great maniacal excitement and destructiveness, with extreme and rapid degeneracy of habits, manners, and language. The Patient last mentioned—like others who have been violent and dangerous, and have yet been cured and done credit to the Asylum—proved to be a most expensive Patient; but after all made a good recovery, left the

institution with a most grateful heart, and has continued well ever since.

The Directors cannot but allude to the death of the "Master of Ceremonies at Gartnavel," who had been upwards of eighteen years in their Asylum, to which he had been brought from another house of the same kind, where he had resided in an insane state for some years. He performed his self-appointed duty with unwearied patience and ability, while his kindness of disposition could not be mistaken. He was a man of remarkable tact. He spoke well, and even on the spur of the moment was always ready; while his apposite remarks were delivered with delicacy of feeling and in good taste. His racy and fearless criticism, his ready eloquence, and other excellent qualities, will long be remembered with respect by all who knew him. He was a universal favourite. To see him on a festive occasion, in a large crowded hall —before the Patients, *artistes* of celebrity, distinguished strangers, and reporters from the city newspapers—conducting the business of the evening, was a scene not easily to be forgotten.

The Directors will only add, that a few idiotic and other Patients resisted all kinds of treatment. They were obliged to be fed by means of the usual tube, connected with the stomach-pump, but the aliment thus obtained did not nourish them; and as they could not be induced to take food, or allow medicine, or cordials, or, in fact, anything to be administered, they gradually sank.

The other deaths will be noticed in the Medical Report, as usual.

The Directors think it proper now to notice the treatment of the Patients, moral and physical. The

Chaplain continues to perform his duties with acceptance on Sabbath and during the week, as heretofore. In addition, many Patients are permitted, attended by one or two servants, as their numbers seem to require, to proceed on Sunday to churches in the city or neighbourhood—a liberty which is still prized very much by them. A few are allowed to go unattended and alone, both Protestant and Catholic, to their respective places of worship. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Maryhill, sends two of his flock on Sundays to take charge of the Patients belonging to the Roman Catholic communion, who may be able and willing to proceed thither for public worship.

In regard to literary occupation, it may be mentioned that the Asylum Library contains between one and two thousand volumes, which are perused with avidity; while subscriptions to Stirling's Library, and to a Reading Club in the City, enable the Patients to see every new book of importance immediately after publication.

In addition, a goodly number of serials are taken in, weekly and monthly, besides the London and provincial newspapers. Several copies are regularly received of all the Glasgow daily newspapers. It may here be added that one most estimable literary Patient takes charge of all the books received from the Glasgow libraries, and issues and returns them as well as any librarian could do; and also that the services of another have been most cheerfully given for the purpose of keeping the Asylum Library in order, and attending to and arranging the types, &c.

During the summer months, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, a number of Patients spent several

weeks or more at the sea-side and in the country, some attended, and others alone. It need not be said to a Glasgow audience that the west coast is admirably adapted for invalids, and that excursions can be easily and safely made from one point to another for their benefit. The Patients made the most of their time while away, and returned benefited, without any accident whatever. Both private and pauper are permitted to walk and ride beyond the bounds of the Asylum, into the city or country. One of Mr. WALKER's largest omnibuses was provided exclusively for the poorest classes, to give them an airing; and this and other things the new Directors will probably continue to have done in due season.

In fine weather, the Patients had the usual music and dancing on the lawn in front of the gentlemen's division. The bagpipes answered well, in fact best, there.

The Bowling-green was well attended, and several Patients were exercised in drill.

During the winter months, the concerts and balls, public and private, were resumed—the former, as usual, under the immediate direction of the committee of gentlemen of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union. These meetings have been well attended by Patients, by their relatives and guardians, by friends, by neighbours, and by strangers, and have gone off with great *eclat*. Two of the Male Patients danced and sang in character. The American songs were given with great effect, were rapturously applauded; and none were more enthusiastically encored than these two Patients. Several of the Medical Officers of former years attended, and some of our old Patients continue to return regularly from the city to join their old friends in the dance; and sing and

recite, which they do exceedingly well, to please the audience. A few Patients attended the City Hall entertainments and the exhibitions; and some, at their own urgent request, were allowed to see the shows at the Fair, on Glasgow Green—a sight which, in their young days, they had delighted to behold.

The Directors have, as in former years, continued to increase, as far as possible, the means of industrial occupation, with the view of promoting the well-being of the Patients. An apartment in each of the Female Divisions has been converted into work-rooms. By this means the galleries have been thinned during the day, and many more Patients now can ply the needle together more sociably than formerly. A number of gentlemen worked assiduously in the garden, and many of the other classes found ample means of employment both there and on the farm. Several Patients, whose cases were assuming a hopeless aspect, became convalescent soon after they began to work in the open air. The garden and grounds are of great consequence to the Patients in a curative point of view; and even where employment cannot, from the state of the Patients, be expected to promote recovery, it is still of the utmost importance in calming their excitement, and doing them good, in a variety of ways, both mentally and bodily. A scientific gentleman in the city spontaneously and kindly gave the use, for a considerable time, of a pair of his very superior achromatic magic lanterns, with all the apparatus for dissolving views, and also a large assortment of well-selected and most beautiful slides. With these there have been several exhibitions in each of the Houses, to the great delight of the Patients.

The Directors have made application to the gentlemen who manage the Glasgow Society for Social Reform, and it is to be hoped that, if they cannot oblige the Patients so much as the Abstainers' Union, they will, at all events, permit their vocal and instrumental performers occasionally to give their services to the institution. The Directors have no doubt that their request will be complied with.

They have long had under their consideration the necessity for providing a microscope for the Asylum, and at length requested Professor ALLEN THOMSON, one of their number, to select one for them. Dr. THOMSON was kind enough to do this. It has been in the house for some months, and is a superior instrument, magnifying 900 diameters, with a camera lucida and polariscope. It is used by the Medical Officers for the amusement and instruction of the Patients. A few of the latter, who are much interested in scientific pursuits, are allowed to use it themselves, and regard it as a great acquisition. The principal use, however, to which it is applied is that of pathological research.

The Directors will now allude to the health of the two houses. The sanitary state of both continues to be good. The health of the Patients has been favourable, notwithstanding the crowded state of the Asylum—the low state of vitality of many in it—the state of the weather, which was wet in summer, and although not so severe as in December 1860, cold, very foggy, and disagreeable at the end of 1861. Several cases of chest and throat affection, owing to climatic influences, are occasionally to be found — perhaps fewer than among the same class in the city. There are almost always

Patients confined to bed, such as the infirm and other peculiar cases, requiring the greatest attention both by night and by day.

In consequence, probably, of the nature of their duties, in some instances a large number of the attendants and servants of both sexes became ill, and were confined to bed. One had an attack of smallpox, of a modified form. She was immediately isolated, and soon completely recovered. Considerable alarm was felt lest the disease should spread; the inmates, in consequence, were all examined; and those Patients, principally from distant Highland parishes, who, it was supposed, had not been vaccinated were immediately and successfully operated upon. Those on whom the operation failed had all had a modified attack of smallpox in early life, or their arms presented an obscure cicatrix of a vaccine pustule. No other case occurred, either among the sane or the insane, within the boundary of the Asylum.

The Directors will now proceed to report on the business done under the superintendence of the Master of Works, who has, they must state, partially introduced into the institution a new system of ventilation, which seems to act well. They propose to extend this mode of ventilating by-and-by. A new heating apparatus has been provided, to replace the old one, which was destroyed by frost. Some of the Patients assisted greatly in introducing and fixing it properly. A quantity of red-wood flooring was laid down in various places; a new revolving hydro-extractor was provided for the wash-house, and made on the premises; and a good deal of wood lining was placed on the walls of several rooms and stairs to protect them. Four of the large water

cisterns have been relaid with lead; and other cisterns, baths, and pipes renewed with the same material. Sundry alterations were made in the bothy and other outhouses which need not be particularised here. There has been a good deal of painting and papering done, as formerly, with other alterations, and constant repairs to make up for the continued tear and wear of the house. A few of the Patients skilfully assisted the tradesmen in executing both the new and old work, and deserve to be noticed here.

The next subject to which the Directors will advert is the state of the Garden and Farm, in charge of the Head Gardener and Overseer. They are glad to be able to state that the land is in good condition, and well worked by the Patients and servants. As remarked, however, by one of the Patients—himself a gentleman-farmer, well skilled in agricultural operations—much more could be done for it; and it is their intention to go on continually improving it. There was the usual amount of thrashing and pruning. In the garden, 99 yards of ground were cut four feet deep, and laid with four-inch pipes; and 671 yards, cut to the same depth, were laid with two-inch pipes. In consequence of the state of the weather, a small part of the vegetable and fruit crops did not turn out quite so well as in the preceding year. The farm fields produced fair crops; and the details of this department will be found, as usual, at the end of the Report. On the policies many trees were removed to allow others to grow, and placed elsewhere to adorn the grounds. On the parish road, near to and running parallel with the boundary paling, 225 yards of drains have been cut, and laid with four-inch pipes, to carry off the water. In

all these and other operations, as well as in assisting at the harvest, the Patients took a large share, and greatly enjoyed the harvest-home festivities at the end of the season.

With regard to the financial affairs of the institution, the Directors have to express their gratitude for various legacies received during the past year, amounting to £410 : 17*s.* 7*d.*, the particulars of which will be found in the usual statement of the Treasurer's Accounts, annexed to this Report. The Directors hope they may have occasion, from time to time, to acknowledge the receipt of similar contributions to their funds, as their dependence is chiefly on these for enabling them to make a gradual reduction of their debt. In the course of last year the whole interest due upon it has been discharged, and the principal sum of the debt has been reduced to the extent of £870.

At the close of 1860 it appeared that large arrears were outstanding for the board of Patients, as stated in last year's Annual Report. A great part of the revenue of the Asylum being drawn from the Inspectors of the Poor in far distant Parishes, they often plead a temporary want of the requisite means for the prompt settlement of the demands against them. But the arrears above alluded to, as well as the board for 1861, have now been well paid up, and it is hoped this may continue to be the case for the future.

The Directors tender their best thanks to WILLIAM M'LEAN, Esq. of Plantation, for the gift of a beautiful bath chair or carriage, which he kindly and spontaneously presented to the institution, immediately on learning that such a thing was required for the use of the Patients. It has been very useful for invalids.

The best acknowledgments of the Directors are due to the Managers of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union, and their indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Lawson, for their unwearied exertions to benefit the Patients, in which they have been eminently successful. In all weathers, they appeared punctually to the hour with their staff of *artistes*, and always entered into the spirit of our meetings *con amore*. The Directors would also thank the performers for their gratuitous and effective services. It would be invidious to particularise where all did so well; but the Patients cannot soon forget the genius of Miss Aitken, and the wit and drollery of the celebrated Mr. Clifton. The Directors must not forget other parties who have voluntarily assisted in entertaining the Patients. To the gentlemen of the press, in particular, whose kind and judicious notices of these meetings have greatly interested the Patients, the Directors would offer their best thanks.

The only circumstance which cast a gloom over the Asylum towards the close of the year, was the lamented death of the Prince Consort. On Sabbath, the 22d December, the Asylum pulpit was draped in black, and appropriate discourses were preached by the Chaplain on the melancholy occasion.

The Directors have had every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ability of the two Medical Assistants, Dr. Christie and Dr. Gilland, who have proved themselves to be efficient in the discharge of their duties. In acknowledgment of their services, their salaries have been augmented to the same amount as that of their predecessors in office.

The Directors have now to thank the Members of the

Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable attention to all the interests of the Asylum.

Finally, they would 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 1861.

CHARGE.

Board of Patients, received in 1861,.....						£19,386	15	9
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,.....						635	19	10
Advances for Patients in 1860, recovered in 1861,.....						806	16	11
LEGACIES, viz.								
Executors of James Rutherford Laurie, Esq. Glasgow,.....	£100	0	0					
Less—Duty of 10 per cent..	10	0	0					
				£90	0	0		
Executors of Robert Jamieson, Esq. of Gloucester-square, London, (formerly of Glasgow,).....	£200	0	0					
Less—Duty as above,.....	20	0	0					
				180	0	0		
Executors of Mrs. Cunninghame of Carmelbank, Ayrshire, free of duty, ...				50	0	0		
Executors of Thomas Smith Thomson, Esq. merchant, Glasgow,...	£25	0	0					
Interest from 24th May last,		5	8					
	£25	5	8					
And to account of share of residue, ...£75	0	0						
Less—Duty on £75 5s. 8d.....	7	10	6					
	67	9	6					
	£92	15	2					
Deduct—Expense of discharge,	1	17	7					
				90	17	7		
							410	17	7
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, ...							9	18	8
" " with Union Bank,.....							2	11	0
Drawn from National Bank,.....							405	0	0
" Union Bank, ...							5	0	0
							£21,662	19	9

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account,.....			£1 14 8
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,.....	£3,188 8 10		
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	728 17 6		
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	1,311 12 1		
Groceries,.....	1,048 14 10		
Milk,.....	724 17 0		
Butter and Cheese,.....	699 2 8		
Potatoes,.....	249 7 6		
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	563 4 2		
Medicines, ...	122 0 1		
Coal and Coke, ...	765 4 1		
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	358 5 7		
Soap and Soda, ...	211 17 6		
Water-Rent since 3d September 1860,.....	134 16 8		
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	690 15 4		
Fruit,.....	51 13 6		
			10,848 17 4
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician, ...	£500 0 0		
Deduct Fees received,.....	354 5 0		
	£145 15 0		
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300 0 0		
Medical Assistants,.....	190 0 0		
Chaplain,.....	70 0 0		
Ladies' Superintendent, ...	100 0 0		
Steward,.....	90 0 0		
Surgeon,.....	39 18 0		
			935 13 0
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.			
Wages of Tradesmen, ...	£410 14 9		
Painting and Paper-hanging, ...	98 12 8		
Ironmongery, ...	76 7 4		
Oils, Colours, &c.....	71 19 2		
Building Materials, &c.....	260 3 10		
Plumbers' Materials,.....	85 2 4		
Repairing Boilers,.....	37 11 0		
Miscellaneous,.....	97 0 10		
			1,137 11 11
Furniture, ...			1,195 4 10
Servants' Wages, ...			2,051 4 8
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1861, yet to be recovered,.....			552 6 6
Carried forward,.....			£16,722 12 11

Brought forward,			£16,722 12 11
Expended on Garden,			184 14 8
" on Farm,			128 8 9
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank to 2d April 1861,			809 17 10
Do. with National Bank to 1st November 1860,	£945 2 7		
Do. with National Bank to 1st November 1861,	1,118 0 6		
		2,063 3 1	
Union Bank, in part principal Sum due,		870 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£278 8 1		
Arrears of Teind, Stipend, &c.	166 0 0		
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	117 6 11		
Printing and Advertising,	48 11 10		
Postages and Incidents,	44 1 9		
Insurance,	54 4 3		
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	52 3 1		
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13 0 0		
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stirling's Library,	15 15 0		
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	16 5 4		
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	53 0 4		
Law Expense,	43 15 0		
Price of a Horse,	£42 0 0		
Deduct—Price of one sold,	22 0 0		
	20 0 0		
Miscellaneous,	58 19 6		
		981 11 1	
		£21,760 8 4	

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,	£21,760 8 4
" CHARGE, "	21,662 19 9
Balance due to the Treasurer,	£97 8 7

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1861.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS yet to be recovered, viz.						
Arrears of 1860 and prior years,	£95	10	8			
" of 1861,	232	1	6			
				£327	12	2
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,				552	6	6
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,				1,704	12	1
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
				£79,188	12	7

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank, " "	13,500	0	0
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	97	8	7
	£33,597	8	7

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£79,188	12	7
" DEBTS, "	33,597	8	7
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£45,591	4	0

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

For 1861.

From the Statistics appended, it will be observed that 502 Patients remained on the 1st January 1861; that 211 were admitted in the course of the year; and that 225 have been removed. On the 31st December 1861, there were in the house 488 of both sexes, being 14 fewer than on the first day of this year. The total number treated has been 713, being 9 more than last year; and the daily average number 504, which is somewhat higher than in 1860.

Admissions.—During the year, the pressure on the Asylum for the admission of both private and pauper Patients has been great; and, even although we have been relieved by the removal of a number of Paupers to the lunatic wards of Poor-houses, numerous applications have been refused, to prevent undue over-crowding. The excess of male admissions over last year is 23; and the decrease in female admissions is 16—the total increase being 7. Although the female admissions are less than last year, the total number treated is precisely the same,

and the average daily number is 6 greater. No reliable data can ever be gained regarding the increase or decrease of Insanity from such a source, as the admissions do not depend upon such causes, but frequently on the actual amount of Asylum accommodation.

During the year, there have been a considerable number of re-admissions. 24 males and 21 females, in all 45, were re-admitted, being about one-fifth of the entire admissions. Of the 45, 29 had been dismissed cured at the time of their last dismissal, and 16 were removed relieved. 17 had been inmates of the Asylum more than twice, but their history has not been traced farther back than their second last admission. Of the 29 cured, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was three days, and the longest fourteen years. 10 remained well for periods within the year, and 19 for periods from one to fourteen years. In the case of those who were above six months out of the Asylum, the average period during which they had remained well was three and a-half years; and, when we take into account the total number, the average duration is found to be two years and seven months.

Of the 16 who were removed by their friends relieved and unimproved, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was one day, and the longest eleven and a-half years. One-half were brought back within the year, and the other half during periods between one year and eleven and a-half. The average period during which the relieved remained out of the Asylum was precisely the same as the cured, two years and seven months. It is highly probable that the most of those who were above one year out of the Asylum were, or became, well; but

we have not taken this into account in calculating the average duration of cure, as we wish to speak with certainty regarding a period. But it may be said that there is a fallacy involved in the calculations, as many of those admitted, although not re-admissions, may have been Patients previously in other Asylums. Although this is true, we have some means of showing to what extent, great or small, the error does exist. In every case admitted, the cause of insanity was ascribed to predisposition if the Patient had been insane before, without reference to treatment either in or out of an Asylum. The difference between the predisposed and the re-admitted is only five in favour of the former; so that, were we to suppose that these five cases came direct from other Asylums to this, the average duration of cure would only be decreased by five months. This was not the case in a single instance. Only two had been previously in Asylums, and the other three had been treated at home. The duration of cure cannot be shorter than what we have stated it to be, and there are many reasons for supposing that it must be much longer. When we speak of the duration of cures, it must be borne in mind that we are not speaking of cures in general, but of a particular class, viz. of cures in those cases in which a relapse follows.

Of those admitted, 149 were affected with Mania, 51 with Melancholia and Monomania, 11 with Dementia, Fatuity, and Imbecility. By far the greater number, about 70 per cent., of the admissions were cases of Mania. This again verifies the experience of former years, and the statistics of all public Asylums, that the most common form of insanity on admission is Mania. Several of those classified under Monomania were maniacally

excited on and after admission—the disease assuming the acute form, but the distinction has been kept up without regard to the degree of excitement. The means of diagnosis regarding the exact site of the disease or lesion are as yet so imperfect, that a scientific classification, depending on the structural change or disturbing cause, is impracticable; and, until this is attained, prognosis is highly hypothetical. In by far the greater number of cases of insanity, there is an acute stage described as Mania. Mania, however, is not a distinct disease, but a common symptom of many diseases of the nervous system. Some are curable, and others are incurable. In many of those affected with Mania, the disease in course of time assumes a different form. In some it assumes a chronic form, but the greater number uncured lapse into Dementia. Asylum statistics must vary considerably from general statistics of insanity regarding the frequency of cases of Mania; for those affected with Mania must be sent to Asylums, for the general safety of the community, while those who are quiet and harmless may be kept at home; and of such there may be a great number in the country. Cases of Dementia and Imbecility admitted into public Asylums are, for this reason, but few; and the lowness of the number may also be accounted for by the fact that many belonging to the pauper class are provided for in Poor-houses. Such cases, however, are accumulating in public Asylums, owing to cases of Mania lapsing into incurable Dementia.

Of those classified under the head of Mania, 15 cases partook of the character of delirium tremens, but the excitement had been so great that confinement was absolutely necessary. One, in a paroxysm of excitement,

leaped from a window two stories high, and suffered severe injuries. Of these, 11 were males and 4 females. One female was admitted three times in the course of the year, and one male twice. Both being private Patients, their relatives removed them on their own responsibility. We doubt not but that a great number of this class of Patients would be sent to Asylums for treatment, were it not for the necessity of having them certified as lunatics, and sent under warrant of a Sheriff. To this, relatives have strong objections, and they prefer to forego the benefits rather than affix a supposed stigma of dishonour upon the Patient.

With regard to the social position of those admitted, it will be observed that the numbers of the married and the unmarried are nearly equal; the former being 93, and the latter 100—the excess of the unmarried being about 3 per cent. Last year the excess was very much greater. Of the unmarried, 63 were males and 37 were females, the difference being 12·32 per cent. Last year the reverse was the case, the preponderance being in unmarried females. The married males admitted, numbered 46, and the females 47, being 10 more of each sex than last year; and the widowed males were 7, and the females 11, the relative proportions being nearly the same as last year. The number of widows admitted is almost invariably greater than the number of widowers. The cause of this is apparent, and could easily be anticipated, when we consider the mental anxiety and the distressing circumstances into which many are cast when the head of a family is removed—leaving the support and upbringing of its members upon one who may be of an anxious turn of mind, and who may have but few resources.

In the Table showing the Ages of those admitted, it will be seen that the four quinquennial periods, from 20 to 40, supply the largest number of cases; and that the number from each quinquennial period within those limits is very nearly equal. The two quinquennial periods, from 20 to 30, supply the greatest number of males—36; and the two from 35 to 40, and from 45 to 50, the greatest number of females—28. There is nothing very well marked this year, in the female admissions, regarding either critical period of life.

We have a similar statement to make regarding the supposed Causes of insanity that we made regarding Classification, viz.: the impossibility of ascertaining, in many cases, the true physical causes. The causes ascribed by relations and others are almost always moral; and, even when such are truly exciting causes, they are often absurd. It is of very great importance that the true moral cause, if such do really exist, should be made known, for the knowledge thereof may be an important item in the treatment of the case; but such, from motives of false delicacy, is often suppressed, or, from ignorance or indifference on the part of friends, it is impossible to trace it out. In many cases, however, effects are described as causes; and in others, in whom the disease may be described as latent, the slightest exciting cause of any kind may be the occasion of its immediate development; while, in a large proportion of cases, the disease is gradually, or even suddenly, developed, without any apparent exciting cause.

Of those admitted, 50 were predisposed by previous attacks, being 18 more than last year. It is somewhat strange that the numbers of those predisposed were

equally balanced between the two sexes, both this year and last. In 36 cases the cause was unascertained. Intemperance is ascribed as a cause in 30 cases, or in 1–7th of the whole, being considerably greater than last year, when it was the cause in 1–12th of the whole. In 17 cases, the disease was ascertained to be hereditary; but there are many reasons for supposing that the hereditary taint was present in many more cases. In one case, the father of a Patient wrote with his own hand—"No member of the family ever known to have been insane;" although it was afterwards ascertained that he himself had been insane on two different occasions, and that he had been once under treatment in an Asylum.

The number of cases ascribed to Religious Excitement is exactly one-half less than last year, being 9;—3 of these being males and 6 females. Last year, the number of males was double that of the females, but this year the reverse is the case. The cases of this kind admitted during the past year were not so well marked as those of the immediately preceding year; and, were it possible to investigate thoroughly the cases, the numbers might be reduced.

We have been so thoroughly impressed with the conviction that Masturbation is a more fruitful source of insanity than is generally supposed, that we resolved to investigate accurately the male cases admitted. We have assigned in 19 cases Masturbation as a cause of insanity. All those suspected were watched, and, when detected, were interrogated on the subject. When any reliable information could be got, due discrimination was used in ascribing Masturbation as a cause, or as an effect, of insanity; and we have done everything possible to arrive

at a correct conclusion. The result is, that one-sixth of all the male admissions are cases of insanity, the physical cause of which is Masturbation. Intemperance and Masturbation form the cause of insanity in more than one-third of all the admissions into the male divisions of the house. Here, then, are two self-inflicted, and, what is more, voluntarily imposed curses on humanity. The loss of reason is the greatest of all calamities that can befall man, for without it he is but an automaton. Insanity caused by Masturbation is by no means hopeful as regards cure—the cure being often but a lucid interval of longer or shorter duration. There is surely need of a strong impression being made on the popular mind in regard to this subject, as was most judiciously done by Mr. LOCKHART, in his lecture to young men, in the Queen's Rooms this year. It is very difficult to ascertain the existence of this vice among females, but we have no doubt that it is a fruitful source of insanity in that sex also.

Ramollisement was the cause of insanity in 7 males and 1 female admitted, and Epilepsy in 4 males and 1 female. 3 males and 1 female became epileptic after admission, but it was not known that they had any seizures prior to admission. The Puerperal state was the cause in four cases. In two of these cases, insanity occurred in the early months of pregnancy; in one shortly after delivery, and in the other during lactation. In the two first named, the actual state was not known on admission. One had a miscarriage at about the fourth month—it was a case of placenta prævia; and although there was much hæmorrhage, she recovered, and was soon dismissed well. The other is still pregnant, and in the Asylum. The case which occurred shortly after de-

livery assumed the form of acute Mania, and did well; the other is still in the Asylum. The other causes assigned form but a small proportion to the whole.

There is nothing in the Table of Occupations worthy of remark here.

There is a Table showing the number of Admissions during each month of the year. In March, there is the greatest number of Admissions; and, from former Reports, it may be seen that this month is very fruitful in cases of insanity.

General Character of Patients Admitted.—A very large number of those admitted during the year have been suicidal; and have, in consequence, entailed an immense amount of care on all the officials of the Asylum. Sixteen females and fourteen males have been determinedly so disposed prior to and after admission. Two females were brought to the Asylum with incised wounds of the throat. In one the wound was but slight, but in the other the trachea was laid open. In both cases, the wounds were ultimately healed. One female threw herself from a window, three stories in height, and suffered severe internal injuries. She made a second attempt on the following day, but was prevented. On admission, she was considered to be moribund, but she gradually rallied, and was dismissed well. One male attempted to stab himself. One female was taken out of the Clyde when on the point of drowning. Four were taken out of water. Four were forcibly prevented from getting over windows, and into water. Four took poison, and were saved by prompt measures. Nine refused all food after admission, from suicidal motives; and four females ad-

mitted attempted strangulation while in the house. One female, still in the house, has attempted self-destruction in every possible way. She has repeatedly tried to strangle herself—to choke herself by thrusting food and other articles down her throat—to dash out her brains against the wall—to set fire to her dress—and, as she herself has confessed, to irritate those around her that they might kill her. So constant have these symptoms been since admission, that she has never been without a special attendant by night and by day. One female threw herself over a bridge, and was brought to the Asylum in a very emaciated state. Soon after admission, it was discovered that she merely pretended to take her food, but that she never swallowed any. By no persuasion could she be induced to take any nourishment, so that she was forcibly fed by means of the stomach-pump. In about ten days she was seized with acute Peritonitis, still persisting to the last in refusing everything prescribed for her. No more determined case of suicidal propensity could be found. Nothing was known of her history or family connections until some months after her death, for she would not give the slightest information to any one. It was ultimately discovered that she had held the situation of laundress in the household of Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and also in the mansion of one of the noblest families of Scotland, and that she had been highly respected by her employers. Having accumulated some earnings, she commenced business in one of the most picturesque towns in the north of Scotland, where she became acquainted with a man who seems to have been of the worst character. Under the pretence that he was going to marry her, he induced her,

contrary to the entreaties of her friends, to go with him to Glasgow. While there, he plundered her of all the money she had, and then he sold her clothing and drank the proceeds. He next got hold of her watch, which had been presented to her by one of her titled employers, and her Bible, and pawned them. She tried to get quit of him by taking a humble situation, but he seemed intent on following her till the death. In consequence of his conduct, she lost her place, and now nothing but death could hide the shame and misery of this poor, broken-hearted creature. The sequel has been told. A friend having found out that she had been sent to this Asylum, came to inquire for her months after she had ceased to exist.

It is not always the case that those who refuse food do so from suicidal motives. Many of those who are violently excited on admission refuse all sustenance, and they would soon die unless fed forcibly. Others refuse food, under the delusion that it is not food which is presented to them, but, as they call it, "dirt." Others do so under the impression that there is poison in it, and that we have designs upon their life. All their abnormal sensations, arising from gastric derangement, the state of their brain, and similar causes, are referred to deleterious ingredients mixed up with their food. Others, again, refuse food from other causes, or on account of certain vows which they take, and nothing can induce them to take it voluntarily. One female has repeatedly taken vows of this kind. She is generally fed thrice daily for about a month at a time, but no force is required in this case. She places herself in the most advantageous position for the operation—holds her jaws apart with one hand, and the dish containing the food in the other—

while the pump is being used to introduce nourishment into her stomach. Those who are suicidal generally endeavour to induce vomiting after being fed; but those who take vows are generally anxious to be fed, and they resist all involuntary efforts to eject the aliment. Of those admitted, 26 (15 females and 11 males) were forcibly fed by the stomach-pump, they having resisted all efforts at voluntary feeding. If we take into account all the Patients thus fed, the number will be much greater. It has been frequently remarked that there have been Epidemics* of refusing food; and that, when such do occur, the stomach-pumps in each of the four Divisions are in requisition at the same time. The food given by this forced means is as closely allied to the ordinary diet as possible. For breakfast—coffee or tea, one or two eggs beat up, and two large Abernethy biscuits pounded in a mortar. Dinner—one or two pints of beef tea, made from 12 oz. beef per pint, with the same bread. Supper—gruel, made with two pints sweet milk. Malt liquors, stimulants, and medicines are added, according to the requirements of the case.

We may also observe that of those admitted, 34 (or 18 females and 16 males) were exceedingly violent, destructive, and filthy in their habits. Many continued to be so for a considerable length of time, and some are so still. In a number, the violent excitement subsided, but the destructive and uncleanly tendencies were persistent. In one female Patient, this has been the case to a remarkable degree. She tears her clothing and bedding, and swallows the rags, when she can get the oppor-

* We have often observed Epidemics, in the recurrence of epileptic seizures, in different Divisions of the Asylum at the same time.

tunity, until she makes herself ill; and, unless constantly attended to, she would be generally in the most filthy condition. She is quite coherent, and cries when remonstrated with; but she can give no reason for her conduct, except that she is restless, and cannot help it. The amount of anxiety and trouble involved in the care and management of such a large number of suicidal, violent, destructive, and filthy Patients, can be appreciated only by those practically acquainted with the treatment of the insane.

Cures.—It is satisfactory to observe that the actual and relative number of the cures is much greater this year than it was last year, and for several preceding years, being 67 males and 55 females, making in all 122. The excess of cures over last year is 26, or 10·82 per cent. greater on the actual number of admissions. The preponderance of cures can only be in part accounted for by the dismissal of old cases; for, of those dismissed who were above one year in the Asylum, the number is not so great as it was last year. The per centage of cures on the total number treated is 17·11; on those treated to a conclusion, 54·22; and on those admitted, 57·81—the whole of these numbers being greater than last year. Of those dismissed cured, 53 males and 46 females, in all 99, were affected with Mania on admission; 11 males and 8 females, in all 19, with Monomania; and 3 males and 1 female, in all 4, with Dementia. We thus see that 81·14 per cent. of those cured were Maniacs, 15·5 per cent. Monomaniacs, and 3·28 per cent. Dements. Although the per centage of cures in cases of Dementia is small, it by no means follows that it is

always the most incurable form of insanity in those admitted. The per centage of admissions of such cases is but small, and they are more frequently cases of longer standing than those of Mania, and are the consequences of it. Dementia, like Mania, is not a distinct disease, but its symptoms may be symptoms of various affections; so that there are curable and incurable forms. In the house, at present, there are several well marked cases of recurrent Mania, and there is one equally well marked of recurrent Dementia. There is a remarkable analogy between cases of Mania and Dementia proper, the exciting causes being in many cases closely allied. Appropriate and early treatment is as necessary in cases of Dementia as in any other form of insanity. By far the greater number of the cases of Dementia in the Asylum were not always so; but gradually lapsed, in the course of time, into this type, probably from acute forms of the various mental affections.

The necessity for early treatment in all cases of mental affection is apparent from the Table showing the Previous Duration of insanity in those cured. We learn from it that of those in whom the disease had existed for periods under two weeks prior to admission, 65 were cured, being 30·80 per cent. of those admitted, and more than a half of the total number of those cured. Of those in whom it had existed above two weeks, but under one month, 23 were cured, being 10·9 per cent. of those admitted, or about one-fifth of those cured. In proportion as the duration of the disease prior to admission increases, so the proportion of cures decreases. The facts adduced indicate sufficiently the necessity of early treatment; but this would be more forcibly elicited from a comparative

table, giving the previous duration of insanity in the total number admitted.

Similar facts may be deduced from the Table showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those cured. Treatment for three months, and under, sufficed for the cure of 47, or 38·52 per cent.; and treatment for above three months, but under six, was effectual in 45 cases, or in 36·88 per cent. of those cured. We thus see that 75 per cent. of the cures have been effected in less than six months. Last year's statistics show similar results, the per centage of cures under six months having been 80. Under twelve months, but above six, 13·93 per cent. were cured. The probability of the recovery of those who are above twelve months in an Asylum is not great. Such cases, however, are by no means hopeless; for it will be seen that seven were dismissed cured who had been nearly two years in the Asylum, two who had been nearly five years, one who had been six years, and one eight. These cases are, however, not common; and there is generally some peculiarity about them which places them beyond the common rule. Cases of Dementia are generally more protracted in recovery than cases of Mania; and cases of Mania which assume the recurrent form are, although not incurable, very tedious. In the latter class, the lucid intervals are gradually increased, until the maniacal seizures entirely disappear, or until the interval is so great as to lead us to suppose that such will be the case. The Patient who was dismissed cured, after a residence of nearly eight years in this Asylum, was a case of this kind. The interval which elapsed between his two last seizures was much greater than on any former occasion, and for a very much longer period after his last seizure

he remained well. Having been on parole for many months in the country, with his family, he was dismissed cured. In fact, he could not be kept longer on the books of the Asylum. Whatever may be the ultimate issue of such cases, it is quite right that the Patient should be restored during the interval to society.

There is but little practical information to be derived from the Table showing the Causes of insanity in those cured; for those causes are principally of a moral kind, and have no reference to the nature of the disease. The largest number of those cured were predisposed by previous attacks. In 20 cases, the cause was Intemperance; in 11, Masturbation; and in 11, Religious Excitement. The only value which this Table possesses consists in the fact, that from it we may form some hypothesis regarding the probability of those dismissed as cured returning to this or some other Asylum as Patients. One-fourth were predisposed, and the predisposition still remains. One-fourth were masturbators and inebriates; and there is a strong probability that the causes producing the first attack will produce a second. Nothing but a powerful will can prevent those addicted to such debasing practices from falling into them again; and we can scarcely expect that those dismissed will be possessed of this rare power. We are therefore forced to admit that one-half of those dismissed cured shall, in all likelihood, again become inmates of an Asylum.

Relieved and Unimproved.—During the year, 58 Patients were dismissed relieved and unimproved. Six of these were taken off the Poor-roll, in order that their relatives might be able to remove them before they were

considered fit to leave this place; and, in addition, 29 private Patients have been removed home by their relatives or guardians. A considerable number of these were in a state of convalescence, and were prematurely removed; we are happy to state, however, that many of them have done well, although we have at the same time to regret that the Asylum has been deprived of its legitimate number of cures. Not a few, as we predicted, have been sent back to the institution in a worse state than when they left it, viz.—6; and several have found their way to other Asylums. The removal of some was recommended on account of the state of their bodily health, or acquiesced in on account of their harmless nature and conduct. Two private Patients were removed to other Asylums, or elsewhere, at the request of the Directors; for the very good reason that nothing had been received for their board for a considerable time, and that this Asylum could not, after incurring considerable loss, afford to keep them longer without remuneration. 16 Pauper Patients were removed to the lunatic wards of Poor-houses, principally at our request. One Patient made his escape, and he has not yet been recovered. The authorities were on his track, and very near to him at one time. It is generally understood that his relatives have sent him abroad, as he has not been seen in the neighbourhood of his home since. The mode of his escape was as follows:—He very ingeniously made a bed-room key out of pieces of sheet-lead, which he had picked up on the grounds or in the workshops. With this he opened the door during the night; but, as it had received a twist, he had to leave it in the lock. With a spar of his bed he broke the iron frame of one of the staircase windows, and escaped by it.

Under the impression that the per centage of cures would be much lower in the ladies' and gentlemen's divisions in the West House than in the lower and lowest classes in the East House, we investigated the subject with reference to this year. In the East House the per centage of cures on the cases admitted is 59·17; and in the West House, or among the higher classes of Patients, the per centage is 52·38;—the difference in favour of the East House being 6·78 per cent. Were we guided simply by figures, we would conclude that the East House was more favourable for cure than the West; but no conclusion would be more fallacious than this. In nearly all the Patients of the higher class, the duration of insanity prior to admission is very much greater than in the lower class; and they, in addition, have generally been under the care of experienced medical men; so that, had their cases been favourable as regards cure, they would never have been sent to an Asylum at all. Such Patients are generally sent to Asylums only when home treatment is of no avail; or when, from their habits, it is no longer possible to keep them in the vicinity of a sane community. Many of this class are also sent to Asylums whose prospects of cure are all but hopeless, and very many whose cases are utterly so. In reference to Pauper Patients, we may observe, on the other hand, that it is all but impossible for those labouring under the more curable form of insanity, viz.—Acute Mania, to be treated at home, and hence they are promptly sent to Asylums. We thus know, from both reason and experience, that a totally different class of cases is admitted into these two divisions of this Asylum; and we are persuaded that, were the Patients belonging to the West

House placed in less favourable circumstances in the Asylum, the per centage of cures would be much less; and *vice versa*, that, were the circumstances of the Pauper Patients improved, the per centage of cures would be increased. Considering, therefore, the class of Patients which we have to deal with, we have every reason to be satisfied with the West House as a curative establishment.

Deaths.—During the year there have been 45 deaths, being one more than last year. The per centage, however, is very nearly the same. Last year the per centage of deaths, upon the total number treated, was 6·25; this year it is 6·31. Last year the per centage upon the admissions was 21·56; this year it is 21·32. Last year there was an excess of deaths in the male division of 2; this year the excess was in the female division by 5.

With regard to the form of insanity under which those who died laboured, it will be observed that 19 were Maniacs, being 42 per cent. In the greater part of this group, the form of insanity had an obvious connection with the mortality. In 17 cases the forms of insanity were Dementia and Imbecility. The mortality among this class of Patients gives us the most correct idea of the rate of mortality among the more permanent inmates of the house.

From the Table appended relative to those who Died, it will be seen that every age, from 20 to 80, is represented. From more precise statements in the register of deaths, the average age of those who died has been calculated to be 46 years. This is certainly a much more favourable result than we expected to find. Fourteen were above 60 years of age at the period of their deaths.

As usual, the mortality has been much increased by the admission of Patients in a moribund state. Six were admitted in this state, and died within sixteen days. Twenty-one died within the year; and this number may be regarded as representing the mortality of the more acute cases. Three Patients died after residences of twelve, thirteen, and eighteen years; and two after being nineteen years in the Asylum. The mortality of the Asylum may be viewed under two distinct aspects; in so far as it relates to the diseases of insanity *per se*, and to such general diseases as may exist prior to insanity, or which may be developed during its progress. In the first group, we place the deaths from apoplexy, 3; from disease of the brain, 3; from general paralysis, 4; from epilepsy, 3; from exhaustion, in connection with acute mania, 8; being in all 21. In the second group, we place the deaths from all other causes—24. The per centage of deaths resulting from the first group of causes is 2·94 upon the total number treated, and that from the second group of causes is 3·50.

The causes of death may be classified as follows:—From diseases of the brain and nervous system, 13; from diseases of the lungs, 10; from diseases of the heart, 6; from diseases of the alimentary canal, 3; from general debility, 10. The remaining causes are—Morbus brightii, 1; peritonitis, 1; pelvic cellulitis, 1.

During the year no case of death or of serious illness has occurred in the ladies' division of the West House, but there have been a few deaths in the gentlemen's division. The greater number of the deaths have occurred in the two divisions of the East House.

Notwithstanding the large number of determinedly

suicidal cases admitted, and the number which remained from former admissions, no accidents have occurred.

A much larger number of cases of disease, in all the divisions of the house, have required treatment this year than last year; but, nevertheless, there has been no increase in the mortality, when the numbers treated are taken into account. Dr. Fleming, the Asylum Surgeon, has performed several operations successfully during the course of the year. All the Patients did well.

We need scarcely mention that the diagnosis and treatment of disease in the insane is surrounded by much greater difficulties than in the sane. Many are quite unable to indicate the existence of disease by the description of subjective symptoms; and their answers to questions are more frequently calculated to mislead than to direct. We therefore require both to observe and judge for them; but, even when the existence of disease has been ascertained, the difficulties are by no means overcome; for very many—indeed, we may say the much larger proportion—either cannot be induced to take the medicines prescribed, or to take them with that regularity which is necessary. There were some cases of Gastro-Enteritis, more especially in the female division of the East House; but we had only one death. The female who died was an imbecile girl from a remote Highland parish. From the first appearance of her symptoms till the day of her death, she would take no kind of medicine, and only what kind of food she pleased. Nothing could be done for this poor woman, so that she was in a manner left to her fate. Giving medicine by stratagem is not always possible; and it is only had recourse to in extreme

cases, as it is very apt to make Patients morbidly suspicious, or even to refuse their food altogether.

Improvements continue to be made, from year to year, with reference to the sanitary condition of the house. The ventilators introduced appear to answer well, and the Directors have ordered more to be placed in the male division of the East House. Every possible attention has been paid to the sewerage and drainage of the Asylum, to prevent the occurrence of any epidemic.

Treatment.—The treatment may be conveniently described as Medical, Physical, and Moral.

With regard to the medical treatment, we have only to say that we have no special addition to make to former Reports on this subject. During the year, our attention has been frequently directed to the fact that supervention of acute disease, even in parts remote from the brain, has produced a wonderful effect upon the mental condition of the insane. One female Patient died from the effects of acute dysentery. She had been in the house for nearly eighteen years. Her history had been a romance in real life. In her youthful days, her strong and well-cultivated intellect had expended itself in the noblest of all works—the intellectual and Christian education of her sisters in a foreign land. Even when the means of subsistence were withdrawn from her, she remained at her post, and she never quitted it until reason, too, was apparently withdrawn. For more than twenty years she was in a state of Dementia. Changes took place in the world, but she knew them not, for the Asylum was all her world; and even the changes which took place there seemed not in the slightest to arrest her

attention. No one in the institution had ever heard her utter two coherent sentences. It was not till the last day of her life that the darkness which beclouded her mind was dispelled; and then those Christian truths which she, a quarter of a century before, had so heroically spread in a heathen and very far-distant land, filled her own mind with peace, grace, and joy. We could mention several cases somewhat similar to this, and many still more striking, which would seem to indicate the curability of even chronic cases, or their curability by prompt measures at earlier stages of the disease.

The prolonged bath has been found useful in subduing the excitement, in many cases, of acute Mania, and in procuring sleep when all other means had failed. In another class of cases, when the excitement was not so great, abundant exercise in the open air has been attended with the most beneficial results. During the milder months of the year, exercise for all classes of Patients on the grounds, and beyond the boundaries, was encouraged as much as possible; and, in addition, a number of ladies and gentlemen spent some months at the coast and in the country, attended and unattended—a few travelling from place to place in preference. As usual, the utmost liberty has been allowed, consistent with the safety of the Patients themselves and the interests of the Public.

The Balls and Concerts—presided over by the Lord Provost and other Directors—have been continued, to the great delight of the inmates; but we are constantly reminded of the great blank which has been made by the lamented death of "the Master of Ceremonies." His pleasant egotism, his humorous sallies, his smart repar-

tees, his eloquent speeches, and, above all, his boundless good nature, will not be soon forgotten by those who have made up the company at our festive scenes; and more especially by us, who pay this the last tribute to the memory of one who played his part well, before he disappeared from the stage. Like everything else in this world, however, the merry dance goes on, responding to sweet music; and, while accomplished gentlemen from the city come out, *con amore*, to take his wand, it must be stated that no fitting genius like the departed has as yet appeared on our horizon to replace him.

We now beg to thank the benevolent gentlemen of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union for continuing, often at the sacrifice of their personal comfort and time, to take such an interest in the welfare of the Patients; and we trust that these noble and unwearied exertions may be continued, for the sake of suffering humanity.

All our intercourse with the Chairman, Mr. M'Neill, the Directors, and the Secretary, Mr. Lawson, has been of the most pleasant and satisfactory kind.

To the *artistes* of the City Hall Concerts, and to all who have kindly assisted us in our musical and other entertainments, we present our best acknowledgments for their able and gratuitous services, which they know have been highly appreciated by those for whose benefit they were so effectively rendered.

The debt continues to press heavily, and prevents much good from being done by the Directors, who would wish to consider more favourably than they have been able to do the reduced circumstances of those who have seen better days, and whose relatives are obliged to pinch themselves exceedingly to keep their insane re-

latives from falling into the ranks of pauperism. Among other requirements, a large hall for festive meetings may be particularised; and we should be delighted if such a place could be erected soon, to enable us to carry out our plans of treatment more efficaciously than we have hitherto been able to do.

Medical Assistants.—In the Directors' Report, the services of Dr. Christie and Dr. Gilland were favourably mentioned; but it is still more incumbent on me to thank them, for the aid which they have afforded me throughout the year just ended. These gentlemen are perfectly competent to perform the duties devolving upon them, and have discharged these with a zeal and ability which merit my approbation.

It may be here stated that the system of visiting the Patients, introduced by me into this institution in 1849, is still continued; and also the consultations, which are held on the cases immediately after the regular morning and evening rounds.

I cannot conclude this Report without respectfully thanking the Directors, for the kindness and consideration which they have shown towards me during the past year—a year which, I am glad to be able to say, has been in several respects an eminently successful one.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Gartnavel, 31*st December*, 1861.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year 1861.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 31st December 1860, .	252	250	502
Admitted since, ...	116	95	211
Total, . . .	368	345	713
Dismissed Cured, ...	67	55	122
" Relieved, ...	24	32	56
" Not Improved, . . .	2	0	2
Died, ...	20	25	45
Total, . . .	113	112	225
Remaining on 31st December 1861, .	255	233	488
Total Treated, .	368	345	713
Average Daily Number, . . .	259·16..	245·22..	504·38

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1861.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	75	57	132
" Chronic,	5	6	11
" Epileptic,	4	0	4
" Puerperal,	0	1	1
" Recurrent,	0	1	1
Monomania, including Melancholia, 22, 17–39,	26	25	51
Dementia,	3	1	4
Fatuity,	0	1	1
Imbecility,	3	3	6
Total,	116	95	211

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	63	37	100
Married,	46	47	93
Widowed,	7	11	18
Total,	116	95	211

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	0	2	2
" 20 "	3	4	7
" 25 "	18	10	28
" 30 "	18	10	28
" 35 "	16	11	27
" 40 "	15	16	31
" 45 "	12	8	20
" 50 "	12	12	24
" 55 "	11	10	21
" 60 "	5	3	8
" 65 "	2	7	9
" 70 "	4	2	6
Total,	116	95	211

Table 4.—*Showing the* (*apparent or supposed*) *Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	3	5	8
Bodily Disease,	0	3	3
Congenital,	1	0	1
Destitution,	1	1	2
Disagreement with Employer,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	1	1
Domestic Troubles,	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	4	1	5
Failure in Business,	1	0	1
Fright,	2	0	2
Grief,	0	2	2
Hereditary,	7	10	17
Imbecility,	1	1	2
Intemperance,	22	8	30
Jealousy,	2	0	2
Lactation,	0	1	1
Masturbation,	19	0	19
Menstrual Disorder,	0	2	2
Predisposition,	25	25	50
Puerperal State,	0	4	4
Ramollissement,	7	1	8
Religious Excitement,	3	6	9
Remorse,	1	0	1
Sleeping in the Sun,	1	0	1
Unknown,	14	22	36
Venereal Excitement,	1	0	1
Total,	116	95	211

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Baker,	1	*Brought forward,*	63
Basketmaker,	1	Land-surveyor,	1
Block-print-cutter,	1	Manufacturer,	1
Block-printer,	1	Masons,	3
Boilermaker,	1	Mechanics,	2
Boot-closer,	1	Merchants,	5
Brass-finisher,	1	Miners,	2
Cab-driver,	1	Ministers,	3
Cabinetmaker,	1	No occupation,	3
Calico-printer,	1	Packing-boxmaker,	1
Carpenter,	1	Painter,	1
Clerks,	9	Papermaker,	1
Commission-agents,	2	Physicians,	2
Cooper,	1	Pipemaker,	1
Draper,	1	Plumber,	1
Engineers,	5	Potter,	1
Enginekeeper,	1	Quarrymen,	2
Farmers,	2	Sawyer,	1
Farm servants,	2	Sea captain,	1
Fleshers,	3	Shoemakers,	5
Forester,	1	Soldiers,	3
Gamekeeper,	1	Spiritdealer,	1
Gardener,	1	Stationer,	1
Gasfitters,	2	Stoker,	1
Gentlemen,	6	Teachers,	2
Grocer's assistant,	1	Twister,	1
Ironmonger,	1	Watchmaker,	1
Joiner,	1	Weavers,	5
Labourers,	12	Wood-turner,	1
Carry forward,	63	TOTAL,	116

FEMALES.

Cotton-weaver,	1	*Brought forward,*	84
Domestics,	37	Laundress,	1
Domestic servants,	12	No occupation,	3
Dressmakers,	2	Sempstresses,	4
Factory-workers,	4	Shawl-fringer,	1
Grounder,	1	Straw-hatmaker,	1
Ladies,	27	Washerwoman,	1
Carry forward,	84	TOTAL,	95

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1861.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
January,	10	...	6	...	16	
February,	5	...	3	...	8	
March,	14	...	13	...	27	
					—	51
April,	11	...	7	...	18	
May,	11	...	14	...	25	
June,	9	...	2	...	11	
					—	54
July,	7	...	12	...	19	
August,	15	...	8	...	23	
September,	10	...	12	...	22	
					—	64
October,	12	...	8	...	20	
November,	5	...	7	...	12	
December,	7	...	3	...	10	
					—	42
Total,					211	

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Mania, Acute,	50	...	44	...	94
〃 Chronic,	3	...	0	...	3
〃 Puerperal,	0	...	1	...	1
〃 Recurrent,	0	...	1	...	1
Monomania, including Melancholia,	11	...	8	...	19
Dementia,	3	...	1	...	4
Total,	67	...	55	...	122

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	18	16	34
" 2 Weeks,	14	17	31
" 3 "	5	1	6
" 1 Month,	8	9	17
" 2 Months,	5	2	7
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	5	4	9
" 5 "	3	0	3
" 6 "	2	2	4
" 7 "	2	0	2
" 9 "	2	0	2
" 1 Year,	1	2	3
" 2 Years,	1	0	1
" 3 "	0	1	1
Total,	67	55	122

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	3	6	9
" 25 "	11	7	18
" 30 "	10	5	15
" 35 "	9	6	15
" 40 "	10	5	15
" 45 "	2	6	8
" 50 "	10	4	14
" 55 "	6	6	12
" 60 "	2	2	4
" 65 "	2	4	6
" 70 "	1	3	4
" 75 "	1	0	1
Total,	67	55	122

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

	Males.		Females.		Total
Under 2 Weeks,	2	...	1	...	3
" 3 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Month,	2	...	2	...	4
" 2 Months,	12	...	6	...	18
" 3 "	11	...	10	...	21
" 4 "	13	...	10	...	23
" 5 "	2	...	7	...	9
" 6 "	8	...	5	...	13
" 7 "	1	...	3	...	4
" 8 "	3	...	3	...	6
" 9 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 10 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 11 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 1 Year,	2	...	0	...	2
" 2 Years,	4	...	3	...	7
" 3 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 4 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 5 "	0	...	2	...	2
" 6 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 8 "	1	...	0	...	1
Total,	67	...	55	...	122

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Anxiety,	1	...	3	...	4
Bodily Disease,	0	...	1	...	1
Bodily Injury,	1	...	0	...	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	...	1	...	1
Destitution,	1	...	0	...	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy,	0	...	1	...	1
Grief,	0	...	1	...	1
Hereditary,	5	...	5	...	10
Intemperance,	13	...	7	...	20
Masturbation,	11	...	0	...	11
Menstrual Disorder,	0	...	1	...	1
Predisposition,	14	...	16	...	30
Puerperal State,	0	...	4	...	4
Religious Excitement,	8	...	3	...	11
Remorse,	1	...	0	...	1
Unknown,	11	...	11	...	22
Venereal Excitement,	1	...	0	...	1
Total,	67	...	55	...	122

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,	713	Cured, 122	17·11
" " to a Conclusion,	225		54·22
Admitted,	211		57·81

IV.—TABLE RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1861.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	6	6	12
" Chronic,	3	1	4
" Epileptic,	2	1	3
Monomania, including Melancholia,	2	7	9
Dementia,	7	8	15
Imbecility,	0	2	2
Total,	20	25	45

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	0	1	1
" 25 "	0	2	2
" 30 "	3	2	5
" 35 "	2	1	3
" 40 "	0	4	4
" 45 "	1	3	4
" 50 "	2	3	5
" 55 "	3	4	7
" 60 "	3	2	5
" 65 "	4	2	6
" 70 "	2	0	2
" 80 "	0	1	1
Total,	20	25	45

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 1 Week,	1	...	0	...	1
" 2 Weeks,	1	...	2	...	3
" 3 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 1 Month,	1	...	0	...	1
" 2 Months,	3	...	1	...	4
" 3 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 4 "	2	...	1	...	3
" 5 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 11 "	0	...	2	...	2
" 1 Year,	0	...	2	...	2
" 2 Years,	2	...	2	...	4
" 3 "	2	...	0	...	2
" 4 "	2	...	5	...	7
" 5 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 6 "	0	...	2	...	2
" 8 "	0	...	2	...	2
" 12 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 13 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 18 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 19 "	1	...	1	...	2
Total,	20	...	25	...	45

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Acute Dysentery,	0	...	1	...	1
Apoplexy,	2	...	1	...	3
Cachexy,	0	...	1	...	1
Cardiac Disease,	4	...	1	...	5
Chronic Bronchitis,	0	...	1	...	1
Disease of the Brain,	2	...	1	...	3
Epilepsy,	2	...	1	...	3
Exhaustion,	3	...	5	...	8
Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	0	...	1	...	1
Gastro-Enteritis,	0	...	1	...	1
General Debility and Chronic Diarrhœa,	0	...	1	...	1
General Paralysis,	4	...	0	...	4
Morbus Brightii,	1	...	0	...	1
Pelvic Cellulitis,	0	...	1	...	1
Peritonitis,	0	...	1	...	1
Phthisis,	2	...	6	...	8
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	0	...	1	...	1
Senile Decay,	0	...	1	...	1
Total,	20	...	25	...	45

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,	713	Died, 45	6·31
" " to a Conclusion,	225		20
Admitted,	211		21·32

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	7	6	13	
February,	4	5	9	
March,	11	11	22	
			—	44
April,	6	11	17	
May,	13	12	25	
June,	5	11	16	
			—	58
July,	15	7	22	
August,	16	8	24	
September,	9	12	21	
			—	67
October,	10	11	21	
November,	8	8	16	
December,	9	10	19	
			—	56
Total,				225

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. 1861.

		Cured.	Per Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	7,932	3,915	49·35
		Died.	
" " "	7,932	1,322	16·66

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
1861, ...	95	4	4·21

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
1861, ...	22	8	30	211	14·21

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the annual Reports relative to Intemperance

IX.—*Showing the* NUMBER *of* PATIENTS *annually* ADMITTED NUMBER *who have been* DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, *and its Opening, on* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1861,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
TOTAL,.....	4,550	3,870	8,420						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,.....	8,420
DEDUCT—Remain,.....	488
TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS	7,932

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
2,031	1,884	3,915							765	555	1,322

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,915 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,322

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49·35 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·66

SUMMARY OF CENSUS, 7th April 1861.

RESIDENT.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Total Number of Officers,	7	1	8
Number in Officers' Families,	4	13	17
OTHER CLASSES OF PERSONS.			
Gatekeeper, Coachman, and Families,	8	4	12
Storekeepers and Trades-people,	7	2	9
Gardeners and Servants,	4	2	6
Laundresses and Cooks,	0	13	13
Attendants,	29	26	55
Patients,	262	246	508
Total,	321	307	628
Non-Resident,	12	0	12
	333	307	640

TRADESMEN, &c. NOT IN THE ASYLUM,

Although belonging to it, on the 7th April 1861.

Joiners,	2
Blacksmith,	1
Plumber,	1
Painter,	1
Mason,	1
Baker,	1
Gardener,	1
Stoker,	1
Night-watchmen,	2
Labourer,	1
	12

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1859-60-61.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	9,793 ..	9,748 ..	9,071	Stones.
Bread,	43,906 ..	44,959 ..	43,115	Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	4,025 ..	3,509 ..	1,830	Lbs.
Tea,	1,809 ..	1,817 ..	1,722	"
Coffee,	2,464 ..	2,912 ..	2,464	"
Sugar,	17,397 ..	17,681 ..	16,184	"
Butter,	9,516 ..	9,285 ..	8,718	"
Cheese,	3,162 ..	3,367 ..	2,963	"
Fish,	20,034 ..	18,784 ..	25,881	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	25,115 ..	27,065 ..	30,741	"
Eggs,	4,506 ..	4,596 ..	4,093	Dozens.
Fowls,	307 ..	323 ..	251	Pairs.
Rabbits,	245 ..	236½ ..	190	"
Potatoes,	44 ..	42¾ ..	55¼	Tons.
Oatmeal,	441¾ ..	437 ..	409	Bolls.
Milk,	10,764 ..	12,335 ..	11,482	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920 ..	10,980 ..	10,860	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	280 ..	340 ..	152½	"
Beer,	1,068 ..	1,136 ..	1,121	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	1,817 ..	1,306 ..	906	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	84½ ..	86 ..	47¼	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	19,877 ..	17,761 ..	16,779	Lbs.
Candles,	43½ ..	46¾ ..	37	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,311 ..	1,358 ..	1,253	Waggons.
Gas,	1,196,000 ..	1,230,800 ..	1,077,700	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1861.

		£	s.	d.
48¼	Tons of Yellow Turnips sold,	40	1	7
5	" 1¾ Cwt. " "	4	6	5
4	" 6¾ Cwt. of Yellow Turnips, at 16*s.* per ton, used at home,	3	9	4
1,678	Stones Potatoes at 5*d.* per stone, used at home,	34	9	2
1,194	" " at 6*d.* " "	29	17	6
63	Bolls new Wheat sold,	72	9	0
3	Tons Clover Hay sold,	2	11	6
1	Horse sold,	22	0	0
	Clover made into Hay,	16	0	0
1,331	Stones of Hay, at 80*s.* per 100 stones,	53	4	9
11½	Bolls of Oats thrashed out for Horses, at 20*s.*	11	10	0
60	" " estimated to be in 5 Stacks, at 20*s.*	60	0	0
18½	" Beans thrashed out for Horses, at 24*s.*	22	4	0
4½	" Barley " " at 24*s.*	5	8	0
6	" " estimated to be in one Stack, at 24*s.*	7	4	0
6	" Wheat, for Seed to Farm, at 23*s.*	6	18	0
½	" " for Boilings to Horses,	0	8	0
17½	Tons Swedish Turnips on hand, at 20*s.* per ton,	17	10	0
		£409	11	3
	Credit given for money saved by Farm for work done by the horses, to houses, roads, &c.	58	4	0
		£467	15	3

GARDEN PRODUCE—1861.

VEGETABLES.

		£	s.	d.
2,131	Doz. German Greens.			
1,567	" Turnips in summer.			
975	" Cabbages.			
1,972	" Leeks.			
125	" Savoys.			
1,963	" Onions in summer; and			
32	Stones in winter.			
267	Doz. Cauliflower and Brocoli heads.			
66	" Celery.			
32	" Red Beet-root.			
263	" Asparagus.			
6	" Red Cabbage.			
272	Gals. Spinage.			
819	" Parsley.			
3	" Kidney Beans.			
87	Stones Potatoes.			
78	" Rhubarb.			
18	Stones Artichokes.			
85	" Parsnips.			
21	" Vegetable Marrows.			
237	Pecks Peas.			
38	" Beans.			

FRUITS.

		£	s.	d.
528	Scotch Pints Gooseberries.			
144	" Strawberries.			
75	" Raspberries.			
169	" Red Currants.			
22	" Black "			
10	" White "			
49	Pounds Apples.			
6	" Cherries.			
	Horse Radish, Mustard, Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and cut Flowers, in their Season.			
	Total, at Bazaar prices,	£311	17	7

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1861.

35 cwt. 4 lbs. of Pork to the Store, at various prices, ...	£84	18	1
Cash received for Pigs, sold to fleshers and others, .	190	6	4
	£275	4	5

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, AND PIGGERIES,	£1,054	17	3
EXPENDED ON FARM, GARDEN, AND PIGGERIES, .	457	18	8½
	£596	18	6½

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1861.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown on Farm, . .	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	5	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	400	44	4	7	3	4	2	..	1
" Carriage "	531	33	2	13	..	2	2	..	1
Sold, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
In Stacks & Loft, on hand	1,200	2	..	6	1	1	4	1	..
	2,131	89	..	29	..	9	2	69	2

CROP OF 1860 ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1861, AND CROP OF 1861.

Swedish Turnips, 35½ tons on hand, and sold 14 tons; used at home, 21½ tons.

800 stones Hay on hand, and 1,331 stones of crop 1861—Total, 2,131.

12⅛ bolls of Oats on hand; and thrashed of 1860 crop 65⅓ bolls, and 1861 crop 11½ bolls—Total, 89 bolls.

5¾ bolls of Beans on hand; and thrashed of 1860 crop 23¼ bolls —Total, 29 bolls.

⅜ bolls of Barley; bought and on hand, 4⅛ bolls: thrashed, 1861 crop, 4½ bolls—Total, 9⅓ bolls.

69½ bolls of Wheat, 1861 crop, thrashed—Total, 69½ bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

9	Imperial Acres	Wheat and Barley, . . .	Total, 34 Acres.
8	" "	Potatoes, Beans, and Turnips, .	
8½	" "	Oats, ...	
8½	" "	Hay and Pasture, . . .	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st Dec. 1861.

Farm, ...	£415	18	6
Garden, ...	179	6	6
Piggeries, ...	105	6	3
Policies, ...	72	0	2
Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, .	£772	11	5

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE

In the Female Division of the West House in 1861.

Sheets hemmed, . .	183	Pillow and Bolster Slips made, ...	178
Bed-Pawns " . .	21	Washing-Stand Screens made, ...	38
Bed-Covers " . .	19	Bags made, . . .	3
Table-Cloths hemmed, .	8	Table-Mats knitted, . .	4
Table-Covers " .	3		
Window Blinds made, .	25		
Towels hemmed, . .	166		

Wearing Apparel.

Dresses made, . . .	35	Flannel Gowns made, .	2
Dress Skirts made, . .	2	Neckerchiefs " .	6
Cloth Jackets " . .	4	Pairs Sleeves " .	8
Aprons " . .	17	Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed, . . .	339
Pinafores " . .	4	Mufflers hemmed, . .	288
Coloured Petticoats made,	14	Pairs Stockings knitted, .	16
Flannel " "	25	" Socks " .	24
Slip Bodies "	9	Dress Caps made, . .	3
Flannel Shifts "	9	Bonnet " . .	1
" Semmets "	20	Head-Dresses " . .	4
Pairs Drawers "	20	Collars " . .	7
Night-Caps "	23	Pairs Cuffs " . .	4
Chemises "	18	Petticoat Trimmings made,	2
Long Night-Gowns "	2	Caps made, . . .	2
Short-Gowns "	6		

Repairs of Clothing, &c. going on at all times.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

In the Female Division of the East House in 1861.

Dresses made,	194
Petticoats "	201
Flannel Semmets made,	179
Cotton Shifts "	229
Bed-Gowns "	36
Caps "	92
Aprons and Pinafores made,	412
Quilted Mats "	8
Pillow and Bolster Slips "	159
Sheets hemmed,	128
Towels "	373
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	426
Pairs Blankets "	180
Table-Cloths "	22
Bed-Covers "	6
Pairs Stockings knitted,	33
" " re-footed,	407

Repairs of Clothing, &c. going on at all times.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

In 1861.

Straw Mattresses made,	242
Hair " "	28
" Bolsters "	46
Feather Pillows "	6
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	51
Window Blinds made,	10
Hair Mattresses re-made,	94
" Bolsters "	48
Feather Pillows "	2

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, .	9/9 & 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, 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.

Hedderwick & Son, Printers to the Queen.

FORTY-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, 1863.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1863.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1863.

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

Mr. John Thomson, } from Town Council.
" James Brown, }

" William Bankier, } from Merchants' House.
" Peter Hamilton, }

" Adam M'Lellan, } from Trades' House.
" Robert Lochore, Tertius, }

Dr. A. D. Anderson, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" John G. Fleming, }

Rev. Dr. M'Taggart, } from General Session.
Mr. William M'Culloch, }

Sir James Anderson, }
Mr. William M'Lean, }
" John Smith, }
" John Cairns, }
" John Brown, Jun. } from General Body of Contributors.
Dr. John M. Pagan, }
Mr. Robert Aitken, }
" George Thomson, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, }
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine, } *ex-officiis.*
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Smith.	Mr. J. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Cairns.	" G. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith. | Mr. Aitken.

Visitors.

The Lord Provost.
Sir James Campbell.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
" John M. Pagan.
" W. T. Gairdner.
Rev. Dr. M'Taggart.
Mr. William M'Culloch.

Mr. James Brown.
" Peter Hamilton.
" Adam M'Lellan.
" Robert Lochore, Tertius.
" John Thomson.
" Robert Aitken.

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-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors, in this their Forty-Ninth Annual Report, beg leave to submit the following epitome of their proceedings during the year 1862, beginning, as usual, with the general results in a tabular form.

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Remained on 31st December 1861,	255	...	233	...	488
Admitted since,	92	...	104	...	196
	347	...	337	...	684
Dismissed Cured,	40	...	38	...	78
" Relieved,	29	...	42	...	71
" not Improved,	1	...	2	...	3
Died,	22	...	12	...	34
Total,	92	...	94	...	186
Remaining on 31st December 1862,	255	...	243	...	498
Total Treated,	347	...	337	...	684
Average daily number,	257	...	245	...	502

On the first day of January there were 488 Patients of all classes in the Asylum; and, in the course of the year, 196 private and pauper Patients were admitted for treatment. As compared with last year, there is a decrease of 24 in the Male admissions, and an increase of 9 in the Female admissions. The total number treated during the year was 684, being 29 less than in the preceding year. The average daily number, however, is nearly the same.

The discrepancy between the total number treated, and the above approximation of the average daily number treated, during the last two years, may be explained by the fact that the East House has been always full; but that the cases received have been less favourable as regards cure, thus preventing more frequent changes in the population of the Asylum. It is but seldom that so many incurable Patients have been admitted in any one year. The Directors would, of course, prefer to receive none but recent cases—curable Patients—that they might have the pleasure of seeing them speedily restored to society; but, as these number only about one-fourth of the admissions this year, the old and incurable class must continue to accumulate in the Asylum, either till their decease, or till provision be made for them elsewhere.

The Directors will next allude to the removals. From what has been stated, as to the kind and number of Patients received, the number of cures must be, and actually is, less in this than in the year immediately preceding, although the proportion of cures is still high —above 60 per cent. on the supposed curable Patients admitted. The actual number, and also the per centage

of deaths, has been much lower this year than it has been for many years.

Both the East and West House have been in a highly satisfactory state during the year. No epidemic has occurred. The Patients have enjoyed remarkably good bodily health. The ventilation has been gradually improved, and, like other things, must continue to be amended wherever necessary, and as experience may suggest.

Nothing of a very unusual nature has happened during the year, either in regard to admissions, dismissions, or the ordinary state of the Patients.

The Directors will now proceed to refer to that part of the treatment of the Patients which more immediately falls under their own observation. During the year, several Concerts of vocal and instrumental music, of a very superior kind, were given in the Asylum, by the kind permission of the Social Reform Society. Their band, which is believed to be the best in the west of Scotland, greatly delighted the Patients. The lady who performed on the harp attracted very much notice, as the humbler portion of the audience had not seen such an instrument before. The performance of the celebrated Dr. Mark, with twenty-five of his little men, was also highly appreciated. Monthly entertainments were given, as formerly, by the *artistes* who were engaged at the Saturday Evening Concerts in the City Hall—a few members of the Abstainers' Union always accompanying the performers, and giving most efficient assistance for the furtherance of the philanthropic object in view. In the East House, a ball invariably follows these performances. In December, two recitations were given by Mrs. Mac-

READY—one in the West House and another in the East House—on two separate evenings, which produced a pleasing effect on all who heard her. This lady, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of lunatics, and who has visited many asylums for the insane, both in America (her native country) and in Europe, paid a subsequent visit to the Asylum, and was warmly received. These gatherings of several hundred persons continue to show that there is an absolute necessity for a Recreation Hall; and it is hoped that, by the liberality of the Public, the Directors may soon be enabled to provide such an apartment, where Patients and Visitors may be comfortably accommodated. It is right here to add, in reference to these re-unions, that the ladies and gentlemen of the West House, and also the Patients in the East House, continue to be placed under proper restrictions; and that the wishes of relatives and guardians as to the attendance of Patients are invariably attended to. Other intellectual pleasures of an elevating kind continue to be provided. Chess is most skilfully played, and especially by one gentleman. A large number of books from the Asylum library, and also from the City libraries, have been perused by the Patients of both Houses. During the year under review, the number of volumes read stands thus:—

From the Asylum Library, ...	624
From Maclehose's Library, ...	216
From Stirling's Library, ...	186
In all, ...	1,026

At present, the Institution has three subscriptions in Maclehose's Library, two in Stirling's Library, and one in the Glasgow Athenæum. The magazines and reviews

from the City libraries are always in demand. In addition, the Directors purchase a great many of the first periodicals of the day, for the use of the Patients, as soon as published; also, the *London Times*, *Examiner*, *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, and *Illustrated News of the World*, besides several copies of the Glasgow daily and weekly newspapers. Two of the gentlemen Patients, who are very much esteemed in the Asylum, take almost entire charge of the book department, and give great satisfaction to the Inmates.

When the weather permitted, in the summer months, entertainments were given on the lawn, somewhat similar to those given in the House. It may be remarked, however, that labour is not superseded by the amusements of the Patients, or walking exercises discontinued. The Farm and Garden continue to be cultivated by the Patients as before. Besides private Patients, 60 pauper Patients were permitted to proceed, in small numbers, beyond the boundary paling to a considerable distance into the country. Several new games for open-air exercise were introduced. Croquet may be mentioned; also, Aunt Sally; Red, White, and Blue; and Cricket. Aunt Sally was for a long time exceedingly popular with the Patients in the East House, and yielded a large amount of exhilarating sport. Croquet was much in vogue for some time, but was ultimately and completely superseded by Cricket. The more elderly members of the community adhered to the favourite old game of Bowls, while the more youthful and athletic betook themselves to the Cricket-field. The game of Cricket was played with great enthusiasm, and, although nearly all were learners, many became rapidly proficient. The game became so

popular that a Club was formed, and several matches were played with members of the Grosvenor and Eglinton West-End Clubs. These exercises decidedly benefited the Patients, and no accident occurred to mar the effect. Ladies and gentlemen were, as usual, permitted to visit the City and villages in the vicinity; and Patients, who were so far recovered and harmless, to attend Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and chapels, to see exhibitions, and enjoy themselves at the gardens of Gilmorehill. Several were absent, either at the coast or in town and country, with their relatives and friends, or on a tour to Abbotsford or other places, or sailing in a yacht, or going over the International Exhibition in London. It has already been remarked that a great number of the East House male Patients, accustomed to out-door labour, and able and willing, do much on the Asylum grounds. Many gentlemen have also worked well in the open air and workshops, according to their inclination, and in so far as seemed good for them. One gentleman thoroughly repaired an old harmonium which had for years been regarded as useless.

In the Female Division of the East House, the number of workers has been much increased this year, the hours for work not being taken from the hours of recreation, but from the hours of idleness. However comfortable and elegant the rooms in which the Patients congregate may be, they will be disfigured if filled with groups of idle people; while, on the contrary, an apartment, however humbly furnished, looks well if occupied by the industrious.

Miss Aitken, who takes charge of this division, under

the Medical Officers, has given great satisfaction to the Directors during the long period she has been in their service.

The Directors have now to state that the dietary of the Pauper Patients has been again under review, and still further improved, by the introduction of a greater variety, by the mode of cooking, and by the serving of the meals. The clothing of this class has also been improved both in comfort and appearance.

For the convenience and benefit of the Patients in the West House, the large lofty apartment used for the Asylum library and for lectures, corresponding to the drawing-room in the Ladies' Division, has been fitted up as a Mess-room, where thirty gentlemen now dine together, and take all their meals daily. This dining so many in association has been proved to be a most successful experiment. They sit at three tables, one of the Patients presiding at each, the carving being performed by the principal attendant in the recess. The Medical Officers occasionally join them at mess.

In addition to the jobbing constantly being required in such a large establishment, to maintain the buildings and furniture in a proper state of repair, there have been many additions and alterations made, by order of the Directors, and at a very considerable amount of expense. Particular attention continues to be paid to the sanitary state of the Institution; and, by their desire, all the sewers were examined in the beginning of the year. The City Surveyor, at their request, gave his valuable services in this inspection, reporting on the subject to the Weekly Committee, who were gratified to learn from a gentleman of his experience that everything connected

with the sewers was in a satisfactory condition. Elaborate reports, also, by their own officer, on the drainage, with all its connections and terminations, were presented to the Directors, and approved of by them.

The past year has been very unfavourable for ground operations, owing to the wetness of the season. The crops, however, with three exceptions, have turned out well. Details of the produce for the year are appended to this Report. In order to clear the lower grounds, near to the old parish road, of the water which collected there in very wet weather, the Directors ordered a large drain to be built, from the south west of the gatekeeper's house, eastward to the Hay burn at Balgray farm. The neighbouring proprietors, also, had the part of the burn on their land thoroughly cleaned and dressed, and now the fall is sufficient, and the Asylum grounds are already in a better state. Several other drains have been made to carry off the water from the roads into the large drain.

With a view to benefit the Institution, and at the same time to encourage two officials who have been long in their service, the Directors sent the Master of Works, and the Farm-Overseer and head Gardener, to see the International Exhibition, and visit some of the large Asylums in the neighbourhood of London. They had in former years visited many Asylums and Hospitals, to improve themselves, and, from their great experience and habits, were well qualified to profit from what they saw.

Dr. Gilland, one of the Medical Officers of the Institution, during his holiday excursion, visited some of the English Asylums, and Dr. Christie, another of the resident Medical Staff, visited all the Scotch public Asylums in the course of the summer; while the Physician-Super-

intendent, who had repeatedly, in a long series of years, visited many of the Continental and other Asylums, and more recently those of Rome, Venice, and Vienna, this year went over several in Denmark, Germany, and France.

The Directors will proceed to notice the financial department. On referring to the usual Statement of the Treasurer's Accounts, annexed to this Report, it will be observed that the amount of Legacies and Subscriptions received during the past year has been £449 : 17*s.* 11*d.*, for which the Directors have to express their gratitude, as well as for the very liberal bequest of £500, left to the Institution by the late Mrs. Douglas of Orbiston, and payable at Whitsunday next. Aided by what has been received under this head, the Directors have been enabled, during the year, to discharge the debt of the Asylum to the extent of £1,000; and they look forward with much satisfaction to their having it in their power, when the legacy from Mrs. Douglas shall be in course of payment, to make still further progress in the liquidation of this debt. In our great and constantly increasing community, there are many of our opulent Citizens who have never yet given any contribution to the funds of the Asylum; but it is to be hoped that they may ere long be induced to lend their aid in the support of an Institution which all must acknowledge to be so necessary and so beneficent.

While alluding to the financial department, it is proper to mention that the Directors felt themselves lately called upon to make an addition of £100 to the annual salary of Dr. Mackintosh, in consideration of his able, zealous, and faithful services during the whole time—now nearly fourteen years—that he has discharged the

very laborious, and often hazardous, duties of Physician-Superintendent. This augmentation might have been made at an earlier period, had not the Directors considered it incumbent upon them, from the state of their funds, to study the utmost economy.

The Directors beg leave to present their best acknowledgments to JOSEPH LOCKETT, Esq. of Sgorbeann, Dunoon, for the gift of a beautiful piano to the Institution. Their thanks are likewise due to Mr. JOHN CARRICK, City Architect and Master of Works; to Mr. M'NEILL, Chairman, and the Directors of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union; as also to Mr. LAWSON, their excellent Secretary; to Mr. GEORGE ROY, whose recitations and untiring exertions to please, and other services, have been highly appreciated by the Patients; to Mr. JAMES FRAME, for his readings and recitations; to Mr. MORE, Mr. CRAUFURD, and Mr. ADAMS, and the Directors of the Social Reform Society; to all the *artistes*, amateurs and others, who performed in the Institution; and also to the gentlemen of the Press, for their attendance and kind notices of the entertainments.

The Directors have now to thank the Weekly Committee for their important and valuable services. Most of these gentlemen have been in the direction of the Asylum for a great many years.

The gentlemen appointed to act as House Visitors have also done good service, and deserve the thanks of the Directors.

Finally, the Directors 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 1862.

CHARGE.

Board of Patients, received in 1862,						£17,633	5	3
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,						820	18	10
Advances for Patients in 1861, received in 1862,						552	6	6
LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, viz.								
Executors of the late JAMES EWING, Esq. of Strathleven, farther to account of his Legacy of £2,000,				£270	0 0			
Executors of late MICHAEL FARIE, Esq. Glasgow, 1-36th of residue of his Estate, bequeathed by him to the Asylum,	£135	5	3					
Less—Legacy-duty of 10 per cent.	£13	19	3					
And proportion of Expense of discharge,	1	18	7					
		15	17	10				
	£119	7	5					
Interest from 6th June to 11th July,	0	4	6					
				119	11 11			
Executors of FRANCIS GEBBIE, Esq. Glasgow, Legacy,	£60	0	0					
Less—Duty of 10 per cent.	6	0	0					
				54	0 0			
Mrs. HUTCHISON of Craigton—Subscription,				5	5 0			
THOMAS BROWN, Esq. of Oxgang, Kirkintilloch—Subscription,				1	1 0			
						449	17	11
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,						35	3	0
" " with Union Bank,						22	6	6
						£19,543	18	0

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account,			£97 8 7
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,	£3,211 5 6		
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	512 16 3		
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	921 0 6		
Groceries,	775 13 3		
Milk,	558 2 3		
Butter and Cheese,	554 16 1		
Potatoes,	230 19 6		
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	426 11 6		
Medicines,	76 3 3		
Coal and Coke,	622 5 5		
Gas-Light and Candles,	287 14 8		
Soap and Soda,	196 16 11		
Water-Rent since 31st December 1861,	116 10 0		
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	537 4 4		
Fruit,	14 1 7		
			9,042 1 0
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£600 0 0		
Deduct Fees received,	375 18 0		
		£224 2 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,		300 0 0	
Medical Assistants,		200 0 0	
Chaplain,		70 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,		100 0 0	
Steward,		110 0 0	
Surgeon,		28 7 0	
			1,032 9 0
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.			
Wages of Tradesmen,	£479 13 1		
Painting and Paper-hanging,	210 3 8		
Ironmongery,	69 2 8		
Oils, Colours, &c.	55 7 2		
Building Materials, &c.	203 12 10		
Plumbers' Materials,	49 17 9		
Stakes and Rafters,	38 0 0		
Road Metal and Ashes,	37 9 0		
Miscellaneous,	84 18 11		
			1,228 5 1
Furniture,			1,198 10 3
Servants' Wages,			2,067 6 1
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1862, yet to be recovered,			541 19 11
Carried forward,			£15,207 19 11

Brought forward,				£15,207	19	11
Expended on Garden,				228	8	5
" on Farm,				177	2	3
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank to 1st November 1862,				908	5	5
Do. with Union Bank to 2d April 1862,				768	1	5
Union Bank, in part principal Sum due,				1,000	0	0
Lodged in National Bank on Deposit Account,				300	0	0
" Union Bank "				200	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.						
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£253	7	10			
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	82	19	3			
Printing and Advertising,	79	11	5			
Postages and Incidents,	45	17	5			
Insurance,	54	4	3			
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	43	17	7			
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13	0	0			
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stirling's Library,	9	9	0			
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	14	0	0			
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	21	1	6			
Law Expense relative to Lunacy Bills, &c.	79	3	0			
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel for two years,	10	0	0			
Miscellaneous,	42	3	4			
				748	14	7
				£19,538	12	0

Amount of CHARGE, as above,	£19,543	18	0
" DISCHARGE, "	19,538	12	0
Balance due to the Treasurer,	£5	6	0

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1862.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS yet to be recovered, viz.			
Arrears of 1861 and prior years,	£69 0 6		
" of 1862,	385 7 10		
		£454	8 4
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,		541	19 11
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,		1,888	13 0
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
Lodged in National Bank, on Deposit Account,		300	0 0
" in Union Bank, "		200	0 0
Balance due by Treasurer, per preceding Account,		5	6 0
		£79,994	9 1

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£20,000	0 0
Union Bank, " "	12,500	0 0
	£32,500	0 0

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£79,994	9 1
" DEBTS, "	32,500	0 0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£47,494	9 1

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1862.

IN presenting the Medical Report, it is necessary to state, that the observations made are drawn from the Statistical Tables appended, and from an analysis of facts, noted by the Medical Officers at the time of admission and during the progress of each individual case, but which are not usually recorded in a tabular form.

During the year ending 31st December 1862, 196 Patients were admitted and 186 removed. Of the latter class, 78 were cured, 71 relieved, 3 not improved, and 34 died. The total number of Patients treated during the year was 684, and the average daily number 503. As compared with last year's Report, there is the following variation in figures:—The number of Patients in the House on 31st December 1862 was greater by 10 thna on the corresponding day of 1861. The number of admissions during the year is fewer by 15; the number of removals by 39; the total number treated by 29; and the average daily number by 1. The last figure shows that the population of the Asylum has been much the same this year as it was during last year. The number

of admissions is regulated more by the number of dismissals than by the number of cases of insanity for which admission is requested; for, if many chronic and incurable cases are admitted, the dismissals are decreased, and the admissions decrease in a corresponding ratio.

Admissions.—92 males and 104 females have been admitted during the year, the excess in favour of female admissions being 12. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in male admissions of 24, and an increase in female admissions of 9—the total decrease being 15. As compared with 1860, the decrease in admissions is 8. To make room for acute and curable cases, and thus to accommodate the Public and secure the best interests of the Patients, many chronic and incurable Patients were removed, by request, to the Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses, or where accommodation could be procured; but, notwithstanding this, a pressure for accommodation was felt during the entire year. Contrary to expectation, an unusually large number of the Patients admitted were incurable, as will be seen when the Form of Insanity comes to be noticed. The recent Lunacy legislation, followed by the licensing of Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses all over the country, naturally led us to expect that we would be relieved by the removal of Patients in a state of Dementia, and that the public Asylums would become more and more Curative establishments. This result, however, has existed only in expectation, and the general state of the Asylum has remained unimproved.

Of those admitted, 99 laboured under general Mania, 54 under Melancholia and Monomania, and 43 under

Dementia and Imbecility. The greater number in this and in all preceding years have been cases of Mania, the next in order Monomania, and the last and lowest Dementia.

As compared with the admissions of last year, there is a very great difference in regard to the Form of Mental Disorder under which those admitted laboured. There is a decrease of 20 per cent. in the cases of Mania admitted; an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the cases of Monomania; and an increase of 16·7 per cent. in the cases of Dementia and Imbecility. It is rarely that there is such a low per centage in cases of Mania, and it is of still less frequent occurrence that the per centage of cases of Dementia is so very high. It will thus be seen that the materials to work with were of the most unfavourable nature, and this will be still more apparent from the fact that of the 43 Dements admitted, but very few were cases of primary Dementia. Mania being the most curable form of insanity, and secondary Dementia the most incurable of all mental affections, it will be obvious that we had no reason whatever to expect that the number of cures would be so high as last year. In the greater number of those admitted labouring under Dementia, the disease had been of long standing, and they had been brought to the Asylum owing to the disease having assumed a more acute form, rendering home treatment and attention ineffectual. Several also of this class were brought from Poor-Houses, where their lapsing into this condition rendered longer treatment in such places inexpedient, probably owing to the trouble and expense which they entailed, and to the fact that they disturbed the universal harmony of the place by their habits and tendencies.

The triple classification of the varieties of insanity, although not scientifically correct, is so far satisfactory, as it draws a pretty well-defined line between the several forms; but the classification of causes is by no means satisfactory, as there is no obvious connection between cause and effect. There is undoubtedly a large number of people moving about on the brink of insanity, some being predisposed by a hereditary taint of greater or less intensity, and some by previous attack; while others, by the long and constant practice of vicious habits, shatter their nervous systems, or bring upon themselves the same nervous excitability by pursuits of a praiseworthy description, but equally disastrous, owing to the intemperance with which they have been pursued. When any commercial crisis occurs which may bring misfortune to their door, or when any panic is agitating the public mind, or when the feelings of the people are stirred up, the mind is too weak to gather strength by facing the misfortune; it succumbs or it is dethroned in the whirl of excitement. Other causes, of less widespread interest, produce similar effects, and they give a colour to the incoherent utterings of the Maniac, or to the more prominent ideas of the Monomaniac. Very many, however, who are in the state described, lapse gradually into insanity without any strong exciting cause.

The Table appended shows that, out of the 196 admitted, in 44 cases no cause, or no probable cause, could be assigned; while in 32 cases the disease was known to be hereditary, and in 32 the Patients were predisposed by previous attacks—the predisposition being the most obvious cause of the attack. Many more

were predisposed by previous attacks; but when there was a strong well-marked exciting cause, that was given as the cause. The same remark is applicable to those cases classed under the head of Hereditary.

In 17 cases, the cause was ascribed to Intemperance; in 12 to Masturbation; and in 11 cases to the Puerperal state. As compared with last year, there is an increase in the Hereditary of 15; a decrease in the Predisposed of 18; a decrease in Inebriates of 13; a decrease in Masturbators of 7; and an increase of 7 in cases depending on the Puerperal state. During the last three years, the number of the Predisposed has been precisely equal in both sexes. That Ramollissement is much less common among females than males, is borne out by the fact that, while there have been 7 males thus affected, there has been but one well-marked case among the female admissions. Three cases were ascribed to Religious Excitement, being 6 fewer than last year. The whole of these were females, and the cases were not by any means well marked. The Epileptics have been but few—one male and two females. The per centage of cases ascribed to Masturbation—in well-marked cases, which admit of no doubt—is 13 on the male admissions, being a decrease of 3 per cent. on the admissions of last year; thus, while the actual number is less by 7, the per centage is but slightly decreased. There can be no doubt but that there is a great difference between the known and the actual number of cases of insanity which are clearly traceable to this cause; for the fact, although strongly suspected, is often cunningly concealed and denied, and there is frequently much difficulty in discriminating between it as a cause or as an effect of insanity.

With regard to the social position of those admitted, we may observe, that the Unmarried of each sex were precisely equal, and that the Married were nearly equal, the excess being in favour of females by 2. The excess of the unmarried above the married is much better marked this year than it was last year, the numbers being 100 of the former and 78 of the latter. In 1860 there was a preponderance of unmarried females; in 1861 of unmarried males; but this year there is an equality. The number of Widows admitted is almost invariably greater than the number of Widowers; but the social condition of widowhood does not seem to bear the same relation to insanity as a cause that Celibacy does; and hence the disparity between the numbers affected in each of the sexes. The death of either partner in life brings into operation a new set of causes; and these, as we might naturally expect, fall with greater force upon the widow. Celibacy, however, may with some reason be regarded as a predisposing or as an exciting cause in some cases; but although we have never ventured to tabulate it as a cause, we doubt not but that in some cases it would be more correct to do so than to accept a doubtful cause principally for want of a better.

In the Table showing the Ages of those admitted, it will be seen that they extend from 15 to 80 years. In the males there is an appearance of a gradual increase in the number of cases up to 40 years. The cases then begin gradually to decline. In the female cases there is the same gradual increase up to 35; during the next decade they decline; and during the decade following they increase, and then gradually decline as in the male cases. Between the ages of 45 and 55, the number of

male admissions is 14, but the number of female admissions is 25. This great disparity doubtless depends on the changes which take place in the constitution at the second critical period, which period may be regarded as a predisposing cause of insanity. There is nothing in the Tables showing the Occupation of those admitted worthy of notice.

In the Table showing the Number of Admissions in each Month, it will be observed that the greatest number, 24, was admitted in January, and the smallest, 8, in November. During the entire month there was not a single male admission, a most unusual circumstance in the history of this Asylum.

In accordance with the plan of last year, we have investigated certain particulars regarding those admitted who had been Previously Insane. In 32 cases, the cause has been assigned to predisposition from previous attacks of insanity; but we have found out that at least 65—33 males and 32 females—had been previously insane. Last year the proportion was not so high, the number of the predisposed being about one-fifth of the whole; but this year it rises to one-third of the admissions. 49 had been previously under treatment in Asylums, and of these, 37—19 males and 18 females—had been previously dismissed recovered, and 12—9 males and 3 females—had been dismissed relieved. The particulars concerning the previous attacks of 5 males and 11 females have not been ascertained. 11 males and 15 females—in all 26—had been insane more than once prior to their last admission. Of those who had been dismissed Cured, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was 14 days, and the longest 40 years. Of those dismissed Relieved, the shortest

period of absence was one month and five days, and the longest was upwards of 24 years. Of the 37 dismissed cured, 12 were brought back within the year, and 25 remained well for periods from one to forty years. The average period of absence from the Asylum in the case of those cured was four years one month and five days; and in the case of those relieved, seven years eight months and ten days. Last year the average duration of cure was two years and seven months; but this year it is much higher. The calculation is merely approximately true regarding the average duration of cure, for we have only taken into account those who were dismissed cured, leaving out of sight altogether those who had been dismissed relieved, but who afterwards became well. That the average duration of cure would be very much increased by taking this class of cases into account will be evident, when we state that the three females previously dismissed as relieved all became well, they having been prematurely removed while they were convalescent. One remained well for four years; one for twenty-four years; and the other for upwards of ten years. By taking into account the cases referred to, the average duration of cure is five years and ten months. There are in all public Asylums, we believe, a considerable number of Patients who are always coming and going, but who are never long out of an Asylum. Such may be Inebriates; Masturbators; those who, by the violence of the attack, are reduced to a state of semi-imbecility; and those who are affected with recurrent Mania. The period of absence, in such cases, being but short, and being also of very frequent occurrence, the average duration of cure is very much shortened. In such cases, however, there

is not, properly speaking, a period of cure—the period of relief being but a lucid interval of varying duration. An average period of nearly six years between the attacks, in the case of those who are so unfortunate as to have a second attack, is certainly a considerable length of time, and much longer than we would naturally expect, when we take into account the delicate state of the organ affected. Serous effusion, or extensive pleuritic adhesions, may affect but little the general health of the Patient, and when the acute symptoms have subsided, the Physician may imagine that he has effected a cure; but when the brain and its membranes are affected—when the acute stage has passed, leaving the ventricles swelled with serum, the substance of the brain softened, the membranes adhering, or the longitudinal sinus nearly obliterated—the Patient may be cured in so far as his life is out of danger, but he may just be entering on a stage of long and incurable Dementia.

Three male Patients came to the Asylum voluntarily, and made the necessary arrangements for their own admission.

General Character of Patients Admitted.—Of the 196 cases admitted, 69—42 females and 27 males—were Suicidal. The whole of these did not show suicidal tendencies to any great degree, if at all, after admission; but their language and actions led their friends to suspect that such tendencies really existed. The development of such tendencies in the insane very frequently leads to the transmission of the Patient to a place of safety, when almost nothing else would induce friends to send

their relatives to an Asylum. We have divided the Suicidal into two classes, viz.—those who threatened to destroy themselves, and those who made an actual attempt to do so. Concerning the suicidal tendencies of the former there may be some doubt, but concerning those of the latter there can be none. Prior to admission, 20 males and 22 females threatened to destroy themselves; and these threats, combined with other symptoms of insanity, formed the ground of their being sent to the Asylum. 17 males and 7 females threatened to destroy themselves without specifying any particular mode; 1 male and 5 females threatened to destroy themselves by means of sharp instruments; 1 male and 4 females by precipitating themselves from windows; 1 male by means of firearms; 4 females by poisoning, and 2 females by drowning. The number of those who attempted suicide is considerably less than of those who threatened. 7 males and 20 females attempted to commit suicide, prior to or soon after admission, by the following modes:—3 males and 8 females by endeavouring to get over windows; 2 males and 3 females by strangulation or suffocation; 1 male and 1 female by sharp instruments; 3 females by poison; 2 females by drowning; 3 females by burning, and 1 male, as he expressed himself, by endeavouring to pluck out his eyes.

While we admit that many who talk of suicide may not really be suicidal, we are frequently reminded of the fact that a Patient may be very suicidal without ever showing any very decided tendency in that direction. There was a Patient under treatment this year who was not suspected by any one to be suicidal, but after his recovery he spoke of the strong, almost irresistible desire which

he had to commit suicide, both previous to and after his admission, but which he carefully concealed from every one. One man was admitted with a large gaping wound of the throat, which he, in a state of extreme depression, had inflicted with a razor. The wound had previously been closed with sutures, but he had torn it open again with the intention of destroying himself. The wound did well, and the Patient improved very much mentally; but since his admission, he has had several fits of depression, during which his strong suicidal tendencies have been re-developed. One female Patient, who was affected with Melancholia on admission, but who had never displayed any suicidal tendencies beyond what may be predicated of any one labouring under that form of insanity, improved so far that she was allowed to assist the attendants in their work. Without the display of any premonitory symptoms, she was found one day with her head among the ashes under the fire-place, having placed herself in that position that she might be burned. Since that time she has frequently displayed the strongest suicidal tendencies. One male Patient attempted to strangle himself by means of his necktie; and one to hang himself on his bedstead, which he had turned on its end. Neither of these Patients displayed suicidal tendencies previously. Notwithstanding the large number of suicidal cases admitted, and added to those previously in the House, no accident has occurred during the year.

Although many very violent and dangerous Patients have been admitted, there have been but few who have manifested a distinct Homicidal tendency. One female Patient purchased laudanum, for the purpose of destroying her friends, and then herself; and, failing this, she

threatened to burn the house. One male Patient has frequently expressed a strong desire to kill one of the officials; and on one occasion he ran at him with a blunt knife. Another male Patient at one time displayed strong homicidal tendencies, and might have strangled another Patient had assistance not been at hand. There was, however, one well-marked case of homicidal impulse. This Patient laboured under great nervous irritability. He was frequently much excited, and when in that state he was always dangerous and destructive. He had, however, lucid intervals, during which he was calm, coherent, and apparently possessed of self-control. Without the slightest provocation, and without the display of a single premonitory symptom, he would suddenly attack any one who was near him, more especially an attendant, with the greatest fury. Although a powerful man, no serious accident occurred from his violence while he was in the Asylum.

Twenty-two Patients, 12 males and 10 females, have been fed by means of the stomach-pump. Last year, the number of those thus fed was greater by 4. The refusal, for a lengthened period, of all sustenance, may proceed from a variety of causes; and, instead of being the result or indication of a suicidal tendency, it may be the very reverse. In 4 cases, 3 of which were males and 1 a female, there was a decidedly suicidal import in the refusal of food; but in all the other cases there was no apparent suicidal desire. 2 males and 4 females refused food under the impression that it was poisoned. One belonging to this class imagined that the water was poisoned. Prior to admission he refused food, and endeavoured to prevent his wife and children from taking

any. For a considerable time after admission, he persisted in refusing all nourishment, and he displayed the greatest anxiety in preventing the other Patients from taking food, as he thought they would be poisoned by it. One male Patient and three females refused all sustenance for a lengthened period during the acute stage of Mania. Two male Patients in a state of Dementia refused food, apparently from an absence of all sensation of hunger; one from stubbornness; and one refused to take the ordinary diet for the pauper class, or any kind but that daily served to the highest class of Patients. Two of each sex belonging to the West House refused food, under the influence of strong and peculiar delusions. With one lady, a few applications of the stomach-pump sufficed; and one gentleman, immediately after being fed on one occasion, asked for food that he might take it himself, saying that he now saw wherein he had been wrong, and that his refusal had been the result of a delusion. One gentleman persisted in refusing food, from a similar cause, to the very last moment of his existence. He was in delicate bodily health, and imagined that there was no room in his body for food, that he could not swallow it, and that no other person could do so. Ocular demonstration was of no avail to him. The monomania was more powerful than either demonstration or the united testimony of all around him. He resisted every attempt; and even after he was fed, his first statement was—"I can't take any food; and you can't take any food." One lady has been fed almost constantly for months. At one period she imagined that all the apertures of her body were closed, and that no food could pass down. At another time she imagined that her food

was prepared from human bodies; and, even when the tube was in the œsophagus, she managed, while resisting with all her might, to protest against the feeding by articulating indistinctly—"It's the human frame." She next imagined that she was dead and in eternity, and protested against the extravagance of feeding a dead woman. Her last delusion in regard to food was that she could not pay for it, and that she was in a state of extreme poverty. No one, for the last three years, has persisted for a longer time in the refusal of all kinds of nourishment than this unfortunate lady. These cases seldom do any good; they gradually sink.

Of those admitted, 38 males and 40 females were dangerous, destructive, or of wet and uncleanly habits, and nearly the whole of that number had all of these habits combined. The greater number of the dangerous was on the male side of the House, and of the destructive and degenerated on the female side. Dangerous, destructive, and filthy habits were developed to a most extraordinary degree in the case of 3 females and 4 males. We merely notice these as exceptional cases, and as quite distinct from even very bad cases of Acute Mania. In the latter class of cases, there is great excitement and frequently violence, but such effects are not often the result of distinct delusions. One of the females referred to was a young lady of great beauty and of a naturally gentle disposition. During her lucid intervals, she displayed symptoms of weakness of mind, but she was quite coherent and exceedingly gentle in her manner. The premonitory symptoms of a paroxysm were sullenness and mutterings. Within a short space of time she got into a state of the most extraordinary fury. Everything

that she could get her hands upon was smashed or torn. She struck, tore, attempted to strangle; and, failing such means of attack, she bit, snapping like a dog. Her habits were then very degenerated. A somewhat similar case, that of a female Patient, was admitted into the East House. One male Patient in the East House, who, on account of his having been quiet for some time, had been intrusted with an iron bedstead in his room, broke it during the night. Having thus provided himself with a powerful weapon, he proceeded to the work of destruction, did a great amount of mischief, and nearly effected his escape. One gentleman, admitted into the West House, displayed similar propensities for months. All of those who were dangerous and destructive were more or less degenerated in their habits. In not a few, however, such habits were peculiar and exceedingly degenerated. One had, prior to admission, attempted to stab one of his children. He seemed to know very well what he was about, and gloried in his conduct.

Few Patients have been admitted, during the year, in a Moribund state; although some were known to be in such a state, when received, as that they would soon die. 30 females and 17 males were much reduced bodily, and several were in a state of great emaciation. The condition of this class had an obvious connection with their mental state; for in some it may be regarded as having a connection with the cause, while in others it may be more properly ascribed as an effect. When this emaciation does exist, there can be no hope of cure until the bodily condition is improved by generous diet and other hygienic means.

Fourteen females and eight males were brought to

the Asylum in an exceedingly filthy condition—in rags, swarming with pediculi; while some had suppurating sores from the manacles with which they had been fastened.

Did space permit, many interesting details might be given regarding peculiar mental phenomena, such as extraordinary delusions manifested by those admitted.

Dismissals.—The total number of dismissals, during the year, has been 186, being 10 fewer than the admissions. As compared with last year, the number of those discharged cured is less by 44; relieved, greater by 15; not improved, greater by 1; and the number of deaths is less by 11. We now proceed to make a few remarks on the several cases coming under these classes *seriatim*.

Cures.—The per centage of cures, on the total number treated, is 11·4; on those treated to a conclusion, 41·93; and on those admitted, 39·79. Of those dismissed cured, 22 males and 28 females, in all 50, were affected with Mania on admission; 3 males and 4 females, in all 7, with Dementia; and 15 males and 6 females, in all 21, with Monomania. It will thus be seen that both the actual and relative number of cures is much less than it was last year—the decrease in number being 44, and on the per centage, calculated on the admissions, being 16 per cent. This is a result which was expected throughout the entire year, the prognosis regarding the cases admitted being of the most unfavourable description. This year the per centage of those dismissed cured, who had been in the Asylum more than a year, is 2 per cent. less than it was last year; so that, in accounting for the de-

ficit in cures, we have only to do with the cases admitted during the year. The cases of Acute Mania admitted, are 20 per cent. less than they were last year; and the cases of Acute Mania dismissed cured are 17·04 less than last year. The cases of Mania curable, calculated on the cases of Mania admitted, are about 50 per cent., so that this accounts for the deficit of 10 per cent. of cures. There is another disturbing element which we must notice, viz.: the increase of 16·7 per cent. in cases of secondary Dementia admitted. This swells the number of admissions, and consequently decreases to a great extent the per centage of cure. By removing this excess from the number of admissions, the per centage of cure is increased by 5, so that the disparity between this year and last is fully accounted for.

The number of cures must always depend on the number of cases of Mania admitted, and the per centage of cure must also be much modified by the number of cases of incurable forms of Insanity admitted.

The paramount importance of early treatment is again fully illustrated in the Table showing the previous duration of insanity in those cured. In the cases of 43, or more than one-half, the previous duration of the disease was under two weeks. Last year, the number was greater, but it did not amount quite to half of the cures. It is by no means the case that insanity cannot be treated out of an Asylum; or that, if the Patient is not sent early to an Asylum, the case has been neglected. In all cases, due discrimination should be used, but in every case where there may be disturbing causes, or where the accommodation and the means available may not be adequate to meet the necessities of the case, feelings of false

delicacy should be suppressed, and the Patient sent at once to an Asylum, as, by neglecting to do so, every hope of cure may be extinguished. The justness of the remarks made regarding the paucity of cures during the year may also be inferred from the tabulated facts under consideration; for we see that while 88 Patients were dismissed, the duration of whose insanity was under two months, this year the number so dismissed was only 51. The same want of proportion does not exist in the cases beyond this period, for the cases so dismissed last year were 34, and this year they are 27. Much depends upon the nature of the case; but, as a general rule, lengthened residence is not necessary to effect a cure in a curable case. This year 36 Patients, or 46 per cent. of those cured, were under treatment for periods under three months; 17, or 21 per cent. above three months, but under six; and 16, or 20 per cent. above six months, but under twelve months. Only 9 were above one year in the Asylum. Those Patients in whom the duration of insanity is shortest prior to admission, are generally but a short time under treatment in the Asylum, if there is no organic change; but there are certain cases, such as those of Melancholia and Dementia, which frequently require long treatment before a cure is effected, although the case may have been promptly attended to. In the Table showing the Cause of insanity in those cured, it is stated that in 25 cases the cause of insanity was predisposition from previous attacks. This does not represent the whole truth, for in such cases the predisposition was merely the most probable cause. 18 males and 16 females had been previously in this Asylum; 2 males and 1 female had been inmates of other Asylums; and 2 males and 1

female had been previously insane, but not under treatment in an Asylum. The total number of those dismissed cured who had been previously insane is 40, being rather more than one-half of the total number. One female Patient, who was admitted twice during the year, had been in the Asylum above thirty times; and 1 male Patient, who was also twice admitted, had been seven times in the Asylum. One gentleman had been above twelve times an inmate of the Asylum. He resides at a great distance from Glasgow, and always knows when he is about to become ill, by certain premonitory symptoms, of a very peculiar nature, and which have never yet betrayed him into a fruitless visit to Gartnavel. A certain morbid craving for magnesia arises within him, which he cannot resist, and he begins to take it. This is the first intimation that danger is at hand; and he forthwith comes to this Asylum, negotiates about his admission, calls on medical men to get himself certified as insane, gets his Warrant signed by the Sheriff, and then brings it to the Asylum, where he remains as a Patient. He is seldom longer than a day too soon in reaching a place of safety, for he is a Patient who requires the most careful watching and attendance. He leaves the Asylum, when well, in the same eccentric manner—for he judges regarding his own capability of self-government, goes into the Treasurer's office in the city and settles his account, corresponds with his relatives as to leaving, and then returns to his home. Another gentleman was dismissed recovered who had been in the Asylum thrice before. One Epileptic was dismissed well. On admission, he was in a state of great excitement, violent, and dangerous.

Prior to dismissal, the seizures had diminished much both in frequency and intensity; but they had not entirely disappeared. They were not, however, attended by mental disturbance. The same calculations regarding the per centage of cure among the higher class of Patients in the West House have been made this year. The cures in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's division have been nearly equal. The per centage of cure in the West House is 39 per cent., and in the East House 40 per cent. on the cases admitted into the respective divisions. The difference in favour of the East House last year was 6·78 per cent., but this year it is only 1 per cent.

Relieved and Unimproved. — The total number of those placed in the Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses and other Asylums was 33; and under the surveillance of friends, 39—total, 72. Of the two unaccounted for, one was merely dismissed in the books, owing to an informality in the order to admit, and the necessity of procuring a new one, but she never left the House; and the other was placed on the highway, that the legal authorities might take charge of him as they thought proper, and find means of compelling an inspector to pay for his support. Several of those who were taken off the Poor-roll, by friends, were very suicidal, and most unsafe to be at large; and some of those removed to private houses, by friends, were convalescent at the time of dismissal, and ultimately became well. There was a remarkable case of cure *in transitu* to another Asylum in the parish to which the Patient belonged, which is worthy of notice. This young woman became insane, it was alleged,

in consequence of religious excitement. Her insanity was of a recurrent type. Her first attack was very acute; but she became well, and was just about to be dismissed, when she suddenly experienced a second attack much more severe than the first. She was excited, violent, and very destructive. On the day preceding her removal, she destroyed part of her clothing, and had it tied like a rope round her body. There could be no doubt of her state then; but when she reached the place of her destination, she could not be certified as insane; and, from inquiry, we know that she has since that time, a period of five months, remained well.

Deaths.—During the year there have been 34 deaths, being 11 less than last year, when the per centage upon the total number treated was 6·31; while this year it is 4·97. Last year the per centage on the admissions was 21·32; this year it is 17·34. Last year there was an excess of deaths in the female divisions, as compared with the males, of 5; but this year there has been an excess of fatal cases in the male divisions of 10—the numbers being 22 males and 12 females. The mortality has been low during the year, but this comparatively low mortality, as well as the decrease in the number of cures, has an evident connection with the nature of the cases admitted. With regard to the form of insanity under which those who died laboured, it will be observed that 14 were affected with Mania; 12 with Dementia and Imbecility; and 8 with Monomania—the per centage of each being 41, 35, and 23. The relative proportion of deaths in the cases of those affected with either of these three forms of insanity was almost precisely the same as it was last year. Of

those who died, the youngest was 18, and the oldest 68. There has been a gradual increase of fatal cases up to the age of 40; and, from the age of 40 upwards, a gradual decrease. The average age at death was 39½ years; last year it was 46 years. 11 of those admitted during the year died before its termination, being 10 fewer than last year during the same period of time. 4 of those who died had been from 10 to 16 years inmates of the Asylum. In addition to the facts tabulated regarding the causes of death, we have this year investigated certain facts regarding the general Paralytics and the Epileptics who died, even although death was not the immediate result of these diseases. Of the 34 Patients who died, 11—9 males and 2 females—were general Paralytics; and 7—6 males and 1 female—were Epileptics. We thus see that more than one half of the fatal cases laboured under these two diseases. Two of the male general Paralytics died of other diseases, viz.: disease of the Heart, and Phthisis P. Five of the male Epileptics died of other diseases, viz.: two of Phthisis P.; one of Pneumonia; one of Tuberculosis; and one of Apoplexy. This shows that general Paralysis is a very fatal disease, and one that of itself generally causes death, the intervention of another fatal disease being merely accidental. Epilepsy, on the contrary, is not necessarily so fatal a disease; and those who are affected with it, unless the seizures be very severe, often die of other diseases; but we must at the same time admit that it is a disease which greatly shortens life. It is a curious fact that persons affected with this malady, in their seizures generally fall on the same part of the body; and in some cases death is the effect of the fall.

The average age of the general Paralytics at death was 41 years, and that of the Epileptics 33. General Paralysis being a disease necessarily fatal, we have calculated the average duration thereof in those cases in which it proved fatal, and found it to be three years and three months. When we take into account those who died of the other two diseases, the average is decreased merely by one month. The average duration of the disease in Epileptics is nearly eleven years. The average length of residence of Paralytics in the Asylum was two and a-half years, and that of Epileptics nearly six years. In four of the cases of general Paralysis, the cause had been Intemperance; and in four there had been hereditary predisposition, the others being indefinite. Epilepsy is frequently caused by sudden and violent emotions, such as a fright. This had been the cause of the seizures in one of the fatal cases. Nearly twenty years before his death, when he was a mere boy, he was bathing along with some other boys, one of whom, for the purpose of terrifying him, suddenly seized him and plunged him several times under the water. The great shock which was thus given to the nervous system was almost immediately followed by a fit of Epilepsy. The interval between the first and the second seizure was six months, but after that time the intervals gradually decreased, until they became of almost daily occurrence. From a sprightly and intelligent boy he became a violent Epileptic Maniac, and finally a Dement of the lowest type.

During the year, a number of *post mortem* examinations were made; but in several cases where we were anxious to investigate the morbid changes, an examina-

tion was refused. Three of the more interesting may be recorded here.

1. *A Case of general Paralysis, of about eighteen months' duration.*—This Patient had always been a person of eccentric habits, and for several years had been very intemperate. The more prominent symptoms of insanity, prior to admission, were great excitement and violence. After four months' treatment, his mind, although still weak, became much clearer, and he was quite coherent and free from delusion, but exceedingly lazy and sluggish in his habits. While in this state, he had a paralytic attack, and for some days he was in a state bordering on Coma, but from which he gradually emerged. His mind after this attack was very weak; so much so, that a circumstance which would scarcely cause a child to smile, amused him so much that he laughed for days and weeks in the most uncontrollable manner. The symptoms of Paralysis increased gradually until his death.

The following were the more prominent *post mortem* appearances. The scalp was preternaturally thick. The skull was also very thick, but unequal in this respect. The dura mater was strongly adherent to the calvarium. Along the superior aspect of the cerebrum, the membranes were glued together and firmly adherent to the brain. The walls of the superior longitudinal sinus were so completely glued together that a bristle could not be passed through two minute openings which were blocked up by a fibrinous clot. A large quantity of serous fluid was found in all the ventricles, and also between the membranes themselves and between

the membranes and the brain, where adhesions did not exist. Apart from the morbid adhesions, the texture of the upper aspect of the cerebrum was healthy, the consistence being normal, the convolutions distinct, and the gray matter but little involved. Extensive and well-marked softening was found along the base of both cerebrum and cerebellum.

2. *A Case of general Paralysis, of three and a half years' duration.*—This man was of intemperate habits, and prior to admission he had suffered from at least one attack of *delirium tremens*. He occupied a good position in society, and was possessed of ample means; but his mind being weakened by dissipation, he soon lost nearly all his property by foolish investments, and by yielding himself as a prey to designing knaves, who induced him to accommodate them with loans which they never repaid, and with bills which he had to honour. These were all doubtless morbid symptoms; but when ruin came upon him, his mind was completely upset, and he became maniacal, violent, and destructive. All the symptoms of general Paralysis were speedily developed —the staggering gait, the unsteady hand, the flaccid countenance, the trembling tongue and lips, the stuttering speech, the dilated pupils, and the exalted delusions. He imagined that he was possessed of boundless wealth, that he was the Son of God, and that he had direct communications with the Almighty. He thought that he saw angels in the clouds, and he talked to them, and imagined that he heard their replies. These angels he called "The ladies." He went to bed in his usual state of health, and as he slept under the watchful care of the

night attendant, he was regularly visited during the night. When visited, at 4 a.m., he got up and asked for a drink of water, which he got, but there was nothing unusual in this, and he made no complaint. He said, however, that "The ladies" had come to take him away. He was again visited in two hours afterwards, but he was found dead.

Autopsy two days after death. The calvarium was irregular on its inner surface, and the dura mater was firmly adherent to it to a large extent — the osseous surface corresponding to these adhesions being remarkably white and rough. There was sanguineous effusion on the brain opposite the internal occipital protuberance. The walls of the superior longitudinal sinus were thickened and indurated; its capacity was greatly diminished, and this, as well as all the other sinuses, was gorged with blood, mixed with clots; the inferior walls of the sinus, the membranes, and the brain in apposition being all firmly adherent. Close to the sinus a small osseous tubercle protruded from the cerebral surface of the dura mater, but in its vicinity no alteration was detected, either in the structure of the membranes or the cerebral substance. The membranes covering the pons varioli were thickened, matted together, and adhering to the brain. The cerebrum was but little altered in structure, there being but a small patch of softening on the inferior aspect of the middle cerebral lobe of the right hemisphere. There was general softening of the cerebellum; but the softening was greatest in those parts adjacent to the crura. The heart was also examined, and found to be hypertrophied. The walls of the left cavities were much hypertrophied, but on the right side the cavities

were greatly enlarged, and the walls attenuated. The valves, but more particularly the tricuspid and semilunar, were enlarged and indurated. The root of the aorta was also much indurated, and on its internal aspect there was ossification, and several patches having the appearance of ulceration.

3. *Case of Mania of one month's duration.*—This Patient was naturally of an exceedingly enthusiastic, sanguine disposition, violent in his dislikes, ardent in his affections, and liable to be deeply impressed with religious truths. He was hereditarily predisposed on the maternal side—his mother, a maternal relative, and a sister having been insane. While following his occupation as a forester, he received a wound on the dorsum of right foot, by an accidental stroke with his axe, which was followed by profuse hemorrhage. In the course of a few days, he became maniacally excited—being restless, noisy, and inclined to shout and declaim on religious subjects. He then became violent, committed an assault, and was, in consequence, apprehended; and, while he was in prison, he attempted to strangle himself. The symptoms of insanity, on admission, were great excitement, general incoherence, and violence, and for several nights he had slept none. The wound had a very unhealthy appearance, the tissues around it being red and swollen, and the leg œdematous. In the course of a few days, erysipelas set in and proceeded rapidly up the leg. This was followed by extensive sloughing of the subcutaneous tissues, accompanied by a profuse fœtid discharge. The thigh also became tense and swollen, and the veins indurated. The left thigh was also swol-

len, but without discolouration, as if the cellular tissue had become infiltrated with fluid. These symptoms were accompanied with great prostration; and after a month's residence in the Asylum he died.

On examining the head, the membranes were found to be thickened and matted together along the superior longitudinal sinus. Posteriorly there was effusion of blood on the dura mater. There was serous infiltration of the pia mater, that membrane having the appearance of being filled with clusters of pellucid vesicles, which in some places resembled small polypi depending from it. The venticles were filled with sero-sanguineous fluid; and there was a trace of incipient softening along the inferior surface of the middle lobes of the cerebrum.

Treatment of Insanity.—Although much depends upon early, appropriate, and energetic treatment, but little can be said regarding the nature of that treatment in a general way. The symptoms developed may depend on a great variety of causes. Every case is a study of itself, and must be treated accordingly. It is a well recognised fact, that the general Practitioner calculates with much greater certainty, regarding a case, when the mind of the Patient is in a certain state, such as cheerful and hopeful. This is much more the case in the treatment of insanity. The great object is to promote cheerful impressions, to encourage healthy ratiocination, or to stimulate the passive to the exercise of the power of volition, and to combine with these such medical and physical treatment as may be necessary to put and keep the wonderful machine of man in order.

The prolonged bath has this year also been found of

great advantage in cases of Acute Mania, with extraordinary excitement and violence; cold applications being applied at the same time to the head.

Opiates, combined with tartarised antimony, have been the means of procuring rest when all other means have failed. Great difficulty, however, has often been experienced in getting Patients to swallow any kind of medicine. In such cases, the use of suppositories is resorted to.

The weather was often wet, ungenial, and cold in the summer months; but fires, in nearly all the galleries, parlours, and day-rooms, during the whole or part of every day, and in several of them both night and day, kept up an agreeable temperature, and added much to the comfort of the Patients.

The Surgeon, Dr. J. G. Fleming, performed several operations in the course of the year. All the Patients operated upon did well, especially one male Patient, who showed remarkable courage, and who had declined to be put under the influence of chloroform.

I cordially concur in the Directors' vote of thanks to the various parties who in any way assisted to entertain and amuse the Inmates, not forgetting Mr. James Frame, to whom the Asylum is much indebted; but I must here, in particular, thank the celebrated Mr. George Roy for his valuable and arduous services at our great festive gatherings, and which were given in a way peculiarly his own.

I have now to thank the two junior Medical Officers, Dr. Christie and Dr. Gilland, for their efficient assistance during the past year.

In conclusion, I beg permission to offer respectful ac-

knowledgments to the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for the confidence they have invariably reposed in me, and for the uniform kindness and support which I have not only received from them, but also from the successive Boards of Directors which I have had the honour to serve; and I have now especially to express my gratitude for the liberality they have displayed in their recognition of my services in the past year.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.
PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31*st December*, 1862.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1861,	255	233	488
Admitted since, ...	92	104	196
TOTAL, . . .	347	337	684
Dismissed Cured, ...	40	38	78
" Relieved, . . .	29	42	71
" Not Improved, . .	1	2	3
Died, ...	22	12	34
TOTAL, . . .	92	94	186
Remaining on 31st December 1862,	255	243	498
TOTAL TREATED, .	347	337	684
Average Daily Number, ...	257·52	245.87	503.39

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	40	53	93
" Chronic,	1	3	4
" Epileptic,	1	0	1
" Recurrent,	0	1	1
Dementia,	17	20	37
Imbecility,	5	1	6
Melancholia,	20	12	32
Monomania,	8	14	22
Total,	92	104	196

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	50	50	100
Married,	38	40	78
Widowed,	4	14	18
Total,	92	104	196

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	4	5	9
" 25 "	7	15	22
" 30 "	16	9	25
" 35 "	10	15	25
" 40 "	16	11	27
" 45 "	12	8	20
" 50 "	8	12	20
" 55 "	6	13	19
" 60 "	6	7	13
" 65 "	5	4	9
" 70 "	1	2	3
" 75 "	0	1	1
" 80 "	1	0	1
" 85 "	0	1	1
Total,	92	104	196

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	3	5	8
Bodily Injury,	2	0	2
Congenital,	1	1	2
Disappointment in Love,	1	4	5
Epilepsy,	1	2	3
Fright,	2	1	3
Grief,	1	5	6
Hereditary,	15	17	32
Intemperance,	8	9	17
Masturbation,	12	0	12
Predisposition,	16	16	32
Puerperal State,	0	11	11
Prolonged Lactation,	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	0	3	3
Reverse of Fortune,	2	1	3
Ramollissement,	6	1	7
Suppressed Menstruation,	0	1	1
Sun-stroke,	2	0	2
Unknown,	19	25	44
Want of Employment,	1	0	1
Total,	92	104	196

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Agent,	1	*Brought forward,*	50
Artist,	1	Hawkers,	2
Bakers,	2	Hot-Presser,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	House-Factor,	1
Brass-Finisher,	1	Iron-Moulder,	1
Butler,	1	Joiners,	2
Carpenter,	1	Labourers,	8
Carters,	2	Manufacturers,	3
Civil-Engineer,	1	Merchants,	5
Clerks,	12	Millwright,	1
Coach-builder,	1	Miners,	2
Commercial Traveller,	1	No Occupation,	1
Dyer,	1	Preacher,	1
Engineers,	3	Quarrier,	1
Excise-Officer,	1	Sailors,	3
Farmers,	5	Shepherds,	2
Farm-Servant,	1	Sheriff-Officer,	1
Flesher,	1	Shopman,	1
Foresters,	2	Stewards,	2
Gardener,	1	Stoker,	1
Gatekeeper,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Gentlemen,	4	Weaver,	1
Grocers,	3	Wool-Clipper,	1
Carry forward,	50	TOTAL,	92

FEMALES.

Bookfolder,	1	*Brought forward,*	62
Domestics,	24	Housekeepers,	5
Domestic Servants,	10	Ladies,	25
Factory-Workers,	6	No Occupation,	2
Farm-Servants,	2	Sempstresses,	9
Housewives,	19	Vagrant,	1
Carry forward,	62	TOTAL,	104

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1862.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
January,	10	...	14	...	24	
February,	9	...	8	...	17	
March,	6	...	6	...	12	
						—53
April,	6	...	10	...	16	
May,	10	...	11	...	21	
June,	10	...	10	...	20	
						—57
July,	6	...	7	...	13	
August,	4	...	6	...	10	
September,	13	...	9	...	22	
						—45
October,	7	...	10	...	17	
November,	0	...	8	...	8	
December,	11	...	5	...	16	
						—41
Total,					196	

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Mania, Acute,	22	...	28	...	50
Dementia,	1	...	3	...	4
Imbecility,	2	...	1	...	3
Melancholia,	14	...	3	...	17
Monomania,	1	...	3	...	4
Total,	40	...	38	...	78

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	10	6	16
" 2 Weeks,	15	12	27
" 3 "	0	2	2
" 1 Month,	3	3	6
" 2 Months,	3	3	6
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	1	3	4
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 7 "	1	2	3
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 10 "	2	0	2
" 2 Years,	0	1	1
" 12 "	1	0	1
Unknown,	2	2	4
Total,	40	38	78

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	2	0	2
" 25 "	4	6	10
" 30 "	7	0	7
" 35 "	3	7	10
" 40 "	8	3	11
" 45 "	5	4	9
" 50 "	2	6	8
" 55 "	0	8	8
" 60 "	2	1	3
" 65 "	5	2	7
" 70 "	2	1	3
Total,	40	38	78

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	1	0	1
" 3 "	0	1	1
" 1 Month,	1	0	1
" 2 Months,	6	9	15
" 3 "	7	11	18
" 4 "	6	3	9
" 5 "	2	3	5
" 6 "	2	1	3
" 7 "	1	2	3
" 8 "	2	2	4
" 9 "	1	0	1
" 10 "	3	1	4
" 11 "	3	0	3
" 1 Year,	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	3	2	5
" 3 "	0	1	1
" 4 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	1	1	2
Total,	40	38	78

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	2	1	3
Disappointment in Love,	0	2	2
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Failure in Business,	1	0	1
Fright,	2	1	3
Grief,	1	1	2
Hereditary,	4	2	6
Intemperance,	5	5	10
Masturbation,	6	0	6
Mental Excitement,	0	1	1
Predisposition,	14	11	25
Prolonged Lactation,	0	2	2
Puerperal State,	0	6	6
Religious Excitement,	0	1	1
Unknown,	3	5	8
Want of Employment,	1	0	1
Total,	40	38	78

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,	684	Cured, 78	11·4
" " " to a Conclusion,	186		41·93
Admitted,	196		39·79

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	5	3	8
" Chronic,	2	1	3
" Epileptic,	2	1	3
Dementia,	9	2	11
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Melancholia,	2	4	6
Monomania,	1	1	2
Total,	22	12	34

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	1	0	1
" 25 "	1	2	3
" 30 "	1	2	3
" 35 "	4	1	5
" 40 "	4	3	7
" 45 "	4	0	4
" 50 "	2	3	5
" 55 "	1	0	1
" 60 "	3	0	3
" 65 "	1	0	1
" 70 "	0	1	1
Total,	22	12	34

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	0	...	1	...	1
" 3 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Month,	2	...	1	...	3
" 3 Months,	1	...	0	...	1
" 5 "	0	..	1	...	1
" 9 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 10 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Year,	0	...	1	...	1
" 2 Years,	4	...	2	...	6
" 3 "	2	...	1	...	3
" 4 "	2	...	1	...	3
" 6 "	3	...	0	...	3
" 7 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 8 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 10 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 12 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 13 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 16 "	1	...	0	...	1
Total,	22	...	12	...	34

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Apoplexy,	2	...	0	...	2
Cachexy,	0	...	1	...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	0	...	1	...	1
Cardiac Disease,	1	...	0	...	1
Disease of the Brain,	3	...	1	...	4
Epilepsy,	1	...	1	...	2
Exhaustion from Chronic Mania,	0	...	1	...	1
General Paralysis,	7	...	2	...	9
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	6	...	2	...	8
Pneumonia,	1	...	1	...	2
Tuberculosis,	1	...	0	...	1
Typhoid Phrenitis,	0	...	1	...	1
Ulceration of Rectum,	0	...	1	...	1
Total,	22	...	12	...	34

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	Died, 34	4·97
" " " to a Conclusion, .	186		18·28
Admitted, ...	196		17·34

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1862.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
January, ...	7	...	7	...	14	
February, ...	3	...	6	...	9	
March, ...	12	...	10	...	22	
					—	45
April, ...	12	...	5	...	17	
May, ...	9	...	5	...	14	
June, ...	3	...	7	...	10	
					—	41
July, ...	9	...	12	...	21	
August, ...	4	...	4	...	8	
September, ...	5	...	10	...	15	
					—	44
October, ...	9	...	15	...	24	
November, ...	7	...	4	...	11	
December, ...	11	...	10	...	21	
					—	56
Total, ...						186

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. 1862.

		Cured.	Per Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, .	8,118	3,993	49·18
		Died.	
" " " " .	8,118	1,356	16·70

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
1861, ...	95	4	4·21
1862, ...	104	11	10·57

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
1861, ...	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862, ...	8	9	17	196	8·67

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1862,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
TOTAL,.....	4,642	3,974	8,616						

TOTAL as above,..... 8,616
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 498

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,118

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
2,071	1,922	3,993							787	567	1,356

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,993 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,356

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49·18 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·70

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1862.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	9,613	Stones.
Bread,	43,353	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,699	Lbs.
Tea,	1,842	"
Coffee,	2,207	"
Sugar,	16,596	"
Butter,	8,769	"
Cheese,	3,371	"
Fish,	27,908	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	30,466	"
Eggs,	4,137	Dozens.
Fowls,	201½	Pairs.
Rabbits,	128	"
Potatoes,	45½	Tons.
Oatmeal,	396¾	Bolls.
Milk,	12,711	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	110⅝	"
Beer,	1,125	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	764	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	50⅛	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,660	Lbs.
Candles,	40½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,338	Waggons.
Gas,	1,371,600	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1862.

8 Tons 11½ Cwt. Swedish Turnips, at 24*s.* per ton,	£10	5	9
10 " 6½ " Yellow " at 18*s.* "	9	5	10
4 " 8¼ " " " sold at 20*s.* "	4	8	3
1,353 Stones Potatoes, used at home, at current prices,	37	6	9
55½ Bolls Wheat, sold at 18*s.* per 240 lbs. . .	49	18	6
8¼ Tons Clover, " 15*s.* per ton, . . .	6	4	3
For Clover used for Farm Horses at home, . .	8	15	9
1,422 Stones of Hay, at 80*s.* per 100, ...	56	17	7
53 Bolls Oats, estimated to be in 6 Stacks, at 20*s.*	53	0	0
12 " Beans, " 1 Stack, at 24*s.*	14	8	0
21⅝ " Oats, thrashed out for Horses, at 20*s.* .	21	16	8
2½ " Barley, " " at 24*s.* .	3	0	0
2½ " Wheat, " " at 12*s.* .	1	10	0
1 Mare sold, ...	40	0	0
	£316	17	4
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for Work done by the Horses, to Houses, Roads, &c.	61	0	0
	£377	17	4

PRODUCE OF GARDEN—1862.

VEGETABLES.

4,597¼ Doz. German Greens.
1,505⅛ " Turnips in summer.
1,010⅛ " Cabbages.
1,317$\frac{5}{12}$ " Leeks.
318⅛ " Savoys.
2,894⅜ " Onions in summer; and
40¼ Stones in winter.
224⅛ Doz. Cauliflower and Broccoli heads.
56$\frac{5}{6}$ " Celery.
119⅜ " Red Beetroot.
84 " Asparagus.
13½ " Red Cabbage.
48 Gals. Spinage.
494¾ " Parsley.
80 " Brussels Sprouts.
70$\frac{5}{12}$ Stones Potatoes.
155$\frac{2}{7}$ " Rhubarb.
43⅞ Stones Carrots in winter; and
590 Doz. Carrots in summer.
137$\frac{5}{7}$ Stones Parsnips.
155½ Pecks Peas.
52 " Beans.

FRUITS.

424¼ Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
230½ " " Strawberries.
56½ " " Raspberries.
141½ " " Red Currants.
75¼ " " Black "
4 " " White "
125 Lbs. Apples.
5 " Cherries.
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cresses, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

Total, at Bazaar prices, ... £369 16 10

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

24½ Cwt. Pork to Asylum Store, at current prices, .	£52	16	8
Cash for Pigs, ...	182	16	3
	£235	12	11
TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£983	7	1
COST OF WORKING " " " .	525	1	9
	£458	5	4

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown on Farm, . .	..	9	2	1	..	..	4	5	3
Supply for Farm Horses,	482½	34	2	5	2	4	..	..	..
" Carriage "	632	31	..	13	1	2	4	..	..
Sold, ...	407½	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	2
On hand, . . .	1,100	20	5	6	..	3	4	2	2
	2,622	95	3	25	3	11	..	64	3

CROP OF 1861, ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1862, AND CROP OF 1862.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 1st Jan. 1862,..	1,200	2	..	6	1	1	4	1	..
Crop of 1861 thrashed out	..	65	4	18	2	6	1	..	..
" 1862 "	1,422	21	5	..	..	2	3	58	..
Bought in,.....	..	6	..	1	..	..	4	5	3
	2,622	95	3	25	3	11	..	64	3

Swedish Turnips on hand 1st Jan. 1862, 17 tons—16½ used at home, 10 Cwt. sold.

The estimated value of last year's Crop on hand was—Oats, 60 bolls, but turned out 65⅜ bolls; Beans, 18½ bolls; Barley, 4½, turned out 6⅛ bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

9	Imperial Acres Hay, ...	Total, 34 Acres.
10½	" " Oats, ...	
6	" " Wheat, ...	
8½	" " Beans, Barley, Potatoes, and Turnips,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st Dec. 1862.

Farm,	£406	10	2
Garden,	189	5	6
Piggeries,	91	18	9
Policies,	85	2	0
	£772	16	5

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE,

In the Female Division of the West House, in 1862.

Bed-Covers made,	17	Ottoman Covers made,	5
Blanket "	1	Tidies made,	10
Pillow-Slips "	50	Flower Mats made,	12
Bolster-Slips "	34	Bead-work Cushion made,	1
Sheets "	225	Piece Worsted work "	1
Bed-Pawns "	18	Berlin Wool Kettle-Holders made,	4
Towels "	58	Sewed Book-Marks made,	4
Table Cloths "	8	Affghan Blanket "	1
Tray " "	16	Pieces Crochet Edging on Braid made,	5
Window Blinds made,	31	Yards Crochet Work,	30
" Screens "	23		
" Draperies "	2		
" Curtains, sets, made,	2		

Wearing Apparel.

Neckerchiefs made,	102	Night-Caps made,	46
Pocket Handkerchiefs made,	192	Aprons "	9
Mufflers made,	288	Pinafores "	8
Bonnets "	2	Pairs Dress Sleeves made,	7
Cloak "	1	Head-Dresses "	12
Dresses "	58	Polka "	1
Coloured Petticoats made,	10	Canezow "	1
Flannel " "	22	Woollen Cap "	1
White " "	9	Dress Frills on Tape "	4
Pairs Drawers, "	14	Pairs Stockings Knitted,	51
" Flannel, "	4	" Garters "	14
Semets made,	10	Men's Semets made,	152
Shifts "	32	Pairs Men's Drawers made,	144
Slip-Bodies made,	14	Stripes Sewed Trimming made,	20
Night Gowns "	24	Sewed Collars made,	4
Short " "	12	Embroidered Collars, with Cuffs to match, made,	3
Flannel " "	6	Braided Merino Cape made,	1
Habit Shirts "	13		
Crochet Caps "	2		
Jackets, "	8		

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
In 1862.

Straw Mattresses made,	186
Hair " "	16
" Bolsters, "	66
Feather Pillows "	2
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	33
Chair-Covers made,	9
Hair Mattresses re-made,	8
" Bolsters "	3

Repairs when required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE,
In the Female Division of the East House, in 1862.

Gowns,	184	Habit-Shirts,	6
Petticoats,	287	Pairs Stays,	3
Semets,	260	Neckerchiefs, Silk,	17
Cotton Drawers,	24	" Cotton,	188
Slip Bodies,	10	Striped Shirts,	224
Pinafores,	94	Pairs Men's Drawers,	99
Caps,	150	Men's Flannel Semets,	96
Shifts,	208	Pairs Blankets,	98
Bed-Gowns,	42	Table-Cloths,	39
Long "	10	Sheets,	196
Printed "	10	Towels,	635
Aprons,	282	Bolster-Slips,	400
Pairs Stockings knitted,	78	Window-Blinds,	59
" " footed,	573	Bags,	6
Yards Lace,	40	Bed-Covers,	51
Sewed Collars,	136	Fine Shirts, breast stitched,	108
Yards of Deep Trimming,	171	Canvas Twilted Covers,	17
Pairs Sewed Gauntlets,	48	Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	90

ARTICLES REPAIRED,
In Female Division of the East House.

Canvas Bed-Covers,	47	Caps,	535
Blankets,	96	Bonnets,	109
Carpet Bed-Covers,	98	Semets,	142
Sheets,	93	Shirts,	3,380
Bolster-Slips,	98	Fine Shirts,	1,980
Counterpanes,	106	Pairs Drawers,	2,985
Towels,	80	Men's Stockings,	4,128
Window-Blinds,	24	Men's Semets,	1,924
Shifts,	185	Night-Gowns,	54
Stays,	85	Pinafores,	48
Petticoats,	210	Carpets, bound,	30
Canvas Gowns,	97	Shawls,	29
Printed "	354	Toilet-Covers,	50
Aprons,	344	Table-Cloths,	47
Pairs Stockings,	1,750		

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes, ...	8/3	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 three days only.

II. Writtenb Oligations 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, 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

Hedderwick & Son, Queen's Printers.

FIFTIETH 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, 1864.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1864.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1864.

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

Bailie John Thomson,	from Town Council.
" James Brown,	
Mr. William Bankier,	from Merchants' House.
" John Roxburgh,	
" Alexander Reid,	from Trades' House.
" Robert Alex. Bogue,	
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" William Lyon,	
Rev. Dr. John Robertson,	from General Session.
Mr. John Paul,	
Sir James Anderson,	from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
Mr. William M'Lean,	
" John Smith,	
" John Brown, Jun.	
" George Thomson,	
" John Cairns,	
" Robert Aitken,	
Dr. John M. Pagan,	
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	*ex-officiis.*
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,	
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine,	
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,	

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Smith.	Mr. John Brown, Jun.
" M'Lean.	" Cairns.	" G. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith. | Mr. Aitken.

Visitors.

The Lord Provost.
Bailie John Thomson.
" James Brown.
Mr. John Roxburgh.
" Alexander Reid.
" Robert A. Bogue.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
Dr. William Lyon.
Mr. John Paul.
Rev. Dr. Robertson.
Dr. John M. Pagan.
" W. T. Gairdner.
Mr. Robert Aitken.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.
DR. CHRISTIE AND DR. GILLAND.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.
MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

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.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FIFTIETH REPORT, beg leave to lay before their constituents and the public the following account of their proceedings during the year 1863. In doing so, they begin by presenting the following statistical Table, showing the general results of the treatment of the Patients intrusted to their care:—

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Remained on 31st December 1862,	255	...	243	...	498
Admitted since,	120	...	105	...	225
Total,	375	...	348	...	723
Dismissed Cured,	50	...	50	...	100
" Relieved,	60	...	44	...	104
" not Improved,	1	...	0	...	1
Died,	19	...	15	...	34
Total,	130	...	109	...	239
Remaining on 31st December 1863,	245	...	239	...	484
Total treated,	375	...	348	...	723
Daily average numbers,	256	...	239	...	495

It appears from this statement that on the 1st day of January 1863 there were 498 Patients of all classes in the Asylum; and on the 31st December, 484, being a decrease of 14 Patients during the year. The admissions were 225—120 males and 105 females. As compared with last year, there is an increase of 29, *viz.*—28 in the number of males, and 1 in the number of females admitted. The total number treated was 723, being an increase of 39 as compared with the preceding year, while the average daily number is seven less. Among those admitted, there is one Patient who was sent to Gartnavel by special warrant of Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, sec. 89. Another Patient, a gentleman, entered the Asylum voluntarily, presenting to the Physician, at same time, an order of the Sheriff for his admission, in accordance with the terms of the 6th section of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. He soon recovered, and has continued well since he left the Asylum in June last. Application was made to the Directors for the admission of a second voluntary Patient; but there does not seem, in this part of Scotland, any great desire, on the part of persons requiring Asylum treatment, to take advantage of the enactment last referred to, although it was supposed that it might be more in accordance with the feelings of many invalids to be admitted without being certified as insane. Eight of the new Patients came from another Asylum, and entered at the same time. A pauper female, who was admitted under the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, sec. 85, gave birth to a full-grown male child. The Patient is a married woman and the mother of a large family. Both mother

and child did well; and eight days after delivery the Inspector of Poor removed the infant to the country. The mother remains in a quiet state.

The dismissals during the year exceed the admissions by 13. Of those dismissed, 100—50 males and 50 females—were cured; 104—60 males and 44 females—were relieved; 1 male not improved; and 34—19 males and 15 females—including a female, aged 92, from the Highlands, died. As compared with last year, the excess in the number of those cured is 22, and in the number of those relieved, 35; while the number of deaths is precisely the same. These results are very satisfactory, for there is a large per centage of cure and a small per centage of death. This, however, will be more fully referred to in the Medical Report. The number of those dismissed relieved is very high; but this was owing, principally, to the removal of the Patients belonging to the county of Argyle, the Patients chargeable to the parishes in that district having been nearly all taken to the new Pauper Asylum erected for them at Lochgilphead, and which was opened for their reception in July last.

During the earlier months of the year, the East House was very much crowded with pauper Patients—a number having been admitted on the understanding that they would be removed early in spring, or before the year was far advanced. Their removal operated to some extent in diminishing the number of cures, several curable Patients having been removed along with them. Notwithstanding the large number thus removed to other establishments, there was but little difference in the number treated in the Asylum. At the end of the year, there was a diminution of only 10 in the male division,

and of 4 in the female division of the East House. There are six gentlemen still in the management of the Asylum who were Directors in 1849, and who recollect that, at that date, 130 Patients were removed simultaneously from Gartnavel. Since then, as well as before it, large numbers were removed in a similar manner; nevertheless, the admissions have gone on steadily increasing, till the house has become again and again overcrowded, as it was some months ago, when in one division alone there were no fewer than 223 Patients.

Several very suicidal Patients, and some almost moribund on admission, made good recoveries. Of those dismissed cured, some were excellent examples of the curative effects of labour—exercise in the open air, employment on the grounds, in workshops, and elsewhere. Among the number dismissed, two or three of those cured may be very briefly noticed. One gentleman, after being considered fit to be discharged, could not be persuaded to leave the Asylum for several months. He was much attached to the Institution, and always took a great interest in the amusements, he himself being one of the best cricketers in the house. He continues well. Another Patient, who had been for years extremely ill mentally, at length recovered, to the astonishment of relatives, friends, and officials. A third Patient, whose case was noticed in the Annual Report for 1861 as a most destructive person, was dismissed cured this year. The last of the recoveries to be mentioned here was that of a celebrated chess-player, who had been upwards of two years in the Asylum.

The Patient dismissed 'not improved,' was a young man who became insane on his journey from one of the

Midland counties in England to the county of Forfar. On his arrival at Edinburgh his memory failed him; he became so confused that he did not know what he was about; and when he got to the station, instead of taking a ticket for the east country, he took one for Glasgow. His conduct was so extraordinary, in the hotel where he lodged, as to attract the particular attention of servants and landlord. The police removed him to the central office, and from thence he was conveyed to the Asylum. In the meantime the authorities had found out the address of his father, who, on receiving notice, immediately came to Glasgow and removed his son on the evening of the day on which he was admitted, and before he had undergone any treatment whatever.

As before observed, the number of Patients in the East House is continuously increasing. The West House has been well filled during the year, in the male division especially. Some of the galleries for ladies and gentlemen, in both divisions of the West House, have been always quite full, and accommodation was often wanted in them when it could not be got. There has also been a greater demand than formerly for suites of apartments for private lady Patients. Some years ago the same want was felt in the gentlemen's division, to such an extent that the room set apart for the meetings of the Directors had to be fitted up as a parlour for the reception of an invalid.

The Directors are glad to be able to state that the general health of the inmates has been remarkably good during the whole year. Some time ago, the case of a Polish officer, confined in Gartnavel under the Statute last referred to, was brought before the House of

Commons, and minutely inquired into by the Government, as well as by distinguished private individuals. He was sent on the 11th April 1859 to the Asylum, where he remains in a state of insanity—his conduct previously having been such, on the streets of Glasgow, as to compel the police to interfere to protect him and the public. Recently there has been some further correspondence, about this unfortunate person, with Lord Belhaven and Sir Archibald Alison; and it is to be hoped that some steps may now be taken to have him removed to Switzerland, where his sister desires to have him located. The Weekly Committee have already rendered every facility in their power to accomplish this purpose. It may be mentioned that his board is paid by the City Parish.

The Directors, on behalf of themselves and of the inmates, have much pleasure in thanking the two gentlemen Patients who take charge of the books, for their great attention to the Library and the literary tastes and wants of the Patients. They have put themselves, with the greatest good will, to no small amount of trouble in circulating, with the utmost precision, the various books and periodicals belonging to the house library, and those procured from libraries in the city. The great attention paid to this department has had the pleasing result of increasing the desire for literary pursuits, as is evinced by the increased demand for books, more especially in the East House, and among a class not so much accustomed to reading. Subjoined is the number of books read from the house library, and from the libraries in town:—From the Asylum library, 820 volumes; from the city libraries, 529 volumes; in all, 1,349.

As compared with last year, there is an increase of two hundred volumes in the number read from the house library, the additional number of readers being principally in the pauper department. These numbers are exclusive of reviews, magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals.

The Directors will now refer to some of the details which may be interesting to the public. As usual, several of the inmates, whose circumstances and mental state permitted, were allowed a temporary absence from the Asylum, during the summer months, for the purpose of travel or recreation. One gentleman visited the French metropolis, where he remained for some weeks. This was the most extensive tour made by any of the invalids during the season, but there were others who preferred shorter excursions, to the country or coast, being either accompanied by their friends or by some one belonging to the Asylum. In many cases such an amount of liberty was of great benefit to the Patient, although it is by no means to be recommended for all, even though their circumstances were such as to admit of their taking advantage of it. One gentleman positively refused to leave the Asylum, although a house was actually taken for him at the coast by a most devoted relative. Such modes of recreation are not, however, within the reach of many, as they are necessarily attended with considerable expense. Walking parties have, during the fine weather, gone for some hours into the country. Attention has also been given to the subject of providing exercise and recreation to the inmates, similar to what they may have formerly enjoyed. Small and select parties from the female division of the East House, and single Patients

from the West House, visited the Botanic Garden, and several of the exhibitions and amusements in the city. These visits were always looked forward to with interest, and generally proved to be a healthy stimulus to industry and good conduct. Groups of the inmates were allowed to join in Divine service in churches beyond the boundaries; and in some cases, where the most perfect confidence was placed, and where there were no reasons for withholding such a privilege, they were allowed to go unattended. The Roman Catholic Patients, by the kind attention of the Rev. W. Cameron, worshipped in his chapel at Maryhill.

Cricketing has continued, this year, to be the great source of amusement and recreation among the male Patients, matches being played every Saturday with gentlemen, belonging to cricket clubs in the city and elsewhere. These matches did much to promote the enjoyment of many of the inmates, and no doubt contributed to the recovery of not a few. To Mr. Thomas Alexander and Mr. Samuel M'Donald, of the Eglinton Club, the inmates are specially indebted, for their great kindness and consideration in being always ready to give aid in such out-door exercises. Music and dancing on the lawn, in front of the gentlemen's division, occasionally followed these matches. The Bowling-green has also been well patronised, and several strangers have taken part with the Patients in the game, although no match with any other club was played.

The usual Monthly Concerts, kindly given by the Abstainers' Union and by the Social Reform Society, have again been a source of delight to the inmates. On these occasions, Mr. George Roy has ever been able,

willing, and ready to entertain the Patients. He has enlivened the meetings with his genial, happy spirit; and not even in the City Hall is his genius more highly appreciated than in the Asylum at Gartnavel. As a mark of the estimation in which he is deservedly held, several of the ladies spontaneously joined in working him a pair of slippers and a smoking-cap, which were presented to him, with an appropriate address, by one of their number, on occasion of the opening concert for the season. The Directors have to thank him, Mr. M'Neill, Chairman of the Union, his colleagues in office, and Mr. Airlie, their Secretary; also, Bailie Arthur, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lawson, of the Social Reform Association. Their thanks are also due to Mr. James Frame, for his excellent recitations and other kind services; to the gentlemen of the Press; to Mr. Aitken; and to the *Artistes*, and others who have in any way contributed to the happiness of the Patients.

It was mentioned in last Report that a Patient was engaged in making a new translation of the Bible from the Hebrew. He is still going on with the work in the most energetic manner.

The Channel Fleet, on its arrival in the Clyde, was another source of attraction, especially to some of the gentlemen in the West House. Several Patients visited the ships, and one of them did so repeatedly. A lady Patient also went over three of these vessels. They were all very much pleased with their trip. Another event which proved a source of interest to the Patients was the visit of Lord Palmerston to Glasgow; but the grand fête of the year took place in honour of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the

Princess ALEXANDRA, which called forth much loyal enthusiasm among the Patients. The following account of the rejoicings on that occasion appeared in the Glasgow newspapers:—

"REJOICINGS AT GARTNAVEL.

"In accordance with the wishes of the Directors of the Asylum, Tuesday the 10th was celebrated as a day of rejoicing by the inmates. Early in the morning, twenty British and Danish flags—all, with the exception of two, made by the lady Patients—were hoisted on the turrets and towers, and hung out from the windows. One large banner over the East House, bearing the inscription, 'Welcome to Britain,' and another, 'Love and Unity,' were beautifully adorned with the regalia, sketched by one of the inmates. When the announcement was made that the marriage ceremony had been completed, the bell rung forth a merry peal, and a large number of the inmates, headed by the Asylum band and two pipers dressed in the national costume, marched in procession round the grounds. The Patients all over the house were sumptuously regaled, and in the gentlemen's division nearly forty sat down to dinner in the large dining-hall. The cloth being removed, the health of the Royal couple was proposed, and drunk with enthusiastic cheering. Other loyal and patriotic toasts followed. The same programme was followed in the pauper department. During the day a number of ladies and gentlemen went to town to take part in the festivities and view the illuminations; and, in the evening, two of Mr. WALKER'S largest omnibuses and a carriage went into town, loaded with Patients, all eager to join in the universal rejoicings. For several days, extensive preparations had been going on for a brilliant illumination in and around the buildings (under the able advice kindly given by C. H. WILSON, Esq. of the Government School of Design). All the windows of the Asylum were lighted up, and the blinds and curtains drawn. The towers and parapets were brilliantly illuminated with padella lights, principally in the form of St. George's and St. Andrew's Crosses, while a row of coloured lanterns was suspended from the battlements round the whole circuit of the building. Fantastic Chinese lanterns were suspended over the main entrance and the four principal doorways. The chief gas illumination was the Prince of Wales' coronet and feather, and the initials of the Royal bride and bridegroom, over the principal entrance to the East House. In the evening, two large bonfires—one to the east, the other to the west of the house, were lit up, sending forth immense volumes of flame. *Feux de joie* were fired, and a torch-light procession was formed, making the circuit of the entire building. Walking parties traversed the grounds

during the evening, viewing the different points of illumination within and beyond the grounds, and cheering heartily for the Prince and Princess. In further celebration of the auspicious event, a drawing-room was held in the ladies' division, and a ball in the East House—many of the ladies and gentlemen wearing rosettes. The view of the large palatial building, so favourably situated on an eminence, was truly magnificent, when looked at from the Great Western Road, Dowanhill, and Partick; and, although too far out of the way to be witnessed by many, was certainly one of the most imposing spectacles to be seen in and around the city."

The Directors have much pleasure in adding to this statement, that no accident whatever occurred to mar the enjoyment.

The Directors will now notice some of the alterations, additions, and improvements effected during the year. A new fire-proof boiler room was built; a new steam boiler, with all the modern improvements and self-acting smoke consumer, was furnished by contract; and a new hoist and scullery were provided. Two bath-rooms were refitted with copper baths, lavatories, and water-tables; the floor being laid at same time with Arbroath pavement. These lavatories are also constructed to save water. The whole of the windows were overhauled, repaired, and painted—two coats of paint being applied. New shutters were put up, and the shelves of the wine cellar made of pavement. A great deal of painting, papering, and whitewashing was done by the Asylum painter, who is constantly employed by the Directors—two Patients assisting him. In addition, much painter-work was done by contract. The external walls have been pointed with Arden lime. Fourteen chests of drawers have been made on the premises, and 961 square yards of new flooring laid; besides other improvements which do not require notice here.

The Garden has been nearly all thoroughly drained. This year there have been made 77 yards of main drain, four feet deep, for 4-inch pipes; and 931 yards of drain, four feet deep, for 2-inch pipes.

The crops generally, both fruit and vegetable, have been good and abundant. The same remark applies to the Farm crops. A statement of the whole is appended to this Report. Gutters having been much wanted, on the carriage-drives, to carry off the water, 200 yards, 18 inches wide, have already been made, and gradually this work will be continued till what is necessary is completed.

As several of the fields on the Farm still require thorough draining, it is to be hoped that part of this may be overtaken in 1864.

In proceeding to advert to the financial affairs of the Asylum, the Directors beg leave to refer to the subjoined Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts. From this it will be observed that the amount received, from various legacies, &c. during the year, has been £726 : 9*s.* 9*d.*, for which the Directors now express their gratitude. In that amount there is included the sum of £500, mentioned in last year's Report as being then in expectancy from the estate of the late Mrs. Douglas of Orbiston. A legacy of £300, bequeathed by Mr. William Warren, merchant in Glasgow, has also been received during the year. Both of these sums were diminished by the legacy-duty of 10 per cent. and some small expenses connected with the discharges for them, &c. By the aid thus afforded to their funds, the Directors are happy to have it in their power to report that they have been enabled to liquidate £2000 more of the debt of the Institution by the payment during the year of £1000 to each of the two banks

from whom loans had been obtained; and they will be glad to be enabled soon to make another announcement of this kind, as the interest of the large amount of debt still remaining forms a very oppressive burden on the annual income of the Asylum. The Directors are quite aware of the number and extent of the demands which are now constantly made on the liberality of the public, and of the desire, very naturally and properly felt, to give a preference to such as appear to be the most urgent. But if so desirable a result as the extinction of the whole of the remaining debt could gradually be accomplished, the Asylum would then be completely a self-supporting institution, and would require no further aid from the public.

In conclusion, the Directors present their best thanks to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and likewise to the House Visitors, for the assiduous attention they have paid to the duties which devolved upon them.

They also thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Chaplain and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

CHARGE.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last Account,					£5 6 0
Board of Patients, received in 1863,					17,930 19 7
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,					489 11 1
Advances for Patients in 1862, received in 1863,					541 19 11
LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, viz.					
Executors of THOMAS SMITH THOMSON, Esq. Merchant, Glasgow, balance of share of residue, less expenses,				£8 12 10	
Executors of Mrs. DOUGLAS of Orbiston—Legacy,	£500	0	0		
Less—Legacy-duty of 10 per cent.	£50	0	0		
And expense of discharge,	1	15	0		
		51	15	0	
				448	5 0
Executors of WM. WARREN, Esq. Accountant, Glasgow—Legacy,	£300	0	0		
Less—Legacy-duty of 10 per cent.	£30	0	0		
And expense of discharge,	1	9	1		
		31	9	1	
				268	10 11
THOMAS BROWN, Esq. of Oxgang, Kirkintilloch—Subscription,				1	1 0
					726 9 9
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,					48 18 0
with Union Bank,					44 0 8
					£19,787 5 0

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,	£2,953 10 7		
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	550 18 0		
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	810 5 10		
Groceries,	791 4 8		
Milk,	550 1 2		
Butter and Cheese,	505 3 1		
Potatoes,	184 6 0		
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	496 7 2		
Medicines,	61 12 11		
Coal and Coke,	570 11 5		
Gas-Light and Candles,	267 14 5		
Soap and Soda,	190 2 5		
Water-Rent since 21st November 1862,	143 13 10		
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	519 13 6		
Fruit,	8 5 6		
		£8,603	10 6
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£600 0 0		
Deduct Fees received,	387 9 0		
	£212 11 0		
Treasurer and Secretary,	300 0 0		
Medical Assistants,	200 0 0		
Chaplain,	70 0 0		
Ladies' Superintendent,	100 0 0		
Steward,	110 0 0		
Surgeon,	31 10 0		
		1,024	1 0
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.			
Wages of Tradesmen,	£518 14 10		
Cost of new Steam Boiler, &c.	44 10 0		
" new Copper Bath,	12 0 0		
" Patent Damper Apparatus, &c.	25 7 0		
Iron Castings,	34 19 6		
Timber,	104 1 1		
Painting and Paper-hanging,	297 0 6		
Ironmongery,	106 7 6		
Oils, Colours, &c.	63 0 0		
Building Materials, &c.	97 19 7		
Plumbers' "	51 2 6		
Miscellaneous,	104 1 9		
		1,459	4 3
Furniture,		1,236	19 2
Servants' Wages,		2,180	18 2
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1863, yet to be recovered,		504	14 9
Carried forward,		£15,009	7 10

Brought forward,		£15,009	7 10
Expended on Garden,		188	9 2
" on Farm,		142	7 7
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank to 31st October 1863,		904	14 6
Do. with Union Bank to 2d April 1863,		654	2 7
National Bank, in part principal Sum due,		1,000	0 0
Union Bank, " "		1,000	0 0
Lodged in National Bank on Deposit Account,		50	0 0
" Union Bank "		110	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£215 11 6		
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	113 3 3		
Printing and Advertising,	50 19 2		
Postages and Incidents,	50 17 7		
Insurance,	54 4 3		
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	41 8 9		
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13 0 0		
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stirling's and Athenæum Library,	8 12 0		
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	12 0 0		
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	37 4 6		
Law Expense,	27 13 0		
Price of a Horse,	50 0 0		
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5 0 0		
Miscellaneous,	42 18 10		
		722	12 10
		£19,781	14 6

Amount of CHARGE, as above,	£19,787	5 0
" DISCHARGE, "	19,781	14 6
Balance due by the Treasurer,	£5	10 6

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,	£354	7	
Advances for Patients, "	504	14	9
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,	1,917	8	7
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
Deposited in National Bank,	350	0	0
" in Union Bank,	310	0	0
Balance due by Treasurer, per preceding Account,	5	10	6
	£80,046	3	3

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£19,000	0	0
Union Bank, " "	11,500	0	0
	£30,500	0	0

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£80,046	3	3
" DEBTS, "	30,500	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£49,546	3	3

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1863.

THE following Report, like its predecessors, is based principally upon an analysis of the Statistical Tables appended; and on the Case-books, which contain the history, symptoms, and progress of each case admitted.

In the year 1863, 225 Patients were admitted, and 239 were removed—100 as cured, 104 as improved, 1 as not improved, and 34 by death. The total number of Patients treated during the year was 723, the average daily number was 495, and the number remaining in the Asylum on the last day of the year was 484. By comparing the statistics of this year with those of last year, it will be seen that in 1863 the admissions have been greater by 29; the number of those cured by 22; relieved by 33; and that the total number treated has been greater by 39. The average daily number, however, has been fewer by 6; while the number of deaths is precisely the same as in 1862. The particulars referred to will be noticed at greater length hereafter; but it may be here observed that the medical records of the year

are favourable—there being a large increase in the number of cures, and a low rate of mortality. In the Report of last year it was stated that "the number of admissions is regulated more by the number of dismissals than by the number of cases of insanity for which admission is requested," and this remark has been fully verified by the experience of this year. An unusually large number of Patients having been removed during the year to the Argyle District Asylum, accommodation was in consequence provided for new Patients, and the number soon increased until it nearly reached the usual daily average. At present there are as many Patients in two divisions of the Asylum as can be suitably accommodated, and any increase of numbers there would give rise to over-crowding.

Admissions.—In 1862, there was a general decrease in the number of admissions, owing to the want of accommodation for recent cases, and owing to the admission of an unusually large number of chronic and incurable Patients, who merely occupied the space which should have been available for the treatment of acute and curable cases; but this year the state of stagnation was relieved in some measure, and the number of admissions considerably increased. Of the 225 Patients admitted during the year, 149 were affected with mania, 35 with monomania and melancholia, 40 with dementia and imbecility, and one was an idiot. This year there has been a large increase in the cases of mania admitted, and a slight decrease in the other forms of insanity. In 1861, the per centage of cases of mania admitted was 70; in 1862, it was 50; and in 1863, 66.

The number of cases of dementia is nearly the same as that of 1862. As mania is the most curable form of insanity, and dementia the most intractable, the curability of the Patients admitted presented a much more favourable aspect than it did last year, although not so much so as in 1861. The probability is, that the cases of dementia admitted into the public Asylum will be increased rather than diminished in proportion to the accommodation provided in the lunatic wards of certain poor-houses. But this is to be deprecated. Curable Patients are preferred in this Asylum; and it is to be hoped that few of those not likely to recover may be sent to Gartnavel.

The increase in the number of cases of dementia admitted during the last two years has been principally owing to the transfer of pauper Patients from other Asylums. Of the 40 Patients admitted in a state of dementia, very few were cases of primary or curable dementia. Nearly the whole of them had been long insane, and previously under treatment—their cases being almost hopeless as regards cure.

In distinguishing the different forms of insanity, the triple classification seems to define best the mental symptoms. Mania, monomania, and dementia may be divided and subdivided so as to meet the peculiarities of each case; but in the Statistical Tables it is not necessary to enter into these minute subdivisions.

In the Table showing the apparent or supposed cause of insanity in those admitted, it will be observed that the cases in which the cause is unknown or very doubtful are the most numerous, being 66. Of the causes ascertained, those ascribed to predisposition from previous

attacks exceed the others, being 46; and those ascribed to hereditary tendency stand next in regard to number, being 31. We thus see that in 77 cases the most obvious cause of the attack was predisposition of some kind or other. It is not to be supposed that this number, large though it be, comprehends all the cases of hereditary disposition and predisposition from previous attacks. In several cases where there was a well-marked exciting cause sufficient to account for the mental symptoms, that was given as the cause, without further reference. The principal causes, in the order of frequency, are the following:—Masturbation in 16 cases, intemperance in 14, the puerperal state in 11, epilepsy in 6, grief in 4, and coup de soleil in 3 cases. As compared with last year, there is an increase of 22 in the unknown and doubtful causes, and of 14 in causes ascribed to predisposition. The per centage of cases ascribed to masturbation, and in which this was subsequently ascertained to be the cause, is nearly the same as last year, being 13·33 per cent. In 1861, the cases ascribed to masturbation and intemperance constituted nearly one-sixth of the male admissions, and this year the two causes combined constituted nearly one-fifth of the admissions. This year the number of cases depending on the puerperal state has been high, although not so high as in some former years. In Bethlem Hospital, where only curable cases are admitted, the usual ratio is about 1 to 8 of the female admissions. In the Salpêtrière, the large Asylum for female patients at Paris, the average is from 1 to 12 or 1 to 10. In this Asylum, the number of such cases admitted during 1863 has been 10·4 per cent. As a general rule, cases truly depending on the puerperal state as a cause are

favourable as regards cure, even although the case may look bad at first and remain so for a long time.

Correctly ascertained causes are always interesting, and they are frequently of practical value. When genuine, they, in conjunction with the physical symptoms, form a sure basis for prognosis; and even after recovery, the cause being known, the *origo mali* may be in great measure avoided. Wherever there is hereditary taint, or predisposition from previous attacks, there is a peculiar liability to an attack of insanity; and in such cases, violent emotions or great mental exertions may induce a paroxysm. According to PINEL, the moral causes of an exciting nature—such as domestic troubles, grief, anxiety, &c.—are nearly twice as frequent as exciting causes of a physical nature. This opinion does not coincide with a careful scrutiny of the cases admitted into this Asylum.

In many of the cases admitted, their reduced bodily condition and general ill-health had an obvious connection with their mental state; and in by far the greater number of those to which a cause could be ascribed, that cause was of a physical nature. Relatives generally ascribe a moral cause. It is very common for a husband to convey the information, in a quiet whisper, that the cause of his wife's insanity is bad temper. But students, young men in business, and clergymen, are often ruined by over-study. We have not, however, invariably adopted the first statements given as to the cause, but in several cases have trusted to future and more reliable information on the subject. Ramollissement is ascribed as the cause in one case only—that of a male. There have been several other cases admitted, in which

the disease was associated or complicated with organic disease of the nervous system; but in these cases there were well-marked causes sufficient to account for the diseased state of the brain. There is one case, that of a female, the cause of whose insanity is ascribed to association with the insane. She had been engaged for several years as an attendant in the lunatic wards of a poor-house, and from constant association with lunatics, and the probable influence of certain physical causes, her mind gave way. At the end of the year she was convalescent. Association with the insane may doubtless operate as a cause of insanity; but such cases are by no means of frequent occurrence; and were such cases carefully scrutinised it might be found that the only deleterious influence exercised consisted in great mental anxiety, arising from the constant attention which some insane Patients require, or from the perpetual state of annoyance in which attendants are often kept by Patients whose habits and dispositions may be peculiarly morbid. In another case, that of a female, the cause is ascribed to fright. The Patient was a strong, healthy young woman, engaged in country service. A gamekeeper, out of frolic, suddenly levelled a gun at her. She was much frightened, as she thought that he intended to shoot her. The accession of insanity was not sudden but gradual. For some time she showed symptoms of hysteria, then she became delusive, and finally she lapsed into a state of dementia, the state in which she now is.

In the Reports of 1861 and 1862, the results of certain investigations are stated regarding those Patients who had been previously insane; and these investigations have been repeated regarding the Patients admitted this

year. In 46 cases the cause has been assigned to predisposition; but the total number of those who had suffered from previous attacks of insanity is 62, or rather more than one-fourth of those admitted. Last year the proportion was higher, amounting to one-third; and in 1861 it was lower, being one-fifth. Of the 62 who had been previously insane, 51 had been under treatment in this or other Asylums, and had been dismissed cured; 5 had been insane, but had recovered without being sent to any Asylum; 6 had been in Asylums, and had been removed while still insane; and in one case no definite particulars could be ascertained. Of those who were re-admitted, 1 had been insane thirty-three times, 1 eight times, 1 six times, and 1 five times. In 6 cases, the last attack was the third, and in 7 it was the second. Of those who had been dismissed cured, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was three days, and the longest nineteen years. Of those who had been dismissed relieved, the shortest period of absence was seven weeks, and the longest nearly thirteen years. Of those who had been dismissed as cured, 21 were re-admitted within twelve months. The average duration of absence from the Asylum of this class was two years and nine months, and the average duration of absence of those removed, while still insane, was five years. Nearly one-half of those who were re-admitted had relapsed within twelve months after their former dismissal as cured. This fact indicates the great necessity for those who have had an attack guarding carefully against all strong exciting causes, whether they be of a moral or physical nature. There are many cases in which no amount of care would ensure the mainten-

ance of perfect mental health; but there is, in other cases, an apparent recklessness as to consequences which may be correctly viewed as a symptom of the disease itself, or as a precursor of the attack during which reason is once more about to be dethroned. So far as space permits, the most apparent of the causes tabulated have been noticed; but there are other tables which have reference to the origin of insanity, such as age, social condition, occupation, and season, which all co-operate to a certain extent as causes.

From the Table appended showing the social condition of those admitted, it will be seen that the number of the unmarried is much greater than that of the married, and that the preponderance is entirely on the male side; the number of married and unmarried females being nearly equal. With regard to the social position of those admitted, it appears that 50 per cent. were single, 42 per cent. married, and 8 per cent. widowed. This agrees very closely with the generalization made by Dr. Parchappe, from the statistics of the Bicêtre and Salpêtrière Asylums. According to his generalization, the per centage of the single was 49, that of the married 40, and that of the widowed 11. Celibacy and widowhood are generally stated as predisposing causes of insanity; the former operating most strongly on the male sex, and the latter on the female sex. That widows are much more liable to insanity than widowers is apparent from the statistics of every year, and this year the difference is well marked; the number of the former being 14, and that of the latter 3.

In the Table showing the ages of those admitted, it will be seen that there is a gradual increase in the male

admissions up to 35 years, and then they gradually decline. The same uniformity is not observable in the female admissions—the greatest number being between the ages of 30 and 40. Between the ages of 45 and 55 there is a tendency to increase, although the difference between the male and female admissions, at that age, is not so well marked as it usually is.

The seasons are said to have an effect in the production of insanity; but the Table appended shows only the month of admission, and not the date of the accession of the symptoms. According to Esquirol, the greatest number of cases occur during the summer months, and more particularly during July. When we compare the seasons, we see that the greatest number of admissions, 68, took place during the winter months; and the smallest number, 49, during the spring months. The summer and autumn months were nearly equal in this respect. In countries where the range of the thermometer is between extreme heat and extreme cold, we may expect the seasons to have a marked effect upon the brain; but in this country the seasons have probably only a secondary effect, so far as regards the destitution and want which usually prevail at certain times.

General Characteristics of Patients Admitted.—Of the 225 Patients admitted, 71—39 males and 32 females—displayed suicidal tendencies; many of whom, both before and after admission, were most cunning, determined, and persevering in their efforts to accomplish their purpose. The refusal of food may or may not be associated with the suicidal propensity. Amongst those admitted, 5 males and 2 females had persisted to such an extent in re-

fusing food, that it was necessary to have recourse to the use of the stomach-pump. This was not required for any length of time in regard to the male Patients, but it was necessary for a lengthened period to continue this mode of affording nutriment to the female Patients. One of the latter refused food from distinct suicidal tendencies, and she persisted in doing so till shortly before her death. In the other case, the cause of refusal was strong and peculiar delusions. She imagined that she was full of evil spirits, and that by taking food she would feed the spirits and thus prolong their existence. She also imagined that when the food was passing down the œsophagus it caused teeth to grow in her throat. This Patient has very peculiar delusions. All the senses appear to be affected. She imagines that she is in heaven. She hears voices, generally of an angelic nature. She sees what she calls the light of glory passing before her eyes. Articles of diet have a savoury smell and a most delicious taste. She thinks that the people around her, who have a real existence, are merely waiting for the resurrection. This Patient, even with sensations of such a kind, is the most unhappy and the most suicidal at present in the house—her feelings being akin to that of the fiend, described by Milton, who intruded within the groves of Paradise. Nearly one-half of the Patients displayed dangerous tendencies; and 10 of them, 5 of each sex, were exceedingly violent and dangerous. 3 of the male Patients of this class were epileptics, who, prior to and shortly after their seizures, were very irritable and highly dangerous to those near them. The other two male Patients were reported to have been very dangerous before being sent to Gartnavel, and

their conduct, after being brought to the Asylum, fully verified the accuracy of the report. On admission, they were firmly bound hand and foot with ropes, and they were in addition attended by a force of men. 75 were very destructive in their tendencies; but the number of this class on the female side of the House was nearly double that in the male divisions. 7 of the female Patients and 3 of the males were exceedingly destructive, and that for a lengthened period. In these cases no material was strong enough to prevent them from destroying their clothing and bedding, and the only alternative was to place them under special supervision. 68—30 males and 38 females—were very offensive in their habits. Of these, 10 males and 11 females were so in the most aggravated forms, and several continue to be so up to the present time. These Patients, in addition to the annoyance which their habits occasion to the other inmates, entail a great loss to the institution, as the cost of keeping them clean generally exceeds the entire sum paid for their support; and the constant attention which they require, both by day and night, frequently interferes with that which might be devoted to promote the comfort of the other inmates. Many of this class might be kept in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, and by their removal the curative appliances of public Asylums would be greatly increased. 11 males and 15 females were in a very emaciated condition on admission; and in several of these cases their reduced state had an obvious effect in the production of the mental symptoms displayed, while in others the feeble bodily health and emaciated frame were obviously effects of the mental disease under which they laboured. 3 males and

2 females were moribund on admission, and should not have been sent from home. Although the Rules of the Asylum do not admit of the reception of such Patients, they were, from motives of humanity, admitted—to die in a few days, and thus add to the annual number of deaths. One of the females was suffering from extensive sloughing, another from advanced and acute phthisis. One of the males had recently recovered from an attack of small-pox, and he was in addition affected with acute phthisis and asthma; another was in the last stage of phthisis; while the third was in a very feeble state from general paralysis. Two blind men were admitted during the year—double cataract being the cause in one case, and amaurosis in the other. One male Patient was suffering from scabies on admission, and another had fracture of the ulna. One male Patient had become emphysematous from the effect of a fractured rib, an injury which had been received prior to admission. When brought to the Asylum he was firmly bound with ropes. In this case, the emphysema extended over the entire surface of the body, from the scalp to the soles of the feet, and the distension was very great. He was a powerful and very dangerous man, and he was in the habit of attacking those near him in the most violent manner, and without any provocation. He was placed in the padded room. Although his life was despaired of at one time, the disease gradually disappeared, and his bodily health was re-established. Another male Patient was brought to the Asylum in a most shocking state. He was a tall powerful young man, and had, prior to admission, been very violent. The Inspector of Poor of the parish to which he belonged wished to remove him to

an Asylum, but the father of the Patient would not allow this to be done, as he wished to give his son the benefit of treatment at home. This treatment consisted in binding him hand and foot with ropes, and then fastening him to his bed. All this was done in that masterly style in which seafaring men are such adepts. In this state he must have been kept for a considerable time, for when he was brought to the Asylum there was a large sloughing sore on his back, several on each arm, and one round each ankle and wrist—exact engravings of the stout rope with which he had been fastened. The rope round his wrists had penetrated to the periosteum, the wounds were in an unhealthy and sloughy state, and the neighbouring tissues were much inflamed. At one time it was feared that the left wrist joint was opened, and that he might lose one of his hands. After much trouble, the wounds began to assume a more healthy appearance, and they finally closed. The extensive cicatrices will, however, always bear evidence of his home treatment. A considerable number were brought to the Asylum with manacles, but in most cases they had merely been used *in transitu* for the safety of the patient and the public.

Dismissals.—The total number of dismissals during the year has been 239. Of these, 100 were dismissed cured, 104 relieved, 1 unimproved, and 34 died.

Cures.—The large number of cures this year is a matter of great satisfaction. There are two different aspects in which the curative value of an Asylum may be viewed —the one being the actual number of cures, and the other

the relative proportion of cures to cases. If either set of figures is viewed by itself, a very absurd conclusion may be arrived at. If the actual number of cures is alone looked at, then a very unfavourable comparison may be made between different Asylums, as in the larger Asylums a greater number of cures should take place; but if the per centage of cure calculated from the number admitted is alone looked at, a still more glaring fallacy may be the result, for there may be but very few admissions and as many cures, which may raise the per centage to 100. Both sets of figures must be viewed together. During the past year the total number of cures has been 100; the per centage on those admitted is 44·44; on those treated to a conclusion, 41·84; and on the total number treated, 13·83. These figures are above those of last year, and somewhat above the general averages of public Asylums. According to the extensive generalizations of statisticians, a per centage of cure calculated on the admissions is low if the per centage is under 40; but when it is above 45, it is high. Last year the per centage was 40, and this year it is nearly 45.

The number of cures must depend upon the number of cases of mania admitted, as mania is by far the most curable form of insanity. This is verified by the annual statistics of all the public Asylums. In the Table showing the form of insanity in those dismissed cured, it will be seen that 74 were maniacs, 21 melancholics and monomaniacs, and 5 dements on admission.

As a general rule, the statement holds good that the shorter the duration of the attack prior to admission, the shorter is the residence in the Asylum of curable Patients. In the Table showing the duration of in-

sanity before admission in those cured, we see that in 43 cases the previous duration of insanity was under two weeks, and that in 61 cases it was under two months; in 4 cases it was above six months, but under twelve; in 2 cases it was nearly two years; in 2 nearly five years; and in 13 cases no definite period was ascertained. The greater number of the last-mentioned class were cases of transfer from other Asylums.

In the Table showing the duration of residence in the Asylum of those cured, it will be seen that out of 100 dismissed cured, 34 were in the Asylum under three months; 30 above three months, but under six; 18 above six months, but under twelve; 11 between one and two years; 3 between two and three years; 2 between three and four years; and 2 between four and six years. 82 Patients were dismissed cured within twelve months, and 18 after residences of from one to six years. These facts sufficiently indicate, on the one hand, that the greater proportion of curable Patients are dismissed within twelve months; and, on the other, that even those Patients who may be regarded as incurable do sometimes make wonderful recoveries, even after a residence of six years in an Asylum. One female who was dismissed cured, after a residence of nearly six years in the Asylum, made a most remarkable recovery. When first admitted, she was in a state of profound melancholia, with strong suicidal impulses. From this she passed into a state of dementia, and was regarded as quite incurable. She was at times exceedingly nervous and easily agitated, and when in that state her language was quite incoherent, and the suicidal impulse was aroused with increased force. Her susceptibility to emotion gradually increased, and with it the

suicidal impulse became more constant and firm. She refused all nourishment for a considerable time, and she was fed by means of the stomach-pump. She repeatedly made determined attempts at self-destruction, generally by strangulation, and she frequently expressed her determination to cut her throat if she ever could get hold of a knife. During the last year of her residence in the Asylum, she gradually emerged from this state. She became quite calm and collected, her language being coherent, her habits industrious, her aspect cheerful, and her whole manner changed. Her friends considered her to be better than she had been for years before her admission into the Asylum, and she was accordingly dismissed as cured. The dismissal of such cases, where suicidal impulse is known to have existed, is always a very serious matter, involving no slight degree of responsibility, and consequently demanding the most careful deliberation. When the Patient is considered to be quite well, and when a reasonable period of probation has elapsed, the Patient is entitled to have a restoration of liberty, and this cannot be legally withheld, even although the gravest doubts may be entertained concerning a speedy relapse, during which the suicidal impulse may re-appear and originate a self-destructive act. This is well illustrated in the case of a male Patient who was admitted in the early part of the year. From the history of the case it appears that he was very expert at his trade as a shoemaker, and that although afflicted with *talipes varus* of both feet, and in a very aggravated form, he had travelled over the greater part of the United Kingdom, working at his trade in the principal towns. He appears to have been of a very

restless disposition, and probably his habits were intemperate. About the beginning of January 1862, he became insane, and by some means found his way to Gourock. To make his escape from the devil, he went into the sea, but was rescued. He conducted himself in an extraordinary manner when he was being conveyed to Glasgow in a steamer, completely denuding himself, and throwing his clothes into the Clyde. When in the police-office in Glasgow, he threatened to cut his throat with a razor. On admission, he was in a wretched state. His feet and legs were covered with wounds which he had got among the sharp rocks at the coast. For some time after his reception, he was much excited and very noisy, as he imagined that he was fighting with Satan. He then became calm, and apparently well, and for nearly two months he worked at his trade in the Asylum. The first work which he did was to make a pair of boots for his own deformed feet. He then became most anxious to be set at liberty, that he might again have the means of providing for his wife and family. At length he was dismissed. Nothing was heard of him for about six months, when a paragraph in the newspapers announced the fact of his having destroyed himself in the precise manner which he had threatened to do so nine months before.

Several of those who were dismissed cured had been for a long period most unfavourable cases, so much so that it was fully expected that they would finally pass into a state of incurable dementia. This was particularly the case with regard to three females. Concerning one, it is noted in the Case-book that, on admission, she had all the appearance of an idiot of a low type, and her

habits were such as might be expected in one belonging to the lowest grade of humanity. Extreme and long continued degeneracy was the peculiar characteristic of the other two Patients also, and their recovery was as much a matter of surprise to their friends as it was to those who had to do with their management in the Asylum.

The Table showing the cause of insanity in those cured possesses but little value, except in so far as we may deduce from it certain probabilities concerning future relapses. The number of those recovered, the cause of whose insanity is ascribed to predisposition from previous attacks, is 21; but the total number of those cured who had been previously insane is 43, or nearly one-half of the whole. Of these, 31—15 males and 16 females—had been previously in the Asylum; 4 males had been in other Asylums; and 8—4 males and 4 females—had not been previously under treatment in any Asylum.

It is worthy of remark that three epileptics have been dismissed as well, the mental symptoms having entirely disappeared for a considerable time, although the epileptic seizures still continued, but much modified both in frequency and intensity.

Four male Patients were also dismissed as well, who, after their admission, manifested some of the symptoms of general paralysis. If the diagnosis was correct, the probability is that a relapse will take place, and that before long. The disease is sometimes temporarily arrested in its early stage; but its re-appearance and ultimately its fatal effects are merely a question of time.

In 1861 and 1862, the per centage of cure was higher in the East House than in the West House—the section

of the building for the accommodation of the higher class of Patients. This year, the result is very much in favour of the West House—the per centage of cure in that division being 62·16, while in the East House it is 40·95. Last year, the per centage of cure in the East House was 40, so that the increase depends very much upon the West House—the difference in per centage there, as compared with last year, being 23.

Relieved and Unimproved.—The unusually large number of 105 Patients appears on the Tables as having been dismissed relieved and unimproved.

This great increase is owing to the removal of 43 Patients to the Asylum for the district of Argyle at Lochgilphead. The total number of those placed in other Asylums was 50; of those placed in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, 14; and of those placed under the care of friends, 39. One Patient was removed, on the day of his admission, to another Asylum, to be near the residence of his father; and another was re-admitted as a voluntary Patient on the day of his dismissal. As in former years, several Patients were prematurely removed by their friends during the stage of convalescence, but before their recovery was complete, so that their names appear on the records as dismissed relieved; whereas, had they been allowed to remain in the Asylum for a short time longer, as should have been the case, they would have appeared in the number of cures.

Deaths.—The number of deaths during the year is precisely the same as in 1862, the number being 34—19 males and 15 females.

The actual and relative number of deaths has been low during the year, more especially when we take into account the great increase in acute cases admitted as compared with last year. Dr. FARR, in his "Statistics of English Lunatic Asylums," takes, as his basis for calculating the mortality of the insane, the average population of the Asylum; and the conclusion to which he comes is that, in an Asylum "for the middle or more opulent classes as well as paupers, a mortality which exceeds 9 or 10 per cent. is usually to be considered as decidedly unfavourable, and one which is less than 7 per cent. as highly favourable." The ratio of mortality during the year, calculated upon this basis, is 6·8 per cent. The ratio to the admissions is 15·11; to those treated to a conclusion, 14·22; to the total number treated, 4·84. The number of deaths, although low, would have been lower if those Patients who were moribund, or who were in a state of extreme debility from the ravages of incurable diseases, had been refused admission. Of those who were admitted, nine died within three months, and of these, six had been under three weeks in the Asylum; three had been above three months, but under twelve months; the others had been from one to fourteen years confined. Twelve deaths may be regarded as representing the mortality of the acute cases, and twenty-two as the mortality of the chronic cases. The age of the youngest at death was twenty, and that of the oldest was ninety-two, every decade between these two periods being represented. The greatest number of deaths was between the age of thirty-five and forty, both among the males and females. In 1861 the average age at death was 46 years, in 1862 it was rather above 39, and this year it is nearly 47.

Of those who died, 18 were affected with mania, 9 with dementia, and 7 with monomania, including melancholia. The number of deaths in which the form of insanity was dementia is high, but this is owing to the fact that the number of demented patients in Asylums is always increasing, as there is a tendency in the other forms of mental diseases to pass into this form.

Diseases of the lungs have proved fatal in 15 cases; diseases of the brain in 11; and diseases of the alimentary canal in one case. The single fatal diseases being, in addition to the one mentioned, collapse from extensive burn, lumber abscess, senile decay, ascitis, and infiltration of urine. Phthisis has been by far the most fatal disease, no fewer than 12 having sunk under it. The cases were nearly all acute in their symptoms, and rapid in their progress. Amongst the epileptic patients there is only one death, and the cause of death was acute phthisis, the duration of the disease being very short. Next to phthisis, in the order of fatality, stands general paralysis, four having died from that disease, the whole of them being male Patients. We have this year repeated the investigations regarding this interesting disease. Six males affected with general paralysis died during the year, the cause of death in four cases being the disease itself; apoplexy being the secondary cause in another case; and pneumonia in the remaining case. In four of the cases it was the direct cause of death, and in two of the cases it was the primary cause, a secondary cause appearing. In two cases, the cause of the disease has been traced to coup de soleil, one Patient having been thus affected in New-Zealand, and the other in America. In one case, masturbation was the cause, and in another,

intemperance. The cause was unascertained in two cases. In all these, the physical symptoms were well marked, and in nearly all the peculiar psychical phenomena were present at some stage of the disease. In two of the cases, epilepsy supervened towards the termination of the disease. The average age of the general paralytics, at death, was forty-one years; the average duration of residence in the Asylum was sixteen months; and the average duration of the disease, from the first appearance of the symptoms, was two years and a-half. Last year, the average duration of the disease was three years and three months. It is very interesting, and it may be of some practical value, to know the average duration of this fatal disease; but it must be recognised as a fact, that the disease may have made extensive progress before any physical or psychical symptom appear sufficient to excite attention. The history of one case may be narrated in illustration of this. Seventeen months before admission, he had an attack of apoplexy, while sitting at the breakfast table. He suddenly fell upon the floor in a state of insensibility, and remained in a comatose state for forty-eight hours. From this state he gradually emerged, and soon became well enough to resume business. In about five months from the date of the attack, the psychical symptoms of disease of the brain appeared. He became listless, stupid, confused in his thoughts, and quite unfit for business—his business being of such a nature as to require the full possession of all his faculties. In this state he continued, but becoming gradually worse, for ten months, at the end of which time he became maniacal. These symptoms became more and more aggravated, until it became absolutely necessary to place him in an Asylum. When

admitted, and during his residence, he had all the symptoms of a general paralytic; and the prognosis formed was, that the disease would speedily and certainly prove fatal. He was in a state of acute mania during the greater part of his residence in the Asylum. One peculiarity in the symptoms of the disease was, that he frequently lost power—sometimes becoming hemiplegic and at other times paraplegic; and this without becoming previously comatose. In five months after admission, he had an epileptic seizure; and, until the time of his death, such seizures were of frequent occurrence, and very severe. On several occasions, their duration was three hours. After being in the Asylum fourteen months, he died, being carried off suddenly in an attack of apoplexy. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and in addition to the usual pathological appearances characteristic of general paralysis, a large clot of blood was found at the base of the brain. It is highly probable that long before any physical or mental symptoms were apparent, the disease had been making extensive ravages in the brain, and that the first attack of apoplexy was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel, the coats having given way under the pressure of the column of blood, owing to the usual support having been withdrawn by the softening of that part of the brain through which the vessel passed. It is more reasonable to suppose that this was the nature of the progress of the disease, than that apoplexy was the cause of the general paralysis.

There was one fatal case which is worthy of notice, viz. that of rupture of the heart. This Patient was admitted into the Asylum in December 1861. When admitted, he seemed to be in tolerably good bodily health.

He was of spare habit, very quiet and docile, and although not robust, he was pretty well until the latter part of 1862. At that time he had, on two occasions, fainting fits of short duration. On examination of the cardiac region, fatty degeneration of the heart was diagnosed. The impulse of the heart was very feeble, the sounds were faint and indistinct, more especially the first sound, which was almost inaudible. The pulse was regular, but small, feeble, and compressible. In about two months after these fainting fits, he was found in the morning, by his attendant, lying dead in bed. His countenance was placid, and he was lying on his right side in a natural position, just as if he were asleep, the bed-clothes being undisturbed. He had evidently died suddenly and without a struggle. A *post-mortem* examination was made on the day after death, and the cause of death was found to be rupture of the heart, the result of fatty degeneration. On opening the pericardium, a small quantity of blood and serum was found. A rupture, extending in an oblique direction, was discovered in the upper part of the right auricle; it was about three-quarters of an inch in length externally, but somewhat longer internally. The walls of the right auricle were very thin and almost translucent near the region of the rupture, and there were the usual appearances of fatty degeneration. Portions of the right auricle were examined under the microscope, and oil globules were detected within the sarcolemma of the muscular fibres.

Several other *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year, but space will not admit of our entering into the details.

The health of the Patients was in general remarkably

good during the first eleven months of the year, but in the month of December there were many cases of bronchitis and inflammatory sore throat. The prevalence of these diseases was probably owing to the very changeable nature of the weather during that month.

Treatment.—The inmates of an Asylum may be divided into two great classes—the incurable and the curable; the former class constituting the great bulk of the population. All should be under appropriate treatment—that which has reference to the former being palliative, and that to the latter curative. Patients of the former class are sent to Asylums, or kept in them, on account of their tendencies or condition being such as to require a degree of supervision unattainable—unless at very great expense, and under all but insurmountable difficulties in some cases—in private houses. Amongst this class of Patients, there is necessarily the greatest variety—from the maniacally excited and dangerous to the quiet and harmless. To such Patients, an Asylum may be looked upon as their natural place of residence; so that everything must be done, consistent with their social position and mental state, to give to it an air of domesticity and comfort, and to palliate their condition, by extending to all the greatest amount of liberty and indulgence consistent with the safety of the Patient and with that of others. If a home is what it ought to be, nothing can ever supply its place; but a Patient may be much further from its enjoyment while in a private house, amongst strangers, although there may be a greater appearance of domesticity, than while cared for in an Asylum.

But there is a large section of Patients under curative treatment frequently pursued with the best results. If there is any peculiarity in that treatment, it consists in the fact that appropriate treatment is rendered possible, and that the Patient has at least the chance of recovery in an Asylum. The habits of the insane, more especially of those labouring under acute and curable disease, are inconsistent with the usages of a sane community; and while they are in that community, their liberty is reduced to a minimum, and to their hurt they are repressed. When placed in an Asylum, their liberty is to a great extent restored, it reaches the maximum as applied to the insane, their condition is rendered more favourable in regard to final cure, and their restoration to full liberty as sane members of the community becomes a reasonable expectation.

In connection with the musical entertainments, I have great pleasure in thanking Mr. George Roy, author of "Generalship," &c. &c. for his extraordinary attention and kindness to the Patients. He was present at every meeting during the year; and, from their loud expression of gratitude, he well knows that no one stands higher in the estimation of the inmates than he does.

I also beg to thank Mr. M'Neill, the worthy Chairman of the Union which has benefited the Asylum so much; and the ladies and gentlemen who have in any way contributed to the happiness of the Patients. Mr. James Frame has my warmest thanks.

To Dr. Christie and Dr. Gilland, the Assistant Physicians, I offer my best acknowledgments for their excellent services.

And finally, and with much respect, I beg leave to thank the Lord Provost and the other Directors of the Asylum for their kindness, and the confidence they continue to place in me.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.
PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
GARTNAVEL, 31*st December*, 1863.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1862,	255	243	498
Admitted since,	120	105	225
TOTAL,	375	348	723
Dismissed Cured,	50	50	100
" Relieved,	60	44	104
" Not Improved,	1	0	1
Died,	19	15	34
TOTAL,	130	109	239
Remaining on 31st December 1863,	245	239	484
TOTAL TREATED,	375	348	723
Average Daily Number,	255·77	239·43	495·20

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1863.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute Mania,	83	66	149
Dementia,	22	15	37
Idiocy,	0	1	1
Imbecility,	2	1	3
Melancholia,	12	8	20
Monomania,	1	14	15
Total,	120	105	225

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	66	46	112
Married,	50	45	95
Widowed,	3	14	17
Unknown,	1	0	1
Total,	120	105	225

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	9	5	14
" 25 "	14	12	26
" 30 "	12	9	21
" 35 "	19	16	35
" 40 "	16	16	32
" 45 "	14	9	23
" 50 "	13	13	26
" 55 "	9	10	19
" 60 "	3	3	6
" 65 "	6	4	10
" 70 "	3	7	10
" 75 "	1	1	2
" 80 "	1	0	1
Total,	120	105	225

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Association with the Insane,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	2	1	3
" Injury,	1	0	1
Congenital,	1	2	3
Debauchery,	0	2	2
Destitution,	0	2	2
Epilepsy,	4	2	6
Excitement,	1	1	2
Excessive Use of Opium,	2	0	2
Fright,	0	1	1
General Debility,	0	1	1
Grief,	2	2	4
Hereditary,	14	17	31
Ill-Treatment,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	10	4	14
Loss of Money,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	16	0	16
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Over-Study,	0	1	1
" Work,	0	1	1
Predisposition,	28	18	46
Prolonged Lactation,	0	2	2
Puerperal State,	0	11	11
Ramollissement,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	1	1	2
Sun-Stroke,	3	0	3
Unknown,	33	33	66
Total,	120	105	225

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Agent,	1	*Brought forward,*	70
Baker,	1	Minister,	1
Blacksmith,	1	No Occupation,	9
Brickmaker,	1	Packer,	1
Butler,	1	Packing-box Maker,	1
Carpenter,	1	Painter,	1
Carters,	2	Pattern-Designer,	1
Carriage-Lifter,	1	Preacher,	1
Clerks,	8	Riveter,	1
Clockmaker,	1	Saddler,	1
Compositor,	1	Sailor,	1
Custom-house Officer,	1	Seedsman,	1
Draper,	1	Servant,	1
Engineers,	5	Ship-Broker,	1
Farmers,	5	Shoemakers,	6
Farm-Servants,	6	Skinner,	1
Gentlemen,	7	Slater,	1
Grocers,	3	Spirit-Dealers,	2
Ham-Curer,	1	Student,	1
Hawker,	1	Teachers,	2
Innkeeper,	1	Traveller,	1
Labourers,	10	Twine-Manufacturer,	1
Machinist,	1	Watchman,	1
Marine,	1	Weavers,	11
Masons,	3	Wood-Cutter,	1
Merchants,	4	Working Jeweller,	1
Miner,	1		
Carry forward,	70	TOTAL,	120

FEMALES.

Dairymaid,	1	*Brought forward,*	86
Domestic Servants,	14	Prostitute,	1
Farm-Servant,	1	Sempstresses,	8
Housekeepers,	6	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Housewives,	30	Shopwoman,	1
Innkeeper's Wife,	1	Tambourers,	2
Ladies,	16	Tract Distributor,	1
Mill Workers,	4	Washerwomen,	2
Music Teacher,	1	Warehouse Girls,	2
No Occupation,	11	Winder,	1
Out-door Worker,	1		
Carry forward,	86	TOTAL,	105

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	14	8	22	
February,	10	10	20	
March,	7	4	11	
				— 53
April,	11	9	20	
May,	8	10	18	
June,	8	4	12	
				— 50
July,	16	12	28	
August,	11	5	16	
September,	8	6	14	
				— 58
October,	10	10	20	
November,	7	11	18	
December,	10	16	26	
				— 64
Total,				225

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute Mania,	36	38	74
Dementia,	3	2	5
Melancholia,	10	8	18
Monomania,	1	2	3
Total,	50	50	100

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	12	6	18
" 2 Weeks,	10	15	25
" 3 "	2	4	6
" 1 Month,	0	2	2
" 2 Months,	5	5	10
" 3 "	5	2	7
" 4 "	2	6	8
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 7 "	2	1	3
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	1	1	2
" 5 "	0	2	2
Unknown,	9	4	13
Total,	50	50	100

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	5	2	7
" 25 "	6	8	14
" 30 "	4	5	9
" 35 "	7	7	14
" 40 "	9	4	13
" 45 "	7	5	12
" 50 "	5	8	13
" 55 "	5	3	8
" 60 "	0	3	3
" 65 "	2	2	4
" 70 "	0	2	2
" 75 "	0	1	1
Total,	50	50	100

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	1	0	1
" 2 Weeks,	1	1	2
" 3 "	3	0	3
" 1 Month,	3	1	4
" 2 Months,	5	3	8
" 3 "	9	7	16
" 4 "	7	9	16
" 5 "	3	7	10
" 6 "	2	2	4
" 7 "	4	1	5
" 8 "	0	3	3
" 9 "	2	2	4
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	3	0	3
" 1 Year,	1	1	2
" 2 Years,	4	7	11
" 3 "	0	3	3
" 4 "	2	0	2
" 6 "	0	2	2
Total,	50	50	100

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bereavement,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	1	1	2
Destitution,	0	1	1
Disagreement with Employers,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Excessive Use of Opium,	1	0	1
General Debility,	0	1	1
Grief,	1	2	3
Hereditary,	4	7	11
Intemperance,	8	3	11
Injury of Head,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	8	0	8
Mental Anxiety,	1	1	2
" Excitement,	0	1	1
Over-Study,	0	1	1
" Work,	0	2	2
Predisposition,	12	9	21
Prolonged Lactation,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	5	5
Reverses of Fortune,	0	1	1
Revivals,	0	1	1
Suppressed Menstruation,	0	1	1
Unknown,	10	9	19
Total,	50	50	100

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

				% Cent.
Total Number Treated,	723	Cured,	100	13·83
" " " to a Conclusion,	239			41·84
Admitted,	225			44·44

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1863.

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

	Males.		Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	10	...	5	15
" Chronic,	1	...	1	2
" Recurrent,	1	...	0	1
Dementia,	5	...	3	8
Imbecility,	1	...	0	1
Melancholia,	0	...	3	3
Monomania,	1	...	3	4
Total,	19	...	15	34

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

	Males.		Females.	Total.
Under 25 Years,	1	...	1	2
" 30 "	2	...	1	3
" 35 "	3	...	1	4
" 40 "	4	...	3	7
" 45 "	2	...	1	3
" 50 "	1	...	1	2
" 55 "	2	...	1	3
" 65 "	2	...	2	4
" 70 "	2	...	1	3
" 85 "	0	...	2	2
" 95 "	0	...	1	1
Total,	19	...	15	34

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	0	1	1
" 2 Weeks,	1	1	2
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 2 Months,	2	0	2
" 3 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	2	0	2
" 2 Years,	5	1	6
" 3 "	0	2	2
" 4 "	2	0	2
" 5 "	1	2	3
" 7 "	0	3	3
" 8 "	1	0	1
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	0	2	2
" 13 "	1	0	1
" 14 "	1	0	1
Total,	19	15	34

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	2	1	3
Ascites,	1	0	1
Chronic Bronchitis,	0	2	2
Collapse, from extensive Burn,	0	1	1
Disease of the Brain,	0	2	2
" Heart,	0	1	1
Enteritis,	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Acute Mania,	1	1	2
General Paralysis,	4	0	4
Lumbar Abscess,	1	0	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	7	5	12
Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Rupture of Heart,	1	0	1
Senile Decay,	0	1	1
Infiltration of Urine,	1	0	1
Total,	19	15	34

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

				℔ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	723	Died,	34,	4·84
" " " to a Conclusion,	239			14·22
Admitted,	225			15·11

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	4	5	9	
February,	5	4	9	
March,	7	6	13	
				— 31
April,	13	3	16	
May,	9	10	19	
June,	26	32	58	
				— 93
July,	21	13	34	
August,	11	7	18	
September,	5	7	12	
				— 64
October,	11	6	17	
November,	7	2	9	
December,	11	14	25	
				— 51
Total,				239

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. 1863.

		Cured.	℔ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	8,357	4,093	48·97
		Died.	
" " " "	8,357	1,390	16·63

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
1861, ...	95	4	4·21
1862, ...	104	11	10·57
1863, ...	105	11	10·47

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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
1861, ...	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862, ...	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863, ...	10	4	14	225	6·22

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no

IX.—*Showing the* NUMBER *of* PATIENTS *annually* ADMITTED NUMBER *who have been* DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, *and its Opening, on* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1863,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
TOTAL,.....	4,762	4,079	8,841						

TOTAL as above,..... 8,841
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 484

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,357

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
2,121	1,972	4,093							808	582	1,390

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,093 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,390

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·97 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·63

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1863.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	9,221	Stones.
Bread,	41,770	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,945	Lbs.
Tea,	1,846	"
Coffee,	2,020	"
Sugar,	16,748	"
Butter,	9,269	"
Cheese,	3,055	"
Fish,	29,359	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	29,006	"
Eggs,	4,197	Dozens.
Fowls,	168	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	238	"
Potatoes,	46⅓	Tons.
Oatmeal,	434	Bolls.
Sweet and Skim Milk,	13,020	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,484	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	82⅛	"
Beer,	1,198	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	552	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	48 5/12	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,193	Lbs.
Candles,	38½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,236	Waggons.
Gas,	1,277,100	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF THE FARM—1863.

62 Bolls Wheat, sold at 16*s.* 8*d.* per 240 lbs. . . .	£51	13	0
6 " " sown in the Farm, at 17*s.* . . .	5	2	0
9½ " " and Barley mixed, for Boiling, at 17*s.*	8	1	6
3⅓ " Oats, thrashed out, at 20*s.*	3	6	8
75 " " estimated to be in 7 Stacks, at 20*s.* .	75	0	0
16 " Beans, " 1 Stack, at 20*s.* . .	16	0	0
8¼ " " thrashed out for Horses, at 20*s.* . .	8	5	0
1381 Stones Hay, at 7½*d.* per stone, ...	43	3	1
Clover cut from the Hay field for the Horses, . . .	6	0	0
748 Stones Potatoes, average price at 7*d.* per stone, .	21	16	7
34 Tons 6¼ Cwt. Turnips, sold at various prices, paid .	23	14	0
5 " 2 " " sold at 11*s.* 6*d.*, have yet to be paid,	3	2	7
26 " 1¾ " Swedish Turnips, for home consumption, at 15*s.* per ton, ...	19	11	3
	£284	15	8
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses to Houses, Roads, &c. .	48	15	0
	£333	10	8

GARDEN PRODUCE—1863.

VEGETABLES.

2,258$\frac{1}{12}$ Doz. German Greens.
1,391⅓ " Turnips in summer.
906$\frac{1}{12}$ " Cabbages.
1,396⅜ " Leeks.
78$\frac{1}{6}$ " Savoys.
965⅜ " Onions in summer; &
79$\frac{6}{7}$ Stones in winter.
451$\frac{6}{7}$ " Carrots in winter; &
174⅓ Doz. in summer.
133$\frac{7}{12}$ " Cauliflower and Broccoli heads.
46$\frac{11}{12}$ " Celery.
61¾ " Red Beetroot.
28 " Red Cabbages.
257 Gals. Spinage.
261⅜ " Parsley.
158⅓ " Brussels Sprouts.
171$\frac{1}{4}$ Stones Potatoes.
19$\frac{3}{7}$ " Vegetable Marrows.
257$\frac{1}{7}$ Stones Rhubarb.
12$\frac{4}{7}$ " Artichokes.
152$\frac{3}{11}$ " Parsnips.
175½ Pecks Peas.
163 " Beans.

FRUITS.

477⅓ Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
296¾ " " Strawberries.
43¼ " " Raspberries.
74½ " " Red Currants.
103½ " " Black "
3½ " " White "
251 Lbs. Apples.
10 " Cherries.
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cresses, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

TOTAL, at Bazaar prices, . . £370 1 3

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1863.

41¼ Cwt. 8 Lbs. Pork delivered to Asylum Store, at current prices, ...	£88	1	1
Cash received for Pigs sold to Fleshers, &c. . . .	106	4	4
	£194	5	5
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£898	17	4
COST OF WORKING " " " .	465	2	0
	£433	15	4

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1863.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown on Farm, . .	..	13	1	2	1	..	3	6	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	433	32	3	8	..	1	5	3	3
" Carriage "	433	30	2	11	3	1	5	3	2
Sold, ...	415	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
On hand, . . .	1,200	14	1	3	1	..	..	4	3
	2,481	90	1	25	1	4	1	80	..

CROP OF 1862, ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1863, AND CROP OF 1863.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 1st Jan. 1862,..	1,100	20	5	6	..	3	4	2	2
Crop of 1862 thrashed out	..	66	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
" 1863 "	1,381	3	2	8	1	..	..	77	2
Bought in,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	2,481	90	1	25	1	4	1	80	..

ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1863.—Yellow Turnips, 6 tons, and Swedish Turnips, 8 tons—all used at the Asylum.

Oats, estimated to be 53 bolls, turned out 66 bolls.

Beans, " 12 " " 11 "

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

8 Imperial Acres	Hay, . . .	Total, 34 Acres.
12 " "	Oats, . . .	
5 " "	Wheat, . . .	
2½ " "	Beans, . . .	
6½ " "	Potatoes and Turnips,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—Dec. 1863.

Farm,	£395	13	2
Garden,	187	18	6
Piggeries,	102	8	9
Policies,	69	4	2
	£755	4	7

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, In 1863.

Straw Mattresses made,	155
Hair " "	27
" " repaired,	54
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	18
Table-Covers made,	3
Hassock "	1
Sun Screens "	6
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths made,	14
Chair and Sofa Cushions "	9
Chair and Sofa Slips "	43
Sets Bed-Curtains "	15
" Muslin Window-Curtains "	5
Hair Mattresses re-made,	59
" Bolsters "	34
Feather Pillows "	23
Sofa Bolsters "	2
Table-Covers "	6
" repaired,	9
Hassocks "	10
Carpets "	19
Chair Slips "	9

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of the West House, in 1863.

Dresses made,	70
Dress Skirts made,	8
Petticoats "	12
Stiff " "	8
Shifts "	26
Semets "	13
Pairs Drawers "	6
Long & Short Night-Gowns made,	6
Dressing-Gowns made,	2
Jackets made,	3
Aprons "	15
Flannel Sleeping-Gowns made,	3
Night-Caps made,	18
Slip Bodies "	12
Linen Collars "	15
Head-Dresses "	9
Bonnet "	1
Pairs Dress Sleeves made,	7
Men's Semets "	376
" Shirts "	15
Pairs Men's Drawers "	161
" Stockings knitted,	37
Bonnets trimmed,	11
Handkerchiefs hemmed and marked,	24
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	550
Neckerchiefs "	54
Mufflers "	480
Pairs Slippers sewed in wool,	2
Merino Pelisse and Cape embroidered with braid,	1
Frock embroidered,	1
Cape "	1
Night-Cap "	1
Smoking-Caps embroidered and made up,	2
Yards Worsted Fringe knitted,	11
Doylies knitted,	17
Yards Crotchet Edging on braid,	9½
Lengths of Sewed Trimming, 5 inches deep,	10
Lengths of Sewed Trimming, 1 inch deep,	3
Collars sewed,	5
Pairs Cuffs "	5
Fancy Pin-Cushions made,	200
Pen-wipers made,	51
Bible Pagers "	10
Motto " "	8
Beaded Purses "	6
Patch-work Cushion made,	1
" Work-cases "	2
Shoe Bags made,	2
Handkerchief Cases made,	2
Pairs Flannel Knickerbockers made,	3
Pairs Blankets hemmed,	9
Sheets "	168
Bed-Covers "	42
Towels "	95
Table Napkins "	6
Tray Cloths "	3
Table Cloths "	8
" Covers "	2
Tassel " made,	20
Window-Blinds "	44
Pillow-Slips "	151
Bolster " "	3
Wall Screens "	33
Window Screens "	35
Sets Window Curtains made,	4
Toilet Draperies made,	2
Bed-pawns made,	3
Carpet "	1
Flags in honour of the Prince of Wales' Marriage,	5

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of the East House, in 1863.

Gowns made,	168
Petticoats made,	242
Women's Flannel Semets made,	123
Shifts made,	276
Long and Short Night-Gowns made,	78
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	20
Day Caps made,	209
Aprons "	334
Pinafores "	55
Polka Jackets made,	8
Pairs Stockings knitted,	353
" Socks "	20
" Stockings re-footed,	294
Men's Striped Shirts made,	419
" Flannel Semets "	50
" Plaiding Drawers "	230
Pairs Shoes bound,	30
Collars sewed,	4
Pairs Gauntlets sewed,	4
Yards Narrow Trimming sewed,	4
Yards Deep Trimming sewed,	24
Crotchet Collars,	2
Handkerchiefs embroidered,	2
" hemmed,	69
Pairs Blankets "	145
Sheets "	409
Counterpanes "	21
Carpet Bed-Covers hemmed,	35
Table-Cloths hemmed,	33
Towels "	662
Window-Blinds "	43
Potato Cloths "	3
Bolster-Slips made,	393
Quilted Mats "	5
Carpets bound,	24
Flags made in honour of the Prince of Wales' Marriage,	9
Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	100

ARTICLES REPAIRED,

In Female Division of the East House, in 1863.

Blankets,	100
Carpet Bed-Covers,	100
Canvas "	100
Sheets,	100
Counterpanes,	46
Bolster Slips,	200
Gowns,	200
Petticoats,	200
Shifts,	250
Flannel Semets,	600
Caps,	200
Pairs Stays,	50
Shawls,	20
Polka Jackets,	20
Pairs Fine and Coarse Stockings,	2,000
Fine and Coloured Shirts,	2,000
Fine Shirts breasted,	27
Pairs Drawers,	2,000
" Stockings marked,	600

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	8/3	per Week.
First Rates for other Patients,	9/6, 10/, & 10/6	"
Second Rate " "	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 three days only.

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, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

Hedderwick & Son, Queen's Printers.

FIFTY-FIRST 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, 1865.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1865.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, *12th January*, 1865.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of last year, produced and read a Report of their procedure, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period; after which

The LORD PROVOST moved,—"That the Report now read be approved of, and adopted as the FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS, and that a sufficient number of copies of it be printed for circulation, as formerly, among the Qualified Contributors, Privileged Parishes, Friends of Patients, and others interested in the Asylum."

The motion was seconded by W. P. PATON, Esq., and unanimously agreed to.

It was then moved by Sir JAMES CAMPBELL,—"That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to the Directors of last year, for the faithful discharge of their duties; and especially to the Members of the Weekly Committee, for the unremitting zeal and attention with which the duties of their laborious office have been discharged."

WILLIAM WEST WATSON, Esq., having seconded the motion, it was unanimously adopted.

THOMAS HILL, Esq. next moved,—"That the best thanks of this Meeting be likewise given to Dr. MACKINTOSH, to his Medical Assistants, and to his other officials at Gartnavel, for the conscientious discharge of their duties in their respective departments."

This motion was seconded by JOHN BROWN, Jun., Esq., and cordially agreed to.

It was then stated that the following gentlemen had been returned as Directors, for the ensuing year, by the different Public Bodies entitled to elect. (See page 5.)

The Meeting then proceeded to choose by ballot eight Directors from the General Body of Qualified Contributors, when the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected. (See page 5.)

After which the proceedings were terminated by a unanimous vote of thanks to the LORD PROVOST, for his conduct in the chair.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1865.

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

Bailie John Thomson,	from Town Council.
" James Brown,	
Mr. James King,	from Merchants' House.
" John Roxburgh,	
" Alexander Reid,	from Trades' House.
" Robert Alex. Bogue,	
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" William Lyon,	
Rev. Dr. Jamieson,	from General Session.
Mr. Thomas Murray,	
Mr. William West Watson,	from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" William M'Lean,	
" John Smith,	
" John Brown, Jun.	
" George Thomson,	
" John Cairns,	
" Robert Aitken,	
Dr. John M. Pagan,	
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	*ex-officiis*.
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,	
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine,	
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,	

Weekly Committee.

Mr. John Brown, Jun.	Mr. G. Thomson.	Mr. King.
" Smith.	" Cairns.	" Roxburgh.

Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. John Thomson.
Sir James Campbell.	Dr. William Lyon.
Rev. Dr. Jamieson.	" John M. Pagan.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" W. T. Gairdner.
Mr. Thomas Murray.	Mr. James Brown.
" William West Watson.	" Alexander Reid.
" Robert Aitken.	" Robert A. Bogue.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.
JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.
MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

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 and Secretary.
MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.
REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.
JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The period having arrived for the Directors to present an account of their stewardship to their Constituents and the Public, they now beg leave to do so in this their Fifty-First Annual Report. They will begin, as usual, by showing the general results in a tabular form:—

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Remained on 31st December 1863,	245	...	239	...	484
Admitted since,	127	...	97	...	224
Total,	372	...	336	...	708
Dismissed Cured,	59	...	45	...	104
" Relieved,	38	...	29	...	67
" not Improved,	1	...	1	...	2
Died,	15	...	23	...	38
Total,	113	...	98	...	211
Remaining on 31st December 1864,	259	...	238	...	497
Total treated,	372	...	336	...	708
Average daily numbers,	250	...	236	...	486

From the preceding table, it will be observed that on the 1st day of January, 1864, there were 484 Patients in the House, and on the last day of the year, 497; the total numbers treated being 708.

Of those admitted within this period, four were voluntary Patients, who required little attention, and who made themselves most agreeable to every one in the House. Two have been dismissed cured, and the other two still remain.

The Patients admitted whose cases were complicated with Paralysis and Epilepsy, were numerous. Many, both of these and other classes, were in a pitiable state as to cleanliness when received. Not a few were much reduced in their bodily condition—some from general debility, others from insufficient nourishment, either owing to the refusal of food prior to admission, or to their inability to procure for themselves what was absolutely necessary for their proper support. In the latter class of cases, previous destitution had an obvious connection with the origin of the Insanity. Several had been under treatment in other asylums, or in private houses; and of those re-admitted, one was for the twelfth, and another for the thirtieth time. Some never recover after the first attack; and after every succeeding attack of Insanity the mind becomes weaker, more and more susceptible, and ready to give way. Two Patients, in particular, had been frequently in the Asylum, the causes of their malady having always been repeated by them, although they were perfectly aware of the consequences. The number of private Patients admitted, especially during the first quarter of the year, was much above the average. In many instances, the exciting cause of the

disease was intemperance. The admission of two females, who had been styled "hermits," attracted considerable notice at the time, in consequence of the newspapers having given publicity to the story of their singular self-seclusion. Their delusions and peculiarities continue unchanged.

The dismissions (211 in number) come next to be noticed. One hundred and four Patients have been discharged cured, not a few of whom had at the outset exhibited most unfavourable symptoms as regards recovery. One, for example, was for a long time suicidal, and when brought to the Asylum had a large self-inflicted wound in his throat. Another, whose system had been greatly weakened by loss of blood from a very different cause, recovered, after an operation, skilfully performed on him by Dr. Fleming, which stopped the hæmorrhage. In a third case, a woman, after a long career of violence and destructiveness, was happily restored to reason.

Few of the Patients cured had been inmates of the Institution for an unusually long period; they principally belonged to the class which come under the head of "General Mania."

Of those dismissed relieved some were sent to the new District Asylums, and a few to Ireland. One was returned to the Institution by the Procurator-Fiscal on the afternoon of the day of his removal. The dismissals temporarily relieve the pressure on the space of the Asylum, but in no long time it becomes nearly as great as ever.

Among the deaths the case may be mentioned of one gentleman, who died of consumption, and who had been an inmate for thirty-three years. His mental disorder had arisen from over-working his brain. Another death was

that of a congenital idiot, who had been allowed to run about for years in her native place in a semi-savage state.

In regard to the Patients who remain, the Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the Asylum was never in a more healthy state than it is at present. In the beginning of the year three of the Patients were attacked with scarlatina of a mild character. They were isolated as much as possible, and soon recovered.

The suicidal Patients, of whom there is a considerable number in the House, have required the utmost attention both by night and by day, and those who refused all sustenance were preserved by artificial alimentation.

There are three Blind Male Patients in the House, and one of them is also Deaf.

A Medical Student attended the Physician this year in his visits to the Patients for the customary period.

Amusements of various kinds have been provided for the Patients as formerly. The Lord Provost presided at one of the musical entertainments given by the Abstainers' Union; and Robert Dalglish, Esq., M.P., took the Chair on another similar occasion. These entertainments, which are always of the highest class, have taken place at regular intervals, and have been looked forward to by the Patients with the greatest interest. Two other societies and several amateur clubs have also lent most efficient aid. These societies were the Greyfriars' Philharmonic, which performed at the request of the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, under the able leadership of Mr. Robson, and St. Stephen's, conducted by Mr. Hawthorn; also, the Social Reform Society, whose fine orchestra, assisted by accomplished vocalists, greatly delighted the Inmates.

The Harvest Home, Hallowe'en, Christmas, and New-Year's-Day, were each kept in appropriate style. Picnic parties went to Finnich Glen and the Braes of Killearn, and two gentlemen Patients were permitted to reside for some weeks at Largs. Throughout the year, games of various kinds have constantly been going on in the open air when the weather would permit, and indoors at all times.

For the last two years the Directors have had under their consideration the propriety of having telegraphic communication established between the Asylum and the Secretary's Office in Glasgow, for the greater convenience of the public; but as the cost would be nearly £30 per annum, they have been obliged to abandon the project for the present. Some important alterations being required in the laundry, they have called in the assistance of Mr. John Burnet, architect, with the view of having them properly carried out; and they have also instructed him to prepare a report on the subject of a Recreation Hall, for which there has long been a clamant necessity, the only difficulty being the want of funds to meet the expense of erecting it.

The changes which have taken place in the Board of Directors, and among the officials of the Asylum, have of late been unusually great. From the growing infirmities of age, the Institution lost two years ago the valuable services of David MacKinlay, Esq., who was one of its most devoted Directors, and had for 17 years been a member of the Weekly Committee. In the course of the last year, two of the Directors, Sir James Anderson, ex-M.P., and Wm. Bankier, Esq., were removed by the hand of death. The former was for many years a Direc-

tor, and did good service to the Institution, both in the conduct of its affairs and in protecting its interests in Parliament. The latter was a member of the Weekly Committee for the long period of 24 years, during which his unremitting attendance, sound judgment, and large-hearted benevolence were of incalculable benefit to the Asylum. It is worthy of notice that many years ago, when the Institution was in great straits, Mr. BANKIER was one of ten who raised £10,000 on their own personal security to relieve it.

Early in January last, Mrs. BARBARA MAPLESON, who had been superintendent of ladies since 1843, died after a protracted illness. In March following, Mrs. ISABELLA STEVENSON was unanimously selected out of a long list of candidates to be her successor, and was duly installed into office in April. This appointment has turned out to be in all respects satisfactory.

At the quarterly meeting held in October, Mr. DONALD CUTHBERTSON tendered his resignation as Treasurer and Secretary, in consequence of his failing health; and at a *pro re nata* meeting, held on 22d November, his resignation was accepted. On the motion of the LORD PROVOST, seconded by WILLIAM M'LEAN, Esq. of Plantation, as the oldest Director of the Institution, a vote of thanks was cordially and unanimously accorded to him in the following terms:—"The meeting, fully appreciating Mr. CUTHBERTSON'S reasons for this communication, feel themselves obliged, though with extreme regret, to accept his resignation. But they cannot part with a gentleman who has held the responsible offices of Treasurer and Secretary to the Asylum during upwards of half-a-century, indeed from the very infancy of the Institution,

without recording their recognition of his claims to the gratitude, not merely of the Directors and Officers of the Asylum, but also of the public at large, for the very satisfactory and efficient discharge of the important, and not unfrequently delicate, duties which devolved on him, as well as for his uniform urbanity in trying and difficult situations, his unremitting attention to the interests of the Institution, his zeal in their promotion, and the fidelity of his general management. This record, due alike to Mr. CUTHBERTSON's merits and to their own feelings, the meeting request and authorise their Chairman to convey to him, with the expression of their warmest sympathy, and earnest wishes for his future comfort and happiness."

Mr. CUTHBERTSON having kindly offered to discharge the duties of Treasurer and Secretary till his successor should be appointed, the Directors requested him to hold office till the end of the financial year, then near at hand, but on the 8th of December he died rather suddenly. It should be added that Mr. CUTHBERTSON was one of those who joined Mr. BANKIER in signing the personal bond for £10,000, already referred to, and that he has left a legacy of £500 to the Institution which he served so well.

Some years ago the Directors succeeded in inducing him to sit to Mr. MACNEE for his portrait, and the Institution thus fortunately possesses a permanent memorial of one to whom it has been so largely indebted.

The first duty which devolved upon the Directors in consequence of Mr. CUTHBERTSON's resignation was the appointment of a successor. Several candidates of great ability presented themselves, but none of them, in the

view of the Directors, had the experience of Mr. Moses Provan, C.A., who had for upwards of twenty years been associated in business with Mr. Cuthbertson, and had for a length of time been his partner. Accordingly, at a *pro re nata* meeting held on 6th December, on the motion of the Lord Provost, seconded by William M'Lean, Esq. of Plantation, Mr. Provan was unanimously elected to fill the vacant office, on the duties of which he entered at Mr. Cuthbertson's death.

From the subjoined abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, it will be seen that the subscriptions obtained in the course of the year amount to only £9 : 7*s.*, and that no legacies have been received. On the other hand, a good deal of extra expenditure, caused by the rise in the price of butcher-meat, and otherwise, has been incurred, and the rate of interest charged by the banks has been exceptionally high. The consequence is that the finances of the Asylum are now in a worse state, by six hundred pounds, than they were at the beginning of 1864. In these circumstances, the Directors have found themselves unable to make any further payment to account of the heavy debt which so greatly hampers the beneficent operations of the Institution.

The Directors will now briefly allude to other matters. The wash-houses have been refitted at much expense, new flooring and pavement have been laid down, rooms lined with wood, chests of drawers and couches made, new boilers, safes, and cisterns provided, walls painted, and many other additions and alterations made which cannot be particularised here. They may add, however, that seven tradesmen are constantly employed to keep the Asylum in thorough repair.

The Garden and Farm have produced fair crops, with one or two exceptions. Five imperial acres of ground on the Farm have been drained, the drains being 3½ feet in depth and 15 feet apart; 132 yards of drains have been cut in the Garden, and 873 in the drives, with 9-in. and 6-in. pipes, and 23 additional grating-stones so placed as to lead the water into them. With the exception of the field-drains, which were cut by the Contractor, the Patients and Servants have done this work, as well as the other Farm and Garden work, including the reaping and gathering in of the crops, making a new road to remove the cartage from the East House door, a new footpath of 600 yards, and improving the other roads and policies besides. The granary-lofts have had new ventilators placed in the walls, on the most approved plan, which answer admirably; and the boundary paling has been renewed. The Directors hope that their successors will be able to carry out these operations on the grounds to completion, until every part of the land has been thoroughly drained. Nothing but the want of means has prevented the present Board from accomplishing this work.

A debt of gratitude is due to Mr. George Roy for many valuable services rendered by him. Of all the philanthropists who devote their time and their talents to the entertainment of the inmates, not one is such a favourite with patients, servants, and officers as this distinguished gentleman. All classes are at all times delighted to see him, and they are enthusiastic in his favour.

The Directors of the Abstainers' Union also deserve special mention. They not only cater for their best

talent to come out gratuitously every fourth week or so, but they accompany the performers to Gartnavel, and assist in the entertainments themselves. To the President, Mr. Neil M'Neill, to the Vice-President, Mr. Steel, to Mr. Melvin, of the Temperance League, and to the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Airlie, the Directors of the Asylum desire to tender their best acknowledgments. They also thank Mr. James Frame for getting up amateur concerts, for his recitations, and constant attendance and assistance at all these meetings, as well as at the summer gatherings. Nor must they omit to express their gratitude to the gifted Artistes who so ungrudgingly, and with so much ability, have come forward from time to time to enliven the spirits of the Patients. They would also thank Mr. Kennedy, of the Social Reform Society, Mr. Adam, leader of their band, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Aiken, for their respective services.

The Directors cannot conclude this report without noticing the exemplary conduct of Miss Aiken, who has been in their service since 1849, and who has for the last few years acted successfully in the capacity of Matron in the East House. She has spent the best years of her life in watching over and treating the Patients intrusted to her care; and these were principally the very lowest in the community, who required to be most cared for, and to whom her services have been invaluable. She has proved herself to be a faithful, devoted, and unselfish official; and the Directors, therefore, think it right to thank her in this public manner for promoting the best interests of the Institution at all times, and by every means in her power.

The thanks of the Directors are likewise justly due to the members of the Weekly Committee, for the painstaking care with which they have discharged the important duties intrusted to them. The attention bestowed by the gentlemen appointed to act as House Visitors must also be noticed with approbation.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and the other Officers of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

CHARGE.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last Account,			£5 10 6
Board of Patients, received in 1864,			17,005 14 11
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,			659 18 0
Advances for Patients in 1863, received in 1864,			504 14 9
SUBSCRIPTIONS, viz.			
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq., Merchant, 162 St. Vincent-street,	£5 5 0		
Messrs. S. & W. M'CULLOCH, Merchants, 31 Argyle-street,	2 2 0		
Mrs. MARY BROWN, of Oxgang, Kirkintilloch, for 1864 and 1865,	2 0 0		
		9 7 0	
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,			72 13 6
" " with Union Bank,			58 9 1
Drawn from National Bank, in excess of Deposits,			120 0 0
" Union Bank, " "			200 0 0
			£18,636 7 9

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£3,317	6	5		
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	422	10	0		
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	734	12	7		
Groceries,	828	10	10		
Milk,	560	11	4		
Butter and Cheese,	568	3	0		
Potatoes,	137	14	0		
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	540	6	4		
Medicines,	70	18	8		
Coal and Coke,	555	4	5		
Gas-Light and Candles,	254	19	5		
Soap and Soda,	177	1	6		
Water-Rent since 20th November 1863,	155	19	10		
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	500	4	9		
Fruit,	27	0	1		
				£8,851	3 2

SALARIES, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£600	0	0		
Deduct Fees received,	342	6	0		
	£257	14	0		
Treasurer and Secretary,	300	0	0		
Medical Assistants,	190	15	2		
Chaplain,	70	0	0		
Ladies' Superintendent,	46	1	0		
Steward,	110	0	0		
Surgeon,	32	11	0		
				1,007	1 2

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,	£481	18	4		
Cost of new Copper Bath,	14	0	0		
" new Steam Boiler, &c.	21	0	0		
Iron Castings,	18	7	1		
Timber,	130	5	6		
Wright Work,	41	7	0		
Painting and Paper-hanging,	324	12	10		
Ironmongery,	104	15	1		
Oils, Colours, &c.	73	9	0		
Building Materials, &c.	77	13	7		
Plumbers' "	95	10	11		
Causewaying,	16	17	8		
Stakes and Rafters,	64	12	9		
Miscellaneous,	86	2	0		
				1,550	11 9
Carried forward,				£11,408	16 1

Brought forward,			£11,408 16 1
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c., viz.			
House Furnishings,	£374 0 11		
Furniture,	201 4 0		
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	178 5 7		
Carpets and Floor Cloth,	108 10 0		
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	102 7 0		
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	119 17 10		
China, Earthenware, &c.	43 2 6		
Timber,	36 13 4		
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsteress,	147 12 1		
Miscellaneous,	30 7 5		
		1,342 0 8	
Servants' Wages,		2,197 13 7	
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1864,		468 5 8	
Expended on Garden,		197 13 5	
" on Farm,		200 15 6	
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank to 1st November 1864,		1,360 19 0	
Do. with Union Bank to 2d April 1864,		662 17 0	
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£205 10 1		
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	125 9 11		
Printing and Advertising,	40 16 9		
Postages and Incidents,	52 5 8		
Insurance,	54 4 3		
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	99 12 8		
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13 0 0		
Subscriptions to Reading Club and to Stirling's Library, the Athenæum Library, and the Glasgow Public Library,	9 7 0		
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	9 0 0		
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	45 4 2		
Law Expense,	34 8 6		
Price of two Horses, &c.,	£92 10 0		
Deduct Price of two sold,	12 12 0		
	79 18 0		
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5 0 0		
Miscellaneous,	22 15 6		
		796 12 6	
		£18,635 13 5	
Amount of CHARGE, as above,		£18,636 7 9	
" DISCHARGE, "		18,635 13 5	
Balance due by the Treasurer,		14 4	

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1864.

PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,	£299	8	9
Advances for Patients, "	468	5	8
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,	1,766	3	9
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
Deposited in National Bank,	230	0	0
" in Union Bank,	110	0	0
Balance due by Treasurer, per preceding Account,	0	14	4
	£79,478	14	4

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£19,000	0	0
Union Bank, " "	11,500	0	0
	£30,500	0	0

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£79,478	14	4
" DEBTS, "	30,500	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£48,978	14	4

I have carefully examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, for Year ending 31st December, 1864, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 7th February, 1865.

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1864.

FROM the Statistical Tables appended, it will be observed that at the 1st day of January, 1864, there were 484 Patients of all classes in the Asylum; that in the course of the year 224 were admitted; and that 211 Patients were dismissed, and 38 died. On the last day of the year there remained 497 Patients in the House. The number admitted in 1864 was just one short of the previous year, and the number dismissed 28 less. The total number treated during the period embraced by this Report was 708.

The following statement shows that the number treated in 1864, compared with 1863, was 708 to 723

The number cured,	do.	do. .	104 to 100
The number relieved,	do.	do. .	67 to 104
The number not improved,	do.	do. .	2 to 1
The number of deaths,	do.	do. .	38 to 34
The daily average number,	do.	do. .	486 to 495

Admissions. — The admissions, as already stated, amounted to 224. Of these, 113, or rather more than a half, were affected with acute mania; 60, or about 27 per cent., with monomania and melancholia; and 51, or about 22·62 per cent., with dementia and imbecility.

There has been a very considerable decrease this year, as compared with the last, in the number of the Patients admitted labouring under acute mania; the proportion to the whole number admitted having been only a half, while in 1863 it was two-thirds. The number of cases of monomania and melancholia, and also of dementia and imbecility, show a decided increase above those of last year, the former having increased from 35 in 1863 to 60 in 1864, and the latter from 41 to 51.

We have again to regret that we have been unable to obtain any information as to the causes of the disorder in a very large proportion of the cases admitted during the year. Out of 224 of these, in the large number of 104 no information on this point—a knowledge of which is so essential in the treatment—has been obtained; and it is very doubtful if in the remaining 120 cases the true causes have always been assigned. The cases in which absolutely no information could be got are very much in excess of the previous year, being, out of the same number of admissions, in the proportion of 104 to 66. Of the 120 cases in which some information was obtained, 17 arose from mental excitement of one kind or another, and the remaining 103 arose from physical causes. Intemperance yields exactly double the number it did last year, and fever is stated to have been the cause in one case.

The Table showing the social condition of the Patients

admitted, presents some singular anomalies. Deducting 6 whose social position could not be ascertained, there remain 218 Patients, of whom 117 were unmarried, 84 married, and 17 in the state of widowhood. The unmarried were thus considerably in excess of the other two classes together—117 to 101. Of the number unmarried, the male Patients were more than double the female—79 to 38; of the married, the numbers were about equal, the excess being slightly on the female side, 41 males to 43 females; but of those in the state of widowhood, the females were nearly five times as numerous as the males—14 females to the 3 males. The proportion in the case of the widowed was exactly the same last year as the present. Last year, in the case of the married Patients, the females, instead of being slightly in excess of the males, were in the minority in the proportion of 9 to 10; and the number of females unmarried, instead of being less than half of the unmarried males, was rather more than two-thirds. Up to forty-five years of age the Tables show a considerable excess on the side of the males, a much larger proportional excess than the totals of each sex admitted bear to one another; but after that age the excess is greatly on the female side.

General Characteristics of Patients Admitted.—Twelve epileptic Patients were admitted in the course of the year, who appear to be nearly all incurable. In eleven male Patients, who were during the whole year in the Asylum, and who were particularly watched, the greatest number of seizures occurred in the month of November, and the smallest number in July—348 in the former and 114 in the latter. It has been often

noticed that many of them simultaneously took fits about the same hour on particular days. The epileptic Patients remaining on 31st December, 1864, were thus distributed in the Asylum:—

In the Male Division of the East House,	20
In the Female Division of do.	11
In the Gentlemen's Division,	3
In the Ladies' Division,	0

It is a remarkable fact, that such complications as epilepsy or paralysis with insanity, have been extremely rare in the Ladies' Division. And the proportion of gentlemen so affected is small in comparison to the number of poor Patients, where we often find both epilepsy and palsy complicated with some form of mental derangement in the same individual. I hope to be able to give some Tables on this subject next year.

Paralytic Patients at same date:—

In Male Division of East House,	14
In Female Division of do.	9
In Gentlemen's Division,	4
In Ladies' Division,	0

Suicidal Patients have been very numerous this year also. Both before and after admission they made repeated attempts to accomplish their purpose in a great variety of ways; and, as will be seen from the Table appended, one female was successful with her needle even here. In cases of monomania and melancholia, the persistence in refusing every kind of food was very great; in fact, in not a few, while they were able, to the very last. Food was refused under delusions, such as, that it was poisoned—that as they were to be killed immediately, it was of no use to take it—that it would prove injurious

if they did—that they did not require it—that voices told them not to take it—that they were unworthy of it, or even to live; or from disease, or with the firm determination to starve themselves to death. Artificial alimentation, by means of the stomach pump, has been much in requisition, and been of the greatest service in curing, comforting, and relieving the Patients and prolonging life. In many cases this means had to be resorted to for months, twice or thrice daily; in some, for a few days or weeks only. One male Patient, who has been so fed for many months, assists in the performance of the operation himself most willingly. Suicidal acts have originated also in Patients labouring under acute mania, and when the acute symptoms passed off the suicidal tendencies have disappeared. As a general rule, Patients belonging to the lower class are not in a cleanly condition, indicating previous neglect, either on their own part, or more frequently on that of their friends or guardians. Between eighty and ninety Patients had constantly to be watched or attended to by night throughout the whole year, thus necessitating the employment of three male and two female permanent Nurses, besides extra attendants on particular occasions. Sometimes, though rarely, there will not be a wet or uncleanly Patient in the Female Division of the East House, where generally about two hundred Patients of the poorer classes reside, while in the Female Division of the West House it is very seldom indeed that there is to be found one of either description. In the Male Divisions, in consequence of the greater number of paralytic and epileptic invalids, notwithstanding all the care and attention, it is almost impossible to altogether prevent what is offensive to the senses. One poor woman

was so utterly devoid of reason that, had she not been prevented, she would have eaten her own flesh, and others would have eaten anything and everything they could have got hold of. There are several Patients still in the Institution who have to be classed with the latter. It is not necessary to particularise on the perversion of the instinct of nutrition. We have an example of depraved and unnatural appetite in the Scriptures in the case of Nebuchadnezzar.

The two "Hermits," as they were called by the newspapers, who are referred to in the Directors' Report, have not improved mentally. Before admission they had resided in a good house of several apartments, in a large, airy, genteel street. After the death of their brother, who had been a shipmaster, and whom they tenderly loved, they, although continuing in the same house, withdrew from the world. A boy went occasionally to their door, and without looking at him, or allowing him to see them, or to enter, they handed him money to purchase food. This was almost all the intercourse they had with human beings for a considerable period. They were never to be seen, and the neighbours becoming alarmed, the police were communicated with to explore the interior. The persons, clothes, and rooms occupied by these unfortunate lunatics, were all found to be in a shocking state of filth. They declared that they had revelations from heaven, were doing God's will, and what He told them. After admission, the youngest in particular insisted on being permitted to return to their home, to do their "Master's work," and they both made use of the most extravagant and delusive language. The eldest is very weak mentally as well as bodily. She appears to

be above 50 years of age. The younger, who is perhaps about 46 years of age, is the most delusive, and the strongest and most energetic. She rules her sister, and from her powerful influence, gives a kind of shape to the latter's malady. At first they refused to be treated, or to take any nourishment whatever. Their bodily health is now, however, much improved, and their appearance changed for the better; but they constantly require to be watched and attended to, to prevent them from degenerating. Without this care, they would neither eat, nor drink, nor keep themselves clean, nor take any exercise in the galleries, nor in the open air on the grounds of the Asylum. At present they are inclined to be more taciturn; they keep themselves as much as possible apart from every one; they rise early to their devotions, which they perform aloud, requiring no book to guide them, seldom look up, sit as close as possible to each other, and occupy the same bed. They refuse to read, sew, or do any kind of work, or to be amused like the others. On one particular occasion, when Mr. George Roy visited the House, along with another literary benevolent gentleman, he addressed them in his usual felicitous and irresistible manner, when they smiled, and actually spoke to him before several persons.

Dismissals.—These amount to 211, being 28 less than in 1863. Of these, 104 were cured, being 4 more than last year. The large number cured this year in proportion to the number admitted is highly satisfactory. As usual, the great proportion of the cases cured occurred in acute mania, viz. 75, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number cured. In the great majority of these

cases, the Patients were very much excited, violent, destructive, and dangerous. In cases of monomania and melancholia, many of the former with most exalted delusions, 18 cures occurred, and in cases of dementia there were 11 cures. These last numbers strikingly illustrate the difficulty of cure in these forms of insanity. The length of time during which the disease lasted was unknown in twenty of the Patients cured. Of the remaining 84—

77	were Cured in less than	Six Months.
3	do. do.	One Year.
4	do. periods varying from Three to Sixteen Years.	

The greater curability of the malady in the early stages is shown by the fact, that 67 were cured where the time was less than one month from the date of the attack till their admission. One of the Patients dismissed cured was a man who had been for nearly five years in the Asylum. Even after recovery he could not be got to believe that he had been longer in it than a year and a half. During the first three years he was never known to speak, nor did he appear to hear when spoken to. For this period, as like a person emerging from fever, there seemed to be a blank in his existence. Another, who had been subject to paroxysms of excitement, recurring at uncertain intervals, told, when likely to be attacked, that he always knew of the approach of the fit, by feeling a peculiar sensation, which began at his feet and reached his head in an hour and a half afterwards. He then became very ill mentally, and continued so for some time. It is worthy of remark that he was not subject to epileptic seizures. The cause of the disorder in one of the females cured was a fright she received in consequence of the

sudden and unexpected appearance in the dark of a young man in an improper dress. She instantly became exceedingly alarmed, and almost immediately afterwards lost her reason, and became a raving maniac in consequence of the shock her nervous system had received. For about sixteen weeks she was very ill; but after a six months' residence she left well. Another female, with extraordinary delusions about her kindred and self, recovered in four months, but not before her constitution had undergone the necessary change for the better. Walking did her a great deal of good. She was very much exercised in the open air, and with decided benefit.

The length of residence in the Asylum of those cured was, in—

75 Cases,.....under Six Months,
13 Cases,.....under Twelve Months,
10 Cases,.....under Two Years, and in
6 Cases,.....from Three to Seven Years.

Relieved and Unimproved.—Sixty-seven Patients appear under these heads. As on former years, several of these were removed prematurely, who might have recovered and been added to our number of cures. One of those relieved had been a most destructive and noisy Patient, with dirty habits, for nearly two years. He was not so much so by day, but he was particularly so from the moment he went to bed at night. At length, under constant watching and other treatment, he became much improved; and work having been found for him at his home, I consented to his being permitted to leave on trial; and it is pleasant to be able to add that, from last accounts, he is very well there. His was a very bad and expensive case.

Deaths.—The number of deaths this year is 38, being 4 more than in 1863.

In 16 Cases the form of Insanity in these was Mania.
In 9 Cases the form was Monomania or Melancholia, and
In 13 Cases it was Dementia or Imbecility.
15 Cases of Death were owing to diseases of the Chest.
13 do. do. affecting the Brain and Nervous system.
2 do. do. diseases of the Abdomen and Urinary organs.
8 died from Exhaustion.

One of the Patients included in the obituary was a most interesting and lovable gentleman, highly accomplished, and of considerable genius. When he felt himself becoming ill, he, on several occasions, returned to the Asylum, to be confined as a Patient, of his own accord. Chronic diarrhœa was the cause of death in the case of a congenital idiot, who was admitted from the country labouring under that disease.

General Health of the Patients.—The Asylum, several divisions of which are quite full, continues to be in a favourable sanitary state, as evidenced by the good health of all residing in it. The pauper lunatic, who was admitted from his own house before he had altogether recovered from an attack of typhus, and whose proper history was unknown to us until some days after admission, did well; but it must be remarked, that he might have been the cause of very serious mischief to both patients and officials. We have in our possession some striking facts in regard to this Patient, who should not have been sent to this place; and should it be found necessary to publish them, they will serve to illustrate the great danger of admitting such cases. We cannot be too thankful to Providence for the excellent health of

the inmates, especially when fever is raging in the parish in which the Institution is situated, and in and around Glasgow.

Treatment.—There has been no particular change in the treatment this year. Every case is a study in itself, and requires to be particularly and individually considered and treated. The amusements have been rather more frequent. I cordially concur in the vote of thanks given by the Directors to Mr. George Roy, Mr. M'Neill, and the other parties mentioned in their Report. Nor would I forget to make honourable mention of the accomplished artistes, and of our constant friend Mr. Frame. These ladies and gentlemen have come out in all weathers, to benefit the Patients, giving their time and talents gratuitously, and sometimes at great inconvenience.

In thanking the Directors of 1864 for their great kindness and confidence, I hope I may be permitted to say how deeply I regret the loss the Institution has sustained by the changes referred to in the Directors' Report, page 11. Sir James Anderson, Mr. Bankier, and Mr. MacKinlay, were the principal agents in transferring me to the position I so unworthily hold. One of their colleagues, Mr. M'Lean of Plantation, although he has retired from the Weekly Committee after 24 years' continuous service, happily still remains a Director, and takes a deep interest in the Asylum. Nor should I omit to notice the demise of Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, our late learned and accomplished Secretary and Treasurer, who died full of years and honours. It has been nothing but a pleasure to me to be associated

with such gentlemen during the last fifteen years. I cannot tell how much I miss their well-known faces at the Weekly Board. All my intercourse with them, which was of the most agreeable character, has left an indelible impression on my mind.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics,
Gartnavel, 31*st Dec.* 1864.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remained on 31st December 1863,	245	239	484
Admitted since,	127	97	224
TOTAL,	372	336	708
Dismissed Cured,	59	45	104
" Relieved,	38	29	67
" Not Improved,	1	1	2
Died,	15	23	38
TOTAL,	113	98	211
Remaining on 31st December 1864,	259	238	497
TOTAL TREATED,	372	336	708
Average Daily Number,	249·73	236	485·73

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1864.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	70	43	113
Dementia,	26	23	49
Melancholia,	7	11	18
Monomania,	22	20	42
Imbecility,	2	0	2
Total,	120	97	224

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	79	38	117
Married,	41	43	84
Widowed,	3	14	17
Unknown,	4	2	6
Total,	127	97	224

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	5	3	8
" 25 "	22	7	29
" 30 "	17	19	36
" 35 "	26	13	39
" 40 "	17	13	30
" 45 "	16	11	27
" 50 "	9	10	19
" 55 "	6	6	12
" 60 "	4	6	10
" 65 "	3	4	7
" 70 "	1	4	5
" 75 "	1	0	1
Total,	127	97	224

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	0	2	2
" and Fatigue,	0	1	1
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Bereavement,	1	0	1
Bodily Disease,	8	0	8
" Injury,	2	0	2
Chloroform,	0	1	1
Congenital,	1	0	1
Disappointment,	1	0	1
" in Life,	0	1	1
" in Love,	1	1	2
Domestic Circumstances,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	5	2	7
Exposure to Cold,	0	1	1
Fright,	0	1	1
Grief,	0	1	1
Hereditary,	4	12	16
Intemperance,	22	6	28
Lactation,	0	2	2
Loss of Money,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	3	0	3
Menstrual Disorder,	0	4	4
Mental Excitement,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	1	1	2
Parturition,	0	1	1
Post Febril,	1	0	1
Predisposition,	12	7	19
Puerperal State,	0	6	6
Religious Excitement,	1	3	4
Unknown,	60	44	104
Total,	127	97	224

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Baker,	1	*Brought forward,*	81
Bank-teller,	1	Miners,	3
Blacksmiths,	4	Minister,	1
Brassfounder,	1	No occupation,	4
Bricklayer,	1	Packing-box-maker,	1
Brickmaker,	1	Painter,	1
Butchers,	2	Pattern-designers,	2
Carter,	1	Physician,	1
Caulker,	1	Police-constable,	1
Clerks,	3	Porter,	1
Clothlapper,	1	Portmanteau-maker,	1
Drapers,	4	Revenue officer,	1
Engineers,	6	Royal engineer,	1
Farmers,	2	Sailors,	3
Farm servants,	3	School boy,	1
Gardener,	1	Ship carpenter,	1
Gentlemen,	6	Shopmen,	3
Gentlemen's servants,	2	Shoemakers,	2
Grocers,	2	Skinner,	1
Hair-dresser,	1	Soldier,	1
Ham-curer,	1	Spirit-merchant,	1
Hawkers,	3	Stationer,	1
Iron-dresser,	1	Students,	2
Joiners,	4	Surgeons,	2
Labourers,	21	Tailors,	2
Leather-cutter,	1	Toll-keeper and Stone-breaker,	1
Manufacturer,	1	Unknown,	1
Merchants,	2	Vanman,	1
Message boy,	1	Watchman,	1
Miller,	1	Weavers,	3
Millwright,	1	Working jeweller,	1
Carry forward,	81	TOTAL,	127

FEMALES.

Confectioner,	1	*Brought forward,*	73
Domestic servants,	11	No occupation,	3
Factory workers,	4	Sempstresses,	12
Farmer,	1	Sewing-machine worker,	1
Farm servant,	1	Shopwomen,	2
Field worker,	1	Staymaker,	1
Fish dealer,	1	Teacher,	1
Housekeeper,	1	Unknown,	1
Housewives,	42	Weaver,	1
Ladies,	9	Winders,	2
Lodginghouse-keeper,	1	TOTAL,	97
Carry forward,	73		

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	13	14	27	
February,	10	9	19	
March,	5	7	12	
			—	58
April,	6	8	14	
May,	9	6	15	
June,	15	4	19	
			—	48
July,	6	8	14	
August,	9	11	20	
September,	7	5	12	
			—	46
October,	17	9	26	
November,	13	7	20	
December,	17	9	26	
			—	72
Total,				224

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	44	30	74
" Homicidal,	1	0	1
Monomania,	4	8	12
Melancholia,	4	2	6
Dementia,	5	5	10
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Total,	59	45	104

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	20	9	29
" 2 Weeks,	11	11	22
" 3 "	3	2	5
" 1 Month,	6	5	11
" 2 Months,	2	2	4
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	0	2	2
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 3 Years,	1	1	2
" 12 "	1	0	1
" 16 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	13	7	20
Total,	59	45	104

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	2	6	8
" 25 "	4	6	10
" 30 "	5	6	11
" 35 "	18	3	21
" 40 "	8	7	15
" 45 "	7	3	10
" 50 "	10	6	16
" 55 "	2	4	6
" 60 "	2	1	3
" 65 "	0	1	1
" 70 "	1	2	3
Total,	59	45	104

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	1	0	1
" 3 "	1	0	1
" 1 Month,	5	0	5
" 2 Months,	14	12	26
" 3 "	9	7	16
" 4 "	6	4	10
" 5 "	3	5	8
" 6 "	4	4	8
" 7 "	3	3	6
" 8 "	3	1	4
" 10 "	1	0	1
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	6	4	10
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 4 "	0	1	1
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
Total,	59	45	104

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Association with the Insane,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	2	0	2
Disappointment in Love,	1	1	2
Dissipation,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Hereditary,	8	5	13
Intemperance,	14	5	19
Lactation,	0	2	2
Masturbation,	1	0	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	3	3
Post Febril,	1	0	1
Predisposition,	8	9	17
Puerperal State,	0	7	7
Unknown,	21	11	32
Total,	59	45	104

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	708	Cured,	104	14·69
" " to a Conclusion,	211			49·28
Admitted,	224			46·87

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1864.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	9	7	16
Monomania,	2	4	6
Melancholia,	1	2	3
Dementia,	3	9	12
Idiocy,	0	1	1
Total,	15	23	38

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 25 Years,	2	1	3
" 30 "	0	2	2
" 35 "	2	1	3
" 40 "	0	5	5
" 45 "	4	2	6
" 50 "	2	4	6
" 55 "	1	3	4
" 60 "	1	3	4
" 65 "	2	2	4
" 80 "	1	0	1
Total,	15	23	38

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	1	2	3
" 3 "	1	0	1
" 1 Month,	1	0	1
" 2 Months,	3	2	5
" 3 "	0	1	1
" 4 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 8 "	0	3	3
" 10 "	1	0	1
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	1	1	2
" 3 "	2	2	4
" 4 "	1	2	3
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 12 "	0	1	1
" 34 "	1	0	1
Total,	15	23	38

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	1	2
Bronchitis,	0	1	1
Chronic Diarrhœa and General Debility,	0	1	1
Disease of the Bladder and Prostate,	1	0	1
" Brain,	1	0	1
Epileptic Convulsions,	1	2	3
Exhaustion,	1	1	2
" from Acute Mania,	1	2	3
" and Disease of Rectum,	0	1	1
Fatty Degeneration of the Heart,	1	0	1
General Debility,	0	1	1
" Paralysis,	4	4	8
Injury to Œsophagus and Right Lung, from a Needle,	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2	7	9
Pneumonia,	2	1	3
Total,	15	23	38

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	708	Died,	38,	5·36
" " to a Conclusion,	211			18·
Admitted,	224			16·96

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	7	8	15	
February,	12	15	27	
March,	4	9	13	
			—	55
April,	13	8	21	
May,	8	7	15	
June,	9	3	12	
			—	48
July,	15	14	29	
August,	4	9	13	
September,	5	8	13	
			—	55
October,	9	10	19	
November,	9	2	11	
December,	18	5	23	
			—	53
Total,				211

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 12*th Dec.* 1814 *till* 31*st Dec.* 1864.

		Cured.	℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	8,568	4,197	48·98
		Died.	
" " "	8,568	1,428	16·66

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1857,	139	7	5·03
1846,	192	11	5·7	1858,	140	11	7·85
1850,	167	17	10·1	1859,	89	6	6·74
1851,	199	10	5	1860,	111	5	4·5
1852,	119	11	9·2	1861,	95	4	4·21
1853,	125	11	8	1862,	104	11	10·57
1854,	153	8	5·2	1863,	105	11	10·47
1855,	84	12	14·2	1864,	97	6	6·31
1856,	99	13	13·1				

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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,	..	..	..	..	..
1839,	18	13	31	117	26·49
1840,	19	5	24	128	18·75
1841,	12	8	20	149	13·42
1842,	22	8	30	157	19·10
1843,	27	19	46	199	23·11
1844,	21	10	31	327	9·48
1845,	39	14	53	290	18·27
1846,	57	33	90	364	24·72
.....	68	37	105	414	25·36
1850,	..	..	..	..	..
1851,	42	29	71	393	18 06
1852,	33	21	54	259	20·84
1853,	34	22	56	266	21·05
1854,	48	17	65	319	20·37
1855,	27	18	45	240	18·75
1856,	26	7	33	201	16·41
1857,	19	13	32	217	14 74
1858,	26	18	44	287	15·33
1859,	15	13	28	267	10·48
1860,	15	12	27	204	13·23
1861,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1862,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1863,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1864,	10	4	14	225	6·22
	22	6	28	224	12·5

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1864,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
TOTAL,.....	4,889	4,176	9,065						

TOTAL as above,..... 9,065
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 497

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,568

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	56	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
2,180	2,017	4,197							823	605	1,428

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,197 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,428

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·98 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·66

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1864.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	9,654	Stones.
Bread,	42,038	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,621	Lbs.
Tea,	1,965	"
Coffee,	1,960	"
Sugar,	17,381	"
Butter,	9,598	"
Cheese,	3,131	"
Fish,	33,496	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	27,641	"
Eggs,	4,385	
Fowls,	173½	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	258½	"
Potatoes,	52¼	Tons.
Oatmeal,	419¾	Bolls.
Sweet and Skim Milk,	14,030	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,585	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	109⅝	"
Beer,	1,195	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	494½	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	60$\frac{9}{12}$	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,228	Lbs.
Candles,	48½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,243	Waggons.
Gas,	1,299,800	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1864.

72¼ Bolls Wheat sold,	£55	2	6
67 13/20 Yellow Turnips sold,	46	4	6
6¾ Bolls of Beans,	6	15	0
86 " Oats with Straw,	86	0	0
9½ " Barley "	9	10	0
3 " Wheat used for Seed and Boilings for Horses,	2	17	2
1,200 Stones of Wheat Straw,	30	0	0
740 " Hay,	37	0	0
25 Tons 19¾ Cwt. Swedish Turnips,	19	9	6
1,293 11/14 Stones Potatoes used at Home,	30	15	3
300 " Bean Straw,	5	0	0
	£328	13	11
Credit given for money saved by the Farm for work done by the Horses to Houses and Roads, &c.	62	10	10
	£391	4	9

GARDEN PRODUCE—1864.

VEGETABLES.

2,187 Doz. German Greens.
1,095⅜ " Turnips in summer.
1,655 11/12 " Cabbages.
829 " Leeks.
380¾ " Savoys.
1,189½ " Onions in summer; and
69¼ Stones " in winter.
61 1/7 " Carrots in winter; and
525½ Doz. in summer.
264¾ " Cauliflower and Brocoli.
25⅓ " Celery.
64 " Red Beetroot.
17 " " Cabbages.
1,280⅓ " Radishes.
589⅛ " Lettuces.
194 Gals. Spinage.
360⅝ " Parsley.
11 " B. Sprouts.
58⅜ Gals. Cresses and Mustard.
136 Stones Potatoes.
149 3/14 " Rhubarb.
117 6/7 " Parsnips.
34½ " Artichokes.
422¾ Pecks Peas.
106½ " Beans.

FRUITS.

1,748¼ Pints Gooseberries.
302½ " Strawberries.
85¾ " Raspberries.
79½ " Red Currants.
71½ " Black Currants.
2,425 Lbs. Apples.
50½ " Cherries.
11¼ " Pears.
Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, and cut Flowers, in their Season.

Total Value, at Bazaar prices, ... £382 17 11

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1864.

78 Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, cash, . . .	£234	13	7
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£1,008	16	3
COST OF WORKING " " " .	459	12	7½
Balance in favour, ...	£549	3	7½

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1864.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown on Farm, . .	..	10	4	3	1	..	4	6	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	610	31	..	5	2	..	4	3	1
" Carriage "	730	32	..	14	1	..	3	3	1
Sold, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1
On hand, . . .	600	18	1	..	1	8	5	..	..
	1,940	91	5	23	1	10	4	84	3

CROP OF 1863 ON HAND, 1ST JANUARY, 1864, AND CROP OF 1864.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 1st Jan. 1863,..	1,200	14	1	3	1	..	..	4	3
Crop of 1863 thrashed out	..	75	3	18	3	..	..	..	..
" 1864 "	740	2	1	1	1	10	..	76	..
Bought in,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	1,940	91	5	23	1	10	4	84	3

20 Tons of Swedish Turnips on hand, 1st Jan. 1864—Sold 4 Tons 5½ Cwt.; and used at home for the House and Horses, 15 Tons 14½ Cwt.

Oats, in 7 Stacks last year, estimated to be 75 Bolls, turned out 75½ Bolls; and Beans in one Stack, estimated to be 16 Bolls, turned out 18¾ Bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

6¼	Imperial Acres	Hay, ...		
11	" "	Oats, ...		
6½	" "	Wheat, ...		Total
3	" "	Barley and Beans, . . .		34 Acres.
2	" "	Potatoes, ...		
5¼	" "	Turnips, ...		

INVENTORY OF STOCK—Dec. 1864.

Farm,	£366	7	6
Garden,	181	14	6
Piggeries,	104	18	9
Policies,	114	11	8
Total,	£767	12	5

JAMES DUTHIE,
Overseer.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT In 1864.

Straw Mattresses made,	178
Hair " "	49
" Bolsters "	76
" Mattresses re-made,	86
" Bolsters "	41
Feather Pillows "	25
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	33
Hassocks made,	10
Chair Cushions made,	15
" Slips "	38
Ottoman Slips "	10
Table Covers "	7
Cushions for Window Seats made,	18
Slips " " "	21
Sets Window Curtains "	4
" Bed " "	1
Window Drapery made,	1
Wool Pillows "	5
Carpets made,	3
Sets Curtains repaired,	10
Chair and Cushion Slips repaired,	12
Draperies repaired,	2
Table Covers repaired,	13
Carpets and Crumbcloths repaired,	30

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of the West House in 1864.

Dresses made,	46	Towels hemmed,	185
Jackets "	4	Bed-covers "	23
Paletots "	3	Pillow Cases made,	2
" embroidered and made,	2	Wall Screens "	24
Black Silk Cloak made,	1	Window Screens made,	20
Chemises "	20	Window Blinds "	22
Pairs Drawers "	7	Sets Window Curtains made,	10
Long Night Dresses made,	5	Toilet Draperies "	2
Short " "	6	Bed Vallances "	4
Night Caps made,	9	Ottoman Slips "	4
Slip Bodies "	4	Large Tidies knitted,	11
Petticoats "	31	Small " "	18
" tucked and made,	5	Doylies knitted in wool,	19
Semets made,	10	" " in thread,	16
Dressing-Gown made,	1	Sofa Blanket knitted,	1
Aprons "	10	Pair Muffetees "	1
Sun Shades "	6	Woollen Cravats "	11
Men's Semets "	251	Pairs Gauntlets "	2
Pairs Men's Drawers made,	23	Opera Hoods "	9
Handkerchiefs hemmed and marked,	54	Pairs Stockings "	40
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	486	Lengths of Trimming sewed,	11
Mufflers "	240	Morning Caps sewed,	2
Sheets "	236	Collars crotched,	5
Table Cloths "	28	Collarets "	17
Tray Cloths "	54	" knitted in wool,	13
Table Napkins "	12	Pairs Cuffs crotched,	2
		Mats for Flower Vases made,	7

All the Underclothing and Bed and Table Linen belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1864.

Gowns made,	130
Petticoats "	174
Shifts "	48
Women's Semets made,	132
Caps "	468
Dress Caps "	3
Aprons "	279
Pinafores "	113
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	22
Polka Jackets "	24
Short Night-Gowns "	88
Quilted Canvas Bed-Covers made,	48
Bolster Slips "	336
Bags for Comb and Brush "	12
Meal Bags "	4
Wall Screens "	6
Set Baby Linens "	2
Pairs Men's Plaiding Drawers "	302
Men's Linen and Cotton Shirts made,	292
" Semets made,	37
" Aprons "	75
Pairs Stockings knitted,	450
" Socks "	8
" Stockings re-footed,	121
Sheets hemmed,	357
Counterpanes hemmed,	14
Carpet Bed-Covers "	78
Table-Cloths "	33
Towels "	729
Handkerchiefs "	59
Pairs Blankets "	269
Window Blinds made,	42
Short Window Screens made,	12
Crotchet Collars,	12
Trimming sewed,	yds. 12
Woollen Rags teazed,	lbs. 140

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c., of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, is all repaired by the East House Patients.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	8/3	per Week.
First Rates for other Patients,	9/6, 10/, & 10/6	"
Second Rate " "	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 three days only.

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, Moses Provan, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
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FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

11TH JANUARY, 1866.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1866.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, 11*th January*, 1866.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of last year, produced and read a Report of their procedure, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period.

The LORD PROVOST said he thought the statements in the Report might be received as very satisfactory. The amount of good done to the very numerous Inmates seemed to have been fully up to the average of what they had had in previous years. The large number of nearly one-half of all those received into the Institution had been discharged cured, and a very large number relieved. At present the numbers were in excess of those remaining in the House last year. They had 5 more Patients on the 31st December, 1865, than at the same period in 1864. It was obvious, from the Report, that there was on the whole a pressure upon the House accommodation, and that parties from a distance would have in some cases to be removed, to make room for those whom they were now so far under arrangements bound to take in, belonging to the county—the Lunacy Board having abandoned their proposal for a Lunatic Asylum made some time ago. A great amount of debt still remained upon the Institution, and if this sum could be in any way modified in amount by contributions, or in any other way, it would alter the state of matters very much. It was, however, so far satisfactory to find that the balance of the debt at any rate was not accumulating; that they were not getting any worse, but rather tending to reduce the debt, though that was a very slow process. £30,000 was a large sum to look at; but he could not throw out any suggestion as to how it might be speedily reduced. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Report of the Directors should be approved of, and printed and circulated in the usual way.

WILLIAM COUPER, Esq., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

WILLIAM EUING, Esq., moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors of last year for the faithful manner in

which they had discharged their duties, and especially to the members of the Weekly Committee, for the unremitting zeal and attention with which the duties of their laborious office had been discharged.

THOMAS HILL, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Councillor JAMES BROWN moved that the best thanks of the meeting be likewise given to Dr. MACKINTOSH and his Medical Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for the conscientious discharge of their duties in their respective departments. He knew this resolution would commend itself not only to all the gentlemen present, but to every one who had had occasion to witness the very efficient and excellent manner in which Dr. MACKINTOSH, and all under him, discharged the difficult and delicate duties of their position.

ALEXANDER RONALDSON, Esq., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The SECRETARY then read the names of the gentlemen returned as Directors by various Public Bodies. (See page 5). It was next necessary, he said, to elect eight Directors from among the Contributors. All the gentlemen who at present retired were eligible for re-election.

Voting papers having been handed round and returned, it appeared that the following gentlemen were re-elected as Directors, namely, Messrs. WILLIAM WEST WATSON, WILLIAM M'LEAN, JOHN SMITH, JOHN BROWN, Jun., GEORGE THOMSON, JOHN CAIRNS, ROBERT AITKEN, and Dr. JOHN M. PAGAN.

A vote of thanks was then, on the motion of ROBERT AITKEN, Esq., accorded to the LORD PROVOST for presiding, and the meeting separated.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1866.

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

Mr. James Brown, } from Town Council.
" William Allan, }

" John Roxburgh, } from Merchants' House.
" James King, }

" Anthony Inglis, } from Trades' House.
" James Simpson, }

Dr. A. D. Anderson, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" William Lyon, }

Rev. James M'Gregor, } from General Session.
Mr. James Lmyburn, }

Mr. William West Watson, }
" William M'Lean, }
" John Smith, }
" John Brown, Jun. } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" George Thomson, }
" John Cairns, }
" Robert Aitken, }
Dr. John M. Pagan, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, } *ex-officiis.*
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine, }
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. John Brown, Jun.	Mr. G. Thomson.	Mr. King.
" Smith.	" Cairns.	" Roxburgh.

Visitors.

Mr. William Allan.
" James Brown.
" Anthony Inglis.
" James Simpson.
" James Lymburn.
" William West Watson.
" Robert Aitken.

Rev. James M'Gregor.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
" William Lyon.
" John M. Pagan.
" W. T. Gairdner.
" Allen Thomson.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.
JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.
MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

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 and Secretary.
MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.
REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.
JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors beg leave to submit to their Constituents and the Public the following Report on the state of the Institution intrusted to their care for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

The subjoined Table shows the general results as to the Patients in the Asylum during the year:—

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Remained on 31st December 1864,	259	...	238	...	497
Admitted since,	134	...	104	...	238
Total,	393	...	342	...	735
Dismissed Cured,	65	...	47	...	112
" Relieved,	45	...	35	...	80
Died,	22	...	19	...	41
Total,	132	...	101	...	233
Remaining on 31st December 1865,	261	...	241	...	502
Total treated in 1865,	393	...	342	...	735
Average daily number,	267	..	243	...	510

The number admitted, 238, is 14 more than in 1864, and includes voluntary Patients, Patients re-admitted, and those transferred from other Asylums. In consequence of the crowded state of the House, many Patients could not be received; and in order to make room for the Lanarkshire Lunatics, some of those belonging to other counties have been removed by desire of the Directors, and others are in course of being so. There has been a considerable increase in the number of private Patients admitted. Every parlour in the West House has been for a long time fully occupied—several, indeed, have been inconveniently full, and in one class, in the divisions set apart for ladies and gentlemen, there has been no room for many months. The East House is generally crowded.

As in former years, a few Patients when received were in a dying state; one succumbed on the second day after admission, and others very shortly afterwards.

The mental disorder of numbers was complicated with Paralysis, Epilepsy, and other diseases tending to shorten the duration of human life. A great majority were in feeble health, and reduced in condition. A large proportion were suicidal or homicidal, many were almost naked, and not a few of the higher as well as the lower classes required the operation of the bath, &c., before they could be permitted to enter the rooms appropriated for their use. A considerable number had marks of injury or of ligatures on their persons, more or less severe. Some of these injuries had been received during paroxysms of mental excitement, it may be unwittingly, and some from the restraint to which they had been subjected, or from their attempts at self-destruction.

The total number treated in the Asylum in the course of the year was 735, which includes the "Remained" and the "Admissions" already alluded to. The supposed curable of the 502 remaining on 31st December, 1865, is small, after deducting those Patients who have recovered, but who were not removed before the end of the year, their cure not having been confirmed, or from a disinclination on their part to leave till they had been longer in the House.

But the Directors have great pleasure in reporting that while much good has been done to those who have not been, or from the nature of their malady cannot be, cured—no less than 112 Patients have recovered during 1865, and been restored to their families and society. Many of these left the Institution overflowing with gratitude for the benefits which they had received while in it. The Directors would hope that many of the helpless class of incurables who could be easily kept elsewhere, as they require little more than kind nursing, may soon be removed, and so make room for others waiting for admission. The ages of those admitted varied from 10 to 74 years. The duration of their disorder before admission ranged from 2 days to 18 years, and in one case to 43 years. The causes were numerous, and among these Intemperance holds a high place.

Two of the Patients who died were upwards of 80 years of age. No death occurred in the month of March. The lowest number in the Asylum at any one time this year was 495, on the 4th January; and the highest 528, on the 8th April.

It is very gratifying to mention that the Asylum, notwithstanding the crowding of the East House, has

been in a most healthy state throughout the whole of the year.

The Directors will now proceed to notice other departments, and the principal alterations made in the House.

In their last Report they referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the laundry, which had given their predecessors in office much concern for a long time past. After great consideration, being apprehensive that the state of the funds would not warrant the outlay, they resolved to have it re-modelled on the most approved plan, which has now been done; and after a fair trial of it in its altered state, the change has been found to be an improvement of no ordinary kind. The laundry has been much enlarged, and is most convenient and useful, especially in its drying accommodation. A small addition, however, is still required to be made to the folding and linen room, which they hope their successors in office may be able to undertake before the end of another year. Had there been means, instead of an enormous debt at a very high rate of interest, they would have had many things done which they have been obliged to leave over; and probably would have had a new laundry, with wash-houses, and accommodation for servants and certain of the Patients, erected near to the bleaching-green, the present offices being converted afterwards into recreation or dining halls.

In the Female Division of the East House a large parlour has been provided by removing sundry partitions and servants' rooms. The former day-room was from the beginning too small; but the present one, provided a few months ago, being upwards of 45 feet long by 23½ feet broad, and 14½ feet high, gives superior accomoda-

tion to the Patients, and having cross lights, its ventilation is excellent. The cubic space is nearly sixteen thousand feet.

Many of the walls of both Houses have been pointed with Arden lime, new fire-places formed, tables and couches, &c., made on the premises; new boilers, bath, hydro-extractor, and steam cooking apparatus provided. There has been no change in the permanent staff of the tradesmen employed to keep up the fabric; they are, however, always assisted by invalids, who have been much benefited by working as joiners, plumbers, smiths, shoemakers, tailors, and painters. Other Patients have also been very much improved by working on the grounds, in the garden, and on the farm, where they are to be found daily working cheerfully.

The policies have been improved, 536 yards of new drains have been formed, a new carriage-road made near to the East House, while an additional bowling green has been partly finished. The garden has yielded a plentiful crop of fruit and vegetables, and the farm a full average crop. The potato crop has been remarkably good. The live stock has also done well; the pork is all sold in the city.

The attention of the Directors for 1862 having been called to the mining operations going on near to the Asylum boundary, they instructed Mr. James M'Creath, Mining Engineer, to make certain inquiries for them, which he did accordingly, and in due time reported on the matter.

The Directors for this year having had under their consideration the propriety of having the ground bored to ascertain whether there are any minerals in it, also

consulted Mr. M'Creath, who is expected soon to send the result of his examinations to the Secretary.

The Directors, before submitting the Financial Statement for the year, which immediately follows, think it right to state that Mr. Moses Provan, who has been now more than a year the Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution, has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

Annexed there is given an abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts, which have been certified as correct by the Auditor:—During the year one subscription of £1 : 1*s*., and one legacy of £500, have been received. This legacy, as mentioned in last Report, was bequeathed by the late Donald Cuthbertson, Esq., LL.B., the former Treasurer and Secretary of the Institution, and has become immediately available in consequence of the Misses Cuthbertson, his sisters, having in the most handsome manner offered to forego their life-rent of the amount, and having given instructions, moreover, that it should be paid free of legacy-duty. The thanks of the Directors are tendered to these ladies for their generosity. Agreeably to the understanding which exists with the National and Union Banks, this sum has been applied towards diminishing the debt due to them by the Asylum.

It would be gratifying to the Directors to receive such additions to their funds from subscriptions, donations, and legacies, as would enable them to increase the comforts of Patients belonging to the humbler walks of life, who are not paupers, and especially to relieve those of the higher classes who have met with reverses of fortune. Clamant cases of the latter kind are constantly occurring. For each donation or legacy of £1,000, the privilege

might be accorded of recommending a Patient who would be treated gratuitously in the West House.

The cost of re-modelling the laundry amounted to £559 13*s.* 2*d.* Notwithstanding of this, and of the increased rate of interest, as well as the dearness of provisions (which shows no signs of diminution), the Directors, by careful management, have succeeded in keeping the expenditure within the income.

The high rate of interest just referred to induced the Directors to enter into negotiations, in various quarters, with the view of obtaining a loan for the whole or a material portion of the Debt at a fixed rate of 5 per cent. But, unfortunately, their efforts have not hitherto proved successful.

The Directors have now to report on the treatment of the Patients. The principal Medical visits of the day, which take up several hours, begin at ten a. m. and six p.m. But the junior Medical Officers visit the Male Divisions every morning, beginning before seven o'clock, to see the state of the Patients and their apartments, and to do what may be necessary for their welfare.

And as to the moral treatment—work, recreation, and amusement have all been successfully employed in the alleviation of human suffering. During the summer months, many of the Inmates were in the country, and several large pic-nic parties went beyond Killearn in Mr. WALKER'S most commodious omnibuses. The poor as well as the rich Patients participated. Cricket, bowls, and billiards were much in requisition. The cricket matches played against the gentlemen of the various Glasgow Clubs on the Asylum grounds were duly noticed in the newspapers of the day. As these reports show,

several matches were gained by the Gartnavel Club. One Patient, a gentleman from a distance, particularly distinguished himself and made the highest scores on every occasion. Bowling matches were also played with clubs in the neighbourhood. Councillor Wilson and the members of his club came out and played one evening with the Patients. On one occasion, a Patient, not the cricketer alluded to, won a pair of bowls. Concerts and balls have been very frequent. Nothing pleases the invalids more than comic representations and dancing. The performance of the "negroes," for example—for which the Patients were indebted to Mr. Sawers and the other gentlemen of the Phœnix Club—was received with rapturous applause; indeed, several of the Patients themselves excel in comic singing, and never fail to entertain the strangers who attend the re-unions. New slides having again been obtained, the magic lantern was frequently exhibited; Mr. George Roy delighted them with his celebrated oration on "The Art of Pleasing," and also with some of his humorous stories, which it must be said never weary the Patients. The entertainment he gave in November last was never surpassed; besides Mr. Graham, M.P., who occupied the chair on that occasion, several distinguished strangers were present, mingling with the Inmates and joining in the dance. The Directors have therefore much pleasure in tendering Mr. Roy their thanks for these acts of kindness rendered *con amore*.

To Mr. Neil M'Neill, Mr. Airlie, and all the gentlemen of the Abstainers' Union, for getting up entertainments for the Patients, and for coming out time after time and in all kinds of weather to assist at them; to the dis-

tinguished *artistes* who accompanied these gentlemen to Gartnavel, and Miss KIRK in particular; to Mr. ROBSON and the Philharmonic Society; to Mr. HAWTHORN and St. Stephen's Band; to Mr. ADAMS and the Social Reform Band, who all performed successfully and gratuitously, the Directors offer their best acknowledgments. Mr. FRAME also deserves honourable mention for his valuable services on all occasions.

The Directors have to thank the trustees of the late Mr. FERGUSON of Irvine for the gift of a portrait of this most benevolent gentleman. It now adorns the Board Room at Gartnavel.

Through the courtesy of Mr. WHITELAW and the other Members of the Committee of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, many of the Patients were permitted to visit the Exhibition of Paintings in the Corporation Galleries free, for which indulgence the Directors now beg to return thanks to those gentlemen. Patients of all classes have also been delighted with their visits to the Industrial Exhibition. The thanks of the Directors are due to Mr. MELVIN, the President, for his kindness in granting admission to the Patients without charge.

There has been no particular change in the staff of the Officials this year; but it may be here recorded that Mr. M'LAURIN, who had been Gardener to the Asylum for the long period of forty-three years, died a few months ago. He was able to attend to his duties till within a few days of his death.

The Directors cannot conclude their Report without expressing their high sense and appreciation of the services of the Weekly Committee. Their meetings are well attended, and the utmost attention is paid by these gentle-

men at all times to the business of the Institution. They would also thank the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron, the Chaplain, and the other Officers of the Asylum for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

CHARGE.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last Account,.....		£0	14 4
Board of Patients, received in 1865,.....		17,954	12 2
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,.....		494	7 8
Advances for Patients in 1864, received in 1865,.....		468	5 8
LEGACY and SUBSCRIPTION, viz.			
Executors of DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Accountant, Glasgow, Legacy (free of Duty),	£500 0 0		
WILLIAM CUTHILL, Esq., Merchant, Denny, Subscription,.....	1 1 0		
		501	1 0
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,.....		45	1 6
" " with Union Bank,.....		47	12 3
Drawn from National Bank, in excess of Deposits,.....		130	0 0
		£19,641	14 7

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,			£3,631	14	6
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.			419	15	6
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,			743	1	4
Groceries,			668	3	8
Milk,			636	11	3
Butter and Cheese,			614	19	11
Potatoes,			115	13	4
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,			536	6	11
Medicines,			71	3	1
Coal and Coke,			563	7	4
Gas-Light and Candles,			288	1	1
Soap and Soda,			180	6	0
Water-Rent since 21st November 1864,			164	0	5
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,			579	10	7
Fruit,			37	5	7
					£9,250 0 6

SALARIES, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£600	0	0		
Deduct Fees received,	388	10	0		
			£211	10	0
Treasurer and Secretary,			300	0	0
Medical Assistants,			167	13	7
Chaplain,			70	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,			74	7	10
Steward,			110	0	0
Surgeon,			54	12	0
Auditor,			10	10	0
					998 13 5

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,			£453	17	3
Cost of Cast Boilers,			14	4	6
" New Laundry,			573	16	2
Timber,			84	6	10
Building Materials, &c.			45	15	6
Oils, Colours, &c.			43	6	0
Iron Castings,			16	9	10
Ironmongery,			78	11	6
Painting and Paper-hanging,			255	7	6
Plumbers' Materials,			87	19	6
Stakes and Rafters,			91	5	0
Engine Ashes, Pavement, &c.			22	6	0
Chimney Cans,			24	19	0
Miscellaneous,			40	8	1
					£1,832 12 8

Carried forward, £12,081 6 7

Brought forward,			£12,081 6 7
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c., viz.			
House Furnishings,	£343 17 1		
Furniture,	95 8 4		
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	77 3 0		
Carpets and Floor Cloth,	173 13 0		
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	21 13 0		
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	129 12 9		
China, Earthenware, &c.	25 16 0		
Timber,	47 12 6		
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsteress,	150 4 9		
Miscellaneous,	33 11 6		
			1,098 11 11
Servants' Wages,			2,342 15 4
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 30th Dec. 1865,			516 2 5
Expended on Garden,			230 9 2
" on Farm,			157 13 3
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank to 1st November 1865,			1,073 4 4
Do. with Union Bank to 2d April 1865,			829 9 2
National Bank, in part principal sum due,			250 0 0
Union Bank, " "			250 0 0
Lodged in Union Bank on Deposit Account,			90 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£200 4 11½		
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	101 2 0		
Printing and Advertising,	35 13 3		
Postages and Incidents,	54 6 4		
Insurance,	54 4 3		
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	76 9 0		
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13 0 0		
Subscriptions to Reading Club and to Stirling's Library, the Athenæum Library, and the Glasgow Public Library,	9 7 0		
For taking charge of Parcels in town,	15 0 0		
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	15 4 0		
Law Expense,	34 10 0		
Price of New Carriage, £110 0 0			
Deduct Price of old one sold 20 0 0			
	90 0 0		
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5 0 0		
Miscellaneous,	23 1 4		
			727 2 1½
			£19,646 14 3½

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,	£19,646 14 3½
" CHARGE, "	19,641 14 7
Balance due to the Treasurer,	£4 19 8½

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 30TH DECEMBER, 1865.

PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,	£363	13	1
Advances for Patients, "	516	2	5
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in Store,	1,837	11	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
Deposited in National Bank,	100	0	0
" in Union Bank,	200	0	0
	£79,621	9	2

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£18,750	0	0
Union Bank, " "	11,250	0	0
Balance due to Treasurer, per preceding Account,	4	19	8½
	£30,004	19	8½

Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£79,621	9	2
" DEBTS, "	30,004	19	8½
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£49,616	9	5½

I have carefully examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, for Year ending 30th December, 1865, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 9th January, 1866.

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1865.

IT appears from the subjoined Tables that on the 1st January, 1865, there were in the Asylum 497 Patients of all classes; that during the year 238 were admitted, 192 were dismissed, and 41 died. At the close of the year 502 Patients remained in the House. The number admitted in 1865 was 14 more, and the number dismissed 19 more, than in the previous year. The total number treated within the period embraced by this Report was 735.

The following statement shows that the number treated in 1865, compared with 1864, was 735 to 708

The number cured, ...	112 to 104
The number relieved, . . .	80 to 67
The number of deaths, . . .	41 to 38
The average daily number, . .	510 to 486

Admissions.—Of the 238 admissions, 108, or considerably less than the half, were affected with acute mania; 102, or 42·857 per cent., with monomania and melancholia; and 27, or about 11 per cent., with dementia and imbecility.

On a comparison with the year 1864, the number of cases of acute mania is 5 fewer in 1865; and whereas in the former year the number was fully a half of the whole admissions, the number in the latter year was considerably less than the half. The cases of monomania and melancholia show a decided increase in the year, the number in 1864 being 60, and in 1865, 102; while the cases of dementia show an equally decided decrease, being 27 in 1865, to 51 in 1864.

The bodily health of a great number of the Patients admitted was much impaired; they were very weak and reduced in condition. One of them from the Police Station was in a state of furious mania; his manifestations were very characteristic of his malady, and when he was received he was so exhausted as to make us apprehensive of a speedy and fatal termination. But a constant perseverance in the use of nourishing food and stimulants, with the prolonged bath, soon brought him round, and he made a capital recovery.—An excellent person lost all her means, and became ill mentally. Before her brain gave way, and an attack of acute mania followed, she had struggled hard for a long time to support herself and her parents creditably, while in a state of partial starvation working all day long, and often the greater part of the night. She was a most dangerous patient, but gradually recovered under the same kind of treatment as noted in the preceding case.—A third case may be briefly alluded

to, that of a woman, above 60 years of age, who fancied that she had swallowed a great quantity of vitriol, and, in consequence, had little sleep or rest for a long time before she was sent to Gartnavel. She cried constantly for medicine to take away the poison. In a few months she became well. There never was a more grateful patient in the House. She comes nearly 30 miles to attend the Concerts.—A few of the Patients were so degenerated in their language and conduct, as to show a loss of reason scarcely conceivable. Several were admitted in a dying state, requiring to take stimulants before they could be carried from the vehicle which brought them to the bed whereon they died in a few days afterwards.

The suicidal Patients were numerous. Many had injured themselves before admission, and made frequent attempts to do so afterwards. The stomach-pump was much in requisition. In a few cases the tube had only to be introduced once either by the mouth or the nose. A number, however, who were determined against the taking of every kind of nourishment, had to be fed by this means, thrice daily, for months. The consequence was, many lives were saved and prolonged, and cures effected.

Causes.—The difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to the causes of mental disorder in the cases admitted, and which is of such vital importance in the treatment, has been pointed out in former Reports. The causes assigned are generally of a description upon which little or no reliance can be placed, and there is a large number every year which are altogether unaccounted for. In the present instance, however, the information on this

point is somewhat fuller than in the previous Report. Out of the 224 admissions in 1864, there were 104 for which no cause was assigned; but of the 238 admissions in 1865, only 84 are recorded as of unknown origin. Of the remaining 154 there are 33 cases ascribed to various kinds of mental excitement; and 121 are due to physical causes, 16 being hereditary, 21 arising from predisposition, and 19 from intemperance. We are persuaded that the use of alcoholic drinks was an exciting or predisposing cause in many of the other Patients. Destitution has also been a cause in not a few of the poor patients admitted this year. In the class of cases traced to mental causes, 10 are ascribed to religious excitement.

Social Condition.—It appears from the Table, that of the total number 238, there were—unmarried, 122; married, 80; and widowed, 36. The unmarried, as in the former Report, being in excess of the married and widowed together, 122 to 116. The unmarried males are greatly in excess of the unmarried females—76 to 46; the married males, however, are more numerous than the married females—47 to 33; but of the widowed there are only 11 males to 25 females—in the previous year the number was 3 to 14. In last year's Report there was a difference of only 2 betwixt the married males and females; and the widowed stood to each other much in the proportion of the present year.

Ages.—The Table of Ages of those admitted shows that up to 55 years the males are considerably in excess of the females, the maximum number being reached at the age of 30. From 60 years and upwards, the excess

is on the side of the females; and, in last Report, it appeared to commence at a still earlier age, namely 45. The proportion of cases amongst the males is greatly higher than the relative proportion of admissions of the two sexes.

Of the 134 males, 10 are classified in the Table of Occupation as clerks; 23 as labourers; 7 as gentlemen; 6 as miners, these being the highest numbers in it. And of the 104 females, 14 are domestic servants; 29 are housewives; 22 are ladies; 10 are sempstresses; and 5 are factory workers.

The greatest number of admissions took place in the months of January, February, and March, 76; in the next quarter, 59; in the third quarter, 50; and in the fourth, 53. In the previous year the largest number was in the last three months, and the lowest in the Autumn quarter—72 to 46.

There was no paralytic or epileptic Patient admitted in the quarter ending in September, 1865.

Dismissals.—The number of Patients dismissed cured was 112, being 8 more than in 1864, but, including the 80 relieved, the total dismissals are 192, being 21 more than last year. One of those dismissed cured had been less than a year in the House, and he laboured under an attack of intermittent mania. A certain cause being suspected, he was made to sleep under the eye of the night attendant, the intermission soon became permanent and complete, and he was discharged well in a few months afterwards. The large number of dismissals, in proportion to the number of admissions, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a satisfactory result. The greatest proportion

of cures occurred, as usual, in acute mania, amounting to 62, or upwards of 55 per cent. of the whole number cured. There were 41 cures in cases of monomania and melancholia, and 8 in cases of dementia. In 18 other cases cured, the insanity had been of unknown duration. Of the remaining 94—

87 were Cured in less than.....Six Months.
1 was Cured in less than.....One Year.
3 were Cured in less than.....Two Years.
1 was Cured in less than.....Five Years.

The importance of dealing with the malady in its early stages is made manifest in the present as in former Tables—28 having been cured within two months from the admission of the Patients.

The length of residence in the Asylum of those cured was, in—

82 Cases,.....under Six Months.
22 Cases,.....under Twelve Months.
4 Cases,.....under Two Years.
4 Cases,.....from Three to Five Years.

Out of the 112 cases, 83 cures were effected in Patients of the ages of 25 to 50. Of the total cures, 12 were cases caused by intemperance, 19 by predisposition, 7 were hereditary, and 41 were of unknown origin.

Deaths.—The number of deaths during the year was 41, being 3 more than in 1864.

In 19 Cases the form of Insanity in these was Mania.
In 10 Cases the form was Monomania or Melancholia.
In 12 Cases it was Dementia or Imbecility.

Of the 41 deaths, 4 occurred under 25 years of age; 21 under 50 years; 10 under 65 years; 1 at 70; 2 at 75; 1 at 80, and 2 at 85 years. Of the number, 17 had been

in the Asylum under 11 months; 15 under 5 years; 5 under 12 years; and 4 under 19 years.

25 Patients Died from diseases of the Nervous system, and their Consequences.
2 Patients Died from diseases of the Abdomen and Urinary organs.
13 do. do. diseases of the Chest.
1 Patient Died from injuries received before Admission.

One of the causes was apnœa. A morsel of food stuck in the throat of a paralytic Patient, and before it could be removed he had ceased to breathe. One of the Patients, who died of disease of the heart, was in the act of removing his dress before lying down in bed, when he suddenly dropped down dead, in the presence of other Patients and an attendant. As he appeared to be quite well previously, indeed, up to that moment, I thought it my duty to report the matter to the Procurator-Fiscal, and to request that an examination of the body should be made. This was done by an experienced Surgeon, when extensive disease of the heart was found, as suspected, to be the cause of death.

A third case of death was that of a paralytic mentally deficient girl, who died at the age of 15. For the three years she had been an Inmate she did not appear to grow any. She died in an epileptic convulsion.

A few of the other cases of death were treated by the Surgeon for a considerable period.

The date of the first admission (into the old Asylum in Parliamentary Road) of one of the Patients who died at a very advanced age, was 12th February, 1817.

The other deaths do not require notice here.

Drs. Hay and Blair have compiled and carefully prepared the two tables of Epileptic Seizures, which are appended to this Report.

Treatment.—This has been much the same as formerly. The Patients are much indebted to the gentlemen whose names are mentioned on pages 14 and 15. I have much pleasure in offering to these benevolent citizens my best thanks for their unwearied kindness, and can only wish that they may continue to take the same interest in the Invalids residing in what one of the latter terms the "Palace of the Mind."

In the East House there is often much difficulty felt in arranging the Patients for the night, in consequence of the small number of single rooms for those Patients who from various reasons cannot be allowed to sleep in dormitories with other persons.

There is nothing so beneficial as work of some kind or other for the Patients, and, so far as means permit, we try to employ them on the grounds, and in the House as formerly.

General Health.—This continues to be good in all the divisions.

I now beg leave respectfully to tender my acknowledgements to the Directors of 1865, for their confidence and consideration throughout the year just terminated.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel, 30*th December*, 1865.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year 1865.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 31st December 1864,	259	238	497
Admitted since,	134	104	238
Total,	393	342	735
Dismissed Cured,	65	47	112
" Relieved,	45	35	80
Died,	22	19	41
Total,	132	101	233
Remaining on 31st December 1865,	261	241	502
Total Treated,	393	342	735
Average Daily Number,	267·36	242·66	510·02

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	51	57	108
Dementia,	19	7	26
Melancholia,	11	19	30
Monomania,	52	20	72
Nymphomania,	0	1	1
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Total,	134	104	238

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	76	46	122
Married,	47	33	80
Widowed,	11	25	36
Total,	134	104	238

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	2	0	2
" 20 "	5	3	8
" 25 "	18	18	36
" 30 "	20	10	30
" 35 "	19	16	35
" 40 "	17	8	25
" 45 "	13	13	26
" 50 "	11	9	20
" 55 "	13	7	20
" 60 "	3	7	10
" 65 "	5	6	11
" 70 "	5	5	10
" 75 "	2	0	2
" 80 "	1	2	3
Total,	134	104	238

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	0	1	1
Apoplexy,	2	0	2
Bodily Disease,	0	2	2
" Injury,	5	0	5
" Weakness,	0	1	1
Business Embarrassments,	1	0	1
Change of Life,	0	2	2
Debility,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	4	4
Domestic Trials,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	9	2	11
Excessive Lactation,	0	2	2
Excitement,	2	0	2
Family Circumstances,	1	0	1
Fear of Poverty,	0	1	1
Grief,	2	6	8
Hereditary,	9	7	16
Hemiplegic,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	15	4	19
Masturbation,	11	0	11
" and Drink,	1	0	1
" and Loss of Business,	1	0	1
Mesmerism and Frictions to Spine,	0	1	1
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Miscarriage,	0	1	1
Opium and Stimulants,	2	1	3
Over-Exertion,	4	1	5
Paralysis,	11	0	11
Predisposition,	13	8	21
Premature Birth,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	7	3	10
Softening of the Brain,	1	0	1
Solitude,	0	1	1
Sunstroke,	1	0	1
Unknown,	35	49	84
Violent Bad Temper,	0	1	1
Total,	134	104	238

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.

Artist,	1	*Brought forward,*	80
Baker,	1	Merchants,	2
Barber,	1	Message-Boy,	1
Blacksmiths,	2	Millwright,	1
Boilermaker,	1	Miners,	6
Brickmaker,	1	Missionary,	1
Cab-Driver,	1	Muslin Printer,	1
Civil Engineer,	1	Night Watchman,	1
Clerks,	10	No Occupation,	6
Clothlapper,	1	Packing-Box Makers,	2
Coach-Driver,	1	Painters,	2
Commercial Traveller,	1	Paper-Ruler,	1
Designers,	2	Physicians,	4
Drapers,	2	Ploughman,	1
Drysalter,	1	Plumber,	1
Engineer,	1	Policeman,	1
Engine-Keepers,	2	Porter,	1
Fancy Dressmaker,	1	Print-Cutter,	1
Farmers,	2	Sailors,	3
Fisherman,	1	Sheep-Farmer,	1
Gentlemen,	7	Sheriff-Clerk-Depute,	1
Glazier,	1	Shoemakers,	4
Grocer,	1	Slaters,	2
Hammerman,	1	Spirit-Dealer,	1
Hostler,	1	Stationer,	1
Iron-Moulders,	2	Tailors,	2
Joiners,	4	Tide-Waiter,	1
Labourers,	23	Tinsmith,	1
Leather-Merchant,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Manufacturer,	1	Warehouseman,	1
Masons,	3	Weavers,	2
Mechanic,	1		
	—	TOTAL,	134
Carry forward,	80		

FEMALES.

Bootbinder,	1	*Brought forward,*	78
Domestic Servants,	14	Pirn-Filler,	1
Factory Workers,	5	Printfield Workers,	2
Field Worker,	1	Register-Office Keeper,	1
Hawker,	1	Sempstresses,	10
Housekeepers,	3	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Housewives,	29	Shopkeepers,	5
Ladies,	22	Teachers,	2
Ladies' Maid,	1	Washerwoman,	1
No Occupation,	1	Weavers,	3
	—		
Carry forward	78	TOTAL,	104

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	18	11	29
February,	11	7	18
March,	9	20	29
			— 76
April,	17	6	23
May,	12	8	20
June,	9	7	16
			— 59
July,	9	4	13
August,	11	8	19
September,	8	10	18
			— 50
October,	11	7	18
November,	11	6	17
December,	8	10	18
			— 53
Total,			238

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	35	27	62
Monomania,	16	7	23
Melancholia,	7	11	18
Dementia,	6	2	8
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Total,	65	47	112

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	19	5	24
" 2 Weeks,	9	11	20
" 3 "	6	4	10
" 1 Month,	6	5	11
" 2 Months,	5	6	11
" 3 "	3	0	3
" 4 "	3	2	5
" 5 "	1	1	2
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	0	2	2
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	1	2	3
" 5 "	1	0	1
Unknown,	11	7	18
Total,	65	47	112

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	1	0	1
" 20 "	4	2	6
" 25 "	12	5	17
" 30 "	9	5	14
" 35 "	9	6	15
" 40 "	9	4	13
" 45 "	6	8	14
" 50 "	5	5	10
" 55 "	5	4	9
" 60 "	0	2	2
" 65 "	2	4	6
" 70 "	3	2	5
Total,	65	47	112

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month,	3	3	6
" 2 Months,	17	5	22
" 3 "	9	5	14
" 4 "	4	13	17
" 5 "	5	6	11
" 6 "	7	5	12
" 7 "	5	3	8
" 8 "	1	0	1
" 9 "	6	1	7
" 10 "	2	1	3
" 11 "	0	3	3
" 2 Years,	2	2	4
" 3 "	2	0	2
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	1	0	1
Total,	65	47	112

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	0	2	2
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Change of Life,	0	1	1
Chloroform,	0	1	1
Disappointment,	1	1	2
Domestic Circumstances,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	3
Excessive Lactation,	0	2	2
Excitement,	3	0	3
Grief,	0	2	2
Hereditary,	4	3	7
Intemperance,	10	2	12
Masturbation,	3	0	3
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Mesmerism and Frictions to Spine,	0	1	1
Opium and Stimulants,	1	0	1
Over-Exertion,	2	2	4
Paralysis,	2	0	2
Predisposition,	13	6	19
Puerperal State,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	1	1	2
Unknown,	20	21	41
Total,	65	47	112

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	735	Cured, 112		15·23
" " to a Conclusion,	233			48·06
Admitted,	238			47·05

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	12	7	19
Monomania,	6	1	7
Melancholia,	0	3	3
Dementia,	4	6	10
Idiocy,	0	2	2
Total,	22	19	41

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	0	2	2
" 25 "	1	1	2
" 30 "	1	4	5
" 35 "	3	1	4
" 40 "	2	2	4
" 45 "	4	0	4
" 50 "	2	2	4
" 55 "	3	3	6
" 60 "	0	1	1
" 65 "	2	1	3
" 70 "	1	0	1
" 75 "	0	2	2
" 80 "	1	0	1
" 85 "	2	0	2
Total,	22	19	41

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

	Males.	Females.	Tota
Under 1 Week,	1	1	2
" 2 Weeks,	0	2	2
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 1 Month,	2	0	2
" 2 Months,	0	1	1
" 3 "	2	0	2
" 4 "	1	2	3
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	6	2	8
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 9 "	0	2	2
" 12 "	0	2	2
" 14 "	1	0	1
" 15 "	1	0	1
" 19 "	1	1	2
Total,	22	19	41

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apnœa,	1	0	1
Apoplexy,	1	2	3
Caries of the Ribs,	0	1	1
Disease of Brain,	2	1	3
" Heart,	2	1	3
" Liver and Bowels,	1	0	1
" Uterus and Ovaries,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	3	4
Exhaustion,	2	3	5
General Paralysis,	9	1	10
Inflammation of Throat,	0	1	1
Injuries received before Admission,	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	0	4	4
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	3	0	3
Total,	22	19	41

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

				℅ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	735	Died,	41,	5·57
" " to a Conclusion,	233			17·64
Admitted,	238			17·22

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1865.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	10 ...	9 ...	19	
February,	10 ...	7 ...	17	
March,	12 ...	4 ...	16	
			—	52
April,	13 ...	11 ...	24	
May,	10 ...	13 ...	23	
June,	13 ...	13 ...	26	
			—	73
July,	6 ...	11 ...	17	
August,	13 ...	7 ...	20	
September,	13 ...	2 ...	15	
			—	52
October,	10 ...	6 ...	16	
November,	9 ...	5 ...	14	
December,	13 ...	13 ...	26	
			—	56
Total,				233

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. 1865.

		Cured.	℅ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	8,801	4,309	48·96
		Died.	
" " "	8,801	1,469	16·68

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1857,	139	7	5·03
1846,	192	11	5·7	1858,	140	11	7·85
1850,	167	17	10·1	1859,	89	6	6·74
1851,	199	10	5	1860,	111	5	4·5
1852,	119	11	9·2	1861,	95	4	4·21
1853,	125	11	8	1862,	104	11	10·57
1854,	153	8	5·2	1863,	105	11	10·47
1855,	84	12	14·2	1864,	97	6	6·31
1856,	99	13	13·1	1865,	104	2	1·92

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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 73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8 67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	6	28	224	12·5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7 98

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1865,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
TOTAL,.....	5,023	4,280	9,303						

TOTAL as above,..... 9,303
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 502

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,801

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	56	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
2,245	2,064	4,309							845	624	1,469

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,309 — TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,469

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·96 — PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·68

X.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OCCURRING IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1865.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	13	19	5	5	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	42
2,.....	8	10	6	9	5	6	9	6	1	9	2	12	4	9	3	5	6	7	4	19	1	1	1	18	50	111	161
3,.....	16	11	2	8	2	11	9	3	24	20	15	14	4	...	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	67	139
4,.....	6	4	7	3	4	2	7	2	2	2	8	1	2	3	3	6	4	1	3	5	...	5	4	6	50	40	90
5,.....	2	1	...	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	25	3	28
6,.....	5	1	2	2	4	...	2	1	6	...	6	3	2	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	41	12	53
7,.....	5	11	5	16	2	23	6	31	1	...	5	3	14	11	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	95	133
8,.....	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
9,.....	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	10	13
10,.....	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	6	16	22
11,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12,.....	...	...	Admitted		...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	23	24
13,.....	...	...	Admitted		6	...	4	2	5	1	4	...	3	3	2	4	2	2	6	3	2	2	Dead.		34	17	51
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Totals,...	55	64	29	45	31	52	40	47	42	34	43	37	32	30	14	29	18	12	18	32	10	11	12	30	344	423	747
	119		74		83		87		76		80		62		43		30		50		21		42				

From the above Table it will be seen that the total number of Epileptic Seizures occurring in the Female Division of the Asylum during the year was 747. Of these 344 occurred during the day, and 423 at night. The greatest number occurred in January (119), and the smallest number in November (21). The great difference in the number of seizures occurring during these two months is accounted for partly by the fact that some of the Patients, who had very frequent attacks, died towards the beginning or middle of the year. The greatest number of seizures occurring in one Patient during the year was 161, and the greatest number occurring during a single month, in one Patient, was 44. Patient No. 11, who is set down as having had only one seizure, had a number of seizures, occurring with a very short interval between. These attacks are periodical, and occur every year during the spring.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OCCURRING IN 14 MALE PATIENTS, DURING THE YEAR 1865.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	
1,.....	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	5	...	11	1	7	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	53	4	57
2,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
3,.....	Admitted		...	...	2	...	5	...	4	1	2	...	3	...	8	...	5	...	4	1	5	...	3	...	41	2	43
4,.....	1	1	2	...	2	...	6	1	7	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	4	...	2	...	38	5	43
5,.....	7	2	9	1	8	...	6	1	8	1	3	...	3	1	6	...	4	...	7	1	6	2	8	...	75	9	84
6,.....	2	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	32	...	32
7,.....	7	...	4	...	17	2	14	2	8	1	9	2	9	1	6	1	7	...	19	3	17	1	13	...	130	13	143
8,.....	3	3	1	...	6	1	2	8	6	2	4	4	3	4	5	2	3	2	5	3	8	1	3	2	49	32	81
9,.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	3	2	2	1	5	...	4	...	4	1	4	...	4	...	2	8	33	41
10,.....	3	2	11	...	7	1	6	1	6	1	4	2	7	...	5	..	5	...	10	...	7	...	5	...	76	7	83
11,.....	26	...	26	...	24	...	14	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
12,.....	6	1	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	10	1	11
14,.....	7	1	4	...	1	...	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
Totals,...	66	10	65	1	74	5	56	18	51	9	33	12	37	11	46	9	38	6	60	14	58	8	38	5	623	108	751
	76		66		79		74		60		45		48		55		44		74		66		43				

The above Table shows that the total number of Epileptic Seizures, in 14 Patients during the year, was 751. Of these 623 occurred during the day, and 108 during the night. The largest number occurred in March (79), and the smallest number in December (43). The greatest number of seizures experienced in one of the above throughout the year was 143, and the highest number in a month was 26. One Patient not included in this Table had seizures so frequently as to make it difficult to count them; as many as 20, however, were observed in one day.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1865.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	10,082	Stones.
Bread,	43,921	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,362	Lbs.
Tea,	2,071	"
Coffee,	1,960	"
Sugar,	17,998	"
Butter,	9,671	"
Cheese,	3,381	"
Fish,	31,813	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	27,798	"
Eggs,	4,264	Dozens.
Fowls,	146½	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	236	"
Potatoes,	58½	Tons.
Oatmeal,	447½	Bolls.
Sweet and Skim Milk,	15,669	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,656	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	161⅓	"
Beer,	1,170	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	640½	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	83½	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	16,960	Lbs.
Candles,	46	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,307	Waggons.
Gas,	1,453,800	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1865.

108¼ Bolls Wheat sold,	£89	9	3
14 Tons 2½ Cwt. Yellow Turnips sold,	9	1	8
33⅛ Bolls Oats, Thrashed for Horses,	33	3	4
6¾ " Beans " "	6	15	0
2 " Wheat used for "	1	12	0
85 " Oats supposed estimate in 7 Stacks,	85	0	0
13 " Beans " " " 1 Stack,	13	0	0
7 " Barley " " " 1 "	7	0	0
1200 Stones of Wheat Straw,	30	0	0
1371 " New Hay,	48	11	1
Second Cut of Clover, used at Home for Horses,	7	0	0
22 Tons 11¼ Cwt. Swedish Turnips for Home consumpt,	16	18	5
4143 Stones Potatoes, used at Home,	78	8	3
1345 " " on hand, yet to be used,	22	8	4
3 Tons Yellow Turnips on hand,	1	10	0
For Wheat damaged by brick works north and west,	4	2	0
	£453	19	4
Credit given for money saved by the Farm for work done by Horses to Houses and Roads, &c.	56	12	6
	£510	11	10

PRODUCE OF GARDEN—1865.

VEGETABLES.

1,467 Doz.	German Greens.
1,281⅔ "	Turnips in summer.
1,164 "	Early & Late Cabbages.
1,841½ "	Leeks.
567½ "	Savoys.
2,159¼ "	Onions in summer; and
74¾ Stones "	in winter.
70¼ "	Carrots in winter; and
367½ Doz.	Carrots in summer.
322 "	Cauliflower & Brocoli.
66½ "	Celery.
35½ "	Red Beet-Root.
19 "	" Cabbages.
1,865½ "	Radishes.
288⅔ "	Lettuces.
268 Gals.	Spinage.
535¾ "	Parsley.
16 "	Brussels Sprouts.
2½ Gals.	French Beans.
67⅛ "	Cresses.
112 Stones	Potatoes.
338¼ "	Rhubarb.
9 "	Parsnips.
0¾ "	Artichokes.
234¾ Pecks	Peas.
69½ "	Beans.

FRUITS.

1,084¾ Scotch Pints	Gooseberries.
301¾ "	Strawberries.
63¾ "	Raspberries.
132 "	Red Currants.
64¼ "	Black "
2¼ "	White "
2,487 Lbs.	Apples.
49 "	Pears.

Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in season.

Total, at Bazaar Prices, ... £387 5 6

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1865.

Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, ...	£301	18	1
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£1,199	15	5
COST OF WORKING " " " .	519	11	6
Balance in favour, ...	£680	3	11
Total Cash from Sales made during the year, . .	£409	2	11

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1865.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	½	*Bolls*	¼
Sown on Farm, . .	..	10	4	2	..	..	4	6	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	530	32	4	3	..	4	2	..	3
" Carriage "	741	44	5	7	..	4	3	..	3
Sold, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	1
Made into Meal for the Store, . .	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand 19th Dec. .	900	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
	2,171	136	1	14	2	9	3	116	1

CROPS ON HAND, 19TH DECEMBER, 1864, AND CROPS OF 1865.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	½	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 19th Dec. 1864,.	600	18	1	..	1	8	5	..	..
Thrashed out crop of 1864	..	84	5	5	2	..	..	..	..
" " 1865	1,371	33	1	6	3	..	..	110	1
Bought in, ...	200	..	..	2	..	..	4	6	..
	2,171	136	1	14	2	9	3	116	1

18 Tons of Swedish Turnips on hand, 19th Dec. 1864—Sold 6 Tons 15 Cwt.; and used at home for the House and Horses, 11¼ Tons.

Oats, estimated to be 84 Bolls, turned out 84⅜ Bolls. Beans, estimated to be 8 Bolls, turned out 5½ Bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

6½	Imperial Acres	Hay and Grass,		Total, 34 Imperial Acres.
10½	"	" Oats,		
7	"	" Wheat,		
2	"	" Beans,		
1	"	" Barley,		
7	"	" Potatoes and Turnips,		

Total Inventory of GARDENER'S DEPARTMENT, . . £844 15 5

JAMES DUTHIE,
Overseer.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT IN 1865.

Straw Mattresses made,	173
Hair " re-made,	113
" Bolsters "	149
Feather Pillows "	38
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	80
Hassocks made,	13
Sofa and Chair Cushions made,	5
Chair and Cushion Slips "	48
Table Covers "	8
Window Blinds "	44
Carpets and Crumbcloths "	12
Bedrests stuffed,	7
Pads made,	5
Carpets repaired,	22
Chair and Cushion Slips repaired,	68
Table Covers repaired,	12
Sets Curtains "	5
Chairs covered,	6
Sets Curtains re-made,	6

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of the West House in 1865.

Dresses made,	63	Men's Mufflers hemmed,	354
Jackets "	14	Bonnets trimmed,	6
Paletots "	4	Ladies' Handkerchiefs hem'd,	60
Child's Dress made,	1	Sheets hemmed,	150
Dress Caps "	7	Bed Coverlets hemmed,	15
Head Dresses "	9	Table Cloths "	13
Petticoats "	41	Tray " "	14
" tucked and made,	5	Table Napkins "	10
Long Night Dresses made,	24	Towels "	72
Short " "	26	Pairs Stockings knitted,	30
Night Caps made,	18	Sofa Blankets " and sewed,	5
Chemises "	54	Opera Hoods "	13
Pairs Drawers made,	15	Pairs Gauntlets "	6
Semets "	26	Woollen Cravats "	16
Slip Bodies "	13	Large Tidies "	14
Habit Shirts "	5	Small " "	15
Aprons "	13	Collarets in Berlin Wool,	20
Sun Shades "	5	Doylies in Wool,	18
Crinolines "	5	" knitted in Thread,	48
Window Blinds "	12	Ornamental Work Cases,	6
" Screens "	18	Collars sewed,	4
Bed Vallances "	18	Pairs Cuffs sewed,	3
Pillow Cases "	8	Length of Trimming sewed, yds.	9
Men's Semets "	290	Tidies netted and darned,	5
" Handkerchiefs hemmed,	431	Cases embroidered,	3

All the Underclothing and Bed and Table Linen belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1865.

Gowns made,	105
Petticoats "	222
Cotton Shifts made,	61
Flannel " "	6
Women's Semets made,	137
" Caps "	168
Dress " "	6
Aprons "	136
Pinafores "	113
Polka Jackets "	12
Sun Bonnets "	56
Printed Short Gowns made,	28
Short Night " "	50
Long " "	8
Females' Drawers "	8
" " knitted,	2
Pairs Gloves "	3
Bags for Comb and Brush made,	14
Quilted Canvas Bed Covers "	54
Bolsters Slips "	231
Muslin Veils, for Infirmary, "	13
Pairs Men's Plaiding Drawers "	374
Men's Striped Shirts "	406
Pairs Stockings knitted,	428
" " refooted,	192
Silk Handkerchiefs marked,	14
Sheets hemmed,	340
Counterpanes hemmed,	35
Carpet Bed Covers hemmed,	61
Pairs Blankets "	192
Table Cloths "	76
New and Old Towels "	482
Handkerchiefs "	156
Woollen Rags teazed,	lbs. 200
Work Basket embroidered,	1
Pair Slippers sewed,	1
Large Toilet Cover, fancy, sewed,	1
Ladies' Hoods knitted,	2
Caps sewed,	2
Collars "	1
Caps crotched,	5
Collars "	2
Tidies "	7
Toilets "	3
Wine Rubbers crotched,	12

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c., of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, is all repaired by the East House Patients.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED PARISHES, 8/7 PER WEEK.
FIRST RATES FOR OTHER PATIENTS, 9/10, 10/6, 10/10, & 11/ "
SECOND RATE " " 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 three days only.

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, MOSES PROVAN, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

FIFTY-THIRD 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, 1867.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1867.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, 10*th January*, 1867,

COUNCILLOR JAMES BROWN IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, produced on behalf of the Directors of last year, and read a Report of their procedure, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period,

The CHAIRMAN said the Report on the whole was satisfactory. The only part that was not so, was the portion which referred to the financial department. He concluded by moving, "That the Report now read be approved of and adopted, as the Fifty-Third Annual Report of the Directors; and that a sufficient number of copies be printed for circulation, as formerly, among the Qualified Contributors, Privileged Parishes, Friends of Patients, and others interested in the Asylum."

Dr. PAGAN, in seconding the motion, said that he believed the reason why the Asylum obtained so few legacies and subscriptions, was, that the Institution was generally supposed to be self-supporting. This he begged to say was a great mistake. The Directors in many cases reduced the rate of board considerably, and gave Patients who had been in good circumstances at one time, better accommodation than what their friends were able to pay for. He wished them to recollect that those in the lowest class in the Asylum were in a very different condition from ordinary paupers, and he could not conceive a more charitable object for people to subscribe to, than that of enabling the Directors to place those inmates who had seen better days in a more comfortable position than their friends could afford.

The Rev. JAMES M'GREGOR, of the Tron Church, said that not merely did the public seem to think that the Institution was self-supporting, but they appeared to consider that it was very wealthy. He had little doubt that if they were better informed on the subject, both legacies and contributions would pour into its funds. It was strange that only two guineas should have been received as subscriptions during the whole of last year.

The motion was then agreed to.

Dr. Francis H. Thomson moved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Directors of last year, and especially to those who were Members of the Weekly Committee, for the zeal and diligence with which they had discharged their respective duties.

John M'Gavin, Esq., having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, in moving that the thanks of the Meeting be also tendered to Dr. Mackintosh and his Medical Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for their efficient discharge of the delicate and onerous duties of the different offices intrusted to them, said that when one reflected on the number and variety of qualifications requisite in the Medical-Superintendent of an Institution so large as this, it must be a matter of great thankfulness to the Directors and the public at large, that the Asylum has been presided over, for so many years, by so admirable a Superintendent as Dr. Mackintosh.

Dr. Leech seconded the motion, and expressed the hope that Dr. Mackintosh would be long spared to attend to the affairs of the Institution as he had hitherto done.

The motion was cordially agreed to.

The Secretary then read the names of the gentlemen returned as Directors by various Public Bodies. (See page 5.) It was next necessary, he said, to elect Eight Directors from among the Contributors. All the gentlemen who at present retired were eligible for re-election.

Voting papers having been handed round and returned, it appeared that the following gentlemen were re-elected as Directors, namely, Messrs. Wm. West Watson, William M'Lean, John Smith, John Brown, Jun., George Thomson, John Cairns, Robert Aitken, and Dr. John M. Pagan.

On the motion of William Brown, Esq., a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, which closed the proceedings.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1867.

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

Mr. James Brown, } from Town Council.
" William Allan, }

" John Roxburgh, } from Merchants' House.
" James King, }

" Anthony Inglis, } from Trades' House.
" James Simpson, }

Dr. William Lyon, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" A. D. Anderson, }

Rev. Dr. Paton, } from General Session.
Mr. Thomas Kyle, }

Mr. William West Watson, }
" William M'Lean, }
" John Smith, }
" John Brown, Jun. } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" George Thomson, }
" John Cairns, }
" Robert Aitken, }
Dr. John M. Pagan, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, }
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine, } *ex-officiis.*
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. John Brown, Jun.	Mr. John Cairns.	Mr. John Roxburgh.
" George Thomson.	" James King.	" James Brown.

Visitors.

Mr. William Allan.
" Anthony Inglis.
" James Simpson.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
" William Lyon.
" John M. Pagan.
" Allen Thomson.
Dr. W. T. Gairdner.
Rev. Dr. Paton.
Mr. Thomas Kyle.
" Robert Aitken.
" Alexander Ronaldson.
" Thomas Hill.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

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 and Secretary.

MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors, in the following statements, submit to their Constituents and the Public an account of their transactions for the past year:—

The general results relative to the Patients are exhibited in the subjoined Return:—

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
There Remained in the Asylum on 31st December 1865,	261	...	241	...	502
Admitted since,	180	...	159	...	339
Total,	441	...	400	...	841
Dismissed Cured,	69	...	55	...	124
" Relieved,	70	...	62	...	132
Died,	33	...	27	...	60
Total,	172	...	144	...	316
Remaining on 31st December 1866,	269	...	256	...	525
Total,	441	..	400	...	841
Average daily numbers,	262	..	253	...	515

From the preceding table it will be seen that 842 Patients have been treated during the year. The number admitted, including voluntary Patients, was 339, or 101 more than in the preceding year. 31 Patients of different classes were refused admission from want of room. The ages of those admitted ranged from 16 to 84; one very frail female, indeed, was stated to be considerably older. The duration of the malady before entry varied from a few days to 40 years. The great majority were feeble and reduced in condition; a few were moribund, or nearly so, when received—dying on the following day, or shortly afterwards; whilst many were almost in a nude state, degenerated in their habits, destructive, suicidal, or dangerous to others. Including congenital cases, nearly 200 were incurable—the malady being frequently complicated with paralysis, epilepsy, or other serious disease.

It is generally very difficult, and often impossible, to arrive at the true cause of the mental disorder. In the case of one female, however, there was no difficulty. The family whom she had faithfully served for the long period of forty years was broken up, the survivor of it kindly and considerately providing for her; but, notwithstanding, her grief was so great that she became insane, and was obliged to be sent to the Asylum.

One of the female Patients admitted into the West House laboured under epilepsy. It is many years since an epileptic was admitted into this division, although such an occurrence is not at all uncommon in the East House.

The highest number of Patients on any one day during the year 1866 was 542. The dismissals were very numerous, amounting to 256.

The pressure for accommodation was greatest in the East House. In order to make room for a large accession of Lanarkshire Patients, a corresponding number, belonging to Bute and other counties, had to be dismissed in autumn. Many of the latter had resided for years at Gartnavel, and were much disinclined to leave it. There were painful scenes at parting, but all were got safely away.

Several Patients not considered dangerous—one of them after a residence of 17 years—were taken home to be tended by their relatives; and a few were boarded in the country, several miles from Glasgow—the remainder were sent to other asylums.

The Cures were 124 in number. One of these—the case of a female—was rather remarkable. She had been in bad health and ill mentally many weeks before admission, and for 19 months afterwards her excitement and emaciation were extreme. In consequence of her language and conduct, her guardians could scarcely approach her at their visits, yet she recovered in mind and body. At the end of two years from the date of her admission she was discharged cured, and she has continued well ever since.

The prevalence of cholera in England and elsewhere suggested to the Directors the propriety of adopting precautionary measures, with the view, if possible, of preventing its invasion.

After everything had been done that the Officials could think of, the Directors, in the beginning of August, requested Professor Gairdner, the Sanitary Officer of Glasgow, to inspect the buildings and grounds, &c., and to report to them on the subject. This was carefully

done, and Dr. GAIRDNER's recommendations were immediately carried into effect.

The Directors gratefully record their thankfulness that no case of cholera has occurred within the gates, or even near to the Asylum, and that the Institution has been visited by no epidemic of any kind during the year.

The general health has been good, notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the East House, from the unusual number admitted, and the complicated diseases under which so many of them laboured. It was a source of solicitude in the case of many of the Patients lest, coming as they did from the most filthy hovels, and so much affected, they should have been the means of propagating disease amongst the others.

In addition to the alterations suggested by Dr. GAIRDNER, the Directors ordered a new wash-house and disinfecting oven to be erected. The temperature of the latter can be raised to upwards of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

A new boiler has been provided in place of one that had become worn out; and other things have been similarly replaced where necessary. A great part of the boundary paling has been renewed, and a portion of the external grounds and gardens were drained, levelled, and trenched. The stock and land have been very productive—two tons, for example, of apples being grown in the garden.

It was mentioned in last report that a remit had been made to Mr. M'CREATH, the mining-engineer, to ascertain whether minerals existed in the grounds of the Institution. After examining the shafts in the neighbourhood, he reported that he had no doubt there were, and submitted a plan to the Directors whereby

they might be worked without injury to the buildings. The minerals were accordingly advertised, but as yet without any practical result.

In the course of last session of Parliament, the LORD-ADVOCATE introduced a Lunacy Bill, containing provisions which were considered to injuriously affect the chartered Asylums of Scotland. The Directors thought it necessary to look after this bill, and, in conjunction with those of several of these institutions, sent deputations to London to watch its progress, and to confer with members of both Houses on the subject. To the noblemen and gentlemen who, after much trouble, succeeded in getting the bill amended, the Directors beg to return their best thanks.

The Abstainers' Union lent their invaluable aid, as formerly, coming out to Gartnavel frequently with the professional ladies and gentlemen engaged by them for the City Hall Concerts. To Mr. M'NEILL and Mr. SMITH, Chairmen, to Mr. AIRLIE, Secretary, to Miss KIRK, who is a great favourite with the Patients, and to all the other artistes, the best acknowledgments of the Directors are due. They would also thank Mr. WHITELAW, Dr. FRANCIS H. THOMSON, and the other gentlemen of the Committee of the Institute of the Fine Arts, for granting permission to the Patients to visit their Exhibition. Nor are they less indebted to Mr. ROBSON, Mr. HAWTHORN, and Mr. LAW, professors of music, and to the large number of amateur ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them, and greatly assisted in giving musical entertainments of a high order. To Mr. GEORGE ROY, and the numerous talented friends who accompanied him, and assisted in giving two entertainments, which

were exceedingly well received, and for the free tickets for the City Hall which he presented to the Patients, and where a number of them heard him lecture with great pleasure; to Mr. Bonfantin and Mr. Templeton and their troupe, for an entertainment of a negro character, which the Patients enjoyed very much; to the gentlemen of the Phœnix Club, for an excellent concert in character, which was well received; to the gentlemen of the Histrionic Club, for a similar concert, and for recitations from Shakespeare, all which came off well; to Mr. Frame for his recitations, for getting up musical entertainments, for his constant attendance and kind attentions; to Messrs. Shearer, Baylis, and Brown; and to all others who may have assisted in amusing the Patients, and in making their time fly swiftly away, the gratitude of the Directors is likewise due.

These entertainments give great pleasure to numbers of the Patients of all classes, many of whom seem to enjoy comic singing and acting the most; to others, the dance, which follows, is the best part of the whole.

They have had other in-door amusements and instruction, such as books and journals from four of the best libraries in Glasgow, in addition to the Asylum library; all the Glasgow newspapers, the London *Times*, London and provincial weekly and other papers and journals of a religious and moral character, which need not be particularised here. Principal Fairbairn's "Dictionary of the Bible," published this year, is highly thought of by them. Billiards, bagatelle, chess, backgammon, draughts, dominoes, and cards have each had their votaries. Picnic parties went several miles into the country; numbers near to Jordan Hill, Partick, the city, &c.; and a few Patients were at the coast during the season.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Glasgow produced quite a sensation amongst them, and a number were permitted to see his Royal Highness, on his route to the Lord Provost's house.

The Botanic Garden has been visited by a few, and also the public exhibitions in the city. Cricket and bowls have been played as formerly, and the matches with outside clubs were occasionally won by the Gartnavel Club. Many of the Patients continue to be employed in the garden and grounds and workshops, &c.

Dr. Fleming, President of the Faculty, and Surgeon to the Asylum, has operated successfully on several Patients during the year.

The Directors cannot close their Report without thanking Mr. Carrick, the City Architect, for the valuable professional information which he has this year, as heretofore, given to the Officials. Indeed, no one is more ready to assist the Asylum than this gentleman.

The Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts, annexed to this Report, exhibits a statement of the financial affairs of the Institution for the past year. It will be observed that only two subscriptions, of one guinea each, have been obtained, and that no legacies have been received. Whilst there has thus been no extraordinary revenue, the expenditure has been unusually great. The rate of interest has been exceptionally high, and the increase in the price of some of the principal provisions, such as butcher meat, has been unprecedented. Wages, also, have risen, and this item would have been still larger had not the Directors postponed taking into consideration the application which was made to them for a further advance. Notwithstanding, therefore, the most

careful oversight, and the exercise of the strictest economy, the income has fallen short of the expenditure during the year by upwards of six hundred pounds.

To the Members of the Weekly Committee, and their sub-committees, on whom, from these and other circumstances, an unusual amount of labour has fallen throughout the year, a deep debt of gratitude is justly due. The Directors also desire to acknowledge the services of the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officers of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 30th DECEMBER, 1865, to 31st DECEMBER, 1866.

Receipts.

To Board of Patients, received in 1866, ...	£18,883	14	11
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold, ...	579	17	2½
" Advances for Patients in 1865, received in 1866, ...	516	2	5
" Subscriptions, viz.—			
David Gilmour, Esq. Roseneath, £1 1 0			
W. Cuthill, Esq. Merchant, Denny, 1 1 0			
	2	2	0
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, ...	63	3	9
" Interest on Do. with Union Bank, ...	55	16	1
" National Bank, drawn in excess of Deposits,	4	17	4
" Union Bank, Do.	150	0	0
" To Balance due to the Treasurer, ...	6	14	9
	£20,262	8	5½

Disbursements.

By Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account, ...	£4	19	8½
" House Expense, per page 16, ...	11,096	7	2½
" Salaries, less Fees received, " 16, ...	990	8	0
" Repairs and Improvements, " 17, ...	1,246	1	4
" House Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, Blankets, &c. per page 17, ...	1,058	8	9
" Servants' Wages, ...	2,444	13	0
" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1866, ...	326	14	4
" Cash Expended on Garden, ...	180	12	11
" Do. on Farm, ...	120	14	6
" Interest to 1st November, 1866, on £18,750, owing to National Bank, ...	1,373	8	6
" Interest to 2d April, 1866, on £11,250, owing to Union Bank, ...	679	17	8
" Miscellaneous Charges, per page 17, ...	740	2	6½
	£20,262	8	5½

I have carefully examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Year ending 31st December, 1866, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 7th January, 1867.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

During the Year 1866.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£4,590	3	7
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	611	13	6
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,014	5	11
Groceries,	827	1	4½
Milk,	707	9	4
Butter and Cheese,	668	7	1
Potatoes,	77	1	5
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	522	7	8
Medicines,	108	15	6
Coal and Coke,	734	11	10
Gas-Light and Candles,	293	0	1
Soap and Soda,	214	16	6
Water-Rent since 21st November 1865,	143	5	5
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	562	14	0
Fruit,	20	14	0
	£11,096	7	2½

Salaries, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£600	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	413	14	0			
				£186	6	0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0	0
Medical Assistants,				200	0	0
Chaplain,				70	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,				80	0	0
Steward,				110	0	0
Surgeon,				33	12	0
Auditor,				10	10	0
				£990	8	0

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,	£449	18	3
Cost of New Steam Boiler,	36	0	0
Repairing Engine and Boiler,	15	8	0
Timber,	48	10	4
Building Materials, &c.	151	17	4
Oils, Colours, &c.	45	15	0
Iron Castings,	7	16	5
Ironmongery,	64	14	4
Painting and Paper-hanging,	324	15	0
Plumbers' Materials,	56	18	0
Whinstone Pavement, &c.	9	18	0
Miscellaneous,	34	10	8
	£1,246	1	4

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c. viz.

House Furnishings,	£416	19	11
Furniture,	171	19	5
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	61	6	9
Carpets and Floor-Cloth,	85	14	10
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	18	4	0
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	79	17	5
China, Earthenware, &c.	47	9	1
Timber,	27	18	0
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsteress,	146	0	4
Miscellaneous,	2	19	0
	£1,058	8	9

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£193	3	1
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	106	17	10
Printing and Advertising,	33	9	0
Postages and Incidents,	46	19	5
Insurance,	65	2	0
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	77	0	5
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in Town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club and to Stirling's Library, the Athenæum Library, and Glasgow Public Library,	9	9	0
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,	12	0	0
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	17	3	6
Law Expense,	118	2	0
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	5	0	0
Miscellaneous,	42	16	3½
	£740	2	6½

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1866.

ON the 1st of January 1866, there were in the Asylum 502 Patients of all classes; during the year 339 were admitted, including voluntary and Fiscal's cases; 256 were dismissed; and 60 died. At the close of the year, 525 Patients remained in the Asylum. The number admitted in 1866 was 101 more; the number dismissed was 64 more, and the number of deaths was 19 more than in the previous year. The total number treated within the period embraced in this Report was 841, being 106 in excess of the previous year.

The following statement shows that the number treated in 1866, compared with 1865, was 841 to 735.

The number cured,.....124 to 112.
The number relieved,.....132 to 80.
The number of deaths,..... 60 to 41.
The average daily number,.....515 to 510.

ADMISSIONS.—Of the 339 admissions, 167, or about one-half, were affected with acute mania; 86, or 25 per

cent. with monomania and melancholia; and 86, or about one-fourth, with dementia and imbecility.

On a comparison with the year 1865, the number of cases of acute mania shows an increase of 55 in 1866; whereas, on a comparison between the years 1864 and 1865, the number of such cases was 5 fewer in the latter than in the former year. The cases of monomania and melancholia were 16 fewer in 1866 than in 1865; on the other hand, the cases of dementia (including 4 of imbecility) were 59 more in 1866 than in 1865.

Causes.—Of the 339 admissions, Causes were assigned for Insanity in only 147 cases (and many of these were suppositious), leaving the large number of 192 cases unaccounted for; whereas in 1865 only 84 out of 238 were reported as of unknown origin; at the same time it is necessary to repeat from year to year that the causes ascribed for the malady are generally of a description which cannot be relied on. 85 of the cases admitted were transferred from other Asylums, and no cause was stated in the Schedules of 74 of these. Some of these Patients had been confined in those Asylums for upwards of ten years. Of the 147 cases accounted for, 30 are assigned to various kinds of mental excitement, and 113 to physical causes, 11 being hereditary, 13 arising from predisposition, and 28 from intemperance, exclusive of 2 from the use of opium and stimulants.

Social Condition.—There were of the total 339 admissions—unmarried, 186; married, 115; and widowed, 33. According to former Reports, the unmarried were 16 in excess of married and widowed together; in the

present instance, they are in the proportion of 186 to 148. The unmarried males are considerably in excess of the unmarried females—105 to 81; the married males are more numerous than the married females—63 to 52; while of the widowed there are only 9 males to 24 females. In last year's Report the number of the widowed was 11 males to 25 females; and in that of the preceding year, 3 males to 14 females.

Ages, &c.—The Table of Ages shows that under 20 years, the females are double the number of the males; that from 25 years to 50, the males greatly exceed the number of the females—143 to 100; and from 55 years and upwards, the excess is on the side of the females—44 to 28.

In last Report the females began to exceed the number of the males at the age of 60; and in the Report for 1864, the excess commenced at 45, being ten years earlier than in the present instance.

Of the 180 males classified in the Table of Occupation, there are 34 labourers, 18 weavers, 10 miners, 7 clerks, 6 merchants, and 6 gentlemen; these being the highest numbers on the list. And of the 159 females, there are 52 housewives, 28 domestic servants, 16 sempstresses, 13 ladies, and 6 mill-workers.

The largest number of admissions took place in the second half of the year, being from July to September 104, and from October to December 104; from April to June the number was 86; and the smallest number, namely, 45, was in the first three months of the year. In 1865, the greatest number took place in the first quarter; the least in the autumn quarter. Of the total

number admitted, 83 were said to be suicidal—many extremely so; 88 uncleanly; and 60 destructive; while not fewer than 158 were dangerous to others. One male Patient, a shoemaker, wounded his abdomen severely with his knife. He did well. Whisky was the cause of his insanity. Another having thrown himself out of a high window, injured his right foot and leg, several of the bones being broken and displaced. In this state he was admitted. He left recovered. On admission, a female was found to be minus the right hand and the middle finger of the left; and in consequence of injuries to his legs, a male had to use crutches. One was blind; two had curvature of the spine; and one had part of his wrists destroyed by restraint. One female had both knee-joints contracted, and had been bed-rid in another Asylum for years. Her legs have been got straight since, under the treatment of the Surgeon, Dr. Fleming, and she is now able to sit up, to use them a little, and sew with the other Patients. One lady travelled upwards of forty miles to become an inmate, demanding admission as a voluntary Patient, unattended, and without authority. It is right to add, however, that she had been a Patient in Gartnavel many years before. The only thing that troubles her at present, is the fear of being removed from the Asylum by her relations.

One of the admissions, after a four months' residence in the Asylum, gave birth to a full-grown male child. Both did well, and the mother became more tranquil afterwards.

Dismissals.—The number of Patients dismissed cured was 124, being 12 more than in 1865; but including 132 relieved, the total dismissals for the year were 256, being 64 more than last year.

The dismissals bear a proportion to the admissions which cannot be considered otherwise than as satisfactory. As usual, the largest number of cases occurred in acute mania, amounting to 85, or 68 per cent. of the whole number cured, being 13 per cent. greater than the proportion of the preceding year. There were 31 cures in cases of monomania and melancholia, and 7 in cases of dementia.

The Table showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured, illustrates, as formerly, the importance of dealing with the malady in its early stages. Of the 124 cases—

88 were Cured in less than.....Six Months.
4 were Cured in less than.....One Year.
1 was Cured in less than.....Two Years.
2 were Cured in less than.....Five Years.

No fewer than 67 of the cures were effected within one month from the admission of the Patients.

The length of residence in the Asylum of those cured was, in—

92 Cases.....under Six Months
21 Cases.....under Twelve Months.
6 Cases.....under Two Years.
5 Cases.....from Three to Six Years.

Of the 124 cases, 92 cures were effected in Patients betwixt the ages of 25 and 50. Of the total cures, 26 cases were the results of intemperance, 8 of predisposition, and 52 were of unknown origin.

Deaths.—The number of Deaths during the year was 60, being 19 more than in 1865.

In 22 Cases the form of Insanity was Mania.
In 20 Cases the form of Insanity was Monomania or Melancholia.
In 18 Cases the form of Insanity was Dementia.

Of the 60 deaths, 7 occurred under 25 years of age; 32 under 50 years of age; 16 under 65 years of age; 1 at 70; 1 at 75; 2 at 80; and 1 at 85. Of the number, 28 had been in the Asylum under 10 months; 20 under 5 years; 8 under 12 years; and 4 under 21 years.

32 Patients, 23 Males and 9 Females, died from Diseases of the Nervous system, and their consequences.
19 Patients, 7 Males and 12 Females, died from Diseases of the Chest.
4 Patients, 2 Males and 2 Females, died from Diseases of the Abdomen and Urinary Organs.
2 Female Patients died from Strumous Abscesses.
1 Female Patient, nearly 80 years of age, died from the Decay of Nature; she had been confined in Asylums for 41 years.
1 Female Patient died from an extensive Burn. She had wilfully set fire to herself, and thus committed suicide; and
1 Male Patient died from Loss of Blood, the consequence of a self-inflicted suicidal wound.

Total, 60.

The days of many of these Patients were numbered before they were admitted; in fact, several of them were in a moribund state when received, and one of them died on the day following that of his admission. In several cases the insanity was complicated with epilepsy and palsy, giving not the slightest hope of recovery, but, on the contrary, of a fatal termination. It is remarkable that 10 male Patients died from general paralysis in the June quarter. Their period of existence was limited to months after the first symptoms had developed themselves.

Permission to inspect the bodies of the dead is not always given; but where allowed, the examinations, *post mortem*, were always satisfactory. Extensive disease of the brain and its membranes was observed in those ex-

amined, while the lungs and other organs were found to be quite disorganised also. In two males, the heart was found to be much enlarged, and the valves diseased; the hearts weighing respectively, 1 lb. 14 oz. and 1 lb. 9 oz.

Treatment.—The experience of one year resembles that of another. In the Medical department, for a considerable period, the bromide of potassium has been extensively tried in epileptic, wake-rife, and other cases, and often in the manner recommended by Dr. Brown Sequard. The Tables, accurately prepared by Doctors Hay and Blair, show the numbers of the Patients to whom this drug was given, with the exception of 3 which should be added to the females; but it must be premised that the epileptic cases admitted into this Asylum are generally of old standing. It will be observed that there are always many more epileptic males than females confined here. As a curative agent the bromide has failed in our hands; and in only a few Patients were there any perceptible alleviation of the fits themselves. In many cases, however, it soothed the nervous system, relieved restlessness, allayed excitement, and procured sleep—negatively no bad effects followed from its administration.

The beneficial effects of labour, reading, amusements, and recreation have been, as before, very great. These have done much good to the uncured as well as the cured. Many cases might be given to exemplify this; but as these would only be somewhat like a repetition of what is stated in former Reports, it is not deemed necessary to insert them and others bearing on the state of the Patients here.

The games, concerts, and dances have been more

numerous this year, and much enjoyed by the Patients. Many professional ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services gratuitously; amateurs did the same—coming out in all kinds of weather. It would be invidious to name any one here; and I would beg all those parties to accept my best thanks for their great kindness to the Patients. It is most gratifying to behold the *very lowest* Patients, in the social grade, mixing in the dance, or otherwise, with ladies and gentlemen of the highest position in the city, who have come out to observe for themselves, and entertain the invalids.

It is remarkable that fewer male Patients require to be nourished by artificial means, by the stomach-pump for example, than female Patients. In a very few cases one operation was sufficient.

One gentleman refused all sustenance for three and a-half months; he never spoke all this time, and was fed by means of the stomach-pump three times daily, the tube being introduced by the mouth. He did not seem to care for or feel the operation. On the tube, however, being introduced by the nose, an impression was made, and he took his food perfectly well afterwards. He also began to speak; and, shortly afterwards, became so well that he was able to be removed.

In cases of attempts at suicide by starvation, the stomach-pump is invaluable.

Of the female Patients admitted during the year, thirty refused all kinds of nourishment, and, in consequence, it was found necessary to feed them all by means of the stomach-tube. Six others were Patients belonging to the Ladies' Division of the West House; four were private Patients in the East House; and twenty were

paupers. Two were cases of puerperal mania, in extremely feeble health; these both recovered, and were dismissed well after a short residence in the Asylum. Twenty-two of the cases admitted laboured under mania, three under monomania, five under melancholia, and eight were very suicidal; one of the latter, before admission, had swallowed a number of needles and pins, &c., and another had, shortly before being brought to the Asylum, been rescued from a watery grave in the Canal. The greater number of these cases of acute mania could not give any reason for not taking food. A number abstained for the avowed purpose of destroying themselves; and three with such determination, that it was found to be impossible to feed them by the mouth-tube; they were therefore nourished by means of the nose-tube successfully. Some who wished to destroy themselves by starvation were at the same time afraid of being poisoned. A number fancied that they laboured under bodily disease, and were unable to eat or to swallow; for example, one declared that she had laboured under cancer for eight years, and another that her body was filled with black soap. In one quarter of the year, in the Female Divisions, the operation was performed 124 times. Many of the Patients, from various causes, required an extraordinary amount of attention, both by night and by day, and several of the Paupers had each an attendant for him and herself exclusively.

General Health.—On the whole, the general health of the Inmates has been good, notwithstanding the state of the atmosphere this cholera year, and the crowded condition of the Asylum. It is rare to find a case of diarrhœa

in the Male Division of the East House. There were several in the Female, and as a consequence of other diseases; but all yielded readily to the prescribed treatment. The West House, from the Patients being of the higher classes, and less crowded, is always very healthy. Deaths, especially in the Female Division of the West House, are rare as compared with the East House where the less rich and poorer Patients are confined. The average daily number of Patients confined to bed from bodily diseases, caprice, &c. was—15 males and 17 females —32 in all. And 4 male night attendants, and 3 female night nurses (exclusive of extra night attendants), were constantly employed in waiting on the Patients during the night.

Medical Students.—As in former years, a few Medical Students have visited the Asylum, but none came forward this year to witness the practice. In 1865–6, a Military Staff Surgeon attended. Since 1858, twenty-six Medical Students attended, for the period prescribed for them, and according to the statement as published in the journals.

My respectful acknowledgments are due to the Directors for the ready co-operation and valuable counsel with which at all times they have been pleased to favour me.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel, 31*st December*, 1866.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year 1866.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 31st December 1865,	261	241	502
Admitted since,	180	159	339
Total,	441	400	841
Dismissed Cured,	69	55	124
" Relieved,	70	62	132
Died,	33	27	60
Total,	172	144	316
Remaining on 31st December 1866,	269	256	525
Total Treated,	441	400	841
Average Daily Number,	262	253	515

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	83	84	167
Dementia,	47	35	82
Melancholia,	12	17	29
Monomania,	36	21	57
Imbecility,	2	2	4
Total,	180	159	339

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	105	81	186
Married,	63	52	115
Widowed,	9	24	33
Unknown,	3	2	5
Total,	180	159	339

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	6	12	18
" 25 "	17	17	34
" 30 "	18	20	38
" 35 "	36	18	54
" 40 "	27	22	49
" 45 "	28	12	40
" 50 "	17	11	28
" 55 "	7	15	22
" 60 "	8	5	13
" 65 "	5	10	15
" 70 "	4	10	14
" 75 "	3	3	6
" 85 "	1	0	1
" 100 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	3	3	6
Total,	180	159	339

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	2	1	3
Bodily Disease,	3	2	5
" Injury,	1	2	3
Confinement,	1	0	1
Congenital,	1	0	1
Destitution,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	3	3
Disappointment,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	8	2	10
Excessive Lactation,	0	1	1
Fear of Punishment,	1	0	1
Fright,	4	1	5
Grief,	0	5	5
Hereditary,	5	6	11
Hydrocephalus,	1	0	1
Idiocy,	1	0	1
Ill-treatment,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	21	7	28
Masturbation,	11	0	11
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Opium and Stimulants,	2	0	2
Over-Exertion,	0	1	1
" Study,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	12	1	13
Pecuniary Difficulties,	2	0	2
Predisposition,	8	5	13
Puerperal State,	0	9	9
Rapid Childbearing,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	1	3	4
Reverses of Fortune,	1	1	2
Sunstroke,	1	0	1
Unknown,	88	104	192
Various Circumstances,	0	1	1
Want of Occupation,	1	0	1
Total,	180	159	339

Table 5.—*Showing the Occupation of those Admitted.*

MALES.

Agent,	1	*Brought forward,*	62
Artist,	1	Labourers,	34
Baker,	1	Leather-Cutter,	1
Barber,	1	Merchants,	6
Blacksmiths,	5	Message-Boy,	1
Block-Printer,	1	Miller,	1
Calenderer,	1	Millwright,	1
Carpenters,	2	Miners,	10
Carpet-Weaver,	1	Moulder,	1
Carters,	3	No Occupation,	7
Clergymen,	3	Painters,	2
Clerks,	7	Pattern-Designers,	2
Coach Painter,	1	Pensioners,	3
Dairyman,	1	Physician,	1
Dealers,	4	Porter,	1
Detective,	1	Rivetters,	2
Drapers,	3	Road-Surveyor,	1
Dyer,	1	Sailors,	2
Engineers,	3	Shoemakers,	2
Farmer,	1	Shopman,	1
Farm Servants,	2	Soldiers,	3
Founder,	1	Spirit-Dealer,	1
Gentlemen,	6	Student,	1
Glazier,	1	Tailors,	2
Groom,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Grocers,	4	Travellers,	2
Hammerman,	1	Twister,	1
Hatter,	1	Unknown,	5
Hotelkeeper,	1	Warehousemen,	4
Ironworker,	1	Weavers,	18
Jeweller,	1	Wood-Turner,	1
Carry forward,	62	TOTAL,	180

FEMALES.

Asylum Attendant,	1	*Brought forward,*	112
Confectioner,	1	Muslin-Dotter,	1
Dealer,	1	No Occupation,	17
Domestic Servants,	28	Sempstresses,	16
Farm "	3	Tambourers,	2
Hair Teaser,	1	Teacher,	1
Housekeepers,	4	Unknown,	2
Housewives,	52	Washerwoman,	1
Knitters,	2	Weavers,	3
Ladies,	13	Winders,	4
Millworkers,	6	TOTAL,	159
Carry forward,	112		

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	10	6	16	
February,	4	9	13	
March,	10	6	16	
				— 45
April,	16	10	26	
May,	18	18	36	
June,	10	14	24	
				— 86
July,	7	6	13	
August,	14	15	29	
September,	35	27	62	
				—104
October,	30	30	60	
November,	15	8	23	
December,	11	10	21	
				—104
Total,				339

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	44	41	85
Monomania,	15	5	20
Melancholia,	4	7	11
Dementia,	6	1	7
Imbecility,	0	1	1
Total,	69	55	124

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	16	9	25
" 2 Weeks,	10	17	27
" 3 "	5	5	10
" 1 Month,	1	4	5
" 2 Months,	4	2	6
" 3 "	2	4	6
" 4 "	4	1	5
" 5 "	2	1	3
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 10 "	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	0	1	1
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 18 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	20	5	25
Total,	69	55	124

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	5	7	12
" 25 "	12	6	18
" 30 "	8	3	11
" 35 "	11	9	20
" 40 "	10	7	17
" 45 "	12	6	18
" 50 "	6	2	8
" 55 "	2	9	11
" 60 "	1	1	2
" 65 "	1	2	3
" 70 "	1	3	4
Total,	69	55	124

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	3	0	3
" 3 "	4	1	5
" 1 Month,	7	1	8
" 2 Months,	18	9	27
" 3 "	6	13	19
" 4 "	6	8	14
" 5 "	4	6	10
" 6 "	3	3	6
" 7 "	3	3	6
" 8 "	3	3	6
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 10 "	4	1	5
" 1 Year,	1	1	2
" 2 Years,	3	3	6
" 3 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	0	1	1
Total,	69	55	124

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bodily Disease,	1	2	3
" Injury,	2	1	3
" Weakness,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	1	1
Disappointment,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	0	1	1
Fright,	1	1	2
Grief,	0	1	1
Hereditary,	3	3	6
Intemperance,	20	6	26
Masturbation,	7	0	7
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion,	0	1	1
Predisposition,	4	4	8
Puerperal State,	0	6	6
Religious Excitement,	0	2	2
Reverses of Fortune,	1	0	1
Solitude,	0	1	1
Unknown,	29	23	52
Total,	69	55	124

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	841	Cured,	124	14·74
" " to a Conclusion,	315			39·36
Admitted,	339			36·87

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	11	11	22
Monomania,	7	5	12
Melancholia,	4	4	8
Dementia,	11	7	18
Total,	33	27	60

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	0	1	1
" 25 "	2	4	6
" 30 "	1	3	4
" 35 "	7	4	11
" 40 "	3	4	7
" 45 "	3	1	4
" 50 "	5	1	6
" 55 "	3	4	7
" 60 "	1	2	3
" 65 "	5	1	6
" 70 "	0	1	1
" 75 "	1	0	1
" 80 "	1	1	2
" 85 "	1	0	1
Total,	33	27	60

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Under 1 Week,	2	...	0	...	2
" 2 Weeks,	4	...	1	...	5
" 3 "	1	...	4	...	5
" 1 Month,	0	...	1	...	1
" 2 Months,	2	...	2	...	4
" 3 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 4 "	1	...	2	...	3
" 5 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 8 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 9 "	2	...	0	...	2
" 10 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 2 Years,	7	...	4	...	11
" 3 "	1	...	2	...	3
" 4 "	0	...	4	...	4
" 5 "	0	...	2	...	2
" 6 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 7 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 8 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	3	...	0	...	3
" 12 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 13 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 15 "	1	...	0	...	1
" 17 "	0	...	1	...	1
" 21 "	1	...	0	...	1
Total,	33	...	27	...	60

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Abscess,	0	...	2	...	2
Decay of Nature,	0	...	1	...	1
Disease of Brain,	10	...	6	...	16
" " and Bowels,	1	...	0	...	1
" Heart,	3	...	0	...	3
Epilepsy,	5	...	1	...	6
Exhaustion,	2	...	1	...	3
Extensive Burn (Suicide),	0	...	1	...	1
Gangrene of Lungs,	0	...	2	...	2
General Paralysis,	4	...	1	...	5
Hæmaturia,	0	...	1	...	1
Loss of Blood (Suicide),	1	...	0	...	1
Meningitis,	1	...	0	...	1
Morbus Brightii,	1	...	0	...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	3	...	5	...	8
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	1	...	5	...	6
Serous Apoplexy,	1	...	0	...	1
Strangulated Hernia,	0	...	1	...	1
Total,	33	...	27		60

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

			℔ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	841	Died, 60,	7·13
" " to a Conclusion,	315		19·
Admitted,	339		17·69

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	8	6	14	
February,	8	7	15	
March,	10	7	17	
				— 46
April,	11	7	18	
May,	16	7	23	
June,	12	10	22	
				— 63
July,	15	12	27	
August,	14	14	28	
September,	35	38	73	
				—123
October,	17	7	24	
November,	10	8	18	
December,	16	21	37	
				— 79
Total,				316

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. 1866.

		Cured.	℔ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	9,117	4,433	48·62
		Died.	
" " "	9,117	1,529	16·77

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1858,	140	11	7·85
1846,	192	11	5·7	1859,	89	6	6·74
1850,	167	17	10·1	1860,	111	5	4·5
1851,	199	10	5	1861,	95	4	4·21
1852,	119	11	9·2	1862,	104	11	10·57
1853,	125	11	8	1863,	105	11	10·47
1854,	153	8	5·2	1864,	97	6	6·31
1855,	84	12	14·2	1865,	104	2	1·92
1856,	99	13	13·1	1866,	159	9	5·60
1857,	139	7	5·03				

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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	14·73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	6	28	224	12·5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1866,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
TOTAL,.....	5,203	4,439	9,642						

TOTAL as above,..... 9,642
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 525

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS 9,117

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
3,314	2,119	4,433							878	651	1,529

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,433 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,529

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·62 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·77

X.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OCCURRING IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	1	10	...	11	...	14	8	8	5	7	1	6	...	12	5	10	1	6	...	6	...	7	3	11	23	118	141
2,.....	4	...	...	4	2	2	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
3,.....	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	16
4,.....	...	2	1	...	3	4	4	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	6	14	24	38
5,.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	13	14
6,.....	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
7,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
8,.....	...	3	...	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	...	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	...	1	15	29	44
	Admitted																										
9,.....	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	31	2	33
10,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		1	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
11,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	3
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	8	1	4	1	2	2	16	18
																	...	2	Admitted								
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
15,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
Totals,...	8	17	5	19	9	29	18	14	11	12	11	13	3	19	7	14	12	17	8	22	10	16	11	22	113	225	338
	25		24		38		32		23		24		22		21		29		30		26		34				

From the above Table it will be seen that the total number of Epileptic Seizures occurring in the Female Divisions of the Asylum during the year was 338. Of these 113 occurred during the day, and 225 at night. The greatest number occurred in March (38), and the smallest number in August (21). * In the case of Patient No. 7, the seizures were so frequent and of so short duration, that it is impossible to number them; these attacks are also periodic; and she is for 2, 3, or even 6 months or more entirely free from them. Patients 14 and 15 belong to the Ladies' Division of the West House; all the others to the Female Division of the East House.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OCCURRING IN THE MALE DIVISION OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES OCCURRING IN THE MALE DIVISION OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	5	1	7	2	3	...	8	...	6	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	3	...	51	8	59
2,.....	27	58	40	27	81	2	42	76	27	34	88	41	67	28	46	61	87	46	50	31	74	58	52	27	681	489	1170
3,.....	1	1	31	4	13	...	6	...	14	6	49	26	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	37	151
4,.....	21	15	60	6	46	2	51	12	33	5	33	3	23	2	6	4	20	3	19	...	28	11	61	3	401	66	467
5,.....	2	1	7	1	9	...	9	...	5	...	7	4	3	2	4	1	2	3	4	4	7	5	6	...	65	21	86
6,.....	4	1	17	...	11	1	11	2	17	...	13	1	4	1	6	...	6	2	12	3	10	3	12	...	123	14	137
7,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		22	...	18	...	32	...	17	2	53	...	23	17	15	1	Died.		180	20	200
8,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		15	...	35	...	24	8	26	2	31	1	131	11	142
9,.....	2	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
10,.....	2	2	...	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	16	18	34
11,.....	7	1	4	8	2	8	7	2	8	...	9	1	1	...	7	3	2	3	3	4	7	2	1	...	58	32	90
12,.....	5	...	2	1	5	...	7	...	7	...	5	2	4	...	6	1	11	9	6	3	11	9	7	1	76	26	102
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		5	...	1	...	2	1	16	9	15	8	12	5	...	...	51	23	74
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		4	...	...	1	3	...	12	8	7	5	2	...	...	2	28	16	44
15,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	5
16,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		6	...	11	...	1	...	18	...	18
17,.....	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	24	...	24
18,.....	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	10	3	8	3	11	1	16	2	5	...	6	...	5	...	77	9	86
19,.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
20,.....	2	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	4	...	7	1	13	2	8	1	19	...	11	...	12	...	13	...	104	4	108
21,.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	6	2	3	1	2	...	4	1	5	...	41	5	46
22,.....	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	3	1	7	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	37	3	40
23,.....	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	6	...	9	1	5	...	7	...	13	...	14	...	3	...	6	1	73	2	75
24,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		...	...	2	5	6	3	4	1	1	9	1	6	5	9	19	33	52
25,.....	4	4	6	1	...	19	...	3	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	37
26,.....	1	3	6	2	1	2	...	1	3	3	5	3	3	2	7	1	10	2	10	5	6	2	4	3	56	29	85
Totals,...	89	87	198	56	201	36	162	100	176	51	278	92	184	51	172	85	319	89	220	98	254	105	222	47	2475	897	3372
	176		254		237		262		227		370		235		257		408		318		359		269				

The above Table shows that the total number of Epileptic Seizures taken note of during the year was 3,372. Of these 2,475 occurred during the day, and 897 during the night. The largest number occurred in September (408), and the smallest number in January (176). The greatest number in any one Patient throughout the year was 1,170, and the highest in one month was 133. In a few Patients as many as 20 seizures were observed in one day.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1866.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	10,206	Stones.
Bread,	47,284	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,319	Lbs.
Tea,	2,309	"
Coffee,	2,028	"
Sugar,	18,927	"
Butter,	10,115	"
Cheese,	3,434	"
Fish,	27,848	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	29,510	"
Eggs,	4,475	Dozens.
Fowls,	171½	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	190½	"
Potatoes,	55¾	Tons.
Oatmeal,	453¾	Loads.
Sweet and Skim Milk,	15,192	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	11,190	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	144⅛	"
Beer,	1,226	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	535 1/12	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	84 7/12	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,533	Lbs.
Candles,	42½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,343	Waggons.
Gas,	1,534,100	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1866.

1585 Stones Hay, and 35 Cwt. of Clover sold, . . .	£47	0	10
89 Bolls of Wheat sold, ...	87	17	6
2 Tons 2 Cwt. Turnips sold, ...	1	17	9
37 Sheep Skins sold, ...	7	4	0
37 " Carcases to the Store, at Store Price, .	67	10	3
$13\frac{1}{10}$ Tons of Turnips, using and to be used at Home, at 18/,	11	15	8
$12\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls Oats, Thrashed out for Horses, at 20/, . .	12	10	0
45 " " supposed estimate in 5 Stacks, 20/, . .	45	0	0
18 " Beans, " " " 2 " 20/, . .	18	0	0
7 " Barley, " " " 1 Stack, 20/, . .	7	0	0
1 Boll Wheat, for Horses, at 12/, ...	0	12	0
Second Cut of Clover, for Horses, ...	7	0	0
4444 Stones of Potatoes, used at Home, at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Stone,	115	14	9
460 " " estimated on hand, at $8d.$ " .	11	19	7
1100 " of Straw from Wheat, at $6d.$ per Stone, .	27	10	0
$15\frac{1}{5}$ Tons of Hay, for the Horses, at 70/ per Ton, . .	53	4	0
	£521	16	4
Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses to Houses and Roads, &c. . .	69	8	4
	£591	4	8

PRODUCE OF GARDEN—1866.

VEGETABLES.

$1,909\frac{3}{4}$ Doz.	German Greens.
$1,091\frac{1}{4}$ "	Turnips in summer.
$1,262\frac{5}{6}$ "	Early & late Cabbages.
$1,761\frac{7}{12}$ "	Leeks.
$595\frac{5}{6}$ "	Savoys.
$243\frac{1}{2}$ "	Asparagus.
$1,272\frac{1}{4}$ "	Onions in summer, and
$33\frac{1}{2}$ Stones "	in winter.
$168\frac{5}{7}$ "	Carrots in winter, and
$877\frac{1}{6}$ Doz. "	in summer.
$298\frac{3}{8}$ "	Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.
$60\frac{1}{12}$ "	Celery.
38 "	Beetroot.
20 "	Red Cabbages.
1,309 "	Radishes.
$579\frac{5}{12}$ "	Lettuces.
$208\frac{3}{4}$ Gals.	Spinage.
$561\frac{3}{4}$ "	Parsley.
179 "	Brussels Sprouts.
$23\frac{1}{2}$ "	French Beans.
$72\frac{1}{2}$ Gals.	Mustard and Cresses.
10 Stones	Potatoes.
$409\frac{5}{8}$ "	Rhubarb.
$70\frac{5}{7}$ "	Parsnips.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	Artichokes.
20 "	Vegetable Marrows.
$420\frac{1}{4}$ Pecks	Peas.
103 "	Beans.

FRUITS.

$1,796\frac{1}{2}$ Pints	Gooseberries.
$238\frac{1}{2}$ "	Strawberries.
9 "	Black Currants.
219 "	Red "
15 "	White "
115 "	Raspberries.
4,881 Lbs.	Apples.
20 "	Pears.
130 "	Cherries.
Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.	

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, ... £427 5 4

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1866.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, . . .	£316	1	4
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£1,334	11	4
COST OF WORKING " " " .	482	15	7
Total Balance, ...	£851	15	9
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department, during the year, . .	£476	9	5

STOCKS ON HAND, 19TH DECEMBER 1865, AND CROPS OF 1866.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 19th Dec. 1865,.	900	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
Crops of 1865 thrashed out	..	85	..	14	2	7	4	..	..
" " 1866	..	12	3	..	2	..	..	90	..
Crop Hay,.....	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,700	105	3	17	2	7	4	90	2

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1866.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls*	¼
Sown in Farm, . .	..	4	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	415	33	..	3	3	2	4	..	3
" Carriage "	700	37	2	12	2	2	4	..	3
Sold, ...	1,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
On hand 19th Dec. 1866,	1,000	31	1	..	..	1	5	..	..
	3,700	105	3	17	2	7	4	90	2

23 Tons Yellow and Swedish Turnips on hand, 19th Dec. 1865—Sold 7 Tons 2 Cwt.; used at Home, 15 Tons 18 Cwt.

Oats, estimated to be 85 Bolls, turned out the same. Beans, estimated to be 13 Bolls, turned out 14½ Bolls. Barley, estimated to be 7 Bolls, turned out 7⅞ Bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

14 Imperial Acres Hay and Pasture,		
5 " " Oats,		
7 " " Wheat,		Total, 34 Imperial Acres.
1 " " Barley,		
5 " " Potatoes and Turnips,		
2 " " Beans,		
Total Inventory of GARDENER'S DEPARTMENT,		£763 3 8

JAMES DUTHIE,
Overseer.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT IN 1866.

Straw Mattresses made,	141
Hair " re-made,	102
" Bolsters "	118
Feather Pillows "	75
Wool " made,	28
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	83
Hossacks made,	13
Window Blinds made,	48
Table-Covers "	2
Crumb-Cloths "	2
Chair and Sofa Cushions made,	9
Sets Curtains made,	2
Chair Slips "	6
Table-Covers repaired,	9
Chair Slips "	20
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths repaired,	16

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of West House in 1866.

Dresses made,	71	Ladies' Handkerchiefs hem'd,	48
Jackets "	10	Bed Coverlets hemmed,	22
Paletots embroidered & made,	16	Sheets "	144
Dress Caps & Head-Dresses, "	21	Table Cloths "	15
Aprons made,	11	Tray " "	28
Long Night-Dresses made,	25	Towels "	148
Short " "	8	Lace Caps sewed,	4
Chemises made,	49	Sets for Night Gowns sewed,	6
Pairs Cotton Drawers,	14	" Chemises "	9
Slip Bodies made,	13	Lengths of Trimming "	10
Habit Shirts "	9	Collerets transferred in Point Stitch,	9
Night-Caps "	19	Caps in fine Crotchet-work,	4
Petticoats "	45	Collarets in fine Crotchet-work,	21
Crinoline "	1	" knitted,	17
Dressing-Gown made,	1	Large Tidies netted & darned,	8
Pinafores "	7	" knitted,	13
Window Blinds "	21	Doylies netted and darned,	36
Window Screens "	14	" knitted in wool,	30
Wall Screens "	15	Sofa Blanket knitted & sewed,	1
Bed Vallances "	6	Opera Hoods knitted & crotchied,	18
Sets Window Curtains made,	8½	Carriage Boots crotchied in wool,	4
Mattress Ticks made,	12	Pelerines " "	9
Chair Covers "	2	Pairs Muffetees " "	1
Sofa Slip "	1	Fender Stool sewed in wool,	1
Covers for Travelling Cases made,	5	Banner Screen " "	1
Crumb-Cloth made,	1	Cushion embroidered "	1
Bolster Slips "	51	Semets knitted,	12
Pillow Cases "	45	Pairs Stockings knitted,	46
Men's Semets "	368	Articles of Fancy Work made up for Christmas Tree,	80
" Mufflers hemmed,	360	A number of Wax Flowers made.	
" Handkerchiefs hem'd,	482		

All the Underclothing and Bed and Table Linen belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1866.

Gowns made,	161
Petticoats "	336
Shifts "	313
Women's Semets made,	232
" Caps "	420
" Dress Caps made,	6
Aprons made,	214
Pinafores "	71
Polka Jackets made,	17
Sun Bonnets "	78
Printed Short Gowns made,	24
Short Night " "	61
Long " " "	12
Meal Bags made,	4
Waxcloth Table Covers made,	7
Chintz Cover for Minister's Desk made,	1
Mattress Cases made,	83
Bolster " "	45
Men's Striped Shirts made,	379
Pairs Men's Plaiding Drawers made,	407
" Mits knitted,	6
" Stockings knitted,	330
" " re-footed,	59
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	70
Carpet Bed Covers "	19
Bolster Slips "	413
Sheets hemmed,	312
Towels "	752
Pairs Blankets hemmed,	90
Table Cloths "	23
Trimming sewed, yards,	28
Lace crotched, "	20
Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	70

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c. of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, is all repaired by the East House Patients.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes, 9/11 per Week.	
First Rates for other Parish Patients, 11/2 & 12/2	"
" for Private Patients, 11/, 11/6, & 12/6	"
Second Rate for " 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 three days only.

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, Moses Provan, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

FIFTY-FOURTH 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, 1868.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1868.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting *of* Qualified Contributors *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* Thursday, 16*th January*, 1868,

The Hon. the LORD PROVOST in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the Physician-Superintendent, on being called upon by the Chairman, read the Report of the procedure of the Directors during the past year.

The Treasurer next read an abstract of his accounts for the year, certified by the Auditor.

The Lord Provost, in moving the adoption of the Report, said it entered so fully into every matter of detail connected with the Asylum, and spoke so well for itself that it was scarcely necessary for him to add a word of explanation. It must be very gratifying to the Directors, and to all parties connected with the Institution, to find that during the past year its affairs had progressed so favourably. It was especially satisfactory to hear the concluding clause of the Report, that in which it was stated that their funds were now in a better state than at the close of 1866. Still, when they looked at the large amount of debt upon the Institution, their position was perhaps after all not so favourable or satisfactory as the Directors, and he was sure the Public generally, would wish to see it. If the new arrangements in connection with the Steward's department were carried out, as similar arrangements had been in another large institution in Glasgow, and this he doubted not would be the case, a saving of expenditure in the house might be expected as the result. The Steward's was always one of the most difficult departments to manage economically, and it required very great and close attention, and a regular system. Altogether he must say he thought the Report was fully as satisfactory as any they had heard for some time. His Lordship concluded by moving that it be adopted, printed, and circulated.

The motion was seconded by Andrew Neilson, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

James Hannan, Esq., said the Report showed that a great deal of time, labour, and attention had been given by the Directors to the affairs of the Institution in order to produce the results narrated, and

they well deserved the thanks of the Meeting. He moved "That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Directors, and especially to the Members of the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied exertions in the discharge of their duties during the past year."

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., seconded the motion, remarking that the Directors had charge of an establishment equal to a town of nearly 700 inhabitants, with the regulation of their food, clothing, and lodging, and many of whom required moral as well as physical support. This must entail a great amount of labour on the Directors, and he thought they were entitled to the thanks of the Contributors and the Public.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

ALEX. RONALDSON, Esq., moved—"That this Meeting tender its best thanks to Dr. MACKINTOSH, to his Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for their faithful and efficient services during the past year."

Dr. A. D. ANDERSON seconded the motion. He had had good opportunities during the year, in the joint capacity of Director and Visitor, as well as occasionally seeing Patients there, of judging how the Institution was conducted, and he could cordially support the motion.

This motion was also passed unanimously.

The SECRETARY next read the names of the gentlemen returned by various Public Bodies (see page 5); and the following eight Directors were thereafter chosen by the Contributors to represent them at the Board for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. WM. WEST WATSON, JOHN BROWN, Jun., GEORGE THOMSON, JOHN CAIRNS, ROBERT AITKEN, Dr. JOHN M. PAGAN, THOMAS M'MILLAN, and JOHN M'EWAN, the first six gentlemen being re-elected.

This being all the business, on the motion of Dr. JOHN G. FLEMING, a vote of thanks was given to the LORD PROVOST for presiding, which brought the proceedings to a close.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1868.

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

Mr. James Brown, } from Town Council.
" Allan H. M'Lellan, }
" John Roxburgh, } from Merchants' House.
" James King, }
" Anthony Inglis, } from Trades' House.
" William Morrison, }
Dr. A. D. Anderson, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" William Lyon, }
Rev. Dr. Craik, } from General Session.
Mr. Andrew Laughlen, }
Mr. William West Watson, }
" John M'Ewan, }
" John Brown, Jun. }
" George Thomson, } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" John Cairns, }
" Robert Aitken, }
" Thomas M'Millan, }
Dr. John M. Pagan, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, }
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine, } *ex-officiis.*
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. John Brown, Jun.	Mr. John Cairns.	Mr. John Roxburgh.
" George Thomson.	" James King.	" James Brown.

Visitors.

Mr. Allan H. M'Lellan.
" Anthony Inglis.
" William Morrison.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
" William Lyon.
" John M. Pagan.
Rev. Dr. Craik.

Mr. Andrew Laughlen.
" William West Watson.
" Robert Aitken.
" Alexander Ronaldson.
" Thomas Hill.
" Thomas M'Millan.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

Matron of East House.

MISS MARGARET AITKEN.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Overseer.

MR. JAMES BARR.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary.

MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM submit to the Contributors and to the Public a summary of their proceedings during the past year, in this the FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
In the Asylum on 31st December, 1866,	269	...	256	...	525
Admitted since,	175	...	159	...	334
Total,	444	...	415	...	859
Dismissed Cured,	69	...	72	...	141
" Relieved,	43	...	39	...	82
Escaped,	1	...	0	...	1
Died,	45	...	29	...	74
Total,	158	...	140	...	298
Remaining on 31st December, 1867,	286	...	275	...	561
Total,	444	...	415	...	859
Average daily number,	286	...	276	...	562

The number of Patients, including voluntary cases, admitted in 1867 was 334. Of these seven were admitted as dangerous lunatics, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the Act 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 14, sec. 15; and one was a female who was received under a warrant from the Secretary of State for the Home Department. She was tried at the last Circuit Court in Glasgow before Lord NEAVES, and the jury having returned a verdict of "Insane," she was remanded by his Lordship until the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen should be made known. It will be observed that the daily average number of Patients resident was 562 (286 males and 276 females), as against 515 (262 males and 253 females) in the previous year. The highest number of Patients in both houses on any one day in 1867 was 589 on the 11th September. Since the opening of the Institution in 1814 this has never been equalled, and the number reported as remaining at the end of the year has never been so great as on the present occasion. The total number treated in 1867 was 859, being 18 more than in 1866. Those dismissed cured were 141, which will bear a favourable comparison with any former year. There were six escapes, but, with one exception, noted in the foregoing table, the Patients returned or were safely brought back.

As might have been expected in an Institution where there are so few restrictions as to some, and none at all as to about four-fifths of the total number, in regard to the age or physical condition of those admitted, the rate of mortality is comparatively high. The deaths were 74 in number, being 14 more than in the previous year.

With one exception they all occurred in the East House, where the mass of the invalids belong to the poorer class, and are generally in a very bad state on admission. Indeed, in the gentlemen's division of the West House, there has been no case of death from May 1866, till the end of December 1867. Of the 74 who died, not fewer than 62 were admitted in such a feeble state of body and mind that no other result could be looked for. Ten were actually moribund when brought to the gate; others were barely able to totter to the bed from which they never arose. Several succumbed in a few days, and fourteen within a month. Ten were between 60 and 70 years of age, and eight upwards of 70—the oldest being 79. Seventeen died from chest disease, and fifty-six from disease of the brain, labouring for the most part under paralysis or epilepsy, or both; and one from diseased joint, &c. A female of the class last mentioned attempted to destroy herself by poison before admission, and her mental malady was complicated with extensive abdominal disease of an inflammatory character.

The Asylum has been very crowded in several of the divisions. Indeed, for certain classes, including the highest, there has for a long time been no accommodation whatever. During the year 46 private and 12 pauper patients—58 in all—could not be received, and had to be conveyed to other Asylums. Of those dismissed as "relieved," a large number belonged to other districts, and had to be removed to similar institutions, in order to make room for patients belonging to this locality. The Directors have had these circumstances every week under their consideration; and, in order to meet the pressure, and to afford accommodation for the Lanarkshire patients,

they ordered a large reception room and several smaller rooms to be converted into dormitories. The recent reduction, however, in the East House, where the lower classes are confined, causing the total number to be only 561 now, has made matters easier; and when the Barony and Govan Asylums are erected, the accommodation at Gartnavel is likely to be sufficient for all its requirements. The Directors are thankful to record that the general health has been good, both of the Patients and of all residing within the precincts of the Institution. No epidemic or alarming form of disease of any kind has made its appearance throughout the year.

The Directors will now proceed to notice some of the general business which has occupied their attention. After careful inspection they ordered the upper part of the east male airing-ground to be re-drained—part of it with vitrified stoneware pipes, the whole being thoroughly trapped to prevent the return of deleterious gases. At the boundary outlet they caused a large covered sewage drain—852 yards in length—to be constructed (at a cost of about £170), so as to join the Partick common sewer leading to the Clyde. The plans and specifications were prepared carefully by Mr. James Deas, C. E., and the work was executed under the able inspection of the Asylum Master of Works, the whole being under the direction of Mr. Cairns, one of the Members of the Weekly Committee, to whom the Institution is chiefly indebted for satisfactorily carrying through this important undertaking, which involved a good deal of delicate and difficult negotiation.

Various minor alterations and improvements, requiring considerable outlay, have been made, but need not

here be particularised. In consequence of the increase of work in the Steward's department, an enlargement of his office and of the goods' store has become indispensably necessary. With this view plans and specifications were prepared; but as it appeared that the expense would be considerable, the Directors judged it prudent to defer proceeding with the additions until it should be seen whether the state of the funds at the close of the year would warrant the outlay.

A new bowling-green, projected by Mr. DUTHIE, has been made near the gatekeeper's lodge, which has already been used by the invalids and by members of various clubs in the city and in Partick, who came out to play matches with them. Reports of the result of these matches appeared from time to time in the newspapers of the day. Mr. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, of Partick, kindly presented a handsome pair of bowls to the Patients. On the bowling-green the recipients expressed their acknowledgments to the worthy donor in suitable terms. A croquet ground has also been made, exclusively for the use of the ladies. It may here be stated that books, magazines, and newspapers have continued to be liberally provided, and that the materials for almost every variety of in-door amusement have been fully supplied and largely taken advantage of; whilst the weekly private and the public entertainments in the Asylum and the city—an unfailing source of pleasure—have been more numerous in 1867 than ever.

There have been two changes in the staff of Officials this year. Mr. DUTHIE, the gardener and farm-overseer, having, after sixteen years' most faithful services, resigned his situation in order to begin business for him-

self, it became necessary to advertise for a successor.* A great number of candidates presented themselves, and, after careful inquiry into their respective qualifications and character, Mr. James Barr, from Lord Douglas's garden, was selected to fill the vacant post. He entered on his duties in the beginning of May, and fulfils them to the satisfaction of the Directors.

The Weekly Committee having appointed two of their number—namely, Mr. George Thomson and Mr. John Cairns—to inquire into the state of the Steward's department, this sub-committee reported that it was necessary to secure the services of a duly qualified clerk, whereby not only might the books be kept with greater minuteness, but the Steward, lightened in his great mechanical labour of writing, would be enabled to prevent waste by taking a more vigilant personal oversight of what was going on, than was possible under the existing arrangement. The Committee having adopted this recommendation, a clerk was advertised for, and out of 194 applicants, Mr. James Allan was chosen, on the 6th December last, to fill the new appointment.

In consideration of long and faithful services, the Directors felt it to be their duty to revise the salaries given to some of the Officials. As will be seen from the Treasurer's statement, they unanimously determined to raise the amount in three cases.

The Directors have to notice, with great regret, the death of one of their number, William M'Lean, Esq. of Plantation, who died while still in office, and at a very advanced age. They think it due to his memory to insert

* Before Mr. Duthie left, a farewell entertainment was provided, at which Patients, Servants, and Officials, with his private friends, attended, when addresses, with various articles of value, were presented to him.

here a copy of the minute sent to the widow of the deceased by their Chairman, the LORD PROVOST:—

"*26th February*, 1867.

"As the Asylum, since last meeting, has been deprived of its oldest Director by the death of Mr. M'LEAN, who for the long period of thirty-one years had taken an active part in its management, and especially during the twenty-seven years in which he served in the Weekly Committee, had given the most zealous and unremitting attention to the promotion of its interests, the meeting resolved that an expression of deep regret for the loss which they and their co-directors have sustained should be recorded in the minute of to-day's meeting, and that an extract thereof, signed by the Chairman, should be sent by the Secretary to Mrs. M'LEAN."

In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the beneficiaries under his deed of settlement have given to the Institution the liberal donation of £250.

It may be in the recollection of the Contributors that, on the recommendation of the Directors, they were called upon, at a *pro re nata* meeting held on 1st April last, to sanction the transfer to the Scottish Provident Institution for Annuities and Assurance on Lives of the debt of £30,000 owing to the National and Union Banks. The new lenders agreed to accept a fixed rate of interest of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum for five years certain, being a rate considerably under that paid by the Institution for many previous years, and at the same time giving to the Directors the option of liquidating the principal, if that should be in their power, by instalments of not less than £1,000 each.

While deeply sensible of the great forbearance which the National and Union Banks have exercised towards the Asylum, by allowing it to remain so long their debtor, and for such a large amount, the Directors have all along felt that the mercantile rate of interest, which

necessarily fell to be paid, was, from its fluctuation and generally high average, a constant source of embarrassment in the conduct of a public institution. They have consequently long been endeavouring (as has been mentioned in former Reports) to obtain, at a moderate fixed rate of interest, a loan which would enable them to pay off the debt to the banks. In the course of their applications for such a loan, they were met with the objection that it was doubtful if they had the power, under their Royal Charter, of granting an heritable bond. In order to obviate this difficulty, they succeeded in getting a section inserted in the last Lunacy Act (29 and 30 Vict., cap. 51, sec. 26), empowering the Directors of all the public Asylums in Scotland to borrow money on the security of the property held by them. Thereafter, through the good offices and influence of one of their number, Mr. West Watson, City Chamberlain, the negotiation with the Scottish Provident Institution was originated, and has been successfully carried out.

From the subjoined abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, which have been duly audited, it will be seen that donations and subscriptions have been received, amounting to £277 : 17*s.* for which the thanks of the Directors are gratefully tendered. In consequence of these benefactions, and of the savings which have been effected during the year, the funds are now in a more favourable state than they were at the close of 1866.

The Earl of Home was kind enough to allow all classes of Patients, on four different occasions, to pic-nic, to ramble over, and amuse themselves in a variety of ways on his beautiful grounds at Bothwell Castle. The Asy-

lum piper accompanied them in the largest omnibuses that could be procured, and discoursed music on the top of the vehicles, and within his Lordship's policies.

The invalids were greatly delighted with their excursion, and did not fail to propose a cordial vote of thanks to the noble Earl for his condescension and prompt attention to their wishes—a vote in which the Directors heartily concur.

The gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Abstainers' Union have not been less mindful of the Patients in 1867 than in former years. To Mr. Smith, their Chairman, and to Mr. Airlie, their Secretary, and to the distinguished *artistes* whom they prevailed upon to give a series of concerts gratuitously in the Asylum, the best thanks of the Directors are due. To Mr. George Roy, Mr. Porteous, Mr. Ward, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Robson, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Baylis, and the other gentlemen who gave musical entertainments, &c., they offer cordial acknowledgments. These also were all gratuitous to the Asylum; but it should be mentioned that Mr. Baylis paid all his performers their regular salaries for their services at Gartnavel.

The Directors would also thank Major Ballantyne, of Craigie Linn, for permitting the band of the 19th Lanarkshire Volunteers, under the able leadership of Mr. Jones, to perform repeatedly before the Inmates. Mr. Adair, leader of the Partick band, with the performers, deserve to be similarly noticed. Also, the three bowling and twelve cricket clubs who played matches with the Gartnavel club. It may be here stated that the latter won more than they lost. The rainy season sadly interfered with this sport. When the Kirkintilloch club

arrived, the weather was so bad and the ground so wet, that they could not play, and were obliged to return without striking a ball.

The Directors return their warmest thanks to the Members of the Weekly Committee, and to their sub-committees, for their unwearied and successful labours in promoting the usefulness and prosperity of the Institution. To the House Visitors the grateful acknowledgments of the Directors are also due.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officers of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 31st DECEMBER, 1866, to 31st DECEMBER, 1867.

Receipts.

To Board of Patients, received in 1867, ...				£21,359	15	11
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,	£427	13	10			
Add received from John M'Onie, for Sheep Pasture, ...	41	0	0			
				468	13	10
" Advances for Patients in 1866, received in 1867, ...				32	14	4
" Donations and Subscriptions received in 1867, viz.—						
Beneficiaries of the late William M'Lean, Esq., of Plantation, in compliance with his desire, Donation, ...	250	0	0			
Finlay Bell, Esq., Butcher, Glasgow, Donation, ...	10	10	0			
Lady Agnes Campbell, of Garscube, Donation, ...	10	0	0			
John Wylie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow, Subscription, ...	5	5	0			
William Cuthill, Esq., Merchant, Denny, Subscription, ...	2	2	0			
				277	17	0
" Scottish Provident Institution, borrowed from them on Heritable Bond, ...				30,000	0	0
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,				17	12	0
" Do. do. with Union Bank, ..				44	12	9
				£52,495	5	10

Disbursements.

By Balance due to Treasurer, per last Account, ..	£6	14	9
" House Expense, ...	11,133	7	2
" Salaries, less Fees received, ...	1,104	1	0
" Repairs and Improvements, ...	1,337	13	6
" House Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, Blankets, &c.	1,325	4	9
" Servants' Wages, ...	2,632	5	0
" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1867, ...	362	5	6
" Cash Expended on Garden, ...	211	18	4
" Do. on Farm, ...	169	0	7
" National Bank, Amount Due on Credit Account, paid on 1st April, 1867, ...	18,750	0	0
" Union Bank, Amount Due on Credit Account, paid on 1st April, 1867, ...	11,250	0	0
" Interest to 1st April, 1867, on £18,750 owing to National Bank, ...	724	13	5
" Interest to 1st April, 1867, on £11,250 owing to Union Bank, ...	380	6	1
" Interest to 11th November, 1867, on £30,000 owing Scottish Provident Institution, ...	865	14	1
" Lodged in National Bank in excess of Deposits, ..	564	17	4
" Lodged in Union Bank in excess of Deposits, ..	650	0	0
" Miscellaneous Charges, ...	1,019	17	8
" Balance due by the Treasurer, ...	7	6	8
	£52,495	5	10

I have carefully examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Year ending 31st December, 1867, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 14th January, 1868.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

During the Year 1867.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£3,877	16	9
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	712	3	6
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,448	16	10
Groceries,	782	5	2
Milk,	667	18	6
Butter and Cheese,	643	13	4
Potatoes,	196	19	0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	564	0	0
Medicines,	147	3	6
Coal and Coke,	804	11	1
Gas-Light and Candles,	311	19	2
Soap and Soda,	184	3	0
Water-Rent since 17th November 1866,	150	11	8
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	616	8	7
Fruit,	24	17	1
	£11,133	7	2

Salaries, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£700	0	0		
Deduct Fees received,	416	17	0		
				£283	3 0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0 0
Medical Assistants,				200	0 0
Chaplain,				70	0 0
Ladies' Superintendent,				80	0 0
Steward,				110	0 0
Surgeon,				50	8 0
Auditor,				10	10 0
				£1,104	1 0

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,	£100	16	7
Repairing Engine and Boiler,	6	14	8
Timber,	59	8	8
Building Materials, &c.	54	8	0
Oils, Colours, &c.	36	4	8
Iron Castings,	18	7	5
Ironmongery,	86	3	0
Painting and Paper-hanging,	305	0	10
Plumbers' Materials,	53	7	6
Wrights' Work,	10	10	0
Stakes and Rafters,	80	0	0
Cost of New Tile Drain, &c.	169	14	0
Stair Railing,	13	9	6
Bells,	6	14	0
Miscellaneous,	36	14	8
	£1,337	13	6

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c. viz.

House Furnishings,	£567	9	7
Furniture,	156	4	9
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	83	5	6
Carpets and Floor-Cloth,	104	3	0
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	112	19	8
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	70	13	0
China, Earthenware, &c.	46	5	9
Timber,	8	9	0
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsterer,	168	19	6
Miscellaneous,	6	15	0
	£1,325	4	9

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£171	10	6
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	100	5	3
Printing and Advertising,	58	14	3
Postages and Incidents,	53	10	5
Insurance,	64	14	3
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	78	17	7
Rent of Room for Directors' Meetings in Town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club and to Stirling's Library, the Athenæum Library, and Glasgow Public Library,	9	10	0
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,	12	0	0
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,	37	3	7
Law Expense,	40	8	0
Expense of Transference of Heritable Bond for £30,000,	297	18	8
Price of a Carriage Mare,	30	0	0
Miscellaneous,	52	5	2
	£1,019	17	8

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1867.

IT appears from the first of the subjoined statistical Tables, that, on the 1st of January, 1867, there were in the Asylum 525 Patients of all classes; in the course of the year 334 were admitted, 223 were dismissed and escaped, and 74 died. At the close of the year 561 remained in the Asylum. The number of admissions in 1866 was 5 more than in 1867; the number dismissed was 33 fewer; and the number of deaths 14 more. The total number treated during the year, including voluntary Patients, was 859, being 18 more than in the preceding year. The highest number in the Asylum, on any one day in 1867, was 589.

The number of cases treated in 1867, compared with 1866, was.....859 to 841.
The number cured,.....141 to 124.
The number relieved,..... 82 to 132.
The number of deaths,..... 74 to 60.
The average daily number,.....562 to 515.

The number of cases was therefore greater in 1867;

while, in 1866, the number of cases relieved was in a higher proportion than in 1867.

Admissions.—The admissions were 334 in 1867, against 339 in 1866; but numerous applications have been rejected, in consequence of want of accommodation. Several Patients are just now waiting for accommodation at high rates of board, all the private parlours having been entirely occupied for a length of time. Of the admissions last year, 175 were males, being 5 more than in the preceding year; the number of females was 159, the same number as in the previous year. The uniform experience of this and other institutions, for the treatment of insanity, proves that by far the largest proportion of cases are of the nature of acute mania. It must be borne in mind, however, that this is a generic rather than a specific character of insanity, and that, in our ignorance of the physical causes of the disease, exact classification of its multifarious forms is impossible. Mania is not of itself a distinct disease, but a symptom common to many disorganised conditions of the nervous system. Hence, in the greater number of cases of insanity, there is an acute stage described as mania, which, in the progress of the malady, often developes into other forms; in some becoming chronic; in others lapsing into dementia; in some curable; in others the reverse. In incidentally noticing this distinction in former Reports, allusion was made to the disparity existing betwixt Asylum statistics and the general statistics of insanity, regarding the proportion of cases of mania; and it was mentioned that, while cases of this nature require the instant application of the restraint and treatment of an

Asylum, both for the welfare of the Patients and the safety of the community, the quiet and the inoffensive may be kept at home; and of such there will usually be a considerable number scattered throughout the country. The same cause will probably account for the small number of cases of dementia and imbecility appearing in Asylum reports, as compared with the acute forms of insanity; and the number is no doubt also diminished by the circumstance of many of these cases occurring amongst the pauper class, who are provided for in poor-houses.

Of the total number of cases admitted last year, 176, or rather less than one-half, were afflicted with acute mania; 82, or about one-fourth, with monomania and melancholia; and 70 or 20·9 per cent. with dementia and imbecility.

On a comparison with the Report for 1866, there is an increase of 9 cases of mania; a diminution of 4 cases of melancholia and monomania; and a decrease of 16 in cases of dementia and imbecility.

The following comparison of per centages exhibits the fluctuation of the proportion of cases under these three heads for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Acute Mania,.....	66	50	45	49	52
Melancholia and Monomania,....	15	27	42	25	24
Dementia and Imbecility,.....	17	22	11	25	21

The general character of the admissions was most unsatisfactory. The Patients received laboured under every variety of insanity, and were in all stages of cerebral disease, complicated with incurable bodily maladies, tending to shorten life, and under which a very large proportion actually succumbed. Their physical state calls for special

remark here. Many had bruises and discolourations on their bodies and limbs; a number had accidental and self-inflicted wounds; two were nearly blind; two were in a dying state; thirty-three were paralytic; twenty-two epileptic; and two laboured under both of these diseases. Twenty-two laboured under general paralysis. It is well known that females seldom become paralytic. There have been nine female paralytics this year, a number quite unusual; the total at any time for many years not having exceeded six. Seventy-two of the admissions had been Patients in this Asylum before, and fifty-nine in other Asylums, or in the lunatic wards of poor-houses. No fewer than one hundred and two manifested suicidal tendencies. In some this propensity was much more strongly marked than in others. Amongst the means tried were sharp instruments, precipitation, and starvation by persistent refusal of every kind of food. In some of the latter we had reason to conclude that the stomach itself was also in a diseased state. These, with the suicidal Patients who remained in the Asylum on the first day of the year, caused an increased amount of labour, anxiety, and responsibility. A good many of this class required and had servants exclusively for themselves, to be in constant attendance on them by night as well as by day. The Patient who had destroyed her offspring was very ill mentally, and had degenerated to an extraordinary degree, but she became very much improved in every respect before her removal; was able to work, assisted the attendants, and did all she could heartily for the welfare of the invalids. Other dangerous Patients might be noticed here. One declared that he had a strong desire to seize on anything he could to attack those near

him, saying that the very idea of doing mischief distressed him, that he had no power over his will, and was afraid that he would actually commit murder. A gentleman had an ungovernable desire to dash on the floor everything he could lay his hands upon, crockery ware especially. It seemed to give him great pleasure to destroy things. He has been apparently cured of this morbid propensity, and is now much better mentally. A female Patient, who is a very powerful dangerous woman, is at certain periods very homicidal. She has often made most determined attempts to take away the lives of those near her. It is remarkable that a husband and wife were both Patients in the Asylum at the same time: they both recovered. Cases of venereal disease are rare here. The man who was so affected rapidly got well.

Causes.—The difficulties in the way of arriving at a knowledge of the causes of insanity, arising from ignorance, wilful concealment, or misrepresentation on the part of relatives and guardians of the Patients, seem to be insuperable; although a moment's reflection might convince those who resort to concealment or misleading statements, that a true and unequivocal account of the causes or occasions conducing to the disease, so far as they are known, might furnish a powerful instrument of cure to the Physician, of which he is often deprived by a sense of false pride or delicacy. Of the 334 Patients treated in 1867, there were 159 unaccounted for, being nearly 44 per cent. of the whole. In 1866 the per centage was upwards of 56; in 1865 it was only 35; in 1864 it was 46; and in 1863 it was as low as 29. Amongst the assigned causes on which reliance may be placed is in-

temperance, to which a separate Table (VIII.) is given, showing the proportion of cases from this fertile source of insanity for a series of years. Large as the number is from year to year, there is reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the cases appearing under different categories are more or less occasioned by the use of alcoholic stimulants. The table referred to exhibits upon the whole a diminishing proportion of intemperance cases. Thus, in 1838, the number seems to have reached its maximum, the per centage of such cases to the entire admissions being 26·49, or a little more than a fourth of the whole Patients in the Asylum; in 1843 the per centage was down to 9·48; in 1846 it ascended to 25·36. Since 1854 there has been a tendency, notwithstanding some slight oscillations, to a diminished ratio; thus, in 1860, the per centage was 8·33; in 1863 it stood at 6·22; this being the lowest point it has reached for thirty years. Last year the per centage was 7·47, and the number of cases 25, including 16 males and 9 females. Hereditary and other predisposed cases together constitute 55, or 16·47 per cent. of the whole.

The proportion of cases of predisposition, to the total number, varies extremely. The following are the per centages for the last 7 years:—

1861,.....	23 per Cent.
1862,.....	16 "
1863,.....	20·44 "
1864,.....	8·48 "
1865,.....	8·8 "
1866,.....	3·8 "
1867,.....	9·28 "

Paralysis accounts for 22, epilepsy for 15, and various kinds of mental excitement yield 27.

I may add that the answers to our schedule of queries, and the queries required to be answered by the Act of Parliament, are seldom to be depended upon, especially as to the causes, and the duration of the malady. Even cases of general paralysis or congenital imbecility, and those of many years' duration, have sometimes been described under the query, "How long insane?" as for "a few days" or "a few weeks."

Social Condition.—Of the 334 admissions, 175 were males and 159 females. The unmarried were 153, the married were 136, the widowed 37, and the social condition of 8 was not ascertained. The number of the married and widowed together was 173, being 20 in excess of the unmarried. In some former Reports, on the contrary, the unmarried were considerably in excess of the married and widowed; but a comparison of several years yields no trustworthy result as regards the proportion of insanity in the two classes. There is almost invariably, however, a larger number of widows than of widowers admitted: in the present Report they are 24 to 13; in the previous year they were 24 to 9; and in the year preceding they were 25 to 11. There is thus uniform evidence, from year to year, that widows are greatly more liable to insanity than widowers. In the last seven Reports the unmarried males were considerably in excess of the unmarried females, except in the year 1862, when they were precisely equal; it may hence be inferred as a general result that the condition or the circumstances of celibacy have a greater tendency to produce insanity amongst males than females. Similar results are not found on a comparison within the same period of the

number of married males and females, the males being three times in excess, and the females four times in excess in seven years.

Age, &c.—Of the entire number of 334 Patients, 235 were betwixt the ages of 25 and 50, being two-thirds of the whole cases. The largest numbers occur betwixt the age of 30 and 35, and 40 and 45. Between the ages of 25 and 30, the number of males and females is equal, viz. 17, being the same as last year; from 30 years to 50 the males and the females differ only by 1; from 55 years to 70 the males exceed the females; at 75 there is a difference of 1 on the side of the females; at 80 they are equal, and one male Patient is 85. In the Reports for 1865 and 1866 there was an excess on the side of the females from the ages of 60 upwards; and in 1864 the excess commenced at the age of 45. The females exceed the males under 15 years of age—4 to 2; under 20 years 9 to 6.

Of the 175 males whose occupations are stated in Table 5, there are 30 labourers, unskilled workmen, who always occupy a large and sometimes disproportionate place in this classification, numbering respectively for the years from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, 12, 8, 10, 21, 23, 34, and 30; there are 15 colliers; 10 clerks, a class which usually realise about this high number; 10 joiners; 5 warehousemen; these being the largest class on the list. Of 159 females there are 54 housewives; 24 domestics; 18 ladies; 14 sempstresses; 10 mill-workers; 7 weavers; 7 farm-servants; and 9 of no occupation. There is a notable recurrence in the Annual Reports of the large proportion of the three first. In 1867 they were:—housewives, 52;

domestic-servants, 28; sempstresses, 16. In the previous year they were, in the same order, 29, 14, and 10. The number entered on the list as ladies is 18; the number of gentlemen 4; in last Report the numbers were—6 gentlemen and 13 ladies.

The greatest number of admissions took place in the quarter from July to September, namely, 104, being exactly the same as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; 85 were admitted from April to June, 76 from January to March, and 69 from October to December.

On a comparison of the admissions for the last seven years, the number is found to vary in each quarter without regard to the season of the year, although there is a slight tendency to an increase in the third quarter (July to September).

The totals in each quarter for the years 1861 to 1867, are as follows:—

First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.
412	.....	439	.....	471	.....	455

Dismissals.—The number of Patients dismissed cured was 141, which, including 82 relieved, makes the total 223, or two-thirds of the admissions. The largest number of cures is as usual under the head of acute mania, amounting to 105 or 74·4 per cent. of the whole, exclusive of cases relieved, and 6 per cent. greater than the proportion of last year. A similar result as to the high proportion of cures appears with unfailing regularity in each Annual Report, bearing testimony, as it cannot be too frequently repeated, to the paramount importance of treating insanity in its early stages.

There were 34 cures in cases of monomania and melan-

cholia; and 2 in cases of dementia. It results from the Table showing the previous Duration of Insanity in the Patients cured, that of the 141 cases—

88 were Cured in less than.....Six Months.
5 were Cured in less than.....One Year.
1 was Cured in less than.....Two Years.
2 were Cured in less than..... Five Years.

Of the entire number of cures, 69 were effected within one month from the time of admission. Of those cured, 96 were between the ages of 25 and 50.

The duration of residence in the Asylum of those cured was, in—

106 Cases under.....Six Months.
22 Cases under.....Twelve Months.
11 Cases under.....Two Years.
2 Cases under.....Three Years.

Of the entire number of cures, 20 were cases of intemperance; 16 of predisposition from previous attacks; 10 hereditary; and 61 were of unknown origin.

Many of the cured Patients were most unpromising in every respect when admitted. Their recovery with the others has been very gratifying to us; the rather that no distinction is made in the admission of Patients between the curable and incurable. An epileptic female, who was admitted in the second quarter, was very maniacally excited, and a most dangerous Patient. She experienced only two epileptic seizures during her residence in the Asylum, and after this she recovered rapidly. She left on the 22d May, and, so far as we know, she has continued well since.

Several of those labouring under puerperal mania quickly recovered, although they were in a very feeble and exhausted state when received, had refused all sus-

tenance for sometime before admission, and required to be nourished by artificial means for many days afterwards.

Deaths.—The number of Deaths was 74; the males as usual predominating.

In 32 Cases the form of Insanity was Dementia.
In 28 Cases the form of Insanity was Mania.
In 14 Cases the form of Insanity was Melancholia and Monomania.

Of the above number, 6 occurred under 25 years of age; 40 under 50 years; 15 under 65; 5 at the age of 70; 6 at 75; and 2 at 80. And of the whole, 39 had been in the Asylum under 10 months; 30 under 5 years; 3 under 11 years; and 2 under 17 years.

Causes of Death.—Disease of the brain and its membranes gives the largest number, 56; the cases of general paralysis ranking high, and being equal in both sexes. Diseases of the chest give 17, the number of males and females being nearly equal; and one died from pelvic and hip-joint disease. The intellect of the female who died from the last-named disease became very clear and unclouded before she passed away with deep-felt gratitude on her lips.

The mortality is an index of the physical condition in which Patients are sent to this Asylum. A large proportion were in such a state on admission that they could not possibly recover. The paralytics labouring under fatal forms of cerebral disease were unusually numerous. No satisfactory results as to recovery or even prolongation of life could be expected from many diseased and worn-out Patients (ten of whom were moribund when received), because they laboured under the incurable organic maladies under which they actually succumbed.

The relatives of many of the Patients who died would not permit any inspection of the body; but thirty-nine *post-mortem* examinations were made, and in every case they were found to be satisfactory. The most frequent pathological appearances observed have been great serous effusion in and upon the brain, softening of its substance, congestion, and thickening and opacity of the membranes. I shall allude to three inspections very briefly. In the case of an epileptic, who rapidly sank after a series of severe and prolonged seizures, the cerebral mass was found to be very soft, and to have entirely lost its consistence. As to the second I had great difficulty in determining whether I should enter the cause of death under the head of cerebral or abdominal disease; but as the primary malady was undoubtedly the former, the cause in the table has been placed under it. The case was that of a middle-aged female who died on the third day after admission. She had been in a very melancholy state for a considerable time, weary of life, and taking very little nourishment. The week before she was sent to the Asylum she attempted to destroy herself by swallowing a large quantity of poison. The examination after admission diagnosed that, in addition to her head affection, she was labouring under extensive abdominal disease. She would not speak, and persistently refused everything offered to her.

Post-Mortem Examination.—The calvarium was thinner than usual; the dura mater was so firmly adherent that it had to be torn before it could be detached. Meningitis.—Ventricles distended, with a large quantity of bloody serum; cerebral structure softened, the corpus callosum especially; the cerebellum much congested,

very soft, in fact totally disorganised, and like a creamy mass. Abdomen.—In the cavity of the peritonæum there were clots of coagulable lymph of a yellow colour, containing pus; the omentum was very dark and highly congested; the small intestines, more especially towards the lower part, being very much so, and of a dark colour; the stomach was empty; the internal coats pale and soft, yellowish at the pylorus; the liver also was soft, of a dark colour, easily torn on being removed, and readily giving way on the slightest pressure of the fingers; the gall bladder was enormously distended with bile.

The third case was that of a deformed and utterly helpless idiot, about 20 years of age. When brought to the Asylum he was laid down on the floor of the Reception-Room, where he was found by the Asylum officials motionless and apparently dead. In this state he was admitted, and carried to the bed on which he died eighteen days afterwards; his head was very large for his body; he was deprived of four external senses; he could neither see, hear, taste, or smell; but he seemed to feel when being fed, moved, or touched. He was also dumb, although he occasionally uttered a whining sort of unmeaning cry.

Dugald Stewart and Sir James Mackintosh narrate remarkable cases of deprivation of the external senses, where the persons had only one or two, out of the five, as inlets to their minds: Mitchell for example. But then the internal senses, such as memory, judgment, imagination, attention, and the passions, were generally perfect, and could be communicated with. Not so in the case of this poor idiot however, for although he possessed, to some extent, the external sense of feeling as an avenue, he never had any internal sense to receive knowledge

from without, and, in fact, there was apparently no mind to communicate with.

Post-Mortem Examination.—The circumference of the head measured 26 inches. The calvarium was tolerably well developed, but very thin. The dura mater also was thin and loose. The structure of the cerebrum was softened, the convolutions very indistinct, and the sulci extremely shallow, and could be compared to nothing else but a large bag, filled with an enormous quantity of serous fluid. The cerebellum was very small, and also softened; and, with the exception of the medulla oblongata, which was small but firm, the other parts were ill developed, and scarcely recognisable at all in consequence of *ramollissement*.

General Health.—In almost all the varieties of insanity there is reduced vitality, which generally makes the Patients an easy prey to any acute disease, the state of the system at the same time often obscuring other diseases. We have seen a slight exposure rapidly develope latent disease, and carry the patient off. Amongst such a large number in this Asylum, there are always many ailments requiring medical treatment; but I am most thankful to say that the health of the establishment, including all residing on the grounds, has been generally good, and that there has been an immunity from contagious, epidemic and local disease.

I have troubled the Directors so much, and so often already, on certain subjects, that nothing but their imperative importance could compel me to notice some of them here. At same time, I am bound to add that the want of means, on their part alone, prevents them from

adding to the structure, and giving the finishing touch to the whole.

The first is the necessity of erecting a detached building, to be used, if need be, as an hospital for Patients labouring under infectious and other diseases, requiring to be treated apart for the safety of the others.

The second point to which I would call the attention of the Directors, is the importance of completing the building of the Asylum by the erection of the chapel, recreation hall, and offices, which form so remarkable a feature in the original elevation. (See Frontispiece.) These, not simply as a matter of taste, with the view of completing one of the finest public buildings in the West of Scotland, but as essential to the comfort of the Inmates, and the perfect working of the Institution, are of the highest desirability. An appeal to the public to carry out this proposal might not perhaps be made in vain.

The third subject is the heavy debt with which the Institution is burdened, and which so seriously hampers its beneficent operations. Surely it would not be too much to ask of wealthy and benevolent private citizens, and of our "merchant princes," that this encumbrance should be greatly lessened or altogether extinguished. If the Asylum, as has been mentioned in former Reports, were out of debt, much good might be done to a most deserving class of persons. There are not a few Patients who have been accustomed, in their better days, to every comfort or even luxury, and whose families have held a high position in society, but, overtaken by commercial disaster, have been reduced to comparative want. In such cases, but for the aid of friends, they would hope-

lessly sink to the rank of paupers. If the Directors had the means, they would be enabled, at an easy rate of board, to treat such Patients in the West House as nearly as possible according to their former rank.

The general course of the Asylum has been prosperous. To the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee who, gratuitously and with no little inconvenience to themselves, constantly attend to its affairs, the public owe a deep debt of gratitude for its present condition.

To all the Directors, but to those six in particular, who have strengthened and encouraged me, I am at a loss to find words to express my acknowledgments for their continued and invariable kindness. For their co-operation, consideration, and support, I hope I am most deeply sensible.

But, on the present occasion (as on a former one), I have to offer my humble thanks to the Directors for having spontaneously and unanimously voted an addition to my salary at the beginning of the year.

Treatment, &c.—The Patients continue to be employed and amused as before. Notwithstanding our having lost the services of the overseer, Mr. Duthie, alluded to by the Directors on page 11, there has been no relaxation on the part of the Officials to benefit the Patients in every kind of way. He certainly had great experience in the moral treatment of the insane, having, in the Dundee and Glasgow Royal Asylums, lived about five and twenty years with them; and, having visited many similar and kindred institutions in Scotland, in England, and on the Continent, he became increasingly efficient, and worked with great zeal and effect for their welfare. I may add

also that he was very successful in upholding the discipline of the House. The entertainments and recreations have been as varied as practicable, and were all successful in the Asylum and out of it, including the visits to the Botanic Garden.

The Public Concerts monthly, and semi-monthly, were more frequent this year, and were noticed, as usual, in the local newspapers of the day. The Lord Provost, and other Directors, Sheriffs, Clergymen, Physicians, and other distinguished persons attended as heretofore. The private weekly re-unions, in both Houses, were also well patronised, and gave great satisfaction. The friends of the Asylum who got up these concerts, the artistes and the amateurs who performed, rendered essential service to the Institution, and were much applauded by the Patients.

Throughout the year the Asylum has been crowded to excess, and, in consequence of the nature of the cases, the work has been heavy. In the surgeons' department nothing very particular occurred this year, excepting an interesting case of abscess, which formed in the inguinal region of a male Patient, and very much resembled hernia. Under Dr. FLEMING's care the Patient did well. Mr. JAMES PITTS, B. A., a medical student of the University of Glasgow, attended me diligently in my visits for several months during the year; he saw much of the treatment of the Patients; and was also present at some of the *post-mortem* examinations.

The Committee provided, for night-watching, nine permanent attendants, who do nothing else.

The average number of Patients in bed constantly, the paralytic, epileptic, &c. is about 42.

The stomach-pump has been used in feeding, to preserve life, 1,827 times. One unfortunate man had to be fed thrice daily for about eight months and a-half. He has since either fed himself or allowed an attendant to do so by the spoon.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that the time of the Medical Officers has been fully occupied. I must say it, and I do so with great pleasure, that I have been ably and conscientiously supported by my two Assistants, Dr. HAY and Dr. BLAIR, ever since their appointment by the Directors, going in four years now. Their conduct has given unqualified satisfaction. Such is their devotion to their work that they have never taken all the leave of absence, weekly or yearly, allowed them by the Committee. They continue to visit the male Patients before breakfast, beginning in the East House, at six o'clock in summer, and seven o'clock in winter. The principal medical visits for the day, to both male and female Patients, follow at ten A.M. and six P.M., and immediately afterwards the consultations with me begin.

Mrs. STEVENSON, the Lady Superintendent and Matron of the West House, and Miss AITKEN, the Matron of the East House, deserve my best thanks for the zeal and ability they have displayed in the discharge of their onerous duties. I know that they have been most kind and attentive to the invalids committed to their care, and very particular in seeing that the Attendants and Servants under them obeyed the orders of the Directors.

To these four meritorious Officials in particular, and to the other Heads of Departments, and the Attendants and Servants, who have faithfully performed their duties,

and shared with me the trials and cares of 1867, and to whose efficiency is due, in great measure, that present excellent state of the Asylum which is matter of congratulation, I feel deeply grateful.

I am glad to be able to say that the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, who has been upwards of twelve years in office, continues to do his work well, and gives satisfaction to his hearers. He attends punctually, and has two services in the Asylum every Sunday, besides his week-day ministrations.

Family worship is conducted regularly as before.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel, 31*st December*, 1867.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year 1867.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 31st December 1866,	269	256	525
Admitted since,	175	159	334
Total,	444	415	859
Dismissed Cured,	69	72	141
" Relieved,	43	39	82
Escaped,	1	0	1
Died,	45	29	74
Total,	158	140	298
Remaining on 31st December 1867,	286	275	561
Total Treated,	444	415	859
Average Daily Numbers,	286	276	562

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute,	79	97	176
Dementia,	34	32	66
Monomania,	44	16	60
Melancholia,	12	10	22
Idiocy and Imbecility,	6	4	10
Total,	175	159	334

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	79	74	153
Married,	76	60	136
Widowed,	13	24	37
Unknown,	7	1	8
Total,	175	159	334

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	2	4	6
" 20 "	6	9	15
" 25 "	17	17	34
" 30 "	25	23	48
" 35 "	19	17	36
" 40 "	16	23	39
" 45 "	28	19	47
" 50 "	13	18	31
" 55 "	13	8	21
" 60 "	7	4	11
" 65 "	9	6	15
" 70 "	4	2	6
" 75 "	5	6	11
" 80 "	1	1	2
" 85 "	1	0	1
Unknown,	9	2	11
Total,	175	159	334

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amenorrhœa,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	1	1	2
" Injury,	1	0	1
" " and Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Change of Life,	0	1	1
Chorea,	0	1	1
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Life,	1	2	3
Epilepsy,	9	6	15
Fright,	0	1	1
Grief,	1	2	3
Hereditary,	11	13	24
Idiocy and Imbecility,	5	2	7
Intemperance,	16	9	25
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Loss of Employment,	1	0	1
Love and Fright,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	3	0	3
Old Age,	1	1	2
" and Destitution,	1	0	1
Over-Exertion,	5	1	6
Paralysis,	14	8	22
Predisposition, from previous attacks,	15	16	31
Premature Delivery,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	7	7
Religious Excitement,	2	2	4
Reverses of Fortune,	1	1	2
Sunstroke,	2	0	2
" and Bodily Injury,	1	0	1
" and Predisposition, from previous attacks,	1	0	1
Uncertainty of Future,	0	1	1
Unknown,	80	79	159
Want of Occupation,	2	0	2
Total,	175	159	334

Table 5.—Showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

MALES.

Accountants,	2	*Brought forward,*	70
Agent,	1	Jeweller,	1
Artist,	1	Joiners,	10
Baker,	1	Lamplighter,	1
Banker,	1	Labourers,	30
Basket-Maker,	1	Manufacturers,	2
Beadle,	1	Merchants,	2
Blacksmith,	1	Miller,	1
Bobbin Turner,	1	Ministers,	2
Boilermakers,	3	News-Vendor,	1
Bottle-Blower,	1	No Occupation,	7
Book-Deliverer,	1	Paper-Maker,	1
Calenderer,	1	Pensioner,	1
Carder,	1	Physicians,	2
Carter,	1	Plainer,	1
Clerks,	10	Plumbers,	2
Colliers,	15	Policeman,	1
Cowfeeder,	1	Priest,	1
Dealers,	3	Quarriers,	2
Drapers,	2	Sheep-Farmer,	1
Draughtsmen,	2	Shoemakers,	3
Druggist,	1	Shopmen,	3
Engineer,	1	Soldier,	1
Engine-Keeper,	1	Spirit-Dealers,	2
Farmer,	1	Students,	2
Fireman,	1	Tailors,	3
Flaxdresser,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Flesher,	1	Traveller,	1
Gardener,	1	Unknown,	5
Gatekeeper,	1	Warehousemen,	5
Gentlemen,	4	Warpers,	3
Grocer,	1	Watchman,	1
Hairdresser,	1	Weavers,	4
Hatter,	1	Wireworker,	1
House-Painter,	1	Writer to the Signet,	1
Iron-Moulders,	2		
Carry forward,	70	TOTAL,	175

FEMALES.

Annuitant,	1	*Brought forward,*	111
Dealers,	2	Mill-workers,	10
Domestics,	24	No Occupation,	9
Farm-Servants,	7	Polisher,	1
Fishwife,	1	Rag-Picker,	1
Hair-Teazer,	1	Sempstresses,	14
Housekeepers,	2	Sewing Machine Worker,	1
Housewives,	54	Unknown,	3
Ladies,	18	Washerwoman,	1
Midwife,	1	Weavers,	7
Carried forward,	111	Worker in Pottery,	1
		TOTAL,	159

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1867.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
January,	13	...	17	...	30	
February,	14	...	7	...	21	
March,	10	...	15	...	25	
						— 76
April,	11	...	10	...	21	
May,	8	...	14	...	22	
June,	16	..	26	...	42	
						— 85
July,	21	...	12	...	33	
August,	18	...	15	...	33	
September,	23	...	15	...	38	
						—104
October,	14	...	13	...	27	
November,	20	...	9	...	29	
December,	6	...	7	...	13	
						— 69
Total,						334

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Mania,	46	...	59	...	105
Monomania,	15	...	5	...	20
Melancholia,	7	...	7	...	14
Dementia,	1	...	1	...	2
Total,	69	...	72	...	141

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	13	11	24
" 2 Weeks,	17	12	29
" 3 "	2	8	10
" 1 Month,	3	3	6
" 2 Months,	2	6	8
" 3 "	4	1	5
" 4 "	1	2	3
" 7 "	0	3	3
" 8 "	0	2	2
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	1	0	1
" 3 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	25	20	45
Total,	69	72	141

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	1	1	2
" 20 "	2	5	7
" 25 "	4	10	14
" 30 "	7	14	21
" 35 "	9	8	17
" 40 "	6	6	12
" 45 "	9	5	14
" 50 "	8	10	18
" 55 "	6	3	9
" 60 "	5	2	7
" 65 "	4	2	6
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 75 "	1	2	3
Unknown,	5	2	7
Total,	69	72	141

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	2	0	2
" 2 Weeks,	2	1	3
" 3 "	2	1	3
" 1 Month,	6	4	10
" 2 Months,	17	18	35
" 3 "	11	11	22
" 4 "	9	7	16
" 5 "	6	6	12
" 6 "	2	1	3
" 7 "	3	6	9
" 8 "	0	3	3
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 10 "	1	3	4
" 11 "	1	3	4
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	5	6	11
" 3 "	2	0	2
Total,	69	72	141

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bodily Injury and Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Child-Birth,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	1	1
Domestic Reverses,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	4	1	5
Fear,	0	1	1
Grief,	0	2	2
Hereditary,	4	6	10
Intemperance,	12	8	20
Masturbation,	4	0	4
Over-Exertion,	3	0	3
Over-Study,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	1	2	3
Pecuniary Difficulties,	1	0	1
Predisposition from Previous Attacks,	10	6	16
Puerperal State,	0	5	5
Rapidity of Child-Bearing,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	2	0	2
Sunstroke,	2	0	2
Unknown,	25	36	61
Total,	69	72	141

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	859	Cured,	141	16·41
" " to a Conclusion,	298			47·31
Admitted,	334			42·21

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	15	13	28
Dementia,	23	9	32
Melancholia,	0	6	6
Monomania,	6	0	6
Idiocy,	1	1	2
Total,	45	29	74

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 25 Years,	5	1	6
" 30 "	3	4	7
" 35 "	4	3	7
" 40 "	6	3	9
" 45 "	8	1	9
" 50 "	4	4	8
" 55 "	3	3	6
" 60 "	3	1	4
" 65 "	2	3	5
" 70 "	2	3	5
" 75 "	4	2	6
" 80 "	1	1	2
Total,	45	29	74

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	3	4	7
" 2 Weeks,	1	1	2
" 3 "	1	0	1
" 1 Month,	2	2	4
" 2 Months,	4	4	8
" 3 "	0	3	3
" 4 "	3	1	4
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	0	3	3
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 8 "	1	0	1
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 10 "	1	0	1
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 1 Year,	2	0	2
" 2 Years,	14	3	17
" 3 "	4	3	7
" 4 "	0	2	2
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	0	1
" 8 "	1	0	1
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 15 "	1	0	1
" 17 "	1	0	1
Total,	45	29	74

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

Cerebral or Spinal Disease.	Males.	Females	Total.
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
" and Paralysis,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	0	3	3
General Paralysis,	5	5	10
Hydrocephalus,	1	0	1
Meningites,	0	1	1
Disease of Brain and Membranes,	23	10	33
Maniacal Exhaustion and Decay,	1	2	3
Thoracic Disease.			
Inflammation of Lungs, Pleuræ, and Bronchi,	1	1	2
Pulmonary Phthisis,	8	6	14
Valvular Disease of the Heart,	1	0	1
Disease of Pelvis and Hip-Joint,	0	1	1
Total,	45	29	74

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

			℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	859	Died, 74,	8·60
" " to a Conclusion,	298		24·83
Admitted,	334		22·15

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	6	7	13	
February,	10	6	16	
March,	12	5	17	
				— 46
April,	9	13	22	
May,	15	16	31	
June,	7	10	17	
				— 70
July,	11	20	31	
August,	14	7	21	
September,	18	17	35	
				— 87
October,	18	20	38	
November,	20	9	29	
December,	18	10	28	
				— 95
Total,			298	

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. 1867.

		Cured.	℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	9,415	4,574	48·58
		Died.	
" " "	9,415	1,603	17

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1858,	140	11	7·85
1846,	192	11	5·7	1859,	89	6	6·74
1850,	167	17	10·1	1860,	111	5	4·5
1851,	199	10	5	1861,	95	4	4·21
1852,	119	11	9·2	1862,	104	11	10·57
1853,	125	11	8	1863,	105	11	10·47
1854,	153	8	5·2	1864,	97	6	6·31
1855,	84	12	14·2	1865,	104	2	1·92
1856,	99	13	13·1	1866,	159	9	5·60
1857,	139	7	5·03	1867,	159	7	4.40

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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 73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	6	28	224	12·5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25
1867,	16	9	25	334	7·47

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1867,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
1867,.....	175	159	334	269	256	525	444	415	859
TOTAL,.....	5,378	4,598	9,976						

TOTAL as above,..... 9,976
DEDUCT—Remain,..... 561

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 9,415

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
69	72	141	43	39	82	..	..	..	45	29	74
2,383	2,191	4,574							923	680	1,603

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,574 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,603

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·58 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 17·

X.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED IN THE FEMALE DIVISIONS OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	
1,.....	...	7	7	7	...	14	6	10	Dismissed 2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	49	64
2,.....	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	9	3	1	3	...	7	...	2	...	6	2	3	21	29	50
3,.....	4	3	...	4	1	4	...	5	4	3	†3	12	9	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	21	43	64
4,.....	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	Dead. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
5,.....	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	7	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	...	1	2	2	5	...	6	...	21	25	46
6,.....	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	8	4	34	11	45
7,.....	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	27	28
8,.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	4	21	25
9,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§6	...	2	...	§3	...	...	...	11	11
11,.....	...	...	2	1	1	3	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	20	15	35
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
13,.....	Admitted 4	2	4	...	2	1	1	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	7	...	37	4	41
14,.....	Admitted 4	5	4	1	*1	7	13	2	5	7	3	8	6	4	2	4	...	3	3	5	2	5	3	...	46	51	97
15,.....	...	...	Admitted ...	2	2	3	...	6	...	11	...	15	3	5	...	4	...	10	2	5	5	...	4	1	16	62	78
16,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted 1	...	Dismissed 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
17,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted 61	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	61	1	62
18,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted ‖	‖	‖	‖	...	...	...
19,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	19	7	19	26
Totals,...	16	21	23	26	11	39	31	44	29	43	17	44	93	23	21	18	1	35	13	29	20	22	36	33	311	377	688
	37		49		50		75		72		61		116		39		36		42		42		69				

* On March 19th, in Fits all day. † On 4th June, in Fits all day. ‡ In Fits daily. § On 19th Sept. and 3d Nov. had many Fits. ‖ Many Fits.

The above Table shows the total number of Fits noted during the year to be 688; 311 occurring during day, and 377 at night. 12 Epileptics remained in the Asylum at the end of 1866. 9 were admitted during 1867, and 16 remained at the end of 1867. 2 Patients admitted as Epileptics, and who had had seizures before admission, had not any during their residence in the Asylum, and were dismissed well during the year.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED IN THE MALE DIVISIONS OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

year.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED IN THE MALE DIVISIONS OF THE ASYLUM, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	
1,.....	161	147	50	37	77	119	80	88	34	86	105	115	62	60	100	95	33	23	79	82	90	75	40	17	911	944	1855
2,.....	18	...	13	3	15	9	27	7	15	4	21	2	7	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	31	151
3,.....	19	4	19	7	25	9	23	8	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	28	114
4,.....	6	5	6	4	6	3	4	2	6	4	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	46
5,.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	Admitted		3	1	4	7	13	15	7	9	6	5	8	5	7	6	9	8	57	56	113
6,.....	...	...	9	5	2	...	1	2	5	...	10	4	2	7	4	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	43	20	63
7,.....	27	12	4	...	2	4	7	...	9	...	...	18	6	...	1	5	6	...	6	2	Died.		...	...	68	41	109
8,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	2	1	7	5	30	24	21	Died. 8	76	40	116
9,.....	12	5	...	...	Dismissed		...	...	Readmitt'd		2	...	23	2	20	20	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	57	27	84
10,.....	...	...	3	1	6	3	4	3	5	2	5	4	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	...	...	34	22	56
11,.....	4	...	3	3	18	14	7	6	4	7	3	5	...	6	...	8	1	4	1	8	...	8	...	6	41	75	116
12,.....	8	3	13	3	14	4	7	1	9	2	6	...	2	...	5	2	4	1	3	2	4	...	1	...	76	18	94
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		9	1	26	...	25	...	12	1	4	1	15	2	...*	...	1	...	92	5	97
14,.....	6	...	4	2	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	..	4	10	37	47
15,.....	6	9	9	11	12	15	16	17	9	7	3	4	6	14	4	5	7	9	3	4	5	2	...	...	80	97	177
16,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		2	2	3	2	1	1	7	...	13	5	18
17,.....	3	1	14	...	2	1	3	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	30	...	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2	67
18,.....	2	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	30	...	30
19,.....	8	1	6	...	16	...	8	2	12	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3	71
20,.....	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
21,.....	10	...	13	...	7	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	16	...	20	...	20	...	18	...	12	...	8	...	154	...	154
22,.....	13	...	10	...	7	...	13	...	10	...	1	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
23,.....	3	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	34	...	34
Totals,...	306	187	188	76	221	185	218	141	165	119	214	164	176	115	225	151	96	52	155	115	154	121	92	43	2210	1469	3679
	493		264		406		359		284		378		291		376		148		270		275		135				

The above Table shows that the total number of Epileptic Seizures taken note of during the year was 3,679—2,210 occurred during the day, and 1,469 occurred during the night. The largest number occurred in January (493), and the smallest number in December (135). The greatest number in one Patient throughout the year was 1,855, in one month was 208, and in a single day more than 20 seizures have been observed in a few Patients.

The number of male Epileptics in the Asylum on the 1st January 1867, was 27, the number admitted during the year was 13, and the number remaining 31st December, 1867, is 22. The seizures of a few of the Epileptics are not recorded in the Table above.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum for Year 1867.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	10,120	Stones.
Extract of Meat,	59½	Lbs.
Bread,	50,366	4-Lb. Loaves.
Tea,	2,363	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,920	"
Sugar,	19,733½	"
Butter,	10,112¼	"
Cheese,	3,548	"
Fish,	32,813	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	32,742	"
Eggs,	4,406	Dozens.
Fowls,	202	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	178½	"
Potatoes,	47⅞	Tons.
Oatmeal,	461½	Bolls.
Sweet and Skim Milk,	16,005	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	12,244	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	148	"
Beer,	1,222	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	530	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	101 17/20	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,453	Lbs.
Candles,	41¾	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,425	Waggons.
Gas,	1,587,500	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1867.

1830 Stones Hay, at 1/ per Stone,	£91	10	0
587¼ " " sold at different prices,	36	5	3
19 Bolls 4 Bushels Oats, Thrashed out, at 21/ per Boll,	20	13	0
19 " Oats, supposed amount in Two Stacks, at 21/ per Boll,	19	19	0
7 " 2 Bushels Barley, Thrashed out, at 25/ per Boll,	9	3	4
10 " Beans, Thrashed out, at 24/ per Boll,	12	0	0
10 " " supposed amount in One Stack, at 25/ per Ton,	12	0	0
19 Tons 16 Cwt. Turnips, used and to be used at Home,	24	15	0
6 " 4 " " sold, at 25/ per Ton,	7	15	0
6 " Turnips, to be used for Horse, at 20/ per Ton,	6	0	0
957 Stones Potatoes, at 8*d.* per Stone,	31	18	0
800 " Straw, at 8*d.* per Stone,	26	13	4
Second Cut of Clover for Horse,	8	15	0
Rent of Grass Park,	41	0	0
	£348	6	11
Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses to House, Roads, &c.	76	16	3
	£425	3	2

PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN—1867.

VEGETABLES.

881½	Doz. German Greens.
1,091½	" Early & late Cabbages.
1,650½	" Turnips in summer.
1,750	" Leeks.
553½	" Savoys.
84	" Asparagus.
1,137½	" Onions in summer.
58¾	Stones " winter.
105	" Carrots in "
909	Doz. " summer.
100¾	" Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.
97¾	" Celery.
105⅝	" Beetroot.
39½	" Red Cabbages.
514	" Radishes.
510⅝	" Lettuces.
23	Gals. Spinage.
159	" Parsley.
178	" Brussels Sprouts.
1	" French Beans.
88	Gals. Mustard and Cresses.
173	Stones Potatoes.
613½	" Rhubarb.
50	" Parsnips.
14	" Artichokes.
10	" Vegetable Marrow.
8½	Brace Cucumbers.
318½	Pecks Peas.
155	" Beans.

FRUITS.

154½	Pints Gooseberries.
56	" Strawberries.
8½	" Black Currants.
186	" Red "
11	" White "
61½	" Raspberries.
1,494	Lbs. Apples.
31	" Pears.

Sweet Herbs, Horse Radish, and Cut Flowers in their season.

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, ... £331 9 0

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1867.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, . . .	£289 5 6
Total Value of Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...	£1,046 17 8
Cost of Working Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, .	380 18 11
Total Balance, ...	£665 18 9
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department, during the year, . .	£333 10 9

STOCKS ON HAND, 19th DECEMBER 1866, AND CROPS of 1867.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	⅛
On hand 19th December, 1866,.....	1,000	31	1	..	..	1	5
Crops of 1866 thrashed out in 1867,	..	47	1	15	2	7	..
" 1867 " "	..	19	4	10	..	7	2
Crop of Hay,.....	2,022½	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,022½	98		25	2	16	1

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1867.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	⅛	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	⅛
Sown in Farm, ...	..	4	3	1	1	..	3
Supply for Farm Horses,.....	385	33	2	4	..	2	5
" Carriage Horses,.....	750	42	3	15	3	3	2
Sold,.....	587½	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand 19th December, 1867,.....	1,300	17	4	4	2	9	3
	3,022½	98		25	2	16	1

GROUND DEVOTED to EACH CROP on FARM.

18	Acres Hay and Pasture, ...	Total Amount, 33 Acres.
7	" Oats, ...	
1	" Barley, ...	
5	" Potatoes and Turnips, ...	
2	" Beans, ...	

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of West House in 1867.

Dresses made,	65	Sets for Chemises sewed,	8
Jackets and Paletots made,	16	Lengths of Trimming sewed,	7
Dress Caps & Head-Dresses made,	9	Book-Marks sewed,	11
Sun Bonnets made,	8	Beaded Purses made,	1
Aprons "	8	Knitted " "	10
Night Gowns "	17	Pen-Wipers made,	27
Chemises "	34	Fancy Pin Cushions made,	30
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	15	Caps knitted and crotched,	9
Slip Bodies made,	14	" netted and darned,	7
Night Caps "	30	Collarets crotched,	19
Petticoats "	35	" knitted,	21
Pinafores "	2	" tatted,	7
Window Blinds made,	65	Pairs Cuffs "	11
" Screens "	25	Large Tidies netted and darned,	19
Bed Vallances "	5	Large Tidies netted and darned in wool,	5
Sets Window Curtains made,	3	Doylies knitted in wool,	36
Damask Table Covers "	3	Grate Screens netted,	4
Ottoman Slips made,	15	Tea-Infusers embroidered,	3
Chair " "	1	Sofa Blankets knitted and sewed,	1
Cushion " "	3	Opera Hoods knitted and crotched,	17
Pillow Cases "	2	Spencers knitted & crotched,	5
Men's Semets "	402	Pelerines " "	11
" Mufflers hemmed,	288	Under Vests knitted,	13
" Handkerchiefs hem'd,	776	Pairs Muffetees knitted,	21
Ladies' " "	36	Pairs Stockings "	49
Bed Coverlets hemmed,	46	Pairs Garters,	36
Sheets hemmed,	142	Articles of Fancy Work made up for Christmas Tree,	105
Table-Cloths hemmed,	11		
Tray " "	20		
Towels hemmed,	19		
Lace Caps sewed,	3		
Sets for Night Gowns sewed,	11		

All the Underclothing, and Bed and Table Linen, belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1867.

Gowns made,	142
Petticoats made,	210
Shifts "	220
Women's Semets made,	182
" Caps "	348
Aprons made,	195
Pinafores made,	155
Polka Jackets made,	34
Printed Short Gowns made,	20
Short Night " "	87
Flannel Night Jackets "	12
Slip Bodies made,	6
Men's Striped Shirts made,	596
Bags for Paper "	28
" Combs "	8
Suits Baby Linen "	6
Quilted Bed Covers "	20
Bolster Slips "	514
Window Blinds "	22
Pairs Cotton Drawers "	20
" Men's Plaiding Drawers made,	448
" Gloves and Mits knitted,	12
" Stockings knitted,	450
" " re-footed,	50
" Shoes bound,	6
Men's Jackets repaired,	260
Blankets hemmed,	275
Sheets "	561
Towels "	805
Table-Cloths "	45
Counterpanes "	8

Silk Handkerchiefs hemmed,	9
Carpet Bed Covers "	93
Baby Hoods crotched,	3
Doylies "	3
Lace crotched, yards,	40
Fancy Wool Toiletes made,	4
Christmas Trees ornamented,	2
Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	111½

Upholstery Work Done.

Sofa Haircloth Cushions made,	3
" Pillows made,	2
" Slips "	23
Chair " "	19
Hassock "	1
Waxcloth Table-Covers made,	14
Crumb-Cloth made,	1
Mattress Ticks "	134
Bolster " "	122

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c. of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, is all repaired by the East House Patients.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT In 1867.

Straw Mattresses made,	110
Hair " "	71
" Bolsters "	101
Feather Pillows "	22
Wool and Cotton Pillows made,	30
Loose Cases for Pillows "	64
Hassocks made,	19
Sofa Cushions made,	1
Chair " "	10
Haircloth Cushions made,	1
Chair Slips made,	10

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	9/11	per Week.
First Rates for other Parish Patients,	11/2 & 12/2	"
" for Private Patients,	11/, 11/6, & 12/6	"
Second Rate for "	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 three days only.

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, Moses Provan, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

MEDDERWICK AND SON, QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

FIFTY-FIFTH 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, 1869.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1869.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, 14*th January*, 1869,

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of last year, produced and read a Report of their procedure, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period.

The TREASURER then read an abstract of his accounts for the year, certified by the Auditor.

The LORD PROVOST, in moving the adoption of the Report, said—It is unnecesssary to enter into any details in reference to this Report, for it is very full upon every head. The result of last year's proceedings is very satisfactory. There has been a smaller number of deaths than in the previous year, notwithstanding that the number of Patients has been increased. It appears there has been a gradual increase in the number of Patients in the house, but that is only what might be expected from the increasing population of the district. Some attention, as you will observe, has been paid to the matter of increased accommodation, but still I believe it will be necessary that some further alteration in this direction should be made. Last year a suggestion was made as to re-arranging the Steward's department. That suggestion has been carried out during the year, and I am told the department is improving. It is to be hoped that next year even greater improvement will be shown. The provisioning of such an establishment involves a deal of expenditure, and a saving here and there in that expenditure must tell in the long run in the way of relieving the funds—at least such has been found to be the case in the Royal Infirmary—and the provisioning has been managed with equal efficiency in every respect. The usual amount of amusement has been afforded the Patients, and I feel a good deal gratified at the remark which has been made that they enjoyed the visit to the portrait gallery. I could have wished that parties not under a similar restraint had felt the same interest in that exhibition, and had supported it

more liberally. There is one paragraph in the Report to which I must allude—that which records the loss to the Institution of the services of Professor PAGAN. I am quite sure that the feeling of regret which has been expressed by the Directors, must be felt also by the Contributors. We must all feel the great loss which the Institution has sustained by the death of so eminent a Physician. Towards the close of the Report, a very satisfactory statement is made with reference to the reduction of the debt. I think that this reduction of a thousand pounds shows that, upon the whole, we are in a very satisfactory position. We trust that probably by some little reduction in the expenditure, and by a saving in the victualling of the house, we may be enabled to reduce the debt to such an extent, that it will not press so seriously upon the funds, and prevent us from carrying out some most desirable improvements.

THOMAS HILL, Esq. seconded the resolution for the adoption of the Report, which was unanimously agreed to.

WM. BROWN, Esq. moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Directors, especially the Members of the Weekly Committee, for the zeal and attention bestowed by them during the past year.

ANDREW NEILSON, Esq. seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. A. D. ANDERSON moved the best thanks of the meeting to Dr. MACKINTOSH, and his Medical and other Assistants, for the ability with which they had discharged their respective duties. In speaking to the resolution, Dr. ANDERSON said he had the greatest pleasure in testifying his full approbation, so far as he was a judge, of the method of treating insanity adopted by Dr. MACKINTOSH and his Assistants.

A. H. M'LELLAN, Esq. seconded the resolution, which, like the preceding, was unanimously agreed to.

The SECRETARY next read the names of the gentlemen returned by various Public Bodies (see page 5); and the following eight Directors were thereafter chosen by the Contributors to represent them at the Board for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. WM. WEST WATSON, JOHN BROWN, Jun., GEORGE THOMSON, JOHN CAIRNS, ROBERT AITKEN, THOMAS M'MILLAN, JOHN M'EWAN, and ALEXANDER RONALDSON, the first seven gentlemen being re-elected.

On the motion of ALEX. RONALDSON, Esq. seconded by Dr. JOHN LEECH, a cordial vote of thanks was given the LORD PROVOST for presiding, and the meeting thereafter separated.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1869.

THE LORD PROVOST, PRESIDENT, *ex-officio.*

Mr. JAMES BROWN, } from Town Council.
" ALLAN H. M'LELLAN, }
" JOHN ROXBURGH, } from Merchants' House.
" ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, }
" ANTHONY INGLIS, } from Trades' House.
" WILLIAM MORRISON, }
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" WILLIAM LYON, }
Rev. DAVID BROWN, } from General Session.
Mr. DAVID LOCKHART, }
Mr. WILLIAM WEST WATSON, }
" JOHN M'EWAN, }
" JOHN BROWN, Jun. }
" GEORGE THOMSON, } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" JOHN CAIRNS, }
" ROBERT AITKEN, }
" THOMAS M'MILLAN, }
" ALEXANDER RONALDSON, }
The CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Paisley, }
Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, Professor of Anatomy, } *ex-officiis.*
" W. T. GAIRDNER, Professor of Medicine, }
" ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, Jun.
" GEORGE THOMSON.
" JOHN CAIRNS.
Mr. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR.
" JOHN ROXBURGH.
" JAMES BROWN.

Visitors.

Mr. ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
" ANTHONY INGLIS.
" WILLIAM MORRISON.
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON.
" WILLIAM LYON.
" F. H. THOMSON.
Rev. DAVID BROWN.
Mr. DAVID LOCKHART.
" WILLIAM WEST WATSON.
" ALEXANDER RONALDSON.
" ROBERT AITKEN.
" THOMAS M'MILLAN.
" JOHN M'EWAN.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

Matron of East House.

MISS MARGARET AITKEN.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Overseer.

MR. JAMES BARR.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary.

MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS submit to their Constituents and the Public the FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Institution under their management, as follows:—

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Number of Patients remaining in both Houses of Asylum on 31st December, 1867,	286	...	275	...	561
Admitted since,	163	...	150	...	313
Total,	449	...	425	...	874
Dismissed Cured,	74	...	58	...	132
" Relieved,	35	...	49	...	84
" Not Improved,	3	...	1	...	4
Died,	28	...	37	...	65
Total,	140	...	145	...	285
Remaining on the 31st December, 1868,	309	...	280	...	589
Total treated,	449	...	425	...	874
Average daily number,	302	...	278	...	580
Highest Number on any one day in the year, 22d December, 1868,	318	...	285	...	603
Lowest Number on any one day, on 6th January, 1868,	285	...	274	...	559

From this table it appears that, on the 22d December last, there were no fewer than 603 Patients in the Asylum, being a much larger number than at any period since it was opened in 1814. The same remark applies to the daily average, and to the numbers remaining on the last day of the year.

The following tables illustrate these points for the last four years.

Daily average numbers resident in—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1865,	267	243	510
1866,	262	253	515
1867,	286	276	562
1868,	302	278	580

Numbers remaining on 31st December of—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1865,	261	241	502
1866,	269	256	525
1867,	286	275	561
1868,	309	280	589

The total number of Patients admitted in 1868, including voluntary cases, was 313, seven being the highest number admitted on any one day. Application was made for the admission of 42 additional Patients, but in consequence of the crowded state of the House they could not be received. Indeed, the demand for accommodation in the East House increases daily; and in the West House the Directors have been obliged to convert servants' rooms into apartments for Patients of the higher classes.

The state of the Patients on admission was very similar to that of the previous year; many were brought in a dying state, or so weak and exhausted that they soon succumbed.

Of cures, many of them entirely unexpected from the

long duration of the disease, the nature of the cases, and the all but worn-out constitutions of the Patients, there were 132; those dismissed "relieved" were 83; and one, an idiot child, four years of age, who should not have been sent, was discharged "not improved." The deaths have been fewer by nine than in 1867. Notwithstanding the exceptionally high temperature which has prevailed, and the crowded state of the House, the Directors record with thankfulness that there has been no epidemic during the year, and that the health of the Patients has been remarkably good.

In the Report for 1867, it was stated that plans and specifications for an extension of the Steward's office and the goods store had been prepared, but that nothing farther had been done until it should be seen whether the funds at the end of the financial year would bear the outlay. The Directors for 1868 found that they would be warranted in proceeding with the execution of the work, which has accordingly been satisfactorily completed, with the addition of a work-room and dormitory for the resident tradesmen.

For the convenience of the Patients in the female division of the East House, two additions were also made to the lower galleries, and a new boiler-house was built below the garden, immediately behind the kitchen of the West House, for the reception of the boilers formerly situated in the tunnel.

The imperfect state of the drainage of the west field, ably reported upon eighteen years ago by the late Mr. Findlay, of Easterhill, then a member of the Weekly Committee, had been for years under the consideration of successive Boards of Directors; and at length, towards

the close of 1868, the present Directors entered into a contract to have it thoroughly drained, which is now being done.

The Directors hope that their successors in office may be able to have some of the suggestions which they have recorded in their minutes carried out, such as the drainage of the east field, and the erection of some out-offices, &c.

Various minor improvements, which need not be detailed, have been carried through; but much yet remains to be done. Indeed the Asylum will not be complete until the chapel and recreation halls, which form part of the original plan of the buildings, shall have been erected. Meantime, unfortunately, the state of the funds will not permit of such an outlay.

Books, magazines, and newspapers have continued to be abundantly supplied to the Inmates, and the amusements and entertainments provided for them have been numerous and varied. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the new University, many of them were afforded an opportunity of seeing their Royal Highnesses during the procession, and the Asylum towers were decorated with flags in honour of the event.

The Directors tender their respectful thanks to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and to the Right Honourable the Earl of Home, for permitting several parties of the Patients to pic-nic in the grounds of Hamilton Palace and Bothwell Castle respectively. There was also a pic-nic party at Crookston Castle; and several of the Patients visited the coast and the Channel Fleet. The picture and portrait galleries in the city were visited by some of both sexes, pauper as well as private Patients.

The portrait gallery especially gave them great pleasure. The two bowling-greens have been in constant requisition during the season, and many matches have been played between the Gartnavel Club and different clubs from the city and neighbourhood. There were also cricket matches, foot-ball, and skittles. The Directors have to notice, with pleasure, on this head, that Mr. Anderson, of the Partick Bowling Club, handsomely presented a pair of beautiful bowls to the Patients; and the Bellahouston Club two pair of a similar description, in the same kind manner. It need not be added that the Patients were deeply grateful, and did not fail to thank the worthy donors on the green.

As far as practicable the weekly dances have been continued, and during the winter a magic lantern (with the newest picture-slides) was exhibited; and a series of admirable concerts have been given gratuitously, through the instrumentality of many kind friends.

The thanks of the Directors are due to Mr. Thomas Steel, President of the Abstainers' Union, to his colleagues in the direction, and to Mr. Airlie, their able and indefatigable Secretary, as also to the artistes from London and elsewhere engaged by them for the Saturday Evening Concerts, for coming as formerly to perform for the gratification of the Patients. The services of these distinguished persons were ably supplemented by amateur ladies and gentlemen, to whom also the Directors would tender their best thanks. Mr. George Roy and his party gave a concert, with recitations in his very best style, which, as usual, were exceedingly well received. Mr. Martin and the Members of his Club, with the ladies who accompanied them, performed a number of vocal

and instrumental pieces—the latter of which, in particular, showed marked taste and skill, and were uncommonly well adapted for the place and the audience. Mr. Portrous and the Members of the Phœnix Club appeared in an excellent entertainment, in the style of the Christy Minstrels. Mr. Robson, of the Greyfriars' Philharmonic Society, and numerous friends; and Messrs. Brown and Dunbar and party, severally gave a concert, which was highly appreciated. Three instrumental bands — the Maryhill Juvenile Band, the Partick Adult Band, and the Band of the 19th Regiment L.R.V. (under the leadership of Mr. Jones)—performed in the grounds and airing courts, very much to the satisfaction of the Inmates.

The Directors have to deplore the loss by death of Professor Pagan, M. D., who for the long period of twenty-two years had been annually elected by the Qualified Contributors as one of their representatives at the Board. Apart from those acting on the Weekly Committee, perhaps no Director of his time did more to advance the interests of the Institution.

The Directors will now refer to the finances of the Establishment.

It will be observed from the abstract of the Treasurer's certified accounts that the legacies and subscriptions paid during the year amount to £248: 1*s.*, the receipt of which the Directors gratefully acknowledge. They are also glad to report that at Whitsunday last they had funds sufficient to make a payment of £1,000 to account of the debt of £30,000 due to the Scottish Provident Institution; and that the results of the year just ended will enable the Directors now to be appointed to apply a further sum, if they should find it to be expedient, towards the

liquidation of this debt, which presses very heavily on the Asylum.

The Directors would now thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and their sub-committees, for their unwearied exertions to benefit the Institution.

The thanks of the Directors are also due to the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officials of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 31st DECEMBER, 1867, to 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

Receipts.

To Balance due by Treasurer, per last Account, ..					£7	6 8
" Board of Patients, received in 1868, ...					23,967	14 4
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,	£448	14	8			
Add received from Matthew Orr, for Sheep Pasture, ...	36	0	0		484	14 8
" Advances for Patients in 1867, received in 1868, ..					362	5 6
" Legacies and Subscriptions received in 1868, viz.—						
Trustees of the late James Tayler, Esq. Writer, Glasgow, to account of Legacy of £200, ... £140 0 0						
Less Legacy-Duty, 14 0 0	£126	0	0			
Executors of the late Miss Margaret Dougall, Grosvenor-terrace, Glasgow, Legacy, free of Duty, ...	100	0	0			
Dr. Joshua Paterson, Glasgow, Subscription, ...	5	5	0			
James Campbell, Esq., of Tillichewan, Subscription, ...	5	5	0			
Alexander Ronaldson, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow, Subscription, ...	5	5	0			
Dr. Andrew Fergus, Glasgow, Subscription, ...	5	5	0			
William Cuthill, Esq., Merchant, Denny, Subscription, ...	1	1	0		248	1 0
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, ...	£12	19	6			
Do. do. with Union Bank, ...	7	3	2		20	2 8
					£25,090	4 10

Disbursements.

By House Expense, ...	£10,929 10 6
" Salaries, less Fees received, ...	1,134 10 0
" Cost of Erecting New Buildings, ...	821 12 5
" Repairs and Improvements, ...	1,592 9 5
" House Furniture, Furnishings, Pictures, Carpets, Blankets, &c.	1,785 14 5
" Servants' Wages, ...	2,771 1 0
" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1868, ...	315 12 3
" Cash Expended on Garden, ...	169 8 0
" Do. on Farm, ...	269 12 7
" Scottish Provident Institution, in part of their Heritable Bond for £30,000, ...	1,000 0 0
Do. Interest to 11th Nov. 1868,	1,364 19 3
" Lodged in National Bank in excess of Drafts, ..	1,090 0 0
" Lodged in Union Bank do.	1,080 0 0
" Miscellaneous Charges, ...	757 10 4
" Balance due by the Treasurer, ...	8 4 8
	£25,090 4 10

I have carefully examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Year ending 31st December, 1868, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 13th January, 1869.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

During the Year 1868.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£3,650	15	0
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	763	3	11
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,428	6	7
Groceries,	801	2	0
Milk,	667	7	5
Butter and Cheese,	597	14	1
Potatoes,	231	13	6
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	575	0	2
Medicines,	113	0	11
Coal and Coke,	730	4	10
Gas-Light and Candles,	359	10	11
Soap and Soda,	161	18	0
Water-Rent since 19th November 1867,	197	17	3
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	635	15	4
Fruit,	16	0	7
	£10,929	10	6

Salaries, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£700	0	0		
Deduct Fees received,	422	2	0		
				£277	18 0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0 0
Medical Assistants,				200	0 0
Chaplain,				70	0 0
Ladies' Superintendent,				80	0 0
Steward,				110	0 0
Surgeon, 1867 and 1868,				80	17 0
Auditor,				15	15 0
				£1,134	10 0

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,	£424	18	3
Timber,	94	6	0
Building Materials, &c.	51	5	5
Oils, Colours, &c.	39	3	3
Iron Castings,	11	10	8
Ironmongery,	91	15	6
Painting and Paper-hanging,	406	2	10
Plumbers' Materials,	143	10	0
Wright Work,	19	15	1
Mason and Plaster Work,	43	10	6
Stakes and Rafters,	83	4	6
Cost of Erecting New Boiler-House,	153	1	7
Miscellaneous,	30	5	10
	£1,592	9	5

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c. viz.

House Furnishings,	£488	13	7
Furniture,	226	9	10
Piano-Fortes,	48	13	0
Mangle,	33	15	0
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	191	19	5
Carpets and Floor-Cloths,	290	4	9
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	100	9	0
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	125	10	3
China, Earthenware, &c.	54	16	4
Timber,	24	11	0
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsteress,	190	18	6
Miscellaneous,	9	13	9
	£1,785	14	5

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£231	9	6
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	104	18	0
Printing and Advertising,	51	5	0
Postages and Incidents,	54	19	10
Insurance,	57	12	10
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	102	11	0
Rent of Room for Directors' Meetings in Town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club, Stirling's Library, and Glasgow Public Library,	8	13	0
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,	12	0	0
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,	66	8	0
Law Expense,	17	9	10
Miscellaneous,	55	13	4
	£776	0	4
Deduct Price of Two Carriage Horses sold,	18	10	0
	£757	10	4

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1868.

IN submitting the Medical Report for last year, I have to state that, on the 1st January, 1868, there were in the Asylum 561 Patients of all classes; and that in the course of the year 313 were admitted, 132 were dismissed cured, and the deaths amounted to 65. On the last day of the year there remained 589 Patients in the Asylum. The admissions in 1868 were 21 fewer than in 1867; the number dismissed was 9 fewer, and the number of deaths was 9 fewer. The total number of cases treated during the year, including those of voluntary Patients, was 874, being 15 more than in the previous year.

The number of cases treated in 1868, compared with 1867, was.....874 to 859
The number cured,.....132 to 141
The number relieved,..... 84 to 82
The number of deaths,..... 65 to 74
The average daily number treated,.....580 to 562

It thus appears that, although the number of cases under treatment in 1868 was greater than in the preceding year, the number of cures was less; on the other

hand, the number of cases relieved was slightly greater, and the number of deaths decidedly less, than in 1867.

Admissions.—The admissions in 1868 were 313, the number in the year preceding having been 334; but as in former years, numerous applications for admission were rejected, in consequence of the too limited accommodation. Last year's admissions included 163 males, being 12 less, and 150 females, being 9 less, than in the previous year. Of the entire admissions, the proportion of cases of acute mania was 58·785 per cent. being considerably in excess of that of the last four years, and in this class the number of males and females was equal; 76, or above a fourth of the whole, were cases of melancholia and monomania; and 16·93 per cent. were those of dementia and imbecility.

Comparing the admissions of 1868 with those of 1867, there is an increase of 8 cases of acute mania, a diminution of 6 cases of melancholia and monomania, and a decrease of 23 cases of dementia and imbecility. Acute mania being that form of mental disease which is most amenable to treatment, and dementia its most intractable condition, the curability of the Patients admitted during the year presents a more promising aspect than in the previous year, the cases of acute mania being greater, and those of dementia less, in 1868 than in 1867. The fluctuation in the proportion of cases included under the three classes indicated, is shown by the following comparison of per centages for the last five years.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Acute Mania,.....	50	45	49	52	58
Melancholia and Monomania,	27	42	25	24	21
Dementia and Imbecility,....	22	11	25	21	16

CAUSES.—Repeated allusions have been made, in former Reports, to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information as to the causes of insanity in the Patients brought to the Asylum; and there is a necessity for reiterating, from year to year, that truthful statements on this subject, on the part of the guardians and relatives of Patients, are of inestimable importance to the physician in the treatment of individual cases; whilst a knowledge of the causes would guide him in cases where cures are effected, in warning Patients how to guard against a recurrence of the malady. Of the 313 admissions, no fewer than 116, or 37 per cent. of the whole number, were unaccounted for. In the previous year, the per centage not accounted for was 44; in 1866 it was as high as 56; and in 1863 it was as low as 29. In table IV. showing the supposed causes of insanity in those admitted, the largest numbers are cases resulting from epilepsy, 12; paralysis, 28; predisposition from previous attacks, 47; and intemperance, 21 — only one of the latter being the case of a female. The table occupied with statistics of cases due to intemperance, exhibits in a marked manner the great preponderance of males over females in this class, the number of males for the last five years being 94, and the number of females 27. The same table, as was pointed out in last year's Report, shows, on a comparison of years, a decided diminution in the number of cases occasioned by the abuse of alcoholic stimulants. In 1868 the per centage of this class of Patients was 6·70, being the lowest proportion (except in 1863, when it sank to 6·22) for a period of thirty years. It is not improbable that some of the cases, perhaps a large number occurring under a different classification, are

owing more or less directly to indulgence in intoxicating drinks; but as the same limitation is applicable to each year's returns in the table, the general result remains unaffected.

The hereditary and other predisposed cases amount together to 71, or 22·68 per cent. of the whole. Various descriptions of mental excitement account for 27 of the remaining cases.

Social Condition.—Of the 313 admissions, there were 163 males and 150 females. The unmarried were 129; the married 122; widowed 37; and of the remaining 25 the social condition is unknown. The united numbers of the married and widowed amount to 159, being 30 more than the unmarried. In the Report for 1867, the excess of the married and widowed was 20; but in some preceding Reports there was, on the contrary, an excess of the unmarried over the married and widowed. There is, therefore, on a comparison of years, no approach to a uniform result in the relative proportions of the two classes. The present return, however, bears out the conclusion noticed in former years, that the proportion of widows almost uniformly exceeds that of widowers. The numbers on the present occasion are 25 widows to 12 widowers; last year they were 24 to 13; in 1866 they were 24 to 9; and in 1865 they were 25 to 11. The conclusion, indeed, seems irresistible that widows are, from their peculiar circumstances, greatly more susceptible than widowers to causes conducing to insanity. But in remarkable contrast to this, it would appear, from the statistics of successive years, that cases of insanity are more frequent amongst unmarried males than

amongst unmarried females; in the present table the former amount to 72, and the latter to 57. The only exception to this predominance of the one class over the other, within a period of eight years, was in 1862, when the number of males and females was equal. Nevertheless, when the number of married males and married females is compared within the same period, an equal result is reached, the males being four times in the majority, and the females four times in the majority in eight years. It would therefore seem that, while the condition of celibacy has a stronger tendency to occasion insanity amongst males than amongst females, in the married state the causes of mental disease are pretty equally balanced between the sexes.

Age.—Of the 313 admissions, 239, or upwards of 76 per cent. of the whole, were between the ages of 25 and 55 years. Most numerous cases occurred between the ages of 25 and 45. From 25 to 30 there are 6 more males than females; in the last two Reports they were equal within the same limits. From 30 years to 50 there are 89 males to 81 females. From 50 to 55 years, the males and females are equal. From 55 to 60 years there are 5 more males than females; and from 60 to 75 there are 6 more females than males. The males exceed the females under 20 years of age only by 1; under 10 and 15 years respectively, there is 1 male and no females; only 1 Patient, a male, had reached 80 years of age.

Occupation.—Although the table of occupations of the Patients admitted throws little light on the causes or occasions of the disease, there is a noticeable recurrence

from year to year in the ascendancy of certain professions. Amongst the 163 males, the greatest number of cases is as usual ascribed to the class of labourers, or unskilled workmen; and the same class has been represented from the years 1863 to 1868, inclusive, by the following numbers, respectively:—10, 21, 23, 34, 30, 26. Next to these follow colliers, 10; masons, 7; engineers, 6; clerks, 5, half the number of the preceding year; weavers, 5; the other occupations being distributed under smaller numbers. Of the 150 females the table shows, as usual, a large proportion of housewives, 46, or upwards of 30 per cent. of the whole; domestic servants, 20, or upwards of 13 per cent. of the whole; add to these 11 millworkers, and these three classes rather more than exhaust one-half of the whole females admitted, or 51 per cent. Sewers and tambourers yield together about the number classified as sempstresses in former tables.

The last three years show the following numbers of the classes named:—

	Housewives.	Domestic Servants.	Sempstresses.
1866,.....	29	14	10
1867,.....	54	24	14
1868,.....	46	20	13

The number entered in the table as ladies is 6; gentlemen 7. In last Report the number of ladies was 18, of gentlemen 4; in 1867, ladies 13, gentlemen 6.

Admissions in each Month.—The largest number of Patients admitted was in the third quarter, embracing the months from July to September, 96; the next largest in the second quarter, from April to June, 88; in the fourth quarter, from October to December, 75;

and the lowest number was in the first quarter, from January to March, 54. On a comparison of years the proportion exhibits a slight tendency to increase in the quarter from July to September; but in regard to the other months, there is no evidence that the number is influenced by the seasons.

Dismissals.—There were 132 Patients dismissed cured, and the number relieved was 84, making together 216, or about two-thirds of the 313 admissions. The proportion of cures was 42·17 per cent. of the admissions, being nearly the same proportion as in the preceding year. The per centage of cures upon the total number treated, 874, is 15·10; last year 16·41; upon 285 cases treated to a conclusion, 46·31; last year 47·31. If reliance is to be placed upon the generalization of statisticians, that the per centage of cure, calculated on the admissions, is low, if the per centage is under 40, and that when it is above 45 it is high, the proportion of cures in the present Report, as well as in that of the year preceding, may be regarded as presenting a satisfactory medium result for the two years. It is also to be observed that the cures will ordinarily rise or fall in proportion to the number of cases of acute mania admitted, that, as has been already remarked, being the most curable form of mental disease. The cures of acute mania in 1868 amounted to 98, or 74·39 per cent. of the cases admitted, exclusive of cases relieved. In 1867 the proportion was 74·4 per cent., and 6 per cent. greater than the proportion in 1866. It appears from table VI. that the per centage of cures in the cases treated to a conclusion, since the opening of the Asylum in 1814, is 48·51.

The attention of the public cannot be too frequently and earnestly directed to the fact, which is brought out with instructive uniformity in every year's Report, that acute mania, the most alarming form of mental disease, is in the great majority of cases amenable to prompt and early treatment, and only becomes intractable by delay.

Of the cases of melancholia and monomania there were 27 cures, and 7 in cases of dementia. From the table showing the previous duration of insanity in those cured, it appears that, of the 132 cases—

79 were Cured in less than.....Six Months.
2 were Cured in less than.....One Year.
3 were Cured in less than.....Two Years.

Of the whole number of cures, 65 were effected within one month from the time of admission, of which cases 41 were males and 24 were females; and 99 were between the ages of 25 and 50. With the exception of the relative proportions of the sexes, the numbers are nearly the same, under both heads, as in the last Report, the number of cures in 1867 within a month having been 69; and 96 occurred between the ages of 25 and 50.

The length of residence in the Asylum of those cured was, in—

105 Cases under.....Six Months.
19 Cases under.....Twelve Months.
3 Cases under.....Two Years.
2 Cases under.....Three Years.
2 Cases under.....Five Years.

The first two categories are nearly the same as last year, namely, 106 cured under six months, and 22 under twelve months.

Long and uniform experience proves that the briefer the duration of the attack, prior to admission into the

Asylum, the shorter is the residence of curable Patients. Thus no fewer than 56 of the 132 cures were those of Patients who were dismissed within a fortnight; and, as a general rule, the greater number of curable Patients are restored to health and to their friends within twelve months.

Of the entire number of cures 28 were cases of predisposition from previous attacks, 19 were due to intemperance, 10 were hereditary, and in 37 the causes were not ascertained.

Deaths.—The number of deaths was 65, including 37 females and 28 males, the females, contrary to the usual result, being in excess of the males. The deaths were 9 fewer than in the previous year.

In 30 Cases the form of Insanity was Dementia.
In 22 Cases the form of Insanity was Mania.
In 12 Cases the form of Insanity was Melancholia and Monomania.

Of the deaths, 9 occurred under 25 years of age; 31 under 50; 16 under 65; 6 between 70 and 75; 1 at 80; 1 at 90; and 1 between 90 and 100. And of the entire number, 33 had been in the Asylum less than nine months; 22 under 5 years; 6 under 17 years; and 4 under 26 years.

Causes of Death.—These were 34—17 of each sex whose death was caused by cerebral or spinal disease; 26—10 males and 16 females—from thoracic disease; 1 female from abdominal disease; and 1 male and 3 females from other diseases. The proximate cause of death of 1 male belonging to the first-mentioned class was the impaction of a morsel of food in the gullet.

Suicidal Patients.—There were 47 suicidal male Patients, several of whom, when admitted, had self-inflicted wounds on the throat and other parts of their bodies. One in particular was very much bruised about the head, and his face so swollen, discoloured, and disfigured, that his friends could scarcely recognise him. He actually appeared as if he were a man of colour. Before admission he had repeatedly precipitated himself upon his head in his attempts upon his life. Another of these had thrown himself over a window three storeys high, and, when brought to the Asylum, his whole body was literally covered with bruises and discolourations. It is remarkable that 1 of the 41 suicidal female Patients actually tried to destroy herself in a similar manner, and from the same height. Several of the females had also injured themselves with sharp instruments. In one case, on her arrival, the wound was found to be bleeding freely in consequence of her violent attempts to tear it open. It was held together by three wire sutures. The marks of a ligature indented in the neck, in order to produce strangulation, were observed in another Patient; one had been taken out of the Clyde, and one was caught by the feet, just in time, while in the act of throwing herself over the bridge into the river.

As a cause of suicide, insanity and other diseases, the abuse of alcohol, the vice of drunkenness stands pre-eminent. A retreat for inebriates, such as that recommended by Mr. Mitchell of Glasgow, or similar to those now to be found in North America, I have no hesitation, from my long experience, in stating would be a great boon to the community.

Refusal of Food.—In consequence of the refusal of food, artificial alimentation had to be resorted to to nourish Patients and preserve their lives. The tube of the stomach-pump, in the course of the year, was introduced in 25 male cases, and in all 1,382 times. One of these Patients who has been kept alive by this means thrice daily for many months, while he takes medicine willingly enough, steadily refuses all nutrients, believing them to be drugged for the purpose of destroying him.

In the female divisions, 44 Patients required, and had the same operation performed, in all 664 times. A few of these were so fed for months, or for short periods, and some only once. As in the male divisions so in the female, many of those who refused food were suicidal in their tendencies. One of these, the most determinedly suicidal of the whole, is a very distressing case, and hereditarily predisposed. Several Patients of this class have declared that they were unworthy to live, far less to eat, or that there was poison in the food, or that, if they partook of it, they would injure their neighbour by doing so. One female states that she refuses all sustenance, because she represents a certain personage, and that if she were to take food, she would become still more like him, which she is determined by this means to prevent.

General Remarks.—A few detached points may be noticed under this head. Sudden changes of temperature exert a most unfavourable influence on the sanatory condition of the inmates, especially in those enfeebled by disease, or worn out by age. Many of the Patients on admission were in the last stage of prostration from organic disease, and gradually sank. We have, however,

great reason to be thankful that the general health has been good during the year, notwithstanding many unfavourable influences.

While both Houses have been inconveniently crowded, the East House has been especially so. But when the lunatic wards in the Poor-Houses of the City and Govan Parishes are ready for the reception of Patients, which is expected to be very soon, we shall be relieved of a great number, and thus there will be no risk from overcrowding.

It would be well, however, if there were two or three detached buildings erected to the east and west of the present Houses, and at a considerable distance from them, for quiet Patients, and which could be used for other purposes afterwards.

Many of the Patients are, from the state of their minds and other causes, totally incapable of engaging in any kind of work, many decline employment, and others cannot be trusted.

The new water-closets erected in the East House, and the addition of sculleries, have proved to be of great service in a sanitary point of view.

In consequence of the increase in the number of Patients, and other circumstances, the work has been more arduous in this than in any previous year. I would therefore beg leave respectfully to recommend that an augmentation of salary should be given to my Medical Assistants, and also to the other Officials whose names I have already had the pleasure of submitting to the Directors for their favourable consideration.

Although the Directors in their Report have alluded to the removal of one of their number, I hope I also may

be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss which the Asylum has sustained, as well as myself, in consequence of the death of my lamented friend Dr. PAGAN, and to add that I most cordially concur in what they have stated there.

I also cordially concur in the votes of thanks accorded by the Directors to the ladies and gentlemen who, by giving concerts, and in other ways assisting us in the Asylum, have benefited the Patients during the year.

The employments and the amusements of the Patients have been so fully referred to in the Directors' Report, that they need not be enlarged on here. Suffice it to say that all of them have retained their popularity.

My best acknowledgments are respectfully presented to the Directors for their uniform kindness, counsel, and consideration; and for their aid in the management of this large establishment in promoting the comfort and restoration of those placed under my care.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.
Physician-Superintendent.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
GARTNAVEL, 31*st December*, 1868.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remained on 31st December 1867,	286	275	561
Admitted since,	163	150	313
TOTAL,	449	425	874
Dismissed Cured,	74	58	132
" Relieved,	35	49	84
" Not Improved,	3	1	4
Died,	28	37	65
TOTAL,	140	145	285
Remaining on 31st December 1868,	309	280	589
TOTAL TREATED,	449	425	874
Average Daily Numbers,	302	278	580
Highest number on any one day of the year, 22d Dec. 1868,	318	285	603
Lowest number on any one day, on 6th Jan. 1868,	285	274	559

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1868.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiocy and Imbecility,	2	3	5
Dementia,	29	19	48
Mania, Acute,	92	92	184
Melancholia,	5	18	23
Monomania,	35	18	53
Total,	163	150	313

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	72	57	129
Married,	64	58	122
Widowed,	12	25	37
Unknown,	15	10	25
Total,	163	150	313

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 Years,	1	0	1
" 15 "	1	0	1
" 20 "	6	5	11
" 25 "	24	18	42
" 30 "	17	22	39
" 35 "	22	15	37
" 40 "	19	17	36
" 45 "	21	17	38
" 50 "	10	10	20
" 55 "	16	11	27
" 60 "	1	5	6
" 65 "	6	6	12
" 70 "	1	5	6
" 75 "	4	2	6
" 80 "	1	0	1
Unknown,	13	17	30
Total,	163	150	313

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bodily Disease,	0	1	1
" Injury,	1	0	1
Child-Birth,	0	3	3
Chorea,	1	0	1
Change of Life,	0	1	1
Congenital,	3	2	5
Debility,	0	2	2
Disappointment in Love,	0	2	2
Epilepsy,	11	1	12
Fright,	1	1	2
Feeble Bodily Health,	1	0	1
Grief,	0	5	5
Hereditary,	5	10	15
" and Predisposition from Previous Attacks,	1	6	7
" and Disappointment in Love,	0	1	1
" and Domestic Affairs,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	20	1	21
Irregular Menstruation,	0	1	1
Masturbation,	9	0	9
Menorrhagia,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion,	3	1	4
Paralysis,	22	6	28
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	0	1	1
Plethora,	0	1	1
Predisposition from Previous Attacks,	23	24	47
Pride and Religion,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	6	6
Quarrel with Master,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	4	3	7
Senile Decay,	1	0	1
Severe Family Affliction,	2	1	3
Sunstroke,	3	0	3
Unknown,	50	66	116
Want of Occupation,	1	0	1
Total,	163	150	313

Table 5.—Showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

MALES.

Agent,	1	*Brought forward,*	110
Bakers,	2	Millwright,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Millworker,	1
Boilermakers,	2	Moulders,	2
Butler,	1	Nailmaker,	1
Cabinetmaker,	1	No Occupation,	2
Clerks,	5	Painter,	1
Clergyman,	1	Physician,	1
Colliers,	10	Plumber,	1
Commercial Travellers,	2	Potter,	1
Dealer,	1	Porter,	1
Drapers,	3	Practical Engineer,	1
Dyer,	1	Puddlers,	2
Engineers,	6	Sailor,	1
Furnacemen,	2	Shipowner,	1
Farmers,	4	Shipmaster,	1
Farm-Servants,	2	Shoemakers,	3
Fish-Merchant,	1	Shingler,	1
Flesher,	1	Slater,	1
Forgeman,	1	Soldiers,	3
Gentlemen,	7	Spirit-Merchants,	2
Grocers,	4	Tailors,	2
Hammermen,	4	Teacher,	1
Hawker,	1	Timekeeper,	1
Heckler,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Hutchrunner,	1	Unknown,	11
Iron-Turners,	3	Van-Driver,	1
Joiners,	4	Victualler,	1
Labourers,	26	Warehouseman,	1
Land-Surveyor,	1	Watchmaker,	1
Masons,	7	Weavers,	5
Medical Student,	1		
Carry forward,	110	TOTAL,	163

FEMALES.

Bootcloser,	1	*Brought forward,*	84
Brushmaker,	1	Ladies,	6
Dairymaid,	1	Millworkers,	11
Dealer,	1	No Occupation,	6
Domestics,	20	Paper-Maker,	1
Dressmakers,	5	Pirnwinder,	1
Farm-Servants,	2	Sewers,	7
French-Polisher,	1	Tambourer,	1
Hawker,	1	Teacher,	1
Housekeepers,	4	Unknown,	23
Housewives,	46	Weavers,	7
Knitter,	1	Winders,	2
Carry forward,	84	TOTAL,	150

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	7	10	17	
February,	13	7	20	
March,	11	6	17	— 54
April,	18	15	33	
May,	16	17	33	
June,	14	8	22	— 88
July,	16	14	30	
August,	18	17	35	
September,	14	17	31	— 96
October,	12	11	23	
November,	15	13	28	
December,	9	15	24	
				— 75
Total,				313

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia,	3	4	7
Mania,	53	45	98
Melancholia,	5	2	7
Monomania,	13	7	20
Total,	74	58	132

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	28	14	42
" 2 Weeks,	9	5	14
" 3 "	3	4	7
" 1 Month,	1	1	2
" 2 Months,	4	5	9
" 3 "	0	1	1
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 7 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	1	2	3
Unknown,	26	22	48
Total,	74	58	132

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	2	3	5
" 25 "	13	6	19
" 30 "	7	9	16
" 35 "	11	4	15
" 40 "	8	6	14
" 45 "	13	7	20
" 50 "	6	9	15
" 55 "	4	6	10
" 65 "	1	0	1
" 70 "	0	2	2
" 75 "	4	2	6
Unknown,	5	4	9
Total,	74	58	132

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	1	0	1
" 3 "	3	1	4
" 1 Month,	12	1	13
" 2 Months,	15	12	27
" 3 "	17	7	24
" 4 "	7	12	19
" 5 "	5	3	8
" 6 "	4	5	9
" 7 "	3	4	7
" 8 "	3	2	5
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 10 "	0	3	3
" 11 "	0	2	2
" 1 Year,	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	2	1	3
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 17 "	0	1	1
Total,	74	58	132

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Child-Birth,	0	3	3
Debility,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	0	2	2
Domestic Affliction,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	5	0	5
Feeble Bodily Health,	1	0	1
Fright,	2	2	4
Grief,	0	2	2
Hereditary,	3	7	10
Intemperance,	17	2	19
Irregular Menstruation,	0	1	1
Masturbation,	6	0	6
Over-Exertion,	1	1	2
Paralysis,	4	1	5
Predisposition from Previous Attacks,	15	13	28
Puerperal State,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	1	3	4
Unknown,	18	19	37
Total,	74	58	132

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	874	Cured,	132	15·10
" " to a Conclusion,	285			46·31
Admitted,	313			42·17

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1868.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia,	13	17	30
Imbecility,	0	1	1
Mania,	9	13	22
Melancholia,	0	2	2
Monomania,	6	4	10
Total,	28	37	65

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	1	1	2
" 25 "	1	6	7
" 30 "	0	3	3
" 35 "	5	3	8
" 40 "	3	5	8
" 45 "	4	4	8
" 50 "	1	3	4
" 55 "	2	3	5
" 60 "	2	5	7
" 65 "	4	0	4
" 70 "	2	0	2
" 75 "	1	3	4
" 80 "	1	0	1
" 90 "	1	0	1
" 100 "	0	1	1
Total,	28	37	65

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	1	2	3
" 2 Weeks,	2	1	3
" 3 "	0	3	3
" 1 Month,	2	0	2
" 2 Months,	1	2	3
" 3 "	3	1	4
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 5 "	2	2	4
" 6 "	2	1	3
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 8 "	2	2	4
" 9 "	0	1	1
" 1 Year,	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	5	7	12
" 3 "	0	5	5
" 4 "	1	2	3
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	0	1	1
" 12 "	2	1	3
" 13 "	1	0	1
" 17 "	0	1	1
" 18 "	0	1	1
" 19 "	0	1	1
" 23 "	1	0	1
" 26 "	1	0	1
Total,	28	37	65

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

Permission Granted.—Ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination in 16 Male and 23 Female Cases—39.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease.			
Paralysis, one also Epileptic,	0	2	2
General Paralysis,	5	0	5
Do. and Asphyxia,	1	0	1
Disease of Brain and Phthisis,	0	1	1
Abscess, Congestion, Softening and other Disease of the Brain and its Membranes,	9	12	21
Epilepsy and Convulsions,	2	1	3
Caries of the Cervical Vertebræ,	0	1	1
Thoracic Disease.			
Disease of Heart and Brain,	1	0	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2	12	14
Do. and Disease of Brain,	3	3	6
Pneumonia,	0	1	1
Do. and Disease of Brain,	1	0	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	2	0	2
Do. with Hydrothorax,	1	0	1
Abdominal Disease.			
Enteritis,	0	1	1
General Disease.			
Medullary Sarcoma,	0	1	1
Senile Decay,	1	2	3
Total,	28	37	65

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	874	Died,		7·43
" " to a Conclusion,	285	65,		22·80
Admitted,	313			20·76

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	5	4	9	
February,	8	8	16	
March,	12	11	23	
				— 48
April,	10	14	24	
May,	14	12	26	
June,	17	17	34	
				— 84
July,	13	13	26	
August,	13	12	25	
September,	11	11	22	
				— 73
October,	9	14	23	
November,	11	17	28	
December,	17	12	29	
				— 80
Total,				285

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 12*th Dec.* 1814 *till* 31*st Dec.* 1868.

		Cured.	Per Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	9,700	4,706	48·51
		Died.	
" " "	9,700	1,668	17·19

TABLE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

Included in Table No. I. General Statement.

	Males.	Females.
Remained on 31st December 1867,	2	0
Admitted since,	2	2
Total,	4	2
Dismissed,	4	1
Remained on 31st December 1868,	0	1

Note.—Two of the above dismissals are marked in the number of Cures. The others were obliged to be re-admitted as ordinary cases, or dismissed not cured.

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1859,	89	6	6·74
1846,	192	11	5·7	1860,	111	5	4·5
1850,	167	17	10·1	1861,	95	4	4·21
1851,	199	0	5	1862,	104	11	10·57
1852,	119	11	9·2	1863,	105	11	10·47
1853,	125	11	8	1864,	97	6	6·31
1854,	153	8	5·2	1865,	104	2	1·92
1855,	84	12	14·2	1866,	159	9	5·60
1856,	99	13	13·1	1867,	159	7	4·40
1857,	139	7	5·03	1868,	150	6	4
1858,	140	11	7·85				

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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	14·73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	6	28	224	12.5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25
1867,	16	9	25	334	7·47
1868,	20	1	21	313	6·70

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* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1867,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
1867,.....	175	159	334	269	256	525	444	415	859
1868,.....	163	150	313	286	275	561	449	425	874
TOTAL,.....	5,541	4,748	10,289						

TOTAL as above,.....10,289
DEDUCT—Remaining,..... 589

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 9,700

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	56	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
69	72	141	43	39	82	..	..	..	45	29	74
74	58	132	35	49	84	..	..	..	28	37	65
2,457	2,249	4,706							951	717	1,668

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,706 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,668

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·51 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 17·19

X.—TABLE Showing the Number of EPILEPTIC SEIZURES noted during the Year in TWELVE FEMALE PATIENTS.

Patients.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		Totals.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	1	5	...	7	...	8	10	7	...	9	...	6	...	6	1	5	...	3	...	4	40	51	...	...	52	111	163
2,.....	1	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	5	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	4	2	49	51
3,.....	8	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
4,.....	6	...	5	...	10	1	7	3	7	3	5	9	3	4	3	1	8	6	5	7	6	4	4	26	69	64	133
5,.....	...	2	...	4	4	5	...	1	...	5	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	21
6,.....	...	...	2	1	18	1	3	1	2	...	3	1	5	2	7	2	12	3	3	2	...	...	7	...	62	13	75
7,.....	...	...	60	58	40	7	...	...	3	6	1	12	126	55	Dead.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	138	368
8,.....	...	...	1	...	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	...	...	3	2	2	...	6	...	1	1	...	2	24	17	41
9,.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4
10,.....	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	7	9
11,.....	31	...	35	...	32	3	4	7	4	10	1	5	16	6	...	9	12	13	...	2	...	2	...	5	135	62	197
12,.....	...	...	...	...	3	34	...	22	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	59	67
Totals,...	47	9	103	78	126	68	26	44	23	47	13	45	155	78	15	25	35	27	14	19	47	64	11	39	615	543	1158
	56		181		194		70		70		58		233		40		62		33		111		50				

The above Table shows the total number of Fits noted during the year to be 1158; 615 occurring during the day, and 543 under night. 16 Epileptics remained in the Asylum at the end of 1867. 3 were admitted during 1868, and 17 remained at the end of 1868.

XI.—TABLE of EPILEPTIC SEIZURES noted during the Year 1868 in the MALE DIVISIONS.

XI.—TABLE of EPILEPTIC SEIZURES noted during the Year 1868 in the MALE DIVISIONS.

Patients.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		Totals.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	1	5	...	3	2	7	...	11	...	6	...	8	1	7	3	5	3	4	2	6	1	4	4	4	17	70	87
2,.....	6	1	7	1	9	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	42	2	44
3,.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	3	3	2	...	4	2	4	25	13	38
4,.....	...	...	1	2	2	4	4	5	2	4	1	2	1	3	3	5	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	5	15	41	56
5,.....	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
6,.....	...	...	1	1	9	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	34	1	35
7,.....	...	8	2	8	1	8	2	8	...	9	2	9	...	5	3	5	1	6	...	6	...	5	...	7	11	84	95
8,.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17
9,.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
10,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		3	2	1	9	...	3	...	8	4	22	26
11,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		2	1	5	...	5	...	5	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
12,.....	163	119	21	10	151	85	93	54	118	93	62	41	73	45	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	447	1128
13,.....	...	...	2	...	6	5	10	7	16	5	3	4	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	21	58
14,.....	16	10	9	2	23	4	12	2	16	2	9	3	7	6	6	4	9	3	12	7	6	4	8	6	133	53	186
15,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
16,.....	5	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	2	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20
17,.....	6	8	1	1	4	2	7	2	3	1	6	1	6	3	5	1	3	1	2	1	6	2	6	3	55	26	81
18,.....	4	3	3	1	2	2	4	4	6	5	6	6	1	2	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	1	6	1	48	37	85
19,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		2	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	20
Totals,...	201	154	54	30	231	119	148	94	179	126	118	74	105	71	55	23	44	29	31	38	23	27	30	38	1209	823	2032
	355		84		350		242		305		192		176		78		73		69		50		68				

The above Table shows that 2,032 Epileptic Seizures were taken note of during the year—1,209 occurred during the day, and 823 during the night. The largest number was in January (355), and the smallest in November (50). The greatest number in one Patient throughout the year was 1,128, in a month 282, and in a few cases as many as 25 seizures in each were observed in a single day. (The seizures of some of the Epileptics are not recorded in the above Table.)

The number of male Epileptics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year was 22, 12 were admitted during 1868, and 22 remained at the end of it.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1868.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	10,887	Stones.
Extract of Meat,	69	Lbs.
Bread,	53,253	4-Lb. Loaves.
Tea,	2,456	Lbs.
Coffee,	2,108	"
Sugar,	20,631	"
Butter,	10,445	"
Cheese,	3,686	"
Fish,	31,084	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	34,376	"
Eggs,	4,884	Dozens.
Fowls,	212	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	291½	"
Potatoes,	57	Tons.
Oatmeal,	532	Bolls.
Sweet and Skimmed Milk,	16,553	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	13,514	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	169	"
Beer,	1,185	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	493	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	112⅛	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	18,285	Lbs.
Candles,	46	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,470	Waggons.
Gas,	1,669,202	Cubic Feet.

On CHRISTMAS DAY the LADIES and GENTLEMEN in WEST HOUSE, and the 15/ PATIENTS in EAST HOUSE, had for Dinner—

29 Turkeys, | 24 Large Christmas Pies,
25 Salt Tongues, | 40 Lbs. Beef Ham,
And 6 Hares for Soup, &c.

On NEW-YEAR'S DAY they also had—

76 Lbs. Currant Bun, | 3 Pecks Short-Bread,
And 11 Bottles of Wine.

EAST HOUSE.—The PATIENTS there had an ample Supply of—

Currant Bread, | Cookies of the same weight, and
Meat Pies, 4 Ounces in each, | Plum Pudding for Workers.
With Soup, extra Tea, &c.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1868.

1285 Stones of Hay, at 1/ per Stone,	£64	5	0
37 Bolls 2 Bushels Oats, Thrashed out, at 22/ per Boll,	41	1	4
36 " Oats, supposed amount in Three Stacks, at 22/ per Boll,	39	12	0
5 " Barley, supposed amount in One Stack, at 26/ per Boll,	6	10	0
5 " Beans, Thrashed out, at 25/ per Boll,	6	5	0
12 " " supposed amount in One Stack, at 25/ per Boll,	15	0	0
21 Tons Swedish Turnips, at 25/ per Ton,	26	5	0
5 " Yellow " at 20/ per Ton,	5	0	0
2916 Stones Potatoes, at 7*d.* per Stone,	85	1	0
1050 " Oat Straw, at 9*d.* per Stone,	39	7	6
Second Cut of Clover for Horse,	6	5	0
Rent of Grass Park,	36	0	0
	£370	11	10
Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses, to House, Roads, &c.	100	4	0
	£470	15	10

PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN—1868.

VEGETABLES.

1,207	Doz. German Greens.
1,035½	" Early & late Cabbages.
1,395½	" Turnips in summer.
1,939½	" Leeks.
544½	" Savoys.
77	" Asparagus.
1,153	" Onions in summer.
70	Stones " winter.
106½	" Carrots in "
549½	Doz. " summer.
306½	" Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.
83¾	" Celery.
100¼	" Beet Root.
42	" Red Cabbages.
289	" Radishes.
523¼	" Lettuces.
57	Gals. Spinage.
254½	" Parsley.
160	Gals. Brussels Sprouts.
76½	" Mustard and Cresses.
160	Stones Potatoes.
524½	" Rhubarb.
58¾	" Parsnips.
24	" Artichokes.
8½	" Vegetable Marrow.
6	Brace Cucumbers.
274½	Pecks Peas.
112½	" Beans.

FRUITS.

446	Pints Gooseberries.
368	" Strawberries.
56½	" Red Currants.
50½	" Raspberries.
883	Lbs. Apples.

Sweet Herbs, Horse Radish, and Cut Flowers in their Season.

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, ... £372 16 0

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1868.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, . .					£340	9 9
Total Value of Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...					£1,184	1 7
Cost of Working Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...	£397	0	7			
Do. Horse Bought for Farm, .	42	0	0			
					439	0 7
Total Balance, ...					£745	1 0
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department during the year, . .					£340	9 9

STOCKS ON HAND, 19th DECEMBER 1867, AND CROPS of 1868.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.	
	Stones	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 19th December, 1867,.....	1,300	17	4	4	2	9	3
Crops of 1867 thrashed out in 1868,	..	18	..	13	..	..	..
" 1868 " "	..	37	2	5	..	..	..
Bought, ...	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Crop of Hay,.....	1,285	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,585	105	..	22	2	9	3

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1868.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown into Farm, ...	..	6	..	2	..	..	3
Supply for Farm Horses,.....	600	36	4	5	1	3	3
" Carriage Horses,.....	985	46	1	12	3	4	..
On hand,.....	1,000	16	1	2	2	1	3
	2,585	105	..	22	2	9	3

GROUND DEVOTED to EACH CROP on FARM.

17	Acres	Hay and Pasture, ...	Total Amount, 34 Acres.
7	"	Oats, ...	
1	"	Barley, ...	
6½	"	Potatoes and Turnips, ...	
2½	"	Beans, ...	

JAMES BARR,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of West House in 1868.

Dresses made,	.	.	75
Jackets "	.	.	21
Dress Caps & Head-Dresses made,	.	.	13
Long Night-Dresses made,	.		21
Short " "	.		15
Chemises "	.		31
Pairs Cotton Drawers "	.		11
Slip Bodies "	.		42
Ladies' Semets, "	.		13
Habit Shirts "	.		7
Night-Caps "	.		18
Petticoats "	.		25
Dressing-Gown "	.		1
" Jackets "	.		5
Pinafores "	.		9
Aprons "	.		13
Bed Vallances "	.		4
Sets Bed Curtains "	.		7
Pillow Cases "	.		118
Bolster " "	.		25
Sets Window Curtains "	.		8
Window Blinds "	.		65
" Screens "	.		12
Wall " "	.		1
Clothes Bag "	.		1
Chair Slips "	.		7
Ottoman Slips "	.		3
Waxcloth Table Cover "	.		1
Men's Semets "	.		316
" Mufflers hemmed,	.		281
" Handkerchiefs hem'd,			532
Cambric Neck-Ties hemmed,			25
Cravat hemmed,	.	.	1
Ladies' Handkerchiefs hem'd,			48
Bed Coverlets hemmed,	.		44
Sheets hemmed,	.	.	150
Table Cloths hemmed,	.		27
Tray " "	.		29
Table Napkins "	.		6
Towels hemmed,	.	.	212
Sets for Night-Dresses sewed,			5
" Chemises sewed,	.		7
Lace Caps sewed,	.	.	3
Collarets in point stitch,	.		2
" crotched,	.	.	16
" tatted,	.	.	21
" knitted,	.	.	13
Large Tidies netted and darned,	.	.	11
Large Tidies knitted,	.	.	21
Caps netted,	.	.	10
" crotched,	.	.	9
Doylies netted and darned,	.		24
" knitted in wool,	.		30
Cravats "	.		13
Pairs Muffetees knitted,	.		16
Ottoman sewed in Berlin Wool,	.	.	1
Banner Screens in Berlin Wool and Beads,	.	.	3
Opera Hoods knitted and crotched,	.	.	21
Satchels embroidered,	.		4
Pairs Slippers sewed in Wool,	.	.	3
Pairs Carriage Boots crotched,			2
Pelerines knitted and crotched,			13
Pairs Stockings knitted,	.		67
Semets knitted,	.	.	10
Child's Dress embroidered,	.		1
Garibaldi's "	.		4
Articles of Fancy Work made up for Christmas Tree,	.		107

All the Underclothing, and Bed and Table Linen, belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1868.

Gowns made,	224
Petticoats made,	150
Shifts made,	102
Women's Semets made,	208
Men's " "	75
Women's Caps "	337
" Dress Caps made,	6
Aprons made,	397
Pinafores made,	5
Polka Jackets made,	81
Short Night Gowns made,	151
Long Night Gowns "	14
Men's Striped Shirts made,	609
" Night " "	6
Bolster Slips made,	335
Canvas Quilted Bed Covers made,	15
Window Blinds made,	38
Bags for Paper "	36
" Oatmeal "	4
" Combs "	12
Pairs Ladies' Drawers made,	11
" Men's Plaiding Drawers made,	355
" Stockings knitted,	348
" " re-footed,	153
Suit of Boy's Clothes made,	1
Dolls dressed,	6
Pairs Blankets hemmed,	164
Sheets hemmed,	370
Counterpanes hemmed,	38
Carpet Bed-Covers hemmed,	47

Table Cloths hemmed,	18
Towels hemmed,	763
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs hemmed,	109
Men's Jackets and Vests repaired,	300

Upholstery Work Done.

Hassocks made,	12
Carpets bound,	12
Mattress Ticks made,	160
Bolster " "	160
Slips for Chairs, &c. made,	22
Waxcloth Table Covers made,	17
" Cover for Piano made,	1
Chair Cushion made,	1

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c. of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, are all repaired by the East House Patients.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

In 1868.

Straw Mattresses made,	157
Hair " "	77
" Bolsters "	122
Feather Pillows "	18
Wool " "	26
Sofa Cushions made,	4
Pads new covered,	12
Hassocks re-covered,	13
Crumbcloths and Carpets repaired,	13
Chairs covered,	5
Office Stools covered,	4
Footstools repaired,	4
Sofa Pillows made,	2

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	9/11 per Week.
First Rates for other Parish Patients,	11/2 & 12/2 "
" for Private Patients,	11/, 11/6, & 12/6 "
Second Rate for "	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 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 54, Sect. 14, 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 three days only.

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, Moses Provan, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

FIFTY-SIXTH 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, 1870.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1870.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, 13*th January*, 1870;

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of the past year, read the Report of their transactions, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period.

The TREASURER then read an Abstract of his Accounts for the year, certified by the Auditor.

The LORD PROVOST, in moving the adoption of the Report, said—This is my first appearance as chairman at a meeting of the Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum, and although I cannot pretend to large acquaintance with the management of the Institution, I have nevertheless great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report which has just been read. In that Report I find many features worthy of comment if your time allowed me to dwell upon them, but, without attempting to do so at any length, I may say that the narrative of the year's proceedings is one which should very generally satisfy the expectations of the management of the Institution, as well as of the public. Financially, we find ourselves in a very excellent position. Notwithstanding that there is a little grumbling at the burden of the remaining debt, I think it is a very satisfactory fact that we have been able to pay off no less a sum than £3,000 of the whole amount, and leave a balance in the hands of the Directors, which, if they see fit, may be appropriated still further to reduce the debt. Further, when we remember the value of the property now belonging to the Institution, and compare it with the very small amount of debt remaining, I think, on the whole, we may meet the public on this occasion with perfect satisfaction on our own part, and expect from them also very general satisfaction with the position altogether of the Institution. It would be desirable no doubt that this debt should be still further reduced, or altogether extinguished, and I hope the time is not distant when

that may be accomplished. In the meantime, however, we have made a long stretch towards that. To have paid £3,000, with a hope of very shortly attempting still more, in reduction of a sum under £30,000, is a very great deal to accomplish in one year, and more than we have effected in any year for some time past. In regard to the general position of the house, and the accomplishment of its purposes throughout this year, we have it on record in this Report that a larger number of Patients have been treated within the past twelve months than in any year during the long period of its existence. This brings out two facts, and in some respects one of them may not be regarded as altogether satisfactory, namely, the necessity of so many persons being introduced into such an Asylum; but against that we have to remember the vast increase of the population going on immediately around the Asylum, and in the counties for whose benefit it was established; but even looking alone to the vast increase of Glasgow, it is evident that we may expect from year to year an increase of Patients, without at all looking to the circumstances under which perhaps the necessity for treating such cases otherwise arises. It has often been said that the pressure of the times leads more than in past times to the development of diseases of the brain: but whether that be so or not, it is quite evident that even if the old proportion is maintained, we must expect every year an increase of Patients in this Asylum. Although it would be a happy thing, indeed, if we should be disappointed in this respect, I think it is only reasonable to expect it, and, perhaps, so far to make provision for it. As regards the house itself, we have it stated here also that in this year, or very soon, we will be relieved of the charge of Patients from Govan, about 80 in number, the managers of the Institution there being in the way of providing themselves now with accommodation for this class of Patients. Our house, therefore, will be open to receive an increased number, so that no necessity will lie upon the Directors to make any such provision as I have indicated in the meantime. In regard to the success of the treatment, the Doctor's Report which has been read to you shows, I believe, from all that I could gather from the previous Reports, something like a full average of good results; and I am satisfied, from what I have seen of the working of the Institution itself, and from what I know of the able management of the Superintendent, and also from the careful conduct of the business of the house by the Weekly Committee, that we may expect that the results obtained will be, both in the treatment of disease and in the economical management of the Institution itself, all that we could desire. I hope, therefore, that those votes of thanks which are to be proposed to-day will be accorded with the good-will that I know they deserve. There are two or three things noticed here of a very interesting kind, such as the means taken to

lift the minds of the invalids into some happier state than perhaps is usual with them. I have been myself over and over again a witness of the enjoyment, the hearty and sensible enjoyment, of the Inmates. The Patients of the West House, although only sitting and looking on, seemed to derive a great deal of pleasure of an intellectual, and I should say if not improving, certainly of a very soothing kind; and I hope that in future years, as in the past, these entertainments will be provided for all the Patients as largely and liberally as possible. To myself, indeed, it was surprising to find, on the last occasion when I happened to be present, that there were Inmates of the house enjoying games at bowls outside of their own green, and in competition with the members of neighbouring greens who were proud of their achievements against their antagonists of the Institution. The Inmates indeed had been winners of prize bowls, kindly presented as they were by gentlemen of the neighbouring clubs. Keeping in suppression the particular point upon which these people may be more or less unsound in mind, we may hope that the curative process is to a certain extent forwarded by such means as I have adverted to. The less their minds are allowed to revert to the circumstances that have unhinged them, we may the more reasonably expect that there will be some gradual improvement. I will not further detain you at this hour with any additional remarks. On the whole, it appears to me that the Report is of a peculiarly satisfactory kind, and that, as I have said, we may rejoice in the success of this Institution; and while desiring pecuniary support from the public, we have every reason to be satisfied with the position it stands in, as an Institution doing work for the district for which it was provided, and doing that work well, and showing, by its being so much taken advantage of by paid boarders, and so well supported on the whole by the public, that it has quite satisfactorily discharged the work for which it was instituted.

Sir James Lumsden, in seconding the motion, stated that he heartily coincided in what had been said by the Lord Provost with reference to the position in which the Institution stood. Financially, there could be no doubt, it was very much improved,—very much better than it was a few years ago. He also agreed with him that the success which had attended the treatment of the Patients was highly satisfactory. His Lordship had touched upon the different points of the Report, with the exception of one, to which he would beg to call attention. He alluded to the paragraph in it which referred to the want of a chapel and a recreation hall. He did not think it would take a large amount of money to supply this want; and, seeing the position in which they were, he thought it was for the Directors to consider whether, instead of paying off a further sum of debt this present year, it might not be advisable to devote the surplus—he did not know what surplus there might be,

but it might be sufficient—to attaining the object at which he pointed. It was an object which, he believed, they were most anxious to accomplish, and which, he had no doubt, would be of great advantage to the Inmates of the house.

The motion was agreed to.

THOMAS HILL, Esq. moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors, and especially to those who were Members of the Weekly Committee, for the zeal and diligence with which they had discharged their respective duties. He need only remark that any gentlemen who undertook such duties as devolved upon the Directors of the Institution undertook a great amount of labour; and when their exertions had resulted so beneficially as in this instance, they were surely entitled to every thanks.

WILLIAM EUING, Esq. seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted.

Dr. ANDREW FERGUS moved that the thanks of the meeting be also tendered to Dr. MACKINTOSH and his Medical Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for their efficient discharge of the delicate and onerous duties of the different offices entrusted to them. No one, he said, could visit the Asylum without remarking the very efficient manner in which everything was carried on. Every time he went to it he was increasingly surprised at the beautiful order with which matters were conducted—the cleanliness with which the Patients were kept, the admirable sanitary arrangements in every respect, and above all the apparent freedom which the Inmates had. He thought it said an immense deal for Dr. MACKINTOSH, in his power of organization, that his staff was such an able one, and was enabled to conduct its duties in so creditable a way. He knew a little of public institutions, and he must say he did not know any institution in which things were conducted in such an admirable manner, alike as regarded the *physique*, the *morale*, the medical attendance, and the sanitary state of the house, using that term in its widest possible signification.

ALEXANDER RONALDSON, Esq. seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The SECRETARY intimated that, in terms of Royal Charter, the following gentlemen had been returned as Directors by different Public Bodies (see page 7); and the following eight Directors were thereafter unanimously re-elected by the Contributors, to represent them at the Board for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. WILLIAM WEST WATSON, JOHN M'EWAN, JOHN BROWN, Jun., GEORGE THOMSON, JOHN CAIRNS, ROBERT AITKEN, THOMAS M'MILLAN, and ALEXANDER RONALDSON.

On the motion of ANDREW NEILSON, Esq. a vote of thanks was given to the LORD PROVOST for presiding, and the meeting separated.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1870.

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

Mr. James Brown, } from Town Council.
" Allan H. M'Lellan, }
" John Roxburgh, } from Merchants' House.
" Alexander M'Arthur, }
" William Morrison, } from Trades' House.
" George Ledingham, }
Dr. A. D. Anderson, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" William Lyon, }
Rev. Dr. M'Taggart, } from General Session.
Mr. William M'Culloch, }
Mr. William West Watson, }
" John M'Ewan, }
" John Brown, Jun. }
" George Thomson, } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" John Cairns, }
" Robert Aitken, }
" Thomas M'Millan, }
" Alexander Ronaldson, }
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, } *ex-officiis.*
" W. T. Gairdner, Professor of Medicine, }
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. John Brown, Jun.
" George Thomson.
" John Cairns.

Mr. Alexander M'Arthur.
" John Roxburgh.
" James Brown.

Visitors.

Mr. Allan H. M'Lellan.
" George Ledingham.
" William Morrison.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.
" William Lyon.
" F. H. Thomson.
Rev. Dr. M'Taggart.

Mr. William M'Culloch.
" William West Watson.
" Alexander Ronaldson.
" Thomas M'Millan.
" Robert Aitken.
" Andrew Neilson.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

Matron of East House.

MISS MARGARET AITKEN.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Overseer.

MR. JAMES BARR.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary.

MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM for LUNATICS, in this their FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, submit to the Contributors and to the Public an account of their proceedings during last year in the management of the Asylum.

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
Number of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December, 1868,	309	...	280	...	589
Admitted since,	177	...	143	...	320
Total,	486	...	423	...	909
Dismissed Cured,	87	...	69	...	156
" Relieved,	52	...	79	...	131
Died,	40	...	37	...	77
Total,	179	...	185	...	364
Remaining on 31st December, 1869,	307	...	238	...	545
Total treated during the year,	486	...	423	...	909
Average daily number,	318	...	267	...	585
Highest number on any one day in the year, 11th February, 1869,	323	...	285	...	608
Lowest number on any one day in the year, on 31st December, 1869,	307	...	238	...	545

As stated in the last Report, the Asylum was in a very crowded state at the end of 1868, and continued to be so for a considerable time afterwards; but in consequence of the completion of a new addition to the lunatic wards of the Town's Hospital, the transfer of 40 Patients thither, and of there having been fewer admissions from the City Parish since, the galleries and dormitories of the female divisions of the East House have been in a more easy state for several months past.

The Directors expect that before the end of 1870 all the Govan Patients will have been removed, which will still further relieve the female apartments, and also lower the numbers in the male division. The admissions from that quarter will then cease, so that there will be ample accommodation for the Patients remaining, and for the disposal of rooms for other purposes.

The statistics of the Asylum show that—including voluntary patients or boarders and those admitted under the fifteenth section of the 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 54—the number admitted during 1869 was 320; discharged cured, 156; discharged relieved, 131; and died, 77. Fifty Patients, all, with one exception, of the private class, for whom application has been made, were obliged to be refused admission in consequence of the want of accommodation. A great majority of the Patients remaining on the 1st of January, 1869, were old and worn-out, many of them bedridden, of whose improvement, bodily or mentally, far less of their recovery, there was no hope.

Of the admissions, a large proportion of the East House Patients were brought to the Asylum from wretched hovels, in very impaired health and reduced condition.

One was sent from another Asylum literally dying, and succumbed very shortly afterwards; while others were so exhausted, feeble, and emaciated, that they only survived a little longer, and, like the former, required nothing but nursing and attention, with every comfort to soothe them in their last moments.

The number admitted in 1869 was 320, being seven more than in the preceding year. One of these, a male Patient, is stone blind, the consequence of a gun-shot wound received by him while gallantly serving her Majesty as a soldier at Lucknow in India.

The number of cures is one hundred and fifty-six, twenty-four more than in 1868. Among the number is to be found the name of AGNES HAY, the unfortunate woman who, in May last, under strong delusion, destroyed her mother. She was immediately afterwards sent to Gartnavel, and having recovered her reason, was, on the last day of the year, removed to prison by order of the Sheriff.

In the obituary of this year there appears the name of Miss MARION STEWART. She was the eldest of the two "hermits" whose case made such a sensation in the public mind in August 1864, and to whom reference was made in the Report for 1865. She passed peacefully and happily away.

On two days in 1869, the total number in the Asylum was greater than since its opening in 1814. Although the number remaining on the 31st December is less than in 1868, the daily average is five higher, and is the greatest ever attained.

The first of the three following tables shows the days on which the maximum was reached, and the second and

third illustrate the other two points for the last five years:—

Highest number since opening of the Asylum in 1814—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
11th February, 1869, ...	323	285	608
18th " "	324	284	608

Daily average numbers resident in—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1865, ...	267	243	510
1866, ...	262	253	515
1867, ...	286	276	562
1868, ...	302	278	580
1869, ...	318	267	585

Numbers remaining on 31st December of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1865, ...	261	241	502
1866, ...	269	256	525
1867, ...	286	275	561
1868, ...	309	280	589
1869, ...	307	238	545

The Directors of 1869, like their predecessors, devoted some of their attention to the sanitary state of the Institution, and in order to prevent contagion or infection from the clothing of the East House Patients, which was generally of the most ragged kind, and in a very foul state, they ordered that in every case it should be placed as soon as possible in the disinfecting hot-air chamber for several hours, at a temperature of 220 deg. Fahrenheit. The garments of better-class patients of a suspicious nature were similarly treated.

As further precautionary measures, and to carry out the sanitary improvements referred to in former Reports, Dr. Fergus, at the request of the Directors, minutely

inspected and reported upon the state of all the water pipes, cisterns, and drains, with their connections, which were thereafter re-examined by skilled tradesmen of experience, under the immediate eye of the Master of Works; and the alterations and additions suggested were completed without delay. The Directors are glad to be able to add that these measures have been advantageous to the establishment.

They had also under their consideration the propriety of erecting a "Receiving House," as well as a small hospital, on the grounds, but detached from the main buildings. On instituting inquiries, they found that there were no such external buildings in connection with any similar Institutions in the three kingdoms, with the exception that four of the county Asylums in England had outside infirmaries attached to them of a kind which might be required at Gartnavel. In the meantime, for various reasons, the Directors have been obliged to postpone making these and other additions; but they have made such temporary arrangements as will suffice for the present.

Their attention having been called to certain nuisances, existing on the fields beyond the boundary of the Asylum, they suceeded, after taking the necessary steps, in having them either abated or removed.

An offer was received to work the minerals in the Asylum grounds, and a sub-committee of the Directors was appointed to make the requisite inquiries and to report. They were cordially assisted in this matter by James King, Esq. younger, of Campsie, an ex-director, and ultimately reported that the proposed operations could be carried on without any difficulty or danger, and

that a considerable accession of income would probably accrue. They, however, had to add that the offer made was not such as would warrant them in recommending that a lease should be granted, and consequently their negotiations were broken off.

It would be out of place here to go into many details, but the Directors think it proper to state that, in addition to the ordinary repairs and replacings, arrangements which experience has shown to be defective have been altered, and improvements gradually introduced. New boilers and new articles of furniture were provided, one hundred and thirty-eight yards of glazed fire-clay faucit pipes were attached under and to the East House; a strong iron railing was made for a fence; new causeway laid down; hot-bed frames made for the garden; water drinking fountains placed on different parts of the grounds for the convenience of the patients walking or playing at games there; pointing many parts of the buildings of both houses, &c. Further, new offices in connection with the farm were erected, and others altered, at a cost of upwards of £200. The painting and papering in 1869 amounted to upwards of £700, being about £250 above the usual average.

They have often had occasion to complain of the deficiency in the quantity of water furnished, and of the want of illuminating power and bad quality of the gas supplied to the house. These complaints have led, in the case of the water, to an almost complete remedy, and it is to be hoped that the gas will by-and-by be put on an equally satisfactory footing.

The Municipal Extension Bill has been considered by the Directors as it at present affects the Asylum, and

they have taken the necessary steps to have the interests of the Institution protected.

Many of the Patients were, as usual, permitted to visit the exhibition of paintings in the Corporation Galleries, to attend some of the best concerts in the City Hall, and to drive and walk daily beyond the gate into the town and country.

In concluding this part of the Report, the Directors are happy in being able to state that the Inmates of the Asylum, entrusted to their care, have generally enjoyed good bodily health during the year, and that the sanitary state of the Institution is at present quite satisfactory.

The draining of the west field, extending over twelve acres, referred to in last Report, has been completed in a proper manner under the superintendence of the farm overseer. It has since been cropped with oats and beans, the return therefrom being good. The drains continue to work well, and the land has been much improved by the operation, which cost upwards of £100. The Directors hope that their successors in office may by-and-by be able to order not only that the east field shall be similarly treated, but also that posts for a telegraphic wire shall be erected for the transmission of messages to and from the Treasurer's office in the city, which would greatly expedite the carrying on of the business of the house.

An abundant supply of newspapers, journals, and books was provided as formerly, and the four subscriptions to the three libraries in the city continued.

The Directors are glad to report that the former friends of the Institution have continued their kindness this year.

They have again to return their best thanks to his Grace the Duke of HAMILTON, and to the Right Honourable the Earl of HOME, for the permission granted by them to the Patients to pic-nic within their grounds.

The cricket and bowling grounds have been well attended by the Patients themselves, and many kind friends from the city and neighbourhood have contested with them in matches. At the second concert of the season, in December last, given under the auspices of the Abstainers' Union, and which was presided over by the Hon. the Lord Provost, who was supported by several of the Directors of the Asylum, two prize pairs of beautifully ornamented bowls, won by two of the East House Patients, were presented to them by Mr. AIRLIE at the request of the Bellahouston Club, many members of which witnessed the scene. The recipients returned thanks in becoming terms. The gentlemen of the Burnbank Club had a short time previously presented a similar pair of bowls to another of the Patients on the bowling-green, amidst the plaudits of the players. A suitable reply was also made on this occasion.

In addition to the weekly re-unions of the Patients, six public concerts were given under the auspices of the constant friends of the Patients, the Directors of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union, by the *artistes* engaged by them for Saturday Evening Concerts. To the Chairman, to Mr. TOSH, to the Directors and Secretary of this Union, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who gratuitously performed, the best thanks of the Directors are due. They would also acknowledge, with equal thankfulness, the able services of Mr. GEORGE ROY and party, Mr. ROBSON and party, Mr. MARTIN and instrumental party,

Mr. Nevey, leader of the Maryhill Brass Band; Mr. M'Connel, leader of the Maryhill Flute Band, and Mr. Saujek, conductor of the band of the 31st L.R.V. The excellent bands referred to played music at different times on the grounds, which delighted the Patients. It should be mentioned that Mr. Martin, in addition to the performance of the instrumental band, composed of gentlemen amateurs, recited a series of comic tales, and gave an exhibition of a number of dissolving views of remarkable scenes by means of the oxy-hydrogen light and powerful lanterns. The hall was afterwards brilliantly illuminated by the same gas, which greatly gratified the Inmates. All these entertainments were extremely popular.

Before entering on the general question as to the finances of the Institution, it may be stated that, in consequence of the long and valued services and extra work of several of the Officials, a careful revision of their salaries was made by the Directors in the beginning of the year, resulting in their being raised to the maximum amount, and involving an additional expenditure of £235 per annum.

The certified abstract of the Treasurer's accounts exhibit the various branches of the income and expenditure for the year. From the funds left in their hands by their predecessors in office, and referred to in last Report, the Directors were enabled to make a further payment of £3,000 at Whitsunday last to account of the Asylum debt, thus bringing it down to £26,000. Towards the close of the year the funds received the welcome accession of £226 : 10*s*.5*d*., being (less expenses) one-third of the residue of the estate of the late Mr. Andrew Cumming, grain-merchant, Glasgow, charitably bequeathed by him

to the Institution. From this source, and from the saving in interest and house expenditure, a surplus has again arisen, which it will be for the new Directors to apply, if they should think fit, towards a further diminution of the debt. This debt hampers in many ways the operations of the Directors, preventing, for example, the erection of a chapel and recreation hall, which are urgently wanted. The Institution, therefore, will require the constant efforts of its friends to lighten it of its heavy burden.

The Directors would now thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee and their Sub-Committees for their unwearied exertions to benefit the Institution at all times.

The thanks of the Directors are also due to the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officials of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 31st DECEMBER, 1868, to 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

Receipts.

To Balance due by Treasurer, per last Account, ..			£8 4 8
" Board of Patients, received in 1869, ...			24,118 6 3
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold, ...			513 1 11
" Advances for Patients in 1868, received in 1869, ..			315 12 3
" Trustees of the late Andrew Cumming, Esq. one-third of Residue of his Estate, after deducting Legacy-Duty and Law Charges, ...			226 10 5
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, ...	£23 16 3		
" Do. do. with Union Bank, ...	22 11 10		46 8 1
" Drawn from National Bank in excess of Deposits,			209 16 1
" Do. Union Bank, do.			240 0 0
			£25,677 19 8

Disbursements.

By House Expense, ...	£11,428 17 5
" Repairs and Improvements, ...	2,352 14 10
" House Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, Blankets, &c.	1,479 17 1
" Salaries, less Fees received, ...	1,285 8 0
" Servants' Wages, ...	2,992 7 6
" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1869, ...	379 9 9
" Cash Expended on Farm, ...	258 9 7
" Do. on Garden, ...	205 19 1
" Scottish Provident Institution, in part of Heritable Bond, ...	3,000 0 0
" Do. Interest to 11th Nov. 1869,	1,276 14 8
" Miscellaneous Charges, ...	1,009 16 10
" Balance due by Treasurer, ...	8 4 11
	£25,677 19 8

I have examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Year ending 31st December, 1869, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 13th January, 1870.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

During the Year 1869.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£4,210	6	9
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	646	4	8
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,279	15	5
Groceries,	886	9	9
Milk,	710	0	11
Butter and Cheese,	756	6	7
Potatoes,	182	17	5
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	589	3	1
Medicines,	108	4	7
Coal and Coke,	710	7	1
Gas-Light and Candles,	333	14	3
Soap and Soda,	185	15	4
Water-Rent since 17th November 1868,	198	6	0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	598	13	0
Fruit,	32	12	7
	£11,428	17	5

Salaries, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£800	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	435	15	0			
				£364	5	0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0	0
Medical Assistants,				250	0	0
Chaplain,				80	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,				100	0	0
Steward,				125	0	0
Surgeon,				50	8	0
Auditor,				15	15	0
				£1,285	8	0

Repairs and Improvements, viz.			
Wages of Tradesmen,	£524	11	2
Timber,	122	7	10
Building Materials, &c.	46	17	10
Oils, Colours, &c.	42	1	6
Iron Castings,	17	4	10
Ironmongery,	80	19	7
Painting and Paper-hanging,	726	15	11
Plumbers' Materials,	58	1	0
Cost of Extending and Repairing Piggeries,	206	19	6
Do. Renewing Soil Pipes,	134	0	3
Do. Draining West Field,	111	14	2
Causewaying,	69	17	0
Wright Work,	38	14	0
Stakes and Rafters,	53	5	6
Drain Pipes,	27	15	2
Repairing Engine and New Steam Boiler,	23	15	9
Cooking Boilers,	18	1	0
Miscellaneous,	49	12	10
	£2,352	14	10

House Furnishings, Furniture, &c. viz.			
House Furnishings,	£448	16	3
Furniture,	196	8	9
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	151	10	5
Carpets and Floor-Cloths,	141	6	4
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	97	14	7
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	160	14	3
China, Earthenware, &c.	48	12	8
Timber,	17	1	10
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsterer,	203	8	6
Miscellaneous,	14	3	6
	£1,479	17	1

Miscellaneous Charges, &c. viz.			
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£351	10	0
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	123	18	2
Printing and Advertising,	32	13	0
Postages and Incidents,	57	3	0
Insurance,	56	2	8
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	86	10	6
Rent of Room for Directors' Meetings in Town,	15	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club, Stirling's Library, and Glasgow Public Library,	8	12	0
Price of Two Carriage Horses,	103	0	0
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,	53	13	6
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,	27	0	0
Law Expense,	28	7	3
Miscellaneous,	66	6	9
	£1,009	16	10

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1869.

IN submitting my Twenty-First Annual Medical Report on the condition of the Institution committed to my care, I beg to state that the number of Patients of all classes, including voluntary Patients, in both houses on the 31st December, 1868, was 589, of whom there were 309 males and 280 females. There have been admitted since that date 320, including voluntary Patients, viz.—177 males and 143 females. The total number treated was 909, from which, after deducting the number discharged and dead, it will be seen that, on the last day of the year, 545 Patients remained in the Asylum.

The number of cases treated in 1869, compared with 1868, was.....909 to 874.
The number cured,.....156 to 132.
The number relieved,.....131 to 84.
The number of deaths,..... 77 to 65.
The average daily number treated,.....585 to 580.

The highest number at any time during the year was 608; the lowest 545. The foregoing comparison of the two years shows that, in 1869, the number of cases treated

was 35 more, the number of cures was 24 more, the number relieved was 47 more, and the number of deaths 12 more than in 1868.

Admissions.—The number of admissions in 1869 was 5 more than in 1868; of the total number of 318 admitted, there were 175 males, being 12 more, and 143 females, being 7 fewer than in 1868. In that year the males were 12 less, and the females 9 less than in 1867.

Of the total admissions in 1869, the proportion of cases of acute mania was again high, being 58·49 per cent.; in 1868 it was 58·785 per cent., the proportion in both years being considerably in excess of the four previous years. In 1868 the males and females of this class were precisely equal; in 1869 the males numbered 102 and the females 84. The proportion of cases of melancholia and monomania was 22·3 of the whole, and of dementia and imbecility 19·496 of the whole. The increased proportion in the last two years of cases of acute mania, and the diminution at the same time of cases of melancholia, monomania, and dementia, are to be regarded as a measure of the curability of the Patients admitted during that period, since all experience proves that the most violent form of mental disorder is that which most readily yields to medical treatment, whilst the most obstinate and tedious phases of the disease occur in the other classes.

The following comparison of per centages (less decimals) exhibits the variations, during the last five years, in the annual proportion of cases included in the threefold category:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Acute Mania,.....	45	49	52	58	58
Melancholia and Monomania, ...	42	25	24	21	22
Dementia and Imbecility, ...	11	25	21	16	19

Of the cases admitted during the year, one was that of a man who had been deprived of the greater part of his legs below the knees by a railway accident in America. Another was that of an interesting idiot boy about ten years of age, who is now greatly improved. I hope that the authorities of the parish to which he belongs will immediately have him placed in the Institution at Larbert, where his training would not only conduce to some further degree of mental development, but enable him ultimately to do something in the way of self-support.

Causes.—Frequent allusion has been made in the Annual Reports, to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from the relatives or guardians of Patients, as to the causes of the attack of insanity, although it is obvious that the want of accurate knowledge on this subject must not only seriously interfere with the treatment in particular cases, but must also deprive the patient, on recovering, of the benefit of that medical advice which might tend to avert or mitigate a recurrence of the malady. The results of the attack are not unusually put forward as the cause. In many instances the alleged causes are a mere approximation to the truth, and require to be received with the same caution as the statements often made in regard to the duration of the malady.

Although Table IV., showing the apparent or supposed causes of insanity in the Patients admitted, exhibits an unusual diversity of assigned causes, it has still the characteristic defect of previous tables of this nature in leaving a large proportion of the number unaccounted for. Of the 318 admissions, 115, or 36 per cent. of the whole, are not accounted for; in 1868, the per centage

was 37; in 1867, it was 44; and in 1866 it was not less than 56. The largest numbers, it appears from the table, originate in religious excitement, 11; epilepsy, 16; general paralysis, 23; intemperance, 24; hereditary and predisposition from previous attacks,with various exciting circumstances, 55. The hereditary tendency, even to avitism, has been particularly well marked in several cases. A daughter was admitted whose mother had been insane. The latter had also two sons, one of whom, in a paroxysm of madness, killed the other, and lately died in Perth Penitentiary. One Patient, the daughter referred to, had an illegitimate son, an idiot, who had been a Patient in Gartnavel before the admission of his mother.

Of the 24 cases due to intemperance, 21 were males and only 3 females; in the preceding year the total was 21, of whom only 1 was a female. The predominance of male over female inebriates is constant on a comparison of years; in the last five years the number of males was 95, of females 24. There is reason to apprehend that a number of the cases admitted, arising from intemperance, are every year ascribed to other causes, and recorded accordingly.

On a former occasion I alluded to the necessity of an Asylum for *inebriates* being added to our public institutions, and I have been confirmed in the opinion then expressed, by the subsequent observation of the cases passing under my view. There must be few persons in private life who have not been cognizant of individuals of both sexes, and in every social grade, whose condition urgently required such control and care as an hospital of this description ought to supply. It is earnestly to be hoped that, in compliance with a growing public opinion

on the subject, the Legislature will take the matter in hand, and pass an act for the safe keeping and special treatment of inebriates.

The cases ascribed to epilepsy are 4 more than in the last Report. The tables of epileptic seizures give a sad view of the sufferings to which this hopeless class of Patients are exposed. Indeed, there are few Patients admitted into the Asylum who are more to be sympathised with than the epileptics, and the morbidly apprehensive, unless it be those persons who imagine that they are guilty of great crimes, that they are lost to all eternity, or have committed "the unpardonable sin." In these there is generally great weariness of life, and a desire to be rid of it. The affliction of a large majority of the former is nearly as little amenable to medical treatment, as the terrors of fear of the latter usually are to reason and persuasion. Patients of both classes, however, have been restored, and others have had their condition ameliorated in some degree during the year.

Social Condition.—Of the total number of admissions, 175 were males, 143 were females. The unmarried were 144, the married 128, the widowed 33. The social condition of 13 could not be ascertained. The married and widowed amounted to 161, being together in excess of the unmarried by 17. In the year 1868 the married and widowed were 30 more than the unmarried; and in 1867 the majority was 20; but this is by no means a general result, as in some years previous to those mentioned the excess was on the side of the unmarried. But, on comparing the sexes of the widowed class, there is a constant disparity from year to year, showing a remark-

able preponderance on the side of widows, no doubt resulting from the less advantageous circumstances in which the bereaved wife is left to buffet alone the hardships of her lot, than those of the bereaved husband. The widowed males were to the widowed females last year 9 to 24; in 1868 the numbers were 12 to 75; in 1867, 13 to 24; in 1866, 9 to 24. A contrary result recurs with nearly the same instructive uniformity in the proportion of cases of insanity in unmarried males and females, the balance here being decidedly in favour of the females; thus last year the females were 61, the males 83; in 1868, females 57, males 72. A similar result has been evolved from the statistics of the last nine years, with the single exception of 1862, when the males were equal in number with the females. On comparing the sexes in the married class during the last ten years, the majority is sometimes on the one side, sometimes on the other, the general result being against the males, who, within the decade, numbered 536, whilst the females were only 468. It may be inferred, therefore, in a general way, that in the married state cases of insanity are pretty equally distributed between the sexes; while in the state of celibacy, the males furnish a larger proportion than the females.

Age.—The 318 admissions yield 255 between the age of 25 and 55, being 80 per cent. of the entire number. Between 25 and 30 years occurs the largest number, 53; of which there were 36 males and 17 females. Between 40 and 45 years the cases were 43, including 23 males and 20 females. Between 30 and 50 years the males were 115, and the females 78. From 50 to 55 years

there were 12 males and 13 females; from 55 to 60 years there were 7 males and 4 females; from 60 to 75 there were 10 males and 8 females. Under 20 years there was only 1 male to 13 females. Taking the aggregate of the last five years, the males under 20 were 30 in number, and the females 46. Within the same period the cases between 20 and 25 years were nearly equally divided between the sexes, the numbers in 1869 being 18 males and 19 females; 1868, 24 males and 18 females; 1867, 17 males and 17 females; 1866, 17 males and 17 females; 1865, 18 males and 18 females. The oldest Patient last year, a female, had reached the age of 85.

Occupation.—Table V. supplies a list of 83 different occupations, distributed over 175 male Patients; and 143 female Patients have ascribed to them 23 occupations. Except in so far as they may be regarded as indicating the social position and character of certain classes of Patients, unskilled labourers for example, the list of avocations throws little or no reliable light on the causes and occasions of insanity. Viewed over a series of years, the most obvious inference to be drawn from these lists is the melancholy one, that no profession or condition affords an immunity from the attacks of mental disorder. By much the greatest number of any one avocation is that of the unskilled labourers, 37; with whom may be associated the miners, 12; making together 49. The class of labourers uniformly takes the lead in point of number; from 1864 to 1869, they have appeared respectively as follows, viz. 21, 23, 34, 30, 26, 37. After the labourers and miners there follow, on this occasion, merchants, 6; shoemakers, 5; weavers, 5; clerks, 4; blacksmiths, boilermakers,

joiners, and masons, 3 each. The remaining cases occur under smaller numbers.

There is from year to year a considerable uniformity in the principal occupations of the female Patients, the largest proportion constantly recurring under the classes of housewives, domestic servants, and sempstresses. From the vast number of females in our populous community to whom these and kindred occupations afford the means of livelihood, a considerable proportion of the female Patients sent to the Asylum might naturally be expected to be drawn from these three categories; but whatever may be due to mere numerical proportions, it is but too manifest, from these persistent majorities, that not a little of the causes of insanity is also to be ascribed to the hardships and anxieties, probably also to the temptations, incident to laborious, wasting, precarious, and often ill-requited female occupation. For several years the housewives have stood highest in the list; on the present occasion they give place to the domestic servants, who have usually held the second place; the housewives number 23, and the domestic servants 29. The various kinds of needleworkers, 10, being grouped under the class of sempstresses, as in former tables, the relative numbers may be added to those of the three previous years, as follows:—

	Housewives.	Domestic Servants.	Sempstresses.
1866,	29	14	10
1867,	54	24	14
1868,	46	20	13
1869,	23	29	10

The housewives in 1868 constituted upwards of 30 per cent. of the whole females; in 1869 their proportion was reduced to 16 per cent. In 1868 the domestic ser-

vants were upwards of 13 per cent.; in 1869 their proportion had risen to 20 per cent. Millworkers in both years were equal, viz. 11. The four classes of housewives, domestic servants, needleworkers, and millworkers, number in all 73, or 51 per cent. of the entire 143 females. The number recorded as ladies on this occasion is 13; in the preceding year it was 6.

Admissions in Each Quarter.—In former years the only approximation to anything like a uniform result in this department of our annual statistics, was the indication of a slight tendency to an increase in the number of admissions in the third quarter, from July to September. The present table shows that, in that quarter the admissions were 75, being only 1 more than in the previous quarter, from April to June, 74; whereas the largest number of admissions in any one quarter, 89, was in the three months from January to March inclusive, which, in the previous year, showed the lowest number, 54. The largest number in 1868 was in the third quarter, which in 1869 yielded 1 more than the number in the least productive quarter. The fourth quarter in the present Report shows the second highest, and the first quarter the highest number of the year. In short, the results of the present returns are nearly a complete reversal of those of the previous year, proving conclusively that the number of admissions is not influenced by the seasons.

Dismissals.—The number of Patients dismissed cured was 156, and the number relieved was 131, being together more than two-thirds of the 318 admissions. The cures

were 49 per cent. of the admissions, being 7 per cent. more than in the two previous years. The per centage of cures upon the whole number treated, viz. 909, is 17·16; upon 364 cases treated to a conclusion, 42·85. In 1868, the corresponding proportions were—whole number treated, 874; per centage of cures, 15·10; upon 285 cases treated to a conclusion, 46·31. The proportion of cases of acute mania was as usual in the ascendant, being 73·2 of the whole cures, exclusive of cases relieved. In the year 1868, the proportion was 74 per cent.; in 1867, it was also 74 per cent., being in that year 6 per cent. greater than in 1866. The cures of cases of dementia, melancholia, and monomania, 41 in all, constituted 26·79 of the whole cures in 1869; in 1868, the same three classes yielded 34 cases, or 25·7 per cent. of the whole cures; and in 1867, the number yielded by the same classes was—36 cures, or 25·5 per cent. of the whole. While the proportion of cures of acute mania, in 1869, was 1 per cent. less than in 1868; the proportion of cures in the united classes of dementia, melancholia, and monomania, in 1869, was 1 per cent. more than in 1868. It is of primary importance to keep before the public the lesson inculcated by the table showing the previous duration of insanity in those cured. The unvarying deduction from this instructive table, year by year, is that the chances of recovery from insanity are immensely increased by resorting promptly to medical treatment. Thus, of the 153 cures, no fewer than 73 were effected under one week, 21 under two weeks, and 10 under one month. Of those who recovered within one week, 48 were males and 25 females; under two weeks, 8 males and 13 females.

As regards the age of those recovered, only 2 were

under 20 years; 17 were under 25; 27 were under 30; 19 under 35; 12 under 40; 24 under 45; and the remaining 46 (less 4 unknown) occur between the age of 50 and 75, at which advanced age there were two recoveries, 1 male and 1 female.

The length of residence in the Asylum of the Patients cured was, in—

111 Cases under	Six Months.
31 Cases under	Twelve Months.
7 Cases under	Two Years.
4 Cases under	Three Years.

Of the entire number of recoveries, 30 were cases of predisposition from previous attacks; 8 were of the same nature, with a hereditary tendency; and 17 were from intemperance.

Some of the Patients discharged cured were very obstinate cases, and at first appeared to be incurable. Although many others were not cured, and continue beyond all hope of recovery, much has been done to alleviate their condition, and render them as comfortable as their hapless circumstances admit of. Amongst the Patients discharged relieved were some who recovered entirely after they left; and had they not been prematurely removed they would have added to our number of cures. Many also were chronic cases, such as those sent to the Town's Hospital, and of whose recovery there was no hope. A male Patient, while working on the grounds, escaped. After the lapse of two months he returned to the Asylum of his own accord, having in the meantime travelled several hundred miles, and been considerably reduced in strength, in consequence of his elopement. He is accounted for under the head of relieved. His mother had been for years a Patient in this Asylum.

Suicidal Cases.—No fewer than 107 suicidal Patients were admitted, being included in the total number. This is a large proportion, and the attempts of many of them at self-destruction were of a most determined description. A considerable number had attempted to commit suicide before they were sent to the Asylum, and not only were severely injured in the throat and other parts of the body, but were extremely enfeebled and emaciated besides. A female Patient, before admission, was for a long period in the habit of swallowing a large quantity of laudânum daily, in order to soothe her nerves and obtain sleep. At length all that she could obtain of the drug failed in its effect, rest and sleep were denied her, and her mind gave way, when she made repeated attempts on her life, and had very nearly succeeded before this tendency was discovered.

Deaths.—The deaths amounted to 77, including 40 males and 37 females, and exceeding the mortality of 1868 by 12.

In 38 Cases the form of Insanity was Dementia.
In 28 Cases the form of Insanity was Mania.
In 10 Cases the form was Melancholia and Monomania.

Of the deaths, 6 occurred under 25 years of age; 16 between 30 and 35; 20 between 40 and 45; 18 between 50 and 55; 9 between 60 and 65; and 8 between 70 and 75. As regards the length of residence of the deceased in the Asylum,—26 had been under 9 months; 6 under 1 year; 14 under 2 years; 15 under 3 years; 12 under 12 years; 2 under 17 years; and 2 under 29 years.

Causes of Death.—It is owing to the hopeless charac-

ter of many of the cases admitted into the East House, where the poor Patients are treated, that the mortality this year is above the average. A table showing the condition of the Patients admitted during the year indicates that a great proportion of the cases were in *extremis*, or bordering on that state, and speedily sank, notwithstanding the care bestowed upon them. Nor could it be otherwise, for when received many were emaciated and debilitated in the last degree, had sloughing bed sores, and the cuticle so devitalised that mere contact produced blisters. A female who was in this state was also in the last stage of phthisis, yet by the utmost care she was enabled to survive sixteen days. The *post mortem* examination showed the lungs to be completely disorganised, with large cavities containing pus. The abdominal viscera were healthy, but totally destitute of fat.

One Patient died on the evening of his admission; another within thirty-six hours; a third within forty-eight hours; some within a few days; and altogether sixteen succumbed within a month, and three more within two months. Some were received from the hovels or dens of houses so graphically described by the Commissioner of the *North British Daily Mail* in the columns of that journal. In order to prevent the introduction of disease into our community as a consequence of admitting these patients, their clothing had to be subjected immediately to the action of the hot-air chamber, while they themselves personally required a similarly prompt sanitary treatment.

The chief factors of the mortality this year have been diseases of the head and chest. Under the class of cere-

bral or spinal diseases the deaths are 55; under thoracic disease, 15; abdominal disease, 4; other causes, 3. The deaths are, to the total number treated, 8·47 per cent.; total treated to a conclusion, 21·15 per cent.; and to the admissions, 24·06 per cent.

Treatment.—The treatment pursued in the Asylum, and which may be classed under the heads medical, moral, physical, and intellectual, offers no point of novelty as compared with the practice described in former Reports. Every case of insanity presents a study of itself. The source of the mental malady is in the disordered state of the organ of the mind—the brain. By the use of appropriate remedies, the bodily disease, which is the cause of the distempered intellect, requires to be removed, and the physical functions restored to healthy action. In a large proportion of the cases sent to the Asylum, the attack of insanity is simply a result of debility, and demands corresponding treatment. Nearly all the poor Patients are, at the time of admission, worn out by bodily disease, or thoroughly exhausted by long-continued neglect, by drunkenness, by debauchery, or starvation, and require a much more generous diet, and a more stimulating treatment, than would be necessary for sane persons. The preternatural excitement is an unfailing indication of weakness in cases of acute mania, the morbid anxiety in those of melancholia, and the sleeplessness, the restlessness, the irritability accompanying many other phases of mental disease, have all a tendency to wear out the tissues of the system with greater rapidity than they can be nourished by the most liberal scale of diet. In one very peculiar case, the Surgeon,

Dr. Fleming, administered morphia hypodermically with beneficial effects. The exhibition of parrishes, syrup of the phosphates, and of the mineral acids, with cod-liver oil, did much good; the latter, especially in cases of weak chest, were the most certain of the remedies employed in strengthening the system, and enabling it gradually to overcome the mental disorder, or to alleviate it where recovery could not be looked for. Many of the Patients took the oil readily, when they refused every other kind of medicine.*

In the treatment of a great number of the Patients admitted, much difficulty was experienced from the debilitated state of their health, and especially from their refusal of all kinds of food and medicine. Even when their aversion to food had been overcome, their repugnance to medicine continued to the very last, whether they improved, recovered, or died.

In the male divisions forced alimentation had to be resorted to 1,240 times, and in the female divisions 806 times. A single application of the tube of the stomach-pump was, in a number of the cases, all that was required. In one case where this instrument was employed, the stomach invariably rejected milk when introduced, but retained everything else. It was afterwards discovered

* Since this Report was put to press, I have tried the hydrate of chloral in syrup in many cases, and with benefit as a hypnotic. It did not affect the pupils at all; with certain cases under forty grains it had no power. This dose generally procured seven or eight hours sleep. The moment the patients awoke, however, they were just as miserable or excited as if they had not taken it. When it failed, as it sometimes did, opiates were administered for a night or two, and then the hydrate of chloral was resumed with effect. No injurious consequences followed from its use. From what we have observed, we have a favourable opinion of the drug, and intend to persevere in prescribing it for the patients.

that the Patient never could take this article of diet with impunity.

While the physical treatment of insanity is of primary importance, moral and intellectual appliances are also brought into play with great advantage. The regular observance of Divine Worship is highly beneficial to many of the Patients, by soothing their minds, by withdrawing their attention from their own brooding sorrows or delusions, by purifying their affections and elevating their hopes. In addition to the services of the Chaplain, many of the Patients are visited by their own ministers, and the Roman Catholic priest at Maryhill attends particularly to the members of his church.

The garden and farm provide healthful recreation and suitable occupation for a certain number of Patients, and trades and other kinds of work within doors supply the same to many more.

The use of our own library, and access to three libraries in the City, afford ample resources for intellectual pursuits, whilst an adequate supply of journals and newspapers keeps the Inmates *au courant* with the progress of events in the outer world. The fact is, without newspapers we could not get on at all. They are as necessary for, and as highly prized by, very many of the Patients as by the people at large. One gentleman Patient takes charge of the books, orders them regularly from town, and attends to their distribution and collection *con amore*. A few are very great readers, and enjoy themselves much in the perusal and study of literary works for many hours daily; one of whom can get little relief to his sufferings or peace to his mind excepting during the time when he is so employed.

Visits to the city, exhibitions, concerts, pic-nics, excursions, walks, and drives, have all conduced to the welfare and happiness of the Inmates. The amusements are always welcomed, and permission to attend them is highly prized.

General Health.—Notwithstanding the number and diversity of feeble, sickly, and helpless Patients, there has been no unusual sickness. No epidemic or endemic disease has appeared; and it is matter of deep thankfulness that the general health of the Inmates has been good.

In several departments of both houses, the capacity has been strained to the utmost, for the reception of Patients, and some who should have been in the West House had to be received into the East House.

From arrangements in progress, we hope soon to have more room for certain classes of Patients, who most require additional space.

Medical Visits.—In my Report for 1867, I alluded to our plan of visiting the Patients, and I have now only to observe that it has been continued regularly and with advantage.

The early visits of the Medical Officers to the male divisions, between six and eight in the mornings, enable certain invalids to be relieved timeously by the catheter, and other means adopted for their comfort, before the beginning of the ordinary visit to both sexes at ten o'clock. The consultations follow after the conclusion of the ordinary visit, and also after the evening visit, which begins at six o'clock. Some of the nurses in the

female divisions have been taught to use the catheter, and can perform this operation well.

There has been no change in the staff this year.

It is due to those Officers and Servants who have faithfully devoted themselves to their work, that I should testify to their efficiency in the performance of their duty, and thank them for their fidelity.

I have to tender my personal acknowledgments to the Directors of 1869, and especially to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, who have at all times given their earnest attention to the varied interests of the Institution. For the confidence, counsel, and kindness, which I have received at their hands, I am unable adequately to thank them. Like their predecessors in office on several occasions, the Directors of this year, unsolicited by me, most generously added to my income and comfort. I cannot but feel deeply grateful for such unexpected kindness. With their cordial aid my labour has been lightened and rendered easy, compared to what it would have been without such invaluable assistance.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Fleming for his attention to the Asylum during my absence on the Continent, and also for other services cheerfully rendered.

I cordially unite with the Directors in thanking the gentlemen of the Abstainers' Union, and their very efficient Secretary, for their continued kindness to the Inmates; and likewise the professional ladies and gentlemen engaged by them for the Saturday Evening Concerts, for coming to Gartnavel gratuitously and repeatedly during the season, and even in the most inclement winter weather, to entertain the Patients. I must say of all

these parties that they deserve well of the community for what they have done, and continue to do, for the Institution. And I would fain hope that, by an accession of funds, the Directors may be able to see their way to remunerate the artistes who may visit us for the same benevolent purpose on future occasions.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the distinguished services of Mr. George Roy, and thanking every one of the ladies and gentlemen, not forgetting the bowlers and cricketers, who contributed to the innocent enjoyment of the Patients during the year.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel, 31*st December*, 1869.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

The TABLES for 1870 will be Constructed somewhat differently from the following, in order to make them more in harmony with those published elsewhere.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

For the Year 1869.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Remained on 31st December 1868, . .	309	...	280	...	589
Admitted since, ...	177	...	143	...	320
Total, ...	486	...	423	...	909
Dismissed Cured, ...	87	...	69	...	156
" Relieved, ...	52	...	79	...	131
Died, ...	40	...	37	...	77
Total, ...	179	...	185	...	364
Remaining on 31st December 1869, .	307	...	238	...	545
Total Treated, . . .	486	...	423	...	909
Average Daily Numbers, . . .	318	...	267	...	585
Highest number on any one day of the year, 19th February 1869, . . .	324	...	284	...	608
Lowest number on any one day, on 31st December 1869, ...	307	...	238	...	545

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1869.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiocy and Imbecility,	1	1	2
Dementia,	34	26	60
Mania, Acute,	102	84	186
Melancholia,	12	12	24
Monomania,	26	20	46
Total,	175	143	318

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	83	61	144
Married,	75	53	128
Widowed,	9	24	33
Unknown,	8	5	13
Total,	175	143	318

Voluntary Patients not included here or where the number is stated to be 318.

Table 3.—*Showing the Ages of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	1	13	14
" 25 "	18	19	37
" 30 "	36	17	53
" 35 "	24	17	41
" 40 "	19	9	28
" 45 "	23	20	43
" 50 "	13	15	28
" 55 "	12	13	25
" 60 "	7	4	11
" 65 "	6	5	11
" 70 "	3	0	3
" 75 "	1	3	4
" 85 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	12	7	19
Total,	175	143	318

Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of Insanity in those Admitted.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Acquisition of Money,	1	...	0	...	1
Amenorrhœa,	0	...	1	...	1
Attendance at Revival Meetings,	0	...	1	...	1
Bodily Disease,	0	...	1	...	1
" and General Paralysis,	1	...	0	...	1
Child-Birth,	0	...	2	...	2
Congenital,	1	...	0	...	1
Death of Husband,	0	...	1	...	1
Deranged Health and Anxiety,	1	...	0	...	1
Desertion of Husband,	0	...	1	...	1
Disappointment about Money,	1	...	0	..	1
" " and Religion,	1	...	0	...	1
Disappointment and Excitement in Business,	1	...	0	...	1
Dispute with Neighbours, and Hereditary Predisposition,	0	...	1	...	1
Domestic Troubles,	0	...	1	...	1
Domestic Difference and General Paralysis,	1	...	0	...	1
Epilepsy,	13	...	3	...	16
" and supposed Fall when a Child,	1	...	0	...	1
Excitement arising from Business Matters,	3	...	0	...	3
" during a Religious Revival,	0	...	1	...	1
" of Marriage,	0	...	1	...	1
Fatigue and Anxiety,	0	...	1	...	1
Family Bereavement,	0	...	3	...	3
Fright,	0	...	2	...	2
" and Exhaustion,	0	...	1	...	1
Fever,	0	...	1	...	1
Fear of Deserved Imprisonment,	1	...	0	...	1
Failure in Business,	1	...	0	...	1
General Paralysis,	18	...	5	...	23
Grief,	1	...	0	...	1
General Debility,	0	...	1	...	1
Hereditary,	2	...	1	...	3
Carry forward,	48	...	29	...	77

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Brought forward, . .	48	...	29	...	77
Hereditary, and Predisposition from previous attacks, ...	2	...	10	...	12
" and Disease, ...	0	...	1	...	1
" and Wife's Death, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Injury to Head, ...	2	...	0	...	2
Intemperance, ...	21	...	3	...	24
" and Predisposition from previous attacks, ...	0	...	1	...	1
" and Unsuccessful in Business,	1	...	0	...	1
" and Injury to Head, . .	1	...	0	...	1
Jealousy, and Predisposition from previous attacks, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Love, ...	0	...	1	...	1
" and Religion, ...	0	...	1	...	1
Masturbation, ...	5	...	0	...	5
Mismanagement in Child-Birth, . . .	0	...	1	...	1
Monetary Excitement, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Not Known, ...	61	...	54	...	115
Overflow of Blood to Head, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Over-Mental Exertion, ...	4	...	0	...	4
Over-Excitement, ...	0	...	1	...	1
Over-Exertion, ...	0	...	1	...	1
Pecuniary Embarrassment, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Predisposition from previous attacks, . .	13	...	21	...	34
" " and Religion,	1	...	0	...	1
" " and Heat, and Excitement attending Markets, . .	1	...	0	...	1
Puerperal, ...	0	...	9	...	9
Quarrel and other Circumstances, . . .	1	...	0	...	1
Religious Excitement, ...	5	...	6	...	11
Religion and Masturbation, ...	1	...	0	...	1
Senile Decay, ...	0	...	4	...	4
Sunstroke, ...	1	...	0	...	1
The Unfortunate State of his Business, . .	1	...	0	...	1
Want of Work and Masturbation, . . .	1	...	0	...	1
Total, . . .	175	...	143	...	318

Table 5.—Showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

MALES.

Agent,	1	*Brought forward,*	59
Actor,	1	Labourers,	37
Agricultural Servant,	1	Land-Surveyor,	1
Architect,	1	Law-Clerk,	1
Bank Clerk,	1	Lithographer,	1
Bakers,	2	Masons,	3
Blacksmiths,	3	Master-Joiner,	1
Bootclosers,	2	Merchants,	6
Boilermakers,	3	Miners,	12
Broker,	1	No Occupation,	1
Builder,	1	Packing-Box Maker,	1
Cabinetmaker,	1	Painter,	1
Caulkers,	2	Pavior,	1
Carters,	2	Platelayer,	1
Chain-Tester,	1	Plumbers,	2
Cloth-Lapper,	1	Police-Constable,	1
Clerks,	4	Porter,	1
Coachbuilder,	1	Press-Printer,	1
Cooper,	1	Printer,	1
Confectioner,	1	Puddler,	1
Dealer,	1	Rivetter,	1
Designer,	1	Sailmaker,	1
Draper,	1	Seamen,	2
Draper's Assistant,	1	Sheep-Farmer,	1
Dyer,	1	Sheriff-Officer,	1
Editor,	1	Shoemakers,	5
Engineers,	2	Shingler,	1
Equestrians,	2	Storeman,	1
Factor,	1	Surfaceman,	1
Farmer,	1	Tailors,	2
Farm-Worker,	1	Tanner,	1
Fireman,	1	Tax-Surveyor,	1
Fishermen,	2	Teacher,	1
Gardener,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Gasfitter,	1	Toll-Keeper,	1
Grocers,	2	Traveller,	1
Groom,	1	Umbrella Manufacturer,	1
Hammerman,	1	Unknown,	11
Hawker,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Ink-Manufacturer,	1	Vansman,	1
Insurance-Agent,	1	Yarn-Agent,	1
Joiners,	3	Weavers,	5
Carry forward,	59	TOTAL,	175

FEMALES.

Bag-Sewer,	1	*Brought forward,*	84
Biscuit Packer,	1	Machine-Worker,	1
Cook,	1	Mill-Workers,	11
Confection Workers,	2	Milliner,	1
Dealer,	1	No Occupation,	11
Domestics,	29	Powerloom-Weavers,	4
Dressmakers,	2	Pupil Teacher,	1
Farm-Servant,	1	Seamstress,	1
Farm-Labourer,	1	Sewers,	4
Housekeepers,	8	Staymaker,	1
Housewives,	23	Unknown,	17
Ironer,	1	Warehouse-Workers,	2
Ladies,	13	Washer,	1
Carry forward,	84	Winders,	4
		TOTAL,	143

Table 6.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year* 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January,	23	9	32	
February,	15	13	28	
March,	11	18	29	
			—	89
April,	7	8	15	
May,	16	9	25	
June,	19	15	34	
			—	74
July,	17	14	31	
August,	15	11	26	
September,	11	7	18	
			—	75
October,	12	19	31	
November,	19	14	33	
December,	10	6	16	
			—	80
Total,				318

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia,	5	5	10
Mania,	61	51	112
Melancholia,	11	7	18
Monomania,	8	5	13
Total,	85	68	153

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	48	25	73
" 2 Weeks,	8	13	21
" 3 "	2	6	8
" 1 Month,	7	3	10
" 2 Months,	4	2	6
" 3 "	2	3	5
" 4 "	0	2	2
" 5 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	1	3	4
" 2 Years,	2	1	3
" 4 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	11	8	19
Total,	85	68	153

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 Years,	2	6	8
" 25 "	11	6	17
" 30 "	18	9	27
" 35 "	14	5	19
" 40 "	6	6	12
" 45 "	11	13	24
" 50 "	4	8	12
" 55 "	7	6	13
" 60 "	2	2	4
" 65 "	6	3	9
" 70 "	2	0	2
" 75 "	1	1	2
Unknown,	1	3	4
Total,	85	68	153

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 Weeks,	0	1	1
" 3 "	7	1	8
" 1 Month,	14	10	24
" 2 Months,	18	17	35
" 3 "	7	13	20
" 4 "	4	7	11
" 5 "	5	2	7
" 6 "	3	2	5
" 7 "	7	2	9
" 8 "	4	2	6
" 9 "	2	4	6
" 10 "	2	2	4
" 11 "	1	1	2
" 1 Year,	4	0	4
" 2 Years,	5	2	7
" 3 "	2	2	4
Total,	85	68	153

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acquisition of Money,	1	0	1
Amenorrhœa,	0	1	1
Chorea,	1	0	1
Confinement,	1	0	1
Death of Husband,	0	1	1
Disappointment about Money,	1	0	1
Drink, and Predisposition from previous attacks,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	4	0	4
Excitement of Marriage,	0	1	1
Excitement arising from Business Matters,	1	0	1
Excessive Mental Work,	2	0	2
Family Bereavement,	0	3	3
Fatigue and Anxiety,	0	1	1
Failure in Business,	1	0	1
Paralysis, slight,	2	0	2
General Debility,	0	2	2
Grief, Hereditary and Predisposition from previous attacks,	1	0	1
Hereditary and Predisposition from previous attacks,	1	6	7
Intemperance,	15	2	17
" and Injury to Head,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	2	0	2
Monetary Excitement,	1	0	1
Not Known,	29	23	52
Overflow of Blood to Head,	1	0	1
Puerperal,	0	4	4
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	1	0	1
Predisposition from previous attacks,	12	18	30
Previous Position in Life,	2	0	2
Predisposition from previous attacks, and Religion,	1	0	1
Quarrel and other Circumstances,	1	0	1
Quarrel with Master,	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	3	2	5
Senile Decay,	0	1	1
Various Circumstances,	0	1	1
Total,	85	68	153

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

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	909	Cured, 156		17·16
" " to a Conclusion,	364			42·85
Admitted,	320			48·75

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1869.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia,	23	15	38
Imbecility and Idiocy,	1	0	1
Mania,	13	15	28
Melancholia,	0	4	4
Monomania,	3	3	6
Total,	40	37	77

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 25 Years,	3	3	6
" 30 "	1	5	6
" 35 "	5	5	10
" 40 "	4	1	5
" 45 "	8	7	15
" 50 "	5	4	9
" 55 "	4	5	9
" 60 "	5	0	5
" 65 "	0	4	4
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 75 "	3	1	4
Total,	40	37	77

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	3	3	6
" 2 Weeks,	2	2	4
" 3 "	0	2	2
" 1 Month,	2	2	4
" 2 Months,	1	2	3
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	1	1	2
" 6 "	1	0	1
" 7 "	1	0	1
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 9 "	1	0	1
" 1 Year,	3	3	6
" 2 Years,	8	6	14
" 3 "	9	6	15
" 4 "	2	1	3
" 5 "	2	2	4
" 11 "	1	3	4
" 12 "	1	0	1
" 17 "	0	2	2
" 23 "	0	1	1
" 29 "	1	0	1
Total,	40	37	77

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

Permission Granted.—Ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination in 13 Male and 16 Female Cases—29.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease.			
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Congestion, Softening, Effusion of Blood and Serum, and other Disease of Brain and its Membranes,	11	14	25
Disease of Brain and Liver,	1	0	1
Do. and Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Do. and Maniacal Exhaustion,	1	0	1
Do. and General Paresis,	12	4	16
Do. and Abscesses of the Gluteal Regions,	1	0	1
Do. and Senile Decay,	1	0	1
Do. and Lungs and Bladder,	0	1	1
Do. and Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	1	1	2
Do. and Consequences of Injury received from leaping over two-storey window before admission,	0	1	1
Disease of Membranes of Brain and Pericarditis,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	3
Thoracic Disease.			
Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Brain,	0	1	1
Do. Lungs, and Brain,	0	5	5
Disease of Lungs,	2	5	7
Pleurisy,	1	0	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Abdominal Disease.			
Disease of Bowels and Brain,	1	1	2
Disease of Liver,	0	1	1
Cancer of Uterus,	0	1	1
Other Causes.			
Apnœa, accidental—a Paralytic Patient, when in the act of Chewing,	1	0	1
Exhaustion,	0	1	1
Senile Decay,	0	1	1
Total,	40	37	77

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

				₰ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	909	Died,	77,	8·47
" " to a Conclusion,	364			21·15
Admitted,	320			24·06

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	14	7	21
February,	12	12	24
March,	14	14	28
April,	10	15	25
May,	9	13	22
June,	20	13	33
July,	17	35	52
August,	15	13	28
September,	16	9	25
October,	18	9	27
November,	12	26	38
December,	20	18	38
Total,	177	184	361

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 12*th Dec.* 1814 *till* 31*st Dec.* 1869.

		Cured.	₰ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	10,064	4,862	48·31
		Died.	
" " "	10,064	1,745	17·34

TABLE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

INCLUDED IN TABLE NO. I. GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Males.	Females.
Remained on 31st December 1868,	0	2
Admitted since,	2	0
TOTAL,	2	2
Dismissed Cured,	2	1
Remained on 31st December 1869,	0	1

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF PAUPER PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Can Read and Write,	99	30	129
Can Read only,	3	69	72
Can neither Read nor Write,	44	11	55
Unknown,	1	13	14
TOTAL,	147	123	270

TABLE SHOWING THE BODILY HEALTH AND CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Ordinary,	19	36	55
Indifferent,	58	28	86
Indifferent and Reduced,	55	24	79
Bad and Exhausted,	38	40	78
Extremely Bad and Exhausted,	7	15	22
TOTALS,	177	143	320

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1859,	89	6	6·74
1846,	192	11	5·7	1860,	111	5	4·5
1850,	167	17	10·1	1861,	95	4	4·21
1851,	199	0	5	1862,	104	11	10·57
1852,	119	11	9·2	1863,	105	11	10·47
1853,	125	11	8	1864,	97	6	6·31
1854,	153	8	5·2	1865,	104	2	1·92
1855,	84	12	14·2	1866,	159	9	5·60
1856,	99	13	13·1	1867,	159	7	4·40
1857,	139	7	5·03	1868,	150	6	4
1858,	140	11	7·85	1869,	143	9	6·29

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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	14·73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	..	28	224	12.5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25
1867,	16	9	25	334	7·47
1868,	20	1	21	313	6·70
1869,	23	4	27	320	8·43

IX.—*Showing the* NUMBER *of* PATIENTS *annually* ADMITTED NUMBER *who have been* DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, *and its Opening, on* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1869,

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	*Females*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Fema'es.*	*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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
1867,.....	175	159	334	269	256	525	444	415	859
1868,.....	163	150	313	286	275	561	449	425	874
1869,.....	177	143	320	309	280	589	486	423	909
TOTAL,.....	5,718	4,891	10,609						

TOTAL as above,.....10,609
DEDUCT—Remaining,..... 545

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 10,064

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
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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
69	72	141	43	39	82	..	..	..	45	29	74
74	58	132	35	49	84	..	..	..	28	37	65
87	69	156	52	79	131	..	..	..	40	37	77
2,544	2,318	4,862							991	754	1,745

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,862 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,745

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·31 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 17·34

X.—TABLE Showing the Number of EPILEPTIC SEIZURES noted during the Year in the FEMALE or PAUPER DIVISION of the EAST HOUSE.

Patients.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		Totals.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day	Ni't.	
1,.....	3	6	6	10	21	10	4	4	8	12	Dead. 10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	47	99
2,.....	6	6	9	1	13	...	11	1	9	1	15	...	Dismissed 9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	84
3,.....	8	4	8	6	3	2	4	...	2	3	5	1	12	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	Dismissed		...	...	46	21	67
4,.....	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	3	...	4	...	3	2	7	...	4	2	44	46
5,.....	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	3	2	35	37
6,.....	...	5	4	2	...	..	8	4	4	4	4	4	...	5	3	3	3	4	1	3	11	...	3	2	41	36	77
7,.....	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	22	23
8,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	19	53
9,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	10
10,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	47	60
11,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	7	10
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted ...	2	1	7	Dismissed 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		1	13	...	12	1	25	26
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted 1	...	3	...	4	...	4
Totals,...	17	29	27	27	38	18	60	26	38	86	36	16	21	21	7	17	14	25	1	15	15	30	10	21	284	331	615
	46		54		56		86		124		52		42		24		39		16		45		31				

The above Table shows all the Epileptic Seizures noted during the year in those Patients in the East House known to be Epileptic. Other 4 Patients who had been a considerable time in the House, and had not been known to have previously had any seizure, had on one occasion one or more seizures. Only 1 of these remained at the end of the year. Only 3 Epileptics were admitted during the year who were stated to be so on admission, and 11 remained at the end of the year.

There are 2 Epileptics in the Ladies' Division of the West House. One of these had only two seizures during the year. The other had a great number, and of a very severe and dangerous character.

XI.—TABLE of EPILEPTIC SEIZURES noted during the Year 1869 in the MALE DIVISIONS.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED DURING THE YEAR 1869 IN THE MALE DIVISIONS.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	3	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	1	3	1	36	4	40
2,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		3	3	1	2	4	5	9
3,.....	2	...	9	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	4	...	50	1	51
4,.....	3	2	4	...	5	2	7	4	3	1	4	...	1	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	44	21	65
5,.....	2	3	2	5	1	3	2	10	...	6	2	4	...	6	3	8	2	5	4	5	2	9	6	10	26	74	100
6,.....	7	6	6	2	5	5	7	3	6	4	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	20	51
7,.....	12	3	13	5	9	2	7	2	7	4	5	6	6	1	11	1	3	1	8	...	7	3	1	...	89	28	117
8,.....	7	5	7	2	6	5	2	5	4	4	6	2	8	3	6	7	6	4	2	...	5	3	5	2	64	42	106
9,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		36	3	14	1	59	...	97	...	206	4	210
10,.....	Admitted		3	...	11	...	9	...	5	...	3	...	7	2	5	3	7	2	9	...	22	...	28	...	109	7	116
11,.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	5	5	2	3	4	4	4	1	6	4	40	17	57
12,.....	8	7	3	6	5	1	4	5	6	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	11	6	Died.		...	...	...	...	48	38	86
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	3	7	12	19
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted		6	1	7	...	5	1	3	1	21	3	24
15,.....	2	7	1	5	2	8	4	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	30	48	78
16,.....	...	...	...	11	4	8	1	6	...	5	...	5	...	7	1	4	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	51	62
17,.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	2	Died.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
18,.....	...	...	7	1	8	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	43	2	45
19,.....	6	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	3	...	10	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	59	...	59
20,.....	5	2	6	4	6	6	5	3	10	5	5	2	7	4	5	10	4	4	10	4	9	10	5	6	77	60	137
Totals,...	64	35	72	41	81	40	66	42	60	37	62	25	51	34	65	49	96	41	78	20	138	38	175	35	1008	437	1445
	99		113		121		108		97		87		85		114		137		98		176		210				

The above Table shows that 1,445 Epileptic Seizures were taken note of during the year—1,008 occurred during the day, and 437 during the night. The largest number was in December (210), and the smallest in July (85). The greatest number in one Patient throughout the year was 210, in a month 97, and in a day about 18.

The number of Epileptics in the Male Divisions at the beginning of the year was 22, admitted during the year 19, and remaining at the end of it 28.

Some of the Epileptics are not included in the above Table.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1869.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	11,797	Stones.
Extract of Meat,	110	Lbs.
Bread,	55,117	4-Lb. Loaves.
Tea,	2,523	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,623	"
Sugar,	21,585	"
Butter,	11,031	"
Cheese,	3,942	"
Fish,	29,690	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	34,661	"
Eggs,	4,972	Dozens.
Fowls,	177½	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	317½	"
Potatoes,	64	Tons.
Oatmeal,	574½	Bolls.
Sweet and Skimmed Milk,	17,588	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	14,468	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	184½	"
Beer,	1,209	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	720 7/12	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	107 6/12	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	18,03 2	Lbs.
Candles,	42	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,389	Waggons.
Gas,	1,785,200	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1869.

1,020 Stones of Hay, at 1/ per Stone,	£51	0	0
64 Bolls Oats, Thrashed out, at 20/9 per Boll,	66	8	0
84 " Oats, supposed amount in Six Stacks, at 21/ per Boll,	88	4	0
11 " 2 Bushels Barley, Thrashed out at 24/ per Boll,	13	12	0
8 " Beans, Thrashed out at 21/ per Boll,	8	8	0
14 " Beans, supposed amount in Two Stacks, at 21/ per Boll,	14	14	0
13 Tons Swedish Turnips, used and to be used at Home, at 22/ per Ton,	14	6	0
3 " Yellow Turnips, for Horses, at 18/ per Ton,	2	14	0
6 " 8 Cwt. Swedish Turnips, sold at 25/ per Ton,	8	0	0
4 " Yellow Turnips, sold at 18/ per Ton,	3	12	0
3,730 Stones Potatoes, at 6*d.* per Stone,	93	5	0
2,500 " Straw, at 7*d.* per Stone,	72	18	4
Second Cut of Clover,	5	0	0
	£442	1	4
Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses, to House, Roads, &c.	82	15	0
	£524	16	4

PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN—1869.

VEGETABLES.

1,010 Doz.	German Greens.
1,039½ "	Early & late Cabbages.
1,554 "	Turnips in summer.
1,632 "	Leeks.
281¼ "	Savoys.
143½ "	Asparagus.
2,243½ "	Onions in summer.
54½ Stones "	winter.
159 "	Carrots in "
1,388¼ Doz. "	summer.
371 "	Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.
80¼ "	Celery.
85¼ "	Beetroot.
17½ "	Red Cabbages.
370½ "	Radishes.
742 "	Lettuce.
106 Gals.	Spinage.
434¼ "	Parsley.
136 "	Brussels Sprouts.
24 Gals.	Kidney Beans.
108½ "	Mustard and Cresses.
141½ Stones	Potatoes.
406 "	Rhubarb.
154¾ "	Parsnips.
110 "	Artichokes.
21 "	Vegetable Marrow.
15 Brace	Cucumbers.
258 Pecks	Peas.
70 "	Beans.

FRUITS.

1,099 Pints	Gooseberries.
685 "	Strawberries.
117 "	Red Currants.
10 "	Black "
48½ "	Raspberries.
3,124 Lbs.	Apples.

Sweet Herbs, Horse Radish, and Cut Flowers in their season.

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, ... £458 4 9

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1869.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, . .	£352	15	0
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, ...	£1,335	16	1
COST OF WORKING FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, ...	464	8	8
Total Balance, ...	£871	7	5
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department during the year, . .	£400	13	3

STOCKS ON HAND, 19TH DECEMBER 1868, AND CROPS OF 1869.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 19th December 1868,.....	1,000	16	1	2	2	1	3
Crops of 1868 thrashed out in 1869,	..	42	3	12	..	5	..
" 1869 " "	..	64	..	8	..	11	2
Bought, ...	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Crop of Hay,.....	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,020	136	4	22	2	17	5

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1869.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown into Farm, ...	..	13	..	2	2	1	
Supply for Farm Horses,.....	534	37	3	4	..	2	4
" Carriage Horses,.....	866	43	5	11	1	2	4
Sold, ...	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
On hand,.....	620	7	2	4	3	11	2
	2,020	136	4	22	2	17	5

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

5	Acres Hay, ...	Total Amount, 34 Acres.
16½	" Oats, ...	
1½	" Barley, ...	
3	" Beans, ...	
8	" Potatoes and Turnips, ...	

JAMES BARR,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of West House in 1869.

Dresses made,	61
Jackets "	11
Dress Caps & Head-Dresses made,	9
Bonnets made,	7
Aprons "	9
Night Gowns made,	31
Chemises "	27
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	10
" Flannel "	7
Slip Bodies made,	13
Petticoats "	27
Night Caps "	9
Window Blinds made,	73
" Screens, "	14
Wall Screens "	17
Bed Vallances "	26
Sets Bed Curtains made,	9
Sets Window Curtains made,	1
Pillow Cases made,	116
Clothes Bag "	1
Sofa Slips "	2
Ottoman Slips "	6
Chair Slips "	6
Cushion Slips "	2
Waxcloth Table Cover made,	1
Men's Semets made,	289
" Pinafores "	14
" Mufflers hemmed,	672
" Handkerchiefs hem'd,	576
" Cambric Neck Ties hemmed,	20
Damask Table Covers hem'd,	2
Ladies' Handkerchiefs "	24
Table Napkins hemmed,	10
" Cloths "	7
Tray " "	23
Pudding Cloths "	6
Bed Coverlets, "	26
Sheets "	155
Towels "	65
Sets for Night Gowns sewed,	7
Sets for Chemises sewed,	8
Lengths of Trimming sewed,	9
Lace Caps sewed,	3
Book Marks "	13
Stirrups for Netting sewed,	3
Babies' Dress & Cape sewed,	1
Caps crotched,	9
" tatted,	7
" knitted,	11
Collarets "	11
" tatted,	14
" crotched,	15
Large Tidies crotched,	9
" knitted,	19
" netted and darned,	7
Doylies " "	12
" crotched with beads,	10
Bead Spectacle Cases made,	9
Pen-Wipers made,	15
Yards Edging tatted,	24
" crotched,	10
" knitted,	9
Pin-Cushions "	4
" tatted,	5
Banner Screens in Berlin Wool and Beads,	3
Fender Stool in Berlin Wool and Beads,	1
Tea and Coffee Serviettes in Berlin Wool & Beads,	2
Cushions in Berlin Wool and Beads,	2
Sofa Blankets knitted and sewed,	2
Sofa Blankets crotched and sewed,	1
Opera Hoods knitted and fringed,	21
Opera Caps knitted and fringed,	9
Pelerines knitted and crotched,	19
Cravats knitted & crotched,	13
Muffetees " "	8
Pairs Stockings knitted,	59
" Garters "	44
Semets knitted,	15
Toilet Bags and Satchels embroidered,	5
Articles of Fancy Work made up for Christmas Tree,	105

All the Underclothing, and Bed and Table Linen, belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1869.

Gowns made,	70
Petticoats made,	86
Shifts "	47
Women's Semets made,	229
Men's " "	108
Women's Caps made,	360
" Dress Caps made,	6
Aprons made,	570
" embroidered and made,	40
Polka Jackets made,	26
Long Night Gowns made,	61
Sun Bonnets made,	39
Men's Striped Shirts made,	370
" Flannel Jackets "	7
Canvas Quilted Bed Covers made,	48
Mattress Cases made,	197
Bolster " "	48
Slips for Chairs, &c. made,	37
Waxcloth Table Covers made,	13
Bolster Slips made,	239
Pairs Women's Drawers made,	12
" Men's Plaiding Drawers made,	580
" Stockings knitted,	130
" Socks knitted,	5
" Stockings re-footed,	370
Bonnets trimmed,	12
Men's Collars made,	6
Pairs Blankets hemmed,	114

Sheets hemmed,	484
Bed Covers hemmed,	69
Table-Cloths "	48
Towels and Dusters hemmed,	1,000
Cotton Handkerchiefs "	277
Silk " marked and hemmed,	8
Pairs Men's Trousers repaired,	115
Men's Vests repaired,	64
" Jackets "	153
Wool Teased, lbs.	267

Three Christmas Trees decorated.

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c. of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, are all repaired by the East House Patients.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT IN 1869.

Straw Mattresses made,	168
Hair " "	145
" Bolsters "	124
Feather Pillows "	23
Chair and Form Cushions made,	20
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths "	5
Hassocks made,	6
" repaired,	13
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths repaired,	14
Chairs stuffed and covered,	17
Pails new covered,	12

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	9/11 per Week.
First Rates for other Parish Patients,	11/2 & 12/2 "
" for Private Patients,	11/, 11/6, & 12/6 "
Second Rate for "	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 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 54, Sect. 14, 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 three days only.

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, Moses Provan, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

FIFTY-SEVENTH 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, 1871.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1871.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *of* QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS *to the* GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on* THURSDAY, 12*th January*, 1871;

SIR JAMES LUMSDEN IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of the past year, produced and read a Report of their procedure, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period.

The TREASURER then read an Abstract of his Accounts for 1870, certified by the Auditor.

Sir JAMES LUMSDEN, in moving the adoption of the Report, said it was gratifying to find that, notwithstanding some adverse circumstances in the shape of additional expense incurred in the cost of provisions, and the extraordinary outlay connected with the Asylum, the funds of the Institution were in a satisfactory state; and that during the year the debt on the Buildings had been reduced by £3,000. He hoped that in a few years all the debt would be cleared off, and the Directors would be able to make those improvements which are always required, to keep pace with the times. It was also very gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the prevalence of disease in Glasgow, there had been no epidemic in the House, the health of the Inmates having being exceptionally good.

JOHN M'EWAN, Esq., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Dr. JOSHUA PATERSON moved that the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to the Directors of last year, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties; and especially to the Members of the Weekly Committee, for the unremitting zeal and attention with which the duties of their laborious office have been discharged.

William M'Lean, Esq., having seconded the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

George Ledingham, Esq., moved—"That the best thanks of this Meeting be likewise given to Dr. Mackintosh, and his Medical Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for the conscientious discharge of their duties in their respective departments."

Dr. Andrew Fergus seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Secretary then read the names of the gentlemen who had been returned as Directors by various Public Bodies (see page 5); and the following eight Directors were thereafter unanimously re-elected by the Contributors, to represent them at the Board for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. William West Watson, John M'Ewan, John Brown, Jun., George Thomson, John Cairns, Robert Aitken, Thomas M'Millan, and Alexander Ronaldson.

On the motion of John Roxburgh, Esq., a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, which closed the proceedings.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1871.

THE LORD PROVOST, PRESIDENT, *ex-officio*.

Mr. JAMES BROWN, } from Town Council.
" ALLAN H. M'LELLAN, }
" JOHN ROXBURGH, } from Merchants' House.
" ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, }
" JOHN BELL, } from Trades' House.
" JOHN KIRSOP, }
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
" WILLIAM LYON, }
Rev. Dr. G. S. BURNS, } from General Session.
Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, }
" WILLIAM WEST WATSON, }
" JOHN M'EWAN, }
" JOHN BROWN, Jun. }
" GEORGE THOMSON, } from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" JOHN CAIRNS, }
" ROBERT AITKEN, }
" THOMAS M'MILLAN, }
" ALEXANDER RONALDSON, }
The CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Paisley, }
Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, Professor of Anatomy, } *ex-officiis*.
" W. T. GAIRDNER, Professor of Medicine, }
" ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Physician to the Asylum, }

Weekly Committee.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, Jun.
" GEORGE THOMSON.
" JOHN CAIRNS.
Mr. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR.
" JOHN ROXBURGH.
" JAMES BROWN.

Visitors.

Mr. ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
" JOHN BELL.
" JOHN KIRSOP.
Dr. WILLIAM LYON.
" ANDREW FERGUS.
" JOSHUA PATERSON.
Rev. Dr. G. S. BURNS.
Mr. ANDREW SCOTT.
" JOHN M'EWAN.
" THOMAS M'MILLAN.
" ROBERT AITKEN.
" JAMES HANNAN.
" JOHN M'GAVIN.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician-Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MISS C. A. RUTHERFORD.

Matron of East House.

MISS MARGARET AITKEN.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Overseer.

MR. JAMES BARR.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Treasurer and Secretary.

JOHN ROXBURGH STRONG.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics submit to the Contributors and to the Public a summary of their proceedings, and result of their Management during last year, in this their Fifty-Seventh Annual Report:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Number of Patients in the Asylum on 1st January, 1870,	307	238	545
Admitted since,	170	156	326
Total,	477	394	871
Dismissed Cured,	79	68	147
" Relieved,	41	48	89
" Not Improved,	0	2	2
" Unfit,	1	0	1
Died,	38	33	71
Total,	159	151	310
Remaining on 31st December, 1870,	318	243	561
Total treated during the year,	477	394	871
Average daily number,	315	253	568

The Directors, in reporting on the total number of Patients treated in the Asylum during the past year, have to state that, while both Houses have been full, the Male Division of the East House, principally occupied by the lowest classes of Patients, has been crowded. The greatest number ever accommodated in it at one time since it was erected was in October last, when no fewer than 274 Lunatics were lodged within its walls.

In consequence, however, of the additional room provided in the Town's Hospital for female pauper Patients, the number of this sex in the Asylum in 1870 has not been so high as in the previous year, and hence some relief in the women's galleries of the East House has been obtained; but the expectation of the Directors as to the removal of the Govan Patients has not yet been realised. They still remain, and it appears that the lunatic wards of that parish, now in course of erection, will not be ready till next summer. After the dismissal of their lunatics, the East House will be in an easier state as to room, and probably there may be accommodation for a certain number of private Patients at or near the lowest rates, for whom admission is often sought in vain. At present not even one additional Patient can be received in the gentlemen's division of the West House. The Directors regret to state that they were compelled, in the course of the year, to refuse admission to no fewer than thirty-eight private Patients of both sexes.

The Directors would now refer to the statistics detailed in the preceding table, showing the general results of the treatment of the Patients who remained at the beginning of the year, together with that of those admitted since. A great majority of the former were incurable,

and a large number of the latter partook of the same character. The bodily condition of these last was somewhat similar in character to that of those admitted in 1869. The description of the state of the Patients received in that year applies in almost every respect to those admitted in 1870.

This statement is particularly applicable to the poorer classes of Patients, who on admission, in many instances, were found on examination to be at once so organically and hopelessly diseased as to warrant the conclusion that in a short time they must succumb to the law of nature.

Comparatively for 1869 and 1870 the numbers, including voluntary Patients, stand thus:—

	1869.		1870.
Total treated,	909	.....	871
Admitted,	320	.....	226
Cured,	156	.....	147
Dead,	77	.....	71
Average daily number,	585	.....	568

Those dismissed relieved are purposely omitted, and also the two voluntary Patients marked as "not improved," and who had to be re-admitted as ordinary Patients.

The results, therefore, of 1870 will be found, on examination, to be very similar to those stated in the Report for 1869.

In the Physician's Report for that year reference was made to the use of the stomach pump in various cases. It is remarkable that one of the male Patients, who does not hesitate to take certain kinds of medicine readily, refuses all kind of nourishment, under the delusion that it is "drugged." In consequence, he has been fed thrice daily, by means of the tube of this instrument, for nearly

three years. He will not leave his bed, although quite able to be out of it; but, notwithstanding such confinement and artificial alimentation, his bodily condition keeps pretty good.

The attention of the Weekly Committee having been called by the Master of Works to the state of two of the large boilers in the East House used for providing steam for cooking, washing, and other purposes, they made repeated visits to the Institution, with the view of considering, after careful inquiry, what should be done, and thereafter deputed Messrs. George Thomson and Alexander Macarthur, as a sub-committee of their number, to examine these boilers more particularly, and to report on the subject. They did so accordingly, being ably assisted in their inquiries and examinations by Messrs. Nicholson and Fergusson, engineers. In their report they recommended that two new boilers of extra strong construction should be ordered, which was done without delay.

Mr. King, the contractor, has given the Directors the utmost satisfaction in his completion of the work. The old boilers have now been replaced by the new ones, which are working well. The cost of the latter, with mounting, and all the necessary alterations, and extension of the buildings, amounts to nearly £700. In addition to these, a new bath boiler for the ladies' division, in room of one worn out, was purchased, and is now in use; as also a new cooking apparatus for the East kitchen.

Another matter has been frequently under the consideration of the Directors. The North British Railway Company, which had already obtained compulsory powers by Act of Parliament to acquire some ground close to the

Asylum's south boundary, were desirous of purchasing a small portion of the Asylum ground on its south-west border. The Members of the Weekly Committee gave this matter their best consideration, carefully examining the plans of the ground proposed to be purchased, and repeatedly making a personal inspection of it. Messrs. JOHN BROWN, Jun., and JOHN ROXBURGH, two of the Committee, were ultimately appointed to conduct the negotiations on behalf of the Institution with the company, and to employ whatever skilled assistance they might deem necessary. These gentlemen having approved of a report prepared for them by Mr. WALTER BANNERMAN, reported on the subject to the Weekly Committee, who decided, after many conferences, on certain conditions of sale, on the basis of which a provisional agreement was entered into between them and the railway company. The minute embodying this agreement has been signed by both parties, has been confirmed by the general body of Directors, and now only awaits the sanction of this Annual General Meeting, in terms of the Royal Charter of the Institution.

The Directors, in order to promote the greater comfort of a particular class of Patients, ordered certain rooms to be altered at an expense of about £200. New drains were also constructed, and fresh pavement laid down where necessary.

Several paid tradesmen are constantly employed in the Institution to keep up the fabric of the buildings, and to repair damage, &c. The joiners, mason, blacksmith, plumber, painter, and engineer, are all assisted by Patients. It may be added that no week passes without some progress in the permanent improvement of the

buildings. The other paid workmen—tailor, shoemaker, and upholsterer—are also assisted by the Inmates.

The Garden and Farm have been very productive this year. The fruit crop especially was most abundant. In fertility and productiveness they exhibit from year to year a satisfactory progress in the results of careful tillage and good agriculture.

The Patients were employed, amused, and interested as much as possible, and in the open air during the fine weather especially. They had pic-nic parties at Hamilton Palace and Bothwell Castle, pleasure excursions to the Coast, and walking parties into the country. The games and matches at bowls and cricket were well attended, and played with considerable skill. Many of the gentlemen belonging to clubs in the neighbourhood came out and played at games with the Patients, to their great delight, in summer; and on the winter evenings the same parties, often accompanied by ladies, were to be seen mingling with them in the dance. Croquet was not forgotten by the ladies; while bands of music played on the grounds and in the airing courts occasionally. The *artistes* engaged by the Glasgow Abstainers' Union, which has been the means of doing much good in Glasgow, came out regularly and performed, and, as usual, gratuitously. Some of the gentlemen of the Union always accompanied them to the Asylum, as also did their Secretary, Mr. Airlie, who has been unceasing in his catering exertions for the benefit of the Inmates. The dramatic entertainments passed off well.

Mr. Martin, to whom the Institution is already so much indebted, exhibited a powerful magic lantern belonging to a society in the city, which pleased the

Patients very much. The words of several of the best hymns were shown on a board in large letters at the end of the hall, and the Inmates and strangers sang these with excellent effect. Several Patients visit the Botanic Gardens.

Not a few of them have been most deeply interested by the reports of the War on the Continent, which they, like the outside world, read daily in the newspapers, consulting their maps, &c., and intelligently following the varying course of the conflict. It may be noted that, as heretofore, newspapers, town and country, daily and weekly, journals and books, are abundantly provided for the use of the Inmates.

The Directors have great reason to be thankful to Providence for the general good health which has prevailed in the establishment throughout the year. There has been no disease of a special or epidemic nature even in the East House, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the Patients on admission, the wretched abodes from which they were sent, and the unhealthy state of some parts of the City of Glasgow from fever and other contagious and infectious diseases. In the temporary absence in London of the Physician-Superintendent, Dr. Fleming, President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, pronounced a patient, who had just been admitted, to be labouring under an attack of fever, and on this being reported to the Directors, they ordered the lunatic to be removed as soon as possible. In the meantime he was carefully isolated. The Inspector of the Parish to which the poor man belonged had him at once taken to a fever hospital, where he soon recovered from his bodily disease, and was thereafter returned to Gart-

navel to be cured of his mental malady. His first removal appears in the table under the head of "Discharged Unfit," and his second under the head of "Cured." He made an excellent recovery, and was dismissed well at the end of the year.

The ventilation and drainage are in a good state at present, and certainly there has been no retrogression in the attention paid to these most important matters. Mr. Hoey, Sen., who has made these subjects his peculiar study, was good enough to pay a visit to the Asylum, when he inspected both Houses, and afterwards made some useful suggestions as to improving the system in operation at Gartnavel.

There has been no change in the official staff since last Annual Report. One of the most worthy of the attendants, James Dickie, was obliged to resign his situation in consequence of advancing years, after a very long period of service. His name deserves to be recorded as one who was invariably faithful, kind, courteous, and withal firm in the discharge of his arduous duties both by night and by day. To mark their estimate of his conduct and high character, the Directors presented him with a gratuity before he left the Asylum.

Two vacancies occurred in the office of House Visitor during the year. Dr. A. D. Anderson, while still retaining the Directorship, retired from the office of Visitor. The other vacancy arose in consequence of the lamented death of Dr. Francis Hay Thomson, who had for five-and-twenty years taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Asylum, was formerly a Director, and for some time latterly, and up to the period of his demise, was one of the House Visitors.

The Directors instructed the Secretary to make inquiries among several similar Institutions as to which had the best kind of baths. In the answers he received, it appears that in three Asylums baths have been introduced on a large scale, and are well adapted for their purpose. The Directors would recommend to their successors in office that, when room can be found in Gartnavel, and means sufficient can be spared to erect them, baths on the same principle should be introduced into this Asylum.

From the subjoined abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, which have been certified as correct by the Auditor, it will be seen that only one legacy—amounting to £10—has been received in the course of the year, viz. that from the late Miss Elizabeth Janet M'Caul, formerly of Largs, for which the thanks of the Directors are gratefully tendered. They are also glad to state that six life subscriptions of five guineas each have been obtained.

In consequence of the diminution in the number of Patients, the revenue of the Institution has been nearly £500 less than in 1869; whilst, from the rise in the price of butcher meat, and from other extra outlays, there has been, as compared with that year, only a slight decrease in the expenditure.

It was mentioned in last Report that at the end of 1869 a considerable surplus of funds remained, and, accordingly, the Directors are glad to report that at Whitsunday last they paid £3,000 to the Scottish Provident Institution towards the further reduction of the debt due to them, which now amounts to £23,000. The diminution of revenue above referred to has necessarily told considerably on the state of the funds, but there is never-

theless a balance over at the end of 1870, which, with the price of the ground proposed to be sold to the North British Railway Company, will enable their successors in office, if they should think proper, still further to reduce the debt.

The Directors have great pleasure in offering thanks to all the friends of the Institution who have benefited it during the past year. They would especially notice his Grace the Duke of HAMILTON, the Right Honourable the Earl of HOME, the professional ladies and gentlemen who performed at the concerts, the Directors of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union, and Mr. AIRLIE, their Secretary, Mr. GEORGE ROY, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. ROBSON, Mr. DON FORREST, and Mr. FRAME, and their respective concert parties, and Mr. NEVAY, Mr. M'CONNELL, the leaders of and their respective instrumental bands.

Their thanks are also due to the Belvidere and Burnbank Bowling Clubs for coming out to play with the Patients, and for each having given a pair of beautiful bowls to be contested for by the Patients and by the Gartnavel Club.

The Directors beg to accord a vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and to their Sub-Committees, for their very valuable services.

They desire also to thank the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officials of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 31st DECEMBER, 1869, to 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

Receipts.

To Balance due by Treasurer, per last Account,					£8	4 11
" Board of Patients, received in 1870,					23,592	12 10
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,					563	13 1
" Legacy and Subscriptions, viz.—						
Bequest by the late Miss Elizabeth Janet M'Caul, formerly of Largs, per John Forrester, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh, her Executor,	£10	0	0			
William M'Lean, Esq. of Plantation, merchant, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
William M'Lean, Esq., writer, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
Alexander M'Arthur, Esq., merchant, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
Alexander Nicholson, Esq., boilermaker, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
Thomas Ferguson, Esq., boilermaker, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
John Roxburgh, Esq., merchant, Glasgow—Donation,	5	5	0			
					41	10 0
" Advances for Patients in 1869, received in 1870,					379	9 9
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,	£22	6	9			
" Do. do. with Union Bank,	21	8	7			
					43	15 4
" Drawn from National Bank in excess of Deposits,					550	3 11
" Do. Union Bank, do.					460	0 0
					£25,639	9 10

Disbursements.

By House Expense,	£11,769	18	10
" Repairs and Improvements,	1,845	5	5
" House Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, Blankets, &c.	1,978	1	3
" Salaries, less Fees received,	1,313	15	0
" Servants' Wages,	2,993	10	11
" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1870,	425	8	2
" Cash Expended on Farm,	220	16	2
" Do. on Garden,	235	6	4
" Scottish Provident Institution, in part of Heritable Bond,	3,000	0	0
" Do. Interest to 11th Nov. 1870,	1,142	6	11
" Miscellaneous Charges,	712	6	2
" Balance due by Treasurer,	2	14	8
	£25,639	9	10

I have examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for the Year ending 31st December, 1870, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

23 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 12th January, 1871.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

During the Year 1870.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£4,451	13	3
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	520	9	1
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	1,288	9	1
Groceries,	884	2	3
Milk,	754	3	3
Butter and Cheese,	828	18	6
Potatoes,	148	10	0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	592	1	7
Medicines,	135	12	5
Coal and Coke,	710	4	2
Gas-Light and Candles,	393	17	6
Soap and Soda,	192	5	9
Water-Rent since 16th November 1869,	203	2	6
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	651	1	9
Fruit,	15	7	9
	£11,769	18	10

Salaries, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,	£800	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	403	4	0			
				£396	16	0
Treasurer and Secretary,				300	0	0
Medical Assistants,				250	0	0
Chaplain,				80	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,				100	0	0
Steward,				125	0	0
Surgeon,				46	4	0
Auditor,				15	15	0
				£1,313	15	0

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.		
Wages of Tradesmen,		£352 3 11
Timber,		60 7 8
Building Materials, &c.		40 6 9
Oils, Colours, &c.		35 2 4
Iron Castings,		7 15 5
Ironmongery,		70 17 4
Painting and Paper-hanging,		346 11 6
Cost of Two New Cornish Steam-Boilers, and of Extension of Boiler-House and Engine-Room,	£692 11 10	
Deduct Price received for Old Boilers,	30 0 0	662 11 10
Bath Boiler,		18 0 0
Plumbers' Materials,		104 19 0
Wright Work,		36 13 0
Stakes and Rafters,		64 13 2
Miscellaneous,		45 3 6
		£1,845 5 5

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c. viz.	
House Furnishings,	£569 6 9
Furniture,	343 12 10
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	173 12 4
Carpets and Floor-Cloths,	225 19 11
Hair for Mattresses,	98 6 2
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	133 19 2
China, Earthenware, &c.	54 13 7
Timber,	27 14 0
Price of a Milner's Safe for Treasurer's Office,	28 0 0
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsterer,	303 0 6
Miscellaneous,	19 16 0
	£1,978 1 3

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, &c. viz.		
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.		£155 19 4
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,		115 13 2
Printing and Advertising,		49 10 6
Postage, Receipt, and Agreement Stamps, and Incidents,		62 10 8
Insurance,		56 14 0
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,		59 2 11
Rent of Room for Directors' Meetings in Town,		17 0 0
Subscriptions to Reading Club, Stirling's Library, Glasgow Public Library, and Art Union,		9 13 0
Price of Two Carriage Horses,	£89 0 0	
Deduct Price of Two Carriage Horses Sold,	59 0 0	30 0 0
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,		51 18 6
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,		17 0 0
Law Expense,		55 11 7
Miscellaneous,		31 12 6
		£712 6 2

SALARIES, FEES, AND WAGES,

TO

OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS, AND ARTIZANS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

		Per Annum.		
* Physician Superintendent,		£800	0	0
† Surgeon, by Fees, amount this year,		46	4	0
2 Medical Assistants,	each	125	0	0
† Treasurer and Secretary,		300	0	0
† Chaplain,		80	0	0
† Auditor,		20	0	0
* Steward,		125	0	0
* Master of Works,		125	0	0
* Gardener and Farm Overseer,		80	0	0

WEST HOUSE—MALE DIVISION—59 Gentlemen Patients on 31st December.

1 Principal Male Attendant,	@	£57	0	0
† 1 Night " "	"	52	0	0
1 Male Attendant,	"	36	0	0
1 " "	"	34	0	0
5 " "	"	32	0	0
6 " "	"	30	0	0
3 " " including 1 Night Attendant,	"	28	0	0
4 " "	"	26	0	0

WEST HOUSE—FEMALE DIVISION—52 Lady Patients on 31st December.

1 Lady Superintendent and Matron,	@	£100	0	0
1 Principal Female Attendant,	"	21	0	0
1 Female Attendant,	"	18	0	0
5 " " including 1 Night Attendant,	"	16	10	0
6 " "	"	15	0	0
9 " "	"	13	10	0
1 Dressmaker,	"	15	0	0
1 Doorkeeper and Housemaid,	"	14	0	0
1 Cook,	"	20	0	0
1 Kitchenmaid,	"	13	10	0
1 Scullerymaid,	"	8	0	0

* Neither Boarded nor Served.

† Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

EAST HOUSE—MALE DIVISION—For Poor Persons, and Private Patients, at a low Rate of Board—In all 259 Patients on 31st December.

‡	1	Principal Male Attendant,	@	£57 0 0
†	3	Night ,, ,,	,,	52 0 0
	1	Male Attendant,	,,	36 0 0
	1	,, ,,	,,	34 0 0
	4	,, ,,	,,	32 0 0
	6	,, ,,	,,	30 0 0
	1	,, ,,	,,	28 0 0
	7	,, ,,	,,	26 0 0

EAST HOUSE—FEMALE DIVISION—For Poor Persons, and Private Patients, at a low Rate of Board—In all 191 Patients on 31st December.

	1	Matron,	@	£70 0 0
	2	Female Attendants,	,,	20 0 0
	2	,, ,,	,,	18 0 0
	2	,, ,,	,,	16 10 0
	3	,, ,,	,,	16 0 0
	6	,, ,, including 1 Night Attendant,	,,	15 0 0
	5	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	13 10 0
	1	Doorkeeper and Housemaid,	,,	15 0 0
	1	Cook,	,,	16 10 0
	2	Kitchenmaids,	,,	13 10 0
	1	Principal Laundress,	,,	18 0 0
	3	Laundrymaids,	,,	15 0 0
	1	,,	,,	14 0 0
	2	,,	,,	13 10 0
	2	,,	,,	12 0 0
‡‡	1	Clerk,	,,	80 0 0
‡‡	1	Baker,	,,	54 12 0
	1	,,	,,	29 4 0
*	1	Gatekeeper,	,,	54 12 0
*	1	Coachman,	,,	52 0 0
	1	Storekeeper,	,,	40 0 0
	1	Assistant Storekeeper,	,,	18 4 0
	2	Farm Servants, who are also employed on the roads and other work,	,,	32 0 0
	2	,, ,,	,,	30 0 0
	1	,, ,,	,,	20 10 0
	1	,, ,,	,,	14 0 0
	1	Tailor,	,,	32 0 0
	1	Shoemaker,	,,	30 0 0
	1	Upholsterer,	,,	30 0 0
*	1	Engine-Keeper,	,,	51 16 0
	1	Stoker,	,,	33 0 0
	1	Coal Porter,	,,	30 0 0
†	2	Joiners,	per hour,	0 0 6½
†	1	Mason,	,,	0 0 6½
†	1	Blacksmith,	,,	0 0 6½
†	1	Painter,	,,	0 0 6½
†	1	Plumber,	,,	0 0 6
†	1	Labourer,	per week,	0 18 0

† Neither Boarded nor Lodged.
‡ Has partial Board only.
* Neither Boarded nor Served.
The 120 without a mark have Board, Washing, and Lodging.

Note.—Some of the Artizans, who have been long in the employment of the Directors, do duty as Attendants on every alternate Sunday, and receive for this extra work Six Shillings and their food for every Sunday so engaged.

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,

TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1870.

IN accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, I beg to present the Medical Report with Statistical Tables, showing the results of the operations of this department during the year.

The number of Patients of all classes, including voluntary Patients, remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1869, was 545, of whom 307 were males and 238 females.

ADMISSIONS.—The number admitted for the first time in the course of the year was 265, including 141 males and 124 females. The re-admissions during the year were 61, being 29 males and 32 females. The total admissions were 326. The total number under treatment during the year was 871, of whom 477 were males and 394 were females.

Some of the cases admitted deserve special notice. One was that of a young delicate female, who suddenly

gave birth to an eight months' child, four weeks after being received. Another, under extraordinary circumstances, was delivered of a full-grown boy; and both did well. A male laboured under intermittent fever, the consequence of a prolonged residence in one of the Southern States of America, where he was first attacked many months before. He recovered in a short time from both the bodily and the mental disease. A female was extremely homicidal when admitted, and for some time after, but ultimately recovered. Among the re-admissions is an extremely delusive female. Before her last entry she went repeatedly to the police station seeking protection from, and redress against, imaginary enemies; but, as the authorities could do nothing for her, she got hand-bills printed, offering a reward of five pounds for the apprehension of her persecutors, and actually posted them herself on the City walls.

The cases recovered were 147,* including 79 males and 68 females. The cases relieved were 89, including 41 males and 48 females. The deaths amounted to 71. The total discharged and died during the year was 310, leaving in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1870, 561, including 318 males and 243 females.

The number of cases treated in 1870, compared with 1869, was.....871 to 909.
The number recovered,.....147 to 156.
The number relieved,..... 89 to 131.
The number of deaths,..... 71 to 77.
The average daily number treated,....568 to 585.

* The case of general paralysis discharged as recovered was able to work for a short time after he left, and was considered to be well; but, as we prognosticated, was soon obliged to be re-admitted, and speedily sank.

The highest number resident in the Asylum on any one day of the year was 590 on the 5th of July, 1870; the lowest was 544 on the 1st of January, 1870.

It appears from the above comparison that the number of cases under treatment in 1870 was 38 fewer, the number recovered 9 fewer, the number relieved 42 fewer, and the number of deaths 6 fewer, than in 1869.

Table II. shows the cases recovered and those relieved to amount together to somewhat less than two-thirds of the admissions. The cures were 45.9 per cent. of the 326 new admissions (in the previous year 48.75 per cent. of 320 new admissions); 47.41 per cent. of the 310 cases treated to a conclusion (in the previous year 42.85 per cent. of 364 cases); and of the entire number treated 871, the cures were 16.87 per cent. (in the previous year 17.16 per cent. on total number of 909).

Deaths.—The deaths (Table IV.) amounted to 71, including 38 males and 33 females. The proportion to 326 admissions was 21.77 per cent. (in the previous year 24.06 per cent. upon 320 admissions); the proportion to 310 cases treated to a conclusion, 22.90 per cent. (in the previous year 21.15 per cent. on 364 cases); to the total number of 871 treated, 8.15 per cent. (in the previous year 8.47 per cent. of 909).

Causes of Death.—The causes of death are classified in Table III. Of the 71 deaths, no fewer than 44 were due to cerebral or spinal diseases, which proved fatal to 30 males and 14 females (the males are always more liable to cerebral disease than the females); 10 females succumbed to pulmonary consumption; and 3 males to

disease of the heart; smaller numbers being distributed amongst various forms of thoracic, abdominal, and other maladies.

Length of Residence.—The Table VI., showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those dismissed, presents an instructive illustration of the importance of the early and prompt treatment of mental disease. Thus, out of 144 cases, 23 were discharged recovered in less than a month; 54 in less than three months; and 34 in less than six months; or, to place the general results in the form adopted in previous Reports, the duration of residence of Patients recovered was, in—

111 Cases under	Six Months.
18 Cases under	Twelve Months.
10 Cases under	Two Years.
2 Cases under	Three Years.

The first number (111) is the same as in the previous year's Report. Of the cases under one month, 14 were males and 9 were females; under three months, 30 males and 24 females; under six months, 16 males and 18 females.

It will be observed that 14 Patients, after a residence in the Asylum of from one to five years, recovered. A female after eleven years' residence, was discharged cured. The malady in these cases had persisted for a considerable time before admission. It should also be noticed that two old and intractable cases, affected with sanguineous tumours of the ears, recovered. At one time we certainly did not expect so favourable a result.

As regards the duration of residence to the 71 deaths, there were—

34 Deaths under.....Six Months.
4 Deaths under.....Twelve Months.
8 Deaths under.....Two Years.
7 Deaths under.....Three Years.

Duration of the Malady.—Table VII. and VIII. gives the alleged duration of the disorder on admissions, discharges, and deaths. The results are, in regard to

1. Admissions—

138 Cases under.....One Week.
49 Cases under.....Three Weeks.
30 Cases under.....Two Months.
16 Cases under.....Four Months.

2. Discharges recovered—

69 Cases under.....One Week.
19 Cases under.....Three Weeks.
12 Cases under.....Two Months.
12 Cases under.....Four Months.

3. Discharges relieved—

35 Cases under.....One Week.
12 Cases under.....Three Weeks.
8 Cases under.....Two Months.
3 Cases under.....Four Months.

4. Deaths—

26 Cases under.....One Week.
14 Cases under.....Three Weeks.
5 Cases under.....Two Months.

Table IX. states the ages of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year. Of 321 admissions, 22 were under 20 years of age; the greatest number, as usual, was betwixt 25 and 55 years—amounting to 259, or 80 per cent. of the entire admissions, and including 139 males and 120 females. Between 50 and 60 years there were 28 males and 28 females. Between 65 and 75 there

were 7 males and 9 females. Under 20 years there were 5 males to 13 females. Taking the aggregate of the last 5 years, the males under 20 were in number 28, while the females amounted to 42.

In regard to the cases discharged recovered under this head, the largest proportion occurs above 25 and under 45 years, being 78, including 44 males and 34 females, and constituting 54 per cent. of the whole. The largest proportion of cases discharged relieved occurs in like manner between 25 and 50, amounting to 47, comprising 25 males and 22 females, and constituting 52 per cent. of the total number of 90. The deaths under this head occurred chiefly between 25 and 65, being 33 males and 20 females, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number of 71 deaths.

Condition as to Marriage.—Table X. — Of 126 males admitted, less 12 unaccounted for, 74 were unmarried; 66 were married; and 15 were widowers; and of 154 females admitted, less 2 unaccounted for, 77 were unmarried; 58 were married; and 17 were widows. The married and widowed together were 156, and the unmarried of both sexes were 151, giving only a majority of 5 to the former class. In 1868 the majority of the married and widowed was as high as 30; in 1867 it was 20; in 1869 it was 17. The preponderance of this class, however, is by no means a regular result, the majority for some previous years having been on the side of the unmarried. For several years past the tables have exhibited, on a comparison of the sexes of the widowed class, a decided excess of widowed females; but on the present occasion there is a difference of only 2 betwixt

the widowed males and the widowed females, although it is still against the latter. In 1866 the widowed males were to the widowed females as 9 to 24; in 1867 as 13 to 24; in 1868 as 12 to 25; in 1869 as 9 to 24; and in 1870 as 15 to 17. The relative number of unmarried males and females, usually presenting a result favourable to the females, is on this occasion nearly equalised. Thus, in 1866 the unmarried males were 105; the unmarried females 81. In 1867 the unmarried males were 79; the unmarried females 74. In 1868 the unmarried males were 72; the unmarried females 57. In 1869 the unmarried males were 83; the unmarried females 61. In 1870 the unmarried males were 74; the unmarried females 77. As a general result, however, the condition of bachelorhood would seem to be more liable to attacks of insanity than the state of female single life. This result has held in favour of the females during the last decade, with the exception of the year 1867, when the sexes were equal. When we examine the proportion of the sexes in the married class for the last decade, we find the females to have been in the majority three times, while the males preponderated seven times, and in the whole period the males numbered 566, and the females 489. Secondly, as to the condition of marriage in reference to the Patients discharged cured—of a total of 70 unmarried, 32 were males and 38 females; of a total of 53 married, 32 were males and 21 females; there were 9 widows and 9 widowers. Thirdly, as to the Patients discharged relieved—the unmarried males and females were equal, being 20 each; of the total 35 married, there were 17 males and 18 females; of 9 widowed, 3 were males and 6 were females. Fourthly, of 29 deaths of

unmarried Patients, 17 were males and 12 females; of 32 married, 17 were males and 15 females; of the widowed, 3 were males and 6 females. Taking the admissions, 321, less 14 unknown, at 307, the proportion of unmarried was 49 per cent. of the admissions; 40 per cent. of the whole were married; 10.4 were widowed. Of the recoveries, 144, less 3 unknown, 141, the unmarried were 40 per cent.; 37 per cent. were married; 12.76 were widowed. Of the relieved, 90, less 6 unknown, 84, the unmarried were 47.6 per cent.; 41.66 per cent. were married; 10.7 per cent. were widowed. Of the deaths, 71, less 1 unknown, 70, the unmarried were 41.43 per cent.; 45.7 per cent. were married; 12.85 per cent. were widowed.

Causes.—Table XI. A, showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, must be received, as usual, with a certain degree of caution, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining in all cases reliable information on this subject from the relatives and guardians of Patients sent to the Institution. Of the whole number of 312 admissions, no fewer than 136 were absolutely unaccounted for, being 42 per cent. of the whole; in the year 1869, the proportion was 36 per cent.; in 1868, 37 per cent.; in 1867, 44 per cent.; and in 1866, 56 per cent. In these circumstances, it is obvious that, in a large proportion of the cases placed under his care, the physician must commence his treatment under the greatest possible disadvantages; while, as has been repeatedly suggested in past Reports, he is deprived in great measure, in cases of recovery or relief, of the power of counselling Patients as to the causes and occasions to be avoided as

incentives to the malady. The largest number of cases occur under the following heads, viz.—Epilepsy, 15 males and 1 female; hereditary predisposition, 7 males and 15 females; intemperance, 19 males and 6 females; predisposition from previous attacks, 14 males and 26 females; general paralysis, 14 males and 7 females. Sun-stroke accounts for 3 cases, males, two of whom recovered, and the third was relieved. Of the cases due to intemperance in 1869, 21 were males and only 3 were females; in 1868 there were 21 male inebriates to 1 female. On a comparison of years, the cases of insanity arising from excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, exhibit a decided preponderance of males; thus during the last ten years, the number of male inebriates amounted to 176, and the females only to 58. It is to be borne in mind that a considerable number of cases of insanity due to intemperance, are believed to be wilfully assigned to other causes; and motives of delicacy on the part of relatives may induce them to follow this course in regard to females more than to males. Still the constant and decided excess of males under this head must fairly be regarded as a strong testimony to the superior *morale* of females. So far as could be ascertained, physical causes conduced to the disorder in 185 cases, including 91 males and 72 females; while the cases of 6 males and 16 females were assigned to moral or psychical causes. Some of the latter are very touching and suggestive, such as—"Death of wife and child," "Death of eldest daughter," "Domestic trials," "Family difficulties," &c. Of the 16 Epileptic Patients 4 males and 1 female recovered; 6 males and 1 female were relieved, and 7 males died. Of the 22 cases of hereditary predisposition, 4 males and 8 females re-

covered; 3 females were relieved, and 3 females died. Of the 19 inebriates, 11 males and 4 females recovered, and 5 males were relieved. Of the 40 cases of predisposition from previous attacks, 9 males and 17 females recovered, 5 females were relieved, and 1 female died. Of 21 cases of general paralysis, one appears to have recovered for the time, but it was a doubtful case, 3 males were relieved, and 14 males died.

Forms of Insanity.—Table XII.—The proportion of cases of acute mania to the number of admissions was 55.763 per cent., being less than in the two previous years. In this class there were 96 males to 83 females; in 1869, the males were 102 to 84 females. The recoveries of this class were 57 males and 46 females; the relieved, 26 males and 21 females; the deaths, 12 males and 15 females. The per centage of cases of melancholia and monomania was 20.87 of the whole; in 1869 it was 22.3 of the whole.

The cases of dementia and imbecility were higher than in the preceding year, the per centage being 23.36 in 1870, against 19.496 in 1869. It appears that, while the number relieved was equal in the last two years, there was a slight balance on the side of the recoveries in 1870. The per centage of cases relieved of the total admissions was 28.97, and in the previous year 28.837. The per centage of cures on the total admissions was 44.85; in 1869 it was 42 on the total admissions.

There were 102 suicidal Patients admitted this year. In 1869 there were 107. The symptoms of many of these were very aggravated, causing much anxiety to all who were responsible for their welfare.

The greatest number of such cases admitted in any one quarter was 19, from April to June.

Occupation.—Table XIV.—The occupations of the Patients admitted exhibit the usual diversity, with the unfailing recurrence of an ascendancy in certain professions, whether from the great proportions of the population engaged in them, or from the existence of sources of trial and anxiety peculiar to them. The males numbered 167, being 3 more than in the previous year. The largest proportion of these is assigned as usual to the class of unskilled labourers, being 23 in all. During the last seven years the same class has presented the following numbers, respectively, from 1864 to 1870:—10, 21, 23, 34, 30, 26, 23. To the 23 unskilled labourers might be added 12 miners, making in all 35, and giving 21 per cent. of the males. As the state of education exhibited in Table XIII. throws no certain light on the causes predisposing to insanity, it may be inferred that the constant excess of Patients of this numerous class of the population, must be due to the physical condition and moral habits of unskilled labourers. Amongst the next largest numbers are shoemakers 9, clerks 6, masons 5, tailors 5, painters 4, weavers 4, engineers 4, joiners 4, merchants 4, and 3 are entered as gentlemen.

The number of females was 154, of whom, as on other occasions, the two classes of housewives and domestic servants take the lead, followed by the different classes of needlewomen, who are ordinarily, for the purpose of comparison, grouped here under the general term sempstresses. The domestic servants were 37, and the housewives 36, being together little less than one-

half of the entire female Patients admitted. The mill-workers also appear in large numbers, being last year 19; in the two previous years they were 11 in each year. Last year the four classes of domestic servants, housewives, sempstresses, and mill-workers amounted to 103, constituting nearly 67 per cent. of the whole female admissions; in 1869 the same aggregate formed 51 per cent. of the whole. The three classes which are persistently the most numerous, have for several years been shown in their respective proportions in a tabular form, which is here reproduced:—

	Housewives.		Domestic Servants.		Sempstresses.
1866,	29	.....	14	.....	10
1867,	54	.....	24	.....	14
1868,	46	.....	20	.....	13
1869,	23	.....	29	.....	10
1870,	36	.....	37	.....	11

The number recorded as ladies was last year 14, being 1 less than in 1869, and 8 more than in 1868. Of the 23 labourers admitted, 15 recovered, 4 were relieved, and 3 died; of the 12 miners, 7 recovered, 1 was relieved, and 3 died; of the 36 housewives, 16 recovered, 15 were relieved, and 9 died; of the 19 mill-workers, 12 recovered, 1 was relieved, and 2 died; of the 37 domestic servants, 18 recovered, 12 were relieved, and 8 died; of the 14 ladies, 5 recovered, and 5 were relieved.

Admission in Each Quarter.—Table XV.—That the number of admissions is not influenced in any degree by the seasons, is proved by the fluctuating and contradictory results evolved on a comparison of years. The number admitted in the first quarter of 1870 was 75; in the last quarter 77; in the third quarter 81; and in the second

quarter 88. In other words, the greatest number of admissions was in the months of April, May, and June; the months of July, August, and September yielded the next largest number; the quarter including "the gloomy month of November" had only two more than the fewest, which occurred in January, February, and March. On the other hand, the table of dismissals in each quarter shows the largest number, 94, in July, August, and September; 88 in October, November, and December; 64 in January, February, and March; and 59 in April, May, and June.

Bodily Health of Patients Admitted.—The classification of the Patients in regard to bodily health at the time of admission, Table XVI., shows that but a small proportion of the whole were received in a good state of general health, little more than 15 per cent. Many, in fact, were in *articulo mortis*, and had to be carried from the vehicle which brought them, to the bed, from which they never arose. Nearly two-thirds of the whole admissions are described as indifferent and reduced in health, while a fourth part of the whole is classified as presenting different aspects of decay and exhaustion, the consequence of the loss of vital power from protracted cerebral diseases. Considering the highly unfavourable condition of so large a proportion of the admissions, it is less remarkable that of the entire admissions, 71 should have died, than that, under the treatment pursued, so large a number as 147 should have been cured and 89 relieved—taken together, not much fewer than two-thirds of the year's admissions.

Notwithstanding the depressed physical and mental state of the majority of the Patients, I am glad to be

able to report that the general health has been good, and the Institution during the year has been free from any type of epidemic or endemic disease.

With reference to small-pox, so lamentably prevalent elsewhere, and its appearance in other Asylums, the Committee of Directors, at my request, have taken into their consideration the probability of an outbreak of this disease among the Patients entrusted to their care; and accordingly measures are about to be adopted for having the Inmates vaccinated and re-vaccinated without delay.

Epileptic Seizures.—We have observed again and again that in the four divisions of this House, two very much apart from the other, there may be no epileptic seizures for several days or nights; and afterwards we have found many Patients having fits almost simultaneously, seven in one night; one or more in each division attacked between the hours of 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. It is a remarkable fact, when these seizures occur during the day, that the Patients always fall upon the same part of the body, whether it be on the nose, side of the head, or shoulder.

Treatment.—In my last Report, I alluded to the new drug chloral hydrate, and as we have since used it to a great extent here, I think it proper to state the results of our experience. It has been given principally in the form of syrup, in doses, varying from ten to forty grains, rarely exceeding eighty grains in the course of the twenty-four hours. In general, it induces sleep for several hours continuously, and this too, although taken for a length of time. The Patients, capable of giving correct answers, state that its effects are most soothing

and agreeable to their feelings. Some of them are very fond of it; but a common complaint among the melancholies is, that when it does not cause sleep, it slightly intoxicates them. In many instances, especially in acute mania, it has completely failed, and markedly so in cases of recurrent mania, where however, we should add, no kind of medicine seems to abate or arrest the progress of the paroxysm. In the case of some Patients, it has a tendency to relax the bowels, and never constipates them; it very seldom causes nausea or headache, and the tongue is not found to be dry, as it is after the use of morphia and other sedatives. We must say that we have proved it to be a valuable medicine, in cases of insanity and delirium tremens; no bad symptom has been caused by its administration in our practice, and it is more harmless and safe than any other hypnotic known to us.

Many of the class of wet Patients have derived great benefit from the exhibition of a combination of the tinctures of the muriate of iron and belladonna. In some it cured the habit in a short time. In several of the dements, however, after often trying them without the mixture, it had to be repeated again and again before the habit was completely checked.

It is unnecessary to add any further remarks on the treatment pursued during the year, it having been very similar to that of the previous year.

Dr. Fleming, the Surgeon to the Asylum, performed several operations during the year with his accustomed ability and success.

In conclusion, I have to offer my respectful and cordial thanks to the Directors for the considerate and effective support which they have uniformly afforded to me in

discharging the responsible and arduous duties of my office. The gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, in particular, are entitled to my grateful acknowledgments, for their painstaking efforts to promote the welfare of the Inmates; and because under their wise guidance and control the Institution has become more and more worthy of the confidence of the public, in proportion as it has aimed at higher attainments, in realising its objects as an hospital for the curable, and an asylum for the incurable, insane.

The weekly re-unions, in both Houses, with the usual dancing parties, vocal and instrumental music, and recitations, have been continued, to the delight and benefit of the Patients. My warmest thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have so generously contributed to the success of these entertainments since the 1st of January.

And I have great satisfaction in bearing my grateful testimony to the Officers, Attendants, and Servants, who have faithfully and efficiently performed their duty, and co-operated with me in the management of the Institution during the year.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.
Physician-Superintendent.

Glasgow Royal Asylum,
Gartnavel, 31*st December*, 1870.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

For Year 1870.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Table 1.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year* 1870.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December 1869, Voluntary Patients included.	307	238	545
Admitted for the first time during the year,	141	124	265
Re-admitted during the year,	29	32	61
Total admitted,	170	156	326
Total under care during the year,	477	394	871
Discharged or Removed—			
Recovered,	79	68	147
Relieved,	41	48	89
Not Improved,	...	2	2
Unfit,	1	...	1
Died,	38	33	71
Total discharged and died during the year,	159	151	310
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1870 (inclusive of absent on trial—1 male and 1 female),	318	243	561
Average numbers resident during the year,	315	253	568
Highest number on any one day of the year, viz.—5th July, 1870,	320	270	590
Lowest number on any one day of the year, viz.—1st January, 1870,	307	237	544

Table 2.—*Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	871	Cured, 147		47.81
" " to a Conclusion,	310			17.49
Admitted,	326			45·6

Table 3.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the Year. Permission granted—ascertained by post-mortem examination in* 12 *Males and* 9 *Females.*—21.

	Males.	Fem.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease—		
Apoplexy, Paralysis, General Pareses, Epilepsy, and Chronic Disorganisations,	30	14
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay,	1	1
Note.—Two of the above were complicated with Abdominal Disease.		
Thoracic Disease—		
Inflammation of the Lungs,	*2	2
Pulmonary Consumption,	1	10
Disease of Heart,	3	1
* The Brain of one, and the Heart and Brain of the other were also affected.		
Abdominal Disease—		
Disease of Liver with Heart Disease,	...	1
Puerperal Metritis,	...	2
Other Causes—		
Acute Rheumatism,	...	1
Morbus Coxarius,	1	...
Psoas Abcess,	...	1
Total,	38	33

Table 4.—*Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.*

				℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated,	871	Died, 71,		8·15
" " to a Conclusion,	310			22·90
Admitted,	326			21·77

Table 5.—*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 12*th Dec.* 1814 *till* 31*st Dec.* 1870.

		Cured.	℘ Cent.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, . .	10,374	5,009	48·28
		Died.	
" " " . .	10,374	1,816	17·50

Table 6.—*Showing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year* 1870.

Length of Residence.	Discharged Recovered.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Month, . .	14	9	23	8	6	14
From 1 to 3 Months, .	30	24	54	8	5	13
" 3 to 6 " .	16	18	34	3	4	7
" 6 to 9 " .	5	8	13	1	1	2
" 9 to 12 " .	2	3	5	...	2	2
" 1 to 2 Years, .	7	3	10	4	4	8
" 2 to 3 " .	1	1	2	5	2	7
" 3 to 5 " .	1	1	2	2	4	6
" 5 to 7 " .	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 7 to 10 " .	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 10 to 12 " .	...	1	1	1	1	2
" 12 to 15 " .	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 15 to 20 " .	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 20 to 25 " .	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total, . .	76	68	144	38	33	71

Table 7.—Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission as stated in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1870.—Voluntary Patients not included.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First Class— First attack, and within three months on admission,	90	78	168	50	39	89	20	17	37	19	19	38
Second Class— First attack, above three and within twelve months on admission,	23	14	37	3	6	9	6	6	12	4	1	5
Third Class— Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission,	27	38	65	15	19	34	8	6	14	2	2	4
Fourth Class— First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission,	19	20	39	3	3	6	1	9	10	4	5	9
Congenital,	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
Not Known,	10	...	10	5	1	6	6	9	15	9	5	14
Total,	170	154	324	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Note.—It is believed that about one-third of the First Class might be more probably placed under the Second and Fourth Classes. Many of the First Class indeed laboured under Paralysis on admission, and some were even in *articulo mortis*.

Although stated to have been under three months in duration at the time of entry, it was afterwards found that many of them had been insane for nine or for twelve months, or even more. The query—"how long insane?" was answered, "a few days," or "one week"; the relative or guardian probably counting only from the time the Patient had become chargeable, or violent, or had been taken charge of. To show further how this query is answered, it may be stated that even in cases of Congenital Imbecility, the duration of the malady has been stated to be "a few days," or "one week."

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Table 8.—*Showing the alleged Duration of the Disorder, on Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year* 1870.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed or Relieved.					
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 Week,	73	65	138	38	31	69	20	15	35	14	12	26
" 2 Weeks,	15	19	34	7	7	14	6	3	9	4	4	8
" 3 "	7	8	15	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	3	6
" 1 Month,	5	8	13	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	...	1
" 2 Months,	9	8	17	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	3	4
" 3 "	6	3	9	6	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 4 "	3	4	7	1	4	5	1	1	2	...	...	...
" 5 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 11 "	4	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 2 Years,	6	6	12	3	...	3	3	1	4	2	2	4
" 4 "	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...
" 7 "	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 10 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 22 "	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown,	34	25	59	11	17	28	4	18	22	9	6	15
Total,	167	154	321	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Table 9.—Showing the Ages of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 15 Years,	2	2	4	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 20 "	5	13	18	4	5	9	2	3	5	2	2	4
" 25 "	22	20	42	6	9	15	6	6	12	1	6	7
" 30 "	29	24	53	15	11	26	6	5	11	3	2	5
" 35 "	25	18	43	12	6	18	6	5	11	2	2	4
" 40 "	20	18	38	11	10	21	2	5	7	6	2	8
" 45 "	18	19	37	6	7	13	5	2	7	5	4	9
" 50 "	16	12	28	7	2	9	6	5	11	6	4	10
" 55 "	9	9	18	6	6	12	1	3	4	3	3	6
" 60 "	3	7	10	5	2	7	...	5	5	3	...	3
" 65 "	1	3	4	...	2	2	1	2	3	5	3	8
" 70 "	4	3	7	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	4
" 75 "	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	1
" 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown,	11	3	14	2	2	4	4	5	9	1	...	1
Total,	167	154	321	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Table 10.—*Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year.*

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Single, ...	74	77	151	32	38	70	20	20	40	17	12	29
Married, ...	66	58	124	32	21	53	17	18	35	17	15	32
Widowed, ...	15	17	32	9	9	18	3	6	9	3	6	9
Unknown, ...	12	2	14	3	...	3	2	4	6	1	...	1
Total, ...	167	154	321	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Table 11 *A.—Showing the Probable Causes Apparent or Assigned of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year.*

Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Afflictions,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
After Parturition,	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anxiety, occasioned by Domestic Misfortunes,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Apoplectic Shock,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of Life,	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child-Birth,	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital,	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Death of Wife and Child,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Death of Eldest Daughter,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseased Leg,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Chest,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Disappointment,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Quarrel,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Trials,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy,	15	1	16	4	1	5	6	1	7	7	...	7
Do. and General Paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excessive and Irregular Menstruation,	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excessive Lactation,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excitement of Marriage,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fear of Poverty,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fear of Imprisonment,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family Difficulties,	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family Quarrels,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatigue with Children,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever,	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Fright,	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright and Injury to Head,	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
General Paralysis,	14	7	21	1	...	1	3	...	3	14	...	14
General Hysteria of long Duration,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grief,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hereditary Predisposition,	7	15	22	4	8	12	...	3	3	...	3	3
Do. and Offer of Marriage,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Head,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	...
Do. and Hereditary Predisposition,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Head, and General Paralysis,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Husband, and Predisposition,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carry forward,	52	48	100	12	15	27	15	8	23	23	5	28

Table 11 *A.*—*(Continued.)*

Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward, .	52	48	100	12	15	27	15	8	23	23	5	28
Intemperance, . . .	15	6	21	9	4	13	5	...	5	...	...	...
Do. and Predisposition,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and Hereditary, .	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and Epilepsy, .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and Paralysis, .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss of Child, . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Masturbation, . . .	4	...	4	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
Miscarriage, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Not known, . . .	70	66	136	32	27	59	10	32	42	14	17	31
Nymphomania, . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-Anxiety in Business,	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Over-Work, . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over-Excitement, . .	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Predisposition from previous Attacks, . .	14	26	40	9	17	26	...	5	5	...	1	1
Predisposition from previous Attacks, and Disappointment in Life,	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1
Predisposition, and Death of Father, . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Puerperal, ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Religion, ...	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and Love, . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious Excitement, .	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Reverses in Business, .	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Decay, . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sunstroke, . . .	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do. and General Paralysis,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfortunate in Business, .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Work, . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total, ...	167	154	321	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Table 11 *B.*—*Admissions.*

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral or Psychical, ...	6	16	22
Physical, ...	91	72	163
No cause known, alleged, or discovered, ...	70	66	136
Total, ...	167	154	321

Table 12.—*Showing the Forms of Insanity on the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

Forms of Disorder.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Amentia, Idiocy, or Imbecility, . .	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
Dementia, ...	37	32	69	6	8	14	6	12	18	20	12	32
Mania (Acute), ...	96	83	179	57	46	103	26	21	47	12	15	27
Melancholia, ...	8	16	24	2	8	10	2	7	9	...	2	2
Monomania, ...	25	18	43	11	6	17	7	7	14	6	2	8
Total, ...	167	154	321	76	68	144	42	48	90	38	33	71

Table 13.—*Showing the Education of those Admitted during the Year* 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good Education,	57	22	79
Can Read and Write,	59	49	108
Can Read only,	12	59	71
Can neither Read nor Write,	39	15	54
Unknown,	...	9	9
Total;	167	154	321

Table 14.—*Showing the Occupations on Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year* 1870.

MALES.					
Occupations.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Removed, Recovered, or Relieved.			
				Total.	
Advertising-Agent,	1	...	...	...	...
Agent,	...	...	1	1	...
Bakers,	3	2	...	2	2
Beamer,	1	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths,	2	2	...	2	...
Blockmaker,	...	...	...	...	1
Bookkeeper,	1	...	...	...	...
Borer,	1	1	...	1	...
Bottler,	1	...	1	1	...
Boilermaker,	...	1	...	1	...
Builders,	2	...	1	1	...
Caulker,	1	...	...	...	...
Calenderers,	2	1	...	1	1
Carriers,	1	1	...	1	...
Carpenter,	1	...	...	...	1
Carter,	1	...	...	...	...
Card-Grinder,	1	1	...	1	...
Carry forward,	19	9	3	12	5

Table 14.—*Males* (*Continued*).

Occupations.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Removed, Recovered, or Relieved.			
				Total.	
Brought forward, .	19	9	3	12	5
Cashier, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Chimney-Sweep, . .	1	1	...	1	...
Clerks, . . .	6	3	2	5	...
Cloth-Lapper, . .	1	...	...	...	1
Coal-Agent, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Coal-merchant, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Confectioner, . .	...	...	1	1	...
Coopers, . . .	3	2	...	2	...
Cotton-Spinners, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Compositor, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Currier, . . .	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers, . . .	2	1	1	2	...
Draper, . . .	1	...	1	1	...
" Assistant, .	1	...	...	...	1
Dyer, ...	...	...	...	...	1
Engine-Driver, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Engineers, . . .	4	1	2	3	...
Farmers, . . .	2	3	3	6	...
Firemen, . . .	2	...	...	...	...
Gardener, . . .	...	1	...	1	...
Gasfitter, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Gentlemen, . . .	3	...	...	...	...
Grocer, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
" Assistant, .	1	...	...	...	...
Hammerman, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Hawker, . . .	1	...	1	1	...
Insurance-Agent, . .	...	...	1	1	...
Iron-Turner, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Joiners, . . .	4	1	1	2	2
Labourers, . . .	23	15	4	19	3
Land-Surveyor, . .	...	...	1	1	...
Lawyer, . . .	1	...	...	...	1
Letter-Deliverer, . .	1	1	...	1	...
Lithographer, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Masons, . . .	5	3	...	3	1
Merchants, . . .	4	...	4	4	...
Miners, . . .	12	7	1	8	3
Moulder, . . .	1	...	..	...	...
Nailmaker, . . .	...	...	...	...	1
No Occupation, . .	4	2	3	5	2
Not known, . .	9	2	2	4	3
Omnibus-Driver, . .	1	1	...	1	...
Carry forward, .	123	53	31	84	25

Table 14.—*Males* (*Continued*).

Occupations.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Removed, Recovered, or Relieved.			
				Total.	
Brought forward, .	123	53	31	84	25
Paper-Maker, . .	1	...	1	1	...
Painters, . . .	4	...	...	...	2
Pattern-Maker, . .	1	...	...	...	1
Paper-Ruler, . ,	...	...	...	...	1
Pavior, . . .	...	...	1	1	...
Pilot, ...	1	...	...	...	...
Plumber, . . .	...	1	...	1	1
Potato-Salesman, .	1	...	...	...	...
Potter, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Prison-Warder, . .	1	...	...	...	1
Quarrymen, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Quarrier, . . .	...	1	...	1	...
Rivetter, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Rope-Spinner, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Saddler, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Salesmen, . . .	2	1	...	1	...
Seamen, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Shipmasters, . .	2	...	1	1	1
Sheriff-Officer, . .	...	1	...	1	...
Shingler, . . .	...	...	...	...	1
Shoemakers, . .	9	3	1	4	1
Showmen, . . .	2	...	3	3	...
Shopkeepers, . .	1	2	...	2	...
Spirit-Merchants, .	1	1	...	1	...
Slater, ...	...	...	...	...	1
Storekeeper, . .	1	...	1	1	...
Tailors, . . .	5	3	1	4	2
Teacher, . . .	...	1	...	1	...
Tinsmith, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Traveller, . . .	...	1	...	1	...
Vanman, . . .	...	...	1	1	...
Warper, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Weavers, . . .	4	1	1	2	1
Total, . . .	167	76	42	118	38
FEMALES.					
Bookfolder, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Biscuit-Maker, . .	...	...	1	1	...
Capmaker, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Cleaners, . . .	2	...	2	2	...
Carry forward, .	4	1	3	4	...

Table 14.—*Females (Continued).*

Occupations.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Removed, Recovered, or Relieved.			
				Total.	
Brought forward, .	4	1	3	4	...
Clipper in Mill, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Confection Worker, .	...	..	...	...	1
Dressmaker, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Hawker, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Housewives, . .	36	16	15	31	9
Housekeepers, . .	4	1	...	1	3
Hotelkeeper, . .	1	...	...	...	...
Ladies, . . .	14	5	5	10	...
Laundress, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Lodginghouse-keepers, .	2	...	...	...	1
Machinists, . . .	2	...	1	1	...
Midwife, . . .	1	...	...	...	...
Mill-workers, . .	19	12	1	13	2
No Occupation, . .	15	8	6	14	6
Not known, . .	...	...	2	2	1
Photographic Assistant,	1	1	...	1	...
Seamstresses, . .	7	3	...	3	1
Servants, . . .	37	18	12	30	8
Tambourer, . . .	1	1	...	1	...
Warehouse-workers, .	3	2	1	3	...
Winders, . . .	3	...	2	2	1
Total, . . .	154	68	48	116	33

Table 15.—*Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year.*

	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
January, ...	17	14	31	
February, ...	14	11	25	
March, ...	11	8	19	
				75
April, ...	13	9	22	
May, ...	14	15	29	
June, ...	15	22	37	
				88
July, ...	17	18	35	
August, ...	13	9	22	
September, ...	17	7	24	
				81
October, ...	13	14	27	
November, ...	8	16	24	
December, ...	15	11	26	
				77
	167	154	321	321

Table 16.—*Showing the Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted during the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good or Ordinary,	14	36	50
Indifferent,	68	32	100
Do. and Reduced,	42	53	95
Bad and Exhausted,	28	15	43
Extremely Bad and Exhausted,	18	20	38
Total,	170	156	326

Table 17.—*Showing the Number Employed and the principal kinds of Employment, &c., during the Year* 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
With the Farm Attendants,	24	...	24
" Garden "	23	...	23
Cleaning in the Wards and assisting Attendants,	30	54	84
In the Steward's Stores,	1	...	1
Hair and Wool Teasers,	40	12	52
In Laundry,	...	22	22
" Kitchen,	...	3	3
At Needlework,	...	70	70
With the Baker,	1	...	1
" Blacksmith,	1	...	1
" Carpenter,	1	...	1
" Engineer, Stoker, and Coal Porter,	12	...	12
" Mason,	2	...	2
" Painter,	1	...	1
" Shoemaker,	2	...	2
" Tailor,	2	...	2
" Upholsterer,	1	...	1
As Clerks,	2	...	2
Reading, Writing, and Music principally,	104	22	126
Total more or less employed,	247	183	430
For the most part unemployed, except in taking exercise,	42	38	80
Invalids,	32	28	60
	321	249	570
Average numbers resident during the year,	315	253	568

Table 18.—*Showing the Number of Patients Dismissed in each Month of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	16	8	24
February,	11	7	18
March,	12	10	22
April,	12	7	19
May,	12	8	20
June,	10	10	20
July,	19	23	42
August,	15	11	26
September,	9	17	26
October,	21	12	33
November,	11	10	21
December,	8	26	34
	156	149	305

Table of Voluntary Patients, included in Table No. 1, *General Statement.*

	Males.	Females.
Remained on 31st December, 1869,	0	1
Admitted since,	3	2
Total,	3	3
Dismissed Cured,	3	0
Do. not Improved,	0	2
	3	2
Remaining on 31st December 1870,	0	1

31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Number of Officers, Attendants, Servants, and Artizans—Resident,	65	62	127
Number of Patients,	318	243	561
Total,	383	305	688
Number of Officers, Attendants, Servants, and Artizans—non-Resident,	17	...	17
Total,	400	305	705

XIX.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	Date.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1860,	111	5	4·5
1846,	192	11	5·7	1861,	95	4	4·21
1850,	167	17	10·1	1862,	104	11	10·57
1851,	199	10	5	1863,	105	11	10·47
1852,	119	11	9·2	1864,	97	6	6·31
1853,	125	11	8	1865,	104	2	1·92
1854,	153	8	5·2	1866,	159	9	5·60
1855,	84	12	14·2	1867,	150	7	4·40
1856,	99	13	13·1	1868,	150	6	4
1857,	139	7	5·03	1869,	143	9	6·29
1858,	140	11	7·85	1870,	156	7	4·48
1859,	89	6	6·74				

XX.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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,	3	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	14·73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·23
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22		28	224	12·5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25
1867,	16	9	25	334	7·47
1868,	20	1	21	313	6·70
1869,	23	4	27	320	8·43
1870,	19	6	25	326	7·63

XXI.—*Showing the* NUMBER *of* PATIENTS *annually* ADMITTED NUMBER *who have been* DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, *and its Opening, on* 12*th December* 1814, *till* 31*st December* 1870,

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
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
1867,.....	175	159	334	269	256	525	444	415	859
1868,.....	163	150	313	286	275	561	449	425	874
1869,.....	177	143	320	309	280	589	486	423	909
1870,.....	170	156	326	307	238	545	477	394	871
TOTAL,.....	5,888	5,047	10,935						

TOTAL as above,.....10,935
DEDUCT—Remaining,..... 561

TOTAL No. OF PATIENTS 10,374

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
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
69	72	141	43	39	82	..	..	..	45	29	74
74	58	132	35	49	84	..	..	..	28	37	65
87	69	156	52	79	131	..	..	..	40	37	77
79	68	147	41	50	91	1	..	1	38	33	71
2,623	2,386	5,009							1,029	787	1,816

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 5,009 TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,816

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·28 PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 17·50

XXII.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED DURING THE YEAR 1870 IN THE FEMALE DIVISION.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	5	1	5	...	5	...	5	...	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	6	41	47
2,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
3,.....	2	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	Dismissed		8	8	16
4,.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	16
5,.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	2	4	1	...	2	3	17	14	31
6,.....	3	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	10	2	...	3	1	1	2	1	47	7	54
7,.....	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	3	...	8	3	8	5	39	44
									Dismissed																		
8,.....	1	...	3	...	2	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
9,.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Dismissed		5	23	28
10,.....	2	15	1	13	...	12	1	8	2	6	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	13	1	6	4	11	2	9	13	109	122
			Admitted																								
11,.....	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	9	2	16	2	...	...	15	7	...	1	16	4	...	...	68	16	84
																			Admitted								
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	7	5	13	13	26
																			Admitted								
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	...	9	2	11
Totals,...	9	26	9	16	15	21	30	22	9	25	15	16	22	10	9	16	27	36	5	26	35	49	21	30	206	293	499
	35		25		36		52		34		31		32		25		63		31		84		51				

Fifteen Epileptics remained at the end of 1869, and also fifteen at the end of 1870, four having been admitted and four discharged.

XXIII.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED DURING THE YEAR 1870 IN THE MALE DIVISIONS.

Patients.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		Totals.
	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	Day.	Nt.	
1,.....	9	...	5	2	2	2	1	1	5	2	4	2	3	1	5	8	5	3	5	2	11	5	9	3	64	31	95
2,.....	2	...	3	2	6	3	7	3	5	1	5	1	4	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	5	5	3	47	29	76
3,.....	3	5	4	3	4	6	8	4	10	2	9	3	10	2	8	2	5	4	13	2	5	4	8	4	87	41	128
4,.....	2	3	2	5	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	...	4	6	2	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	26	27	53
5,.....	31	19	9	7	6	4	29	34	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	64	139
6,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	4	2	2	3	1	7	5	2	3	2	3	8	9	5	6	37	35	72
7,.....	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	...	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
8,.....	...	...	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	7	1	3	3	2	5	6	4	4	29	34	63
9,.....	3	2	5	2	3	3	6	2	Died.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	26
10,.....	1	2	..	4	...	...	Dismissed		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
11,.....	11	...	7	...	9	3	13	1	14	...	10	...	15	4	8	3	10	3	12	1	26	5	15	3	150	23	173
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	3	Dismissed		9	7	16
13,.....	5	4	4	2	6	3	1	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	38	11	49
14,.....	10	...	12	...	7	...	14	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	7	...	13	...	6	...	115	...	115
15,.....	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	42	...	42
16,.....	8	...	10	...	13	...	11	...	11	...	13	...	10	...	9	...	10	...	7	...	10	...	5	...	117	...	117
17,.....	33	...	33	...	27	...	41	...	35	...	41	...	36	...	46	...	29	...	33	...	44	...	27	...	425	...	425
Totals,...	122	36	100	31	92	32	144	56	107	12	105	9	107	19	109	32	86	21	97	15	132	37	88	23	1289	323	1612
	158		131		124		200		119		114		126		141		107		112		169		111				

The number of Epileptics in the Male Divisions at the beginning of the year was 27, admitted during the year 21, and remaining at the end of it 34.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1870.

Beef, Mutton, &c.	11,999	Stones.
Extract of Meat,	110	Lbs.
Bread,	54,366	4-Lb. Loaves
Tea,	2,725	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,741	"
Sugar,	22,630	"
Butter,	11,125	"
Cheese,	4,241	"
Fish,	29,382	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	34,526	"
Eggs,	4,973	Dozens.
Fowls,	228½	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,	317	"
Potatoes,	62	Tons.
Oatmeal,	559	Loads.
Sweet and Skimmed Milk,	18,008	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	14,560	"
Cream,	273	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	197⅛	"
Beer,	1,258	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	696$\frac{8}{12}$	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	146$\frac{8}{12}$	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	18,362	Lbs.
Candles,	56½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,497	Waggons.
Gas,	1,854,500	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1870.

1,918 Stones of Hay, at 1/ per Stone,	£95	18	0
6 Bolls 2 Bushels Oats, Thrashed out, at 20/ per Boll,	6	6	8
100 " Oats, supposed amount in Ten Stacks, at 20/ per Boll,	100	0	0
8 " Barley, supposed amount in One Stack, at 25/ per Boll,	10	0	0
16 " Beans, supposed amount in Two Stacks, at 22/ per Boll,	17	12	0
66 " Wheat, sold at 18/3 per Boll,	60	4	6
17 Tons 3 Cwt. Swedish Turnips, used and to be used at Home, at 20/ per Ton,	17	3	0
1 Ton 1 Cwt. Swedish Turnips, sold at 20/ per Ton,	1	1	0
10 Tons 10 Cwt. Yellow Turnips, sold at 17/ per Ton,	8	18	6
4,289 Stones Potatoes, used, at 6*d.* per Stone,	107	4	6
1,440 " " to be used, at 6*d.* per Stone,	36	0	0
2,500 " Straw, at 5*d.* per Stone,	52	1	8
Second Cut of Clover, for Horses,	20	0	0
" " sold,	10	12	0
	£543	1	10
Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by the Horses, to House, Roads, &c.	63	14	2
	£606	16	0

PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN—1870.

VEGETABLES.

1,203¾ Doz.	German Greens.
998½ "	Early & late Cabbages.
1,430 "	Turnips in summer.
1,668 "	Leeks.
265¼ "	Savoys.
215 "	Asparagus.
1,148½ "	Onions in summer.
63¼ Stones "	winter.
505½ "	Carrots in "
1,416 Doz.	" summer.
286½ "	Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.
98½ "	Celery.
90½ "	Beetroot.
11 "	Red Cabbages.
362 "	Radishes.
616 "	Lettuce.
124 Gals.	Spinage.
438 "	Parsley.
119½ "	Brussels Sprouts.
79 Gals.	Kidney Beans.
111 "	Mustard and Cresses.
214 Stones	Potatoes.
652 "	Rhubarb.
141½ "	Parsnips.
131½ "	Artichokes.
326 Pecks	Peas.
120 "	Beans.

FRUITS.

749 Pints	Gooseberries.
260 "	Strawberries.
154 "	Red Currants.
98 "	Black "
33 "	Raspberries.
8,183 Lbs.	Apples.
206 "	Pears.
167 "	Cherries.

Sweet Herbs, Horse Radish, and Cut Flowers in their season.

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, ... £485 18 11

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1870.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others, . .	£392 0 6
Total Value of Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...	£1,480 15 5
Cost of Working Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, .	456 2 6
Total Balance, ...	£1,024 12 11
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department during the year, . .	£472 16 6

STOCKS ON HAND, 19th DECEMBER 1869, AND CROPS of 1870.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.		Wheat.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
On hand 19th Dec. 1869,..	620	7	2	4	3	11	3	..	..
Crops of 1869 thrashed out in 1870, ...	..	87	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Crops of 1870 thrashed out in 1870, ...	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	66	..
Bought,.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	7	..
Crop of Hay, ...	1,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,538	100	4	26	3	12	1	73	..

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1870.

	Hay.	Oats.		Beans.		Barley.		Wheat.	
	Stones.	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼	*Bolls.*	¼
Sown into Farm,.....	..	8	2	2	..	..	4	7	..
Supply for Farm Horses,..	415	32	..	5	2	3	3	..	..
" Carriage Horses,	623	42	4	13	2	3	3	..	..
Sold,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..
On hand, ...	1,500	17	4	5	3	4	3	..	..
	2,538	100	4	26	3	12	1	73	..

GROUND DEVOTED to EACH CROP on FARM.

9	Acres Hay, ...	Total Amount, 34 Acres.
8½	" Oats, ...	
2	" Beans, ...	
1	" Barley, ...	
5	" Wheat, ...	
8½	" Potatoes and Turnips, ...	

JAMES BARR,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of West House in 1870.

Dresses made,	64	Caps tatted,	2
" repaired,	249	" knitted,	13
Jackets made,	8	Collarets crotched,	23
Head-Dresses made,	5	" knitted,	29
Bonnets "	4	" tatted,	17
Sun Bonnets "	6	Yards Edging crotched,	29
Dressing Gowns "	4	" " tatted,	35
Aprons "	11	" " knitted,	26
Night-Gowns "	34	Large Tidies "	15
Chemises "	47	Table-Covers "	9
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	9	Doylies knitted,	26
" Flannel " "	8	" crotched,	9
Petticoats made,	22	" set with Beads,	5
Slip-Bodies "	28	Doylies netted and darned,	28
Semets "	14	Looking-Glass Tidies knitted,	25
Pinafores "	6	Pin Cushions knitted and crotched,	7
Night-Caps "	4	Toilet Bags embroidered and made,	5
Window Blinds made,	37	Perfume Satchets embroidered with Beads,	11
" Screens "	21	Large Historical Piece sewed in Berlin wool,	1
Wall " "	13	Banner Screen sewed in Berlin wool,	1
Bed Vallances "	50	Hand Screens sewed in Berlin wool,	4
Set Bed Curtains "	1	Slippers sewed in Berlin wool,	2
Set Window Curtains made,	9½	Tea-Infusers, in Berlin wool and Beads,	3
Pillow Cases made,	182	Sofa Blankets knitted and sewed,	5
Bolster " "	5	Sofa Blankets crotched and sewed,	4
Bed Slip "	1	Opera Hoods knitted and crotched,	19
Wax Cloth Table-Cover made,	1	Prudence Caps knitted and crotched,	21
Sofa Slip made,	1	Pelerines knitted and crotched,	15
Ottoman Slips made,	23	Cravats knitted & crotched,	13
Chair " "	11	Pairs Muffetees knitted and crotched,	9
Cushion " "	7	Semets knitted,	11
Men's Semets "	327	Pairs Stockings knitted,	61
Ladies' Handkerchiefs hem'd,	36	" Babies' Socks knitted,	4
Men's " "	291	" Garters knitted,	47
" Mufflers hemmed,	480	Articles of Fancy Work made up to decorate the Christmas Trees,	99
" Neckties "	2		
Table Cloths "	12		
Tray " "	11		
Table Napkins hemmed,	5		
Bed Coverlets "	9		
Sheets hemmed,	90		
Towels "	79		
Damask Table-Covers hem'd,	4		
Lengths of Trimming sewed,	6		
Sets for Night-Gowns "	5		
" Chemises sewed,	6		
Lace Caps sewed,	5		
Book-Marks made,	19		
Pen-Wipers "	11		
Stirrups for Netting made,	5		
Caps crotched,	11		

All the Underclothing, and Bed and Table Linen, belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

In the Female Division of East House in 1870.

Canvas Quilted Bed-Covers made,	. . . . .	10
Gowns	"	153
Petticoats	"	202
Shifts	"	172
Women's Semets	"	151
" Linen Caps	"	385
Dress Caps	"	18
Aprons	"	400
Polka Jackets	"	46
Long Night-Gowns	"	57
Shrouds	"	40
Men's Semets	"	205
" Striped Shirts	"	515
" Flannel Jackets	"	8
Mattress Cases	"	160
Bolster "	"	232
Window Blinds	"	59
Bolster Slips	"	538
Bedrest "	"	12
Meal Bags	"	10
Sofa and Chair Slips	"	48
Pianoforte Slip	"	1
" Cover	"	1
Waxcloth Table-Covers	"	32
Pairs Women's Drawers	"	17
" Men's Plaiding Drawers	"	448
" Stockings refooted,	. . . . .	264
" " knitted,	. . . . .	170
" Mits "	. . . . .	6
Cravats "	. . . . .	3
Straw Bonnets trimmed,	. . . . .	50
Cotton Handkerchiefs hemmed,	. . . . .	480
Towels and Dusters	"	1,299
Table Cloths	"	84
Pairs Blankets	"	192
Bed-Covers	"	104
Sheets	"	570
Silk	"	7
Wool teazed, lbs.	. . . . .	140

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c., of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, are all repaired by the East House Patients.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT IN 1870.

Chair and Form Cushions made,	16
Hair Mattresses "	122
Straw "	186
Hair Bolsters "	234
Feather Pillows "	46
Straw "	21
Haircloth Bolsters "	3
Hassocks "	17
" repaired,	26
Crumbcloths and Carpets repaired,	14
Chair and Cushion Slips cut,	78
Waxcloth Table-Covers "	26
Forms covered,	2

WORK DONE IN TAILORS' DEPARTMENT IN 1870.

Canvas Uppers for Boots made,	68 Pair.
Coats "	7
Vests "	7
Trousers "	6 Pair.
Canvas Coats "	12
" Trousers "	17 Pair.
" Gloves "	48 "
" Bed Bottoms "	7
Tweed Caps "	39
Semets "	6
Drawers "	11 Pair.
" Cut,	417 "
Jackets repaired,	683
Vests "	391
Trousers "	1,513 Pair.

WORK DONE IN SHOEMAKERS' DEPARTMENT IN 1870.

Straps for Canvas Gloves made,	42 Pair.
Boots "	10 "
House Shoes "	11 "
Canvas Boots "	68 "
Boots repaired,	280 "
Shoes "	473 "

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

Board of Patients from privileged Parishes,	9/11 per Week.
First Rates for other Parish Patients,	11/2 & 12/2 "
" for Private Patients,	11/, 11/6, & 12/6 "
Second Rate for "	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 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 54, Sect. 14, 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 three days only.

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, John Roxburgh Strong, Esq., C. A., 110 West George-Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.
KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

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