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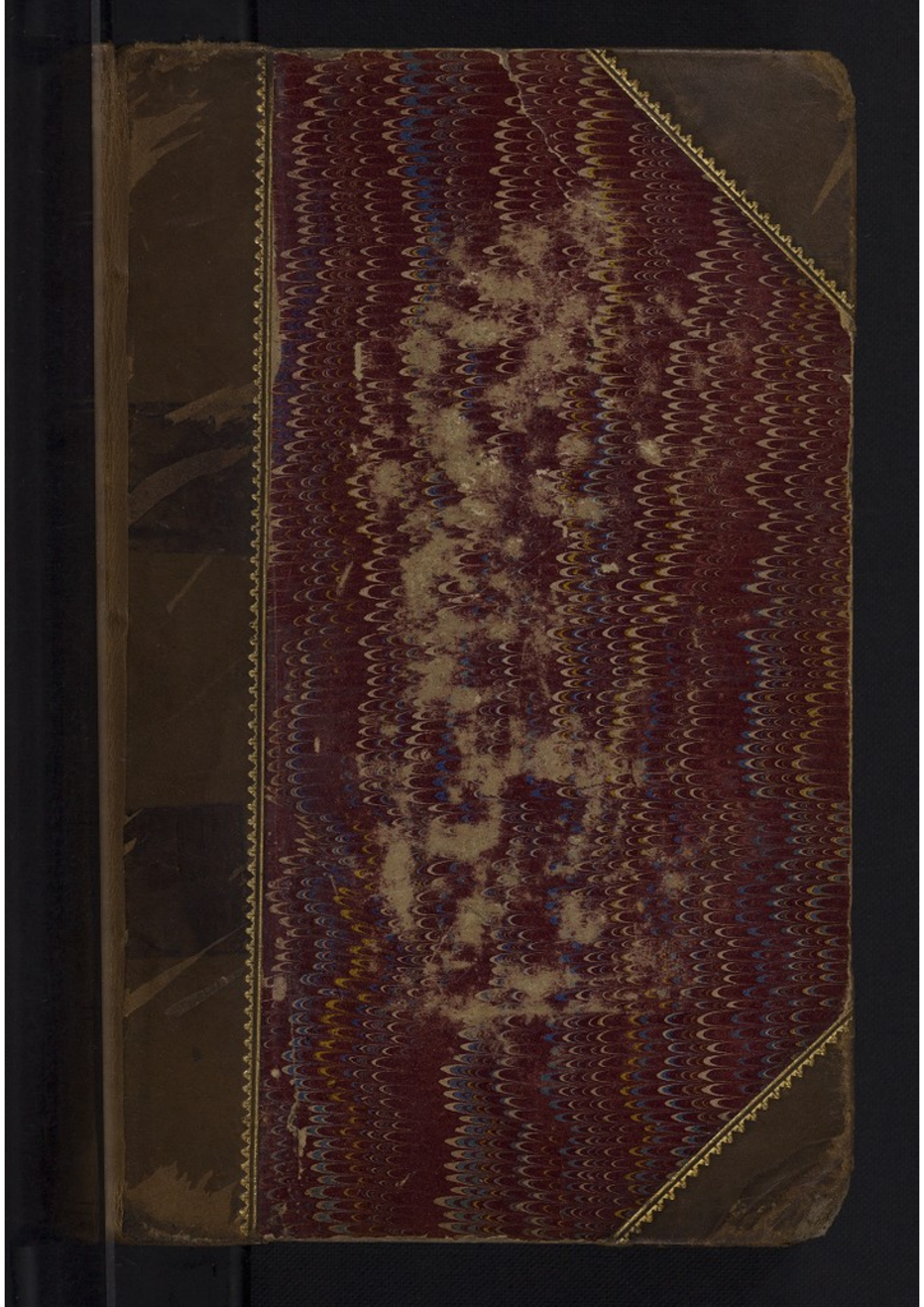
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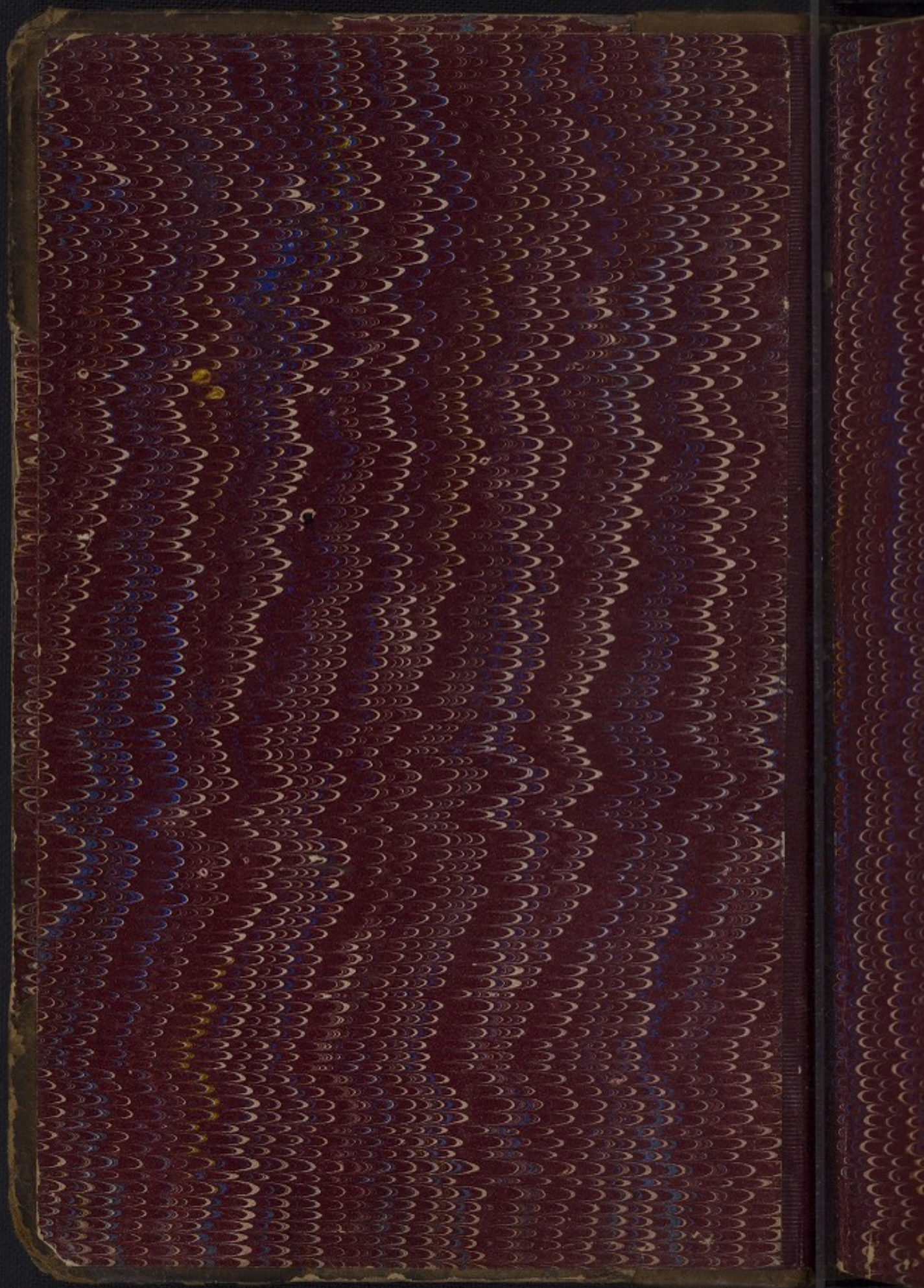
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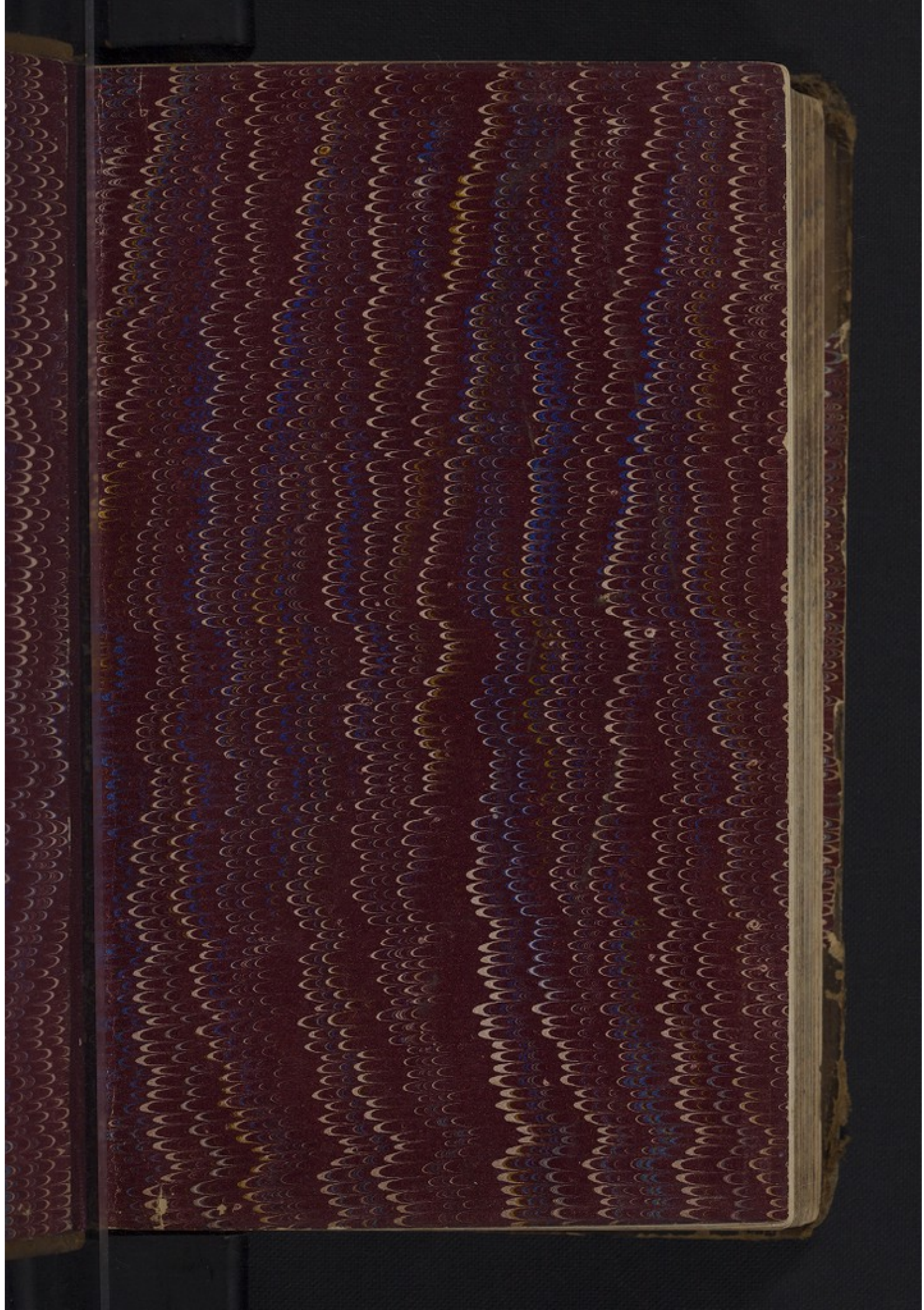
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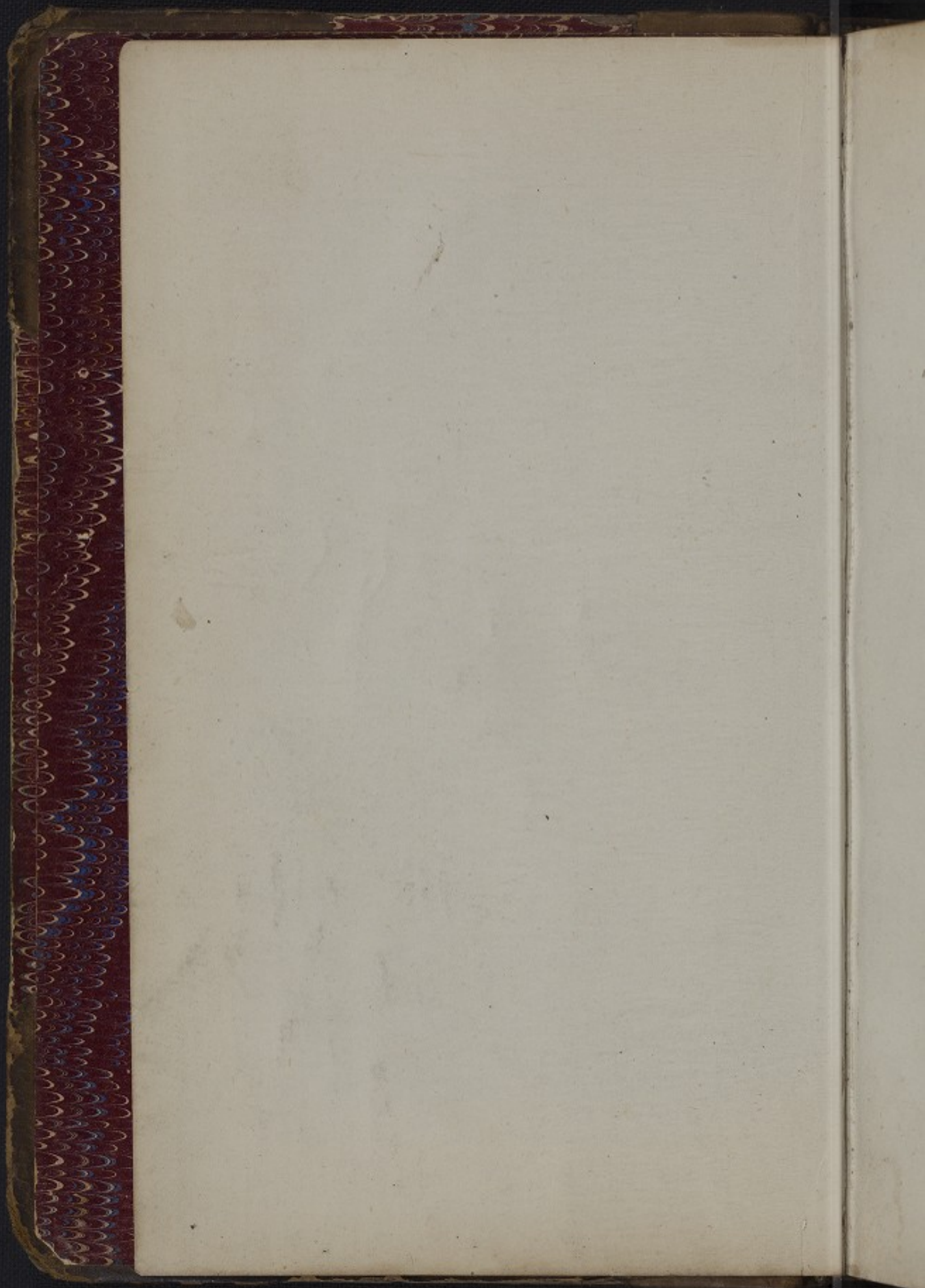


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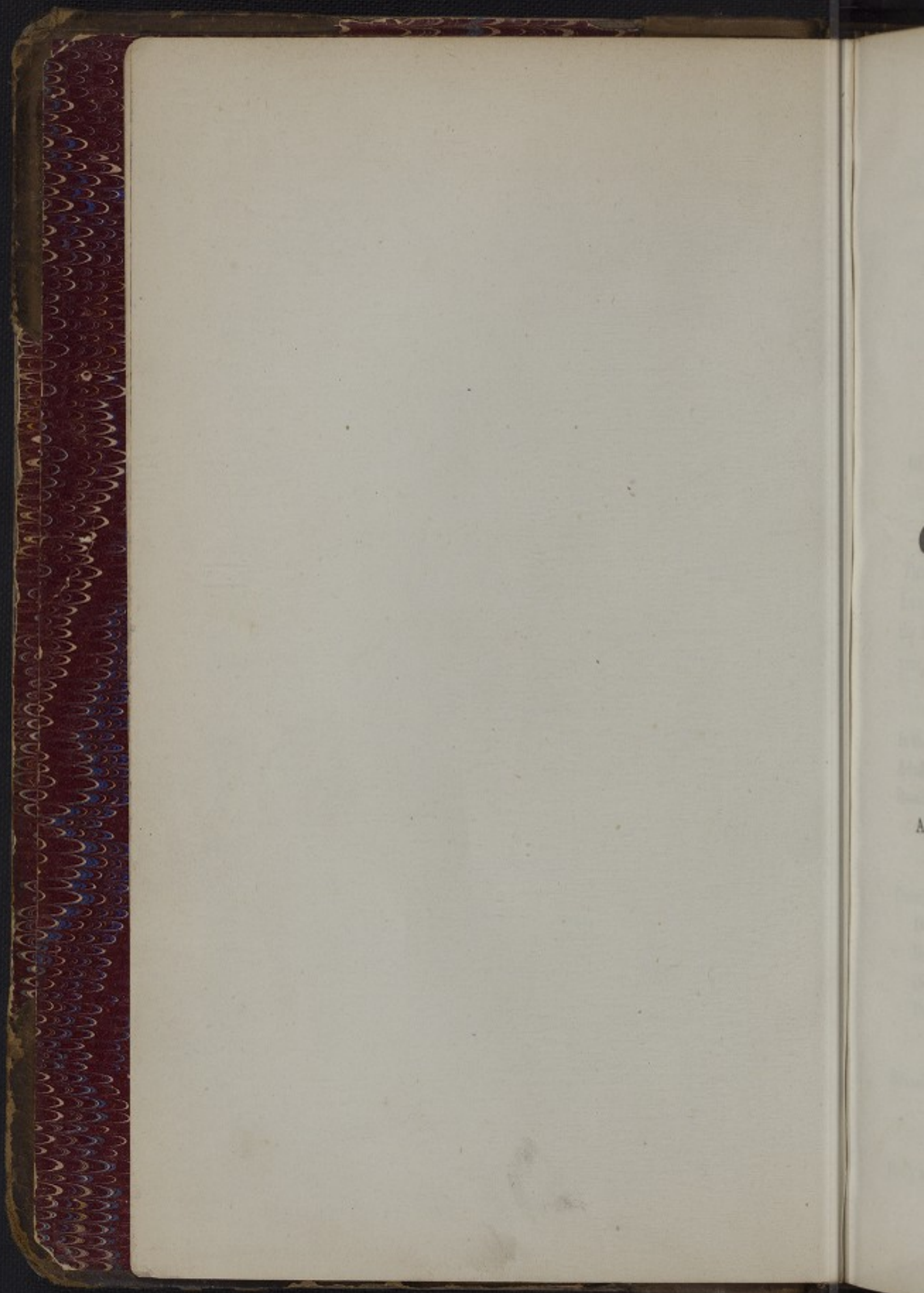






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EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF
THE DIRECTORS
THE DIRECTORS

OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

5th JANUARY, 1832.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1832.

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR RENAISSANCE

PRESENTED IN FORM OF THEIR CHARTER

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

5th JANUARY, 1832.

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON

1832

4

EIGHTEENTH 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, the following account of their management during last year, in this their EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1831,.....	62	61	123
Admitted since,.....	54	39	93
Re-admitted, having relapsed,.....	2	1	3
Total,.....	118	101	219
Dismissed, Cured,	18	24	42
Do. Relieved,.....	14	6	20
Do. By Desire,	2	4	6
Do. Unfit,.....	2	0	2
Do. Died,	7	5	12
	43	39	82
Remaining, 31st December, 1831,.....	75	62	137
Total,.....	118	101	219

Daily average number of Patients throughout the year,.....132

In the course of last year, the number of our Patients greatly increased, and, of late, has seldom been less than 140. An increase in the average duration of treatment, may no doubt serve to augment the daily average number of Patients, without any increase in the number of admissions; but for the last three years, the number of admissions has progressively increased. The chief cause, however, of the crowded state of the Asylum, is an unavoidable increase in the number of incurables,—a circumstance which will require the early attention of the Directors.

According to the accounts given to us, of the exciting causes of the malady, we are enabled to state, that although the number of Patients has increased, fewer of the cases can be attributed either to intemperance or to improper impressions on religious subjects, than were referable to these causes in the course of the preceding year.

A considerable number of Patients, whose cases might have served to augment our list of cures, were, as usual, prematurely removed from the Asylum, their friends being unable to sustain the expense of maintaining them in it longer. Due allowance for this circumstance, and more especially for the growing accumulation of incurables, would require to be made, in estimating the proportion of cures. The proportion of deaths has nearly been as in former years; and, except in one instance, of a Patient who was received in a dangerous state, all those who died were of the lower ranks. One Patient died of typhus fever, in the course of three days after his admission, the delirium of fever having been mistaken for mania. We have had to record a greater number of the like cases in some former Annual Reports, and it would not have been wonderful, although they had been more numerous last year, considering the great prevalence of the disease. Such Patients are almost always from the country, some-

times from a distance of twenty or thirty miles; and when they are in a very feeble or dying state, it would be inhumane not to admit them. But in consequence of the great attention which has invariably been paid to the seclusion of typhus patients, no instance has ever occurred of the disease having been communicated to any of the other inmates. In the course of the autumn, bilious diarrhoea prevailed in the Asylum, and in several instances assumed the form of pretty severe dysentery. The recovery of some of the Patients who were thus affected, was tedious, but all of them perfectly recovered. Patients labouring under various incurable bodily diseases, are not unfrequently sent to the Asylum. Sometimes, where there is no marked disease of the body, Patients are received in a very feeble and emaciated state. In connection with the morbid condition of the nervous system in lunacy, the digestive organs, in some cases, cease to exercise their proper functions. The appetite perhaps is good, or even voracious, and the Patient is abundantly supplied with the most nutritious diet, and with wine or other cordials, yet he gradually wastes away, until he is reduced to the appearance of a skeleton, and at last dies of mere exhaustion.

The diseases which proved mortal, together with the the number of deaths, are as follows:

Died of Apoplexy, or of its consequences,.....	7
Exhaustion,	3
Typhus Fever,	1
Consumption of the Lungs,	1
Total,	12

The following Tables, constructed as formerly, exhibit the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of twelve months preceding the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, amounting to 104 in number, at the close of last year.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	5
Melancholics,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	11

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
Maniacs, Furious,	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Melancholics,	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	5
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	3	3	0	0	2	4	3	15

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maniacs, Furious,	4	6	1	1	2	0	2	16
Melancholics,	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	10
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	6
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	15	10	2	1	3	3	2	36

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Maniacs, Furious,	12	3	0	0	0	3	0	18
Melancholics,	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	16
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	26	3	0	0	5	7	1	42

In the following abstract, the proportion of cures in the *old* is contrasted with that in the *recent* cases, and strongly illustrates the advantage of early treatment. Indeed, we cannot too often inculcate the propriety of placing lunatics under proper treatment, if possible, at the very commencement of their malady.

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	11,	Cured,	2
Females do.	15,	Do.	3
	<u>26</u>		<u>5</u>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	36,	Cured,	15
Females do.	42,	Do.	26
	<u>78</u>		<u>41</u>

The reports of the appointed Visitors, on the state of the Asylum, have been highly satisfactory, and contain some valuable suggestions. Originally, the Visitors were chosen from among the Contributors who were not in the direction, and they have commonly been thus appointed. At the commencement of last year, however, one-half of the Visitors were elected from the Directors, and the other half from the Contributors. This measure has served to increase the number of visits, and to procure the advantage of regular visitation by some Gentlemen in the Direction, who are warmly interested in the Institution. Every Director, of course, may visit as often as he shall judge proper; but when specially appointed as a Visitor, he is regularly apprised by the Secretary, of the periods when the duty of visiting devolves upon him, and, consequently, feels it to be particularly incumbent on him to perform that duty.

While the ordinary domestic proceedings in the Asylum, have thus been watched over with great care, due attention has been paid to other matters of importance to the Institution. The Weekly Committee, agreeably to their instructions at the commencement of the year, continued to negotiate with the Trustees on the Milton estate; and at the Quarterly Meeting, held on the 5th of July, reported, that they had concluded a bargain with the said Trustees; and that the ground belonging to that estate, and lying between the front boundary of the Asylum and the new road, had been obtained by them in feu, for behoof of the Institution, at the rate of four shillings per square yard. Between this ground and the road, as will be recollected, two small angular portions of ground, belonging to Mr. Hamilton of Holmhead and Mr. M'Aslan, intervene, but are comparatively of so little importance to the Asylum, that the Committee have deferred to negotiate with these gentlemen. The feu-duty, payable to the Trustees on the Milton estate, will add about £30 per annum to our yearly disbursements; while our yearly expenditure in repairs and improvements, seems not to diminish, but on the contrary, has, in the course of last year, been unusually great.

The repairs ordered to be made on the roof of the Asylum, were begun in June, and have but recently been completed. The whole lead on the roofs of the circular attic, and of the dormitories at the extremities of the back wings, has been renewed, and the joints of the stones along the whole walls of the building, have, where requisite, been securely filled with mastic cement.

In the course of making these repairs, it was observed that some glass tubes, which had been interposed between the thunder-rod and the iron rings whereby the rod is supported, had been broken by the shaking of the rod, and had fallen out. Some apprehensions were entertained,

that the protecting power of the rod might have thereby been injured. By order of the Weekly Committee, Professor Thomson was consulted on this point, and perfectly agreed in opinion with the Physician, that these tubes could never have been of the smallest use in preventing a lateral discharge of the electric fluid, and therefore that it was quite unnecessary to get them replaced.

While we were proceeding with the repairs on the main building, a large addition was made to the house of the Superintendent;—this addition, comprising several rooms, a kitchen, staircase, and other conveniences, together with a lodge for the Gate-keeper, has rendered the house very commodious and comfortable.

We have farther to state, that besides the usual expenditure in ordinary repairs, and in the necessary supplies of furniture, the gallery of another ward has been repaved with Arbroath flag-stones, and such repairs have been made on some of the other paved galleries, as appeared to be required; a fire-place properly guarded, has been introduced into one of the ladies' day-rooms, formerly warmed only by heated air, and has added greatly to the comfort of the ladies to whom this day-room is appropriated; additional wardrobes or chests of drawers, have been procured, and placed where wanted in the apartments of the Patients; a supply of gravel has again been required for the walks; and the wages of the Steward, and of two of the Keepers, have, in consideration of their faithful services, been advanced. On the other hand, the usual savings have accrued from the labours of the Patients, and we have received several handsome donations and legacies. The amount of the sums thus received, falls greatly short of the amount of the like benefactions bestowed on the Asylum in the course of the preceding year; yet our receipts considerably exceed our disbursements, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1831.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,.....	£229	9	4	
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	8	1	9	
				237 11 1
BOARD of the Patients,.....				4186 7 11
INTEREST received on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,.....				15 1 8
				<u>£4439 0 8</u>

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Year's Report,.....£ 73 13 8½
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,.....	£330	0	3	
Do. Bread,.....	262	18	0	
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.	169	0	6	
Do. Groceries,.....	218	3	3	
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.	85	6	0	
Do. Coals,.....	77	0	0	
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	215	5	6	
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	140	8	0	
Do. Cheese,.....	40	8	7	
Do. Medicines,.....	12	5	0	
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, &c.	364	10	5½	
				<u>£1915 5 6½</u>
Carried forward,.....	£1988	19	3	

Brought forward,	£ 1988 19 3	
SALARIES, viz.		
Physician,	£ 150 0 0	
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,	97 13 0	
	<u>52 7 0</u>	
Surgeon, for occasional attendance,	6 6 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 0 0	
Chaplain,	30 0 0	
Superintendent,	200 0 0	
Matron,	75 0 0	
Assistant Matron,	30 0 0	
Precentor,	4 6 8	
	<u>497 19 8</u>	
WAGES to Keepers, and Inferior Servants,	387 16 4	
FURNITURE,	160 16 9	
CHARGES, viz.		
Printing,	£ 16 16 6	
Stationery,	5 17 3	
Insurance,	4 13 8	
Advertisements,	7 11 0	
Miscellaneous,	21 11 3	
	<u>56 9 8</u>	
FEU-DUTIES and Rent to Proprietors of Milton Estate,* &c.	179 17 0	
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,	988 17 1	
ROYAL BANK, Cash deposited,	175 0 0	
	<u>£ 4435 15 9</u>	
Amount of RECEIPTS,	4439 0 8	
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	4435 15 9	
Balance due by the Treasurer,	<u>£ 3 4 11</u>	

State of Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands,	£ 3 4 11	
Do. deposited with Royal Bank,	175 0 0	
	<u>178 4 11</u>	
Deduct, for Accounts unsettled, in consequence of their not having been rendered before the close of the year,	78 4 11	
Balance in favour of the Institution,	<u>£ 100 0 0</u>	

The erecting of an Asylum for Lunatics, is one of the most honourable instances of the humanity and liberality of the citizens of Glasgow; and in the estimation of all intelligent strangers, our Asylum holds a most prominent place among our public establishments. We have, indeed, long enjoyed the approbation of the best judges; while the donations and bequests which we yearly receive, manifest the warm interest taken in the object of the Institution, and the confidence reposed in its management.

It is now about thirty years since Robert M'Nair, Esq. had the merit to suggest, and zealously to promote the erecting of a Lunatic Asylum, more appropriate to Patients of respectable rank, and better fitted for the treatment of Patients of all ranks, than the cells of the Town's Hospital, at that period our only public receptacle for Lunatics of every description. By the indefatigable, and for some time, individual exertions of that Gentleman, a large sum was obtained in subscriptions, for the purpose of carrying his benevolent suggestion into effect.* After the lapse of several years, it was found, on procuring the plan of our Asylum, and estimates of the cost, that the amount of contributions was still far short of the requisite sum; and so little were those gentlemen, who then took the principal interest in this work of charity, aware of the extent of accommodations which would be required, that they proposed to erect only a part of the projected building, judging that this would probably for a long time be sufficient to accommodate all applicants for admission. On further consideration, however, and trusting to additional contributions, they resolved that the whole building, as designed by the Architect, should be erected. Our Asylum was erected accordingly, and in the course of a few years it was completely filled with Patients.

* See Appendix, p. 16.

Two large additions to the original edifice have since been made, yet the number of Patients has so greatly increased, that some further addition will, in all probability, soon become indispensable. Since the first contributions were received, a new generation, not less liberal we trust than the preceding, has sprung up, and our City has greatly prospered and extended. From our past experience, therefore, we judge that we may look with confidence to the aid of public contribution, should such aid be required; but we hope that, by means of future donations and legacies, together with our annual savings, we shall be enabled to defray the expense of erecting any additional buildings which, in the present exigency, may be necessary.

Various modes of enlarging the Asylum, or of otherwise relieving the crowded wards of our Patients at the lower rates of board, may be devised; and we beg leave to recommend to the Directors for the current year, to take the state of the House, with regard to the number of Patients, into their consideration without delay.

The introduction of gas-light into the Asylum, has repeatedly been suggested, and is strongly recommended by one of the Directors in his report, when officiating as a visitor. In that report it is justly remarked, that the only striking defect in the Asylum, is the want of proper illumination, in the long winter evenings, and in some of the lower parts of the House, at all seasons. The use of gas in the corridors, galleries, and apartments, would be more safe and effectual than the mode of lighting hitherto in use, and would add greatly to the comfort and gratification of the Patients. We trust that this obvious improvement, and also, as suggested in last Annual Report, the providing of proper shutters for the windows of the Patients, at the higher rates of board, will receive due attention.

We have long looked forward to the completion of the new road, as the means of superseding the necessity of any further expense in repairing the road at present leading to the Asylum. We trust that the operations for completing the new road will speedily be resumed, especially as the present road is not only again getting into such a state of disrepair as may require considerable outlay, but as it has in other respects been rendered inconvenient, in consequence of the former operations on that unfinished portion of the new road which lies in front of the Asylum.

The Directors present their grateful thanks to all their benefactors; and they beg leave, in an especial manner, to express their gratitude for the donations and legacies which have been bestowed on the Asylum in the course of the year.

The Directors specially thank the following Coal-masters, for donations of coals: *viz.*

Mr. FARIE,	12 Carts.
Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpellier,	12 —
Mr. BUCHANAN, Mount Vernon,	8 —
	<hr/>
	32 Carts.

The Directors offer their warmest thanks to the Weekly Committee, for their unremitting attention to the interests of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

APPENDIX.

ROBERT M'NAIR, Esq. whom we have mentioned as the chief mover in all the proceedings adopted with a view to the erection of our Asylum, we now lament to state, died on the 5th current. By a striking coincidence, the above Report, prepared at a previous meeting of the Directors, was on that very day read to the Annual Meeting of the Contributors. Mr. M'Nair was formerly a well known and highly respected citizen of Glasgow; and for the last twenty years, held with honour the office of Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Leith. Some years ago, he favoured the Physician with an account of his motives for proposing the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, and of his subsequent proceedings. We now feel it to be our duty to mention some of the circumstances which were thus communicated, and which have not hitherto been noticed in any of our records.

Mr. M'Nair, when officiating as a Director of the Town's Hospital of Glasgow, observed with due concern, the neglected state of the insane. Among these, there were often persons of respectable rank, who, from want of proper accommodation, had to be placed in damp and dismal cells, scarcely fit for human beings of the lowest grade. Having had an opportunity of seeing the accommodations and treatment of lunatics in some of the English establishments, he was forcibly struck with the contrast; and he determined to obtain, if possible, some amelioration in the condition of those unfortunate individuals. He proposed, in the first instance, to the other Gentlemen in the Direction, that some improvements should be made

in the cells of the lunatics; but on procuring an estimate of the cost, it appeared that, to execute those improvements, the sum of four hundred pounds would be required. The Directors entered warmly into his views, and regretted that, from the state of the funds, they were unable to supply any portion of the requisite sum. Aware of this circumstance, Mr. M'Nair proposed to try what could be done in the way of procuring subscriptions among his friends, and this proposal was cordially approved of by the Directors. He proceeded accordingly, and ultimately met with the most signal success. At first, indeed, there were not wanting some persons who treated his views as romantic, and others who even sneered at his labours. They alleged that the public would not contribute for behoof of persons, whose mental degradation rendered them indifferent to any kind of treatment, and who required only to be secured from harm, and screened from view. But Mr. M'Nair thought otherwise, and so did the public. He proceeded with undiminished ardour to collect subscriptions, long after he had reason to believe that he had obtained a much larger sum than would be sufficient to defray the cost of the improvements first proposed. As the subscriptions were obtained from persons whom he casually met, they were almost all written upon scraps of waste paper, which he threw together into a convenient repository. After the lapse of several years, and when he had applied to all those friends whom he thought likely to contribute, he determined to ascertain the amount; and discovered, to his inexpressible gratification, that in place of four hundred, he had obtained no less than seven thousand pounds!

The views of Mr. M'Nair, and of other philanthropic gentlemen who took a deep interest in his proceedings, now expanded. A small Committee of Directors of the Town's Hospital, which had been appointed to co-operate

with him, was superseded by a Committee formed on a broader basis;* and, in place of improving the cells of the lunatics, it was resolved that a Lunatic Asylum, with accommodations appropriate to Patients of the higher as well as of the lower ranks, and totally unconnected with the Hospital, should be founded. Ten years elapsed from the period when the first subscriptions were obtained, until the Directors of the Asylum were constituted a body corporate; and during all these years, in the course of which there were numerous meetings and extensive correspondence, Mr. M'Nair, in addition to his other services, acted gratuitously as Secretary and Treasurer to the contributors. We have already noticed the proceedings subsequent to this period, and we now, with feelings of due gratitude and respect, acknowledge Mr. M'Nair to have been justly entitled to the appellation of Father of our Asylum.

10th January, 1832.

* See Report of General Committee.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1832.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. David Ferguson,	}	from Town Council.
John Alston,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. John Pattison,		
The Deacon Convener,	}	from Trades' House.
Baillie M'Lean,		
Dr. William Auchincloss,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. George M'Leod,		
Rev. Dr. Patrick M'Farlan,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Richard Kidston,		
William Leckie,	}	from general body of Subscribers.
Archibald Lawson,		
Matthew Fleming,		
Anthony Wigham,		
Samuel Caw,		
George Alston,		
John Fleming, writer,		
Dr. William Cumin,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum,</i>	}	
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon.</i>		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary.</i>		
Miss Elizabeth Houston, <i>Matron.</i>		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary.</i>		
M. Kirk, <i>Porter.</i>		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Wigham.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Caw.	Mr. J. Fleming.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson.	Mr. M. Fleming.	Mr. Ferguson.
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Visitors.

Mr. William M'Lean.	Mr. James Martin.
Samuel Caw.	David Ferguson.
John Wright, Jun.	John Pattison.
Thomas Muir.	John Alston.
William Gilmour.	William Brown.
George Macleod.	Richard Kidston.
Matthew Fleming.	

DONATIONS & LEGACIES,

RECEIVED IN 1831.

Parish of Loudon, Contribution per Executors of			
the late Nicol Brown,	£100	0	0
Interest received on do.	0	5	0
	£100	5	0
Parish of Galston, do. do.	100	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,	5	5	0
James Paterson, Whytbank, additional do.	10	10	0
Executors of Benjamin Sword, London, final			
Dividend on Legacy of £500,	13	9	4
	£229	9	4

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.	Houston & Kilallan.	New Monkland.
Baldernock.	Kilsyth.	Monkton & Prest-
Barony of Glasgow.	Kippen.	wick.
Bonhill.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Carmunnock.	Larbert & Dunipace	Port-Glasgow.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Renfrew.
Cumbernauld.	Logie.	Rothsay.
Greenock.		

Colin
Robert
James
James
Jn. Ab
Robert
J. T. A
R. D.
Anders
George
Fred.
Aiken
John
Thom

Willia
John
John
Georg
James
Brash
Dr. J.
Hugh
James
Georg
J. Bock
Andre
Sir W
Willia
Wm.
Brow
Mrs.
A. B.
R. B.
Willia
Earl
James
John
Jn. B.
Rev.

LIST

OF

QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS.

31st December, 1831.

A			C		
Colin Arrott, merchant,.....	£8	8 0	James Crum, manufacturer, ..	10	10 0
Robert Auld, merchant,.....	5	5 0	A. D. Campbell, merchant, ..	10	10 0
James Auchie, merchant,.....	5	5 0	Colonel Campbell,	5	5 0
James Alexander, merchant, ..	5	5 0	Colin Campbell, merchant, ..	21	0 0
Jn. Alexander, jun. manufact. 5	5 0		And. Campbell, manufacturer, 10	10 0	
Robert Aitken, merchant,	10	10 0	Js. Campbell, jun. Orchard, ..	5	5 0
J. T. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Js. Corbett, timber-merchant, 5	5 0	
R. D. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	W. & D. Cuthbertson, accounts. 5	5 0	
Anderson & Charles,	5	5 0	William Couper, surgeon,	10	10 0
George Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Thos. Coats, yarn-merchant, ..	5	5 0
Fred. Adamson, manufacturer ..	5	5 0	Arch. Campbell, Drimsynie, ..	25	0 0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co.	5	5 0	John Craig, wood-merchant, ..	21	0 0
John Alston, manufacturer, ..	5	5 0	Samuel Cooper, merchant,	10	10 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher,	5	5 0	John Coats, manufacturer,	5	5 0
B			Misses Craig, Hanover-Street, 10	0 0	
William Bell, merchant,	25	0 0	David Crawford, merchant, ..	5	5 0
John Brown, jun. merchant, ..	10	10 0	Samuel Caw, manufacturer, ..	5	5 0
John Berry, merchant,	10	10 0	Neil Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0
George Buchanan, merchant, ..	10	10 0	Robert Cowan & Sons,	10	10 0
James Buchanan, Dowanhill, 52	10	0	Arch. Campbell, Blythswood, 52	10 0	
Brash & Reid, booksellers,	5	5 0	Henry Cumming, Liverpool, ..	10	10 0
Dr. John Balmano,	13	13 0	W. W. Carew, Liverpool,	5	5 0
Hugh Bogle, merchant,	10	10 0	Carron Company,	42	0 0
James Bogle, merchant,	5	5 0	Cleland & Jack, upholsterers, 21	0 0	
George Burn, Keppoch,	6	6 0	Mungo N. Campbell, merch. 10	10 0	
J. Buchanan, New Providence, 10	10 0		John Carnie & Co. distillers, ..	5	5 0
Andrew Bogle, merchant,	21	0 0	William Croil, merchant,	5	5 0
Sir Wm. Bruce of Stenhouse, 10	10 0		Colin Campbell, merchant,	5	5 0
William Bogle, writer,	5	5 0	Wm. Cochran of Ladyland, ..	5	5 0
Wm. Bennet, insurance-brok. 5	5 0		Miss H. Cleghorn, College-St. 5	5 0	
Brown & Watson, manufactrs. 5	5 0		Mrs. Campbell, Drimsynie, ..	5	5 0
Mrs. Buchanan, Dowanhill, ..	5	5 0	W. & J. Carswell, builders, ..	10	10 0
A. Buchanan, Catrine Bank, ..	21	0 0	James Carrick, manufacturer, 5	5 0	
R. Brown, W. St. Vincent-St. 5	5 0		Alex. Carrick, manufacturer, 5	5 0	
William Brown, colourman, ..	5	5 0	Ross Corbett, merchant,	5	5 0
Earl of Breadalbane,	30	0 0	Colin Campbell, Jura,	10	10 0
James Buchanan, tertius,	5	5 0	Dr. William Cumin,	5	5 0
John Burnside, surgeon,	10	10 0	D		
Js. Buchanan, jun. merchant, 21	0 0		Arch. Douglas, merchant,	21	0 0
Rev. Dr. Burns,	5	5 0	Js. Davidson, manufacturer, ..	10	10 0

Dunlop, Hamilton, & Co.	21	0	0	John Gordon of Kennyhill,	5	5	0
Wm. Dalglish, manufacturer, ..	5	5	0	A. & J. Graham, grain-merch. ..	10	10	0
John Dick, surgeon,	5	5	0	John Gourlay, distiller,	10	10	0
Dickson & Stewart, spirit-deal. ..	10	10	0	Robert Gladstone, Liverpool, ..	5	5	0
Professor Davidson, College, ..	5	5	0	Benjamin Gray, Liverpool,	5	5	0
Robert Dalglish, printer,	10	10	0	Earl of Glasgow,	50	0	0
Dalglish & Frame, printers,	10	10	0	Gilmour, Morris, & Co. merch. ..	5	5	0
John Douglas, writer,	5	5	0	Gibb & Smith, manufacturers, ..	5	5	0
Wm. Dunn, machine-maker,	10	10	0	Andrew Gilbert, merchant,	5	5	0
John Douglas, Liverpool,	10	10	0	Misses Glassford,	6	6	0
W. M. Duncan, Liverpool,	10	10	0	Dr. Robert Graham,	5	5	0
Mrs. Robert Dunlop,	10	10	0				
Miss Douglas, Rosehall,	10	10	0	H			
George Douglas, plumber,	5	5	0	H. Houldsworth, cotton-spin. ..	10	10	0
Walter Donald, Govan,	5	5	0	Robert Hagart, merchant,	5	5	0
James Donaldson, slater,	8	0	0	Charles Household, cooper,	5	5	0
James Dennistoun, banker,	21	0	0	Robert Hood, cooper,	5	5	0
James Darnley, manufacturer, ..	10	10	0	Thomas Hamilton, merchant,	5	5	0
Marquis of Douglas,	50	0	0	William Houstoun, merchant, ..	10	10	0
Dickie & Samuel, merchants, ..	5	5	0	James Hutton of Calderbank, ..	5	5	0
R. Dennistoun, Kelvingrove, ..	21	0	0	Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool,	10	10	0
				G. Henderson, Liverpool,	5	5	0
E				John Hamilton of Greenbank, ..	5	5	0
James Ewing, merchant,	21	0	0	Jn. Hutchison, manufacturer, ..	5	5	0
Septimus Ellis, manufacturer, ..	10	10	0	R. & J. Henderson,	5	5	0
James Elder, writer,	5	5	0	Hepburn, Watt, & Co.	5	5	0
William Ewart, Liverpool,	5	5	0	A. Henderson,	5	5	0
T. & J. Edgar, merchants,	10	10	0	Robert Hunter, brewer,	5	5	0
James Eccles, merchant,	5	5	0	Charles Hutchison, merchant, ..	6	6	0
F				J			
Kirkman Finlay, merchant,	52	10	0	John Jamieson, manufacturer, ..	5	5	0
Robert Findlay, merchant,	21	0	0	Dr. Jeffray, College,	21	0	0
Matthew Fleming, manufact.	5	5	0	Robert Jarvie, merchant,	5	5	0
J. Fleming, writer,	5	5	0	W. Johnstone, manufacturer, ..	5	5	0
B. Fleming, manufacturer,	5	5	0	James Johnstone, merchant, ..	5	5	0
Robert Freeland, merchant,	5	5	0				
Robert Ferrie, builder,	5	5	0	K			
Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths,	5	5	0	Wm. Kelly, cotton-merch.	5	5	0
J. Ferguson & Co. merchants, ..	10	10	0	Wm. Kippen, manufacturer,	5	5	0
Allan Fullarton, agent,	5	5	0	James Kirkland, tobaccoist,	5	5	0
Mrs. Finlay, Queen-Street,	10	10	0	Wm. Kyle, land-surveyor,	5	5	0
Mrs. Fullarton, Rosemount,	10	0	0	John Kinnear, Liverpool,	10	10	0
Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P.	52	10	0				
Michie Forbes, London,	10	10	0	L			
John Forbes, London,	5	5	0	David Lamb & Co. merchants, ..	10	10	0
Charles Forbes, jun. London, ..	5	5	0	William Liddell, merchant,	10	10	0
Forster & Corbet,	5	5	0	Alexander Laird, merchant,	5	5	0
				Thomas Lawrie,	5	5	0
G				Archibald Lawson, merchant, ..	10	10	0
James Gillespie, merchant,	10	10	0	James Lamb, merchant,	5	5	0
Benjamin Greig, merchant,	10	10	0	Walter Logan, merchant,	10	10	0
John Geddes, Verreville,	5	5	0	John Lang, writer,	20	0	0
Colin Gillespie, merchant,	10	10	0	Rev. Dr. Lockhart,	5	5	0
David Gilmour, baker,	5	5	0	James Laurie, merchant,	10	10	0
John Graham, merchant,	5	5	0	Leslie, M'Naught, & Co. merc. ..	31	10	0
John Guthrie, merchant,	10	10	0	David Laird, merchant,	10	10	0
Wm. Graham, manufacturer,	10	10	0	Robert Limond, Ayr,	20	0	0
Alexander Gordon, merchant, ..	21	0	0	William Leckie, merchant,	10	10	0
Robert Grahame, writer,	21	0	0	Leslie & Reid, manufacturers, ..	5	5	0
Thomas Graham, writer,	5	5	0	David Lang, writer,	5	5	0
James Gray, Liverpool,	5	5	0	Thos. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, ..	5	5	0
John Gibson, surgeon,	5	5	0	Arch. Liddel, colourman,	10	10	0

M

Henry Monteith of Carstairs, 52	10	0
Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5	5	0
John Muir, merchant, 10	10	0
Alexander Miller, vintner, 5	5	0
Thos. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5	5	0
James Miller, merchant, 10	10	0
Professor Mylne, College, 10	10	0
James Martin, merchant, 10	10	0
William Mills, merchant, 5	5	0
James Monteath, surgeon, 5	5	0
William Mirrlees, saddler, 5	5	0
Duke of Montrose, 105	0	0
Moucrieff Mitchell, 5	5	0
Mrs. B. Mitchellson, Broomhill 5	5	0
Sir Jn. Maxwell of Pollok, Bt. 50	0	0
Thomas Mair, Liverpool, 10	10	0
Dr. Wm. Meikleham, College, 5	5	0
G. & W. Miller & Co. merch. 5	5	0
John More, Royal Bank, 21	0	0
David Mathie, writer, 5	5	0
Miss Margt. Mann, Glassford-st. 5	5	0
Thomas Muir of Muirpark, 10	0	0
Miss Mair, Plantation, 5	5	0

Mc

John McLean, merchant, 5	5	0
Robt. McGavin & Co. merchts. 5	5	0
John McCall, Miller-Street, 21	0	0
John McMurich, merchant, 10	10	0
John McArthur, surgeon, 10	10	0
James McNair, merchant, 21	0	0
John McKie, merchant, 5	5	0
Chas. Macintosh, merchant, 35	10	0
R. McGown, writing-master, 5	5	0
And. Macmillan, merchant, 10	10	0
Rev. Dr. MacGill, 5	5	0
Humphrey E. MacLae, Cathkin, 21	0	0
John McDonald, writer, 5	5	0
Daniel Mackenzie, merchant, 10	10	0
William McIver, Liverpool, 10	10	0
George McKay, Liverpool, 5	5	0
J. McGregor, Liverpool, 10	10	0
Boyd McCrocket, grain-merch. 5	5	0
Rev. Dr. McLatchie, Mearns, 5	5	0
Dan. McFarlane & Co. distillers. 10	10	0
John McArthur, merchant, 10	10	0
Mrs. McKellar, George's Sq. 5	5	0
Miss McKellar, George's Sq. 5	5	0
Mrs. McIlwham, Hyde Park, 5	5	0
Mrs. Macintosh, Dunchattan, 5	5	0
Mrs. Macnair, Greenfield, 5	5	0
John McNaught & Co. 21	0	0
Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5	5	0
Andrew M'Farlane, wright, 5	5	0
Alex. M'Aslan, Hillhouse, 5	5	0
Js. M'Nair, jun. Buchanan-st. 15	15	0

O

Rd. Oswald of Auchincruive, 50	0	0
Orhart, White, Rose, & Co. 21	0	0
Thos. Ovington, manufacturer, 5	5	0
James Oswald, merchant, 10	10	0

Oliphant & Corbett, 5	5	0
Mrs. Oswald of Shieldhall, 8	3	0

P

Mat. Perston, manufacturer, 21	0	0
Jas. Paterson, manufacturer, 10	10	0
James Pinkerton, 5	5	0
Patrick Playfair, merchant, 10	10	0
Jas. Paterson, manufacturer, 10	10	0
Miss Paterson of Craigton, and		
Miss Jeffray, 21	0	0
Mrs. Col. Paterson, Plantation, 5	5	0
James Pollock, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Morris Pollock, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Miss Pollock, George's Square, 5	5	0
John Pirie, London, 5	5	0

R

William Rodger, builder, 10	10	0
James Rodger, merchant, 25	0	0
James Rankine, tobaccoconist, 5	5	0
James Reddie, advocate, 5	5	0
Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11	11	0
Geo. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5	5	0
J. Richardson, Liverpool, 10	10	0
J. Ritchie, jun. Liverpool, 10	10	0
John Ryburn, merchant, 25	0	0
Robertson Reid & Brothers, 10	10	0

S

John Swanston, grocer, 52	10	0
Miss Catherine Swanston, 26	5	0
James Sword of Annfield, 21	0	0
Jas. Scott, timber-merchant, 5	5	0
Thos. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10	10	0
Joshua Senior, merchant, 10	10	0
J. Smith & Sons, booksellers, 5	5	0
James Stewart, merchant, 5	5	0
Andrew Sym, merchant, 5	5	0
Thomas Shiels, printer, 5	5	0
Stewart Smith, merchant, 5	5	0
William Smith, merchant, 10	10	0
Lord Succoth, 10	10	0
J. Stewart, Liverpool, 5	5	0
Archibald Spiers of Elderslie, 50	0	0
Archibald Stirling of Jamaica, 30	0	0
James Sharpe, drysalter, 5	5	0
Thomas Smith, mason, 10	10	0
George Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
Walter Stewart, 5	5	0
William Snell, manufacturer, 5	5	0
William Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
George Swanston, merchant, 5	5	0
James Scott, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Andrew Smith, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Mrs. Smith of Jordanhill, 5	5	0
T. Stevenson, St. Vincent-St. 5	5	0
James Smith of Jordanhill, 15	15	0
Joseph Scott, merchant, 5	5	0
Robert Struthers, brewer, 21	0	0
James Stirling of Keir, and		
Misses Stirling, 52	10	0

T

Richard Thomson, manufact.	5	5	0
Todd & Stevenson,	5	5	0
Walter Tassie, merchant,	10	10	0
Robert Thomson, town-clerk,	10	10	0
G. Macmikin Torrence of Grange,	10	10	0
J. Tobin, Liverpool,	5	5	0
Andrew Thomson, merchant,	5	5	0
Chas. Tennant, St. Rollocks,	5	5	0
Miss Tennent, George-street,	5	5	0
Hugh Tennent, merchant,	5	5	0

U

Matthew Urie, manufacturer,	5	5	0
James Ure, merchant,	21	0	0
Urie & M'Nair, merchants,	5	5	0
John Ure, jun. merchant,	5	5	0
Robert Ure, merchant,	5	5	0

W

Jas. & Rt. Watson, bankers,	50	0	0
Charles Walker, grocer,	25	0	0
John Wheatly, London,	5	5	0
John Wingate, jun. manufact.	5	5	0
J. Wright, jun. merchant,	5	5	0
Andrew Whyt, merchant,	5	5	0
Archd. Wallace, merchant,	10	10	0
George Wilson, merchant,	21	0	0
Hy. Wardrop, copper-smith,	5	5	0
Thos. Watson, manufacturer,	5	5	0
William Wilson of Cowglen,	5	5	0
Rev. A. White, Kilmaronock,	5	5	0
John Wright, coachmaker,	5	5	0
Anthy. Wigham, manufact.	5	5	0
Robert Walkinshaw, writer,	5	5	0
Mrs. Watt, Birmingham,	21	0	0
J. S. Wright, Nottingham,	73	10	0
John Weir, architect,	20	0	0

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NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF
THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

1st JANUARY, 1833.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1833.

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

ADMITTED IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

1st JANUARY, 1883

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES REDDEN & SON

1883

NINETEENTH 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, an account of their management during last year, in this the NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1832,.....	75	62	137
Admitted since,.....	47	50	97
Do. having relapsed,.....	1	1	2
Total,.....	<u>123</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>236</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	28	19	47
Do. Relieved,.....	9	18	27
Do. By Desire,.....	0	4	4
Do. Unfit,.....	1	4	5
Do. Died,.....	7	7	14
	<u>45</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>97</u>
Remaining, 31st December, 1832,.....	78	61	139
Total,.....	<u>123</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>236</u>
Average number of Patients in the house daily.....	144½		

The cures and deaths among our Patients in the course of last year, have nearly been in their usual proportions. When Cholera began to prevail in the neighbourhood, and before any case of the disease had been reported to have occurred in Glasgow, the Patients of inferior rank, were, by order of the Physician, served with a more ample allowance of animal food, and had their usual excellent soup rendered still more nutritive by an additional quantity of butcher-meat. They were, at the same time, more warmly clothed. They were all made to wear flannels, shoes, and worsted stockings, while the utmost attention was paid to cleanliness and ventilation. By these means, and by due attention to seclusion, they were rendered much less liable than they might otherwise have been, to the influence of those causes which either generate or serve to propagate epidemic diseases. During the great prevalence of typhus fever, not a single case of that disease occurred in the Asylum. In the autumn, bowel complaints prevailed among the female paupers, and a few severe cases occurred; but the disease was confined entirely to this class of Patients, and, in general, yielded easily to the usual remedies.

Several Patients, as we have repeatedly in former years had occasion to state, were prematurely removed by their friends, and soon after, as we had reason to expect, relapsed, and were re-admitted. One of these Patients had for three weeks been free from any symptom of lunacy, and his friends flattering themselves that he would continue well, removed him from the Asylum, entirely on their own judgment. In the course of ten days after his removal, he relapsed, and was brought back nearly in the same state of mental derangement as that under which he had laboured when he was first placed in the Asylum. The usual term of probationary treatment, after all symp-

toms of lunacy have ceased, except in some very slight cases, is two months; and it is often unfortunate for the Patient, when his friends judge for themselves, on this important and sometimes difficult point.

Some of the Patients who died, were, as usual, in a dying or very feeble state when they were admitted. One Patient was long in a dangerous and deplorable condition from extensive mortification, in consequence of both his trunk and extremities having been most inhumanely girded by ropes, before his admission into the Ayslum. At no small expense and trouble, his bodily health, which had suffered much, was completely restored, and his sores were all healed, but unfortunately with the loss of the power of his right hand. As soon as the irritation of his sores abated, his mental excitation subsided; and although not yet dismissed, he is now completely cured.

The diseases which proved mortal, together with the number of deaths, were as follows:

Died of Consumption,	5
Apoplexy,	4
Erysipelas,	2
Exhaustion,	3
Total,	14

The following Tables, constructed as formerly, exhibit the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of twelve months preceding the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, amounting to 97 in number, at the close of last year.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Maniacs, Furious,	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	6
Melancholics,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
Imbecile,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	4	3	0	0	1	4	5	17

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Maniacs, Furious,	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Melancholics,	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	2	2	0	2	2	3	2	13

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	9	2	0	1	4	4	0	20
Melancholics,	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	18	7	0	1	5	5	0	36

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	6	2	0	0	1	1	1	11
Melancholics,	6	3	2	0	1	3	0	15
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	14	7	2	0	2	5	1	31

In the following abstract, the proportion of cures in the *old* is contrasted with that in the *recent* cases, and strongly illustrates the advantage of early treatment. Indeed, we cannot too often inculcate the propriety of placing lunatics under proper treatment, if possible, at the very commencement of their malady.

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	17,	Cured,	4
Females do.	13,	Do.	2
	<u>30</u>		<u>6</u>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	36,	Cured,	18
Females do.	31,	Do.	14
	<u>67</u>		<u>32</u>

The Directors, at their first Quarterly Meeting, took into their consideration, the crowded state of the Asylum, agreeably to the recommendation to that effect in last Annual Report. Some sketches of additional buildings, together with the necessary explanations, having, at their desire, been prepared and laid before them by Mr. Weir, Architect, they remitted to the Weekly Committee to report on the nature and extent of the accommodations required; the best mode of providing such accommodations, without injury to the appearance of the present building; the probable expense which would thereby be incurred; and the means of defraying that expense. It was also suggested to the Committee, to consider whether such an arrangement could be entered into with the Directors of the Town's Hospital, respecting the board of the idiots and the incurable lunatics maintained in the Hospital, as would induce them to transfer the whole of these incur-

ables to the Asylum; and whether, in the proposed additional buildings, any accommodation could be made for Criminal Lunatics.

The Asylum, as will be evident on referring to the plans and descriptions of the Architect, Mr. Stark, was, in regard to rank, or rate of board, constructed for only two classes of Patients, denominated the Higher and the Lower classes;* and it appeared to the Weekly Committee, that the Asylum might be relieved from the inconvenience of an oppressive number of Patients, by constructing accommodations for Patients of either of these classes. In consequence of a greater increase in the number of our Patients, and the introduction of greater variety in the rates of board than had originally been contemplated, additional accommodations are obviously requisite for Patients of the higher classes. But the state of the funds, though prosperous, does not as yet warrant the expenditure which would be necessary for constructing such accommodations; and the Committee were of opinion, that the erecting of additional buildings, for paupers, might for the present be superseded by other means of relief.

On comparing the numbers annually admitted within the last two or three years, with the numbers in former years, it appears that the late crowded state of the house has arisen more from an accumulation of incurables, than from any increase in the number of admissions. Not a few of these incurables have had more than a year's trial of treatment, are perfectly harmless, and therefore might with propriety be dismissed. The retaining of them is, indeed, more a matter of mere indulgence, than altogether consistent with the nature and express design of our In-

* See Remarks by Mr. Stark, page 18.

stitution. The Asylum, like the Infirmary, was intended chiefly as a place of cure, and not as a receptacle for incurables; and both these Establishments might, at any period, have speedily been crowded with incurable paupers, to the exclusion of numerous Patients, whose cases admitted of cure or of alleviation. There has however, been some reduction in the whole number of our Patients, and by fitting up two apartments in the circular attic, we have obtained additional accommodations. The number of beds for Patients in the Asylum, now amounts to no fewer than 167, and even additional beds might with safety be placed in some of the bed-rooms or of the larger dormitories; while the greatest number of Patients at any one time in the house, amounted only to 152. The Committee were therefore of opinion, that the building of any addition to the Asylum, might with propriety be deferred, until we shall be enabled to erect such accommodations as will afford the requisite means of relief, and, at the same time, admit of a desirable improvement in regard to classification.

The number of insane persons in the Asylum and Town's Hospital, had for several years been pretty stationary; and their amount did not exceed the number which might have been accommodated in the Asylum, with no great addition to our buildings. But within the last few years, the number in each of these Establishments has considerably increased. There are generally in the Town's Hospital, about a hundred insane persons. In order to accommodate this number, together with our own incurable paupers, we would have to erect buildings of sufficient extent to contain at least 150 Patients. Plans of such buildings have been designed, first by Mr. Weir, and afterwards by Mr. Hamilton, Architects. According to estimates by these gentlemen, the execution of any

one of these plans would not cost less than £2,000. The outlay of this sum, together with the expense of furnishing, would involve the Asylum in a load of debt; and the Committee, after repeated and careful deliberation, judged that it would be unwarrantable thus to expend any portion of our funds, while so much outlay is required to complete various projected alterations, and to maintain the reputation which we have so long enjoyed, for adopting every obvious and practicable improvement. But as the Subscribing Parishes would be entitled to claim, for their Incurable Paupers, the same privilege as that of the Town of Glasgow; to encounter the expense of providing the extensive accommodations which might thus become necessary, would be greatly beyond our ability and altogether inadvisable.

We have reason to fear, that the admission of so great a number of incurable Paupers as that to which the measure in question would unavoidably lead, might injuriously affect the success and consequent usefulness of the Institution, in regard to Patients of other descriptions; especially, as, by adopting that measure, the number of our Patients would far exceed the number which any individual can efficiently superintend. But the erecting of a prison avowedly for Criminal Lunatics within our precincts, would be objectionable on other grounds besides those of expense and difficulty of superintendence. Such an innovation on our Establishment, could not fail to be extremely offensive to the friends of our Patients of every description, and would, in all probability, be not only offensive but injurious to many of the lunatics themselves. The appearance of cells for criminals, continually in view, would excite in the minds of some of our Patients, terrific impressions of atrocious crimes, and shocking punishments; and all of them who were capable of any

degree of rational reflection, would be impressed with a feeling of degradation, on discovering that they had been placed in the same establishment, with persons who were notoriously of the most flagitious description. Lunacy is peculiar in this respect, that the lunatic's home is the most unfavourable situation for his cure, while the advantage of treatment in a well conducted Lunatic Asylum, is what even wealth can no where else so completely obtain. Actuated by this consideration, the original Contributors provided the means of rescuing, not only the insane poor, whose cases might appear to admit either of cure or of mitigation, but also persons in better circumstances, from those unfit establishments in which they were wont to be immured. We ought, therefore, carefully to avoid adopting any measure which might injuriously interfere with this important and benevolent object. The Committee, while they took the liberty to suggest that secure cells might easily and most appropriately be obtained, in the Jail or Bridewell, for Criminal Lunatics, were decidedly of opinion, that no such Patients ought ever to be admitted into the Asylum.

The Directors having considered the report of the Committee, approved thereof, and resolved not to proceed farther at present in regard to the proposed measure of extending the buildings of the Asylum. At the same time it was agreed, that this important subject should still be kept in view, and that it should be brought forward as soon as the Directors might be encouraged by the state of the funds, to take it again into consideration.

Besides the usual expenditure in repairs, and in the necessary supplies of furniture, some improvements, formerly suggested, have been executed at considerable expense. The airing-ground for females at the lower rates of board, has been levelled, and furnished with a commodious shed,

which was much wanted. This shed is supported on handsome iron pillars, and stretches along the whole extent of the wall fronting the windows of the Asylum, from which the Patients resorting to it may at all times be observed. Some of the windows in several of the galleries for Patients at the higher rates of board, have been furnished with hung shutters. These shutters are so contrived, as to admit of being easily raised and secured, at any desirable height, so that the light from the window may either be partially admitted or entirely excluded, according to the state of the Patient. Some saving has, as formerly, been derived from the labours of the Patients; and our receipts for board, with the aid of donations and legacies, exceed our disbursements, leaving a considerable balance in favour of the Institution, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1832.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£234	18	3
Add, found in Charity Box,	2	5	6
	£237	3	9
BOARD of Patients,	4410	7	1
INTEREST received on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	23	6	2
BALANCE due by the Treasurer, per last Year's Account,	3	4	11
	£4674	1	11

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£415	2	6
Do. Bread,	288	14	9
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.	163	16	0
Do. Groceries,	172	8	6
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.	96	6	3
Do. Coals,	112	12	0
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	168	14	0
Do. Milk, &c.	71	4	2
Do. Butter and Cheese,	139	3	10
Do. Medicines,	18	18	0
Do. Wine and Spirits,	63	15	0
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, &c.	392	8	7½
	£2103	3	7½
Carried forward,	£2103	3	7½

Brought forward, £2103 3 7½

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,	£150 0 0	
Deduct Fees received from Patients, 101 17 0		
	£48 3 0	
Surgeon, for Occasional Attendance,	10 10 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 0 0	
Chaplain,	30 0 0	
Superintendent,	200 0 0	
Matron,	75 0 0	
Assistant Matron,	30 0 0	
Precentor,	5 0 0	
		498 13 0

WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants, 391 0 6

FURNITURE, 209 6 3

CHARGES, viz.

Printing,	£19 17 6	
Stationery,	12 0 9	
Insurance,	5 17 0	
Advertisements,	6 12 6	
Stamps for Receipts,	7 15 6	
Miscellaneous,	16 10 7	
		68 13 10

FEU-DUTIES, and Rent to Proprietors of Milton Estate, 179 17 0

REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds, 466 5 3

ROYAL BANK, Cash deposited, 750 0 0

£4666 19 5½

Amount of RECEIPTS, £4674 1 11

Do. DISBURSEMENTS, 4666 19 5½

£7 2 5½

State of the Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands, £ 7 2 5½

Do. Royal Bank, 925 0 0

£932 2 5½

Deduct, for Accounts unsettled, in consequence of their not
having been rendered before the close of the year, suppose 32 2 5½

Balance in favour of the Institution, £900 0 0

The state of the funds will enable the Directors to proceed with some expensive operations which are in progress, and also to execute some of the obvious improvements which have been projected.

In negotiating with Mr. M^cAslan for the small angular piece of ground, belonging to him in front of the Asylum, some unexpected difficulties have occurred, but which we have reason to think may be surmounted.

The Weekly Committee have had some communications with the Gas Company, with a view to the introduction of Gas-light into the Asylum, as formerly proposed; and as soon as that part of the new road which lies between the Asylum and the Garscube Road, shall be completed, we shall be able to proceed with the necessary operations for obtaining this desirable acquisition.

We have long experienced very great inconvenience from the broken up state of the approach to the Asylum, in consequence of the operations in making the new road, and in erecting buildings in Dobbie's Loan. We trust that we shall soon be relieved from this inconvenience; but in the mean time we fear that we shall have again to incur considerable expense in such repairs as may be necessary to keep the road in a passable state for carriages.

A shed or covered walk in the airing-grounds, for the males of inferior rank, is no less necessary than that which has been erected for the females; and the Weekly Committee recommend that it should be erected without delay.

The constructing of work-rooms or shops, where Patients who are disposed to labour, might without molestation from their unruly neighbours, be very beneficially employed, as well as the executing of various other operations, which would be of evident utility, cannot be undertaken in the present state of the funds; but we trust that by means of our savings, together with the aid of such

liberal benefactions as have annually been bestowed on the Asylum, we shall, in the course of a few years, be enabled not only to complete, but to extend our buildings, suitably to the number and description of our patients.

The Sheriff repeatedly visited the Asylum in the course of the year, and invariably expressed his entire approbation of the state of the House.

The Directors present their grateful thanks to all their generous benefactors. They feel especially grateful for the liberal donations and legacies which they have received in the course of the year, and without which they could not have encountered the expense of various improvements which have been obtained, or which are now in progress of being executed.

The Directors specially thank the following Coal-masters, for donations of coals: *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,	12 Carts.
Mr. FARIE,	12 —
Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpellier,	12 —
Mr. BUCHANAN, Mount Vernon,	8 —
	44 Carts.

The Directors return their warmest thanks to the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied attention to the duties of their office, and for their successful efforts in promoting the prosperity of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1833.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. David Ferguson,	}	from Town Council.
John Alston,		
Mr. William Mills,	}	from Merchants' House.
James Pollok,		
The Deacon Convener,	}	from Trades' House.
Bailie Wilson,		
Dr. William Auchincloss,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. James Wilson,		
Rev. Dr. Thomas Brown,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Henry Paul,		
Mr. William Leckie,	}	from general body of Subscribers.
Archibald Lawson,		
Matthew Fleming,		
Samuel Caw,		
John Fleming, writer,		
J. Smith, Jordanhill,		
Henry Houldsworth,		
Dr. William Cumin,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum</i> ,		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary</i> .		
Miss Elizabeth Houston, <i>Matron</i> .		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary</i> .		
M. Kirk, <i>Porter</i> .		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Lawson.	Mr. J. Fleming.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Caw.	Mr. Pollok.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson.	Convener M'Lellan.	Mr. Paul.
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Visitors.

Bailie Wilson.	Mr. James Wilson.
Convener M'Lellan.	William Gilmour.
Mr. David Ferguson.	John Smith, Yst.
John Alston.	William Brown.
William Mills.	John Muir.
Henry Houldsworth.	Anthony Wigham.
Dr. William Auchincloss.	

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES,

RECEIVED IN 1832.

Trustees of the late James Pettigrew, residing at Bellshill, a Legacy,	£ 50	0	0
Off Legacy-duty,	5	0	0
	£ 45	0	0
Executors of Miss M. Calderhead, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£100	0	0
Off Legacy-duty,	10	0	0
	90	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,	5	5	0
Moses Steven, Polmadie, do.	100	0	0
	240	5	0

DEDUCT,

Duty on Legacy of £50, from the late Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore, received 30th Novem- ber, 1829,	£5	0	0
Interest on do.	0	6	9
	5	6	9
	£234	18	3

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.	Houston & Kilallan.	New Monkland.
Baldernock.	Kilsyth.	Monkton & Prest- wick.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kippen.	Neilston.
Bonhill.	Lanark.	Port-Glasgow.
Carmunnock.	Larbert & Dunipace.	Renfrew.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.
Cumbernauld.	Logie.	
Greenock.		

TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

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

9th JANUARY, 1834.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1834.

TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS.

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS.

9th JANUARY, 1834

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERWICK & SON,

1834

TWENTIETH 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, an account of their proceedings during last year, in this the TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1833,.....	78	61	139
Admitted since,.....	51	37	88
Do. having relapsed,.....	1	0	1
Total,.....	<u>130</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>228</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	21	17	38
Do. Relieved,.....	20	9	29
Do. By Desire,.....	4	1	5
Do. Unfit,.....	1	2	3
Do. Died,.....	13	1	14
Remaining, 1st January, 1834,.....	<u>59</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>89</u>
Total,.....	<u>130</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>228</u>
Daily average number of Patients in the Establishment, 140			

The number of our Patients throughout the year has been pretty stationary, and we have not had occasion to dismiss any of our incurables for want of accommodation. We have been as successful as heretofore in curing or in alleviating the malady, and the cases which terminated fatally have not exceeded the usual proportion. Some of those Patients who died, were, as we have had occasion to state in former Reports, in a very feeble and emaciated condition when they were admitted, and notwithstanding the careful employment of the most appropriate restoratives, gradually sunk and died from mere exhaustion. Others had been many years in the house, and, as frequently happens, from long continued morbid action within the head, died apoplectic. The Patients who died, were, as in former years, almost all of inferior rank, owing to the great proportion of our Patients of this description, and to the diseases produced or aggravated by the privations to which they have been subjected before admission. No epidemic disease has occurred; and in consequence of the usual attention to cleanliness, ventilation, regular exercise, and every allowable comfort, our Patients in general exhibit a healthy, and not a few of them a happy and contented appearance. Some of those who are cured or relieved, have, on experiencing or fearing a return of former symptoms, requested to be re-admitted; and some who have been long in the house have become so attached to it, and so sensible of the kind treatment which they have experienced in it, that they have actually refused to leave it when their removal was proposed to them. Every thing is done to promote the general comfort; and the great quietness of our Asylum, so often remarked by visitors, is in no small measure the consequence of that degree of personal liberty which our Patients are permitted to enjoy, and to the tenderness observed in the

nature and use of the means of restraint when such means are indispensable.

Among the exciting causes of mania, we regret that we have still to mention the abuse of spirituous liquors. The mental affection termed delirium tremens, or in common language *blue devils*, generally soon subsides under proper treatment, and comparatively few of its victims require to be placed in a mad-house. When, however, there exists sufficient predisposition, it would appear that lunacy may be occasioned by any cause which serves to produce and to keep up for a length of time a hurried state of the circulation. Hence any feverish attack, whether from cold or from contagion, and still more frequently that excitation bodily and mental which is occasioned by the excessive use of ardent spirits, have often induced a durable alienation of the mind. Yet the evil effects of intoxication, as a cause of lunacy, have we think been exaggerated, and we deem it to be our duty to offer some corrigent of an allegation which might in no small degree tend to render the unfortunate inmates of a Lunatic Asylum, objects of censure rather than of compassion. It has been alleged by an American advocate of temperance,* that no fewer than one-third of the persons confined in Mad-houses throughout the United States, brought their insanity upon themselves by the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors; and in the Record of the Scottish Temperance Society for December last, it is stated that of 495 Patients admitted in four years into a Lunatic Asylum at Liverpool, 257 were known to have lost their reason by drunkenness.

By the Act of Parliament passed in the year 1828, for regulating Mad-houses in Scotland, the previous common

* Kittredge's Address on the Effects of Ardent Spirits.

practice here of placing inveterate drunkards in one of the islands of Lochlomond was abolished, and since that period, as stated in our Sixteenth Report, there has no doubt been a considerable increase in the proportion of our Patients whose malady was referrible to frequent inebriation, yet that proportion, though thus increased, instead of amounting to one-half or even to one-third, has little exceeded one in twenty for the last five years.

In the following Table we have stated the number of Patients of each sex who were admitted annually into the Asylum for the last ten years, and we have added in separate columns the numbers of each sex in whom drunkenness seemed to be the exciting cause of their malady, distinguishing them by the letter D.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males D.	Females D.	Total D.
1824	38	37	75	0	0	0
1825	45	30	75	2	0	2
1826	38	34	72	0	0	0
1827	48	24	72	1	0	1
1828*	44	44	88	2	1	3
1829	43	41	84	3	4	7
1830	37	47	84	2	1	3
1831	50	39	89	2	2	4
1832	47	50	97	0	1	1
1833	47	36	83	5	2	7
	437	382	819	17	11	28

Drunkenness, even where it does not produce permanent derangement of the mind, is doubtless a temporary madness, and while it lasts, it is often as fully fraught with dangerous consequences, both to its victim, and to all who come in contact with him, as any species of mania whatsoever. The drunkard is a physical, as well as a moral

* The Act of Parliament was passed on the 28th June, this year.

pest, destroying the comfort, as well as injuring the respectability of all related to him. We cannot help thinking, that any one who indulges in a habit incompatible with usefulness, destructive of the happiness of others, and to the cure of which no moral influence is equal, is a fair subject for legal restraint. In several cases, we have known a salutary, and in some even permanent effect to be produced by the regimen of the Asylum, and by the fear, after dismissal, of repeated confinement; we have therefore reason to think that a House of Seclusion, expressly for drunkards, would, under proper regulations, operate as a more impressive and effectual check to their debasing vice, than any other means which have yet been devised.

Not a few of our Patients have, as usual, manifested a propensity to suicide. In some instances, the utmost vigilance has been required to frustrate that propensity, and no case of suicide has occurred. The number of Patients who died, together with their diseases, were as follows:

Of Apoplexy and its consequences,	5
Consumption,	4
Erysipelas,	1
Exhaustion,	4
Total,	14

The following Tables, constructed as formerly, exhibit the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of twelve months preceding the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, amounting to 98 in number, at the close of last year.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Melancholics,	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	5
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Imbecile,	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	0	3	1	0	4	4	3	15

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Melancholics,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Maniacs, Furious,	8	3	1	0	2	1	0	15
Melancholics,	7	2	1	0	3	1	0	14
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	9
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	21	9	2	0	6	4	1	43

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Maniacs, Furious,	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	12
Melancholics,	4	5	0	0	0	1	2	12
Melancholics, Irascible,	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	16	7	0	2	2	2	5	34

Patients are not unfrequently admitted, who have for many days been insane; and we are generally told, that they were not sooner judged to be so ill as to require to be treated in the Asylum. It is true, that lunacy in some cases subsides in the course of a week or two, sometimes greatly to the renown of very useless applications; but if all those Patients whom we have treated, had been admitted at the very commencement of their malady, we would have been able to exhibit annually a still greater proportion of cures. In the following abstract from the preceding Tables, the proportion of cures in the *old* is contrasted with that in the *recent* cases, and strongly illustrates the advantage of early treatment.

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	15	Cured,	0
Females do.	6	Do.	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	21		0
	<hr/>		<hr/>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	43	Cured,	21
Females do.	34	Do.	16
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	77		37
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The negotiation with the different proprietors of the ground lying between the front boundary of the Asylum and the new Parliamentary road, has not yet been brought to a conclusion. At the commencement of the year, as reported to the first Meeting of Directors, the Weekly Committee concluded a bargain with Mr. M'Aslan for the small angular piece of ground belonging to that gentleman; and at the next Quarterly Meeting, the Treasurer reported that he had paid the price of the ground, at the

rate of four shillings per square yard. We proceeded without delay to negotiate with the proprietors of the remaining portions of ground; but while these proprietors expressed their willingness to dispose of their ground to our Institution, various difficulties have occurred to protract the negociation. This ground belongs partly to the heirs of the late Peter Bell, Esq. and partly to the heir of entail in possession of the Milton estate. Some of the former proprietors reside in distant parts of the country, and cannot easily be convened; while the agent of the latter, in consequence of some difficulty in regard to the right of his client to *alienate*, has deemed it necessary to take the opinion of counsel on this point; and although the feu-right was revised, for the purpose of being transcribed, so far back as the month of January last, that opinion we believe has not yet been obtained. No effort has been spared to forward this negociation, and we now trust that it will speedily be brought to a conclusion.

The late Captain Robert Tennent, of Ayr, bequeathed to the Asylum the sum of Five Hundred Pounds. By his deed of settlement he ordered this bequest "to be secured on land or in the funds, and the interest thereof to be applied annually, at the discretion of the Directors, for the good of the Asylum." This sum, together with interest due upon it, and with our proportion of a surplus arising from the estate after payment of all bequests, which surplus was appointed to be divided among the several legatees in proportion to their legacies, amounted to £593:15s. 9d. and was paid over to our Treasurer on the 31st of July last. The Directors, after due deliberation, unanimously agreed that stock in the four per cent. Government funds, should be purchased to the amount of this legacy. The Treasurer was accordingly appointed to purchase immediately, the requisite stock through the medium of the agent of the

Royal Bank here; and to make the purchase in the names of our President and Secretary, for behoof of the Institution, agreeably to the provisions of the Royal Charter. In the course of negociation, however, it was found that we could not have an account opened at the Bank of England, without a common seal of our Corporation, which had not hitherto been provided. A seal with an appropriate device having now been procured, the purchase of stock will be completed without further delay, by the necessary account being opened in the books of the Bank of England. Our Charter, together with an English translation of it, have, by order of the Weekly Committee, been printed, for the purpose of facilitating reference to it in future.

In all these proceedings we have availed ourselves of the able professional advice and services of one of our number, Mr. Fleming, Writer, who in conferring and corresponding with the agents of the different proprietors above mentioned—in preparing the conveyance to the ground purchased from Mr. M^rAslan—in advising with regard to the purchase of stock—and in translating the Charter and superintending the printing of it, has in the handsomest manner acted gratuitously.

Our expenditure in the course of the year has been considerable; but we have no doubt that it will meet the sanction of the General Court. Besides the ordinary supplies in consequence of tear and wear, a great deal of additional furniture has been provided, both for the superior and for the inferior classes of Patients. Much, as usual, has been done in the way of white-washing, painting, &c.; and in addition to what is annually required, the whole dome and stair-case have been thoroughly oil-

painted. Some more of the windows have been furnished with shutters. This improvement, which had long been much wanted, conduces not a little to the comfort, as well as the security of the Patients, and enables us to regulate the admission of light according to circumstances. Some expense has been incurred by furnishing the extremity of the low gallery of the north-east wing with a substantial iron door. This alteration was made at the suggestion of the Manager of the West of Scotland Insurance Company, in order to cut off any dangerous communication with our wright-shop, the near vicinity of which, without such barricade, having rendered the insuring of the Asylum a *hazardous* risk. The side wall of the north-east sunk area has been reduced in height, and furnished with an iron rail along the cope. By this means, a much freer ventilation will be admitted to the adjacent wards. A covered walk, or airing shed, similar to that formerly erected for the use of Female Paupers, has been erected in the airing-ground for the Males of the same rank. These sheds are found to answer their intended purpose admirably, affording to the Patients the means of exercise in the open air in all weathers; and at the same time serving to relieve the wards of the very inconveniently crowded state in which they were often wont to be, when the weather was so bad that the Patients could not be sent to the airing-grounds. Before the winter set in, the walls of the airing-grounds were properly pointed with lime, wherever this repair appeared to be requisite. As one of the items of increased expenditure, we may mention, that our water-rent has been doubled. But after defraying all charges, our Receipts have so far exceeded our Disbursements, that a considerable balance remains in favour of the Institution, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1833.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,.....	£1182	8	4
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	3	10	2
	£1185	18	6
BOARD of Patients,.....	4533	6	5
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,.....	39	16	1
BALANCE due by Treasurer, per last Year's Account,.....	7	2	5½
	£5766	3	5½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,.....	£461	8	6
Do. Bread,.....	281	5	6
Do. Beer and Porter,.....	145	5	6
Do. Groceries,.....	321	15	8
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.....	92	7	6
Do. Coals,.....	99	5	1
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.....	153	5	0
Do. Milk, &c.....	76	5	5
Do. Butter and Cheese,.....	139	11	5
Do. Medicines,	9	10	0
Do. Wine and Spirits,	59	3	0
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, Washing, &c. 342	2	5	
	£2181	5	0
Carried forward,.....	£2181	5	0

Brought forward,.....	£2181	5	0
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,.....	£150	0	0
Deduct Fees received from Patients, 126 0 0			
	£24	0	0
Surgeon, for Occasional Attendance,	10	10	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	100	0	0
Chaplain,	30	0	0
Superintendent,	200	0	0
Matron,	75	0	0
Assistant Matron,.....	30	0	0
Precentor,.....	5	0	0
		474	10 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,.....		393	14 10
FURNITURE,.....		212	7 7
CHARGES, viz.			
Stationery,	£8	19	6
Insurance.....	8	14	6
Advertisements,	2	12	6
Stamps for Receipts,.....	7	7	1
Miscellaneous,	24	5	2½
		51	18 9½
FEU-DUTIES, and Rent of Ground,.....		179	17 0
OUTLAYS relative to Heritable Titles, Charter, &c.....		5	0 0
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,.....		548	7 6
ROYAL BANK, Cash deposited,.....		1115	0 0
SUM invested in Government Stock, in terms of Captain Tennent's Will,.....		593	15 9
		£5755	16 5½
Amount of RECEIPTS,.....	£5766	3	5½
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	5755	16	5½
Balance in hands of Treasurer,.....	£10	7	0

State of the Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands,.....	£10	7	0
Do. Royal Bank,.....	2040	0	0
Sum invested in Government Stock,.....	593	15	9
	£2644	2	9
Deduct, for Accounts unsettled, in consequence of their not having been rendered before the close of the year, suppose,	44	2	9
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£2600	0	0

The continued prosperity of the Institution will enable the Directors to proceed with the improvements which are in progress, and to adopt others which have been suggested. A summary of these improvements is inserted in the last Minute of the Weekly Committee, to which their successors in office will no doubt direct their early attention.

The Sheriff visited the Asylum as usual in the course of the year, and expressed his entire approbation of the state of the House.

The Directors present their grateful thanks to all their generous benefactors. They feel especially grateful for the liberal donations and legacies which they received in the course of the past year.

The Directors have to thank the following Coal-masters for donations of Coals, *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,	12	Carts.
Mr. FARIE,	12	do.
Mr. BUCHANAN, of Drumpellier,	12	do.
Mr. BUCHANAN, Mount Vernon,	8	do.
	<u>44</u>	

The Directors return their warmest thanks to the Weekly Committee, for their unwearied attention to the duties of their office, and for their successful efforts in promoting the prosperity of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
FOR 1834.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Hope,		
Mr. Robert Henderson,	}	from Merchants' House.
Richard Kidston,		
The Deacon Convener,	}	from Trades' House.
Mr. John Neil,		
Dr. James Corkindale,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
William Cumin,		
Rev. James Henderson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. William Angus,		
Mr. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
Matthew Fleming,		
Anthony Wigham,		
Samuel Caw,		
John Fleming, writer,		
James Pollok,		
James Martin,		
James Darnley,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum,</i>		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon.</i>		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary.</i>		
Miss Elizabeth Houstoun, <i>Matron.</i>		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary.</i>		
M. Kirk, <i>Porter.</i>		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Caw.	Mr. Martin.
Mr. J. Fleming.	Mr. Pollok.	Mr. Kidston.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Wigham.	Mr. J. Fleming.	Mr. Caw.
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Visitors.

Rev. James Henderson.	Mr. John Neil.
Dr. Corkindale.	William Angus.
Convener Graham.	Archd. Lawson.
Mr. John Alston.	M. Fleming.
Wm. Bankier.	A. Wigham.
David Hope.	James Darnley.
Robert Henderson.	

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES,

RECEIVED IN 1833.

Executors of Mrs. Watt of Heathfield, Birmingham,			
a Legacy,	£50	0	0
Executors of Miss Lennox of Woodhead, a Le-			
gacy,	£100	0	0
Interest from Whitsunday last,	3	12	7
		103	12 7
Miss Urquhart, Westburn, a Donation,	5	0	0
Executors of Robert Brown, late of Dunlop-street,			
Glasgow, a Legacy,	£200	0	0
Deduct Duty, 10 per Cent.	20	0	0
		180	0 0
Donation from a Lady, per Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie,	5	0	0
Executors of Captain and Mrs. Tennent of Ayr,			
a Legacy,	£500	0	0
Addition thereto, from accumulated re-			
sidue of their Estate,	94	3	3
		594	3 3
Deduct expense of recording discharge,	7	6	
		593	15 9
Executors of William Paterson of Ayr, a Legacy, ..	200	0	0
Executors of Mr. & Mrs. M'Lachlan of Kilchoan,			
a Legacy,	25	0	0
Executors of John Smith, Sen. bookseller, Glas-			
gow, a Legacy,	20	0	0
	£1182	8	4

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton & Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

Colin A.
Robert A.
James A.
James A.
J. T. Ab
R. D. Ab
Andersson
George A.
F. Adams
Aiken, M.
John Alst
Thomas

William I.
John Bern.
G. Bucha.
J. Bucha.
Brash & I.
Dr. John
Hugh Be.
J. Bucha.
Andrew
Sir Wm.
William
Brown &
A. Bucha.
R. Brown
William I.
Earl of B.
James Bu.
John Bu.
J. Bucha.
Rev. Dr.

James C.
A. D. C.

* In the
in every c
the comp
in life.

LIST OF QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

*Believed to be in life, at 31st December, 1833.**

A					
Colin Arrott, merchant, £8	8	0	Colonel Campbell,	5	5 0
Robert Auld, merchant,	5	5 0	Colin Campbell, Jura,	21	0 0
James Auchie, merchant,	5	5 0	A. Campbell, manufacturer,	10	10 0
James Alexander, merchant,	5	5 0	Js. Campbell, jun. Orchard,	5	5 0
J. T. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Js. Corbet, timber-merchant,	5	5 0
R. D. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	W. & D. Cuthbertson, ac-		
Anderson & Charles,	5	5 0	countants,	5	5 0
George Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	William Couper, surgeon,	10	10 0
F. Adamson, manufacturer,	5	5 0	T. Coats, yarn-merchant,	5	5 0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co.	5	5 0	John Craig, wood-merchant,	21	0 0
John Alston, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Samuel Cooper, merchant,	10	10 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher,	5	5 0	John Coats, manufacturer,	5	5 0
B			David Crawford, merchant,	5	5 0
William Bell, merchant,	25	0 0	Samuel Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0
John Berry, merchant,	10	10 0	Neil Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0
G. Buchanan, Woodlands,	10	10 0	Robert Cowan & Sons,	10	10 0
J. Buchanan, Dowanhill,	52	10 0	A. Campbell, Blythswood,	52	10 0
Brash & Reid, booksellers,	5	5 0	Carron Company,	42	0 0
Dr. John Balmanno,	13	13 0	Cleland & Jack, upholsterers,	21	0 0
Hugh Bogle, merchant,	10	10 0	Mungo N. Campbell, merch.	10	10 0
J. Buchanan, N. Providence,	10	10 0	John Carnie & Co. distillers,	5	5 0
Andrew Bogle, merchant,	21	0 0	William Croil, merchant,	5	5 0
Sir Wm. Bruce of Stenhouse,	10	10 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	5	5 0
William Bogle, writer,	5	5 0	W. & J. Carswell, builders,	10	10 0
Brown & Watson, manufactrs.	5	5 0	Js. Carrick, manufacturer,	5	5 0
A. Buchanan, Catrine Bank,	21	0 0	Alex. Carrick, manufacturer,	5	5 0
R. Brown, St. Vincent-St.	5	5 0	Ross Corbett, merchant,	5	5 0
William Brown, colourman,	5	5 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0
Earl of Breadalbane,	30	0 0	Dr. William Cumin,	5	5 0
James Buchanan, tertius,	5	5 0	D		
John Burnside, surgeon,	10	10 0	Arch. Douglas, merchant,	21	0 0
Js. Buchanan, Ardenconnel,	21	0 0	Js. Davidson, manufacturer,	10	10 0
Rev. Dr. Burns,	5	5 0	Dunlop, Hamilton, & Co.	21	0 0
C			Wm. Dalglish, manufacturer,	5	0 0
James Crum, manufacturer,	10	10 0	John Dick, surgeon,	5	5 0
A. D. Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0	Dickson & Stewart, spirit-		
			dealers,	10	10 0
			Professor Davidson, College,	5	5 0

* In this List, the names of Female Contributors have been omitted, and in every case where a contribution was received from a company, the firm of the company has been inserted, if any one of the partners is believed to be in life.

Robert Dalglish, printer, 10 10 0
 Dalglish & Frame, printers, 10 10 0
 John Douglas, writer, 5 5 0
 Wm. Dunn, machine-maker, 10 10 0
 John Douglas, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 W. M. Duncan, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 George Douglas, plumber, 5 5 0
 Walter Donald, Govan, 5 5 0
 James Donaldson, slater, 8 0 0
 James Dennistoun, banker, 21 0 0
 Js. Darnley, manufacturer, 10 10 0
 Marquis of Douglas, now
 Duke of Hamilton, 50 0 0
 Dickie & Samuel, merchants, 5 5 0

E

James Ewing, merchant, 21 0 0
 Sept. Ellis, manufacturer, 10 10 0
 T. & J. Edgar, merchants, 10 10 0

F

Kirkman Finlay, merchant, 52 10 0
 Robert Findlay, merchant, 21 0 0
 Matthew Fleming, manufact. 5 5 0
 J. Fleming, writer, 5 5 0
 B. Fleming, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 Robert Freeland, merchant, 5 5 0
 Robert Ferrie, builder, 5 5 0
 Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths, 5 5 0
 J. Ferguson & Co. merchts. 10 10 0
 Allan Fullarton, agent, 5 5 0
 Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P. 52 10 0
 Michie Forbes, London, 10 10 0
 John Forbes, London, 5 5 0
 Charles Forbes, jun. London, 5 5 0
 Forster & Corbet, 5 5 0

G

James Gillespie, merchant, 10 10 0
 Benjamin Greig, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Geddes, Verreville, 5 5 0
 Colin Gillespie, merchant, 10 10 0
 David Gilmour, baker, 5 5 0
 John Guthrie, merchant, 10 10 0
 Wm. Graham, manufacturer, 10 10 0
 Alexander Gordon, mercht. 21 0 0
 Robert Grahame, writer, 21 0 0
 Thomas Grahame, writer, 5 5 0
 James Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 John Gibson, surgeon, 5 5 0
 John Gordon of Kennyhill, 5 5 0
 A. & J. Graham, grain-merch. 10 10 0
 John Gourlay, distiller, 10 10 0
 Robt. Gladstone, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Benjamin Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Earl of Glasgow, 50 0 0
 Gilmour, Morris, & Co. mer-
 chants, 5 5 0
 Gibb & Smith, manufacts. 5 5 0
 Andrew Gilbert, merchant, 5 5 0
 Dr. Robert Graham, 5 5 0

H

H. Houldsworth, cotton-spin. 10 10 0
 Robert Hagart, merchant, 5 5 0
 Charles Household, cooper, 5 5 0
 Hobert Hood, cooper, 5 5 0
 William Houstoun, mercht. 10 10 0
 Js. Hutton of Calderbank, 5 5 0
 Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 G. Henderson, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Jn. Hamilton of Greenbank, 5 5 0
 Jn. Hutchison, manufact. 5 5 0
 R. & J. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Hepburn, Watt, & Co. 5 5 0
 A. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Robert Hunter, brewer, 5 5 0

J

John Jamieson, manufact. 5 5 0
 Dr. Jeffray, College, 21 0 0
 Robert Jarvie, merchant, 5 5 0
 W. Johnstone, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Johnstone, merchant, 5 5 0

K

Wm. Kelly, cotton-merch. 5 5 0
 Wm. Kippen, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Kirkland, tobaccoist, 5 5 0
 Wm. Kyle, land-surveyor, 5 5 0
 John Kinnear, Liverpool, 10 10 0

L

David Lamb & Co. merchts. 10 10 0
 William Liddell, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alexander Laird, merchant, 5 5 0
 Thomas Lawrie, merchant, 5 5 0
 Archibald Lawson, mercht. 10 10 0
 James Lamb, merchant, 5 5 0
 Walter Logan, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Lang, writer, 20 0 0
 Rev. Dr. Lockhart, 5 5 0
 James Laurie, merchant, 10 10 0
 David Laird, merchant, 10 10 0
 Robert Limond, Ayr, 20 0 0
 Leslie & Reid, manufacts. 5 5 0
 David Lang, writer, 5 5 0
 T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5 5 0
 Arch. Liddell, colourman, 10 10 0

M

Henry Monteith of Carstairs, 52 10 0
 Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5 5 0
 John Muir, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alexander Miller, vintner, 5 5 0
 T. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Miller, merchant, 10 10 0
 Professor Mylne, College, 10 10 0
 James Martin, merchant, 10 10 0
 William Mills, merchant, 5 5 0
 James Monteath, surgeon, 5 5 0
 Duke of Montrose, 105 0 0
 Moncrieff Mitchell, 5 5 0
 Sir J. Maxwell of Pollok, Bt. 50 0 0

Thomas
 Dr. W. Me
 G. & W. M
 John More
 David Ma
 Thomas M

John M'L
 R. M'Ga
 John M'M
 John M'A
 John M'K
 Chas. Mac
 R. M'Gow
 And. Mac
 Rev. Dr. L
 H. Ewing
 John M'D
 Daniel Ma
 William M
 J. M'Gre
 D. M'Far
 John M'A
 John M'N
 Jas. M'Fa
 Andrew M
 Alex. M'A
 James M'N

Bd. Oswal
 Orhart, W
 T. Oringto
 James Osw
 Oliphant &

Jas. Paters
 James Pir
 Patrick P
 James Pol
 Morris Pol
 John Pir

William R
 James Ro
 James Ra
 James Ro
 Andrew R
 G. Rowan
 J. Richar
 J. Ritchie
 John Ryb
 Robertso

John Swa
 Jas. Scott
 T. Irvine

Thomas Mair, Liverpool, 10	10	0	J. Smith & Son, booksellers, 5	5	0
Dr. W. Meikleham, College, 5	5	0	James Stewart, merchant, 5	5	0
G. & W. Miller & Co. merch. 5	5	0	Andrew Sym, merchant, 5	5	0
John More, Royal Bank, 21	0	0	Thomas Shiels, printer, 5	5	0
David Mathie, writer, 5	5	0	Stewart Smith, merchant, 5	5	0
Thomas Muir of Muirpark, 10	0	0	William Smith, merchant, 10	10	0

Mc

John M'Lean, merchant, 5	5	0	Lord Succoth, 10	10	0
R. M'Gavin & Co. merchts. 5	5	0	J. Stewart, Liverpool, 5	5	0
John M'Murich, merchant, 10	10	0	Archd. Stirling of Jamaica, 30	0	0
John M'Arthur, surgeon, 10	10	0	James Sharpe, drysalter, 5	5	0
John M'Kie, merchant, 5	5	0	Thomas Smith, mason, 10	10	0
Chas. Macintosh, merchant, 35	10	0	George Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
R. M'Gown, writing-master, 5	5	0	Walter Stewart, 5	5	0
And. Macmillan, merchant, 10	10	0	William Snell, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Rev. Dr. MacGill, 5	5	0	William Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21	0	0	George Swanson, merchant, 5	5	0
John M'Donald, writer, 5	5	0	James Scott, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Daniel Mackenzie, merch., 10	10	0	And. Smith, manufacturer, 5	5	0
William M'Iver, Liverpool, 10	10	0	T. Stevenson, St. Vincent-		
J. M'Gregor, Liverpool, 10	10	0	Street, 5	5	0
D. M'Farlane & Co. distillers, 10	10	0	James Smith of Jordanhill, 15	15	0
John M'Arthur, merchant, 10	10	0	Joseph Scott, merchant, 5	5	0
John M'Naught & Co., 21	0	0	Robert Struthers, brewer, 21	0	0
Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5	5	0	James Stirling of Keir, 52	10	0
Andrew M'Farlane, wright, 5	5	0			
Alex. M'Aslan, Hillhouse, 5	5	0			
James M'Nair, Balvie, 15	15	0			

O

Rd. Oswald of Auchincruive, 50	0	0			
Orhart, White, Rose, & Co. 21	0	0			
T. Ovington, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
James Oswald, merchant, 10	10	0			
Oliphant & Corbett, 5	5	0			

P

Jas. Paterson, manufacturer, 10	10	0			
James Pinkerton, 5	5	0			
Patrick Playfair, merchant, 10	10	0			
James Pollok, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
Morris Pollok, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
John Pirie, London, 5	5	0			

R

William Rodger, builder, 10	10	0			
James Rodger, merchant, 25	0	0			
James Rankine, tobaccoconist, 5	5	0			
James Reddie, advocate, 5	5	0			
Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11	11	0			
G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5	5	0			
J. Richardson, Liverpool, 10	10	0			
J. Ritchie, jun. Liverpool, 10	10	0			
John Ryburn, merchant, 25	0	0			
Robertson Reid & Brothers, 10	10	0			

S

John Swanston, grocer, 52	10	0			
Jas. Scott, timber-merchant, 5	5	0			
T. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10	10	0			

J. Smith & Son, booksellers, 5	5	0			
James Stewart, merchant, 5	5	0			
Andrew Sym, merchant, 5	5	0			
Thomas Shiels, printer, 5	5	0			
Stewart Smith, merchant, 5	5	0			
William Smith, merchant, 10	10	0			
Lord Succoth, 10	10	0			
J. Stewart, Liverpool, 5	5	0			
Archd. Stirling of Jamaica, 30	0	0			
James Sharpe, drysalter, 5	5	0			
Thomas Smith, mason, 10	10	0			
George Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0			
Walter Stewart, 5	5	0			
William Snell, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
William Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0			
George Swanson, merchant, 5	5	0			
James Scott, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
And. Smith, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
T. Stevenson, St. Vincent-					
Street, 5	5	0			
James Smith of Jordanhill, 15	15	0			
Joseph Scott, merchant, 5	5	0			
Robert Struthers, brewer, 21	0	0			
James Stirling of Keir, 52	10	0			

T

Richard Thomson, manufact. 5	5	0			
Todd & Stevenson, 5	5	0			
Walter Tassie, merchant, 10	10	0			
Robert Thomson, town-clk. 10	10	0			
G. Macmikin Torrence of					
Grange, 10	10	0			
J. Tobin, Liverpool, 5	5	0			
And. Thomson, merchant, 5	5	0			
Chas. Tennant, St. Rollocks, 5	5	0			
Hugh Tennent, merchant, 5	5	0			

U

James Ure, merchant, 21	0	0			
Urie & M'Nair, merchants, 5	5	0			
John Ure, jun. merchant, 5	5	0			
Robert Ure, merchant, 5	5	0			

W

Jas. & Rt. Watson, bankers, 50	0	0			
Charles Walker, grocer, 25	0	0			
John Wheatley, London, 5	5	0			
J. Wingate, jun. manufact., 5	5	0			
J. Wright, jun. merchant, 5	5	0			
Andrew Whyt, merchant, 5	5	0			
George Wilson, merchant, 21	0	0			
Hy. Wardrop, copper-smith, 5	5	0			
T. Watson, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
William Wilson of Cowglen, 5	5	0			
Rev. A. White, Kilmaronock, 5	5	0			
John Wright, coachmaker, 5	5	0			
A. Wigham, manufacturer, 5	5	0			
Robert Walkinshaw, writer, 5	5	0			
J. S. Wright, Nottingham, 78	15	0			
John Weir, architect, 20	0	0			

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

8th JANUARY, 1835.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1835.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

PRESENTED IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

1835

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERICK & SON

1835

TWENTY-FIRST 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 during last year, and an account of the present state of the Asylum, in this the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1834,.....	71	68	139
Admitted since,	49	34	83
Do. having relapsed,.....	1	1	2
Total,.....	121	103	224
Dismissed, Cured,.....	15	16	31
Do. Relieved,	15	16	31
Do. By Desire,.....	2	3	5
Do. Unfit,	4	0	4
Do. Died,.....	7	6	13
Remaining, 1st January, 1835,.....	78	62	140
Total,.....	121	103	224
Daily average number of Patients in the House, 76	64	140	

The number of our Patients has not greatly varied, in the course of the year. But within the last month, there has been an unusual increase in the proportion of males at the lower rates of board. The wards for this description of Patients, have, in consequence, been so crowded, that at times we could not have admitted into them a single additional Patient, without dismissing some of our incurables. It is with reluctance that we have recourse to this expedient, as it has ever been our wish to render the benefit of the Asylum as available to Patients of the labouring classes, and to the poor, as the extent of our accommodations and the rules of the Institution would admit.

Many of the Patients, and especially of those in whom the malady was not in a chronic or confirmed state, derived great benefit from bodily labour. Several of the males were much employed as assistants to the mason, house-wright, or painter; and their aid served to forward some necessary repairs and alterations. One Patient made himself useful as a tailor, another as a baker; and not a few laboured under the directions of the gardener, at various kinds of out-door work. The females disposed to labour, were, some of them, employed in the washing-house, laundry, or linen-room; others were very diligent in spinning, or in assisting the keepers, especially in the operations of cleaning.

It is often no easy task to induce Patients, even although convalescent, to submit to any kind of labour. Not a few of them obstinately refuse to work, because any such employment would be insufferably degrading to persons of their imaginary high rank and unbounded wealth. Others again stoutly declare, that they will not work unless they receive regular wages for their labour. But by persuasion, example, and little indulgences—especially in diet,

and, to female Patients, in dress—their obstinacy is at length almost always subdued.

In many instances, as we have often had occasion to remark, the cases were retrograde or progressive, according as the Patients were idle or employed. Among those Patients who laboured daily, not a few proceeded with a steady pace to recover until soundness of mind was perfectly restored. Some of those who were admitted even in a state of phrensy, were in no long time prevailed upon, though still considerably excited, to betake themselves to laborious employment; and in several instances, their recovery was rapid and complete.

It requires no great proficiency in the study of mind, nor any experience in the treatment of the insane, to comprehend the utility of labour in promoting the cure of lunacy. Any occupation which serves to arrest the attention of the lunatic, necessarily arouses him from his waking dream; and the repose induced by toil, no less effectually excludes his visions of the night.

Of the Patients who were relieved, some were as usual prematurely removed by their friends. One of the females who was admitted in a state of the highest excitation, had experienced so much relief, that she had for some time been liberated from all personal restraint, and could converse with tolerable propriety on subjects not connected with her hallucinations. Her friends, under the impression that she was perfectly sound in mind, thought proper to remove her from the Asylum; although on the very day of her removal, she exhibited evident tokens of insanity. In no long time they were fully convinced of their error. But, unfortunately for the Patient, the progress of her recovery had been most injuriously interrupted, and she soon again became subject to paroxysms of phrensy.

Some Patients, either from caprice, or for the purpose

of working on the feelings of their friends, in order to obtain their dismissal, complain bitterly of grievances which are either frivolous or altogether imaginary. One of the females, who writes many querulous letters abounding with falsehoods, frankly avows that what she writes is false, yet affirms that she cannot help writing it. But in by far the greater proportion of our Patients, a very different feeling prevails. Many of them are much attached to the Institution, and duly sensible of the kindness bestowed on them by the Superintendent and Matron, and of the care and tenderness with which they are treated by the Keepers.

Of the Patients who died, a considerable proportion at the time of their admission laboured under consumption of the lungs, and fell victims to that hopeless malady. The proportion of apoplectic cases was smaller than in former years. In some instances, the Patients had for many years been inmates of the Asylum, and the apoplectic state was induced by organic diseases of the brain, which had evidently been of long standing, and were altogether incurable. But our fatal cases have not all been of old inmates, and have repeatedly occurred where the Patient was in a state of exhaustion on admission, more from want of nourishment than from any very palpable organic disease. To distinguish when the refusal of food arises merely from hallucination, and when it is the consequence of organic lesion, requires no small degree of attention and skill. One male Patient, who had long abstained from food, was, when admitted, in a state of extreme exhaustion, and died on the following day. Another, who died after having been only a week in the Asylum, had for several days refused to swallow any thing nutritious; and he was so far reduced in strength at the time of his admission, and so evidently sinking, that any compulsory measures would have been equally imprudent and useless. He alleged

that he was just about to ascend to heaven, and that if he should take any earthly food, his happy transition from this to a better world would be retarded, if not entirely prevented. But, although in this case the refusal of food might seem to proceed from hallucination, there was actually a complete failure of the powers of digestion. The stomach and bowels were so greatly and so extensively diseased, as to account satisfactorily for his aversion to food, independently of any maniacal fancy.

The imitative propensity is often strong in lunacy. Paroxysms of fury, or even attempts at suicide are not unfrequently the effects of example. In the course of the short time during which the last mentioned Patient was in the Asylum, no fewer than three others refused to take food. In one of these cases some little compulsion was required, but only for a day or two. The other Patients, after fasting for a few days, were persuaded to take first a little wine, and soon after a sufficient quantity of nutriment; and all the three perfectly recovered from the debility occasioned by their abstinence.

The number of Patients who died, together with the denominations of their diseases, were as follows:

Of Consumption,.....	4
Exhaustion,.....	4
Apoplexy,.....	3
Inflammation of the Bowels,.....	1
Dropsy,.....	1
<hr/>	
Total,.....	13

The following Tables exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th June last, together with the result of treatment, as ascertained by the 31st December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Maniacs, Furious,	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Melancholics,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Fatuous,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total,	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	14

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maniacs, Furious,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Melancholics,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	5

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	4	6	0	0	3	3	0	16
Melancholics,	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	13	10	1	0	4	8	2	38

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	8	4	1	0	1	2	0	16
Melancholics,	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	14	7	2	0	1	3	1	28

The following abstract from these Tables, exhibits the comparative proportions of the cures in the *old* and in the *recent* cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,.....14,.....	Cured,.....	1
Females do. ....5,.....	Do.	0
		<hr/>
		19
		<hr/>
		1
		<hr/>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,.....38,.....	Cured,.....	13
Females do. ....28,.....	Do.	14
		<hr/>
		66
		<hr/>
		27
		<hr/>

Our negotiation, with a view to obtain possession of the ground lying in front of the Asylum, and belonging partly to the heirs of the late Peter Bell, Esq. and partly to the heir of entail in possession of the Milton estate, as mentioned in last Annual Report, has, from various circumstances, been protracted for an unexpected length of time; but it is still in progress, and the result will fall to be considered by our successors in office, to whom it will be duly submitted.

The Directors have repeatedly had occasion to deliberate and decide on measures relative to some important pecuniary concerns of the Institution. The bequest of the late Captain Robert Tennent of Ayr, was, after much trouble and delay, invested in the four per cent. Government funds, as ordered by the Directors of the preceding year. But after this transaction had been concluded, intimation was given to our Treasurer, by our agent in London, that Government intended to reduce the rate of interest of this stock to three and a-half per cent.; and the

alternative was offered to us, either to acquiesce in the reduction, or to be paid up the sum which we had invested. In the circumstances of the case, we could not hesitate to acquiesce in the reduction. The bequest is, therefore, now disposed of in terms of the Captain's deed of settlement, and will thus yield a permanent addition of £23 : 1s. 6d. to the annual income of the Asylum.

The late Mr. Archibald M'Gown, paper manufacturer in Glasgow, in concurrence with his wife, executed a deed in the year 1827, whereby he destined the whole of his property, said to be of considerable amount, equally to the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Asylum for Lunatics, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, on the occurrence of certain family events, and under certain burdens, as explained in the deed. But a difficulty having arisen, in consequence of a technical defect in Mr. M'Gown's contract of marriage, the Directors of these several Institutions resolved that the opinion of counsel should, at their joint and equal expense, be taken, both on the question of validity, and as to the measures which it might be necessary for them to adopt, with the view of vindicating their rights, or of securing their interest under the deed. A memorial and the requisite queries along with accurate copies of all relative documents were accordingly laid before two eminent counsel. The Directors of all the several Institutions having duly considered the opinions and advice thus obtained, resolved that it would not at present be expedient for them to institute any other procedure.

In the year 1811, the late Mr. Robert Hunter, candle-maker, bequeathed to the Asylum a legacy of £30, payable on the expiry of twelve months after his death. The validity of Mr. Hunter's deed of settlement was questioned. A protracted litigation thereupon ensued, first

in the Court of Session, and afterwards in the House of Peers. But by the ultimate decision of both courts, the deed of settlement was sustained, and we have now reason to expect, that the amount of the legacy, together with a large arrear of interest, will soon be made available to the Institution.

Some valuable improvements have last year been executed, and the amount of our outlay beyond the current expenses of the establishment, has necessarily exceeded that of ordinary years. But we feel confident that measures of obvious utility, and warranted, although costly, by the state of our funds, will always meet the approbation of our constituents and of the public.

The introduction of gas-light into the Asylum was long a desideratum. It was obvious that illumination by gas would be more brilliant, more cleanly, and more economical than light obtained from the use of oil-lamps or candles; and that there would be less risk of communicating fire to clothes or furniture by stationary than by portable lights. Accordingly, plans and descriptions of apparatus for preparing gas from oil or from coal, and even specimens of gas-pipes and burners, together with estimates of the expense, were submitted to the Committee many years ago. But the fear of dangerous accidents, and this fear not a little heightened, while the measure was under consideration, by the occurrence of some violent explosions in situations where gas was privately prepared, deterred the Committee from recommending to the Directors, the preparing of gas within the precincts of the Asylum, and induced them to advise that it should not be introduced until it could be obtained from the public Gas-works. Before the Parliamentary road in front of the Asylum was formed, we had some communications with the Gas Company; but the line of gas-pipes leading to the Asylum was

not laid till last summer, when the operations in forming that road were completed. No time was lost by the Committee in applying to the Gas Company, and in agreeing with them for a due supply of gas; in procuring from the proper artificers estimates of the expense of the pipes, and other apparatus for distributing gas throughout the Asylum; and in ordering the necessary operations to be executed in the most substantial and economical manner. In all these proceedings we were greatly indebted to the zealous exertions of two of our number, Mr. Caw and Mr. Kidston, who were appointed a Sub-Committee on this business, and who, with the aid of an able architect, were indefatigable in directing the whole operations. The Asylum is now brilliantly illuminated, and throughout the long winter evenings exhibits a much more cheerful aspect than formerly. The expense of the gas consumed, has a little exceeded our expectation, partly perhaps because our servants are not as yet familiarly acquainted with the management of the apparatus, and the rate of our consumpt is regulated by meter; but a little experience will no doubt lead to due expertness in this respect, as well as to other improvements; and we have the pleasure to report, that by the introduction of gas-light, the inmates of the Asylum now enjoy a very useful and gratifying acquisition.

The galleries and apartments of the male Patients at the lower rates of board, have been completely and substantially repaved with Arbroath stone of the best quality, properly supported on brick. The floor of the adjoining dormitory did not appear to require immediate renewal, but underwent some necessary repairs. The wards for the female Patients of the same rank, had, some years ago, been repaved in like manner. The whole operation of paving, therefore, in so far as it appeared to be requisite, has now been completed; and besides conducing to the

cleanliness and comfort of the Patients, has much improved the appearance of the wards.

While these costly operations have served greatly to increase our expenditure, we have also to state, that there have been some encroachments upon our ordinary revenue. Agreeably to the charitable intention of the original Directors, as expressed in an early Report, that the profits arising from the board of Patients of superior rank, should, as soon as it might appear to be expedient, be partly applied in reducing the rate of board of those of the inferior classes, the board of the paupers had, at different periods, been reduced from 8*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; and at the commencement of the year, was fixed at 6*s.* per week. But the board of Patients of the labouring class, had remained stationary at 10*s.* 6*d.* ever since the Asylum was opened. In order to afford some relief to this class of Patients, and judging that we were fully warranted to do so by the state of our funds, the rate of their board was, early in the year, reduced to 9*s.* per week.

The usual repairs and supplies have been required. Under the head of ordinary expenditure, however, we may notice the following particulars:—The repairs annually required on the roof of the Asylum, have in the course of last year been more than usually expensive. The windows of the apartments for males, on the third floor, were judged to be insecure, and have been very substantially fortified. They are now fixed in iron, instead of wooden frames, securely battened into the stone wall. Besides the usual renewal of white-washing and painting, the doors and wood-work of several wards on which no paint had ever been bestowed, have now been thoroughly repaired and oil-painted. The walls of the airing-grounds have been extensively pointed with lime, and the coping properly puttied. Large supplies of gravel, shrubs, and flowers,

have at different times been procured for the walks and flower-borders of the airing-grounds and garden; and the price of a large supply of metal, procured some years ago for repairing the public road leading to the Asylum, was paid this year. Lastly, another encroachment has been made upon our ordinary revenue, by the augmentation of some of the salaries. On the other hand, some saving, as in former years, has arisen from the labours of the Patients; the ordinary income has met the current expenditure; and by the aid of donations and bequests, our funds have continued to increase, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1834.

Receipts.

BALANCE due by Treasurer, per last Year's Account,	£10	7	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	595	5	5
BOARD of Patients,	4086	13	6
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	57	10	10
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	23	1	6
	<u>£4772</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£485	18	11
Do. Bread,	248	19	0
Do. Beer and Porter,	145	18	6
Do. Groceries,	236	1	4
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	82	7	6
Do. Coals, for nine months,	45	17	0
Do. Gas-light from 24th June to 8th Nov.	18	7	0
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	177	4	0
Do. Milk, &c.	73	2	2
Do. Butter and Cheese,	130	0	4
Do. Wine and Spirits,	62	19	0
Do. Medicines,	11	15	3
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, Washing, &c.	334	0	5
	<u>£2052</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Carried forward,	£2052	10	5

	Brought forward,	£ 2052 10 5
SALARIES, viz.		
Physician,	£150 0 0	
Deduct Fees received from Patients, ..	87 3 0	
	<u>£ 62 17 0</u>	
Surgeon, for occasional Attendance,	10 10 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 0 0	
Chaplain,	30 0 0	
Superintendent,	250 0 0	
Matron,	75 0 0	
Assistant Matron,	30 0 0	
Precentor,	6 17 6	
	<u>565 4 6</u>	
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	386 0 8	
FURNITURE,	158 9 6	
CHARGES, viz.		
Water Rent, for 1833 and 1834,	30 0 0	
Stationery,	5 0 6	
Insurance,	1 14 0	
Advertisements,	4 13 6	
Printing, including Expense of 2 Annual Reports, ..	31 10 0	
Stamps for Receipts for Board,	7 17 9	
Law-Agent's Account,	5 3 6	
Miscellaneous,	27 7 9	
	<u>113 7 0</u>	
FEU-DUTIES, and Rent of Ground, including some Arrears, ..	216 15 8	
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds, including Gas Apparatus, &c.	873 19 7	
ROYAL BANK, Cash deposited,	380 0 0	
	<u>£4746 7 4</u>	
Amount of RECEIPTS,	£4772 18 3	
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	4746 7 4	
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	<u>£26 10 11</u>	

State of the Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands,	£26 10 11
Do. Royal Bank,	2420 0 0
Sum invested in Government Stock,	593 3 3
	<u>£3039 14 2</u>
Deduct for unsettled Accounts, not rendered at the close of the year, about	39 14 2
Balance in favour of the Institution,	<u>£3000 0 0</u>

While we feel gratified in presenting so favourable a view of the state of our funds, we are still far from possessing the means of carrying into effect, various valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Asylum. Among the most important points in the moral treatment of the insane, are, classification, employment, and the utmost degree of personal liberty consistent with safety. To obtain completely these advantages for the increased number of our Patients of the working classes, a considerable extension of our buildings would be required.

In order that we might be enabled to separate the noisy and uncleanly Patients from others, to whom they are often an injurious annoyance, especially in the night, additional accommodation for frantics, erected at a proper distance from the present wards, yet of ready access for superintendence, would be of very obvious utility. While frantics ought thus to be separated from other Patients, it is also expedient that the sick should be placed where they might be more conveniently attended than in their present small apartments, and where they would neither be subjected to the disturbance unavoidable in a common ward, nor apt to communicate to other inmates any contagious disease with which they sometimes are affected. The want of infirmary rooms, therefore, has long been felt; and when disease terminates fatally, we experience no small inconvenience from the want of a proper place of temporary reception for the dead. Our means of employment within doors, as well as of classification, evidently admit of improvement; and a plan of additional day-rooms, which would enable us duly to separate and more generally to employ our Patients, is, together with an estimate of the cost, under the consideration of the Weekly Committee. Increased means of employment to the female Patients, would, as suggested in last Annual

Report, be obtained, by erecting a proper washing establishment, which would prove to be at once highly beneficial and economical. For extending the means of recreation out of doors, to our Patients of the inferior classes, the airing-grounds appropriated to these Patients require to be enlarged, by the expensive operation of taking down and rebuilding a great extent of the boundary walls, so as to include the necessary additional space; and if additional accommodations for frantics shall be provided, paved airing-courts will be a necessary part of these accommodations. These, and the other projected means of improved classification, would enable us to exempt from irksome coercion, many Patients occasionally unruly or prone to petty mischief, who, at present, must often unavoidably intermingle with the quiet, the timid, or the convalescent, and would conduce, in a salutary degree, to the personal liberty of our Patients. But we have no hope that we shall ever be able to obtain the advantages now enumerated, from any saving which can arise from our ordinary revenue. We look forward, however, to the benefactions of the charitable; and trust, that the aid we require for benefiting the unfortunate individuals placed under our care, by extending our accommodations, will not be withheld by those who feel an interest in the welfare of an Institution so admirably calculated for the cure or mitigation of one of the most afflicting of human calamities.

The appointed visitors uniformly reported most favourably of the state of the House; and the Sheriff, at his official visits, after careful examination, expressed his entire satisfaction on all those points which peculiarly fall under his cognizance, as well as in regard to the general state of the Asylum.

In the course of the year, we received various handsome

donations and bequests, as specially stated in a subsequent page. For the former, we beg that the donors will accept of our grateful thanks. In acknowledging the latter, we can only express our respect for the memory of those deceased friends of the Institution, whose last acts of beneficence in its favour we now gratefully record.

The Directors present their warmest thanks to the Weekly Committee, for their uniform and zealous attention to the duties of their office.

The Directors vote their special thanks to the following Coal-masters, for their donations of Coals, viz.

Mr. GRAY,.....	12 Carts.
Mr. FARIE,.....	12 do.
Mr. BUCHANAN, of Drumpeller,.....	12 do.
Mr. BUCHANAN, Mount Vernon,.....	8 do.

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Finally, the Directors present their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary and Treasurer, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

Mr. W.
Da
Mr. R.
W.
The D.
Mr. J.
Dr. W.
J.
Rev. D.
Mr. A.
Mr. A.
M.
S.
J.
J.
J.
J.
A.
The C.
Dr. J.
Ch.
J.
W.
Mr. H.
Miss I.
Rev.
Mr. I.
M. K.

Dr.
Mr.

Mr.

Dr. J.
Mr. V.
I.
E.
J.
A.
J.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1835.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Hope,		
Mr. Robert Henderson,	}	from Merchants' House.
William Middleton,		
The Deacon Convener,	}	from Trades' House.
Mr. John Neil,		
Dr. William Cumin,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
John M'Farlane,		
Rev. Dr. Smyth,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Archibald Young,		
Mr. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Sub- scribers.
Matthew Fleming,		
Samuel Caw,		
John Fleming, writer,		
James Pollok,		
James Martin,		
James Dennistoun,		
Andrew Whyt,	}	Directors, <i>ex-officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum</i> ,		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary</i> .		
Miss Elizabeth Houston, <i>Matron</i> .		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary</i> .		
M. Kirk, <i>Gate-Keeper</i> .		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. S. Caw.	Mr. Middleton.
Mr. J. Fleming.	Mr. Pollok.	Mr. Neil.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. J. Fleming.	Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neil.
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Visitors.

Dr. John Macfarlane.	Mr. M. Fleming.
Mr. William Bankier.	Neil Caw.
David Hope.	James Davidson.
Robert Henderson.	Robert Stewart.
James Martin.	Rev. Dr. Smyth.
Archd. Lawson.	Mr. Archd. Young.
John Alston.	

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES,

RECEIVED IN 1834.

Executors of Margaret and Jean Donaldson, Glas-					
gow, a Legacy,	£500	0 0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	£50	0 0			
And Expense of Discharge,	2	10 0			
		52 10 0			
		£447	10 0		
Executors of John and Martha Robertson, Glas-					
gow, a proportion of their Estate bequeathed					
to the Asylum,	£37	11 0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	£3	15 1			
And Expense of Discharge,	0	10 6			
		4 5 7			
			33	5 5	
Executors of Agnes Carlyle, Glasgow, a Legacy,					
		£50	0 0		
Off, Legacy-Duty,	£5	0 0			
And Expense of Discharge,	0	10 0			
		5 10 0			
			44	10 0	
Mrs. Janet Graham, or Lindsay, of Abbotsford-					
Place, Laurieston, a Legacy,	£50	0 0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	5	0 0			
			45	0 0	
Executors of Patrick Falconer, Merchant, Glas-					
gow, a Legacy, free of all deductions,		25	0 0		
			£595	5 5	

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton & Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

TWENTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

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

7th JANUARY, 1836.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1836.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR LUNATICS

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A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

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1836

TWENTY-SECOND 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, an account of their management during last year, in this the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1835,.....	78	62	140
Admitted since,	53	41	94
Do. having relapsed,	2	0	2
Total,.....	133	103	236
Dismissed, Cured,.....	31	24	55
Do. Relieved,	12	7	19
Do. By Desire,.....	6	2	8
Do. Unfit,	1	1	2
Do. Died,.....	10	5	15
60	39	99	
Remaining, 1st January, 1836,.....	73	64	137
Total,.....	133	103	236
Daily average number of Patients in the House, 75	65	140	

The result of our remedial treatment is no less satisfactory than it has been in former years. Our cures exceed in number the usual average; and no Patient has been rated as cured, who was not found, after careful examination, to be perfectly aware of the absurdity of his past illusions and insane conduct, whether recollected by himself, or merely stated to him for his opinion. Various modes of treatment have been required, according to the form, stage, and degree of the malady. After violence has been subdued, and danger to any important organ averted, by the proper moral and medical appliances, we have, as formerly, found daily employment, especially in any laborious occupation, to be the most generally effectual means of promoting convalescence, and of accomplishing a cure. In some cases, where the Patients are sufficiently composed and docile, much benefit may be derived from certain corrective exercises of the mind, a branch of treatment, to which, perhaps, too little attention has been paid. Monomania, or madness confined to one subject, is often one of the most obstinate forms of lunacy. A Patient, thus affected, was allowed to believe, that the truth of his insane impression was not doubted in the Asylum; but for the conviction of his friends, and other incredulous persons, who (he alleged) had most unjustly treated him as a madman, he was persuaded, and even gravely assisted, to attempt to reconcile that impression with certain conflicting facts which he admitted to be true. It was soon evident from his conversation, that this mental exercise engrossed much of his attention, even in his solitary hours, and in no long time he was thus actually brought to convince himself of the fallacy of his delusion. He was dismissed, cured, about nine months ago, and has remained free from any return of his malady. Another Patient, whose thoughts (after delirium had subsided) were still rambling

and disjointed, received evident benefit from being frequently exercised in retracing his ill-assorted conceptions.

In addition to our usual means of diverting the mind from its morbid impressions, one of our Patients has lately assumed the office of editor of a weekly manuscript newspaper, which he has chosen to denominate the Glasgow North Briton. This literary production, to which several Patients contribute amusing and abundantly characteristic articles, is at present very popular, and, having been hitherto free from any objectionable matter, is generally circulated among our reading Patients.

In comparing the proportion of our cures with that of any other Asylum for Lunatics, due allowance must be made for the great number of our incurables. By deducting these, amounting to more than ninety, from the whole number of the cases treated in the course of the year, it will be evident that a large proportion of our Patients have been cured.

Of the Patients dismissed relieved, several were very nearly well, and would no doubt have been cured but for premature removal by their friends. The proportions, however, both of the cured and of the relieved, must vary according to the nature of the cases, which happen to fall under treatment. We are gratified to observe the laudable emulation that exists among different lunatic establishments, yet we may take the liberty to remark, that if, in any instance, the proportion which the *relieved* bears to the *cured*, should appear to be much smaller than that which generally occurs in our Asylum, we might be inclined to infer that some of the latter would probably by us have been placed among the former. But in aid of our own experience, we are always glad to avail ourselves of that of others; and we have reason to think, that a more free communication among lunatic establishments, would be mutually beneficial.

The prejudicial influence, both of the praise and of the censure, sometimes ignorantly bestowed on practical points, would thus be sooner counteracted, while a comparison of the practice employed in different institutions, as exemplified in cases carefully observed, and faithfully recorded, might lead to valuable improvements in the treatment of the Insane.

The number of our Patients, whose lunacy was the consequence of a long course of habitual drunkenness, has of late years been about six annually, but last year they amounted to twenty, and no fewer than seventeen of these were admitted in the course of the year. In a former Report, we took occasion to hint, that a person who indulges in such a habit of inebriety, as to become incorrigible by any moral influence, is a fair subject for legal restraint; nor, on mature consideration, have we seen any reason for altering this opinion. But besides the occurrence of the unprecedented number of our insane drunkards, applications have been made to us, for the admission of several persons, whose disgraceful and outrageous conduct, from frequent intoxication, was highly distressing, and even dangerous to their relatives; but whose medical examiners could not certify, that they were as yet in a state of lunacy. Fortunate would it be for the drunkard, as well as for all connected with him, if he could be made legally subject to confinement in a place of fitly regulated seclusion. By this means, his career of intemperance might happily be arrested, before the entire and permanent subversion of his reason has consigned him to a mad-house.

We have frequently had occasion to notice, that some of our Patients become warmly attached to the Asylum. A remarkable instance of this attachment, occurred in a young man, who had repeatedly been under our care, and as often dismissed cured. Having experienced a recurrence

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of *his* well known precursory symptoms of the malady, he travelled on foot, a journey of forty miles, to the Asylum. By the time of his arrival, there was no difficulty in procuring a certificate of his lunacy, and he had brought the money to pay for his board in his pocket! He was readily admitted, and proper treatment having thus been early adopted, he was, much sooner than upon any former occasion, again dismissed cured.

An application was made to us, for the admission of an insane prisoner. But in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, expressed in the 10th, and in subsequent Annual Reports, "that no prisoner shall be admitted into the Asylum," we could not accede to the application.

Of the Patients who died, several, when admitted, were either in a very feeble state, or labouring under incurable bodily disease. They were as formerly, almost all paupers; owing to the great proportion of this class of our Patients, and to the privations they suffer before they come under our care. The number of deaths, together with the diseases which proved mortal, were as follows:

Of Apoplexy, or its consequences,.....	4
Consumption of the Lungs,.....	4
Erysipelas,.....	2
Typhus,.....	1
Water in the Chest,.....	1
Delirium Tremens,.....	1
Exhaustion,.....	2
Total,.....	15

The following Tables exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th June last, together with the result of treatment, as ascertained by the 31st December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Melancholics,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	3	2	0	0	6	1	3	11

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maniacs, Furious,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholics,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	5

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Maniacs, Furious,	11	1	0	0	4	4	1	21
Melancholics,	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Melancholics, Irascible,	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	21	3	0	0	4	5	2	35

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	5	0	1	0	0	5	0	11
Melancholics,	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	13
Melancholics, Irascible,	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	25	3	1	0	2	7	1	39

The following abstract from these Tables, exhibits the comparative proportions of the cures in the *old*, and in the *recent*, cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,.....	11,.....	Cured,.....	3
Females do.	5,.....	Do.	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	16		5
	<hr/>		<hr/>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,.....	35,.....	Cured,.....	21
Females do.	39,.....	Do.	25
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	74		46
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The Directors of the Magdalene Asylum, having for many years occupied a small portion of ground contiguous to their property, and belonging to the Lunatic Asylum, on payment of a yearly rent; and having alleged that in the year 1813, they had obtained a lease of this ground for 999 years, certain questions arose between the two Institutions respecting the validity of the lease, the extent of the said portion of ground, and the right of direct access thereto, from all parts of the adjacent space formerly traversed by the road leading to the Lunatic Asylum. By mutual agreement, the whole matters in dispute, in this rather complicated case, were in due form, referred to Mr. Sheriff Alison, and we have now reason to expect, that we shall very soon be favoured with his decision.

The portion of ground belonging to the Milton estate, and lying between our original southern boundary and the Parliamentary road, was purchased for the Asylum some time ago. But although the draughts of the requisite deeds have been prepared and revised, on behalf of the

Asylum, still the nature of the warrantice has not been fully adjusted. Besides, as the case submitted to the Sheriff, involves a question respecting the eastern boundary of our front ground, the agent of the heir of entail, has intimated a wish that this case should be determined before the deeds shall be engrossed and executed.

The purchase of the other portion of this front ground, made from the representatives of the late Patrick Bell, Esq. of Cowcaddens, has been completed, the Asylum having been duly enfeoffed, and our title to the ground fully made up.

Some expensive operations have been executed in the course of the year; especially in connexion with our newly acquired front ground. A convenient approach has been formed, after a design by Mr. Murray of the Botanic Garden. Between the approach and public road, a mound of considerable height has been raised, and properly planted so that it may, in time, afford a screen between adjacent buildings and our front airing-grounds. The forming of the approach and mound, has afforded useful labour to many of our Patients; although in removing earth, as well as in some other necessary operations, we have been obliged to have recourse to hired labourers and cartage, at considerable expense, and a large supply of gravel has been required for the avenue. But our most expensive operation, has been the erecting of a handsome stone wall and elegant gateway, along the line of our boundary with the Parliamentary road. The wall is of droved ashlar, with ornamental cope, and of sufficient height to give an air of privacy to the enclosure, without being so lofty, as to bear any resemblance to the precincts of a prison; and from such resemblance, it is still farther removed, by the enlivening appearance of the trees and shrubs rising from the mound within. A plain wall, joining that in

front, secures our ground on the west, while the building of a wall on the eastern boundary, which is but of small extent, awaits the expected decision of the Sheriff.

Our supply of water has long been irregular, and at times so scanty, as to occasion great inconvenience. In the First Annual Report, it is stated, "that as a resource against accidents which occasionally interrupt the supply of water by pipes, a copious perennial spring of very pure water fills a large well, which has been dug in the rock near the building." But on the near approach of the quarry to our western boundary, the water of this well entirely disappeared. With a view to recover the spring, and encouraged by learning that a copious supply of excellent water had been found a little to the north of our grounds, we bored the rock to the depth of sixty feet from the bottom of our well. In the course of this operation, and at the depth of more than twenty feet, we fell in with a copious spring, from which the water rises to within seven feet of the summit of the bore, and would, by means of a properly excavated cistern, afford us an inexhaustible supply. We cannot boast so highly as our predecessors, of the quality of the water; but it is abundantly suitable for those purposes which occasion the greatest consumpt, and the pumping of it to the leaden cisterns of all our wards, would be a useful labour to many of our Patients.

The usual repairs, and supplies of furniture and apparatus, have been required; and every attention has been paid to obtain the articles of food of the very best quality. In addition to our annual outlay, an increase has been made to the salary of the Chaplain, and to the wages of the Steward and Keepers; while some further encroachment has been made on our income, by a reduction of the first rate of board, from 9s. to 8s. 6d. per week. On the other hand, some saving has as formerly been derived

from the work performed by the Patients. Some of the males have laboured diligently in the garden, as well as in the front ground; others in assisting the joiner, mason, painter, or keepers. Many of the females have been much employed in spinning, sewing, washing, and other domestic occupations. Such labours, it is true, are generally more beneficial to the Patients than profitable to the Institution; but, besides the receipt of several donations and legacies, our ordinary income has so far exceeded our current expenses, that although there has been a large demand on our funds, there is yet a balance in our favour, little short of that which remained at the close of the preceding year; as will appear from the Treasurer's Account.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1835.

Receipts.

BALANCE due by the Treasurer, per last Year's Account,	£26 10 11
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	292 8 3½
BOARD of Patients,	4271 17 7
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	59 7 1
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	15 2 10
ROAD TRUSTEES, a Sum for Damages,	30 0 0
ROYAL BANK, Cash drawn,	80 0 0
	<hr/>
	£4775 6 8½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£441 7 0
Do. Bread,	223 15 6
Do. Beer and Porter,	166 16 0
Do. Groceries,	248 6 8
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	58 17 6
Do. Coals,	85 2 0
Do. Gas Light,	47 18 9
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	184 17 0
Do. Milk, &c.	78 11 3
Do. Butter and Cheese,	139 5 5
Do. Wine and Spirits,	57 2 0
Do. Medicines,	11 10 0
Do. Potatoes,	25 19 6
Do. Washing, &c.	88 3 6
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, &c.	347 3 1½
	<hr/>
	£2204 15 2½
Carried forward,	£2204 15 2½

	Brought forward,	£2204 15 2½
SALARIES, viz.		
Physician,	£150 0 0	
Deduct Fees received from Patients,	112 7 0	
	£37 13 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 0 0	
Chaplain,	39 7 6	
Superintendent,	250 0 0	
Matron,	75 0 0	
Assistant Matron,	30 0 0	
Precentor,	7 10 0	
	539 10 6	
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	402 16 11	
FURNITURE,	226 13 3	
CHARGES, viz.		
Law-Agent's Accounts,	£83 15 1	
Water Rent,	20 0 0	
Stationery,	2 6 0	
Insurance,	6 10 0	
Advertisements,	8 6 0	
Printing,	8 5 0	
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	7 17 6	
Miscellaneous,	21 5 5	
	158 5 0	
FEU-DUTIES, and Rent of Ground,	192 6 8	
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,	290 18 0	
PRICE of additional Ground Purchased from Patrick Bell's Heirs, with Interest,	552 6 4	
BUILDING Wall along New Road, paid to the extent of	199 0 0	
	£4766 11 10½	
Amount of RECEIPTS,	£4775 6 8½	
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	4766 11 10½	
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	£8 14 10	

State of the Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands,	£8 14 10
Do. Royal Bank,	2340 0 0
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591 6 5
	£2940 1 3
Deduct for unsettled Accounts, not rendered at the close of the year, about	40 1 3
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£2900 0 0

We are gratified to find that the state of our Funds, especially with the aid of the benefactions we may be favoured with in the course of the year, will enable the Directors to construct such of the projected additional accommodations as may appear to be the most urgently required. Any additional building within our precincts, necessarily occasions temporary inconvenience, and it would have been inexpedient last year to do more than we have accomplished. But our successors in office will, no doubt, turn their attention to the means of improvement in the classification of our Patients, as well as to the other points suggested in last Annual Report; and we trust that the requisite accommodations will at length be gradually obtained.

The Directors beg leave to express their warmest gratitude for the legacies bequeathed to the Asylum, and received in the course of the year; and they offer their most grateful thanks for the donations of all their kind benefactors.

They vote their special thanks to James Farie of Farme, Esq. for the donation of six waggons of coals.

The Meeting, highly sensible of the vigilant attention of the Weekly Committee to the interests of the Institution, present their kindest thanks to its members, for their valuable services.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary and Treasurer, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1836.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Bailie Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Hope,		
Mr. Robert Henderson,	}	from Merchants' House.
Robert Freeland,		
Mr. Andrew Crichton,	}	from Trades' House.
Thomas Neilson,		
Dr. William Cumin,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
James Brown,		
Rev. N. Paterson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Alexander Pollock,		
Mr. James Martin,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
Archibald Lawson,		
John Fleming, writer,		
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
John Neil,		
Archibald Young,		
Charles Hutcheson,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex-officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician</i> to the Asylum,		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent</i> and <i>Apothecary</i> .		
Miss Elizabeth Houston, <i>Matron</i> .		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer</i> and <i>Secretary</i> .		
M. Kirk, <i>Gate-Keeper</i> .		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Young.	Mr. Middleton.
Mr. J. Pollok.	Mr. Freeland.	Mr. Neil.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neil.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Bailie Bankier.	Mr. Alexander Pollock.
Mr. David Hope.	Dr. James Cleland.
Robert Henderson.	Mr. Archibald Lawson.
Andrew Crichton.	J. Fleming.
Thomas Neilson.	Charles Hutcheson.
Dr. James Brown.	John Alston.
Rev. N. Paterson.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND LEGACIES,

RECEIVED IN 1835.

Executors of Francis Brown, late of St. Vincent, a Legacy,	£100	0	0
Off, Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0
	£90	0	0
Subscription from a Friend,	5	0	0
Executors of James Stewart of Williamwood, a Legacy,	£25	0	0
Off, Legacy-Duty,	2	10	0
	£22	10	0
Executors of Mrs. Margaret and Marion Camp- bell, of Curreath, a Legacy,	£50	0	0
Off, Legacy-Duty,	5	0	0
Stamp for Discharge,	0	1	6
	5	1	6
	£44	18	6
Executors of Miss Margaret Waddell, of Bal- lochney, a Legacy,	£19	19	0
Interest from Martinmas, 1833,	1	12	11
	£21	11	11
Executors of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, or Ten- nent, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£18	0	0
Interest at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. from Whit. 1828,	£5	3	3
	£23	3	3
Executors of Mrs. M ^c Nair of Greenfield, a Legacy, £20 0 0	£20	0	0
Interest from 27th Nov. last, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	£20	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Off, Legacy-Duty,	2	0	11
	£18	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Executors of Miss Jane Stirling, of Keir, a Le- gacy, free of Duty,	£50	0	0
William Drury, Surgeon, Garngadhill, Subscrip- tion,	5	5	0
John Marshall, Writer, Glasgow, Subscription, ..	1	1	0
William Middleton, Merchant, do. additional do.	2	2	0
John Fleming, Writer, do. do. do.	3	3	0
John Neil, Manufacturer, do. do. do.	5	5	0
	£292	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton & Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Catcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

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

5th JANUARY, 1837.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1837.

TWENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

AT THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

SUBMITTED, IN VERTUE OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

ON JANUARY 1837

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERWICK & SON

1837

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
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 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 during last year, in this the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1836,.....	73	64	137
Admitted since,.....	65	57	122
Do. having relapsed,.....	0	0	0
Total,.....	138	121	259
Dismissed, Cured,.....	32	29	61
Do. Relieved,.....	11	15	26
Do. By Desire,.....	3	1	4
Do. Unfit,.....	4	3	7
Do. Died,.....	9	3	12
	59	51	110
Remaining, 1st January, 1837,.....	79	70	149
Total,.....	138	121	259
Daily average number of Patients in 1836,.....	80	74	154
Greatest number at any one period,.....	83	81	164

The number of admissions, amounting in the course of the year to 122, has considerably exceeded the usual average, and we have frequently been obliged to employ our means of accommodation to the utmost possible extent.

We have had to convert almost all the larger and some even of the smaller bed-rooms, for Patients at the lower rates of board, into double-bedded rooms. No great evil has hitherto resulted from this expedient; and it is frequently so gratifying to the Patients themselves, that many of them solicit to be thus accommodated. Lunatics, in general, are easily alarmed, and often sleepless. The near vicinity of an associate lying in an adjacent bed, serves often to prevent or dispel many of those terrific phantasies, of which the diseased imagination is always most prolific in the darkness and silence of the night. It operates at the same time, as a check to the indulgence of various mischievous or dangerous propensities.

In many of our cases, the approach of lunacy appeared to have been gradual; in others, some evident affection of the mind or of the body operated as the exciting cause; and in no fewer than twenty-six instances, the Patients had been more or less addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. It is but just, however, to state that some of these Patients were melancholics, who had recourse to this means of relieving morbid depression of spirits, and whose intemperance was to be considered rather as the effect, than as the cause of their malady.

We continue to struggle under a load of incurables; yet we have reason to believe, that the proportion of our cures, is at least equal to that of any other lunatic establishment, where similar cases are treated, and where the result of treatment is correctly stated. In many of our Patients, the beneficial effects of various points of moral treatment, have been strikingly exemplified.

The removal of a Patient from his home, where he has been accustomed to command, and where perhaps all his humours have been indulged, from a fear of exasperating his malady by opposition, has often an immediate and salutary effect on the state of his mind. The effect is still more remarkable, when his removal from home is to a Lunatic Asylum, and in general the earlier this measure is adopted, the better. He is here not only secluded from his family and friends, but placed among strangers, over whom he feels that he has no control, and where every object is new to him. These circumstances have a powerful influence in repressing his violence, and in breaking in upon his habitual associations; not unfrequently introducing some new impression or train of thought to the exclusion of his hallucinations. "When I was removed from my own house," said a Patient, after his cure, "I firmly believed that my children had a design against my life; but I had not been long secluded from them here, when I felt a strong desire to see them again; that desire soon recalled my former affection for them; and that affection had no sooner returned, than it expelled from my mind all suspicion that they ever could have harboured any evil design against me."

The bath, in any of its forms, is often more useful as a moral than as a physical remedy. A Patient who was constantly affected with the distressing hallucination that on the following day he was to be tried for his life and executed, was on account of the state of his bodily health, ordered every evening to the tepid bath, for which he had a great and unaccountable aversion. The daily anticipation of this mild remedy took possession of his mind, to the entire and durable exclusion of his insane impression.

A considerable number of our Patients, in the course of their treatment, refused to take food; some of them

alleging that it was poisoned; some of them, that the taking of it would be unpardonably sinful; and others, for reasons equally imaginary and absurd. By the address and perseverance of the attendants, the refusal of food is generally soon overcome; but in several cases, after every effort to conquer the opposition of the Patient had been used without success; we were obliged to have recourse to compulsory measures. By a late eminent author, the use of the stomach-pump has been strongly recommended in such cases, but the apparatus which we employ is equally effectual, less formidable in appearance, and much more easily managed. A Patient who had formed the most determined resolution to destroy herself by starvation, was at the time of admission reduced to the appearance of a skeleton, and extremely enfeebled. From the healthy state of the tongue, and absence of any bodily disease, there was no reason to apprehend a loss of digestive power. Nutritious fluids, with the addition of wine, were with great ease introduced twice a-day into the stomach. By this means, the bulk and weight of the body increased, and the countenance gradually assumed the hue of health. After she had persisted in her lamentable purpose for five weeks, she was firmly and peremptorily told, as indeed she was convinced from experience, that our mode of feeding being irresistible, it was in vain for her to attempt suicide by starvation. On the following day, her resolution relaxed, and she began to take her food voluntarily. She now rapidly improved both in body and in mind, and after a due term of probationary convalescence was dismissed cured.

Many of our dismissed Patients are now useful members of society; and we were much gratified to learn the following particulars of one of them, who had been placed in the Asylum as a Parish pauper. Soon after his dismissal, which occurred about a year ago, and to support him until

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he could obtain work, he borrowed from his clergyman a small sum, which he faithfully repaid; and actuated by that laudable spirit which often leads the most humble labourers of this country to disdain the reproach of pauperism, he lately from his earnings paid up to his Parish the whole sum which had been advanced to us for his board.

Very few relapses have occurred in so far as we have yet learned, and only in the cases of Patients who had been prematurely removed by their friends.

While the moral treatment, and, in certain cases, that intellectual discipline which we have sometimes found to be highly beneficial, have been duly observed, many of our Patients have required frequent medical prescription, on account of diseases of the body, as well as of the mind. Almost all those who died were, as usual, of the lower ranks. Patients of this description are often from neglect, and from the various privations they suffer before they come under our care, affected with incurable bodily disease, or reduced to a state of irrecoverable exhaustion.

The number of Patients who died, and the denominations of their diseases, were as follows:

Of Apoplexy, or its consequences,	3
Typhus Fever,	2
Chronic Bronchitis,	2
Exhaustion,	2
General Dropsy,	1
Consumption,	1
Erysipelas,	1
Total,	12

The following Tables exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th June last, together with the result of treatment, as ascertained by the 31st December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Maniacs, Furious,	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Melancholics,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	1	5	0	1	0	2	4	13

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Maniacs, Furious,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Melancholics,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	10

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
Maniacs, Furious,	14	2	0	0	3	2	0	21
Melancholics,	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Imbecile,	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	25	3	0	2	5	6	3	44

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	9	3	0	0	1	4	0	17
Melancholics,	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	21	9	0	0	1	6	0	37

The following abstract from these Tables, exhibits the comparative proportions of the cures in the *old*, and in the *recent*, cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,.....13,.....	Cured,.....	1
Females do. ....10,.....	Do.	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	5

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,.....44,.....	Cured,.....	25
Females do. ....37,.....	Do.	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	46

The Weekly Committee have been more than usually occupied in the discharge of their various duties. Having, in concurrence with the Town's Hospital, fixed the rate of board for paupers, as in the preceding year, at 6*s.* 6*d.*, and having continued the board of the labouring classes at the reduced rate of 8*s.* 6*d.* per week, they proceeded, as usual, to obtain estimates for the supply of the articles of greatest consumpt, contracting for those only of the very best quality. The low prices of these articles at that period, enabled them to obtain contracts on favourable terms, and the House has been supplied at a much cheaper rate than we can expect it to be for the current year. In the course of their subsequent management, the Committee judged it to be expedient to adopt some alterations in the mode of making the purchases, and of keeping the accounts of all the smaller articles, and also of regulating the distribution of all articles of consumpt. Besides the business which occurs in the ordinary course of management, their attention was directed to various incidental occurrences, such as occasional repairs and improvements: and their most careful consideration was frequently required

in deliberating on certain law proceedings, in which we were unavoidably engaged; in negotiating with the proprietors of our additional front ground; and in devising by what means our greatly increased number of Patients of the lower ranks might best be accommodated, classified and employed.

The questions which arose out of the Deed of Settlement of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, as alluded to in our Thirty-first Annual Report, and which depended long before the Magistrates of Glasgow, in the Court of Session, and in the House of Lords, have been settled by compromise. The Directors of the Asylum and the managers of several other charitable institutions on which legacies under that deed had been bestowed, agreed, after considering all the circumstances of the case, to relinquish the interest due on the principal sums bequeathed, and to accept of these sums as proffered by the representatives of the testators, together with the whole expenses incurred in the course of the protracted litigation. The principal sum due to the Asylum, and the whole of our expenses, have accordingly been received by our Treasurer.

The whole matters in dispute between the Magdalene Asylum and our Institution having been referred, as stated in last Annual Report, to the decision of Mr. Sheriff Alison, as sole arbiter, the obligation, on our part, to grant a lease, in the terms claimed by the Directors of the Magdalene Asylum, has been sustained; while their claim to the right of direct access to the portion of ground thus leased from all parts of the adjacent space, formerly traversed by the road leading to the Lunatic Asylum, has been refused; and the nature and extent of their means of access defined and fixed by the arbiter. A regular and formal deed of lease of that portion of ground, has therefore been duly executed. By this deed, the Directors of the Magdalene Asylum, are confirmed in the right to pos-

sess the said ground for the period of 999 years, after the term of Martinmas 1813, at the yearly rent of £1 sterling.

The negotiation with the heir of entail, in possession of the Milton estate, respecting the portion of our front ground belonging to that estate, has, after much difficulty and delay, been concluded, a regular feu-contract executed, and our title in all respects completed.

Every thing in relation to the heritable property of the Asylum having been fully arranged and adjusted, the whole ground now belonging to the Institution, extends to rather more than 8 acres, English measure; and the annual feu-duties payable for those parts of the property which are held by the tenure of feu, amount to £196:1s.4d.

The great increase in the number of our Patients, has particularly required the attention of the Directors. This increase, however, does not necessarily imply any greater prevalence of lunacy, but may be accounted for from various other causes; especially from increase of population, and from the reduction in the rate of our board for Patients of the lower ranks, whereby the benefit of the Institution is brought more within the reach of their means. Agreeably to the suggestions in former reports, the Directors have studiously turned their attention to the devising of the most suitable means of extending our accommodations.

The projected streets, rail-roads, and other improvements in our neighbourhood, it is possible, may ultimately interfere with any plan of addition which we might adopt. It is therefore obviously expedient that we should avoid any very expensive structure, and architectural decoration is totally out of the question. The additional bed-rooms which we require, will be solely for the use of Patients at the lowest rates of board, whom it is expedient to place at a distance from the other inmates of the establishment. After due discussion and deliberation, we resolved to con-

sult William Burn, Esq. architect, in regard to the relative situation and internal structure of such accommodations as we require, and his report is daily expected.

Our expenditure in the course of last year has been unusually great. Besides our necessary outlay on repairs, and in supplies of furniture, apparatus, and provisions, considerable expense has been incurred in completing our improvements in the front ground, by cartage, mason-work, and labourers' wages; not less than 100 carts of gravel have been laid on the walks of the approach, garden, and airing-grounds; and our law expenses have unavoidably been considerable. On the other hand, no small saving has arisen from the labours of the Patients. Many of the males have, with great benefit to themselves, been much employed in the front grounds, airing-ground, and garden. Some of them have been very valuable assistants to the joiner, others to the mason, and one has long been very serviceable as a tailor. Many of the females have been employed in the washing-house, laundry, and linen room. Some of them have been diligent in spinning, and about 300 yards of cloth have been manufactured from yarn spun in the house; some have been usefully employed in knitting stockings, and in making shirts and clothes; and all the sheets, bed and window curtains, which required renewal throughout the year, have been made by Patients. Besides enjoying occasionally the amusements of music, drawing, and other innocent pastimes, many of the ladies have been much employed in fancy-work, especially in flowering on lace and muslin, in various kinds of net-work, and sometimes in the more useful departments of domestic industry.

The amount of benefactions bestowed this year on the Asylum, has been unusually small. The state of our funds will appear from the following account by the Treasurer:

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1836.

Receipts.

BALANCE due by the Treasurer, per last Year's Account,	£8 14 10
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	263 18 6
BOARD of Patients,	4825 12 11½
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	76 4 0
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20 3 10
	<hr/>
	£5194 14 1½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£445 9 5
Do. Bread,	254 18 6
Do. Beer and Porter,	186 0 0
Do. Groceries,	253 14 6
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	69 18 0
Do. Coals,	154 10 6
Do. Gas Light,	47 12 1
Do. Water,	20 0 0
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	217 9 0
Do. Milk, &c.	81 8 2
Do. Butter and Cheese,	183 12 4
Do. Wine and Spirits,	54 6 6
Do. Medicines,	14 0 0
Do. Potatoes,	41 2 0
Do. Washing, &c.	86 11 1½
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Eggs, Seeds, &c.	410 15 10
	<hr/>
	£2521 7 11½
Carried forward,	£2521 7 11½

Brought forward,.....£ 2521 7 11½

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,£ 150 0 0
Deduct, Fees received from Patients, 134 8 0

.....£ 15 12 0
Treasurer and Secretary, 100 0 0
Chaplain, 40 0 0
Superintendent, 250 0 0
Matron, 75 0 0
Assistant Matron, 30 0 0
Precentor, 7 10 0

518 2 0

WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants, 447 19 8

FURNITURE, 56 11 8

CHARGES, viz.

Law-Agent's Accounts,£ 52 19 9½
Stationery, 12 16 0
Insurance, 6 10 0
Advertisements, 3 15 0
Printing, 17 0 6
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c. 9 16 3
Miscellaneous, 23 10 5

126 7 11½

FEU-DUTIES, and Rent of Ground, 293 8 9

EXPENSE of Building Wall along New Road,.....£ 396 0 0

Deduct paid in part, per previous Account, 199 0 0

197 0 0

REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds, 324 15 1

ROYAL BANK, Cash deposited, 710 0 0

£ 5195 13 1

Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,£ 5195 13 1

Do. RECEIPTS, 5194 14 1½

Balance in Treasurer's favour, £ 0 18 11½

State of the Funds.

Cash in Royal Bank,£ 3050 0 0

Sum invested in Government Stock, 591 6 5

£ 3641 6 5

Deduct balance due to the Treasurer,£ 0 18 11½

And for unsettled Accounts not rendered at the

close of the year, about 40 7 5½

41 6 5

Balance in favour of the Institution,£ 3600 0 0

QUANTITIES

OF THE

Principal Provisions, &c. purchased for the Asylum in 1836.

Butcher Meat,	-	-	-	1799 Stones.
Bread, -	-	-	-	10,259 Qr. Loaves.
Table Beer, -	-	-	-	1006 Gallons.
Butt Ale and Porter, -	-	-	-	366 Do.
Bottled Porter, -	-	-	-	320 Doz.
Do. Ale, -	-	-	-	78 Do.
Tea, -	-	-	-	531 Lbs.
Coffee, -	-	-	-	96 Do.
Sugar, -	-	-	-	3272 Do.
Soap, -	-	-	-	1890 Do.
Candles, -	-	-	-	529 Do.
Coals,* -	-	-	-	260 Waggons.
Gas Light, -	-	-	-	142,900 Cubic Feet.
Meal, -	-	-	-	182 Bolls.
Barley and Pease, -	-	-	-	6272 Lbs.
Sweet Milk, -	-	-	-	5152 Pints.
Butter do. -	-	-	-	8206 Do.
Butter, -	-	-	-	2513 Lbs.
Cheese, -	-	-	-	1965 Do.
Wine, -	-	-	-	26½ Doz.
Spirits, -	-	-	-	31½ Gallons.
Potatoes, exclusive of small purchases, -	-	-	-	59 Bolls.
Fish, -	-	-	-	1460 Lbs.
Eggs, -	-	-	-	2500 Doz.

* The Treasurer's Account includes, besides the cost of these 260 Waggons, that of 118 more, got in the end of 1835, but not paid for till 1836.

From the Treasurer's account, we are gratified to find, that the state of our funds now warrants us to proceed with the necessary measures for extending our accommodations. Our instructions to the Architect, were necessarily of a general nature; and we are unable to form any opinion of the cost of such buildings, as it may be advisable for us to construct. Besides wards for frantics and others who require seclusion, it is proposed, that the addition shall comprehend work-rooms for Patients of both sexes. At an early period of our Institution, various handicraft employments, such as weaving, shoemaking, &c. were introduced among our Patients. The benefit of these employments in promoting the cure of lunacy, was manifest. The apartments occupied by the workers, however, were found to be so inconvenient for superintendence, and in other respects so objectionable, that after a year's trial, they had to be abandoned. But our experience, limited though it was, completely satisfied us of the propriety of adopting this means of moral treatment on a more extensive scale, as soon as we should be possessed of sufficient funds. In the Sixth Annual Report, the attention of the Directors was first called by the Physician, to the want of proper work-rooms. But at that period, we had little prospect of being able even to liquidate the debt which we had necessarily incurred; and for many years, the levelling of the back ground superseded in a great measure, the necessity of erecting work-rooms, by affording, at least during favourable weather, most useful daily labour to our male Patients. About three years ago, after we had gradually paid off a large amount of debt, and our funds were in a prosperous state, we applied for information on the subject of in-door labour at those institutions where various kinds of handicraft employments had been introduced. The information which we obtained, was highly satisfactory; and this having

been corroborated by subsequent inquiries, the Directors have now resolved, that work-rooms as well as wards shall be added to the Asylum. We have reason to fear, that the expense of carrying this resolution into effect, will consume the greater part, if not the whole of our surplus funds; but we look forward to the benefactions of the generous friends of the Institution, for that aid which our building operations, and the necessary supply of utensils and furniture, may render necessary. The humane object of our Institution can never fail to be interesting to the public; and we rely with perfect confidence on a continuance of that liberal support which we have hitherto enjoyed, and without which we must still have been burdened with debt.

The Directors present their grateful thanks to all their benefactors; and they feel it to be incumbent on them to express in an especial manner their gratitude for the donations in money, and the bequests which have been bestowed on the Asylum, in the course of the year.

The Directors specially thank the following Coal-masters for donations of coals: *viz.*

Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpeller,.....10 Carts.

Mr. FARIE of Farne,..... 6 —

Total,.....16 Carts.

The Directors offer their warmest thanks to the Members of the Weekly Committee, for their unremitting attention to the interests of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, and Visitors.

Mr. William
David
Mr. Robert
William
Mr. David
Andrew
Dr. John
James
Rev. James
Mr. G. I.
Mr. Arch
James
William
John
Robert
William
William
Andrew
The Chief
Dr. James
Charles
John
William
Mr. Hugh
Rev. John
Mr. Don
M. Kirk

Dr. Ba
Mr. Po

Mr. M

Mr. Will
David
Robert
David
Andrew
Dr. John
James

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1837.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Hope,		
Mr. Robert Freeland,	}	from Merchants' House.
William Gray,		
Mr. David Gowdie,	}	from Trades' House.
Andrew Fowler,		
Dr. John M'Farlane,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
James Brown,		
Rev. James Henderson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. G. L. Walker,		
Mr. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
John Neill,		
Robert Henderson,		
William Cumin, M. D.		
William Gilmour,		
Andrew Ranken,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum</i> ,		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary</i> .		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary</i> .		
M. Kirk, <i>Gate-Keeper</i> .		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Freeland.
Mr. Pollok.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Gray.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Mr. William Bankier.	Mr. Archibald Lawson.
David Hope.	John Alston.
Robert Henderson.	Matthew Fleming.
David Gowdie.	Robert Freeland.
Andrew Fowler.	William Gilmour.
Dr. John M'Farlane.	Hugh Tennent.
James Brown.	

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND LEGACIES, RECEIVED IN 1836.

Mr. Archibald Young, Writer, Glasgow, Subscription,	£5	5	0
Anonymous Donation,	25	0	0
Executors of Mr. Robert Hunter, late Candlemaker, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£30	0	0
Off, Legacy-Duty,	3	0	0
	£27	0	0
Executors of Mr. John Stewart, Merchant, Fintry, a Legacy, free of Duty,	£200	0	0
Off, for Discharge, Stamp, &c.	1	7	6
	£198	12	6
Mr. Adam Scott, a Donation,	1	1	0
Mr. Cook of the Royal Circus, one third of Benefit, ..	7	0	0
	£263	18	6

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothesay.

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18 6

TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

4th JANUARY, 1838.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1838.

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TWENTY-FOURTH 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, an account of their management during last year, in this the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1837,.....	79	70	149
Admitted since,.....	59	53	112
Do. having relapsed,.....	2	0	2
Total,.....	140	123	263
Dismissed, Cured,.....	35	20	55
Do. Relieved,.....	12	18	30
Do. By Desire,.....	3	4	7
Do. Unfit,.....	6	4	10
Do. Died,.....	10	5	15
Remaining, 1st January, 1838,.....	66	51	117
Total,.....	74	72	146
Daily average number of Patients in 1837,.....	81	74	155

Our remedial treatment has been conducted as formerly, and with the like success. We have long directed our attention in an especial manner to the moral management of the Insane, not only in regard to their occupations and amusements, and to the nature and degree of their personal liberty or restraint, but also to the employment of all such practicable means as we have found to be useful in correcting their evil habits and propensities, and in regulating their conduct and behaviour. With a view to its moral influence, combined with its other obvious and highly important advantages, Divine Service was, eighteen years ago, introduced into our Asylum, as appears from the following extract of a minute of the Directors, dated 2d October, 1819:—"A Sermon, with the usual forms of Divine Service, as in Church, was lately preached in the Asylum. On this occasion, the Rev. Dr. Ranken, at the request of the Physician, had the goodness to officiate. Fifty of the Patients voluntarily attended, and throughout the whole service behaved with the utmost decorum. At the close of this interesting scene, one of the boarders of superior rank respectfully approached the clergyman, and gratefully thanked him for his kind condescension in preaching to the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum, adding, that he himself felt peculiarly gratified that now he was thought worthy to attend public worship, from which he had for some years been excluded.

"The Directors were particularly gratified to learn that so great a proportion of the Patients had been in such a state as to attend Divine Service, and they authorised the Physician to have this service repeated, whenever he is of opinion that it may be productive of beneficial effects on the minds of his Patients."

Before this period, some Patients had occasionally been visited in the Asylum by one or other of our clergymen;

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and, in a few instances, Patients had been allowed to attend public worship in church, under the care of a keeper; but now, at the request of the Physician, the Clergymen of the City began to officiate by turns, and continued to preach once a-fortnight till the beginning of the year 1823, when a Chaplain was appointed by the Directors, with a competent salary, as one of the regular functionaries of the Establishment. For some years, our Chaplain had to preach in one of the galleries, temporarily fitted up for the occasion; but a proper chapel having been erected, it was opened for worship on the 6th July 1828, and Divine Service has since been performed in the Asylum every Sabbath-day, to an auditory now commonly amounting to about a hundred Patients.

We observe that the attention of the public has of late been repeatedly directed to the importance of religious instruction, and especially of Divine Service in Lunatic Asylums; and in reply to inquiries made on this subject, from various quarters, in the course of last year, we must refer to our opinions and views as already before the public in our Reports of former years, and which our subsequent experience has amply confirmed.* The employment of religious exercises among the Insane, requires doubtless no small share of prudence and discretion; but we think we have satisfactorily shown, that many of our Patients are abundantly capable of appreciating what they hear from the pulpit, and of profiting thereby. On a late occasion, one of them, in a letter addressed to the Physician, expressed himself as follows:—"I was very much pleased, indeed, with yesterday evening's edifying sermon, and with the very able manner in which the subject was brought down to a level with the weak capacities of the Patients; and I particularly admired the great simplicity of it.

* See our Annual Reports for the years 1819, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 29.

Besides, where morality and the Gospel are blended, there is nothing wanting. It is every person's duty to attend Divine worship, and I am thankful to you, my dear Sir, for reminding me of it, and hope to be a regular attendant in future."

Religious instruction was, we believe, *privately* communicated to the Insane, in Bethlehem, so early as the year 1677; and, as stated in the *Annales D' Hygiène Publique*, vol. xiii. p. 16, a chapel was consecrated to the use of the Insane, in the extensive Asylum at Charenton, near Paris, above a century ago. But we are not aware that Divine Service, as in Church, was ever performed in any Lunatic establishment in this country, until it was introduced into our Asylum, and we are much gratified to find that our example, in affording the benefit of religious instruction and consolation to the Insane, begins now to be generally followed.

In almost all our cases, we found, upon due inquiry, that the alleged exciting causes were preceded by certain preliminary symptoms, and therefore that the malady was more or less of gradual approach, probably depending much upon constitutional predisposition. We regret, however, to state, that in not a few instances it was the consequence of intemperance. Among the various remedies employed in the course of the year, we found that discharges from the head or neck, whether spontaneous or artificial, were in many cases eminently serviceable. One Patient, who appeared to have sunk into a state of absolute fatuity, was considerably relieved after suppuration of the cervical glands; and another of the same description was dismissed perfectly cured, after extensive suppurations over one side of the head. Some of our Patients have, as formerly, been soothed by anodynes and the tepid bath; others have been benefited by more active

remedies. But after the commencement of convalescence, or where there is a sufficient degree of docility, our most important remedy, as we have frequently had occasion to state, is daily employment, especially in any laborious occupation. We regret exceedingly that we are not yet sufficiently furnished with work-rooms, considering that the inclement weather of winter necessarily puts a stop to the labours of the Patients in the open air.

Several Patients, whose cases might, under longer treatment, have served to augment our list of cures, were prematurely removed. In some of these cases, the friends of the Patients could no longer afford to maintain them in the Asylum; in others, of long duration, it was thought that a change of place might be beneficial; and in some, the friends were prevailed upon, by the importunity of the Patients themselves, to consent to their removal. But while some are anxious for dismissal, others are no less desirous to remain. One Patient, who has for several years been in the house, expresses himself in the most grateful terms for having been allowed to remain so long, and is most urgent in his solicitations that this favour may be prolonged even to the end of his days. Indeed, in the course of the year, no fewer than six of those Patients who had formerly been under our care, and who again experienced a threatening of their malady, returned to the Asylum of their own accord! Two of these, who had repeatedly felt a strong propensity, the one to commit murder, the other suicide, came to the house in a state of the greatest agitation and alarm, imploring to be admitted; and the necessary documents having been speedily obtained, they were admitted accordingly. On the cessation of their malady, they both averred, that one of their greatest comforts, when well, was the reflection, that the Asylum was open to them, as

a place of refuge, when insane. Several other Patients strongly contrasted the treatment under which they had suffered in private, and which had evidently served to prolong and to exasperate their malady, with the kind care which they experienced on admission into the Asylum, and to which they did not hesitate to attribute, in a great measure, their cure. Our deaths have been nearly in the usual proportion, although during the first quarter of the year the weather was very unhealthy, and various fatal epidemics prevailed. The number of Patients who died, and the denominations of their diseases, were as follows:

Of Apoplexy,.....	3
Diarrhœa,.....	1
Exhaustion,.....	3
Influenza,.....	3
Pulmonary Consumption,.....	3
Quinsy,.....	1
Typhus,.....	1
Total,.....	15

The following Tables exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of those Patients who were admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th June last, together with the result of treatment, as ascertained by the 31st December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Melancholics,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	6
Imbecile,	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	6
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	3	3	1	1	3	4	4	19

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Melancholics,	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Imbecile,	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	4	6	0	1	0	2	1	14

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	14	1	0	0	3	3	2	23
Melancholics,	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	14
Melancholics, Irascible,	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	8
Imbecile,	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	30	4	2	2	4	6	2	50

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maniacs, Furious,	8	3	1	0	2	2	0	16
Melancholics,	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	7
Melancholics, Irascible,	4	1	1	0	1	5	0	12
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	14	8	3	2	4	8	0	39

The following abstract from these Tables, exhibits the comparative proportions of the cures in the *old*, and in the *recent*, cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,.....19,.....	Cured,.....	3
Females do. ....14,.....	Do.	4
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
33		7
<hr/>		<hr/>

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,.....50,.....	Cured,.....	30
Females do. ....39,.....	Do.	14
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
89		44
<hr/>		<hr/>

In consideration of the high prices of provisions at the commencement of the year, and consequently of the rates at which we were obliged to contract for the necessary supplies, the Committee, in concurrence with the Directors of the Town's Hospital, raised the rate of board for Parish Paupers from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per week. But as the cost of the necessaries of life must have fallen peculiarly hard on persons of the working classes, the rate of board for this description of our Patients was continued at 8*s.* 6*d.* although we were aware that there would consequently be a proportional diminution of our savings.

The ordinary proceedings requisite at the commencement of the year having been despatched, our attention was directed to various other important matters.

The office of Matron having become vacant, the Directors proceeded to take the necessary steps for obtaining a Matron with the requisite qualifications. Numerous candidates presented themselves for the office, many of whom appeared to be highly qualified. After much inquiry and due deliberation, Miss Lucy Vessie, Matron of the Lincoln Asylum, was, at a numerous meeting of Di-

rectors, held on the 4th July, unanimously chosen to be Matron of our Institution. In consequence of a communication by our Secretary, she arrived here on the 18th of August, and on the 22d, having been received by the Weekly Committee, and congratulated on her appointment, she entered on the duties of her office. The zeal and ability wherewith she has discharged these duties since that period, have given entire satisfaction to the Directors.

Our Patients, both of superior and of inferior rank, have continued to increase in numbers, and additional accommodations for either class might, in some measure, serve to relieve the crowded state of the Wards in regard to both.

Various plans of extension have repeatedly been under the consideration of the Committee, and also of the Directors at large. Some of these plans were judged to be too extensive for convenient superintendence, and all of them too costly, considering that, for the reasons stated in our last Report, any additional structure must be viewed only as a temporary measure. The Directors at length resolved to extend the Wards for Patients of superior rank, by building two stories over the low extremity of each wing. This elongation of our Upper Wards will, when completed, enable us to accommodate no fewer than twenty-eight additional Patients, and, by means of proper subdivision, with obvious improvement in regard to classification. But, owing to the advanced period of the season before the necessary arrangements for building could be made, it was judged to be expedient to confine our operations to the front wings. We will thus, in the meantime, obtain accommodations for twelve additional Patients, and these accommodations, we expect, will be habitable early in the Spring. We trust that the projected operations on the rear wings will be kept in view by the Direc-

tors for the ensuing year, and commenced as soon as the proper season for building shall arrive.

We have the pleasure to report, that by means of several handsome bequests, we shall, with the aid of our ordinary savings, be enabled to complete all our projected building operations, without any encroachment on our funds as they stood at the commencement of last year.

The late John Ewing, Esq. formerly Writer in Glasgow, left by his will (after certain other bequests) two-thirds of the residue of his estate to the Royal Infirmary, and the remaining third equally between the Lunatic Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Of this bequest we have already received an interim payment of £375.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway having been laid before the Weekly Committee, with a view to learn whether the Directors would be disposed to concur or to dissent, in regard to the necessary operations of the Railway Company, for carrying a road-tunnel through the grounds and underneath some parts of the building of the Asylum, the Committee, in the first instance, resolved to dissent; but the Chairman and Law Agent of the Company having expressed a wish to make some farther communication to us on this subject, before we should come to a final determination, the Committee were of opinion that in the meantime we should refrain from expressing either our concurrence or dissent. On this point being submitted to the Directors, at their meeting held on the 4th of April, they were satisfied that the best course they could take was to remain neutral, and therefore entirely approved of the proceedings of the Committee in their negotiation with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company.

Much inconvenience having arisen from the practice of persons calling to inquire for Patients at all hours of the

day, and the Superintendent having justly complained that his time was thereby much broken in upon, and frequent interruption thus given to the performance of his necessary duties, the Committee, at a meeting held on the 25th of July, resolved, that from and after the first of September all such inquiries, in regard to Patients boarded at the rates of 15s. and upwards, must be made between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, any day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, the Saturday being set apart for inquiries by the friends of the poor; and they accordingly ordered, that intimation thereof be given by printed cards to the relatives or friends of Patients, at the aforesaid rates of board. But after this rule had been for a considerable time in operation, we found that the evil in no small degree continued to exist. The Committee therefore resolved, that from and after Monday the 18th of December, the days of inquiry for the friends of Patients at the rates of 15s. per week and upwards, shall be farther limited to Tuesday and Thursday at the hours aforesaid; that no infringement of this regulation shall be permitted; and that notice thereof shall be immediately given, as formerly ordered.

At the suggestion of the Matron, after repeated conferences with the Weekly Committee, various measures relating to her department of the domestic economy were ordered to be adopted.

The usual repairs and supplies of furniture, of apparatus, and of gravel, and other articles for the garden and airing-grounds have been required; and besides our outlay on the articles of ordinary consumption, the salary of the Superintendent has been raised, and the sum of £400 advanced on the building operations now in progress. On the other hand, considerable saving has accrued from the labours of the Patients, many of whom have been variously

employed, with very great benefit to themselves in promoting the cure of their malady. Much work has been done in the garden and airing-grounds, in trenching, levelling, and laying out some parts of the ground anew. Some of the males have been able assistants to the mason, the joiner, and the painter. The tailor has been constantly at work: and much assistance has been given to the keepers by those who were unable to exercise any handicraft operation. Many of our females, as well as of our males, were profitably employed, and with no less benefit to themselves. Some laboured diligently in spinning, and from three to four hundred yards of cloth have been made of yarn spun in the house. Some have been much employed in the washing-house and laundry, or have given valuable assistance to the keepers in tending or managing the Patients, as well as in the operations of scrubbing and cleaning. A variety of fancy-work has been performed by the ladies, such as flowering upon lace or muslin, and various kinds of net-work. From all these labours the Superintendent calculates, that a saving of from £300 to £400 has accrued to the Asylum; and from the excess of our ordinary income above our annual expenditure, together with the benefactions which have in the course of the year been bestowed on the Asylum, we have the pleasure to report that our funds are in a prosperous state.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1837.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£579 10 4
BOARD of Patients,	5264 10 10
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	122 10 11
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20 3 10
PHYSICIAN'S FEES,	158 11 0
	<hr/>
	£6145 6 11

Disbursements.

BALANCE due to the Treasurer, per last year's account,	£0 18 11½
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.	
Butcher Meat,	£513 11 0
Bread,	330 8 9
Flour,	8 16 3
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	203 3 5
Tea,	134 13 6
Coffee,	5 15 0
Sugar,	120 18 6
Groceries,	6 19 9
Soap,	34 8 3
Candles,	12 4 5
Soda, Ashes, &c.,	16 9 4
Coals,	181 15 0
Gas Light,	46 12 9
Water,	20 0 0
Meal,	176 1 0
Barley, Pease, &c.,	87 2 0
Butter Milk,	39 13 7
Sweet Milk,	57 18 6
Butter,	140 6 3
Cheese,	50 12 8
Wine,	28 0 0
Spirits,	11 8 0
Medicines,	11 6 0
Potatoes,	54 9 6
Washing, &c.,	95 9 1
Eggs and Poultry,	53 7 6
Straw and Hay,	52 4 10
Fish,	25 4 6
Seeds and Plants,	27 2 0
Manure,	9 6 6
Lint,	9 5 6
Miscellaneous,	29 12 3
	<hr/>
	£2594 5 7

Brought forward,	£2594	5	7
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£150	0	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	100	0	0
Superintendent,	275	0	0
Matron,	102	11	8
Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Chaplain,	40	0	0
Precentor,	8	17	10
		706	9 6
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,		469	2 5
FURNITURE,		141	8 0
FEU-DUTIES, and RENT of GROUND,		209	11 2
ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS, paid for to the extent of,		400	0 0
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS on Buildings & Ground,		419	9 7
CHARGES, viz.			
Law Expense,	£7	10	6
Stationery,	12	14	0
Insurance,	5	6	0
Advertisements,	7	15	2
Printing,	31	10	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	8	18	9
Subscription to Library,	3	3	0
Stipend,	1	5	1
London Newspaper,	2	3	6
Postages, &c.	7	2	5½
		87	8 5½
ROYAL BANK, Cash Deposited,		1180	0 0
		£6208	13 8
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,	£6208	13	8
Do. RECEIPTS,	6145	6	11
Balance in Treasurer's favour,	£63	6	9

State of the Funds.

Cash in the Royal Bank,	£4230	0	0
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591	6	5
	£4821	6	5
Deduct Balance due to the Treasurer,	£63	6	9
And for unsettled Accounts not rendered at the close of the year, about,	57	19	8
		121	6 5
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£4700	0	0

* Paid from the Physician's Fees, entered under the head of Receipts.

QUANTITIES

OF THE

Principal Provisions, &c. purchased for the Asylum in 1837.

Beef,	-	-	-	-	1232 Stones.
Mutton, -	-	-	-	-	510 Do.
Bread,	-	-	-	-	11,165 Loaves.
Flour, -	-	-	-	-	604 Lbs.
Table Beer (558 Gallons),	-	-	-	-	186 Firkins.
Small Beer (1071 Gallons),	-	-	-	-	357 Do.
Bottled Porter,	-	-	-	-	366 Doz.
Bottled Ale,	-	-	-	-	78 Doz.
Tea,	-	-	-	-	597½ Lbs.
Coffee, -	-	-	-	-	58 Do.
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	3832 Do.
Soap, -	-	-	-	-	1514 Do.
Candles,	-	-	-	-	445 Do.
Coals, -	-	-	-	-	295 Waggon.
Gas Light, -	-	-	-	-	143,300 Cubic Feet.
Meal, -	-	-	-	-	168 Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	-	-	-	-	6726 Lbs.
Sweet Milk,	-	-	-	-	2317 Pints.*
Butter do. -	-	-	-	-	9524 Do.
Butter, -	-	-	-	-	2832 Lbs.
Cheese,	-	-	-	-	2018 Do.
Wine, -	-	-	-	-	20 Doz.
Spirits,	-	-	-	-	24 Gallons.
Potatoes, exclusive of small purchases,	-	-	-	-	60 Bolls.
Fish,	-	-	-	-	3737 Lbs.
Eggs, -	-	-	-	-	1794 Doz.

* This is exclusive of the supply obtained from Cows kept at the Institution.

We have in the course of the year been gratified by the favourable reports, as contained in our Visitors' Book, of various intelligent inspectors.

The Sheriff, at his official visit, made on the 29th of March, stated that "he had inspected the different Wards of the Asylum; had found everything in very excellent order; and all the regulations of the Act of Parliament complied with."

Dr. Jackson, Physician of the Richmond Asylum, Dublin, reported that "he felt an unfeigned pleasure in stating his opinion of the arrangements and management of this Institution, which is truly creditable to all who conduct it; and he could not conceive that more regularity and cleanliness could be effected in any similar institution."

And Sir A. William Crichton, Physician in Ordinary to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, stated that he was very happy to say that he found the Establishment in the best possible order, and was much pleased with all its arrangements; adding some suggestions that had resulted from his experience in the Lunatic Asylum at St. Petersburg, for our consideration.

The Directors beg leave to express their warmest gratitude for the legacies bequeathed to the Asylum, and received in the course of the year; and they offer most grateful thanks for the donations of all their kind benefactors.

The Directors offer their special thanks to the following Coal-masters for donations of coals, *viz.*—

Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpellier,.....	30 Carts.
Mr. BUCHANAN of Mount Vernon,.....	8
Mr. FARIE of Farme,.....	12
	<hr/> 50 Carts.

The Directors offer their kindest thanks to the Weekly Committee for their zealous attention to the important duties of their office.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

Mr. W.
Dr.
Mr. W.
Mr. H.
Mr. Ch.
Dr. W.
Rev. I.
Mr. J.
Mr. A.
Ja.
W.
Jo.
Ro.
Ro.
R.
Ro.
The Ch.
Dr. Ja.
Ch.
Jo.
Dr. W.
Mr. H.
Miss V.
Rev. J.
Mr. D.
M. Kin.

Dr.
Mr.

Mr.

Mr. W.
D.
R.
D.
C.
Dr. W.
Mr. A.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. FOR 1838.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Hope,		
Mr. William Gray,	}	from Merchants' House.
Hugh Cogan,		
Mr. Charles Porteous,	}	from Trades' House.
David Gowdie, Jun.		
Dr. Wm. R. Gibb,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Robert Cowan,		
Rev. Dr. John Forbes,	}	from General Session.
Mr. John Robertson,		
Mr. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
John Neill,		
Robert Henderson,		
Robert Freeland,		
R. D. Alston,		
Robert Rodger,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum,</i>		
Dr. William Cumin, <i>Surgeon.</i>		
Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary.</i>		
Miss Vessey, <i>Matron.</i>		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary.</i>		
M. Kirk, <i>Gate-Keeper.</i>		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Dr. Cowan.	Mr. Freeland.
Mr. Pollok.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Gray.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Mr. William Bankier.	Mr. Hugh Cogan.
David Hope.	R. D. Alston.
Robert Henderson.	John Alston.
David Gowdie, Jun.	Matthew Fleming.
Charles Porteous.	Hugh Tennent.
Dr. W. R. Gibb.	Robert Rodger.
Mr. Archibald Lawson.	

LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

RECEIVED IN 1837.

Executors of William Telfer, a Legacy, £30	0	0	
Deduct, Expenses of Discharge,	0	19	8
		£29	0 4
Executors of David Gilmour, a Legacy,	5	0	0
Do. Arthur Gilmour, do.	15	0	0
Do. Misses Christian and Mary Blair, do.	£50	0	0
Deduct, Legacy Duty,	5	0	0
		45	0 0
Executors of John Ewing, to account of Legacy left by him,	375	0	0
Executors of James Struthers, a Legacy,	100	0	0
Robert Freeland, Merchant, a Subscription,	5	5	0
Robert Rodger, do. do.	5	5	0
		£579	10 4

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

Robert A.
James A.
James A.
J. T. Als
R. D. Als
Anderson
George A.
F. Adams
Aiken, J.
John Als
Thomas

G. Buchan
J. Buchan
Dr. John
J. Buchan
Andrew
Sr Wm. L
William
Brown &
A. Buchan
B. Brown
William
J. Buchan
Rev. Dr.

James Cr
A. D. Ca
Colin Ca
A. Camp
J. Camp
J. Corbe
W. & D.
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LIST

OF

QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

*Believed to be in life, at 31st December, 1837.**

A					
Robert Auld, merchant,	£ 5	5 0	William Couper, surgeon,	10	10 0
James Auchie, merchant,	5	5 0	Jn. Craig, wood-merchant,	21	0 0
James Alexander, merchant,	5	5 0	Samuel Cooper, merchant,	10	10 0
J. T. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	John Coats, manufacturer,	5	5 0
R. D. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Samuel Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0
Anderson & Charles,	5	5 0	Neil Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0
George Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Robert Cowan & Sons,	10	10 0
F. Adamson, manufacturer,	5	5 0	A. Campbell, Blythswood,	52	10 0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co.	5	5 0	Carron Company,	42	0 0
John Alston, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Cleland & Jack, upholsterers,	21	0 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher,	5	5 0	Mungo N. Campbell, merch.	10	10 0
B			John Carnie & Co. distillers,	5	5 0
G. Buchanan, Woodlands,	10	10 0	William Croil, merchant,	5	5 0
J. Buchanan, Dowanhill,	52	10 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	5	5 0
Dr. John Balmano,	13	13 0	W. & J. Carswell, builders,	10	10 0
J. Buchanan, N. Providence,	10	10 0	Ross Corbett, merchant,	5	5 0
Andrew Bogle, merchant,	21	0 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0
Sir Wm. Bruce of Stenhouse,	10	10 0	Dr. William Cumin,	5	5 0
William Bogle, writer,	5	5 0	D		
Brown & Watson, manufactrs.	5	5 0	Arch. Douglas, merchant,	21	0 0
A. Buchanan, Catrine Bank,	21	0 0	Js. Davidson, manufacturer,	10	10 0
R. Brown, St. Vincent-St.	5	5 0	Wm. Dalglish, manufacturer,	5	0 0
William Brown, colourman,	5	5 0	John Dick, surgeon,	5	5 0
Js. Buchanan, Ardenconnel,	21	0 0	Professor Davidson, College,	5	5 0
Rev. Dr. Burns,	5	5 0	Robert Dalglish, printer,	10	10 0
C			Dalglish & Frame, printers,	10	10 0
James Crum, manufacturer,	10	10 0	John Douglas, writer,	5	5 0
A. D. Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0	W. Dunn, machine-maker,	10	10 0
Colin Campbell, Jura,	21	0 0	John Douglas, Liverpool,	10	10 0
A. Campbell, manufacturer,	10	10 0	W. M. Duncan, Liverpool,	10	10 0
Js. Campbell, jun. Orchard,	5	5 0	George Douglas, plumber,	5	5 0
Js. Corbet, timber-merchant,	5	5 0	James Donaldson, slater,	8	0 0
W. & D. Cuthbertson,			Js. Darnley, manufacturer,	10	10 0
accountants,	5	5 0	Marquis of Douglas, now		
			Duke of Hamilton,	50	0 0
			Dickie & Samuel, merchants,	5	5 0
			William Drury, surgeon,	5	5 0

* In this List, the names of Female Contributors have been omitted, and in every case where a contribution was received from a company, the firm of the company has been inserted, if any one of the partners is believed to be in life.

E

James Ewing, merchant, 21 0 0
 Sept. Ellis, manufacturer, 10 10 0
 T. & J. Edgar, merchants, 10 10 0

F

Kirkman Finlay, merchant, 52 10 0
 Robert Findlay, merchant, 21 0 0
 Matt. Fleming, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 J. Fleming, writer, 5 5 0
 B. Fleming, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 Robert Ferrie, builder, 5 5 0
 Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths, 5 5 0
 J. Ferguson & Co. merchts. 10 10 0
 Allan Fullarton, agent, 5 5 0
 Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P. 52 10 0
 Michie Forbes, London, 10 10 0
 John Forbes, London, 5 5 0
 Chas. Forbes, jun. London, 5 5 0
 Forster & Corbet, 5 5 0
 Robert Freeland, merchant, 5 5 0

G

James Gillespie, merchant, 10 10 0
 Benjamin Greig, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Geddes, Verreville, 5 5 0
 Colin Gillespie, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alex. Gordon, merchant, 21 0 0
 Robert Grahame, writer, 21 0 0
 James Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 John Gibson, surgeon, 5 5 0
 John Gordon of Kennyhill, 5 5 0
 John Gourlay, distiller, 10 10 0
 Robt. Gladstone, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Benjamin Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Earl of Glasgow, 50 0 0
 Gilmour, Morris, & Co.
 merchants, 5 5 0
 Gibb & Smith, manufactrs. 5 5 0
 Andrew Gilbert, merchant, 5 5 0
 Dr. Robert Graham, 5 5 0

H

Henry Houldsworth, cotton-
 spinner, 10 10 0
 Robert Hagart, merchant, 5 5 0
 Charles Household, cooper, 5 5 0
 Robert Hood, cooper, 5 5 0
 Wm. Houston, merchant, 10 10 0
 Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 G. Henderson, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Jn. Hamilton of Greenbank, 5 5 0
 John Hutchison, manufactr. 5 5 0
 R. & J. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Hepburn, Watt, & Co. 5 5 0
 A. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Robert Hunter, brewer, 5 5 0

J

Dr. Jeffray, College, 21 0 0
 Robert Jarvie, merchant, 5 5 0
 W. Johnstone, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Johnstone, merchant, 5 5 0

K

Wm. Kelly, cotton-mercht. 5 5 0
 Wm. Kippen, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Kirkland, tobaccoconist, 5 5 0
 Wm. Kyle, land-surveyor, 5 5 0
 John Kinnear, Liverpool, 10 10 0

L

William Liddell, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alexander Laird, merchant, 5 5 0
 Thomas Lawrie, merchant, 5 5 0
 Arch. Lawson, merchant, 10 10 0
 Walter Logan, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Lang, writer, 20 0 0
 Rev. Dr. Lockhart, 5 5 0
 James Laurie, merchant, 10 10 0
 David Laird, merchant, 10 10 0
 Robert Limond, Ayr, 20 0 0
 Leslie & Reid, manufactrs. 5 5 0
 David Lang, writer, 5 5 0
 T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5 5 0
 Arch. Liddell, colourman, 10 10 0

M

Henry Monteith of Carstairs, 52 10 0
 Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5 5 0
 John Muir, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alexander Miller, vintner, 5 5 0
 T. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 Professor Mylne, College, 10 10 0
 James Martin, merchant, 10 10 0
 William Mills, merchant, 5 5 0
 Moncrieff Mitchell, 5 5 0
 Sir J. Maxwell of Pollok, Bt. 50 0 0
 Thomas Mair, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 Dr. W. Meikleham, College, 5 5 0
 G. & W. Miller & Co. merchts. 5 5 0
 John More, Royal Bank, 21 0 0
 David Mathie, writer, 5 5 0
 Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, 10 0 0
 Wm. Middleton, merchant, 5 5 0

Mc

John M'Lean, merchant, 5 5 0
 R. M'Gavin & Co. merchts. 5 5 0
 John M'Murich, merchant, 10 10 0
 John M'Kie, merchant, 5 5 0
 Chas. Macintosh, merchant, 35 10 0
 Rev. Dr. MacGill, 5 5 0
 H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21 0 0
 John M'Donald, writer, 5 5 0
 Dan. Mackenzie, merchant, 10 10 0
 William M'Iver, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 J. M'Gregor, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 D. M'Farlane & Co. distillers, 10 10 0
 John M'Arthur, merchant, 10 10 0
 John M'Naught & Co. 21 0 0
 Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5 5 0
 Alex. M'Aslan, Hillhouse, 5 5 0
 James M'Nair, Balvie, 15 15 0

N

John Neill, merchant, 5 5 0

O					
Rd. Oswald, of Auchincruive	50	0 0	George Swanston, merchant,	5	5 0
Orhart, White, Rose, & Co.	21	0 0	James Scott, manufacturer,	5	5 0
T. Ovington, manufacturer,	5	5 0	And. Smith, manufacturer,	5	5 0
James Oswald, merchant,	10	10 0	T. Stevenson, St. Vincent-		
Oliphant & Corbett,	5	5 0	Street,	5	5 0
P			James Smith, of Jordanhill,	15	15 0
James Pinkerton,	5	5 0	Joseph Scott, merchant,	5	5 0
James Pollok, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Robert Struthers, brewer,	21	0 0
Morris Pollok, manufacturer,	5	5 0	James Stirling, of Keir,	52	10 0
John Pirie, London,	5	5 0	T		
R			Richard Thomson, manufact.	5	5 0
William Rodger, builder,	10	10 0	Todd & Stevenson,	5	5 0
James Reddie, advocate,	5	5 0	G. Macmikin Torrence, of		
Andrew Ranken, merchant,	11	11 0	Grange,	10	10 0
G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead,	5	5 0	J. Tobin, Liverpool,	5	5 0
J. Richardson, Liverpool,	10	10 0	And. Thomson, merchant,	5	5 0
J. Ritchie, jun. Liverpool,	10	10 0	Chas. Tennant, St. Rollox,	5	5 0
John Ryburn, merchant,	25	0 0	Hugh Tennent, merchant,	5	5 0
Robertson Reid & Brothers,	10	10 0	U		
Robert Rodger, merchant,	5	5 0	James Ure, merchant,	21	0 0
S			John Ure, jun. merchant,	5	5 0
John Swanston, grocer,	52	10 0	Robert Ure, merchant,	5	5 0
Js. Scott, timber-merchant,	5	5 0	W		
T. Irvine Smith, merchant,	10	10 0	John Wheatley, London,	5	5 0
J. Smith & Son, booksellers,	5	5 0	J. Wingate, jun. manufact.	5	5 0
Thomas Shiels, printer,	5	5 0	J. Wright, jun. merchant,	5	5 0
William Smith, merchant,	10	10 0	Andrew Whyt, merchant,	5	5 0
Lord Succoth,	10	10 0	George Wilson, merchant,	21	0 0
J. Stewart, Liverpool,	5	5 0	William Wilson of Cowglen,	5	5 0
Arch. Stirling of Jamaica,	30	0 0	John Wright, coachmaker,	5	5 0
James Sharpe, drysalter,	5	5 0	A. Wigham, manufacturer,	5	5 0
George Stirling, merchant,	21	0 0	J. S. Wright, Nottingham,	78	15 0
Walter Stewart,	5	5 0	Y		
William Snell, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Archibald Young, writer,	5	5 0
William Stirling, merchant,	21	0 0			

TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
3d JANUARY, 1839.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.
1839.

TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS
FOR THE YEAR
1854
A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS
ON JANUARY 1855

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES REDDEN, 20, N. B.
1855

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TWENTY-FIFTH 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, the following account of their management, in this the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1838,.....	74	72	146
Admitted since,.....	58	59	117
Re-admitted, from relapses,.....	0	0	0
Total,.....	132	131	263
Dismissed, Cured,.....	27	23	50
Do. Relieved,.....	13	11	24
Do. By Desire,.....	3	5	8
Do. Unfit,.....	1	8	9
Do. Died,.....	8	7	15
	52	54	106
Remaining, 1st January, 1839,.....	80	77	157
Total,.....	132	131	263
Daily average number of Patients in 1838,.....	78½	74½	153

Of the Patients whose treatment has, in the course of the year, been concluded by dismissal or death, the cured amount to 47 per cent., the dismissed uncured to 38 per cent., and the dead to 14 per cent. We may mention, however, that some Patients, whose cases, if longer under treatment, might have served to augment our list of cures, were, as usual, prematurely removed by their friends.

Among the cures, some remarkable cases occurred. One fine young man, only 19 years of age, was admitted in a deplorably frantic state, and with the most determined purpose to commit suicide; but finding this to be effectually prevented, he expended his fury on his own lips, which he lacerated with his teeth. The most vigilant treatment was in this case required; and, at the end of two months, we were highly gratified in being able to dismiss him with his lacerations cured, and his mind perfectly restored.

One of the female paupers had been for seven years a Patient in the Asylum. She had, in the course of that time, been several years subject to paroxysms of fury, and afterwards (in place of these paroxysms) to severe attacks of tic douloureux; but in the course of the last six months of her treatment, she recovered completely from all her ailments, both of body and mind.

To be able to arrest attention by any motive, or any impression sufficient to counteract delusion, is often the first symptom of convalescence, whether we choose to consider it as a cause or as a consequence; and in several cases it was not a little interesting to observe the means whereby a Patient sometimes seemed to be aroused from his insane dream. In one case, in which a female Patient had taken the most violent and groundless dislike to her family, the tidings of the death of a son in a foreign country, excited in her the desire to see her surviving

children. This desire recalled all her parental affection, instantly sweeping from her mind her insane antipathies, and restoring her at once to right feeling and to reason.

The propensity to suicide existed in no fewer than 29 cases, *viz.* 12 males, and 17 females, all of them requiring no small degree of vigilance. In some of them, the propensity was so strong as to demand the most watchful care both day and night, and, as we are happy to report, with the desired ensurance of their safety.

Of the various means whereby suicide is attempted by the insane, that of starvation is often persevered in with the greatest obstinacy; and in no fewer than seven cases, in which the Patients, on various grounds, utterly refused to take any food, we were obliged to have recourse to compulsory feeding. But by means of the apparatus which we employ, the operation of feeding is effectually performed with great ease, and without any of that irritating and exhausting struggle, or painful interruption to respiration, which other modes of feeding unavoidably occasion. It was remarkable that no fewer than six of these seven Patients were females, probably because the principle of imitation operates more powerfully with them than with males; and whensoever the feeding apparatus is in any case employed, the use and object of it are unavoidably known throughout the Ward to all the other Patients who are capable of any degree of rational reflection. In one case the operation had to be performed twice daily, and sometimes oftener (for the exhibition of wine and medicine, as well as of food), during the long period of six weeks; in others, from a few days to two or three weeks. Some were speedily convinced of the folly of resistance, and resumed, in the course of a day or two, the natural use of their powers of swallowing.

Among the causes of the malady, in so far as these

were disclosed to us, one of the most fertile was intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. To this cause must we refer it in the cases of no fewer than 13 of the males and 8 of the females admitted in 1838. It is, however, but fair to state, that in some melancholics there is an irresistible craving for spirituous liquors, which, as we have repeatedly remarked, is to be deemed a consequence rather than a cause of the malady.

The proportion of our deaths may seem to have been considerable, but these occurred as formerly, chiefly among the paupers, a class of Patients who often suffer so greatly from privations and severe treatment before admission, that not a few of them are in a dying or irrecoverable state when admitted. One Patient died in consequence of an extensive abscess from contusion; and two from the effects of sores and bruises, all which injuries appeared evidently to have been occasioned by severe treatment, and especially by improper means of coercion, before admission.

Two Patients, a male and a female, after a long course of high excitation, gradually sunk and died from mere exhaustion.

Another male Patient, like the five preceding, also of lower rank, was evidently in a dying state when brought to the Asylum from a distant part of the country. He was sinking so rapidly, that we could not in common humanity refuse admission; and he died within twelve hours after he was admitted.

None of all these six cases ought, in fairness, to have a place in our obituary.

A female pauper, aged 52, died of dropsy of the chest, connected with a singular displacement of the liver, lungs, and heart, in consequence of the very injurious practice of tight lacing, to which she had been addicted, with maniacal obstinacy, from early life.

The two oldest inmates of all our Patients, both of whom were males, died this year. One of them was admitted on the 8th of June, 1815, and died on the 18th August, having been 23 years resident in the Asylum. The other was the last of the 40 Patients who were brought from the Town's Hospital and placed in the Asylum when it was opened on the 12th of December, 1814. He died on the 2d of December last; having therefore resided in the House very nearly 24 years.

The number of Patients who died, and the denomination of the diseases which proved fatal, were as follows, viz.—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Of Abscess,.....	2	0	2
Apoplexy,.....	2	1	3
Bruises and Sores,.....	1	1	2
Bronchial Inflammation,.....	1	0	1
Chronic Bowel Complaint,.....	0	2	2
Consumption of Lungs,.....	1	0	1
Exhaustion,.....	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever,.....	0	1	1
Water in the Chest,.....	0	1	1
Total,.....	8	7	15

The Committee annually appointed, in terms of the regulations of the Asylum, to fix the rate of board to be paid during the current year, for the paupers belonging to Glasgow, and consequently, for all those belonging to other subscribing towns and parishes, met on the 22d of January, and, after due consideration, unanimously resolved that the rate of board for Paupers, should be reduced from 7*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per week; and the Directors, at their Quarterly Meeting, held on the 3d of April, sanctioned the reduction of the first rate of board by the Weekly Committee, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per week;—both which rates of board have been reduced accordingly.

The elongation of the front wings having been ordered, and in progress of being constructed in the course of the preceding year, the Directors, at the said Meeting, authorised the Weekly Committee to proceed, as formerly proposed, with the erection of the two additional stories on the extremities of each of the back wings, as soon as they, from the state of the weather and other circumstances, might judge it expedient to commence the necessary operations.

The whole four wings of the Asylum are now elongated, so as to afford us twenty-eight additional apartments, and, besides, to enable us to adopt an essential improvement in regard to a most important principle of treatment. We will now be able to classify our Patients more completely than we have hitherto had the means of doing, according to the nature and degree of the malady, as well as to the rank of the individual. Patients in an ordinary state, as well as convalescents, and frantics of the like rank, will all be accommodated in the different sub-divisions of their proper Ward, so as neither to disturb one another, nor to require the Keeper to leave his Ward, and remain absent, perhaps, several times a-day, while performing his necessary duties to any one of his Patients, who must still remain under his care, although for a time placed in the remote apartment of a distant Ward.

In connection with other improvements in the treatment of the Insane, we, at an early period of our Institution, made it our especial study to render the means of coercion, when necessary, as gentle and as little irritating as possible; but some degree of personal restraint is in many cases indispensable, and howsoever gratifying the idea may be to the speculative philanthropist, the entire abolition of coercion is too often compensated by concealed severity. When we hear a vulgar and uneducated Keeper

boasting that, by a glance of his eye, or the turn of his finger, he can control a whole Ward of the Insane, we can guess pretty well how this seemingly mysterious power was acquired; and it would be well if those who visit madhouses would carefully study the countenances of the Lunatics when the Keeper approaches, and when he turns his back to the patient. An attentive observer might thus sometimes discover a strong and instructive contrast between the subdued and counterfeited expression in the one case, and the suspicious and revengeful scowl in the other.

It was long justly complained of as a radical defect in almost all the Institutions for the treatment of the Insane, that no proper plan for the employment of Lunatics had been adopted. In our case, difficulties, no doubt, occurred as to the proper situation and construction of work-rooms, and as to the nature of the labour in which the Patients might be engaged. The idea of teaching Lunatics to perform any useful handicraft operation, would, at one time, have been treated as altogether chimerical; but, by such well-devised occupations as experience has shown to be practicable, this difficulty has been surmounted, and the means have been discovered of affording salutary exercise and amusement to almost every description of the Insane; while daily employment is now universally confessed to be one of the most effectual means of promoting their recovery. Accordingly, in order to extend this most important means of moral treatment, the weekly Committee, at a *pro re nata* meeting of Directors, purposely held on the 14th of September last, were authorised to proceed, without delay, in adopting all necessary measures for erecting work-shops and other accommodations, according to a plan then submitted to the meeting, whereby we shall be enabled to afford the requisite means of employment to our

Patients within doors, and especially when the state of the weather necessarily occasions a suspension of all labour in the open air. The construction of these work-shops, as well as of a commodious washing-house and laundry, is now far advanced, and we have reason to expect that all these accommodations will be available early in the course of the year.

In our last, as well as in numerous former Reports, we bore testimony to the good effects of Divine Worship on the minds of the Insane, and our further experience continues to warrant our former sentiments. In many instances, the personal and private, as well as public, ministrations of our worthy Chaplain have carried comfort and consolation to the minds of many of our Patients, who are occasionally much troubled with distressing apprehensions on religious subjects. We subjoin, in his own words, a statement of the success which continues to attend his labours in the pulpit, and of the manner in which these labours are conducted:—"The exercises of Divine Worship, in which many of our Patients have the privilege of engaging, are attended with the most beneficial results. This is evident from the deep interest they take in the discourses delivered to them, and the fact that these are the means of withdrawing their attention, for a short time, from their prevailing illusions. The sermons delivered in the Chapel are adapted, as much as possible, to the peculiar circumstances of the audience. Everything that is conceived to have a tendency to agitate their minds is carefully avoided, and pains taken to present them with the most soothing and practical views of Divine truth. Two very important advantages, then, are derived to our Patients from the institution of Public Worship;—it is of use in alleviating the malady under which they labour, and in strengthening and gratifying those pious feelings, from

which (in their secluded state) they derive the greatest consolation."

Mr. Galbraith, in a letter addressed to the Secretary, and dated the 6th of November, 1838, tendered his resignation of the office of Superintendent of the Asylum; and the Directors, at a *pro re nata* meeting, held on the 8th, resolved that a Superintendent should be immediately advertised for. An advertisement to that effect was extensively circulated in the Scotch, English, and Irish newspapers, and upwards of sixty candidates offered themselves for this situation. The Directors were gratified to find that so many gentlemen, respectable both in regard to character and professional attainments, should have been ambitious of the appointment; and the duty of selection was one of no little difficulty. After repeated and most careful consideration of the comparative qualifications of all the candidates, Dr. William Hutcheson, of Edinburgh, was, on the 28th December, elected to the vacant office, and appointed to enter on his duties at the commencement of the year.

Our Expenditure in the course of the year has greatly exceeded its ordinary annual amount, owing to the expensive operations in which we have been engaged. The whole four wings of the Asylum have been extended, commodious workshops are in progress of being constructed, and besides the usual outlay on furniture in consequence of the ordinary tear and wear, a large sum has been advanced to the Upholsterer for furniture to the new apartments, in which we have now begun to place our Patients. We may add, that some expense in plumber-work has, as in former years, been unavoidable. At the same time, we may also notice, that some diminution of our revenue will follow from the reduction of the board of Patients at the lower rates; while there has been an augmentation of the salaries of the Physician and Treasurer.

On the other hand, we have, as in former years, derived some profit from the labours of the Patients. We have commonly had three tailors and as many joiners at work. Various other handicraft operations have occasionally been exercised, and many Patients of the labouring classes have been very ready to give their aid to the Keepers in the performance of the customary services required in the Wards. But our building operations have often rendered our garden and airing-grounds too favourable for escape, to admit of much labour being performed by the male Patients in the open air.

The females have been employed as formerly. Many of them have laboured diligently in the washing-house and laundry. As much yarn has been spun as when woven will supply us with 200 yards of cloth. Sheets, shifts, pillow-slips, towels, flannel dresses, &c., have been made, and some Patients have been very industriously employed in knitting stockings, socks, and night-caps. Several yards of muslin have been flowered, and various very handsome articles of fancy-work have been executed by the ladies.

These occupations, however, were of more importance in promoting the cure of our Patients, than in adding to our funds; while the benefactions bestowed on the Asylum in the course of the year, have been but of small amount. Yet, by means chiefly of our ordinary revenue, notwithstanding all our disbursements, there remains a balance in favour of the Institution not much below that which appeared in our last Annual Report; as will be evident from the following account by the Treasurer.

R.
SUBSC
BOARD
INTER
DIVIDE
OUTLA
CASH I

BALAN
HOUSE
Bottle
Bread,
Beer,
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Grocer
Soap,
Candle
Soda,
Coals,
Gas L
Water
Meal,
Barley
Butter
Sweet
Butter
Cheese
Wine,
Spirits
Medic
Potato
Wash
Eggs
Straw
Fish
Seeds
Manu
Lint,
Misc

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1838.

—o—
Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£117	12	0
BOARD of Patients,	5100	5	0
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	126	13	4
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20	3	10
OUTLAYS for Patients during 1837, and received in 1838,	83	15	2
CASH Drawn from Royal Bank,	460	0	0
	£5908	9	4

Disbursements.

BALANCE due to the Treasurer, per last year's account,	£63	6	9
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,	£391	7	6
Bread,	361	0	0
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	175	19	0
Tea,	135	10	6
Coffee,	5	16	6
Sugar,	93	7	10
Groceries,	10	9	6
Soap,	33	3	0
Candles,	5	10	0
Soda, Ashes, &c.	7	1	6
Coals,	147	1	0
Gas Light,	41	19	3
Water,	20	0	0
Meal,	183	7	6
Barley, Pease, &c.	59	11	0
Butter Milk,	44	11	4
Sweet Milk,	74	16	0
Butter,	119	1	0
Cheese,	57	4	6
Wine,	28	16	6
Spirits,	7	0	0
Medicines,	10	0	0
Potatoes,	63	18	9
Washing, &c.	28	19	11½
Eggs and Poultry,	49	19	6
Straw and Hay,	26	19	0
Fish,	25	7	6
Seeds and Plants,	18	9	0
Manure,	16	19	9
Lint,	8	7	6
Miscellaneous,	36	4	7½
	2287	19	0
Carried over,	£2351	5	9

Brought over,	£2351	5	9
OUTLAYS for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December 1838, yet to be recovered,	158	8	10
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£200	0	0
Add, Surplus Fees for 1837,	8	11	0
	208	11	0
Deduct, Fees received from Patients in 1838,	144	18	0
	£63	13	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	130	0	0
Superintendent,	275	0	0
Matron,	75	0	0
Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Chaplain,	40	0	0
Precentor,	7	10	0
	621	3	0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	459	1	9
FURNITURE,	384	0	0
FEU-DUTIES,	194	1	2
ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS, paid to the extent of	1375	0	0
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS on Buildings & Grounds,	366	10	6
CHARGES, viz.			
Duty on Windows and Servants,	£15	12	0
Barony Parish Poor-Rates, two years,	4	13	0
Stationery and Books,	18	15	3
Insurance,	5	18	0
Advertisements,	19	11	0
Printing,	17	17	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board,	11	3	0
Subscription to Library,	3	3	0
Teind and Stipend,	5	0	0
London and Glasgow Newspapers,	4	3	6
Postages, &c.	3	7	7½
	109	6	4½
	£6018	17	4½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,	£6018	17	4½
Do. RECEIPTS,	5908	9	4
Balance in Treasurer's favour,	£110	8	0½

State of the Funds.

Cash in Royal Bank,	£3770	0	0
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591	6	5
Outlays for Patients yet to be recovered,	158	8	10
Board outstanding, considered recoverable,	85	10	7
	4605	5	10
Deduct, balance due to the Treasurer,	£110	8	0½
And for unsettled Accounts not rendered at the close of the year, about,	94	17	9½
	205	5	10
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£4400	0	0

QUANTITIES

OF THE

Principal Provisions, &c. purchased for the Asylum in 1838.

Beef,	-	-	-	-	1007 Stones.
Mutton, -	-	-	-	-	410 Do.
Bread,	-	-	-	-	10,466 Loaves.
Flour, -	-	-	-	-	420 Lbs.
Table Beer (726 Gallons),	-	-	-	-	242 Firkins.
Small Beer (759 Gallons),	-	-	-	-	253 Do.
Bottled Porter,	-	-	-	-	228 Dozens.
Bottled Ale,	-	-	-	-	45 Do.
Tea,	-	-	-	-	588 Lbs.
Coffee, -	-	-	-	-	58 Do.
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	2818 Do.
Soap, -	-	-	-	-	1550 Do.
Candles,	-	-	-	-	185 Do.
Coals, -	-	-	-	-	296 Waggon.
Gas-light, -	-	-	-	-	136,300 Cubic Feet.
Meal, -	-	-	-	-	188 Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	-	-	-	-	7,280 Lbs.
Sweet Milk,	-	-	-	-	3,764 Pints.
Butter Milk,	-	-	-	-	10,696 Do.
Butter, -	-	-	-	-	2,556 Lbs.
Cheese,	-	-	-	-	1,997 Do.
Wine, -	-	-	-	-	20½ Dozens.
Spirits,	-	-	-	-	16 Gallons.
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	86 Bolls.
Fish,	-	-	-	-	3,066 Lbs.
Eggs, -	-	-	-	-	1,068 Dozens.

The Sheriff visited the Asylum officially, on the 4th June, and again on the 3d October, and, after having inspected all the Wards in terms of the Act of Parliament for regulating Mad-houses in Scotland, reported that he had found everything in excellent order, and all the regulations of the Act complied with.

The Directors offer their best thanks to all their kind benefactors, and specially thank the following Coal-masters for donations of coals, *viz.*—

Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpeller,.....	30 Carts.
Mr. BUCHANAN of Mount Vernon,.....	8
Mr. FARIE of Farme,.....	12
	<hr/>
	50 Carts.

The Directors are duly sensible of the great and efficient labours of the Weekly Committee, to whom they now return their warmest thanks.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

APPENDIX.

IN the former Reports of our Asylum, we have regularly published tables, which tend to establish many interesting conclusions in the history and treatment of Insanity, and, more especially, the great advantages of early treatment in that disease. These tables now embrace a period of twenty-four years. On some points, they were not so complete as we could have wished. When they were first devised, it was evident that Patients admitted at the close of the year, might not have had the benefit of more than a single day's treatment; and therefore, the year for ascertaining the result of treatment was made to commence on the 30th of June of the year preceding, so that those who might be admitted so late even as the 30th of June of the current year, might have had the benefit of at least six months' treatment by the 31st December. The time of treatment, although thus lengthened, was still by far too short, as the Patients who were dismissed *after* this course, were, from the construction of those tables, never enumerated therein. With the view, therefore, of remedying this defect, and also of collecting additional statistics of Insanity, tables have been constructed on a different and more comprehensive plan. Of course, no conclusion of any great value can be drawn from the limited number of Patients admitted or dismissed in any one year; but by continuing similar tables for a few years, a summary of the whole will afford much valuable information.

Tables, exhibiting a comprehensive view of our statistical facts of former years, as carefully recorded by the Physician, will be published by him in the course of the year.

The preceding table will, in future, embrace only the Patients admitted in the course of the year; but in order to have a correct register, it was necessary at the commencement of the new series, to include the Patients on hand on the 1st of January 1838, as they will all come to be accounted for at some time in the tables of dismissal. It is proper to remark, that of the Patients under treatment on 1st January 1838, the ages, &c. are calculated to that date, without any reference to the time of life at which they were attacked with insanity, or admitted into the Asylum. The table therefore comprehends a large number of incurables, who have been collecting in the Asylum since it was opened, and many who had long been insane, and had undergone a course of treatment in other institutions before they were admitted to ours. Of the 157 Patients in the Asylum on the 1st of January 1839, there had been insane at that date,—

Upwards of 20 years,	15
From 15 to 20 —	17
— 10 to 15 —	19
— 5 to 10 —	29
— 1 to 5 —	38
Under 1 year,	35
Duration unknown, but old cases,	4
Total,	157

At the commencement of our Reports, we adopted, according to the system of the Greeks, the terms Maniac and Melancholic, to distinguish the more remarkable forms of lunacy, and we are still disposed to adhere to the long established use of these terms.

TABLE exhibiting the supposed CAUSES of INSANITY, as accurately as these could be ascertained, in the PATIENTS admitted in the course of 1838, and in those who were in the ASYLUM on the 1st of January of that Year.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Anxiety,	11	4	15
Avarice,	0	1	1
Chagrin,	7	3	10
Debilitating Evacuations,	2	1	3
Disappointed Love,	2	8	10
Domestic Vexation,	3	10	13
Drunkenness,	18	13	31
Excessive Mental Exertion,	7	0	7
Fever,	1	0	1
Grief,	4	12	16
Hereditary, or Congenital,	26	16	42
Lactation,	0	1	1
Political Excitement,	1	1	2
Puerperal,	0	4	4
Quarrelling,	3	7	10
Reading Works of Fancy,	2	1	3
Religious Delusions,	8	12	20
Remorse,	2	2	4
Reverse of Fortune,	9	5	14
Solitude,	2	1	3
Suppression of Discharges,	0	3	3
Terror,	3	5	8
Uterine Irritation,	0	3	3
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	21	18	39
	132	131	263

TABLE exhibiting the AGE, and the RESULT of TREATMENT,
of the PATIENTS who were dismissed in the course of 1838.

AGE.	DISMISSED			CURED.				UNCURED.				DEAD.					
				M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Maniacs.	Melancholics	Maniacs.	Melancholics	Maniacs.	Melancholics	Maniacs.	Melancholics	Maniacs.	Melancholics	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics	
15 to 20,	3	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25,	5	2	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 30,	6	5	11	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 35,	6	13	19	3	1	3	2	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
35 to 40,	8	12	20	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	1
40 to 45,	10	6	16	3	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
45 to 50,	4	3	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 to 55,	3	3	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
55 to 60,	3	3	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
60 to 65,	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
65 to 70,	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	52	54	106	13	14	16	7	9	8	9	15	3	4	1	3	4	4

TABLE exhibiting the DURATION of RESIDENCE in the ASYLUM, and also the DURATION of the DISEASE, in the PATIENTS who were dismissed in the course of 1838.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.						DURATION OF THE DISEASE.					
	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
Months.												
Under 1,	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
1 to 2,	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
2 to 3,	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3 to 4,	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
4 to 5,	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
5 to 6,	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
6 to 7,	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8 to 9,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 15,	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
15 to 18,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 24,	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Years.												
2 to 3,	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
3 to 4,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 to 9,	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
35 to 36,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
	13	14	16	7	9	8	9	15	3	4	1	3
	4							4				4

[illegible]

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. FOR 1839.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. David Hope,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
Mr. William Hamilton,	}	from Merchants' House.
William Gray,		
Mr. Thomas Neilson,	}	from Trades' House.
John Dougall,		
Dr. Robert Cowan,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. John M'Nish,		
Rev. Robert Buchanan,	}	from General Session.
Mr. John M'Donald, Jun.		
Mr. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
John Neill,		
Robert Henderson,		
Robert Freeland,		
Robert Rodger,		
William M'Lean,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, <i>Physician to the Asylum,</i>		
Dr. William Cumin, <i>Surgeon.</i>		
William Hutcheson, <i>Superintendent and Apothecary.</i>		
Miss Vessey, <i>Matron.</i>		
Rev. John Byers, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer and Secretary.</i>		
M. Kirk, <i>Gate-Keeper.</i>		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Gray.
Mr. Pollok.	Mr. Freeland.	Dr. Cowan.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Mr. William Bankier.	Mr. Thomas Neilson.
David Hope.	John Dougall.
Robert Henderson.	John M'Nish.
Archibald Lawson.	William M'Lean.
William Middleton.	Rev. Robert Buchanan.
Robert Rodger.	Mr. John M'Donald, Jun.
William Hamilton.	

DONATIONS, &c. RECEIVED IN 1838.

Robert Carrick Buchanan, of Drumpeller, in lieu of a Donation of 30 Carts of Coals for past year,	£9 15 0
Andrew Buchanan, do. of 8 Carts,	2 12 0
	£12 7 0
A Lady, a Donation in fulfilment of the intentions of her deceased Brother,	100 0 0
William M'Lean, of Plantation, a Subscription,	5 5 0
	£117 12 0

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

DONATIONS, &c. RECEIVED IN 1838.

Robert Carrick Buchanan of Dumbarton
in lieu of a Donation of 30 Cans of
Coal for poor families 2 12 0
Andrew Buchanan do. of 8 Cans 2 12 0
A Lady, a Donation in fulfilment of the
of her deceased Brother 100 0 0
William Wilson of Paisley a Subscription 2 8 0
447 12 0

LIST OF PARISHES

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

Avon	Hamilton and Kilm.
Baldernock	John.
Barony of Glasgow	Kilm.
Beehill	Kilm.
Carmunnock	Kilm.
Cathcart	Kilm.
Cambrnash	Kilm.
Greenock	Kilm.

Mr. William Buchanan
David Buchanan
Robert Buchanan
James Buchanan
William Buchanan
James Buchanan
James Buchanan
James Buchanan
James Buchanan
James Buchanan

TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
9th JANUARY, 1840.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to Her Majesty.
1840.

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

ON JANUARY 18TH

GLASGOW: JAMES HENDERSON & SONS

PRINTED BY THE PRESS

OF THE UNIVERSITY

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TWENTY-SIXTH 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, an account of their management during last year, in this the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January 1839,	80	77	157
Admitted since,	78	50	128
Do. having relapsed,	2	1	3
Total,	160	128	288
Dismissed, Cured,	33	30	63
Do. Relieved,	26	10	36
Do. by Desire,	5	5	10
Do. Unfit,	6	3	9
Died,	8	7	15
	78	55	133
Remaining, 31st December 1839,	82	73	155
Total,	160	128	288
Daily average number Patients in 1839, 86.745	72.8	159	

The Patients admitted, cured, and relieved, exceeded in number those of any former year since the opening of the Institution, while the proportion of deaths has been below the usual average.

Of the Patients dismissed in the course of the year, the cured amount to 47.368 per cent.; the relieved to 27.067 per cent.; those removed before they had received the advantage of a full course of treatment, to 7.518 per cent.; improper cases, having, after due trial, been found to be harmless and incurable, to 6.766 per cent.; and the deaths to 11.278 per cent.

Among the cures, two were remarkable for the duration and obstinacy of the disease. One of these Patients, at the date of his dismissal, was fifty-five years of age, and had been under treatment for nearly ten years. Latterly, the paroxysms became less frequent and less violent; and before he was dismissed, he was subjected to a probation of nearly twelve months. No symptom of his malady having betrayed itself during this period, while, at the same time, he worked willingly and steadily at his trade, he was dismissed cured; and having for some time maintained himself and his family by his industry, he has since been engaged as one of the tradesmen of the establishment, and is now a steady, useful servant, and capable of taking charge of those Patients who follow his own trade. The other, at the date of his dismissal, was fifty-seven years of age. He had been insane for sixteen years, during only eight of which, however, he had been subjected to medical and moral treatment. In this case also, the Patient underwent probation for nearly a year, during which time he betrayed no symptom of his former malady, and worked most diligently and cheerfully in the garden. When the period of dismissal arrived, he left the House, of which he had been eight years an inmate, with the

greatest reluctance, and begged most earnestly to be allowed to remain as a servant. From various circumstances, we found ourselves constrained at that period to refuse his request; but having maintained himself for about a month by his industry, and there being an opportunity of employing him in the house and grounds, he was, to his great joy, hired at a small rate of wages by the Superintendent.

These cases are highly encouraging to the friends of the Insane, and tend strongly to show the erroneous nature of an opinion still entertained by some, that when the disease has lasted a certain time, it necessarily becomes incurable.

The probation to which these Patients were subjected, may appear to many of a length wholly uncalled for; but when the disease has lasted so long, it is absolutely necessary to take this mode of ascertaining whether it be totally subdued, or only assuming a periodical form.

Of that rare form of nervous disorder, denominated Cataleptic Ecstasy, we have had no fewer than five cases. In three of these, the disease was complicated with a mild variety of mania, accompanied with highly excited religious feelings. One case was peculiarly interesting. No matter how the Patient was occupied when the fit came on, he suddenly assumed a statue-like posture, with the trunk slightly bent, one arm elevated, and the fore-finger steadily pointed as if at an object; the eyelids opened to their utmost extent; the eyes turned up; the lips separated, and the expression of the whole countenance that of the most profound admiration, wonder, or rapture. In this state the Patient would remain a considerable time, totally unconscious of what was passing around. The whole appearance of these Patients betrayed an intense concentration of thought on some hallucination, though we never could obtain any satisfactory explanation

of the state of their minds while thus affected. In none of the cases during the fit, was there any unusual paleness, or flushing, or irregularity of the circulation, as described by some authors; and they could generally be easily roused by addressing them in a loud voice, or suddenly taking hold of them. Sudden noises, such as the falling of a chair, the slamming of a door, &c. made no impression on them. One of them, during his fits, was in the habit of repeating a series of doggerel verses, five or six consecutive lines rhyming together, and the matter consisting of exclamations, rapid questions, and short assertions, all expressive of intense devotional rapture. In none of these cases has the mind as yet become perfectly sane; and in some, there is reason to fear that organic lesion of the brain has taken place.

Some premature dismissals have occurred, as in former years. The relatives were, in several instances, no longer able to maintain the Patients in the Asylum, or, in certain protracted cases, despaired of any benefit from a continuance of treatment. In some instances, they were misled by the earnest solicitations, perhaps misrepresentations, of the Patient; in others, they judged for themselves, in opposition to the advice or admonition of the Physician. But before deciding on removing a Patient, friends would do well to consider, that the disease is sometimes periodical, and when periodicity has once been established, it will be evident, that the term when the second period ought to commence, must have arrived before we can at all reckon upon a cure.

Again, after all delusions have vanished, and where there is no evident periodicity, a certain term of probation is required for the establishment of mental government, both morally and intellectually, in order to enable us with any confidence, to pronounce the Patient to be

completely cured. In the course of the year, several Patients were removed by their affectionate, but ill-judging relatives, notwithstanding every remonstrance, and, as we had predicted, were in a few days, one of them in a few hours, brought back to the Asylum in a state of complete frenzy. We cannot too strongly impress on the minds of the friends of the Insane, that, if there be a return of a single delusion, moral perversion, or even sleepless night, so far from being cured, the Patient is not even convalescent, but in imminent danger of a return of a paroxysm of his malady. We must no less strongly condemn what we have found to be a very common error, that of removing the Patient, only for a short time, *by way of trial*, with a view to bring him back, if necessary, to complete his cure. We have, in many cases, both now and in former years, had to regret the interruption thus given to the proper treatment of the Patient, leading generally to protracted, and not unfrequently, to incurable insanity.

The proper regulation of the diet of the Insane, is a point of great importance. In most cases, especially in those of the poorer classes, who are often, when admitted, much debilitated and emaciated, we have found benefit from a diet rather generous and restorative; but we are well aware, that even where there is no evident tendency to inordinate vascular action in the system, a degree of feverishness commonly succeeds a full meal. The pulse becomes accelerated, the face flushed, and the general heat of the body increased. Such effects of food are particularly remarkable in cases of Lunacy, in which these and other well-known symptoms often indicate an increased determination of blood to the head. The frequent repetition of this state, tends to produce, or to exasperate a paroxysm of Lunacy; and, ultimately, to terminate in apoplexy, or other fatal condition of the brain. While,

therefore, we have recently adopted some changes in the rotation of our articles of diet, introducing (especially among Patients of superior rank) a more gratifying variety of food, yet this is always done with careful discrimination. In general, where there is great excitability, the food must be in moderate quantity, and of the least stimulating quality. We have had many instances of Patients who became quite unmanageable, if indulged with the smallest daily allowance of animal food, but who remained perfectly quiet and submissive, so long as they were confined to vegetable fare. In some cases, however, the pulse flags, the flesh wastes, and the strength fails, even while the maniacal paroxysms still run high; and we can neither reduce by evacuation, nor interfere with the appetite, by the use of those narcotic and nauseating drugs, which in other cases might safely and usefully be administered. In such cases, we have recourse to the abstraction of some of those other stimuli which often serve, in no small degree, to increase the excitation of the Insane. In the highly excitable Lunatic, the stimulating influence of light has long been well known; but the salutary effect of the abstraction of that stimulus, although only during the more active process of digestion, has, we believe, not been hitherto noticed. In several cases of the description alluded to, we have found, that if immediately after dinner, the Patient be placed in a chamber from which all light has been carefully excluded, and thus kept in utter darkness for about an hour or two, the excitation occasioned by the stimulating effect of food, is greatly diminished, if not entirely subdued. The daily use of this very safe and simple means of treatment, has often had a durably beneficial effect, especially when aided by the influence of quietness, solitude, cooling applications to the head, and warmth to the lower extremities.

In some cases of Lunacy the appetite is voracious, while in others, it is no less remarkably defective; and in the course of the year, no fewer than six of our Patients utterly refused food. It is a point of no small importance, to decide whether the refusal of food be the consequence of delusion, or of the state of the digestive organs; but an attentive observer will generally have no great difficulty on this point, while a single trial of the operation of feeding will usually be decisive. In the case of one of the six Patients alluded to, it was presently evident, that the Patient was fast sinking, and therefore, unless for the purpose of occasionally conveying a little wine or other cordial into the stomach, any compulsory feeding would have been but of little avail. All our other cases were treated with our usual success. In several of them the Patients resumed the use of their powers of deglutition after only one or two feedings. In one of these cases, however, we had occasion to feed for two months; in another, for the still longer period of three months; and thus not only sustaining the strength of the Patients, but with evident increase of bulk and weight, and with even a tendency to corpulency. Suicide, by means of starvation, was the object in both of these cases; and of all the motives for abstinence, this is perhaps the most obstinate. The food given consists of nutritious fluid, injected into the stomach by a peculiarly simple and effectual apparatus.

One of these Patients had for some time been observed to be very attentive in keeping the food comfortably warm at the fire, before the operation of feeding commenced, and to express no small degree of anxiety for the arrival of the operator. Taking advantage of this circumstance, one day immediately before the time of feeding, the Patient was informed that an accident had befallen the ap-

paratus, which unfortunately rendered it useless, and, as it was Sunday, when it could not be repaired, the feeding must necessarily be postponed till the following day. On hearing this very mortifying communication, the Patient instantly seized the vessel containing the fluid, and presently swallowed the contents with avidity, continuing thenceforward to take food, whether solid or fluid, without reluctance. We have now had not a few years' experience of the use of our feeding apparatus, and while we feel gratified to learn that it has lately been adopted in other establishments, we are confident that it needs only a trial to evince its superiority over every other mode of compulsory feeding hitherto employed.

One of the most beneficial means in the treatment of the Insane, is daily occupation. This not only tends to prevent the mind from dwelling on its delusions, and thereby to lessen their intensity, but frequently puts an end to that restlessness, both of mind and body, which attends many forms of the disease. Of all the modes of employing Patients so affected, bodily labour is the most advantageous, inasmuch as it not only produces the beneficial effects now adverted to, but contributes to bring the body into that state of health which is necessary for the due performance of all mental operations. It must always, however, be borne in mind, that to secure the advantages resulting from it, the Patient must be free from any high excitation, or, at least, that any excitability which may exist, is only to such an extent as to admit of its being completely exhausted or subdued by labour. In the treatment of our Patients we have always recognised these principles, and availed ourselves of them as far as circumstances would permit. The additional plans for the employment of our Patients, as alluded to in last Report, have been completed; and we have now the satisfaction

to state, that we have ample means of affording work to our inmates of all classes who can in any way be thereby benefited.

In our capacious workshops, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and saddlers, may be seen diligently pursuing their avocations; while in the workrooms, laundry, and washing-house, the various operations of sewing, knitting, carding, spinning, winding, shoe-binding, washing and dressing, are carried on with cheerfulness and alacrity. The convalescent ladies are employed not only in ornamental work, but in the benevolent occupation of making articles of dress for Patients of the poorer classes. In addition to the kindly feeling thus fostered, and the benefit which full employment secures to the individuals themselves, the profits derived from the labours of all classes, may, in addition to other advantages, enable us very beneficially to augment our present library, without trenching on the funds of the Institution. Among all classes of our Patients who are in a calm or convalescent state, we find books in great demand; and the promise of the perusal of the works of a favourite author, frequently operates as the strongest inducement to submit to that bodily exercise in which it is always our object to engage our Patients.

It has been objected to the employment of the Insane in workshops, that it is not so beneficial as exercise in the open air. This we readily admit. But the question lies between occupation and idleness. The weather is not at all times propitious for out-of-door labour, and even when it is, there are Patients who cannot be induced to engage in it. In these circumstances, large well-ventilated workshops are of the utmost advantage. In corroboration of this, we may mention, that some of our Patients who could not be induced to work in the garden, have become industrious weavers; and so anxious are they for employ-

ment, that they will work one-half of the day in the open air to be allowed to spend the other in the weaving-room. Nor, because we have workshops, do we force or induce all to engage themselves continually in them. On the contrary, we make it a rule, that when the weather permits, every one shall be engaged for a certain time daily in the garden or airing-grounds.

Besides the Patients of the lower classes who are employed in out-door occupations, those of superior rank have been induced to betake themselves to the healthful exercise of manual labour in the open air, and by their exertions, some of the grounds have been laid down anew. Thus, one disadvantage under which Patients of the better classes have in other establishments been allowed to remain, has been obviated.

The various means by which this was effected, it would be too tedious to mention here. Suffice it to say, that by the force of example, by holding out motives likely to operate on the character of the individual, nay, even in some cases, by a simple appeal to their reason, the task has been accomplished, and the effect has been most beneficial. One of the Tables appended to this Report, exhibits the various kinds of work carried on, and the number of Patients usually engaged in each.

The means of mental improvement, through the medium of rational and harmless amusements, have also been increased, while, at the same time, we have taken care that they be as much as possible suited to the rank and taste of each class of Patients.

Books, journals, and newspapers, have been amply supplied; and in the evening, after the labour and exercises of the day, the Patients may be seen in the well-lighted parlours, billiard-room, and galleries, cheerfully employed in reading, playing backgammon, cards, or bil-

liards, or solacing themselves and their companions with the flute, the violin, or the piano-forte.

This is no exaggerated account drawn up to please the imagination or gratify the feelings of the philanthropist. The facts now stated, may be daily and nightly seen in the Asylum; and we have only to appeal to those who, in their official capacity, have seen the Institution lighted up in the evening, and call on them to declare, whether it did not appear a scene of peaceful pleasure, rather than the abode of those afflicted with the most distressing of all human calamities.

The number of our Patients whose malady arose from intemperance, was unprecedentedly great: it amounted to no fewer than 24; of whom 19 were males, and 5 females. In some of them the habit had been long established; several instances occurred, in which the Patient acknowledged, that for many years he had been addicted to the excessive use of spirits, often to the extent of a bottle daily, for many successive days. Delirium tremens, in these cases, is no uncommon occurrence, as might be expected, yet not always with permanent mania. More frequently, however, our Patients have evidently been predisposed to lunacy; and even a single fit of intoxication has sometimes served to act as the exciting cause of the malady. In either case, a greater or less degree of permanent imbecility, has not unfrequently been the result; and our experience amply confirms what has been observed by others, that a train of dangerous diseases is almost always the consequence of habitual intoxication, more especially apoplexy, palsy, or imbecility, as annually recorded in our obituary.

Of the Patients who died, by far the greater number were, as formerly, of the labouring classes; and it is painful to state, that some of them had suffered, not only from

the privations to which they had unavoidably been subjected, but even from neglect and cruelty before admission. Their diseases, in general, were, from natural causes, hopeless; but one poor woman, when admitted, was covered with severe bruises, and so oppressed, enfeebled, and exhausted, that notwithstanding the assiduous use of every means likely to afford her relief, she sank, and died in the course of four days,—evidently owing to severe treatment before she came under our care.

The number of the Patients who died, and the denomination of the diseases which proved fatal, were as follows:—*viz.*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Of Abscess,.....	1	0	1
Apoplexy or its consequences,.....	3	0	3
Chronic Bronchitis,	0	1	1
Consumption,.....	0	3	3
Contusions previous to Admission,.....	0	1	1
Diarrhœa,	1	1	2
Diseased Urinary Organs,.....	1	0	1
Erysipelas,.....	1	0	1
Exhaustion,.....	1	1	2
Total,.....	8	7	15

The Committee, annually appointed, in terms of the regulations of the Asylum, to fix the rate of board to be paid, during the current year, for the paupers belonging to Glasgow, and, consequently, for all those belonging to other subscribing parishes,—met on the 21st of January, and after due consideration, unanimously resolved, that the rate of board for paupers should be increased from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per week. No alteration has been deemed advisable in any of the other rates of board.

The new apartments added to the Asylum, have all been furnished and occupied; and should our numbers

increase in the same proportion as they have done, additional accommodations will still be required.

Many improvements have been made on the building and grounds during the last year, and a very considerable sum has been expended in increasing the furniture and other comforts of the various apartments, and in lighting more effectually the interior of the house.

We had long experienced great inconvenience and frequent escapes, in consequence of there being no window in the day-room of the male paupers, through which the keepers might at all times have observed the Patients. At the same time, in consequence of the adjoining gable having been raised, the original vent, when the wind was in certain directions, did not carry up the smoke, which frequently became an intolerable nuisance. We have now, with great and obvious advantage, placed the vent in the gable, instead of the side-wall, and converted the former fireplace into an oriel window, from which every part of the airing-ground can be conveniently seen; and no escapes have since occurred.

Another great desideratum, was a properly constructed and conveniently situated bath-room for the Patients of superior rank. This we have now obtained, and although the expense has been great, we may boast of possessing one of the most complete and best constructed baths to be found in any institution. Our supply of water, which had long been precarious and defective, is now permanently abundant, and amply sufficient for all purposes, whether domestic or remedial.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway having to pass, by means of a tunnel, through the grounds of the Asylum, the question of compensation was tried by a Jury, in the month of October last. The Railway Company had previously offered the sum of £750; but the Directors, on

consulting persons skilled in such matters, were advised that they ought to claim not less than £1500. They accordingly at first claimed this amount; but a short time before the Jury Trial came on, and with the view of saving the trouble and expense which it would unavoidably occasion, they intimated to the Railway Company, that they would accept of £1200 as a sufficient compensation. The Company, however, would not give more than their original offer of £750. The case, therefore, came on for trial, and the Jury fixed the compensation at £873; being £123 more than the sum originally offered. In consequence of this verdict, the Company will, of course, be subjected in the whole expenses of the trial.

Our Superintendent, Dr. Hutcheson, was unfortunately seized with fever about the middle of February, and continued in a delicate state of health till the end of August. This, however, occasioned less inconvenience than might have been expected, in consequence of the Physician devoting a greater portion of his time than usual to the Institution, in which he was most ably assisted by Dr. J. G. Fleming of this City.

The important and extensive improvements already mentioned, and more especially the bringing into full operation the numerous trades and occupations in which our Patients are employed, demanded the greatest activity and strictest vigilance. In all these measures, the indefatigable zeal and eminent ability of Dr. Hutcheson, have merited our warmest approbation.

Our expenditure during the year, has, owing to various causes, greatly exceeded our income. The assistance required in the management of the Asylum during the illness of the Superintendent, the completing of the necessary furnishing and lighting of the new apartments, the constructing of the new bath, and apparatus therewith con-

nected, the fitting up and lighting of our workshops and workrooms, the necessary supply of looms, tools, &c., and various other matters not to be reckoned as ordinary expenditure, have cost above £1000. In addition to this, a considerable sum was paid for buildings erected in the course of the previous year; and £300 of law expenses, although ultimately recoverable, have been necessarily advanced. Thus, though our income from the board of Patients would have more than covered our usual expenditure, yet, from the extra expenses to which we have been subjected, our funds have been considerably diminished, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer:—

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1839.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£ 65 12 0
BOARD of Patients,	5326 9 5½
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	124 17 0
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20 3 10
OUTLAYS for Patients during 1838, and received in 1839,	158 8 10
PRODUCE of Work done by Patients, deducting outlay on ac- count of it,	57 0 10
Do. of sundries sold by the Matron,	28 6 3
CASH Drawn from Royal Bank,	1390 3 0
	<hr/> £7171 1 2½

Disbursements.

BALANCE due to the Treasurer, per last year's account,	£110 8 0½
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.	
Butcher Meat,	£ 449 11 11
Bread,	474 8 8
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	178 9 0
Tea,	140 7 0
Coffee,	4 5 0
Sugar,	108 6 8
Groceries,	14 12 4
Soap,	37 1 6
Candles,	7 5 0
Soda, Ashes, &c.,	6 14 4
Coals,	152 13 0
Gas Light,	55 5 2
Water,	20 0 0
Meal,	218 19 3
Barley, Pease, and Salt,	65 12 9
Butter-Milk,	47 12 6
Sweet-Milk and Cream,	87 8 0
Butter,	149 19 1
Cheese,	75 6 6
Wine,	40 18 0
Spirits,	4 2 8
Medicines, and refitting Laboratory,	38 17 4
Potatoes,	67 16 7
Eggs and Poultry,	48 9 2
Straw and Hay,	36 2 0
Fish,	33 16 5
Seeds and Plants,	13 5 0
Manure,	12 0 10
Vegetables,	12 7 0
Confections and Fruit,	13 13 9
Lint,	3 14 6
Brooms,	8 15 6
Miscellaneous,	33 6 4
	<hr/> £2661 2 9

Brought over,	£2661	2	9
OUTLAYS for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st December 1839, yet to be recovered,	92	1	3
SALARIES, viz.			
Physician,	£200	0	0
Deduct, Fees received for Patients,	172	4	0
	£27	16	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	130	0	0
Superintendent,	250	0	0
Dr. John G. Fleming, for attendance during the Superintendent's absence from indisposition, for above six months,	200	0	0
Matron,	100	0	0
Chaplain,	40	0	0
Precentor,	7	10	0
	755	6	0
WAGES to Keepers and inferior Servants,	464	1	9
FURNITURE,	767	0	0
FEU-DUTIES,	195	1	2
ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS,	839	3	6
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS on Buildings & Grounds,	868	11	2
SUM Advanced on Account of Jury Trial with Edinburgh Railway Company, and expected to be recovered from them,	300	0	0
CHARGES, viz.			
Duty on Windows and Servants,	£15	11	0
Barony Parish Assessment for Poor,	3	5	0
Books and Stationery,	36	9	0
Subscription to Library,	3	3	0
Insurance,	6	6	7
Advertisements,	3	4	0
Printing,	25	9	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	11	10	9
Teind and Stipend,	1	6	11½
London Newspaper,	2	3	6
Postages and Incidents,	9	11	6
	118	0	3½
	£7170	15	11
Amount of RECEIPTS,	£7171	1	2½
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	7170	15	11
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£0	5	3½
State of the Funds.			
Cash in Royal Bank,	£2379	17	0
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	0	5	3½
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591	6	5
Sum advanced towards expense of Jury Trial with Edinburgh Railway Company, and expected to be immediately recovered,	£300	0	0
Amount of Compensation awarded against them, on account of their Tunnel passing through the property of the Asylum,	873	0	0
	1173	0	0
Outlays for Patients, yet to be recovered,	92	1	3
Board outstanding, do.	66	14	6
	4303	4	5½
Deduct, for Accounts unsettled, in consequence of their not having been rendered before the close of the year,	53	4	5½
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£4250	0	0

QUANTITIES

OF THE

*Principal Provisions, &c. purchased for the Asylum in the Years
1837, 1838, and 1839.*

	1837.	1838.	1839.	
Beef, - - -	1,232	1,007	1,054	Stones.
Mutton, - -	510	410	503	Do.
Bread, - - -	11,165	10,466	11,577	Loaves.
Table Beer, -	186	242	300	Firkins.
Small Beer, -	357	253	326	Do.
Bottled Porter, -	366	228	145	Dozens.
Bottled Ale, -	78	45	61	Do.
Tea, - - -	597½	588	660	Lbs.
Coffee, - - -	58	58	43	Do.
Sugar, - - -	3,832	2,818	3,290	Do.
Soap, - - -	1,514	1,550	1,253	Do.
Candles, - -	445	185	239	Do.
Coals, - - -	295	296	383	Waggons.
Gas-Light, - -	143,300	136,300	166,400	Cubic Feet.
Meal, - - -	168	188	196	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	6,726	7,280	7,735	Lbs.
Sweet Milk, -	2,317	3,764	4,408	Pints.
Butter-Milk, -	9,524	10,696	11,430	Do.
Butter, - - -	2,832	2,556	3,026	Lbs.
Cheese, - - -	2,018	1,997	2,466	Do.
Wine, - - -	20	20½	28½	Dozens.
Spirits, - - -	24	16	4	Gallons.
Potatoes, - -	60	86	69	Bolls.
Fish, - - -	3,737	3,066	3,320	Lbs.
Eggs, - - -	1,794	1,068	936	Dozens.
Straw, - - -	1,291	1,009	1,066	Stones.
Daily average number of Patients, }	155	153	159	

On five different occasions in the course of the year, the Asylum was officially visited by the Sheriff and his Substitutes, who expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the state in which they found the House.

The Directors offer their best thanks to all their kind benefactors, and specially thank the following Coal-masters for donations of coals, *viz.*—

Mr. BUCHANAN of Drumpeller,.....30 Carts.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Mount Vernon,..... 8

Mr. FARIE of Farme,.....12

50 Carts.

The Directors are duly sensible of the great and efficient labours of the Weekly Committee, to whom they now return their warmest thanks.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

On the different occasions in the course of the year the Asylum was officially visited by the Sheriff and his Substitutes who expressed themselves highly satisfied with the state in which they found the Home and the inmates. They also expressed their desire to all their kind benevolence and sympathy thank the following Gentlemen for donations of food, viz—

Mr. James Smith, 100 lbs. of Flour
Mr. John Doe, 50 lbs. of Flour
Mr. Robert Brown, 25 lbs. of Flour
Mr. William White, 10 lbs. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Black, 5 lbs. of Flour
Mr. George Grey, 2 lbs. of Flour
Mr. Henry Gold, 1 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Silver, 1/2 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Copper, 1/4 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Lead, 1/8 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Tin, 1/16 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Iron, 1/32 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Steel, 1/64 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Wood, 1/128 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/256 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/512 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/1024 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/2048 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/4096 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/8192 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/16384 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/32768 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/65536 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/131072 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/262144 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/524288 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/1048576 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/2097152 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/4194304 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/8388608 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/16777216 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/33554432 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/67108864 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/134217728 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/268435456 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/536870912 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/1073741824 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/2147483648 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/4294967296 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/8589934592 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/17179869184 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/34359738368 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/68719476736 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/137438953472 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/274877906944 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/549755813888 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/1099511627776 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/2199023255552 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/4398046511104 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/8796093022208 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/17592186044416 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/35184372088832 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/70368744177664 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/140737488355328 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/281474976710656 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/562949953421312 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/1125899906842624 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/2251799813685248 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/4503599627370496 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/9007199254740992 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/18014398509481984 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/36028797018963968 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/72057594037927936 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/144115188075855872 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/288230376151711744 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/576460752303423488 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/1152921504606846976 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/2305843009213693952 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/4611686018427387904 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/9223372036854775808 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/18446744073709551616 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/36893488147419103232 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/73786976294838206464 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/147573952589676412928 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/295147905179352825856 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/590295810358705651712 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/1180591620717411303424 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/2361183241434822606848 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/4722366482869645213696 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/9444732965739290427392 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/18889465931478580854784 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/37778931862957161709568 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/75557863725914323419136 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/151115727451828646838272 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/302231454903657293676544 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/604462909807314587353088 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/158456325028528675187087900672 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/316912650057057350374175801344 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/633825300114114700748351602688 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104412672 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208825344 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396417650688 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585670602752 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171341205504 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342682411008 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Wax, 1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685364822016 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Brick, 1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370729644032 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Stone, 1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741459288064 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Paper, 1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482918576128 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Glass, 1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Oil, 1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Salt, 1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sugar, 1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Honey, 1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Vinegar, 1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Mustard, 1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Ketchup, 1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Pickle, 1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310975536 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sausage, 1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621951072 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Butter, 1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243902144 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Cheese, 1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487804288 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Soap, 1/1684996666896914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975608576 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Candle, 1/3369993333793829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951217152 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Wax, 1/6739986667587659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902434304 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Brick, 1/13479973335175319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551804868608 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Stone, 1/26959946670350639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103609737216 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Paper, 1/53919893340701279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207219474432 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Glass, 1/107839786681402559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414398948864 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Oil, 1/215679573362805118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828797897728 lb. of Flour
Mr. Henry Salt, 1/431359146725610236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657595795456 lb. of Flour
Mr. Charles Sugar, 1/862718293451220473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315191590912 lb. of Flour
Mr. Benjamin Honey, 1/1725436586902440946858688965569256363112777243042596638790630383181824 lb. of Flour
Mr. Richard Vinegar, 1/3450873173804881893717377931138512726225554486085193277581260766363648 lb. of Flour
Mr. Samuel Mustard, 1/6901746347609763787434755862277025452451108972170386555162521532727296 lb. of Flour
Mr. Daniel Ketchup, 1/13803492695219527574869511724554050904902217944340773110325043065454592 lb. of Flour
Mr. James Pickle, 1/27606985390439055149739023449108101809804435888681546220650086130909184 lb. of Flour
Mr. John Sausage, 1/55213970780878110299478046898216203619608871777363092441300172261818368 lb. of Flour
Mr. Robert Butter, 1/110427941561756220598956093796432407239217743554726184882600344523636736 lb. of Flour
Mr. William Cheese, 1/220855883123512441197912187592864814478435487109452369765200689047273472 lb. of Flour
Mr. Thomas Soap, 1/441711766247024882395824375185729628956870974218904739530401378094546944 lb. of Flour
Mr. George Candle, 1/8834235324940497647916

TABLE exhibiting the AGE, the FORM of INSANITY, the NUMBER of the ATTACKS of the MALADY, and the DOMESTIC STATE of the PATIENTS, who were admitted into the ASYLUM in the course of 1839.

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.		FORM OF DISEASE.				NUMBER OF ATTACKS.				DOMESTIC STATE.			
		MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics		First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	
15 to 20,.....	5			2	3	0	2	2	4	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
20 to 25,.....	10			5	5	0	4	4	9	1	1	0	1	10	0	0	0
25 to 30,.....	11			4	7	0	3	2	7	2	2	1	0	10	1	0	0
30 to 35,.....	15			6	9	0	0	7	7	7	4	1	2	10	5	0	0
35 to 40,.....	5			1	4	0	6	4	2	3	4	2	1	2	3	0	0
40 to 45,.....	10			3	5	1	3	3	7	2	1	2	0	2	8	0	0
45 to 50,.....	8			1	2	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	3	1	0
50 to 55,.....	3			2	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
55 to 60,.....	6			2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
60 to 65,.....	3			1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
65 to 70,.....	2			0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
70 to 75,.....	1			0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
75 to 80,.....	1			0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	80	51	131	30	48	2	26	25	46	18	7	9	4	41	35	4	2

TABLE

severe

admitted

Anxiety
Anxiety
Chagrin
Delirium
Diagnosis
Domestic
Drunk
Delusion
Epilepsy
Fever
Fit of
Grid
Heredity
Jaundice
Paraplegia
Quarrel
Religion
Romance
Ravenous
Separation
Suppression
Terror
Unhappy

TABLE exhibiting the supposed CAUSES of INSANITY, as accurately as these could be ascertained, in the PATIENTS admitted in the course of 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Anxiety,	8	3	11
Avarice,	1	1	2
Chagrin,	2	2	4
Debilitating Evacuations,	6	0	6
Disappointed Love,	4	1	5
Domestic Vexation,	2	1	3
Drunkenness,	19	5	24
Debauchery,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Fever,	0	1	1
Fit of Intoxication,	2	0	2
Grief,	2	2	4
Hereditary or Congenital,	4	1	5
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Puerperal,	0	1	1
Quarrelling,	0	3	3
Religious Delusions,	8	12	20
Remorse,	0	1	1
Reverse of Fortune,	8	0	8
Separation from Home and Friends,	0	1	1
Suppression of Discharges,	0	1	1
Terror,	1	4	5
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	12	9	21
	80	51	131

TABLE exhibiting the AGE, and the RESULT of TREATMENT, of the PATIENTS who were dismissed in the course of 1839.

AGE.	DISMISSED			CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.		
				M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholics		Maniacs.	Melancholics	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics	
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Maniacs.	Melancholics		Maniacs.	Melancholics	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics	
15 to 20,	3	4	7	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
20 to 25,	7	10	17	1	1	5	1	2	3	0	2	1
25 to 30,	12	9	21	2	2	5	1	4	3	1	1	0
30 to 35,	15	14	29	4	3	2	6	1	5	2	3	0
35 to 40,	6	7	13	1	3	0	4	1	1	0	2	0
40 to 45,	9	6	15	3	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
45 to 50,	4	2	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
50 to 55,	7	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
55 to 60,	5	1	6	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
60 to 65,	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
65 to 70,	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
70 to 75,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
75 to 80,	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	78	55	133	16	17	12	18	15	18	4	11	7

TABLE showing the RESULT of TREATMENT in reference to the Number of the ATTACK.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,.....	16	22	38	27	13	40	3	6	9	46	41	87
Second,.....	11	4	15	5	4	9	2	0	2	18	8	26
Third,.....	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
Frequent,.....	6	2	8	4	1	5	2	0	2	12	3	15
	33	30	63	37	18	55	8	7	15	78	55	133

TABLE exhibiting the RESULT of TREATMENT in connection with the CAUSES of the DISEASE, as accurately as these could be ascertained, in the PATIENTS who were dismissed in the course of 1839.

	CURED.		UNCURED		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Chagrin,	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Debilitating Evacuations,	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Disappointed Love,	2	1	2	0	0	1	6
Domestic Vexation,	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
Drunkenness,	11	5	9	1	2	1	29
Epilepsy,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Excessive Mental Exertion,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fever,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fit of Intoxication,	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Grief,	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
Hereditary, or Congenital,	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Jealousy,	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Political Excitement,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal,	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Quarrelling,	0	3	0	1	0	1	5
Religious Delusions,	4	5	2	2	0	1	14
Remorse,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Reverse of Fortune,	2	0	3	1	1	0	7
Suppression of Discharges,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Terror,	0	2	1	3	0	0	6
Uterine Irritation,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	4	6	12	5	3	0	30
	33	30	37	18	8	7	133

TABLE exhibiting the Number of PATIENTS usually engaged in each of the following OCCUPATIONS, in the ASYLUM, in the course of 1839.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenters,	2	0	2
Clerks,	2	0	2
Carding Wool,	0	3	3
Domestic Services,	12	10	22
Dress-making,	0	3	3
Garden and Grounds,	31	0	31
Knitting Stockings,	0	8	8
Messenger,	1	0	1
Ornamental Work,	0	4	4
Saddlery,	1	0	1
Sewing,	0	8	8
Shoe-binding,	0	3	3
Shoemakers,	2	0	2
Spinning,	0	7	7
Tailors,	2	0	2
Washing and Dressing,	0	10	10
Weavers,	14	0	14
Winding,	0	3	3
Total Employed,	67	59	126
Average daily number of Patients,	86.745	72.8	159.545

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. FOR 1840.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. David Hope,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
William Hamilton,	}	from Merchants' House.
William Brown,		
Thomas Neilson,	}	from Trades' House.
John Dougall,		
John M'Nish,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. William R. Gibb,		
Rev. John G. Lorimer,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Robert Strang,		
Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
Robert Freeland,		
Robert Rodger,		
William M'Lean,		
John Neill,		
Dr. Robert Cowan,	}	<i>ex officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmanno, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Bankier.
Mr. Pollok.	Dr. Cowan.	Mr. M'Lean.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Mr. David Hope.	Mr. Archibald Lawson.
William Brown.	William Middleton.
Thomas Neilson.	Robert Freeland.
John Dougall.	Robert Rodger.
John M'Nish.	Robert Strang.
Dr. William R. Gibb.	John Alston.
Rev. John G. Lorimer.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. John Balmano, *Physician*.
 Dr. J. G. Fleming, *Surgeon*.
 Rev. John Byers, *Chaplain*.
 Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. William Hutcheson, *Superintendent*.
 Miss Lucy Vessey, *Matron*.
 T. Baxter, *House Steward*.
 M. Kirk, *Gate-keeper*.

LEGACIES, &c. RECEIVED IN 1839.

Executors of Robert Kinnier, late Mer-			
chant in Glasgow, a Legacy,	£50	0	0
Deducting for Duty, and Discharge, 5 1 6			
	£44	9	6
Executors of David Ranken, late Manufacturer in			
Glasgow, a Legacy,	10	0	0
Hugh Cogan, Merchant, Glasgow, a Subscription, ..	5	5	0
Wm. Kyle, Land-surveyor, Glasgow, do. ..	5	5	0
Procurator-Fiscal of Justice of Peace Court, a Fine,	0	12	6
	£65	12	0

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

LIST OF QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

*Believed to be in life, at 31st December, 1839.**

A					
Robert Auld, merchant,	£5	5 0	John Carnie & Co. distillers,	£5	5 0
James Auchie, merchant,	5	5 0	William Croil, merchant,	5	5 0
J. T. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	5	5 0
R. D. Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	W. & J. Carswell, builders,	10	10 0
George Alston, merchant,	5	5 0	Ross Corbett, merchant,	5	5 0
F. Adamson, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Colin Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co.,	5	5 0	Dr. William Cumin,	5	5 0
John Alston, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Hugh Cogan, merchant,	5	5 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher,	5	5 0	D		
B			Archd. Douglas, merchant,	21	0 0
G. Buchanan, Woodlands,	10	10 0	Js. Davidson, manufacturer,	10	10 0
J. Buchanan, Dowanhill,	52	10 0	Wm. Dalglish, manufacturer,	5	0 0
Dr. John Balmanno,	13	13 0	John Dick, surgeon,	5	5 0
J. Buchanan, N. Providence,	10	10 0	Professor Davidson, College,	5	5 0
Andrew Bogle, merchant,	21	0 0	Robert Dalglish, printer,	10	10 0
Sir Wm. Bruce of Stenhouse,	10	10 0	Dalglish & Frame, printers,	10	10 0
William Bogle, writer,	5	5 0	John Douglas, writer,	5	5 0
Brown & Watson, manufactrs.	5	5 0	W. Dunn, machine-maker,	10	10 0
A. Buchanan, Catrine Bank,	21	0 0	John Douglas, Liverpool,	10	10 0
R. Brown, St. Vincent-St.	5	5 0	W. M. Duncan, Liverpool,	10	10 0
William Brown, colourman,	5	5 0	George Douglas, plumber,	5	5 0
Js. Buchanan, Ardenconnel,	21	0 0	James Donaldson, slater,	8	0 0
C			Js. Darnley, manufacturer,	10	10 0
A. D. Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0	Marquis of Douglas, now		
Colin Campbell, Jura,	21	0 0	Duke of Hamilton,	50	0 0
A. Campbell, manufacturer,	10	10 0	Dickie & Samuel, merchants,	5	5 0
Js. Campbell, jun. Orchard,	5	5 0	William Drury, surgeon,	5	5 0
Js. Corbet, timber-merchant,	5	5 0	E		
W. & D. Cuthbertson,			James Ewing, merchant,	21	0 0
accountants,	5	5 0	Sept. Ellis, manufacturer,	10	10 0
William Couper, surgeon,	10	10 0	T. & J. Edgar, merchants,	10	10 0
Jn. Craig, wood-merchant,	21	0 0	F		
Samuel Cooper, merchant,	10	10 0	Kirkman Finlay, merchant,	52	10 0
John Coats, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Robert Findlay, merchant,	21	0 0
Samuel Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0	Matt. Fleming, manufacturer,	5	5 0
Neil Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0	J. Fleming, writer,	5	5 0
Robert Cowan & Sons,	10	10 0	B. Fleming, manufacturer,	5	5 0
Carron Company,	42	0 0	Robert Ferrie, builder,	5	5 0
Cleland & Jack, upholsterers,	21	0 0	Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths,	5	5 0
Mungo N. Campbell, merch.	10	10 0	J. Ferguson & Co. merchts.	10	10 0

* In this List, the names of Female Contributors have been omitted; and in every case where a contribution was received from a company, the firm of the company has been inserted, if any one of the partners is believed to be in life.

Allan Fullarton, agent, £5 5 0
 Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P. 52 10 0
 John Forbes, London, 5 5 0
 Chas. Forbes, jun. London, 5 5 0
 Forster & Corbet, 5 5 0
 Robert Freeland, merchant, 5 5 0

G

Benjamin Greig, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Geddes, Verreville, 5 5 0
 Alex. Gordon, merchant, 21 0 0
 Robert Grahame, writer, 21 0 0
 James Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 John Gibson, surgeon, 5 5 0
 John Gordon of Kennyhill, 5 5 0
 John Gourlay, distiller, 10 10 0
 Benjamin Gray, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Earl of Glasgow, 50 0 0
 Gilmour, Morris, & Co. merchants, 5 5 0
 Gibb & Smith, manufactrs. 5 5 0
 Dr. Robert Graham, 5 5 0

H

Henry Houldsworth, cotton-spinner, 10 10 0
 Robert Hagart, merchant, 5 5 0
 Charles Household, cooper, 5 5 0
 Robert Hood, cooper, 5 5 0
 Wm. Houston, merchant, 10 10 0
 Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 G. Henderson, Liverpool, 5 5 0
 Jn. Hamilton, of Greenbank, 5 5 0
 R. & J. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Hepburn, Watt, & Co. 5 5 0
 A. Henderson, 5 5 0
 Robert Hunter, brewer, 5 5 0

J

Dr. Jeffray, College, 21 0 0
 Robert Jarvie, merchant, 5 5 0
 James Johnstone, merchant, 5 5 0

K

Wm. Kippen, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Kirkland, tobaccoist, 5 5 0
 John Kinnear, Liverpool, 10 10 0

L

William Liddell, merchant, 10 10 0
 Alexander Laird, merchant, 5 5 0
 Thomas Lawrie, merchant, 5 5 0
 Arch. Lawson, merchant, 10 10 0
 Walter Logan, merchant, 10 10 0
 John Lang, writer, 20 0 0
 Rev. Dr. Lockhart, 5 5 0
 James Laurie, merchant, 10 10 0
 David Laird, merchant, 10 10 0
 Robert Limond, Ayr, 20 0 0
 Leslie & Reid, manufactrs. 5 5 0
 David Lang, writer, 5 5 0
 T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5 5 0
 Arch. Liddell, colourman, 10 10 0

M

H. Monteith of Carstairs, £52 10 0
 Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5 5 0
 Alexander Miller, vintner, 5 5 0
 T. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Martin, merchant, 10 10 0
 William Mills, merchant, 5 5 0
 Sir J. Maxwell of Pollok, Bt. 50 0 0
 Dr. W. Meikleham, College, 5 5 0
 G. & W. Miller & Co. merchs. 5 5 0
 David Mathie, writer, 5 5 0
 Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, 10 0 0
 Wm. Middleton, merchant, 5 5 0

Mc

John M'Lean, merchant, 5 5 0
 R. M'Gavin & Co. merchs. 5 5 0
 John M'Murich, merchant, 10 10 0
 John M'Kie, merchant, 5 5 0
 Chas. Macintosh, merchant, 35 10 0
 Rev. Dr. MacGill, 5 5 0
 H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21 0 0
 John M'Donald, writer, 5 5 0
 Dan. Mackenzie, merchant, 10 10 0
 William M'Iver, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 D. M'Farlane & Co. distillers, 10 10 0
 John M'Arthur, merchant, 10 10 0
 John M'Naught & Co. 21 0 0
 Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5 5 0
 Alex. M'Aslan, Hillhouse, 5 5 0
 James M'Nair, Balvie, 15 15 0
 Wm. M'Lean, of Plantation, 5 5 0

N

John Neill, merchant, 5 5 0

O

Rd. Oswald of Auchincruive, 50 0 0
 Orhart, White, Rose, & Co. 21 0 0
 T. Ovington, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 James Oswald, merchant, 10 10 0
 Oliphant & Corbett, 5 5 0

P

James Pinkerton, 5 5 0
 James Pollok, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 Morris Pollok, manufacturer, 5 5 0
 John Pirie, London, 5 5 0

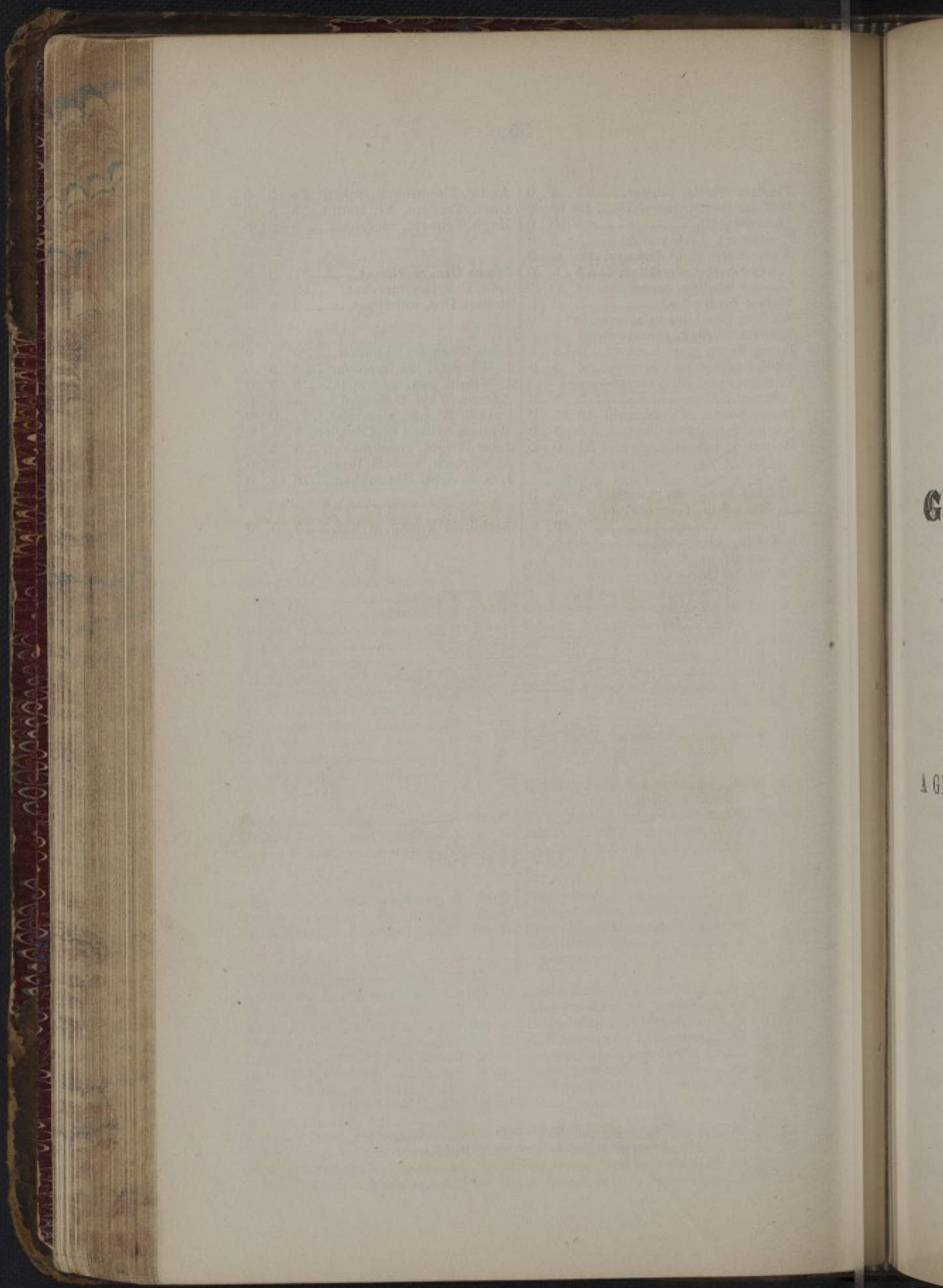
R

James Reddie, advocate, 5 5 0
 Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11 11 0
 G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5 5 0
 J. Richardson, Liverpool, 10 10 0
 John Ryburn, merchant, 25 0 0
 Robertson Reid & Brothers, 10 10 0
 Robert Rodger, merchant, 5 5 0

S

John Swanston, grocer, 52 10 0
 Js. Scott, timber-merchant, 5 5 0
 T. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10 10 0
 J. Smith & Son, booksellers, 5 5 0

Thomas Shiels, printer, £5	5	0	Andw. Thomson, merchant, £5	5	0
William Smith, merchant, 10	10	0	Chas. Tennant, St. Rollox, 5	5	0
Lord Succoth, 10	10	0	Hugh Tennent, merchant, 5	5	0
J. Stewart, Liverpool, 5	5	0	U		
Arch. Stirling, of Jamaica, 30	0	0	James Ure, merchant, 21	0	0
James Sharpe, drysalter, 5	5	0	John Ure, jun. merchant, 5	5	0
George Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0	Robert Ure, merchant, 5	5	0
Walter Stewart, 5	5	0	W		
William Snell, manufacturer, 5	5	0	John Wheatley, London, 5	5	0
William Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0	J. Wingate, jun. manufac. 5	5	0
James Scott, manufacturer, 5	5	0	J. Wright, jun. merchant, 5	5	0
And. Smith, manufacturer, 5	5	0	Andrew Whyt, merchant, 5	5	0
T. Stevenson, St. Vincent- Street, 5	5	0	George Wilson, merchant, 21	0	0
James Smith, of Jordanhill, 15	15	0	William Wilson of Cowglen, 5	5	0
Joseph Scott, merchant, 5	5	0	John Wright, coachmaker, 5	5	0
Robert Struthers, brewer, 21	0	0	A. Wigham, manufacturer, 5	5	0
T			J. S. Wright, Nottingham, 78	15	0
Richard Thomson, manufact. 5	5	0	Y		
G. Macmikin Torrence, of Grange, 10	10	0	Archibald Young, writer, 5	5	0
J. Tobin, Liverpool, 5	5	0			



TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
7th JANUARY, 1841.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to Her Majesty.
1841.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum have the pleasure to announce that the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Asylum has been prepared and is now ready for publication.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS will be held on the 1st of January 1881.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report	
1880-1881	1881-1882
1881-1882	1882-1883
1882-1883	1883-1884
1883-1884	1884-1885
1884-1885	1885-1886
1885-1886	1886-1887
1886-1887	1887-1888
1887-1888	1888-1889
1888-1889	1889-1890
1889-1890	1890-1891
1890-1891	1891-1892
1891-1892	1892-1893
1892-1893	1893-1894
1893-1894	1894-1895
1894-1895	1895-1896
1895-1896	1896-1897
1896-1897	1897-1898
1897-1898	1898-1899
1898-1899	1899-1900
1899-1900	1900-1901
1900-1901	1901-1902
1901-1902	1902-1903
1902-1903	1903-1904
1903-1904	1904-1905
1904-1905	1905-1906
1905-1906	1906-1907
1906-1907	1907-1908
1907-1908	1908-1909
1908-1909	1909-1910
1909-1910	1910-1911
1910-1911	1911-1912
1911-1912	1912-1913
1912-1913	1913-1914
1913-1914	1914-1915
1914-1915	1915-1916
1915-1916	1916-1917
1916-1917	1917-1918
1917-1918	1918-1919
1918-1919	1919-1920
1919-1920	1920-1921
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1928-1929	1929-1930
1929-1930	1930-1931
1930-1931	1931-1932
1931-1932	1932-1933
1932-1933	1933-1934
1933-1934	1934-1935
1934-1935	1935-1936
1935-1936	1936-1937
1936-1937	1937-1938
1937-1938	1938-1939
1938-1939	1939-1940
1939-1940	1940-1941
1940-1941	1941-1942
1941-1942	1942-1943
1942-1943	1943-1944
1943-1944	1944-1945
1944-1945	1945-1946
1945-1946	1946-1947
1946-1947	1947-1948
1947-1948	1948-1949
1948-1949	1949-1950
1949-1950	1950-1951
1950-1951	1951-1952
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1952-1953	1953-1954
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1964-1965	1965-1966
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1966-1967	1967-1968
1967-1968	1968-1969
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1969-1970	1970-1971
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1971-1972	1972-1973
1972-1973	1973-1974
1973-1974	1974-1975
1974-1975	1975-1976
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1990-1991	1991-1992
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1993-1994	1994-1995
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1997-1998	1998-1999
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1999-2000	2000-2001
2000-2001	2001-2002
2001-2002	2002-2003
2002-2003	2003-2004
2003-2004	2004-2005
2004-2005	2005-2006
2005-2006	2006-2007
2006-2007	2007-2008
2007-2008	2008-2009
2008-2009	2009-2010
2009-2010	2010-2011
2010-2011	2011-2012
2011-2012	2012-2013
2012-2013	2013-2014
2013-2014	2014-2015
2014-2015	2015-2016
2015-2016	2016-2017
2016-2017	2017-2018
2017-2018	2018-2019
2018-2019	2019-2020
2019-2020	2020-2021
2020-2021	2021-2022
2021-2022	2022-2023
2022-2023	2023-2024
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2032-2033	2033-2034
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2041-2042	2042-2043
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2047-2048	2048-2049
2048-2049	2049-2050
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2050-2051	2051-2052
2051-2052	2052-2053
2052-2053	2053-2054
2053-2054	2054-2055
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2057-2058	2058-2059
2058-2059	2059-2060
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2061-2062	2062-2063
2062-2063	2063-2064
2063-2064	2064-2065
2064-2065	2065-2066
2065-2066	2066-2067
2066-2067	2067-2068
2067-2068	2068-2069
2068-2069	2069-2070
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2070-2071	2071-2072
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2089-2090	2090-2091
2090-2091	2091-2092
2091-2092	2092-2093
2092-2093	2093-2094
2093-2094	2094-2095
2094-2095	2095-2096
2095-2096	2096-2097
2096-2097	2097-2098
2097-2098	2098-2099
2098-2099	2099-2100
2099-2100	2100-2101
2100-2101	2101-2102
2101-2102	2102-2103
2102-2103	2103-2104
2103-2104	2104-2105
2104-2105	2105-2106
2105-2106	2106-2107
2106-2107	2107-2108
2107-2108	2108-2109
2108-2109	2109-2110
2109-2110	2110-2111
2110-2111	2111-2112
2111-2112	2112-2113
2112-2113	2113-2114
2113-2114	2114-2115
2114-2115	2115-2116
2115-2116	2116-2117
2116-2117	2117-2118
2117-2118	2118-2119
2118-2119	2119-2120
2119-2120	2120-2121
2120-2121	2121-2122
2121-2122	2122-2123
2122-2123	2123-2124
2123-2124	2124-2125
2124-2125	2125-2126
2125-2126	2126-2127
2126-2127	2127-2128
2127-2128	2128-2129
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2136-2137	2137-2138
2137-2138	2138-2139
2138-2139	2139-2140
2139-2140	2140-2141
2140-2141	2141-2142
2141-2142	2142-2143
2142-2143	2143-2144
2143-2144	2144-2145
2144-2145	2145-2146
2145-2146	2146-2147
2146-2147	2147-2148
2147-2148	2148-2149
2148-2149	2149-2150
2149-2150	2150-2151
2150-2151	2151-2152
2151-2152	2152-2153
2152-2153	2153-2154
2153-2154	2154-2155
2154-2155	2155-2156
2155-2156	2156-2157
2156-2157	2157-2158
2157-2158	2158-2159
2158-2159	2159-2160
2159-2160	2160-2161
2160-2161	2161-2162
2161-2162	2162-2163
2162-2163	2163-2164
2163-2164	2164-2165
2164-2165	2165-2166
2165-2166	2166-2167
2166-2167	2167-2168
2167-2168	2168-2169
2168-2169	2169-2170
2169-2170	2170-2171
2170-2171	2171-2172
2171-2172	2172-2173
2172-2173	2173-2174
2173-2174	2174-2175
2174-2175	2175-2176
2175-2176	2176-2177
2176-2177	2177-2178
2177-2178	2178-2179
2178-2179	2179-2180
2179-2180	2180-2181
2180-2181	2181-2182
2181-2182	2182-2183
2182-2183	2183-2184
2183-2184	2184-2185
2184-2185	2185-2186
2185-2186	2186-2187
2186-2187	2187-2188
2187-2188	2188-2189
2188-2189	2189-2190
2189-2190	2190-2191
2190-2191	2191-2192
2191-2192	2192-2193
2192-2193	2193-2194
2193-2194	2194-2195
2194-2195	2195-2196
2195-2196	2196-2197
2196-2197	2197-2198
2197-2198	2198-2199
2198-2199	2199-2200
2199-2200	2200-2201
2200-2201	2201-2202
2201-2202	2202-2203
2202-2203	2203-2204
2203-2204	2204-2205
2204-2205	2205-2206
2205-2206	2206-2207
2206-2207	2207-2208
2207-2208	2208-2209
2208-2209	2209-2210
2209-2210	2210-2211
2210-2211	2211-2212
2211-2212	2212-2213
2212-2213	2213-2214
2213-2214	2214-2215
2214-2215	2215-2216
2215-2216	2216-2217
2216-2217	2217-2218
2217-2218	2218-2219
2218-2219	2219-2220
2219-2220	2220-2221
2220-2221	2221-2222
2221-2222	2222-2223
2222-2223	2223-2224
2223-2224	2224-2225
2224-2225	2225-2226
2225-2226	2226-2227
2226-2227	2227-2228
2227-2228	2228-2229
2228-2229	2229-2230
2229-2230	2230-2231
2230-2231	2231-2232
2231-2232	2232-2233
2232-2233	2233-2234
2233-2234	2234-2235
2234-2235	2235-2236
2235-2236	2236-2237
2236-2237	2237-2238
2237-2238	2238-2239
2238-2239	2239-2240
2239-2240	2240-2241
2240-2241	2241-2242
2241-2242	2242-2243
2242-2243	2243-2244
2243-2244	2244-2245
2244-2245	2245-2246
2245-2246	2246-2247
2246-2247	2247-2248
2247-2248	2248-2249
2248-2249	2249-2250
2249-2250	2250-2251
2250-2251	2251-2252
2251-2252	2252-2253
2252-2253	2253-225

TWENTY-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, an account of their management during last year, in this the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 1st January 1840,	82	73	155
Admitted since,	78	71	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	160	144	304
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Dismissed, Cured,	47	34	81
Do. Relieved,	11	8	19
Do. by Desire,	1	2	3
Do. Unfit,	3	3	6
Died,	6	6	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	68	53	121
Remaining, 1st January, 1841,	92	91	183
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	160	144	304
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Daily average, 91 Males, 80 Females; Total, 171.

The Patients admitted and cured, have been more numerous than in any former year; while the proportion of deaths has been below the usual average. Of the former, no fewer than 46 had attempted to commit suicide before admission. These cases demanded unremitting vigilance, and the most delicate management; which we are happy to state, proved perfectly effectual.

Of the Patients dismissed during the year, the Cured amount to nearly 67 per cent.; the Relieved, to $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; those removed before any decided change had taken place, to $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; improper cases, to 5 per cent.; and the deaths, to 10 per cent.

Favourable as this view is to us, we must guard against its being assumed as a standard by which the success of this or any similar Institution is to be judged. Accurate conclusions can be drawn only from the returns of a series of years; and we have therefore given, in the Appendix, a Table which exhibits the results of the cases treated in the Asylum since its opening in 1814. From this it appears, that 2,490 Patients have been admitted, of whom 183 remain under treatment; leaving 2,307 to be accounted for. Of these, 1,112 were cured; 601 relieved; 227 dismissed, by desire of friends; 89 unfit; and 278 died. The cures thus amount to 48.20 per cent.; and the deaths to 12.04 per cent.

Comparing, then, the results of last year with the average of the whole period, our success appears to be greatly increased. At the same time, we must state, that a considerable number of the cures took place in cases which were of less than six months' duration at admission; and that the friends of Patients have been more willing than formerly to give them the advantage of a full course of treatment, instead of removing them when any improvement took place, and thus causing us to dismiss them re-

lieved, though within a reasonable time they might have left us *cured*.

After making, however, every allowance for favourable circumstances, we have still reason to congratulate ourselves on the increased success which has attended our efforts during the past year, and which is in a great measure to be attributed to the means of constant occupation which we have at our command. On this subject we beg to offer a few remarks.

Daily occupation not only diverts the mind from its delusions, and thus lessens their intensity, but frequently puts an end to that restlessness which attends so many forms of insanity. To secure all the advantages which can be derived from it, it must be regular, of such a nature as not to task the mental powers, and at the same time adapted to the habits of the Patient, and his position in society. To employ a well-educated man in menial services, would be as absurd and prejudicial, as to amuse a labourer with billiards or chess; and, to teach a Patient a new trade, when he is already acquainted with one in which he can be beneficially employed, would be clearly a waste of time. To engage any one in an occupation which he has associated with loss of caste, tends to degrade him in his own estimation, and render him careless of his habits and conduct; and how prone the insane are to lose self-respect, is well known to all who have studied the disease. On the other hand, if we give Patients of the industrious classes of society, pursuits and amusements unsuited to their station, we render them when cured discontented with their condition, give them habits wholly inconsistent with the life which they must lead, and thus, at the very time when they are dismissed with restored reason, their usefulness is marred and the seeds of a fresh attack sown. The general rule, therefore, ought to be,

to employ the Patient steadily in a manner suited to his rank and education, avoiding any occupation which is associated with his delusions, and indulging him in any not positively injurious to him, to which he may have taken a fancy, and which he ought to be induced to pursue for a due length of time.

Of all modes of employing Patients, bodily labour is undoubtedly the best; because it not only occupies the mind without straining it, but produces a beneficial effect on the health; without which, it is in vain to look for mental improvement. Labour in the open air, is the most beneficial form; and we are happy to state, that we experience no difficulty in engaging all our male Patients in some occupation of this nature. The weather, however, is not always propitious; and hence the necessity of large and well-ventilated work-rooms; in which we have always at our command the means of mechanical employment.

We employ our Patients in gardening, and other out-of-door labour, as weavers, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, and upholsterers, twiners, glaziers, and painters; and not a few give their services in the work of the galleries. Our female Patients are occupied in washing and dressing, carding, spinning, and winding, shoebinding, sewing, and knitting, embroidery and other fancy-work. Many of both sexes employ themselves in ministering to the comforts of the sick and the helpless. Thus, almost all our occupations are of a useful nature, and calculated to induce habits of regularity and perseverance.

Our amusements consist of billiards, bagatelle, cards, and chess, draughts, domino, and a variety of other games, reading, drawing, and music, both vocal and instrumental. In music, lessons have been given by the Precentor twice

a-week during the past year; and the proficiency is such, that an excellent vocal concert can be got up by the Patients themselves.

The galleries, sitting-rooms, billiard-room, and work-rooms, are all fully lighted with gas; and every effort has been made to cheer the inmates, and, as far as possible in the present building, to deprive it of the appearance of a place of confinement.

On Sunday, divine service, as heretofore, is regularly performed. Within the last year, the number of Patients attending public worship has greatly increased. Our audience now generally amounts to upwards of a hundred; and it is pleasing to observe the propriety of their conduct, the solemnity with which they engage in the devotional services, and the deep interest which they uniformly take in the discourses delivered to them. The Precentor has been most indefatigable in his efforts to improve them in psalmody; and we have now as harmonious singing as can be heard in any congregation.

Religious melancholy is a prominent feature in the character of many Patients; and the Chaplain has been much gratified in perceiving that his labours have been instrumental in soothing their minds, and in giving the plain and practical truths of Christianity a salutary influence over their affections. The most severe mental disease under which an individual may labour, has seldom the effect of entirely eradicating his religious feelings; and it is, therefore, highly proper—nay, the paramount duty of those under whose care he is placed—to see that these be tenderly cherished, guarded from abuse, and preserved from undue and dangerous excitement. The adoption of a regular system of divine worship, has been proved, by ample experience, to promote, not only the comfort, but the cure of the insane; and its influence has

been greatly enhanced, by the Chaplain visiting them in private, and impressing upon them the Divine benevolence of the Gospel, and the cheering hopes which it is calculated to inspire. In his personal interviews with them, he has uniformly met with a respectful and cordial reception. Knowing their peculiar delusions, he is enabled to turn their attention to such subjects as he conceives to be best adapted to their circumstances, and best calculated to put an end to their mental aberration. When this is done with gentleness, prudence, and kindly feeling, it engages their affections, mitigates their morbid sensibilities, furnishes them with a succession of connected ideas, and improves their moral and religious principles. We have no hesitation, then, in declaring the Chaplain to be a most important part of the staff of an Asylum.

From what we have now said, it will be seen, that every day and every hour is occupied with its duties or its amusements; and few, indeed, experience the irksomeness of confinement, or the monotony of seclusion.

The number of deaths this year has been unusually small, when we consider the average population of the House; that four out of the 12 Patients who died, were moribund on admission; and that a large proportion of the cases admitted, were of a very bad description. From our having, however, a considerable accumulation of old and infirm Patients, whose deaths, in the course of nature, cannot be far distant, and from our admitting more epileptics than formerly,—we must look forward to an increased rate of mortality in succeeding years. In the Appendix, a Table will be found, exhibiting the causes of death as ascertained by inspection.

In the course of the year, various improvements have been effected in the economy and management of the Asylum. By a system of books, devised and kept by the

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Steward, a most minute view is exhibited of the issue and particular distribution of every article of provisions; and the plan is so simple, that by a single glance, the amount of expenditure, whether for an individual, a gallery, or the whole House, can be at once ascertained. The amount of work done, also, is carefully noted; and the whole of what may be called the civil department of the Institution, is conducted with the most satisfactory order and regularity.

Under the active superintendence of the Matron, a greater number of female Patients has been employed, and a larger amount of household articles manufactured, than in any former year.

In all departments of industry more Patients have been employed than heretofore; and in the new and extended field of exertion to which we now look forward, we have the prospect of carrying the system of occupation to a still greater length.

Upwards of eighteen months ago, the attention of the Directors was drawn to the propriety of removing, in the course of a few years, the Institution from its present situation, and procuring more extensive and better accommodation, to meet the increasing demands for admission, and carry out to the fullest extent those plans of treatment which experience has shown to be so successful. Accordingly, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Directors in July 1839, a Committee was appointed to make inquiries regarding a new site. In November of the same year, their proceedings were reported to the Directors, and new and enlarged powers granted them. In January, 1840, the Committee was re-appointed, and ordered to report as soon as possible to the Directors.

Having visited individually, or in a body, the country within a reasonable distance round Glasgow, the Com-

mittee, after mature deliberation, fixed on certain sites which appeared to them the most eligible, and laid a report on the advantages and disadvantages of each before the Directors in September. The business being thus so far matured, and communications having taken place respecting the purchase of the buildings and part of the grounds of the Asylum by the Directors of the Town's Hospital, a meeting of the Contributors was held, in terms of the Charter, and the necessary powers granted to the Directors to dispose of the present property of the Institution and acquire new. By them, these powers were delegated to the Weekly Committee; and about the middle of December, the Asylum and part of the grounds were disposed of to the Directors of the Town's Hospital, and 66 acres of ground purchased in the line of the Great Western Road, about three miles from Glasgow.

The ground consists of the southern portion of the lands of Gartnavel, and commands a most agreeable and extensive view in all directions. It lies chiefly to the south and the west, is abundantly supplied with water, perfectly accessible, and at the same time retired. The soil is generally free and fertile, and the immediate neighbourhood picturesque and well cultivated. The approach, as we have already mentioned, is by the Great Western Road, through one of the most elegant suburbs of the City. The new Botanic Garden and Observatory are in its immediate neighbourhood. The Directors trust, that their successors, availing themselves of these natural advantages, will construct an Asylum which shall group together everything which experience has shown to be conducive to the cure or the comfort of those for whom it is intended, and that another model Institution will in a short time be added to those which are so creditable to our City.

The Directors cannot conclude this part of their Report, without expressing their unqualified approbation of the activity and prudence evinced by the Committee, in the delicate business entrusted to their management. To their excellent Chairman, William M'Lean, Esq. of Plantation, their thanks are in an especial manner due, for the attention which he bestowed on all matters connected with this important subject, to the great sacrifice of his valuable time. They feel that they are in a high degree indebted to his exertions, for the very satisfactory manner in which the arrangements have been completed. To John Neill, Esq. also, their thanks are particularly due, for his services in facilitating the arrangements with the Town's Hospital, by availing himself of his position in both bodies, to remove difficulties, and bring matters to a satisfactory termination.

The Directors have to deplore the loss which they have recently sustained, by the death of Dr. Balmanno, who had been for twenty-two years Physician to the establishment. During that long period, it occupied almost exclusively his time and attention. Its interests and its management, down to the minutest details, he watched over with constant solicitude. By the unfortunate inmates, he was looked on as a friend; and many of them expressed the most lively sorrow, when they received the intelligence of his death. The very last occasion on which he quitted his house, was to visit the Asylum; and it will not be matter of surprise, to those who know the deep interest which he took in its welfare, that, till within a very short time before his painful illness terminated in dissolution, his thoughts were occupied with its improvement; and that a few minutes before he ceased to articulate, he suggested some plans for the comfort of the Patients, of whom he was no longer destined to have the care. In

him, Scotland has lost the physician who had the most extensive experience in the treatment and management of the insane.

The amount of subscriptions and legacies, though not equal to what it has been on many occasions, is greater than that of the last two years; while the sum received for board, exceeds that of any former year.

The produce of work done by Patients, after deducting necessary outlays, is a trifle less than it was last year. This, however, is by no means a test of the quantity of work done; as many articles have been manufactured, and several repairs and embellishments executed on the house and grounds, of which it is impossible to give a minute account. A Table of the principal articles, will be found in the Appendix. With the aid of three laundry-maids and a sempstress, all the washing and dressing, as well as many repairs on clothes, for which no charge is made, are executed by the Patients; and had we brought to sale several fancy articles manufactured, we might have considerably increased the amount of our revenue on this head. But profit, we need hardly say, is not our object; provided the work executed pays for the implements and materials, we are perfectly satisfied. Our great gain, consists in its contributing to the cure and comfort of the Patients.

In consequence of the increased number of Patients and attendants, and the changes of diet alluded to in last Report, coming into full operation this year, as well as from its being necessary to encourage Patients of the labouring-classes to work, by bestowing on them comforts not included in their usual allowances, our expenditure in provisions, &c. has considerably increased. Many of our Patients, too, were in a very low state on admission, and required the exhibition of wine and cordials to pre-

vent them from sinking; and all our infirm and aged Patients require a nutritious, and, consequently, an expensive diet.

By higher wages, we have endeavoured to induce a better class of individuals to become keepers and nurses, than those usually employed; and our anxiety to do away, as much as possible, with all restraint, has necessarily led to an increase of their number. Our expenditure on this department has therefore been greatly increased.

Some parts of the House have been newly furnished, a large portion of it repainted, and nearly all the locks of the House had to undergo a thorough repair. Several of the pipes and cisterns having been worn out, had to be renewed. These, with other improvements on the buildings and grounds, have cost upwards of £1,100 sterling.

The reprinting of the Report of last, and those of two preceding years, which were exhausted, and for which there was a demand, has added considerably to our expense for printing.

Notwithstanding all this necessary outlay, we are happy to state, that our Funds have not materially diminished, as will appear from the Account of the Treasurer contained in the Appendix.

In conclusion, the Directors thank all the Benefactors, as well as the Officers and Visitors of the Institution, for the last year.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting
of Qualified Contributors, held on 7th Jan. 1841.*

It was moved by Mr. FERGUSON, seconded by Mr. M'LEAN, and unanimously resolved, "That it is the duty of this Meeting to enter in their Minutes, the sense

which is entertained by them of the great loss which this Institution has sustained by the death of Dr. BALMANNO, who, from its commencement, took a most lively interest in all its concerns; who, for the last twenty-two years, presided over it as its Physician; and whose professional attainments, whose humane and gentlemanly conduct upon all occasions, have very materially conduced to raise the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum to that high state of eminence which it holds among similar establishments in the country."

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APPENDIX.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1840.

Receipts.

BALANCE in Treasurer's hand, per last Year's Account,	£ 0 5 3½
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	361 16 7
BOARD of Patients,	5754 19 0
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	119 2 8
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20 3 10
OUTLAYS for Patients during 1839, received in 1840,	92 1 3
PRODUCE of Work done by Patients, deducting Outlay on account of it,	47 1 7
COMPENSATION from Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Co. on account of their Tunnel passing through the property of the Asylum,	£873 0 0
Interest thereon till date of Settlement,	21 10 6
	894 10 6
SUM stated in last Year's Account as advanced towards expense of Jury Trial with Railway Company, and as then expected to be recovered from them,	300 0 0
	£7590 0 8½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£523	4	6
Bread,	545	11	0
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	244	9	3
Tea,	251	7	8
Coffee,	7	1	0
Sugar,	223	11	2
Groceries,	28	1	2
Soap,	78	11	3
Candles,	9	7	11
Soda, Ashes, &c.	10	12	10
Coals,	164	5	6
Gas-Light,	77	12	9
Meal,	190	13	2
Barley, Pease, and Salt,	65	12	5
Butter-Milk,	48	12	2
Sweet-Milk and Cream,	109	17	0
Butter,	187	12	6
Cheese,	76	12	6
Wine,	75	16	0
Spirits,	4	2	0
Medicines,	41	4	9
Potatoes,	174	0	6
Eggs and Poultry,	54	8	2
Fish,	38	19	7
Straw and Hay,	37	12	6
Seeds and Plants,	14	0	0
Manure,	6	9	9
Vegetables,	8	17	6
Confections and Fruit,	19	9	9
Lint,	11	14	6
Brooms, Mops, &c.	22	15	1
Yarn, Thread, and Small Wares,	25	12	5
Miscellaneous,	13	8	6½
		3391	6 9½

OUTLAYS for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st December

1840, yet to be recovered, 98 5 10

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,	£200	0	0
Deduct, Fees received for Patients,	191	2	0
		8	18 0
Treasurer and Secretary,	130	0	0
Superintendent,	250	0	0
Matron,	100	0	0
Surgeon, for two years,	36	0	0
Chaplain,	40	0	0
Precentor,	7	10	0
House Steward,	57	10	0
		629	18 0

Carried forward, £4119 10 7½

Brought forward,	£4119	10	7½
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	780	7	6
FURNITURE,	379	19	7
FEU-DUTIES,	196	1	2
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS on Buildings & Grounds,	765	12	1
EXPENSES incurred in Case with Edinburgh Railway Co. over and above the amount recovered under Award for Expenses of Jury Trial,	269	4	9
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.			
Law Agent's Account,	£23	3	6½
Duty on Windows and Servants,	15	11	0
Insurance,	5	13	0
Books and Stationery,	50	0	0
Printing,	54	0	6
Subscription to Library,	3	3	0
Music Teacher,	10	10	0
Advertisements,	10	15	0
Newspapers,	5	14	9
Valuation of Buildings and Ground,	10	10	0
Survey of Gartnavel,	3	3	0
Room-hire at Meetings of Directors,	2	5	0
Carriage-hires for Committee of do.	3	8	6
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	10	9	0
Teind,	1	5	3
Postages and Incidents,	3	9	4½
		213	0 11
Deposited in Royal Bank,		800	3 0
		7523	19 7½
Amount of RECEIPTS,	£7590	0	8½
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	7523	19	7½
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£66	1	1

State of the Funds.

Cash in Royal Bank,	£3180	0	0
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	66	1	1
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591	6	5
Outlays for Patients, yet to be recovered,	98	5	10
Board outstanding, do.	61	16	8
		3997	10 0
Deduct, to meet any Accounts that may not have been rendered before the close of the year,		47	10 0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£3950	0	0

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS
Purchased for the Asylum in the Years 1838, 1839, and 1840.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Beef, - - -	1,007	1,054	1,499	Stones.
Mutton, - -	410	503	460	Do.
Bread, - - -	10,466	11,577	15,311	Loaves.
Table Beer, -	242	300	526	Firkins.
Small Beer, -	253	326	166	Do.
Bottled Porter, -	228	145	121	Dozen.
Bottled Ale, -	45	61	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
Tea, - - -	588	660	1,023 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lbs.
Coffee, - - -	58	43	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Sugar, - - -	2,818	3,290	5,097	Do.
Soap, - - -	1,550	1,253	3,490	Do.
Candles, - -	185	239	264	Do.
Coals, - - -	296	383	391	Waggons.
Gas-Light, -	136,300	166,400	152,000	Cubic Feet.
Meal, - - -	188	196	170	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	7,280	7,735	8,302	Lbs.
Sweet Milk, -	3,764	4,408	5,080	Pints.
Butter-Milk, -	10,696	11,430	10,809	Do.
Butter, - - -	2,556	3,026	3,312	Lbs.
Cheese, - - -	1,997	2,466	2,293	Do.
Wine, - - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	Dozen.
Spirits, - - -	16	4	5	Gallons.
Potatoes, - -	86	69	214	Bolls.
Fish, - - -	3,066	3,320	4,004	Lbs.
Eggs, - - -	1,068	936	1,101	Dozen.
Straw, - - -	1,009	1,066	1,678	Stones.
Average number of } Patients, - - }	153	159	171	
Do. of Officers and } Attendants, - }	21	21	35	
Total Inmates, -	174	180	206	

LEGACIES, &c. RECEIVED IN 1840.

Executors of John Ewing, late Writer, Glasgow, amount of Legacy from his Estate,.....	£623	14	7
Deduct, received in 1837,	375	0	0
	—————	£248	14 7
Executors of George Buchanan, of Woodlands, a Legacy,		50	0 0
Executors of John Harvey, of Garthamloch, a Le- gacy,		40	0 0
Thomas Veitch, Glasgow, a Subscription,		13	13 0
Dr. John G. Fleming, Glasgow, a Subscription,		5	5 0
Walter Ferguson, Glasgow, a Subscrip- tion,	£5	5	0
Deduct, paid in 1809,		3	3 0
	—————		2 2 0
C. F. Govan, a Subscription,		1	1 0
Dr. Robert Cowan, Glasgow, Annual Subscription,		1	1 0
		—————	£361 16 7

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1841.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. Henry Dunlop,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
James Browne,	}	from Merchants' House.
Robert M'Haffie,		
Alexander Miller,	}	from Trades' House.
John Stewart,		
John Gibson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. William R. Gibb,		
Rev. Dr. John Smyth,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Laurence Robertson,		
Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
James Pollok,		
William Middleton,		
Robert Freeland,		
Robert Rodger,		
William M'Lean,		
John Neill,	}	<i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. Robert Cowan,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,	}	
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Pollok.	Dr. Cowan.	Mr. M'Lean.
Mr. Neill.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Middleton.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Freeland.
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Visitors.

Mr. Henry Dunlop.	Mr. Laurence Robertson.
James Browne.	William Mills.
Robert M'Haffie.	Walter Ferguson.
Alexander Miller.	Hugh Tennent.
John Gibson.	Henry Paul.
Dr. William R. Gibb.	Hugh Cogan.
Rev. Dr. Smyth.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Dr. WILLIAM HUTCHESON, *Physician*.
 Dr. J. G. FLEMING, *Surgeon*.
 Dr. JOHN CRAWFORD, *House Surgeon*.
 Rev. JOHN BYERS, *Chaplain*.
 Mr. DONALD CUTHBERTSON, *Secretary & Treasurer*.
 Miss LUCY VESSEY, *Matron*.
 Mr. THOMAS BAXTER, *Steward*.

M. KIRK, *Gate-keeper*.

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.

TABLE exhibiting the NUMBER of PATIENTS Annually Admitted into, and Dismissed from, the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, since its establishment in the Year 1814.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	86	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	90	36	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
Total, ...	2490	1112	601	227	89	278	2307
Deduct remain.	183						
	2307	1112	601	227	89	278	2307

CURES, 48.20 per cent.; DEATHS, 12.04 per cent.

TABLE exhibiting the AGE, SPECIES of INSANITY, NUMBER of the ATTACKS, and DOMESTIC STATE of the PATIENTS admitted into the ASYLUM in 1840.

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	SPECIES OF INSANITY.												NUMBER OF ATTACKS.								DOMESTIC STATE.													
			MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.				FEMALES.													
			Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Imbecille.		Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Imbecille.		First.		Second.		Third.		Frequent.		First.		Second.		Third.		Frequent.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
			Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecille.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecille.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecille.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.					
15 to 20,.....	6	4	1	4	1	2	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0					
20 to 25,.....	7	9	1	4	1	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0					
25 to 30,.....	9	9	5	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0					
30 to 35,.....	18	10	10	7	1	1	6	4	1	5	1	0	0	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	10	7	1	0	7	3	5	6	3	3	3					
35 to 40,.....	11	10	5	6	0	0	3	7	0	4	2	2	4	8	5	1	1	0	0	3	4	10	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2				
40 to 45,.....	15	12	10	5	0	1	4	8	0	4	5	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	1	4	2	0	0				
45 to 50,.....	4	7	2	1	1	0	2	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0				
50 to 55,.....	1	6	0	1	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
55 to 60,.....	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
60 to 65,.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
65 to 70,.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
70 to 75,.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total,.....	78	71	38	34	6	33	37	1	44	13	6	15	45	10	9	7	38	23	10	6	42	30	6	38	23	10	6	38	23	10	6	38				

TABLE exhibiting the supposed CAUSES of INSANITY, as accurately as these could be ascertained, in the PATIENTS admitted in the course of 1840.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	1	0	1
Brain, Disease of,	2	0	2
Chagrin,	10	4	14
Death of Relatives,	1	4	5
Debilitating Evacuations,	7	2	9
Drunkenness,	12	8	20
Dyspepsia,	0	2	2
Epilepsy,	2	1	3
Exposure to Cold and Wet,	2	0	2
Fever,	0	2	2
Head, Injuries of,	3	1	4
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	1	2	3
Hypochondriasis,	1	0	1
Idleness and Indulgence,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	3	0	3
Love, Disappointed,	1	7	8
Measles, Consequences of,	0	1	1
Mental Exertion,	4	0	4
Parturition,	0	4	4
Pride,	0	1	1
Public Meetings and Spectacles,	1	1	2
Quarrel,	1	0	1
Religious Delusions,	4	3	7
Remorse,	1	1	2
Suppression of Habitual Discharges,	0	1	1
Terror,	1	5	6
Want and Loss of Employment,	4	2	6
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	16	18	34
	78	71	149

TABLE
of

AGE.

15 to 20,
20 to 25,
25 to 30,
30 to 35,
35 to 40,
40 to 45,
45 to 50,
50 to 55,
55 to 60,
60 to 65,
65 to 70,
70 to 75,
75 to 80,
80 to 85,
Total,...

TABLE

NUMBER
OF
THE ATT.

First, ...
Second, ...
Third, ...
Frequent

TABLE exhibiting the AGE and the RESULT of TREATMENT,
of the PATIENTS dismissed in the course of 1840.

AGE.	DISMISSED			CURED.				UNCURED.				DEAD.			
				M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Maniacs.		Melancholics.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
15 to 20,	4	4	8	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25,	5	8	13	1	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
25 to 30,	9	4	13	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
30 to 35,	13	8	21	4	5	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
35 to 40,	11	6	17	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
40 to 45,	13	8	21	9	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
45 to 50,	5	5	10	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
50 to 55,	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
55 to 60,	2	3	5	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 to 65,	6	2	8	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 to 70,	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 to 75,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 80,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 to 85,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL,...	68	53	121	32	15	19	15	6	8	1	5	7	1	1	3

TABLE exhibiting the RESULT of TREATMENT in reference
to the NUMBER of the ATTACK.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,	21	19	40	12	9	21	4	2	6	37	30	67
Second,	9	6	15	0	3	3	1	2	3	10	11	21
Third,	7	4	11	2	0	2	1	1	2	10	5	15
Frequent,	10	5	15	1	1	2	0	1	1	11	7	18
	47	34	81	15	13	28	6	6	12	68	53	121

TABLE exhibiting the DURATION of RESIDENCE in the ASYLUM, and also the DURATION of the DISEASE, in the PATIENTS dismissed in 1840.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.									DURATION OF THE DISEASE.								
	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			CURED.		UNCURED.			DEAD.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
	Maniacs.	Melancholics.		Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.
<i>Months.</i>																		
Under 1,	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 2,	4	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 3,	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
3 to 4,	4	1	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4 to 5,	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
7 to 8,	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 to 9,	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 13,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 to 20,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 to 22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 23,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Years.</i>																		
2 to 3,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
3 to 4,	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6 to 7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8 to 9,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 to 25,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 32,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	15	19	15	5	7	1	5	6	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	2

TABLE exhibiting the RESULT of TREATMENT in connection with the CAUSES of the DISEASE, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the PATIENTS who were dismissed in the course of 1840.

	CURED.		UNCURED		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Brain, Disease of,	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chagrin,	9	6	3	3	1	0	22
Critical Period,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Death of Relatives,	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Debilitating Evacuations,	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
Drunkenness,	11	3	2	1	0	2	19
Epilepsy,	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Fever,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fit of Intoxication,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	2	1	0	1	1	1	6
Idleness and Indulgence,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jealousy,	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Love Disappointed,	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
Mental Exertion,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mercury, Effects of,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Parturition,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Politics,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Public Meetings and Spectacles,	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Quarrel,	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Religious Delusions,	1	1	0	2	0	1	5
Revivals,	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Suppression of Habitual Discharges,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Terror,	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Want and Loss of Employment,	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	9	7	4	3	0	0	23
	47	34	15	13	6	6	121

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Effusion within the Head,	0	3	3
Ramollissement of Brain,	1	0	1
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Effusion within Chest,	1	1	2
Extensive Liver Disease,	0	1	1
Exhaustion,	1	1	2
	6	6	12

TABLE exhibiting the Number of PATIENTS usually engaged in each of the following OCCUPATIONS, in the ASYLUM, in the course of 1840.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenters,	4	0	4
Clerks,	1	0	1
Carding Wool,	0	4	4
Domestic Services,	14	11	25
Dress-making,	0	6	6
Garden and Grounds,	36	0	36
Knitting Stockings,	0	10	10
Messenger,	1	0	1
Ornamental Work,	0	7	7
Saddlery,	1	0	1
Sewing,	0	10	10
Shoe-binding,	0	2	2
Shoemakers,	1	0	1
Spinning,	0	8	8
Tailors,	3	0	3
Washing and Dressing,	0	12	12
Weavers,	14	0	14
Winding,	0	3	3
Total Employed,	75	70	145
Average daily number of Patients,	90	81	171

*Work done by the PATIENTS in the ASYLUM, from 1st
January to 31st December 1840.*

WEAVING.

2,425	Yards	Mouseline de Laine.
150	do.	Worsted Fringe.
200	do.	Balasure Handkerchiefs.
457½	do.	Jaconet Stripe.
147½	do.	Cram Gingham.
183	do.	Jaconet Cord Check.
1,410	do.	Inch Jaconet.
612	do.	Louch.
513	do.	Silk Bandanna.
2,146	do.	Jaconet Borders.
295	do.	Shepherds' Plaid.
74	do.	Twelved Linen Sheeting.
67	do.	Plain do.
187½	do.	Derry do.

TAILORING.**MADE.**

15	Frock Coats.	22	Jackets.
12	Dress Coats.	5	Canvas Dresses.
66	Pairs Trowsers.	1	Bonnet.
42	Vests.	6	Kilts.
56	Pairs Drawers.	2	Waist-bandages.
32	Semmets.	1	Dressing Gown.

REPAIRED.

24	Frock Coats.	3	Bonnets.
33	Dress Coats.	3	Stocks.
127	Pairs Trowsers.	2	Semmets.
26	Vests.	1	Morning Gown.
8	Canvas Dresses.	1	Great Coat.
15	Pairs Drawers.	2	Smock Frocks.
14	Jackets.		

SHOEMAKING.

5	Pairs new Boots.
20	do. Soled, Heeled, &c.
95	do. new Shoes.
120	do. Soled, Heeled, &c.
77	do. Slippers made.
24	do. do. mended.

SEWING.

130	Hand Towels.
60	Pairs Sheets.
24	Hair Mattresses.
116	Pillow and Bolster Slips.
36	Toilet Cloths.
12	Sets Window Curtains.
36	Pailasses.
141	Yards Sheeting, Thread spun for.
44	Gowns.
150	Caps.
14	Flannel Gowns.
24	Petticoats.
30	Pairs Socks and Stockings.
1	Pair Hand Screens.
1	Set Dessert Mats.
12	Toilet Pincushions.

12	Purses.
16	Needle-cases.
14	Worsted Bags.
24	Night Caps.
26	Pairs Braces.
12	Pairs Wristlets.
300	Shirts Repaired.

WRIGHT-WORK.

Machine	for Washing Potatoes.
6	Strong and 15 Common Beds.
3	Rosewood Work-boxes.
1	Do. Book-stand.
1	Mahogany Work-box.
1	Rosewood Tea-caddie.
1	Pedestal Counter with 6 Drawers.
2	Gantrees, 1 Girmel for Pease, &c.
1	Box for Sugar and Tea.
2	Writing Desks, one with Frame.
5	Tresses, Shelving and Stool for Shoemaker, and 4 Boxes.
12	Coal Boxes, 6 Swine Troughs, 4 Gates for Swine-houses.
1	Ham Gantree, 156 yds. Trellis Paling.
5	Clock Cases, 1 Mantelpiece, 8 Ticket Boards.
Altering	Railing, Shelving, and Book-case for office.
Re-roofing	Billiard-Room Porch.
2	Water Closets in Grounds.
Railing	for Clothes in Washing-green.
Putting	Brass Nos. on 105 Gallery Doors.
2	Deal Tables and 4 Forms for A. B. Gallery.
Re-stuffing	20 Chairs, 1 Packing-box.
10	Chests of Drawers.
Altering	Water-closet.
1	Card Table, and Box for Cards.
1	Fixed Wash-hand Stand, and Lining Cistern and Jawbox.
1	Coal Bunker.
5	Dozen Mop and Brush Handles.
2	Press Beds.
1	Press with Bound Doors.
3	Common Bedsteads.
Taking	out Iron Jalousie, Repairing Window.
Fitting	up Desk with 4 Drawers and Shelf in J. K.
1	Magic Lantern.
Fitting	Mahogany Door in Hall with Fanlight.
1	Carpenter's Bench.
1	Plain and 5 Covered Coffins.
15	Small Beds.
Besides	many Repairs on House.

TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

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

6TH JANUARY, 1842;

WITH THE
FIRST REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1842.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

PREPARED BY THE DIRECTORS

IN

A GENERAL MEETING OF GOVERNORS

ON JANUARY, 1852

WITH THE

FIRST REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

GLASGOW: JAMES KENDERICK & SON,

Printers to the Asylum

1852

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1842.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. Henry Dunlop,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
James Browne,	}	from Merchants' House.
Alexander Wardrop,		
John M'Callum,	}	from Trades' House.
James M'Lellan,		
John Gibson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Rev. Dr. James Henderson,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Robert Bell,		
Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
John Neill,		
Robert Rodger,		
Robert Findlay,		
Andrew Ranken,		
Walter Ferguson,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Browne.
Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Neill.	Mr. Rodger.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken.	Mr. Wardrop.	Mr. Bell.
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Visitors.

Mr. Alexander Wardrop.	Mr. Robert Bell.
John M'Callum.	Andrew Ranken.
James M'Lellan.	Robert Freeland.
John Gibson.	John Alston.
Dr. John M. Pagan.	Henry Paul.
William Thomson.	Hugh Cogan.
Rev. Dr. Henderson.	

LIST OF DIRECTORS
For 1843.

THE LAMP FURNISHING, President, an officer.
From Town Council.
From Merchants' House.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Dr. WILLIAM HUTCHESON, *Physician.*

Dr. J. G. FLEMING, *Surgeon.*

Mr. THOMAS PRICHARD,

Mr. JOHN D. M'GAVIN,

Dr. DONALD C. CAMPBELL,

Dr. ROBERT S. ORR,

} *Clinical Assistants.*

Mr. DONALD CUTHBERTSON, *Treasurer & Secretary.*

Rev. JOHN BYERS, *Chaplain.*

Miss VESSEY, *Matron.*

Mr. THOMAS BAXTER, *Steward.*

M. KIRK, *Gatekeeper.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH 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, an account of their management during last year, in this the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1840,.....	92	...	91	...	183
Admitted since,.....	83	...	74	...	157
	<u>175</u>	...	<u>165</u>	...	<u>340</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	58	...	52	...	110
Relieved,.....	23	...	18	...	41
Unfit,.....	1	...	0	...	1
Died,.....	9	...	9	...	18
	<u>91</u>	...	<u>79</u>	...	<u>170</u>
Remaining, 31st December 1841,.....	84	...	86	...	170
	<u>175</u>	...	<u>165</u>	...	<u>340</u>
Daily Average, 91½ Males; 87½ Females; Total, 178.					

The Patients admitted, cured, and relieved, continue to increase in number; while the proportion of deaths has been below the usual average.

Of the Patients dismissed in the course of the year, those Cured amount to nearly 65 per cent.; those Relieved, to about $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and the Deaths, to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

One Patient was discovered, the morning after his arrival, to be perfectly sane; and was consequently dismissed. This case is marked Unfit, in the preceding Table.

Referring to the Report of the Physician, hereto appended, for the nature of the cases, the plan of treatment, and the state of the Institution, the Directors confine themselves to the following narrative of their proceedings during the past year.

At their first meeting in January last, the Directors requested the Weekly Committee to give their earliest attention to the subject of Plans for the New Asylum, and buildings therewith connected, to be erected on the grounds acquired last year for the purpose.* The Committee lost no time in taking this important subject into their consideration, and in securing the services of Mr. Charles Wilson, as architect. Before, however, calling on Mr. Wilson for his professional assistance, they resolved on despatching him and the Physician on a tour, for the purpose of minutely inspecting the principal Asylums of England, and those in the neighbourhood of Paris, in order that the fullest and most recent information on the

* "The ground consists of the southern portion of the lands of Gartnavel, and commands a most agreeable and extensive view in all directions. It lies chiefly to the south and the west, is abundantly supplied with water, perfectly accessible, and at the same time retired. The soil is generally free and fertile, and the immediate neighbourhood picturesque and well cultivated. The approach, as we have already mentioned, is by the Great Western Road, through one of the most elegant suburbs of the City. The new Botanic Garden and Observatory are in its immediate neighbourhood."—*Vide Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.*

subject might be laid before them, and that the architect might acquire a competent knowledge of the nature and construction of institutions similar to that for which he was required to furnish plans. The course adopted by the Committee received the approbation of the Directors, who were satisfied, that for want of this precaution, errors had been committed and great unnecessary expense incurred, in many of the most perfect institutions of the kind in this country.

Immediately after their return, Mr. Wilson proceeded under the direction of Dr. Hutcheson and the Committee, to prepare ground and elevation plans of the intended buildings. These, after much anxious consideration, were completed to the satisfaction of the Committee, and received the unanimous approbation of the Directors, at a *pro re nata* meeting held on the 18th of June.

The New Institution will consist of two distinct establishments, connected by means of the Chapel and Offices. They will be placed on two terraces, will front different ways, and have separate entrances and approaches. Each is divided into two distinct portions; one for the Males, and the other for the Females. The airing-grounds are partially enclosed by the buildings, have a southern exposure, and are completely sheltered from the north, east, and west. The elevation is in the Tudor Gothic style, and the buildings, though plain, will have an imposing effect.

The Directors believe that the plan which they have adopted is free from all the defects of existing establishments, and combines all that has been found by experience to be advantageous. When completed, the two houses will accommodate upwards of 600 Patients. In due time, lithographed copies of the elevation and ground plan, with explanations, will be submitted to the Public.

Adopting the plans now referred to, the Directors

authorised the Weekly Committee immediately to order the necessary specifications and schedules; to put these into the hands of such tradesmen as they might think fit; and to contract for the execution of the work, provided the expense did not exceed a specified sum.

In obedience to these directions, the Committee lost no time in issuing the necessary schedules and procuring estimates; but when these were received, the sum required to complete the whole was found so very much to exceed the amount to which they were limited, that it became necessary again to refer the whole matter to the Directors. Accordingly, at the Quarterly Meeting on the 5th of October, the Committee proposed that certain portions of the plan should in the meantime be left unexecuted, by which the expense would be reduced to about £40,000.

This was unanimously approved of, and the Committee forthwith proceeded to complete the contracts with the different tradesmen, who, after competition, had been selected for the work. The ground which, during the summer, had been levelled and prepared for the building, has since been covered with materials, and a considerable portion of the mason-work has been executed. From the energy and skill of the contractors, the Directors entertain sanguine hopes that both the houses will be ready for the reception of Patients by Whitsunday 1843.

In making these arrangements, the Directors were considerably embarrassed by the small amount of funds placed at their disposal. Including the property already sold, these amounted to about £22,000. To this sum, however, must be added a legacy of considerable amount, expected soon to be realised, and the saving annually made by the Institution.

Still, with all this, a considerable sum required to be provided, and the Directors authorised the Weekly Com-

mittee to make arrangements for a loan of £10,000, which has since been negotiated with the Royal Bank; and though debt must necessarily be incurred, no delay for want of means need now be apprehended.

During last year, upwards of £900 has been saved; and, from the number of the Patients of the higher ranks in the Asylum, which has lately been steadily increasing, the Directors expect that in the ensuing year the same sum will be at their disposal. Though the account of subscriptions and legacies this year is small, it will be seen, from the statement hereto appended by the Treasurer, that the ordinary funds are on the increase. With the extraordinary expenditure, however, which must necessarily be met in the next two years, the Directors feel themselves imperatively called on to appeal to the public, for a portion of that support which, in Glasgow, is always afforded to institutions having for their object the relief of the distressed. More than a generation has passed away since the community generally subscribed to the erection and maintenance of the Asylum; and for many years it has depended altogether on the sums obtained from the board of Patients, on legacies, and subscriptions of comparatively small amount, received from time to time. The last-mentioned sources of revenue have not for many years paid the expenses of improvements and alterations, and of course have added nothing to the fund required for such contingencies as the present. The Directors, therefore, consider that they are neither prematurely nor unnecessarily calling on their fellow-citizens for support, when they lay before them the necessities of the Institution, and the strong claims which it has to public sympathy.

Begun by the philanthropic exertions of one individual, the late Robert M'Nair, Esq. of Belvidere, who, after

years of personal solicitation, obtained the first subscriptions, this Asylum has, by the prudence of successive bodies of Directors, not only cured and relieved thousands of the afflicted in this district, but has attained a high celebrity, and reflected honour on a City distinguished for the efficiency and excellence of its institutions. The number of the unfortunate inmates has annually increased; and besides providing for the wants of the immediate neighbourhood, the advantages of a mild and successful plan of treatment have been extended to parts of the country where no institution of the kind exists. Now that the present building is too small for the accommodation of the numerous applicants, its situation much less favourable than it was when founded, and while improved plans of treatment demand a larger space of ground and an institution differently constructed, the Directors feel that they have a strong claim on the generosity of their fellow-citizens, to enable them to do the most ample justice to those committed to their care. Nor will this appeal, they trust, be made in vain, when it is considered that by this Institution pauperism has been reduced; that society has regained the services of many individuals which would otherwise have been lost; and that those who would have paralysed the efforts of the most useful members of the community, or proved the source of wretchedness to their friends, have, at a moderate rate, been provided with an Asylum where every effort is made to alleviate their misfortunes, and secure as much comfort as they are capable of enjoying in their unfortunate condition.

In reference to the income of the present year, the Directors would remark, that it exceeds by some hundreds of pounds that of any previous year. In many instances, by economical management, without encroaching on the comforts of the inmates of the Institution, the expenditure

has been reduced, while in others a trifling increase has occurred. On the whole, however, it will be found that our ordinary expenditure has been, in proportion, less during last than during the preceding year, which is shown by the annexed statement submitted by the Treasurer.

During the past year, two considerable changes have been made in the management of the Institution—the abolition of personal restraint, and the introduction of religious services morning and evening, daily, instead of these being confined to Sundays as heretofore. To these, as they are fully noticed in the Physician's Report, the Directors shall not farther allude, than to state that they have met with their cordial approbation.

In conclusion, the Directors congratulate the Contributors on the success and efficiency of the Institution; and, sensible of the important services of the Weekly Committee, return their thanks to them, as well as to the Officers and Visitors for the last year.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Receipts.

BALANCE in Treasurer's hand, per last Year's Account,	£ 66	1	1
LEGACY, &c. per annexed State,	64	10	10
BOARD of Patients,	6072	4	3
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	126	8	1
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,	20	3	10
OUTLAYS for Patients during 1840, received in 1841,	98	5	10
PRODUCE of Work done by Patients, deducting Outlay on account of it,	62	15	6
DRAWN from Deposit Account with Royal Bank,	500	0	0
	<u>£7010</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£ 630	14	10
Bread,	465	7	6
Beer, Porter, and Ale,	214	17	6
Tea,	205	8	11
Coffee,	8	7	0

Carried forward,

£ 1524 15 9

Brought forward,	£ 1524 15 9	
Sugar,	167 5 8	
Groceries,	28 7 10	
Soap,	70 9 10	
Candles,	13 3 9	
Soda, Ashes, &c.	12 1 5	
Coals,	177 10 6	
Gas-Light,	83 15 0	
Meal,	207 1 7	
Barley, Pease, and Salt,	84 12 5	
Butter-Milk,	44 5 6	
Sweet-Milk and Cream,	119 18 3	
Butter,	154 16 7	
Cheese,	50 8 5	
Wine,	90 1 6	
Spirits,	12 14 0	
Medicines,	72 8 4	
Potatoes,	88 11 9	
Eggs and Poultry,	47 4 8	
Fish,	40 19 2	
Straw and Hay,	19 6 6	
Seeds and Plants,	16 11 0	
Manure,	5 10 3	
Vegetables,	20 4 2	
Confections and Fruit,	16 19 2	
Brooms, Mops, &c.	22 6 11	
Yarns, Thread, and Small Wares,	22 3 9	
Water-Rent for two years,	40 0 0	
Miscellaneous,	11 19 3	
		3265 12 11
OUTLAYS for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st December		
1841, yet to be recovered,		122 7 2
SALARIES, viz.		
Physician,	£400 0 0	
Deduct, Fees received for Patients,	195 6 0	
	204 14 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,	180 0 0	
Matron,	100 0 0	
Surgeon,	30 0 0	
Chaplain,	40 0 0	
House-Steward,	80 0 0	
Precentor,	7 10 0	
		592 4 0
Carried forward,	£3980 4 1	

Brought forward,	£3980	4	1
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	677	3	1
FURNITURE,	170	5	10
FEU-DUTIES,	194	1	2
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,	396	17	11
ADVANCES on account of New Asylum at Gartnavel,	1344	19	0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.			

Poor-Rates, &c.	3	2	0
Duty on Windows and Servants,	17	2	0
Insurance,	5	13	0
Books and Stationery,	61	18	0
Newspapers and Periodicals,	15	19	1
Subscription to Library,	3	3	0
Printing,	27	2	6
Advertisements,	12	2	9
Room-hire at Meetings of Directors,	2	5	0
Carriage-hires for Committee of do.	5	0	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	6	19	3
Teind and Stipend,	9	8	0
Postages and Incidents,	2	14	7
		172	9 2
	£6936	0	3

Amount of RECEIPTS,	£7010	4	5
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	6936	0	3
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£74	4	2

State of the Funds.

Cash in Treasurer's hands,	£74	4	2
Do. in Royal Bank,	2680	0	0
Sum invested in Government Stock,	591	6	5
Outlays for Patients, yet to be recovered,	122	7	2
Board outstanding, do.	88	17	6
	£3556	15	3

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

Purchased for the Asylum in the Years 1839-40-41.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	
Beef, - -	1,054 ...	1,499 ...	1,570 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.
Mutton, - -	503 ...	460 ...	528 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Bread, - -	11,577 ...	15,311 ...	14,019	Loaves.
Table Beer, -	300 ...	526 ...	564	Firkins.
Small Beer, -	326 ...	166 ...	108	Do.
Bottled Porter,	145 ...	121 ...	94	Dozen.
Bottled Ale, -	61 ...	117 $\frac{3}{4}$...	74	Do.
Tea, - -	660 ...	1,023 $\frac{3}{4}$...	852 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lbs.
Coffee, - -	43 ...	72 $\frac{1}{2}$...	87	Do.
Sugar, - -	3,290 ...	5,097 ...	4,246 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Soap, - -	1,253 ...	3,490 ...	2,058	Do.
Candles, - -	239 ...	264 ...	400	Do.
Coals, - -	383 ...	391 ...	396	Waggons.
Gas-Light, -	166,400 ...	152,000 ...	193,200	Cubic Feet.
Meal, - -	196 ...	170 ...	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	7,735 ...	8,302 ...	10,304	Lbs.
Sweet Milk, -	4,408 ...	5,080 ...	5,910	Pints.
Butter-Milk, -	11,430 ...	10,809 ...	10,600	Do.
Butter, - -	3,026 ...	3,312 ...	3,002	Lbs.
Cheese, - -	2,466 ...	2,293 ...	1,634 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Wine, - -	28 $\frac{1}{2}$...	39 ...	50	Dozen.
Spirits, - -	4 ...	5 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallons.
Potatoes, - -	69 ...	214 ...	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bolls.
Fish, - -	3,320 ...	4,004 ...	4,060	Lbs.
Eggs, - -	936 ...	1,101 ...	1,296	Dozen.
Average number of } Patients, -	159 ...	171 ...	178	
Do. of Officers, &c.	21 ...	35 ...	35	
Average number of } Patients, Officers, } &c. - -	180 ...	206 ...	213	

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Received in 1841.

William Bankier, Merchant, Glasgow, Annual Subscription, £1	1	0
Dr. Robert Cowan, Surgeon, Glasgow, do.	1	1 0
Henry Paul, Banker, Glasgow, a Subscription,	5	5 0
William White, Bristol, do.	7	3 10
Executors of the late William Hosier, of Newlands, a		
Legacy,	50	0 0
		<hr/>
		£64 10 10
		<hr/>

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.	Houston and Kilal-	Logie.
Baldernock.	lan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Monkton and Prest-
Bonhill.	Kippen.	wick.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Cathcart.	Larbert and Duni-	Port-Glasgow.
Cumbernauld.	pace.	Renfrew.
Greenock.	Lesmahagow.	Rothesay.

PHYSICIAN'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

THE GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN the present Report I shall give a brief view of the proceedings of the past year, and offer a few observations on some points of practical importance connected with the treatment and management of the Insane.

The Report of the Directors affords satisfactory proof of the continued success and prosperity of the Institution, on which, as well as on other subjects there discussed, it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks. I shall, therefore, content myself with stating, that the number of Patients admitted during the past, has exceeded that of any former year, and that the proportion of those of the higher classes has increased,—circumstances which clearly indicate that the advantages offered by this Institution are yearly more and more appreciated.

The following Table shows the Number of Patients treated during the year, the Result of Treatment, and the Average Daily Number in the House:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1840,	92	91	183
Admitted during 1841,	83	74	157
Total,	175	165	340
Dismissed, Cured,	58	52	110
Do. Relieved,	23	18	41
Do. Unfit,	1	0	1
Died,	9	9	18
Remaining, 31st December 1841,	91	79	170
Do. 31st December 1841,	84	86	170
Total,	175	165	340
Average Daily Number,	91½	87½	179

The following TABLE exhibits the RESULTS in reference to the CURABILITY of the CASES, and the STATE of those Remaining in the ASYLUM.

PATIENTS REMAINING IN ASYLUM, 1ST JAN. 1841.										PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1841.										PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1842.			
STATE.	SEX.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.						SEX.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.						SEX.				
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		
				Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.				Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.					
CURABLE,	12	15	27	9	1	1	1	12	2	0	1	25	1	0	1	10	15	3	1	10	8	4	12
INCURABLE, ...	54	47	101	0	7	5	42	0	7	6	34	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	49	47	96
DOUBTFUL, ...	26	29	55	11	7	0	8	14	0	1	14	13	3	2	0	20	11	6	0	24	27	35	62
TOTALS, ...	92	91	183	20	15	6	51	26	9	7	49	38	8	3	1	33	26	9	2	37	84	86	170
			92			91			83			74			157								

Total Number Treated.

One Patient was discovered, soon after his arrival, to be perfectly sane, and to have been sent by his friends as a punishment for some irregularities. He was of course dismissed; and the case is marked Unfit, in the Tables given above.

In the annexed TABLE I have exhibited a view of the AGE, SPECIES OF INSANITY, NUMBER OF THE ATTACKS, and DOMESTIC STATE of the PATIENTS admitted during the past Year.

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	SPECIES OF INSANITY.												NUMBER OF ATTACKS.								DOMESTIC STATE.			
			MALES.			FEMALES.			SPECIES OF INSANITY.						NUMBER OF ATTACKS.				DOMESTIC STATE.							
			MALES.			FEMALES.			SPECIES OF INSANITY.						NUMBER OF ATTACKS.				DOMESTIC STATE.							
			MALES.			FEMALES.			SPECIES OF INSANITY.						NUMBER OF ATTACKS.				DOMESTIC STATE.							
Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecille.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecille.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.							
15 to 20,.....	4	2	1	3	2	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0						
20 to 25,.....	8	6	1	5	3	0	8	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	15	0	0	3	0	0						
25 to 30,.....	2	4	2	7	5	0	6	1	1	0	2	4	0	2	6	2	0	4	4	0						
30 to 35,.....	11	9	1	4	2	0	7	5	1	1	10	1	0	1	12	6	0	4	7	1						
35 to 40,.....	5	3	1	7	2	0	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	3	1						
40 to 45,.....	7	3	0	8	5	1	2	1	4	0	3	1	3	2	2	7	0	7	5	2						
45 to 50,.....	3	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	3	3	0						
50 to 55,.....	4	2	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	4	0	2	2	0						
55 to 60,.....	3	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	3						
60 to 65,.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1						
65 to 70,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
70 to 75,.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0						
75 to 80,.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
Totals,.....	83	74	157	157	26	7	44	17	7	15	42	11	10	11	51	29	3	35	26	13						

From this it appears, that the number of Patients admitted, labouring under the different varieties of Mania, was 89; that of those affected with Melancholia, 56; and that of Imbeciles, 12. Of the Females, the proportion of Melancholics was greater than among the Males. Taking both sexes together, the number of the single and widowed was nearly double that of the married; and more than a half of the Patients admitted for *first* attacks, were under the age of 35.

Comprehensive as this Table is, it by no means gives a full view of the condition of the Patients on their admission. I therefore append another Table, exhibiting the Number of the Attack, and its Duration, previous to treatment.

Duration of Disease previous to Admission.	First Attack.			Second Attack.			Third Attack.			Frequent Attacks.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	8	14	22	4	3	7	3	5	8	6	6	12	21	28	49
— 3 do.	10	7	17	6	3	9	4	4	8	4	4	8	24	18	42
— 6 do.	7	4	11	1	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	7	18
— 12 do.	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	3	9
— 18 do.	4	4	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	6	12
— 2 Years,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3
Above 2 do.	13	10	23	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	24
TOTAL,.....	48	42	90	12	10	22	7	10	17	16	12	28	83	74	157

From this it appears, that only 50 out of 90 were brought to the Asylum for the *first* attack, within six months, while 20 out of 22 were brought for the *second*, 16 out of 17 for the *third*, and 23 out of 28 for the *fourth* and succeeding attacks, within the same period from the commencement. No less than 23 out of 90 were either neglected or imperfectly treated at home for more than two years, for a *first* attack, before they were placed in the Asylum.

It might be supposed, that those who were longest in being sent to the Institution, were individuals who could command every comfort and attention. This, however, is not the case. The Patients sent at the earliest periods, are generally those of the middle or better ranks, while the pauper, especially in remote parishes, is allowed to drag out a life of misery, till he becomes dangerous to his neighbours, or troublesome to some influential individual in his vicinity. He is then sent to the Asylum, and the Physician is given to understand, that it is expected that the poor neglected sufferer will soon be cured! In a short time, parochial patience and funds are exhausted, and the utmost astonishment is expressed, that an inveterate disease, should not be eradicated in less than a tenth part of the time during which it has been allowed to go on unchecked and interweave itself with the constitution of the Patient. It is a commonplace axiom, that the curability of disease, is in an inverse ratio to the time which elapses before it is treated, and Insanity is no exception to the rule. It is, moreover, a disease which is never cured without treatment. Yet though this has been for more than half a century inculcated in works on Insanity, reports of Asylums, and all publications on the subject, so that it might have been supposed that the information would have penetrated to even the most distant districts, it is no uncommon occurrence, to hear it said, that a Patient is *not bad enough* to be sent to an Asylum; and thus the period in which the most successful exertions could have been made for the sufferer, is wasted in neglect or fruitless attempts to improve his condition, and the disease becomes in many cases incurable. Laying, however, humanity and the interest of the Patient aside, it may not be amiss to state, that the expense of treating a case of Insanity, of six months standing, is, at an aver-

age, more than triple what it would have been if placed in an Asylum within the first six weeks.*

The limits of this Report will not permit me to enter more fully into this subject. It is one which well deserves the attention not only of the philanthropist but of the statesman, and I trust that the time is not far distant, when some measures will be adopted to secure for *all* the insane poor of the country, the treatment and care which their condition demands.

The remarks which I have already made are applicable to first attacks. It appears at first sight, an extraordinary fact, that only 50 out of 90 of those attacked for the first time, were admitted within six months from the commencement of their illness; 59 out of 67 suffering from succeeding attacks, should have been placed under treatment within the same period. This, however, may be thus accounted for:—Of the Patients sent to Asylums after the disease has lasted six months, nearly two-thirds are incurable, and the friends of those whose first attack is cured, seeing the benefit which has resulted from sending them to an Asylum, are anxious, on a recurrence of the disease, to secure for them at the earliest period, the advantages of treatment. The remainder of this class is composed of those who have been early treated for the first attack, and whom the success attending this course, induces to follow it, whenever the malady reappears.

In the annexed Table, I have exhibited the supposed

* In justice, I must remark, that some parishes act towards the Insane in the most liberal manner. Of these I may mention the Barony Parish of Glasgow, the Patients of which are not only early treated and well supplied with clothing, but when they have recovered are kindly and judiciously assisted in procuring work and the necessaries of life. This I believe to be true economy.

causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients admitted during 1841.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anonymous Letter,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	1	0	1
Avarice,	1	0	1
Census, Taking of,	0	1	1
Chagrin and Remorse,	0	1	1
Cold, Exposure to,	1	0	1
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Death of Relatives,	0	2	2
Death of Lover,	0	1	1
Drunkenness,	22	8	30
Desertion by Husband,	0	1	1
Dyspepsia,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Execution, Seeing an,	1	1	2
Fever,	3	3	6
Fiction, Works of,	1	0	1
Friends, Illness of,	1	1	2
Grief,	0	1	1
Hot Weather,	1	0	1
Head, Injury of,	2	0	2
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	6	14	20
Intoxication, Fit of,	1	0	1
Love, Disappointment in,	1	3	4
Mercury and Opium,	1	0	1
Manustupration,	5	0	5
Misfortune,	1	0	1
Mental Exhaustion and Excitement,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	2	0	2
Parturition,	0	4	4
Phrenitis,	1	0	1
Religion, Perverted Views of,	3	2	5
Suicide of a Friend,	0	1	1
Terror,	0	1	1
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	20	24	44
Want,	3	2	5
Weaning without necessary precautions,	0	1	1
	83	74	157

Little reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the statements of friends respecting the causes of the disease. Sometimes, from a false delicacy, the true cause is withheld, and a fictitious one substituted. At other times, some effect is mistaken for the cause; and in a majority of cases, any hereditary predisposition is carefully concealed. From the accuracy, however, with which our records are kept, we are often enabled to trace the hereditary predisposition, in cases where it has been pointedly

denied. In many instances the real cause is expiscated during the illness or convalescence of the Patient. I have endeavoured to render the Table given above as accurate as possible, by availing myself of every means to ascertain the truth; but after all, I must acknowledge, that it can be looked upon merely as an approximation to an accurate statement. Begging that this may be kept in view, I proceed to make a few observations on the results.

In 413 Patients for whose insanity causes have been assigned, the physical amount to 84, and the mental to 29. Among the former, I reckon drunkenness, which, whenever it is the cause, and not the effect of the disease, must be looked on as a physical one. In many cases it is undoubtedly the effect of a form of the disease, to which the name *Dipsomania* has been given. Physical causes might have been more correctly substituted for some of the mental, such as desertion by husband, death of relatives, misfortune, illness of friends, all of which, in the cases in which they were assigned as causes, entailed deprivation or want. Again, for death of lover and disappointed love, we might substitute the physical effects of these. In this way, the physical causes would be increased by 11, and the mental diminished by the same number. All the Patients for whose illness no cause was assigned, or whom the disease invaded gradually, were in a more or less cachectic state, and may fairly be reckoned among those whose insanity was produced by physical causes. We thus come to the conclusion, that of 157 Patients, the exciting causes of insanity may be set down as physical in 139, and as mental in 18 only.

The cause most frequently assigned is drunkenness. On investigation, it appeared that the liquor indulged in was either whisky or brandy. The individual may for a time have taken wine or ale, but sooner or later, the

stimulus afforded by these liquors proved insufficient to satisfy his cravings, and spirit diluted with water could alone afford gratification. The transition from diluted to undiluted spirits is certain and rapid, when once the habit is established; and several of our Patients have confessed, that they had taken a bottle or more of whisky daily, for weeks at a time. In some cases the habit is the result of disappointment, misfortunes, or privations; in others, of long-continued and excessive mental and bodily exertion, producing debility, which is temporarily relieved by stimulants; and in a few cases, of a variety of dyspepsia, which is alleviated for a short time by spirits. In some, it might be traced to the habit of indulging after supper in late potations with boon companions. Excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table, exclusive of hard drinking, except in cases of hereditary predisposition, very rarely produces insanity, though it frequently proves the source of predisposition in the children. Indeed, from pretty extensive investigation, I am satisfied that excessive sensual indulgence of any kind in the parents, communicates to their offspring a predisposition to insanity.

Next to drunkenness, the most frequent cause of the disease in the Patients admitted last year, was hereditary predisposition. As I have already observed, this was in many cases most pointedly denied by the relatives, though I was either at the time, or soon after, possessed of incontrovertible evidence of the erroneous nature of their statements. This predisposition is frequently connected with the strumous diathesis.

Occasionally we meet with Patients, none of whose progenitors have ever been reckoned absolutely insane, though they have manifested considerable eccentricity, both in thinking and acting. These, I am of opinion, may be fairly reckoned hereditary cases, because eccen-

tricity is itself a mark of a predisposition to insanity, if indeed it be not a variety.

In many families, the same species of insanity occurs in one generation after another. Thus, I have met with instances in which suicidal melancholy had been reproduced in three generations. Circumstances, no doubt, occasionally modify and even alter the species, but the rule in general holds good, especially in first attacks. Where the predisposition is to *mania*, it may, after the first attack assume the form of *melancholia*; and, from a variety of circumstances, this may occur even in first attacks. But it is very rare to find *mania* appear instead of *melancholia*, when the predisposition is to the latter.

It will be observed, that perverted views of religion, or, more correctly speaking of theology, have been assigned as the cause of the disease in only 5 out of 157 Patients. Had the statements of friends been received without investigation, the number would have appeared three or four times greater; for it is frequently assumed, that the subject of the Patient's delusions must be necessarily connected with the cause of his illness. This does not always hold good, nor is it observed in even the majority of cases. It is no uncommon occurrence to see individuals, whose insanity is the result of debauchery, exhibit during their delirium feelings of intense devotion, and become very exalted and mystical in their theological opinions. The same cause which leads one man to declare, and even to believe himself an emperor, will make another profess himself to be the favourite of God—inspired, blessed with heavenly visions—one of the persons of the Trinity—Jehovah, &c.; and these delusions may alternate with each other. What produces fear of want, death, or undefined evil in one, will give rise in another to dread of being carried away by devils, or of everlasting damnation. Erotic

and religious delirium also are very nearly allied, and frequently replace each other. These three species of religious delirium, afford an interesting subject for investigation; but the limits and nature of a Report of this kind, preclude my entering upon it. I have adverted to them for the purpose of showing that religion is too frequently assigned as a cause of insanity, in consequence of an erroneous conclusion being drawn from the character of the prominent delusions. Fanatical preaching, the study of controverted points in theology by incompetent individuals; the vain endeavour to grapple with and understand subjects far removed beyond the grasp of human intellect, and the indulgence in mystical enthusiasm,—undoubtedly lead to insanity; especially when the individual has a hereditary predisposition to the disease, when his constitution has been shattered by long or severe illness, or when his body has been enervated by sensual indulgence, over-exertion, or a disordered state of the abdominal viscera. Still such cases occur much less frequently than they have generally been supposed to do. One circumstance is worthy of notice in a practical point of view. When the disease arises in a moral and religious man—however perverted his views of doctrine and practice may be during his delirium—on his recovery, he will be a moral and religious man still. When it arises in an immoral individual, however exalted the tone of his devotion, or correct his theological opinions may be while he is insane, no sooner is he cured, than all his devotional and moral feelings leave him, and his religion disappears with his insanity. It would require a volume to illustrate this delicate subject. I content myself with drawing one inference, that no reliance can be placed on those apparent ameliorations of principle and practice, which appear simultaneously, or nearly simultaneously, with insanity.

They are part and parcel of the disease, and will disappear with it. By judicious management, advantage may be taken of them during convalescence, to produce a favourable change in the character of the individual; but great delicacy and tact, as well as an intimate and practical acquaintance with the subject, are necessary to attain this end.

I shall now advert to the cases discharged during the past year. The following Table exhibits the result and length of treatment, as well as the duration of the attack:—

DURATION OF

Cur

M.

Maniacs.
Melancholics

Month.

Under 1.

1 to 2.

2 to 3.

3 to 4.

4 to 5.

5 to 6.

6 to 7.

7 to 8.

8 to 9.

9 to 10.

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307 to 308

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.

DURATION OF THE ATTACK.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.						DURATION OF THE ATTACK.					
	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Months.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
Under 1,	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
1 to 2,	9	2	4	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
2 to 3,	4	3	2	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
3 to 4,	6	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
4 to 5,	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	2	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8 to 9,	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 13,	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
15 to 16,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 18,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 to 22,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 23,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Years.												
2 to 3,	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 4,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 to 9,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 to 20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 26,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 to 27,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 to 35,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 to 37,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	21	25	27	11	5	7	5	4	9	4	7

During the last year, 170 cases have been discharged; of which one does not appear in the Table, the Patient having been found to be sane on his admission. Of the remaining 169, 110 were cured, 41 were relieved, and 18 died. Taking the per centage on the dismissed cases, the cures amount to 65.088, the relieved to 24.260, and the deaths to 10.650 per cent. If, however, the per centage be taken on the admissions, the cures will amount to 70.063, the relieved cases to 26.114, and the deaths to 11.464 per cent. This demonstrates the absurdity of taking the per centages of a single year on the admissions, as is done in some hospitals; because it may happen, as in the course of last year, that the number of Patients discharged was greater than that admitted, and we might conceive a case where the cures might be upwards of 100 per cent. Suppose the per centage taken on the whole number treated, the cures during the last year would amount to 32.352, and the deaths to 5.294 per cent. This last mode is liable to many objections. Several Patients—in fact, perhaps one-fourth of those admitted during the year—have not had the advantage of a full course of treatment, and therefore appear as uncured. In old Asylums, too, the incurable Patients accumulate yearly, and are counted over and over again, through a succession of years, till they die. The proper method is to take the per centage on the dismissals, or what amounts to the same thing, the whole number who have been under care during the year, *minus* those remaining. If this plan of stating the matter were adopted in all Asylums, we should then be able to judge of their success; and by annually exhibiting a Table of the admissions and discharges during each year, from the opening of the Institution, the statistician would have an opportunity of ascertaining the curability and mortality of the

disease. With this view, I repeat the Table which I appended to last year's Report, adding the admissions and discharges of the year which has now elapsed.

TABLE exhibiting the NUMBER of PATIENTS Annually Admitted into, and Dismissed from, the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, since its establishment in the Year 1814.

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved.	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	86	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	90	36	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
Total, ...	2647	1222	642	227	90	296	2477
Deduct	} 170						
Remain.							
	2477	1222	642	227	90	296	2477

CURES, 49.333 per cent.; DEATHS, 11.949 per cent.

Of the 110 Patients who were cured, 37 were discharged within three months; 29 between three and six months; 18 between six and nine months; 8 between nine and twelve months; and only 18 between one and six years

after admission. Of these only two were cured, whose treatment extended beyond two years. Taking, again, the duration of the attack, we find that 22 were cured within three months; 22 between three and six months; 17 between six and nine months; 16 between nine and twelve months; 10 between twelve and fifteen months; 7 between fifteen and eighteen months; 5 between eighteen and twenty-one months; 4 between twenty-one and twenty-four months, and 7 after two years from the commencement of the attack. Thus, even in the limited experience of one year, we have a confirmation of the doctrine, that by far the greatest proportion of cures take place within a year from the beginning of the attack. Still, we occasionally meet with cases which are cured at a very late period, and under circumstances which would prevent almost the most sanguine from entertaining a hope. Such instances encourage us to persevere in our endeavours to the end, and even if they should not be successful, the effect is always beneficial on the Patient. One of the cases cured, demands notice on account of its duration.

No. 974, aged 33, was admitted for a first attack of *mania*, 11th January 1834, and after treatment for nearly three months, was dismissed cured on the 4th April. He continued well, and able to work as a carpenter for nearly four months, when, after being depressed for a day or two, he became insane, and on the 30th July of the same year, was brought back to the Asylum. On the 30th January 1835, he was again dismissed cured, and continued rational and well for five months, when, showing some symptoms of his malady, he was re-admitted on the 7th July. In a month or two he recovered, but as the disease appeared to have assumed the recurrent form, he was detained for some little time. The propriety of his detention was soon

apparent, as he again became ill. His paroxysms, and the intervals between them became shorter. Everything was tried which appeared likely to prevent or abridge their duration; but though their severity was diminished, they increased in number. At last the nature of his disease was explained to him in one of his lucid intervals, and he acknowledged, that at the beginning of his paroxysms, he knew he was becoming ill, that he could control himself, but that when he "once let go," to use his own expression, "he could never recover himself." He was encouraged to exercise any self-command which he might possess at the beginning of the attack. The most minute attention was paid to his health and comfort; he was frequently conversed with, and encouraged daily; and everything which could irritate him in any way was carefully removed. He was assured, that if he could conquer one paroxysm, the next would be more easily overcome. He was unsuccessful in the first two attempts; but the duration of the paroxysm was on each occasion materially lessened. The third attempt was successful; and after a probation of more than six months, during which time he was perfectly rational, cheerful, and industrious, he was dismissed on the 30th March 1841. Since that time we have repeatedly heard of him; and he has continued well, and in full employment as an ingenious and active artisan. This case is interesting, not only in reference to the length of time after which complete recovery took place, and the unfavourable form of the disease—the recurrent variety of mania being extremely difficult to eradicate,—but as illustrative of the influence of moral means, and the great advantage of securing the confidence, and even the co-operation, of the Patient. I subjoin a note of the duration of the later paroxysms, and of the intervals between them:—

FIRST DAY OF PAROXYSM.	LAST DAY OF PAROXYSM.	DURATION OF PAROXYSM.	DURATION OF INTERVAL.
1839, Nov. 26.	1839, Dec. 8.	13 Days.	
— Dec. 29.	1840, Jan. 6.	9 —	20 Days.
1840, Jan. 22.	— Feb. 15.	25 —	15 —
— March 1.	— April 9.	40 —	14 —
— May 8.	— June 6.	30 —	28 —
— June 24.	— July 27.	35 —	17 —
— Aug. 16.	— Aug. 30.	15 —	19 —
— Sept. 20.	— Sept. 28.	9 —	20 —

He has now been sane for sixteen months, although for more than three years previously he had never been six weeks without a paroxysm of mania.

The following TABLE exhibits the RESULT of TREATMENT in reference to the AGE of the PATIENTS dismissed during 1841.—The Age at their discharge is given.

AGE.	CURED.						UNCURED.						DEAD.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Maniacs.			Melancholics.			Maniacs.			Melancholics.			Maniacs.			Melancholics.		
	Imbecile.			Melancholics.			Imbecile.			Melancholics.			Imbecile.			Melancholics.		
15 to 20.	2	6	6	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25.	6	16	10	12	12	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 30.	8	18	10	6	11	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 35.	8	9	7	3	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 40.	4	12	15	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 45.	4	6	12	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 50.	3	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
50 to 55.	1	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 60.	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 to 65.	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 to 70.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 to 75.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 80.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,....	37	90	79	21	25	27	11	5	7	4	9	4	4	1	4	0	7	7

Of the 11 Patients under 25 years of age, who were discharged Uncured, 9 were epilectic, idiotical, or imbecile, who had become violent and dangerous, but having improved, were taken charge of by their relatives; one was discharged in consequence of some dispute between the parish authorities and his friends; and one was removed by her parents, who thought she would recover at home. She has not, however, and the case is now incurable.

The next Table exhibits the result of treatment in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients dismissed in the course of 1841.

	CURED.		UNCURED		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anonymous Letter,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anxiety,	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Avarice,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brain, Extensive Disease of,	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Census, Taking of,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chagrin and Remorse,	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Cold, Exposure to,	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Critical Period,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Death of Relatives,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Death of Lover,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Drunkenness,	13	6	5	2	4	1	31
Dyspepsia,	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Epilepsy,	1	0	2	0	1	1	5
Execution, Seeing an,	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fever,	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
Fiction, Works of,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Head, Fall on,	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	4	7	2	3	0	1	17
Intoxication, Fit of,	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Lactation,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Love, Disappointed,	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Manustupration,	7	1	4	0	2	0	14
Menses,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mental Exertion and Excitement,	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Parturition,	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Quarrel,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Religious Delusions,	2	4	0	1	0	0	7
Suicide of a Friend,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Terror,	1	2	0	1	0	1	5
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	9	10	3	4	0	2	28
Want,	5	3	0	2	0	1	11
	58	52	23	18	9	9	169
Add the Patient Unfit, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							170

The last Table which I shall give, exhibits the result of treatment in reference to the number of the attack.

No. of ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	29	29	58	16	16	32	5	6	11	50	51	101
Second,	10	7	17	4	0	4	2	1	3	16	8	24
Third,	6	10	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	11	17
Frequent,	13	6	19	3	1	4	2	2	4	18	9	27
Totals,	58	52	110	23	18	41	9	9	18	90	79	169
Patient Unfit, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
												170

From this Table, it would appear that a first was less curable than succeeding attacks. This, however, as is well known, is not the case; and the anomaly exhibited in the Table now given, may be thus explained. I have already shown, that of the 90 Patients admitted this year for first attacks, 24, or more than one-fourth, had been two years or upwards without treatment. This, of itself, would be a full explanation; but, when we add those who became insane from epilepsy, fever, injury of the head, extensive disease of the brain, and the two whom I have mentioned as having been removed before they had the advantage of a full course of treatment, the rule that a first attack is most curable, will be found to be correct. Even could this explanation not have been given, it must be remembered that the Table comprises the results of only one year; and specialities may occur, which can be corrected only by taking in a larger number and a series of years.

I beg now to offer some observations on the means of treatment. These, for convenience, may be divided into three classes,—the physical, the moral, and the mixed. I begin with the last.

The means of treatment, which are of a nature both physical and moral, are isolation, restraint, and active employment.

Isolation.—The speedy removal of the Patient to an Asylum, is one of the first measures to be adopted. Without this, the most skilful and well-conducted treatment will, in most cases, prove unsuccessful; and even in those cases where the issue is favourable, the duration of the disease is prolonged, and the Patient subjected to a greater degree of irritation, restraint, and annoyance, than could possibly occur in a well-regulated Asylum. At home it is scarcely possible to prevent the interference of relatives; and the being surrounded and controlled by his friends, whom he fancies are bent on contradicting, annoying, and injuring him, and by servants whom he has been accustomed to command, produces the worst effect on his mind. Add to this, that the cause of his disease may be connected, or his delusions associated with his home, family, and friends, and it will be seen that removal is absolutely necessary. It may be said, that in the case of the rich, the removal to a private house will be as effectual as sending the Patient to an Asylum. This is not the case. The isolation is incomplete, and partial separation is rarely successful. Besides, he must inevitably be kept by himself, and out of the influence of those innumerable small but efficacious means which can be found only in an Asylum. There he is more carefully watched, and though perfectly controlled, feels less restraint than he would in a private house. In a private house, a furious Patient must necessarily be tied down to his bed; while, in an Hospital for the Insane, he might indulge in his waywardness and incoherence, without danger to himself or others, while the most efficacious means would be used for the eradication of his disease, and he would feel him-

self controlled by the force of circumstances over which he could have no command, and for which he could blame no one around him. In an Asylum, too, the management of a Patient is better understood, the attendants are more experienced, and their minds more active and energetic, than they would be if attending a single Patient. I pass over the difficulty of finding proper attendants unconnected with an hospital—the still greater difficulty, in a private house, of seeing that the attendant performs his duty, without improperly interfering with the management of the Patient—and the impossibility of securing the same professional services as are given by Medical Officers attached to Asylums. These are so obvious, that it is quite unnecessary to offer any observations on them, and I shall therefore content myself with answering one objection to sending Patients to an Hospital,—that their disease must necessarily be increased, by seeing and mixing with others similarly affected. If the insane were to be indiscriminately huddled together, without regard to their various states, there might be some force in the objection. But it is well known, that in all properly conducted establishments, great attention is paid to classification, and that a Patient is never harassed by seeing others in a worse condition than he himself is. The experience of every one conversant with the subject, shows that Patients are more rapidly cured when they are properly classified and associated; and many cases occur in which the individual could not be cured at all if treated by himself. That we occasionally meet with some, in which removal to an Asylum would be prejudicial, I allow. But these are very few indeed, and it requires great experience to enable the practitioner to distinguish them.

Restraint.—On this subject I shall say little, as it has

been already fully discussed in several medical journals. Within the last three years, personal restraint in this Asylum having been very much modified, and almost abolished, since it did not amount to more than 2 per cent. I endeavoured to do without it. On that occasion, in consequence of circumstances over which I had no control, the attempt was unsuccessful. During the last year, various obstacles having been removed, my plans better laid, and having the aid of my clinical assistants, I was enabled to abolish it altogether; and the result, hitherto, has been perfectly satisfactory. The success of this measure cannot be attributed to an influx of mild cases, or to any other circumstance than the excellence of the plan. Situated as we are, in a manufacturing and commercial district, the Patients from which are always more unmanageable than those from agricultural districts; and having to contend with the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, which is to be matched only in Lancashire, as far as I know—with a building constructed on very different views, inconvenient, and crowded,—I have been enabled to carry out the system completely, without increasing the number of the attendants, and with the happiest effects. Not only are the Patients quieter and more orderly, but a great saving of glass, furniture, bedding, &c. has been effected, the amount of seclusion has been diminished, and the habits of the Patients have been much improved. Nor is this effected by substituting the force of men's arms for that of muffs and belts. Those who represent this as the system of non-restraint pursued at Hanwell, Northampton, Lancaster, and Glasgow, have never given themselves the trouble to inquire into the subject. Greater attention, forbearance, tact, and kindness, are required in the attendants; but there is much less struggling and less physical force used than under the old system. If

it were merely the substitution of the muscles and sinews of impassioned men and women, instead of the cool unimpassioned force of leather, the system could not be defended; and if it led to prolonged seclusion or confinement, to the deterioration of health and the aggravation of the mental disorder, it would deserve all the opprobrium which has been cast upon it by its opponents. But the contrary is the case. There is much less violence and struggling, there is less destruction of property, there is infinitely less seclusion, and there is greater attention necessarily paid to the Patients by the attendants, than under the old plan of restraint. Above all, as no excessive fury or violence can take place without a cause, which may be detected and removed, the Physician is necessarily forced to examine into and remove it. I am, therefore, of opinion, *that personal mechanical restraint is in no case necessary for the mere treatment of insanity in an Asylum, and that in all cases it is prejudicial.** I have tried both plans on a large scale, and I now express my deliberate opinion, on which I shall continue to act. The Asylum which is now building, is constructed expressly with this view. It would be injustice not to mention, that to Dr. Conolly of Hanwell, and Dr. Prichard of Northampton, I am indebted for many hints and contrivances for carrying out non-restraint.

Active Employment.—In our late Reports, we have repeatedly shown the advantage of active employment. Mere walking in the open air is not so effectual, as it does not occupy the mind and withdraw it from its morbid thoughts. Male Patients of all ranks, may, with a little management, be engaged in this. The cultivation of a flower garden—digging and trenching—wheeling, for those who

* In private practice, I am afraid, it is impossible to do without it; and this is one reason, among many others, for sending Patients at once to an Asylum.

are incapable of anything else—bowls in summer—curling in winter, are means which may be employed with great advantage—*velocipedes* also afford wholesome exercise for some Patients. When the weather is inclement, weaving, shoemaking, carpentry, turning, billiards, and other means of exercising both the body and the mind, may be employed. It may be laid down as a rule, that every Patient who is not labouring under acute disease, should be actively employed.

In respect to Female Patients, the difficulty of finding active employment is greater. Still much may be done. For those of the lower classes, spinning with the great wheel—washing and dressing—domestic work and sedentary employments, mixed with more active occupations, may be had recourse to. Those of the better ranks may play at battledore, *les graces*, &c.—while part of their time may be consumed in needlework, embroidery, &c. For Females of all classes, dancing affords a useful means of exercise in the evenings. Of Patients of both sexes mingling in the dance, I totally disapprove.

II. PHYSICAL MEANS.—Except where some inflammatory action is going on, the diet ought to be nutritious. In almost all the Patients of the lower classes, it requires to be more abundant and of better quality than sane individuals of the same rank use. Of such Patients, many recover by this alone; due attention being paid at the same time to the state of the bowels, and employment. In mere insanity, general blood-letting is never necessary; and, in nine cases out of ten, highly prejudicial. During the last year, I have not directed the employment of the lancet once. Local blood-letting is sometimes useful, but must be very cautiously employed. I have seen no good result from it in cases of recurrent mania, in which it has been strongly recommended by some Physicians. In the

cases in which it is beneficial, it can be employed with safety only at the commencement. Even in diseases requiring blood-letting, which may occur during insanity, it must be cautiously employed, as the insane do not bear the loss of blood to a great amount well under any circumstances. I have seen more mischief arise from indiscriminate blood-letting in insanity, than from all the abuses of other therapeutic means put together.

Counter-irritation applied to the scalp, has been found very useful in all cases of long standing. When the Patient will permit it, a succession of blisters is the best means. When this is impossible, the epispastic liquor of the pharmacopœia, made with a double quantity of euphorbium and cantharides, and rubbed in, will be found an excellent substitute. If counter-irritation of longer continuance be required, an ointment composed of one drachm of tartar emetic, one drachm of croton oil, and an ounce of mercurial ointment, will very speedily produce the required effect.

In most cases of insanity, purgatives are indicated. Those of a drastic nature, are much less beneficial than those which are milder exhibited daily for some weeks. Mercurials, except in small doses, and in combination with aperients, are prejudicial rather than advantageous.

Tonics, especially the light bitter infusions, combined with the carbonate of soda or potassa, or a mineral acid, are highly advantageous in convalescence from mania, and in several cases of melancholia.

Emetics are very seldom useful, and generally hurtful. In certain cases, where food is refused and the stomach is oppressed with *viscid mucus*, they are very beneficial. Their employment as a punishment, as has sometimes been practised, is to be condemned.

Tartar emetic has been too indiscriminately used, al-

though, when well directed, it is a most valuable remedy. In those cases in which it is indicated, I prefer giving it in large doses of from 6 to 8 grains, with little water, repeated every five or six hours till the effect be obtained. Vomiting seldom takes place, and the Patient becomes quiet and frequently falls into a sound sleep, from which he awakens refreshed and composed. Exhibited in this way, the purgative effect is much less than when the medicine is given in smaller doses and with a larger quantity of water.

I have used narcotics to a considerable extent, with great advantage. In cases in which the pulse is rapid and feeble, the pupils natural, and where there is great delirium with incessant raving and watchfulness, a combination of the tinctures of camphor and hyoscyamus generally produces sleep and subsequent composure. When, again, the pulse is hard and rapid and the pupils contracted, and when there are incessant delirium and watchfulness, tartar emetic, exhibited as above, will secure the same effect. When the pupil is dilated and the pulse rapid and soft, morphia, or any of the preparations of opium, with or without camphor, will prove beneficial.

In puerperal mania, camphor and hyoscyamus, repeating one dose after another as soon as the effect of the last has passed off, with light nutritious diet, diuretics, and attention to the bowels, have been successful in every case which has come under my care.

Baths have been employed very extensively. The warm bath, with cold applied to the head, in many cases, calms the Patient, and secures sleep when other means have failed. In that distressing state of the skin, which makes any covering disagreeable to the Patient, and impels him to strip himself, a repetition of the warm bath will be found an effectual remedy. With a view to health and cleanli-

ness, every Patient, of whatever rank, has at least one tepid or warm bath once a-week; and all Patients, whose habits are filthy, twice a-day. In mania, the greatest care ought to be taken to supply the Patient with copious draughts of cold water. In cases of suicidal melancholia, I have found cold water beneficial when administered in large doses, as recommended by Avenbrugger and Hufeland.

III. MORAL TREATMENT.—All the Patients are addressed and treated as rational and accountable beings, whatever be the form of the disease. Harsh words and gestures are carefully avoided. Few Patients resist a week's calm persevering kindness. No attempt is ever made to reason a Patient out of his delusions. Such attempts are not only unsuccessful, but, in most cases, produce an effect the reverse of that intended, by confirming the individual in his belief of the correctness of his views. This occurs so frequently among the sane, that we might be prepared for it among the insane. But though no attempt is made to reason the invalid out of his absurd ideas, various effectual means are used to render his delusions fainter, and ultimately to dissipate them altogether. Among these, I may mention the never allowing, far less encouraging, a Patient to dwell on his delusions. Every time that they are brought prominently before him, they acquire strength; while by repressing them, they become more feeble. When they are obtruded, care is taken that some circumstance is mentioned, or some idea suggested, inconsistent with their truth; and the Patient is left to make the most of it. He may reason himself out of his absurdities, when no one else could. Constant occupation of mind and body leaves him little time for brooding over his own thoughts; and his absurdities being treated with neglect or inattention, he soon ceases to obtrude them on

his attendants or fellow Patients. It is well known that many of the insane have a very quick perception of the absurdities of their fellows; and the very observation of these, frequently leads them to doubt the truth of their own views. When once a Patient begins to doubt his own notions, the victory is half gained.

In addition to the active employments which I have already mentioned, the time of the Patients is occupied with newspapers, books, drawing, music, and various games. Formerly, we obtained our supply of books from a circulating library; but within the last year we have begun to form a library of our own, which already consists of a good selection of works of fiction, biography, travels, history, religion, gardening, agriculture, and miscellaneous subjects. When two or three of the Patients wish to have a new work, we provide it for them. Our Patients, therefore, when they leave us, are acquainted with what is passing in the world, and have their minds stored with useful information. Many of them acquire a taste for reading and other useful pursuits, which afterwards proves a preventive against their indulging in habits leading to a fresh attack of their disease.

By the ancients, the beneficial effect of music was highly extolled; and some of the older writers among the moderns, have mentioned it with approbation. Later writers have generally looked upon it merely in the light of an agreeable and soothing amusement during convalescence. I go much farther, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is useful as a therapeutic means. This remark is particularly applicable to solemn or slow and melancholy music, which I have tried to a considerable extent, both in the vocal and instrumental form, and have always found beneficial. Did the forms of the Established

Church, to which we are bound to adhere in the religious services performed in the Asylum, permit the use of the organ, I am convinced that they would be more impressive and produce a more beneficial effect.

The Patients, under proper restrictions, are encouraged to congregate together. Entertainments are given them on holidays, or the occurrence of any great national event; and the best effects have invariably followed. On all occasions, the sexes are kept perfectly distinct; and, notwithstanding they have been brought together in balls and other assemblies, in several Asylums, both public and private, and, as is said, without any evil, I have many objections to it, and therefore never attempt it.

But while we thus provide for the health, the amusement, and the intellectual improvement of our Patients, we do not neglect the cultivation and strengthening of their moral powers. While we endeavour to repress all violence and selfishness, and encourage every display of courtesy or kindness to each other, we do not forget their higher interests, or conceive that because the mind may be erratic or partially obscured, the individual is not still a being responsible, in a greater or less degree, to the Almighty. In the ordinary business of life, from the impossibility of drawing nice distinctions, it is necessary to consider every insane person as perfectly irresponsible for his actions. At the same time, it will appear obvious to any one who will consider the matter for a moment, that where there is the smallest glimmering of reason, there is responsibility. The amount will vary according to circumstances. Still, the individual is responsible. It thus becomes the duty of every one to whom the management of the insane is intrusted, to be very careful that the higher interests of his Patients be not neglected. When we consider, too, in how many

cases the disease, remotely, though not proximately, has arisen from ill-regulated passions, perturbation of mind from worldly matters, and positive vice, and that even when the malady is removed, these will still remain to sow the seeds of a fresh attack, we shall see how necessary it is to use those means which can alone strike at the root of the evil.

In former Reports, we have frequently alluded to the beneficial effect of the services of the Chaplain, both in public and private. During the last year, in addition to his ordinary duties, we have obtained his assistance in carrying on a regular system of worship and religious instruction every morning and evening. On the Patients, who are highly pleased with it, a most beneficial influence has been produced. It has contributed much to the regularity of the establishment, and has been attended with good effects to the officers and attendants. As, in consequence of his other engagements, we could secure the valuable services of the Chaplain on only three occasions during the week, the labour has devolved principally on myself and my assistants. But in the New Asylum, as soon as our arrangements are completed, we may calculate upon a much more efficient system of moral training, than with our present circumstances and our present accommodation we can carry out; and I trust, with the assistance of the Chaplain, that our Patients, on their departure, will be found not only to be cured of their malady, but to have acquired greater information and better principles than they exhibited before their illness.

To carry out a proper system of moral treatment, we must cultivate and direct every power of the mind. The occupations, amusements, and instruction, must be adapted to the disposition, the previous habits, and the education

of the Patient. The labour is great, but the reward is great also; for I can conceive no higher happiness to a benevolent and enlightened mind, than to see excited passions calmed, malevolent feelings subdued and replaced by kindly emotions, the desire of animal gratification quenched, and the Patient's mind looking for enjoyment to objects which elevate and dignify man. Those who have not watched what has been done to improve the condition of the insane, within the last forty years, may look upon such expectations as the dreams of a visionary enthusiast. I trust, however, that they will be realised, and that I shall live to see Asylums divested of every association of horror.

I have thus very briefly alluded to the means of treatment. No one class without another will be effectual. Each individual of the class may be in itself insignificant and powerless, but forming part of a great chain, cannot be omitted without diminishing the efficacy of the whole. I shall sum up the treatment, in the following propositions:—

1. The Patient should be early removed to an Asylum—divested of all gloom, large and airy, affording ample means of classification, and surrounded by extensive grounds.

2. The Patient's bodily health must be carefully attended to.

3. As soon as the acute stage of the disease has passed, the Patient ought to be constantly occupied in such a manner as to exercise both his body and mind, according to his rank, education, and habits.

4. All the higher powers of the mind are to be cherished, and full scope given to the benevolent feelings.

5. All Patients must be treated kindly, and addressed and acted towards as rational beings. It may be, that

they must be looked on as children,—still they must be treated as rational children.

I cannot conclude this part of the Report without mentioning, that I have been most ably seconded in carrying out my views, by the gentlemen who act as my clinical assistants; and who have entered into them with an enthusiasm and self-denial which is above all praise.

During the last year, we have lost 18 Patients, of whom I shall give a brief account.

MALES.

No. 1361, æt. 48, admitted Sept. 25, 1840. A case of *mania*, first attack, with strong tendency to suicide. This Patient had been most dangerous and destructive, though he had been blind for the last two years. His brother was insane. No remedial means had been used previous to his admission. His paroxysms came on every second or third day. He was very weak and emaciated when brought to the Asylum, and never rallied afterwards. Death took place on 19th Jan. 1841. The following appearances were observed on *inspection*:—Adhesions of membranes on each side of superior longitudinal *sinus*; effusion between membranes; surface of brain less vascular than usual; one ounce and a-half of fluid at base of brain; three ounces in lateral ventricles; inferior surface of *fornix* adhered firmly to the *thalami nervorum opticorum*; one drachm of fluid in fourth ventricle; optic nerves atrophied, and almost gelatinous; lungs œdematous, and effusion of *serum* into each *pleura*; a piece of bone $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 1 inch broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, was found in the *duodenum*, but did not wholly obstruct the passage; other organs healthy.

No. 1376, æt. 35, admitted Jan. 16, 1841. A case of *mania*, complicated with epilepsy. He was melancholy and reserved in manner, and very destructive. He had never been in an asylum before; and was brought to us in a comatose state; had several severe fits whilst in the House, was never conscious for a moment, and died on the 22d. *Inspection*:—Adhesion of the membranes on each side of longitudinal *sinus*; slight effusion over surface of brain; several small clots of blood in left *thalamus*; fluid in lateral ventricles; *cerebellum* soft and blanched; left lobe more so than the right; an ounce of bloody *serum* at base of brain; upper portions of lungs tuberculated, and neighbouring tissue hepatized; heart enlarged; right auricle dilated; left ventricle nearly an inch thick; great segment of mitral valve

cartilaginous; pulmonary artery enlarged; pulmonary and aortic valves thin and diaphanous; liver enlarged and adhering to diaphragm; gall bladder imbedded in its substance; other organs healthy.

No. 1370, æt. 30, admitted Dec. 7, 1840. A case of acute *mania*; first attack, of fourteen days duration. He was very violent and destructive, but showed no tendency to suicide. Had been a somnambulist in his youth. Pecuniary embarrassments were assigned by the friends as the cause of his disease; and no remedial treatment had been employed. In January last *erysipelas* appeared in the head and face, under which he rapidly sunk, and died on Feb. 3. *Inspection*:—Serous effusion in cellular tissue of scalp; skull irregularly formed; membranes healthy; a layer of coagulated blood was found over right orbit; effusion into lateral ventricles and at base of brain; softening of *thalami nervorum opticorum* and parietes of fourth ventricle, extending down *medulla oblongata*; lungs healthy; about twelve ounces of straw-coloured fluid in each *pleura*; an ounce and a-half of *serum* in *pericardium*; right ventricle dilated; *parietes* atrophied; valves healthy; liver gorged with blood; kidneys large, especially the left which was very irregular in shape; nothing morbid was detected in their structure; other organs healthy.

No. 1182, æt. 47, admitted Dec. 25, 1838, for a second attack of *melancholia*. His delusions were, that he had communications with angels, who assisted him in his conflicts with Satan, and cheered him under the severe sufferings which were to terminate in death for the benefit of mankind and the salvation of his soul. He was very religious. He became fatuous, then paralytic, and died on the 13th February. The cause of the disease was manustupration. *Inspection*:—*Calvarium* thinner on right than left side; adhesions of membranes on each side of superior longitudinal *sinus*; slight sub-arachnoid effusion; lateral ventricles dilated and filled with *serum*; about one ounce and a-half of serous fluid at base of brain; *septum lucidum* entire and diaphanous; *foramen* of *Monro* very much dilated; choroid *plexus* of each side vesicular; left lung healthy; adhesions of right *pleura*; lower part of superior lobe of right lung in a state of grey hepatization; heart enlarged; *parietes* of right ventricle atrophied and cavity dilated; left ventricle greatly hypertrophied; abdominal *viscera* healthy; bladder $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 inches broad, walls $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick; mucous membrane soft, and small clots of blood adhering to it; prostate natural; other organs sound.

No. 776, æt. 72, admitted 1st Sept. 1831. Had been ill for a long time. He had great schemes for making roads, canals, harbours, and for the improvement of public buildings. At first he was very violent, but for the last two years had been pretty good tempered. His delu-

sions continued till within a few days of his death, when they left him, and his mind became much clearer. For several months he had been getting weaker and weaker, till he sank on 18th February. *Inspection*:—Skull-cap very thick; *dura mater* adhering firmly to bone; extensive serous effusion over surface of brain; lateral ventricles dilated, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of fluid each; *foramen* of *Monro* very large; *septum lucidum* entire; lower part of posterior lobe of left hemisphere, where it rests on *cerebellum*, softened to the extent of an inch and a-half, and dark and speckled in colour; serous fluid to the amount of eight ounces collected from all parts of brain; lungs healthy; *pericardium* rough, dark, and apparently eroded, particularly over left ventricle, containing an ounce of bloody serum; heart soft and flaccid; valves healthy; right auricle extremely pale; kidneys softened; an ulcer of the size of a sixpence on concave surface of left; prostate slightly enlarged; other organs healthy.

No. 1296, æt. 42, admitted Jan. 7, 1840. A case of *mania a potu*. He had a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity, and had had repeated attacks of *delirium tremens* during the last four years. His propensity to suicide was very marked, as were also his destructive habits. During the three weeks previous to his admission, he was treated at home; free purgation being resorted to, but without benefit. He raved incessantly about his wealth and upon religious topics, his acquaintance with the Queen, &c. During the months of February and March he became gradually worse, and *diarrhœa* setting in, he died on the 28th of the latter month. *Inspection*:—Scalp adhered firmly over skull; *calvarium* thick, especially frontal bone; adhesions of membranes along the course of the longitudinal *sinus*; brain vascular throughout; serous effusion on surface; four ounces exuded during examination; lateral ventricles dilated; *pleuræ* healthy; right lung tuberculated, a cavity about half an inch in diameter in its upper lobe; heart natural; half an ounce of fluid in *pericardium*; liver healthy; gall-bladder distended with yellow bile; old adhesions of *omentum*; mesentery near *caput cæcum coli* contained a quantity of sero-purulent matter.

No. 992, æt. 54, admitted October 14, 1835. A case of suicidal *mania*, with strong hereditary predisposition, violent and dangerous. This was the fourth attack. Latterly he became much debilitated, was troubled with *dyspnœa*; and *diarrhœa*, as in the case above, having supervened, he soon sank. Died May 5. *Inspection*:—Membranes adhered firmly on each side of *falx major* to its expansion in the *tentorium*, where the arachnoid was also adherent, the thickened veins of *pia mater* greatly injected, and patches resembling

ecchymoses were observed; surface of brain vascular; consistence in general natural. *Fornix* and *septum lucidum* softened; *choroid plexus* of both sides pale and vesicular; pineal gland large and gritty; fourth ventricle distended with bloody serum; the other ventricles natural; effusion in all about three ounces, principally at the base of brain; slight adhesions in both pleuræ; lungs tuberculated, posterior part of upper lobe of right lung hepatized; *pericardium* healthy; mitral and aortic valves ossified at various points; liver small; gall-bladder enlarged and impacted with gall-stones; other organs healthy.

No. 1391, æt. 29, was admitted 12th April, 1841. This was a case of *melancholia* passing into *dementia* of many months duration in reality, though stated to be only two. There was strong hereditary predisposition, and the cause was manustupration. He had frequently attempted suicide. His mind was very confused, and his memory much impaired. He was restless and depressed, fancying that he was incurable, and could not live above a few hours. He was suspicious of every one, and incessantly maligning the attendants and his fellow-patients. His health was very much impaired. He lived till 22d of May. On inspection, the scalp and *dura mater* appeared healthy; there was slight extravasation of blood on the upper surface of brain, under the *dura mater*; the cineritious substance was very thin and pale; the vessels of the brain were unloaded; the substance of the brain was of the usual consistence, except the *fornix*, *septum lucidum*, and *thalami*, which were softened; the cerebellum was softer than usual, and the vessels turgid. There were no adhesions of the *pleuræ*; but 4 ounces of bloody serum were found on the right side, and 2½ on the left; the left ventricle of the heart was hypertrophied; the liver was enlarged, softened, and gorged with blood; and the spleen was small and soft; other organs healthy.

No. 1439, æt. 36, admitted Oct. 5, 1841. A case of *dementia*, first attack; had general paralysis for the last five years; was fatuous, filthy, and destructive; refused food; *erysipelas* appeared on the arm on the 17th of October, which rapidly extended, and notwithstanding every means he gradually sank, and died on the 19th. *Inspection*:—*Dura mater* thickened, and strongly adherent to skull. Adhesions of membranes on each side of the *falx major*; granular formations over middle lobes on each side of *falx*; considerable venous congestion over surface of brain; copious subarachnoid effusion, and about two ounces of serum at base; cerebral substance preternaturally firm, particularly on left side; ventricles healthy; network of highly injected vessels surrounding the pineal gland; numerous old adhesions of right *pleura*; lungs healthy; *pericardium* loaded with fat; heart much en-

larged; considerable concentric hypertrophy of walls of left ventricle; *omentum* loaded with fat; *colon* healthy; *sigmoid flexure* rather small; the other organs healthy.

FEMALES.

No. 725, æt. 38, admitted May 8, 1833. Six months before admission she had an attack of *phrenitis*, from which she never perfectly recovered; and when she entered the Asylum she was in a state of quiet *dementia*, alternating with paroxysms of *mania*. These became less frequent, and she had long been in a state of perfect *dementia*, and in the most wretched state of health. On the 2d of January she died. *Inspection*:—Skull largely developed posteriorly; *dura mater* presented a striated appearance; veins turgid; *arachnoid* thickened, and about one ounce of serous effusion in its cavity; brain of natural consistence; cineritious matter very thin; about an ounce of fluid in ventricles; *septum lucidum* entire; brain in other respects healthy; left lung adhering firmly posteriorly; upper lobes of both lungs studded with tubercles in various stages; *pericardium* contained half-an-ounce of *serum*; heart healthy; considerable effusion into peritoneal cavity; liver, enormously enlarged, softened, and very pale, adhered to diaphragm throughout its whole extent, also to neighbouring organs; spleen healthy; one pound and a-half of purulent matter in *peritoneum*; kidneys, stomach, duodenum, and jejunum healthy; ileum for an inch and a-half above the *caput cæcum coli* was deeply ulcerated, and studded with tuberculous matter. There was great tuberculous thickening of the coats of the intestines for a considerable space above and below this point; other organs healthy.

No. 475, æt. 70, admitted Dec. 4, 1827. Had become insane 13 years before admission, and was then labouring under *dementia*. She continued in much the same state, except that occasionally she became silent for three weeks or a month. She died on the 4th of January. *Inspection*:—Skull remarkably unequal in thickness; frontal bone fully half an inch thick; occipital bone on each side of protuberance less than an eighth of an inch thick; internal processes strongly marked; *dura mater* adhered firmly to cranium, particularly over anterior lobes, where it was torn into shreds on removing skull-cap; adhesion of membranes to brain over posterior lobes on each side of *fala major*; considerable subarachnoid effusion over surface of brain; none in ventricles; nothing remarkable in brain or *cerebellum*, excepting the pineal gland, which was larger than usual. *Parietes* of thorax loaded with fat; *pleuræ* and lungs healthy; heart covered with fat, but healthy in structure; abdominal *parietes* loaded with fat, to

the extent of an inch and a-half in thickness; *omentum* and mesentery in the same state; liver healthy; gall-bladder turgid with dark green bile; spleen small but healthy; intestines healthy, with the exception of a small portion of the jejunum, which appeared of a dark red colour; kidneys and bladder healthy.

No. 1107, æt. 50, admitted December 8, 1840. This was a case of *dementia*, complicated with epilepsy. Her health was very bad when she was admitted; she never rallied, and continued excited until death, which took place on 26th February. *Inspection*:—The *calvarium* was very thick; there was effusion of coagulable lymph, principally along the course of the longitudinal *sinus*, and also at the base of the brain. *Choroid plexus* of both sides vesicular; there were adhesions of the *pleuræ*, with slight effusion into their cavities; the lungs were œdematous; the valves of the heart were slightly diseased; adhesions existed between the liver and the diaphragm; the mucous surface of the *ileum* was of a florid red colour, and loaded with viscid mucus; a cartilaginous tumour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, was found attached to the substance of the uterus; the right ovary contained a cyst, about the size of a cherry, filled with clear fluid.

No. 899, æt. 28, admitted 25th May, 1837. She had been some months ill before admission, and was then in a state of incoherent *dementia*. Died 1st March. No inspection permitted.

No. 1125, æt. 60, admitted 8th March, 1841. A case of *dementia*. This Patient had been confined in the Town's Hospital for 36 years. On admission she appeared comfortable and reconciled to her new abode, and went on well till the 15th, when apoplexy supervened, and she died 16th March, 1841. *Inspection*:—There was considerable venous congestion of the membranes and surface of the brain; the lateral ventricles contained each about two ounces of fluid blood; the *fornix*, *septum lucidum*, and *corpora quadrigemina* were nearly as soft as cream; the pineal gland was enlarged, and its enveloping membrane was very dark coloured, and studded with small clots; the third ventricle was full of fluid blood, and the fourth with coagulated blood; behind the *corpus striatum* of the left side was a dark brown deposit, about the size of a field-bean, the surrounding cerebral substance being softened; at the posterior edge of the right lobe of the *cerebellum*, there was a rent from which projected a clot of blood fully the size of a pigeon's egg; this rent extended throughout the whole of the right lobe and about one-third of the left, forming a cavity containing one ounce and a-half of coagulated blood, the walls of the cavity were slightly softened and covered with small dark clots; the base of the *cerebellum* was covered with clotted blood; the lungs and heart were healthy; the *pericardium* contained one ounce of

serous fluid; the stomach was very large and distended with flatus, it measured 20 inches from its cardiac to its pyloric extremity; the left ovary was cartilaginous, the right was completely ossified; the other organs were healthy.

No. 588, æt. 65, admitted July 20, 1830. A mild case of *dementia*. Health, which was always feeble, became worse towards the beginning of the past year. She gradually sank, and died 26th May, 1841. *Inspection*:—Countenance calm and lips compressed; scalp healthy; the skull exhibited the eburneoid induration; on removing the skull-cap, about two ounces of serum escaped; the *dura mater* adhered more firmly than usual; there were strong adhesions of the membranes on each side of the *fala*, at its posterior part, where it joins the *tentorium*; the membrane was much thickened and ossified at several points, sometimes in a spicular, and at other times in a granular form. There was slight subarachnoid effusion; the *pia mater* was healthy; arachnoid was slightly thickened; the brain was small, and of the usual consistence, except the *fornix* and neighbouring parts, which were softened; the *septum lucidum* was entire, but softer than usual; the ventricles contained a small portion of condensed *halitus*; the left choroid *plexus* was very vascular; the left *thalamus nervi optici* and *corpus striatum* were half the size of the corresponding parts on the right side, and much softer; the cerebellum was healthy; the thorax and abdomen were covered with fat an inch and a-half deep; the anterior *mediastinum* contained, in its inferior part, four ounces of thin purulent matter; the right pleura contained 30 ounces of sero-purulent matter, and presented strong adhesions; the right lung was pressed upwards and forwards, and condensed to about one-third of its natural size; it was otherwise healthy; the left *pleura* was strongly adherent, but it contained no effusion; the left lung exhibited serous infiltration and some few tubercles. There were some traces of inflammation in the *pericardium*, and adhesions at its anterior and inferior portion; the heart was large, soft, and flaccid; the coronary arteries were cartilaginous, but the valves were healthy; the abdomen contained six or eight ounces of serum; the spleen was healthy; the liver was very large, and weighed 96 ounces; the right lobe at its middle presented a deep impression, probably produced by tight-lacing; the left kidney exhibited a projection at its inferior part, which contained a vesicle of the size of a nut; the bladder, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries, were healthy.

No. 860, æt. 49, admitted August 18, 1836. A case of suicidal *mania*, with paroxysms of violence occurring at uncertain periods. Improved somewhat in bodily health after admission, and made herself useful in the galleries; but towards June her health was evi-

dently on the decline. Several large abscesses formed in her neck, which discharged large quantities of foetid matter. The lungs were studded with tubercles. She became hectic, gradually sank, and died July 2, 1841.—No inspection of body permitted.

No. 362, æt. 56, admitted Oct. 25, 1821. Had been insane 14 years prior to admission. Was violent and destructive in her habits: mind in a state of *dementia*. Died 20th July, 1841. *Inspection*:—There was great emaciation; the spine was twisted; the chest deformed and projecting anteriorly; the *pelvis* narrowed and twisted; the surface, and especially the face, was tinged of a deep yellow colour; the scalp was natural; the skull was very small; the membranes of the brain were injected and thickened throughout; there was slight adhesion of the membranes on each side of the *falx major*; there was a small scale of bone over the left anterior lobe of the brain; the sinuses were gorged with blood; the capillary vessels of the *pia mater* were gorged also with blood; the substance of the brain was generally soft; the *septum lucidum* and *fornix* were of the consistence of cream; the ventricles contained a small quantity of condensed halitus of a dark yellow colour; the left *thalamus nervi optici* was much smaller than the right, darker in colour, and softened; the left *corpus striatum* was smaller than the right, softened, and darker in colour; *corpora quadrigemina* were of the usual consistence, but darker in colour, and the left pair were smaller than the right; the central portion of the brain was generally softened; the *cerebellum* was softened, particularly on the left side; the pituitary and pineal glands were natural; the *acervulus* was present in the latter; the ribs on the right side were in close approximation; the liver was healthy, but pushed up as far as the fourth rib, and forced to the left side; the heart extended from the first to the fourth ribs; it was flabby, gorged with blood, its parietes were thin, and its cavities enlarged; its lining membrane was deeply tinged, which could not be removed by washing; its valves were neither thickened nor adherent; the *pericardium* was very transparent, and contained an ounce of dark-coloured *serum*; the *aorta* was an inch in diameter, and gorged with dark blood; no atheromatous or steatomatous patches could be detected, and it seemed to be of the natural thickness; the right *pleura* adhered slightly posteriorly, and contained a little bloody serum; the left was healthy; the right lung was healthy, with the exception of one tubercle; the left lung was reduced to one-third of its natural size, from pressure, but contained no tubercles; the left ovary contained a large cyst; the other organs were healthy.

No. 1142, æt. 38, admitted May 22, 1841. A case of *mania*; second attack, of five weeks' duration. Had been for a considerable

time eccentric and irritable; and six weeks previous to admission was said to have recovered from an attack of *delirium tremens*. Her paroxysms were marked by great violence, a strong desire to commit suicide, and a craving appetite for spirituous liquors, to gratify which she used to pawn every article she could obtain to furnish the means for procuring it. She gradually improved after admission; in July was considered convalescent, and arrangements had been made for her dismissal: but an attack of influenza having occurred, her removal was prevented. In the early part of August, she had almost recovered her health; but on the 7th, she had an attack of *peritonitis*, of an alarming character; towards evening she became more easy, but during the night relapsed; and in spite of every means used, she died on the morning of the 8th. *Inspection*:—On the inferior part of the anterior portion of the *falx*, a ridge of bone projected downwards and sideways to the left, into the brain, and a small *spiculum* of bone was discovered in the membrane above and behind it; brain of ordinary consistence, and healthy externally; *fornix*, *septum lucidum*, *corpora quadrigemina*, and neighbouring parts softened, chiefly on the right side; *cerebellum* healthy; *pleuræ* and lungs healthy; *pericardium* contained an ounce of dark-coloured *serum*. Right and left ventricles of heart slightly dilated; valves healthy. A pound of dark-coloured *serum*, mixed with flakes of coagulable lymph, in the peritoneal cavity. Intestines distended with gas, their whole surface minutely injected, and of a pinkish appearance; mucous membrane softened, but not ulcerated; liver hard and pale; other organs healthy.

The length to which I have extended this Report precludes my offering any remarks on the pathological facts above narrated. I shall, however, embrace the first opportunity of entering on this interesting but obscure subject.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Surgeon, Dr. J. G. Fleming, for his kind attention to the Institution during my visit to the English and French Asylums, and for his skilful treatment of those surgical cases in which his aid was required.

In carrying out my views, I have been most cordially seconded by my Clinical Assistants, by whose exertions I have been enabled to keep a minute record of every case;

to have the treatment, moral and medical, punctually and steadily applied; and to exercise the most complete supervision over every department of the establishment.

The Matron has exerted herself to secure the comfort and employment of the female Patients; and the Steward, of whose qualifications I have on many occasions expressed myself in favourable terms to the Directors, has brought the arrangements connected with his department to the greatest perfection.

The Male and Female Attendants, by their kindness to the Patients and their attention to orders, have merited my unqualified approbation.

To the Chaplain, also, my thanks are due, for the cordial manner in which he acceded to my wishes to increase the amount of religious instruction to the Inmates, and for the readiness with which he consented to sacrifice a considerable portion of his valuable time.

Upon the whole, considering the success which has hitherto attended the Institution, and its present efficiency, I entertain a confident hope that the exertions now making by the Directors, will meet with warm support from the Public.

WILL. HUTCHESON, M. D.

Physician to the Asylum, &c.

1st JANUARY, 1842.

WORK done by the PATIENTS in the ASYLUM, from 1st January to
31st December 1841.

MADE.

- 14 French Bedsteads.
- 3 Press do.
- 17 Coal-Bakies.
- 2 Coal-Barrows.
- 2 Meat-Tubs.
- 1 Mason's Ladder.
- 5 Rosewood Picture-Frames.
- 13 Common do.
- 1 Book-Case.
- 3 Swine-Troughs.
- 10 Window-Frames.
- 7 Buffet-Stools.
- 2 Wall-Presses.
- 2 Canvas-Bottomed Beds.
- 2 Drawers for Beds.
- 6 Heddle-Finders for Weaver.
- 1 Dressing-Box do.
- 40 Marches do.
- 8 Shafts do.
- 10 Treadles do.
- 1 Set of Scale-boards, and fitting on Iron.
- 1 Folding-Desk Shelf.
- 7 Extra Shelves in Library.
- 1 Tea-Chest with Painting.
- 1 Strong-Box with Lock, &c. for Office.
- 175 Brush and Mop Shafts.
- Spikes in Kitchen.
- 54 Panes of Glass.
- 2 Tent-Beds.
- 1 Mincing-Board for Kitchen.
- 3 Forms do.
- 7 Clod-Mallets for Garden.
- 2 Snow-Shovels do.
- 2 Clothes-Holders for Laundry.
- 1 Pair of Steps do.
- 8 Stretching-Frames.
- 1 Washing-Stool.
- 2 Ewer-Boxes.
- 1 Writing-Stool for Office.
- 5 New Shelves do.
- 1 Drawing-Board do.
- 2 Rulers.
- 1 Model Bedstead.
- 1 Ellwand.
- 6 Sun-Blind Rollers.
- 6 Chests of Drawers.
- 8 Medicine-Trays.
- 1 Medicine-Drawers.
- 1 Pump-Box for Gasometer.
- 1 Partition in B. Ward, Door, &c.
- 1 Cutting-Board for Shoemaker.
- Extra Railing at Gate.
- 1 Door and Frame at Lodge

- 2 Window-Frames at Lodge.
- 4 Stoppers for Screws.
- 2 Bed-Bottoms, Poles, and Cutting-Holes.
- 2 Coal-Boxes with Hinges.
- Cutting Door through Turnpike.
- 10 Coffins.
- Porter's Lodge.

REPAIRED.

- Altering Looms at Weavers' Shop.
- Shafting and Repairing Garden Tools.
- Sharpening and Repairing Kitchen Utensils.
- Hand-Barrow in Washing-house.
- Removing Towel-Rollers.
- Mounting Billiard-Cues with Leather.
- Altering Marble Bath.
- Cutting out Wood for 12 Chests of Drawers.
- Stable Roof.
- Lock for Silver Plate.
- Water-Closets Altered.
- Potato Washing-Machine Altered.
- Sundry Locks Picked, &c.
- 12 Chairs Glued and Mended.
- Mahogany Tables do.
- Shifting Sundry French-Beds.
- 2 Coal-Bunkers with Sliders.
- Taking down and putting up Clocks.

WEAVING.

Jaconet Border,	1,888 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yards.
Silk Bandanna,	375	do.
Light Jaconet,	182 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Mouseline de Laine,	393 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Linen Sheeting,	307 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Mull,	913 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Check,	735 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Jaconet Stripe,	480	do.
Book,	423 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Pullicate,	202 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.
Table-Cloths,	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.
Stripe Shirting,	125	do.
Check Jaconet,	240	do.

SHOEMAKERS' WORK.

MADE.

- 5 Pairs Wellington Boots.
- 1 do. Blucher do.
- 65 do. Shoes.
- 74 do. Slippers.

SHOEMAKERS' WORK.

REPAIRED.

12	Pairs Boots	Soled, Heeled, &c.
4	do.	Soled and Heeled.
2	do.	Soled.
3	do.	Heeled.
18	do.	Repaired.
16	Pairs Shoes	Soled, Heeled, &c.
32	do.	Soled and Heeled.
36	do.	Soled.
40	do.	Heeled.
80	do.	Patched.
16	Pairs Slippers	Repaired.
6	do.	Trouser-Straps.

TAILORS' WORK.

NEW WORK.

14	Coats.
16	Jackets.
31	Vests.

47	Trousers.
27	Pairs Drawers.
16	Canvas Dresses.
24	Semets.
1	Pair Gaiters.
2	Kilts.
37	Canvas Bottoms for Beds.
2	Frock-Coats.

REPAIRS.

59	Coats.
25	Jackets.
37	Vests.
125	Trousers.
18	Canvas Dresses.
5	Pairs Drawers.
4	Bonnets.
3	Great-Coats.
3	Semets.
1	Kilt.

Robert
James A.
J. T. A.
R. D. A.
George
F. Adam
Aitken,
John Al
Thomas

J. Bo
J. Buch
William
Brown
R. Brow
William
Jas. Buc
William

A. D. C.
Colin Ca
A. Camp
Jas. Can
Jas. Cor
W. & J.
W. & J.
W. & J.
Jas. Cra
Samuel C
Samuel C
Neil Can
Robert C
Carren C
Mingo N
John Car
William
Colin Ca
W. & J.
Eass Cor
Colin Ca

* In the
case where
has been

LIST OF QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

*Believed to be in life, at 31st December, 1841.**

A			Dr. William Cumin, £5 5 0		
Robert Auld, merchant, £5	5	0	Hugh Cogan, merchant, £5	5	0
James Auchie, merchant, £5	5	0	D		
J. T. Alston, merchant, £5	5	0	Archd. Douglas, merchant, £21	0	0
R. D. Alston, merchant, £5	5	0	Jas. Davidson, manufacturer, 10	10	0
George Alston, merchant, £5	5	0	Professor Davidson, College, £5	5	0
F. Adamson, manufacturer, £5	5	0	Robert Dalglish, printer, £10	10	0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co. £5	5	0	Dalglish & Frame, printers, £10	10	0
John Alston, manufacturer, £5	5	0	John Douglas, writer, £5	5	0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher, £5	5	0	W. Dunn, machine-maker, £10	10	0
B			W. M. Duncan, Liverpool, £10	10	0
J. Buchanan, Dowanhill, £52	10	0	George Douglas, plumber, £5	5	0
J. Buchanan, N. Providence, 10	10	0	James Donaldson, slater, £8	0	0
William Bogle, writer, £5	5	0	Jas. Darnley, manufacturer, £10	10	0
Brown & Watson, manufact. £5	5	0	The Duke of Hamilton, £50	0	0
R. Brown, St. Vincent-Street, 5	5	0	Dickie & Samuel, merchants, £5	5	0
William Brown, colourman, £5	5	0	Dr. William Drury, Garngad-		
Jas. Buchanan, Ardencannel, 21	0	0	House, £5	5	0
William Bankier, merchant, £1	1	0	E		
C			James Ewing, merchant, £21	0	0
A. D. Campbell, merchant, £10	10	0	Sept. Ellis, manufacturer, £10	10	0
Colin Campbell, Jura, £21	0	0	T. & J. Edgar, merchants, £10	10	0
A. Campbell, manufacturer, £10	10	0	F		
Jas. Campbell, jun. Orchard, £5	5	0	Kirkman Finlay, merchant, £52	10	0
Jas. Corbet, timber-merchant, 5	5	0	Robert Finlay, merchant, £21	0	0
W. & D. Cuthbertson, ac-			Matt. Fleming, manufacturer, 5	5	0
countants, £5	5	0	J. Fleming, writer, £5	5	0
William Couper, surgeon, £10	10	0	B. Fleming, manufacturer, £5	5	0
Jn. Craig, wood-merchant, £21	0	0	Robert Ferrie, builder, £5	5	0
Samuel Cooper, merchant, £10	10	0	Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths, £5	5	0
Samuel Caw, manufacturer, £5	5	0	J. Ferguson & Co. merchants, 10	10	0
Neil Caw, manufacturer, £5	5	0	Walter Ferguson, merchant, £5	5	0
Robert Cowan & Sons, £10	10	0	Allan Fullarton, Greenock, £5	5	0
Carron Company, £42	0	0	Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P. 52	10	0
Mungo N. Campbell, mercht. 10	10	0	John Forbes, London, £5	5	0
John Carnie & Co. distillers, £5	5	0	Charles Forbes, jun. London, 5	5	0
William Croil, merchant, £5	5	0	Forster & Corbet, £5	5	0
Colin Campbell, merchant, £5	5	0	Robert Freeland, merchant, £5	5	0
W. & J. Carswell, builders, £10	10	0	Dr. John G. Fleming, surgeon, 5	5	0
Ross Corbett, merchant, £5	5	0			
Colin Campbell, merchant, £10	10	0			

* In this List, the names of Female Contributors have been omitted; and in every case where a Contribution was received from a Company, the firm of the Company has been inserted, if any one of the Partners is believed to be in life.

G

John Geddes, Verreville, £5	5	0
Alex. Gordon, merchant, 21	0	0
Robert Grahame, writer, 21	0	0
James Gray, Liverpool, 5	5	0
John Gibson, surgeon, 5	5	0
John Gordon, of Kennyhill, 5	5	0
Benjamin Gray, Liverpool, 5	5	0
Earl of Glasgow, 50	0	0
Gilmour, Morris, & Co. mer-		
chants, 5	5	0
Gibb & Smith, manufacturers, 5	5	0
Dr. Robert Graham, Edin. 5	5	0

H

Henry Houldsworth, cotton-		
spinner, 10	10	0
Robert Hagart, merchant, 5	5	0
Robert Hood, cooper, 5	5	0
William Houston, merchant, 10	10	0
Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool, 10	10	0
Jn. Hamilton, of Greenbank, 5	5	0
R. & J. Henderson, 5	5	0
Hepburn, Watt, & Co. 5	5	0
A. Henderson, 5	5	0

J

Dr. Jeffray, College, 21	0	0
Robert Jarvie, merchant, 5	5	0
James Johnstone, merchant, 5	5	0

K

Wm. Kippen, manufacturer, 5	5	0
James Kirkland, tobacconist, 5	5	0
John Kinnear, Liverpool, 10	10	0

L

William Liddell, merchant, 10	10	0
Alexander Laird, merchant, 5	5	0
Arch. Lawson, merchant, 10	10	0
Walter Logan, merchant, 10	10	0
John Lang, writer, 20	0	0
Rev. Dr. Lockhart, 5	5	0
James Laurie, merchant, 10	10	0
David Laird, merchant, 10	10	0
Robert Limond, Ayr, 20	0	0
Leslie & Reid, manufacturers, 5	5	0
David Lang, writer, 5	5	0
T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5	5	0
Arch. Liddell, colourman, 10	10	0

M

H. Monteith, of Carstairs, 52	10	0
Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5	5	0
Alexander Miller, vintner, 5	5	0
T. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5	5	0
James Martin, merchant, 10	10	0
William Mills, merchant, 5	5	0
Sir J. Maxwell, of Pollok, Bt. 50	0	0
Dr. W. Meikleham, College, 5	5	0
G. & W. Miller & Co. merchts. 5	5	0
David Mathie, writer, 5	5	0
Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, 10	0	0
Wm. Middleton, merchant, 5	5	0

Mc

John M'Lean, merchant, £5	5	0
R. M'Gavin & Co. merchants, 5	5	0
John M'Murich, merchant, 10	10	0
John M'Kie, merchant, 5	5	0
Chas. Macintosh, merchant, 35	10	0
H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21	0	0
D. M'Farlane & Co. distillers, 10	10	0
John M'Arthur, merchant, 10	10	0
John M'Naught & Co. 21	0	0
Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5	5	0
James M'Nair, of Balvie, 15	15	0
Wm. M'Lean, of Plantation, 5	5	0

N

John Neill, merchant, 5	5	0
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O

Orhart, White, Rose, & Co. 21	0	0
T. Ovington, manufacturer, 5	5	0
James Oswald, merchant, 10	10	0
Oliphant & Corbett, 5	5	0
James Pollok, manufacturer, 5	5	0
Morris Pollok, manufacturer, 5	5	0
John Pirie, London, 5	5	0
Henry Paul, Banker, 5	5	0

R

James Reddie, advocate, 5	5	0
Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11	11	0
G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5	5	0
J. Richardson, Liverpool, 10	10	0
John Ryburn, merchant, 25	0	0
Robertson Reid & Brothers, 10	10	0
Robert Rodger, merchant, 5	5	0

S

John Swanston, grocer, 52	10	0
Js. Scott, timber-merchant, 5	5	0
T. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10	10	0
J. Smith & Son, booksellers, 5	5	0
William Smith, merchant, 10	10	0
Lord Succoth, 10	10	0
Arch. Stirling, of Keir, 30	0	0
James Sharpe, drysalter, 5	5	0
George Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
Walter Stewart, 5	5	0
William Snell, manufacturer, 5	5	0
William Stirling, merchant, 21	0	0
James Scott, manufacturer, 5	5	0
And. Smith, manufacturer, 5	5	0
T. Stevenson, St. Vincent-		
Street, 5	5	0
James Smith, of Jordanhill, 15	15	0
Robert Struthers, brewer, 21	0	0

T

Richard Thomson, manufact. 5	5	0
G. Macmikin Torrence, of		
Grange, 10	10	0
J. Tobin, Liverpool, 5	5	0
Andrew Thomson, merchant, 5	5	0
Hugh Tennent, merchant, 5	5	0

U			Andrew Whyt, merchant, ~£5	5	0
John Ure, merchant, ~~~~~	£5	5 0	George Wilson, merchant, ~~~~	21	0 0
V			William Wilson, of Cowglen, ~~~	5	5 0
Thomas Veitch, Glasgow, ~~~~~	13	13 0	John Wright, coachmaker, ~~~~~	5	5 0
W			A. Wigham, manufacturer, ~~~~~	5	5 0
John Wheatley, London, ~~~~~	5	5 0	J. S. Wright, Nottingham, ~78	15	0
J. Wingate, jun. manufact. ~~~	5	5 0	William White, Bristol, ~~~~~	7	3 10
J. Wright, jun. merchant, ~~~~~	5	5 0	Y		
			Archibald Young, writer, ~~~~~	5	5 0

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TWENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
5TH JANUARY, 1843;
WITH THE
SECOND REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1843.

TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS.

PRESENTED IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER.

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

ON JANUARY, 1851.

WITH THE

SECOND REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

GLASGOW: JAMES HENDERSON & SON.

Printed in the Queen's

1851.

Mr. Will
Dav
Jam
Will
Rob
Jam
Dr. John
Fran
Rev. Dr.
Mr. John
Arch
Will
Will
Rob
Rob
Andr
Alex
John
The Chie
Dr. James
Will
Will

Mr. M
Bar

Mr. Bar

Mr. Jan
Dav
Will
Rob
Jam
Dr. Joh
Fra

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1843.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Mackinlay,		
James Browne,		from Merchants' House.
William Gray,		
Robert Watt,		from Trades' House.
James M'Lellan,	}	
Dr. John M. Pagan,		from Physicians and Surgeons.
Francis Steel,		
Rev. Dr. Thomas Brown,		from General Session.
Mr. John Smith,		
Archibald Lawson,	}	
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
Robert Rodger,		
Robert Findlay,		from General Body of Contributors.
Andrew Ranken,		
Alexander Wardrop, and		
John Smith, LL.D.		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		<i>ex officio</i> .
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Middleton.	Dr. Thomson.
Bankier.	Rodger.	Mr. Findlay.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken.	Mr. Wardrop.	Mr. Smith.
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Visitors.

Mr. James Browne.	Rev. Dr. Brown.
David Mackinlay.	Dr. John Smith.
William Gray.	Mr. Alexander Wardrop.
Robert Watt.	John Smith,
James M'Lellan.	William Brown.
Dr. John M. Pagan.	David Hope.
Francis Steel.	

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1843.

THE TOWN PROVOOST, President, ex officio.
from Town Council.
from Merchants' House.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Dr. WILLIAM HUTCHESON, *Physician.*

Dr. JOHN G. FLEMING, *Surgeon.*

Mr. THOMAS PRICHARD, *Apothecary.*

Mr. JOHN D. M'GAVIN,

Dr. DONALD C. CAMPBELL,

Dr. ROBERT S. ORR,

Mr. WILLIAM PRICHARD,

} *Clinical Assistants.*

Mr. DONALD CUTHBERTSON, *Treasurer & Secretary.*

Rev. JOHN BYERS, *Chaplain.*

Miss VESSEY, *Matron.*

Mr. THOMAS BAXTER, *House-Steward.*

ANDREW ROSS, *Gatekeeper.*

TWENTY-NINTH 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 the Public, an account of their management during the last year, in this the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st Dec. 1841,.....	84	86	170
Admitted since,	114	85	199
	<u>198</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>369</u>
Dismissed, Cured,	61	38	99
Do. Relieved,.....	20	24	44
Died,	15	9	24
	<u>96</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>167</u>
Remaining, 31st December, 1842,	102	100	202
	<u>198</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>369</u>

Daily Average, 103 Males; 93 Females; Total, 196

From this statement, it will appear that the success of the Institution has been as great as heretofore.

Referring to the Physician's Report, appended to this, for the medical statistics, nature of the cases, and the results of the treatment, the Directors beg to give a short narrative of their proceedings during the past year.

In the last Report, it was stated that the plans for the New Asylum had been completed, the contracts entered into, the buildings begun, and that, when finished, they would be capable of accommodating 600 Patients.

At their first meeting in January last, the Directors authorised "the Weekly Committee to act as a Building Committee; and, in that capacity, to consider and judge of all matters connected with the progress of the New Asylum at Gartnavel." Under this authority, the Weekly Committee, after carefully considering the plans and proposed buildings, determined, while they adhered to the general outline of the plan, to curtail the amount of accommodation, by delaying the erection of some of the wings. To this modification, the Directors gave their unanimous consent, and the work proceeded rapidly. As soon as the houses for the accommodation of Patients had advanced to a considerable extent, the excavations necessary for the foundations of the Chapel, Stores, and Offices for the transaction of the business of the House, were contracted for and executed. But this portion of the building, also, the Committee resolved on delaying, from an anxiety to prevent the Institution from being burdened with a large amount of debt which might involve it in difficulties. Undoubtedly, the outline of the building will not be complete without this, and several inconveniences will be the result. As, however, in the meantime, accommodation can be procured sufficient for all the purposes alluded to, they deemed it preferable to avoid increasing the debt of the Asylum, and to avail themselves of such portions of the buildings as might not be immediately required for

Patients, to curtailing their means of fitting up and furnishing the Asylum in the most comfortable and agreeable manner.

With these curtailments, there will still be accommodation for 350 Patients; the cost of the buildings being, in round numbers £42,000, or £120 sterling for each Patient. To erect, however, the Chapel, Stores, and Offices at present delayed, will require £4,000; and then the average cost of accommodation for Patients of all ranks will be about £131:8s. 6d. each.

It may be satisfactory to contrast this expenditure with that incurred for the accommodation of Paupers in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland. In the first volume of the transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects of London, will be found a paper, communicated by W. Murray, Esq. of Dublin, in which the following Table is given, from authority, of the expense of the ground, the buildings, furniture, &c. of nine of these Institutions:—

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Year Opened.	No. of Patients Intended for.	Land Purchased.	Price per Acre.		Amount of Purchase Money.			Amount of Building.			Furniture Bedding, &c.			TOTAL EXPENSE.		
Armagh,	1825	104	8	0	23	81	3	11	1,090	5	7	18,094	4	84	1,715	14	20,900
Limerick,	1827	150	11	3	12	259	6	9	3,840	2	10	24,120	0	6	1,886	8	29,856
Belfast,	1829	104	21	1	11	77	1	11	2,070	0	0	21,838	7	4	1,411	5	25,319
Derry,	1829	104	12	5	2	76	4	9	752	18	5	23,507	9	10	1,417	14	25,667
Carlow,	1831	104	15	0	39	152	2	6	2,289	0	3	18,474	5	9	1,789	4	22,552
Maryborough,	1833	104	22	2	17	50	8	4	1,140	8	0	21,518	13	6	1,513	1	24,172
Connaught,	1833	150	22	2	28	69	16	23	1,582	19	5	23,581	9	10	1,965	15	27,130
Waterford,	1835	100	14	2	12	85	15	0	1,262	14	10	14,313	1	10	1,311	15	16,887
Clonmel,	1835	60	11	1	14	119	15	9	1,347	16	9	14,019	6	1	1,220	16	16,587
TOTALS,		980							15,376	6	14	179,466	19	44			209,085

From this, it appears that the cost of the building for the accommodation of each pauper in these Institutions, is £183:2s. 7d., while the New Asylum has been built at an average rate for each Patient of £120 sterling, or, when the Chapel and Offices are completed, £131:8s. 6d.

Nor is this owing to the higher expense of the materials or labour. For most of the Irish Asylums, the materials were found within short distances, and wages are generally lower than in this country. It must be observed, too, that if the buildings were extended so as to contain 600, as at first proposed, the cost for the accommodation of each Patient would be materially lessened, as the Kitchens, Laundries, Offices, Officers' Houses, &c. are built according to that scale; and any additions would consist of plain masonry, all the ornamental portions being included in the estimate given above.

The Directors state this circumstance for the information of the Contributors and the Public, that they may be aware that, though the appearance of the New Asylum is imposing, and its internal arrangements on the most ample scale, the whole has been planned and constructed with the strictest attention to economy in every department.

At a *pro re nata* meeting held in May, the Directors resolved that the foundation-stone of the New Asylum should be laid with masonic honours. This was accordingly done, with all the usual ceremonies, on the 1st of June; and the Directors, with several of the public functionaries and friends of the Institution, celebrated the occasion by a public dinner in the evening. An account of this interesting event will be found in the Appendix.

The income from Patients of the past year, has exceeded that of the previous year by a considerable sum. But, although a saving has been effected, and the funds have been benefited by £1,500, received on account of the legacy left to the Institution by the late David Milne, Esq. of St. Croix, as well as by bequests and subscriptions of smaller amount, the Institution is now considerably in debt to the Royal Bank, which has, in the

most handsome manner, furnished every facility for carrying on the work. This debt, the Directors expect gradually but steadily to liquidate, with the kind assistance of the friends of the Institution and a liberal public, as well as by adopting the strictest economy consistent with the comfort and happiness of the Patients and the efficiency of the Institution.

The following extract from a Report by the Architect, Mr. Wilson, describes the New Buildings, and shows the progress of the work:—

“The building is principally divided into two parts, one of which is designed for the higher class, and the other for the lower class Patients.

“When the Chapel and adjacent Offices are completed, these two portions will be united, and every facility of communication between them will be afforded.

“The first-class house forms three sides of a square; the principal front towards the north is 492 feet in length, in which are the entrances to the male and female divisions, and to the Physician’s house, which occupies the central portion and forms a division between these parts. The wings or other sides of the square extend to 186 feet in length. The airing-courts within this square have all a southern exposure, and their boundary-walls are so erected, that while ample protection is secured, at the same time a commanding view of the extensive prospect to the south is obtained.

The second-class house, also, forms three sides of a square, the principal front of which is to the east, and is 285 feet in length; the other sides to the north and south extend to 196 feet in length.

“The central portion of the eastern front, forming a division between the male and female departments of the house, is occupied by Reception-rooms, Steward’s dwelling, Matron’s rooms, &c. The central part of the court, within the square, is occupied by the Wash-houses, Laundries, &c., with Airing-yards on each side for the Patients. A large extent of Work-shops is provided in the south wing.

The Chapel and adjacent offices for the business of the Establishment, Steward’s office and Stores, Laboratory, &c., occupy the space between the east end of the first-class house and the west end of the second-class house. When this portion is finished, the whole length of the principal front to the north will be 868 feet.

"This great extent of front is broken by considerable projections, which, with the varied outline of the building, give to it very great relief. The internal arrangement provides for an extensive classification of the Patients, and is amply supplied with every convenience for their health and comfort. The galleries are spacious and well lighted, and every attention has been paid to the heating and ventilating of the building. The whole of the buildings, with the exception of the wash-houses and laundries which are just commenced, are now roofed. The greater part of the plaster-work of the first-class house is completed. Many of the windows have been put in, and the finishings of a considerable portion of that part of the building will be immediately commenced. The second-class house is now ready for the plaster-work; and from the progress generally of the whole works, there is every likelihood the whole will be finished by the beginning of the month of May."

When the magnitude of the work is considered, and that only fourteen months have elapsed since the buildings were begun, the progress which has been made must be acknowledged to be highly satisfactory; and it is only justice to the Architect, the Contractors, and the Clerk of the works, to state, that their skill and activity have merited the approbation of the Directors.

With these prospects before them, the Directors beg earnestly to appeal to the community for support to enable them to carry out efficiently the plan of the New Institution, which they confidently hope will reflect credit on the philanthropy of the city. More than a generation has passed away since a general subscription was entered into on behalf of the Asylum by their fellow-citizens. A new race has since entered on public life, and many strangers have settled in the city. The Directors are aware that the calls to support the various charitable and educational establishments of Glasgow are numerous and frequent; but no one has appealed so little as this to public benevolence; and if a sum sufficient to liquidate its debt were provided, it could then support itself and extend its usefulness farther than ever. "Nor [to use the words of the last

Report] will this appeal, they trust, be made in vain, when it is considered that by this Institution pauperism has been reduced, that society has regained the services of many individuals which would otherwise have been lost, and that those who would have paralysed the efforts of the most useful members of the community, or proved the source of wretchedness to their friends, have, at a moderate rate, been provided with an Asylum where every effort is made to alleviate their misfortunes, and secure as much comfort as they are capable of enjoying in their unfortunate condition."

The annexed statement by the Treasurer, exhibits the income and expenditure during the last year, as well as the state of the funds at the present date.

The Directors cannot conclude this Report without offering their thanks to the Weekly Committee, for the great exertions which they have made in forwarding the New Buildings; to the Directors of the Royal Bank, for the very liberal support afforded by them; and to Dr. Hugh Lang of Largs, and the Trustees of the late Mr. Milne of St. Croix, for their kind services in regard to the realization of the legacy from his estate. Their thanks are also due to the other contributors and benefactors of the Institution, for the aid which they have afforded; and to the Officers and Visitors of the Asylum, for the efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1842.

Receipts.

BALANCE in Treasurer's hands, per last Year's Account,...	£74	4	2
LEGACIES, &c. per annexed State,.....	2008	11	0
BOARD of Patients,.....	6788	7	9
INTEREST on Deposit Account with Royal Bank,.....	25	6	10
DIVIDENDS from Stock in the Funds,.....	19	18	0
AMOUNT realised from the Sale of do.....	585	12	4
OUTLAYS for Patients during 1841, received in 1842,.....	122	7	2
DRAWN from Royal Bank,.....	23,325	0	0
PRODUCE of Work done by Patients, deducting Outlay on account of it,	51	0	10½
	£33,000	8	1½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.	
Butcher Meat,	£717 13 6
Bread,	447 7 0
Beer, Porter, and Ale,.....	259 5 6
Tea and Coffee,.....	237 1 10
Sugar,.....	180 17 7
Meal,	197 16 0
Barley, Pease, and Salt,.....	77 14 0
Sweet-Milk and Cream,.....	112 19 0
Butter,	124 1 1
Butter-Milk,	57 9 4
Potatoes,	87 4 10
Carried forward,.....	£2,499 9 8

Brought forward,.....	£2499	9	8	
Fish,	54	17	8	
Eggs and Poultry,	45	16	11½	
Cheese,	39	1	9	
Wine and Spirits,.....	73	16	0	
Medicines,	56	13	5	
Groceries,	31	2	1	
Confections and Fruit,.....	14	3	6	
Vegetables,	14	12	6	
Coals,	183	15	4	
Gas-Light,	82	11	0	
Soap,	70	7	11	
Candles,	15	3	6	
Soda, Ashes, &c.	8	12	3	
Water-Rent,	20	0	0	
Brooms, Mops, &c.	27	18	11	
Straw and Hay,	13	6	8	
Seeds and Plants,	10	17	0	
Yarns, Thread, Small Wares, &c.	22	4	8	
				3284 10 9½

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct, Fees received for Patients, 239 8 0				
				260 12 0
Treasurer and Secretary,	150	0	0	
Matron,	100	0	0	
Chaplain,	40	0	0	
House-Steward,	80	0	0	
Precentor,	7	10	0	
				638 2 0

WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	680	4	0	
FURNITURE,	307	2	8½	
FEU-DUTIES,	195	1	2	
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds, ...	184	19	11	

ADVANCES on Account of New Asylum at Gartnavel, viz.—

Digging Foundations,	111	2	0	
Expenses at Laying Foundation-Stone,	164	2	4	
Charles Wilson, Architect,	400	0	0	
William Broom, Mason,	15,800	0	0	
W. M'Gown & Co. Wrights,	5,280	0	0	
Henry Adams, Bricklayer,	1,850	0	0	
Balfour & M'Callum, Iron-Founders,	300	0	0	
J. Donaldson & Sons, Slaters,	100	0	0	

Carried forward,.....£24,005 4 4 £5,290 0 7

Brought forward,	£21,005	4	4	£5290	0	7
Joseph Dods & Co. Plumbers,	600	0	0			
George Forrester & Son, Plasterers,	400	0	0			
A. & J. Sands, Measurers,	100	0	0			
Labourers' and Gardeners' Wages,	517	9	2			
Road Metal,	118	19	6			
Seeds, Plants, and Manure,	99	16	7½			
Feu-Duties,	509	5	0			
Law Charges, for proportion of expense of Feu- Contract, Bond for Cash Credit from Royal Bank, Contracts with Tradesmen, &c.	80	4	7			
Cartages, Carriage-hires, &c.	148	19	6			
Furniture,	336	13	4½			
Draining,	47	10	10			
Insurance,	16	5	0			
Miscellaneous,	18	8	0			
				26,998	15	11

OUTLAYS for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec.

1842, yet to be recovered,	123	11	5
----------------------------------	-----	----	---

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Law Charges, nearly the whole of which is for
the Conveyance of the present Asylum to the
Magistrates and Council, including £170 of

Stamp-Duty,	258	13	7
Books and Stationery,	91	18	6
Printing,	37	6	6
Periodicals and Newspapers,	10	17	10½
Advertisements,	11	17	10½
Duty on Windows and Servants,	17	2	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	13	13	3
Insurance,	5	13	0
Poor-Rate and Prisons' Assessments,	4	3	0
Teind and Stipend,	4	0	1
Room-hire at Meetings of Directors,	2	10	0
Postages and Incidents,	8	17	7
Miscellaneous,	24	18	10
			491 12 1

£32,904 0 0

Amount of RECEIPTS,	£33,000	8	1½
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,	32,904	0	0

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£96	8	1½
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State of Debt and Funds.

DEBT.

Amount drawn from Royal Bank in 1842, per preceding Account,	£23,325	0	0
Deduct Sum deposited with the Bank at the end of 1841, per last Year's Report,	2,680	0	0
Balance Due to the Bank, exclusive of Interest, at 31st December 1842,	£20,645	0	0

FUNDS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per preceding Account,	96	8	1½
Outlays for Patients, yet to be recovered,	123	11	5
Board of Do. outstanding, do.	272	10	6
Price of present Asylum, and part of the Ground connected with it, sold to the Magistrates and Council, and payable at Whitsunday 1843,	15,000	0	0
Remaining Ground yet to be sold, and valued at	2,732	10	0
	£18,225	0	0½

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Purchased for the Asylum in the Years 1840-41-42.

	1840.	1841.	1842.	
Beef, - - -	1,499 ...	1,570 $\frac{3}{4}$...	1,854 $\frac{3}{4}$	Stones.
Mutton, - -	460 ...	528 $\frac{1}{2}$...	589	Do.
Bread, - - -	15,311 ...	14,019 ...	14,917	Loaves.
Table Beer, -	526 ...	564 ...	633	Firkins.
Small Beer, -	166 ...	108 ...	104	Do.
Bottled Porter, -	121 ...	94 ...	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen.
Bottled Ale, -	117 $\frac{3}{4}$...	74 ...	140	Do.
Tea, - - -	1,023 $\frac{3}{4}$...	852 $\frac{1}{2}$...	971 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lbs.
Coffee, - - -	72 $\frac{1}{2}$...	87 ...	47	Do.
Sugar, - - -	5,097 ...	4,246 $\frac{1}{2}$...	5,622 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
Meal, - - -	170 ...	197 $\frac{1}{2}$...	194	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	8,302 ...	10,304 ...	9,520	Lbs.
Sweet-Milk, -	5,080 ...	5,910 ...	6,700	Pints.
Butter-Milk, -	10,809 ...	10,600 ...	11,400	Do.
Butter, - - -	3,312 ...	3,002 ...	2,805 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lbs.
Cheese, - - -	2,293 ...	1,634 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1,521	Do.
Fish, - - -	4,004 ...	4,060 ...	5,240	Do.
Potatoes, - -	214 ...	112 $\frac{1}{2}$...	103	Bolls.
Eggs, - - -	1,101 ...	1,296 ...	1,239 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dozen.
Wine, - - -	39 ...	50 ...	38	Do.
Spirits, - - -	5 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallons.
Gas-Light, -	237,500 ...	258,800 ...	282,700	Cubic Feet.
Candles, - -	264 ...	400 ...	490	Lbs.
Coals, - - -	391 ...	396 ...	440	Waggons.
Soap, - - -	3,490 ...	2,058 ...	2,298	Lbs.

Average number of } Patients, -	171 ...	178 ...	196
Do. of Officers, &c.	35 ...	35 ...	38
Average number of } Patients, Officers, &c. -	206 ...	213 ...	234

WORK DONE IN THE GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

From 1st January to 31st December 1842.

By MALES.

TAILORING.

MADE.

- 8 Dress-Coats.
- 24 Jackets.
- 34 Vests.
- 60 Pairs Trousers.
- 10 Canvas Dresses.
- 35 Semets.
- 3 Kilts.
- 8 Frock-Coats.
- 33 Pairs Drawers.

REPAIRED.

- 77 Dress-Coats.
- 54 Jackets.
- 59 Vests.
- 180 Pairs Drawers.
- 19 Canvas Dresses.
- 1 Dressing-Gown.
- 2 Great-Coats.

SHOEMAKING.

MADE.

- 2 Pairs Wellington Boots.
- 2 do. Clarence do.
- 4 do. Cloth do.
- 7 do. Laced do.
- 105 do. Shoes.
- 44 do. Slippers.

REPAIRED.

- 3 Pairs Wellington Boots Footed.
- 30 do. do. Soled, Heeled, &c.
- 27 do. do. Soled and Heeled.
- 3 do. do. Soled.
- 17 do. do. Heeled & Repaired.
- 90 Pairs Shoes Soled, Heeled, &c.
- 69 do. do. Soled and Heeled.
- 5 do. do. Soled & Half-Heeled.
- 13 Pairs Slippers Soled and Heeled.
- 10 do. do. Repaired.

WRIGHTS' WORK.

All the Joiners' Work at New Lodge.

- 46 French Bedsteads made.
- 2 do. extra finished.
- 4 Large Spanish Mahogany Dining-Tables.

- 2 Handsome Pillar and Block Tea-Tables.
- 48 Spanish Mahogany Dining-Room Chairs.
- 4 Large Deal Dining-Tables.
- 4 Tables and Tressels.
- 4 Deal Forms.
- 1 Surgical Instrument Case.
- 2 Dozen Chairs Repaired.
- 2 do. Stuffing and Covering with Hair-Cloth.
- 12 Bedsteads Repaired.
- Billiard Table do.
- A New Card Table.
- Erected Tool-House at Gartnavel.
- 1 Shoemaker's Stool Made.
- 800 Panes Glass Glazed.
- 6 Covered and 5 Plain Coffins.
- 2 Dozen Coal-Bakies.
- Shafts for Shovels, Picks, Brooms, Mops, &c.
- Repaired Green-House.
- Do. Railing at Lodge.
- Repaired 7 Boiler Lids.
- Making and Fitting up 500 feet of Lining on walls of ground-floor bedrooms.
- Making 6 Printers' Type Cases and Blocks.
- 12 Stob Mells.
- 6 Rules for Gardener.
- Removed Weaving Machinery.
- 2 New Doors for Wards.
- Repairing 3 Windows, with new Scutcheons and Lintels.
- Making and fixing up Shelves in Printing-Office.
- Making 2 Hand-Barrows.
- Repairing 10 Hand-Barrows and Wheel-Barrows.
- Making 6 Swine-Troughs.
- Repairing Potato-House.
- Making new Stand for Iron Chest.
- Repairing 6 Gates in Airing-Ground.
- Making 12 Drawing-Boards and 6 Squares.
- Making 2 Drawing-Tables; and a Variety of small jobbing in the house.

By FEMALES.

145 Pairs Sheets.	21 Bed-Gowns.
182 Pillow Cases.	57 Shifts.
184 Bolster Cases.	20 Pairs Socks Knitted.
199 Towels.	10 Pairs Stockings.
63 Hair Mattresses.	20 Petticoats.
48 Straw Palliasses.	118 Caps.
44 Bolsters.	45 Handkerchiefs.
46 Feather Pillows.	22 Dresses made.
44 Sets of Dimity Curtains.	2 Cloaks.
31 Table Cloths.	2 Flannel Dresses.
52 Aprons.	6 Petticoats.
32 Quilted Quilts.	
8 Carpets.	3 Ottomans.
2 Sofa Covers.	5 Bags.
5 Sets Bed Curtains.	12 Pieces of Net.
4 Window Blinds.	12 Netted Caps.
38 Palliasses.	30 Yards Muslin Flowered.
6 Toilet Covers.	18 Wine Rubbers.
12 Chairs Covered.	1 Muslin Toilet Cover.
148 Yards Sheetting Wove.	24 Pincushions.
59 Spyndles Thread, to weave.	7 Do. Fancy.
4 Straw-Bags.	8 Dessert Mats.
46 Gowns.	3 Collars, Flowered.

LEGACIES, &c.—RECEIVED IN 1842.

Executors of the late David Milne, St. Croix, in part of Legacy,.....	£1,500	0	0
Executors of the late William Hosier, of Newlands, a Legacy,.....	100	0	0
Executors of the late Miss Janet Crawford, of Langside, a Legacy, less Duty, &c.	91	4	6
Executors of John Macfarlane, Campsie, a Legacy, less Duty, &c.	89	0	0
Estate of the late William Arthur, Rothesay, a Legacy, per Anthony Wigham, Aberdeen,.....	50	0	0
Executors of the late Robert Brown, of Langside, a Legacy, less Duty,.....	45	0	0
Executors of the late Mrs. Corse, St. Vincent-Street, a Legacy, less Duty,.....	22	11	6
Executors of the late Miss Janet Miller, Hope-Street, a Legacy, less Duty,.....	17	19	0
Executors of the late John Finlay, of Rosemount, a Legacy,.....	10	0	0
James Donaldson, of Thornwood, a Subscription,.....	50	0	0
Alexander Wardrop, Merchant, Glasgow, do.	5	5	0
David Hope, do. do. do.	5	5	0
John Kerr, Writer, do. do.	5	5	0
William Bankier, Merchant, Glasgow, Annual do.....	1	1	0
Alexander Russell, Dundas-Street, a Donation,.....	10	0	0
Andrew Anderson, Ship-Owner, Kincardine, do.....	6	0	0
	<u>£2,008</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

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.	Houston and Kilalan.	Logie.
Baldernock.	Kilsyth.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kippen.	Monkton and Prestwick.
Bonhill.	Lanark.	Neilston.
Carmunnock.	Larbert and Dunipace.	Port-Glasgow.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Renfrew.
Cumbernauld.		Rothesay.
Greenock.		

LEGACIES &c.—RECEIVED IN 1842.

Executors of the late David Miller, Esq. Clerk, in part of a legacy.	£1,000 0 0
Executors of the late William Hession, of Newlands, a legacy.	500 0 0
Executors of the late Miss Jane Crawford, of Langside, a legacy, less duty.	7 0 0
Executors of John Buchanan, Captain, a legacy, less duty.	50 0 0
Patric, &c.	50 0 0
Patric of the late William Arthur, Esquire, a legacy, per Anthony William Anderson.	500 0 0
Executors of the late Robert Brown, of Langside, a legacy, less duty.	48 0 0
Executors of the late John, Esq., St. Vincent Street, a legacy, less duty.	22 21 6
Executors of the late Miss Jane Miller, Hope Street, a legacy, less duty.	17 10 0
Executors of the late John Finlay, of Kirkcaldy, a legacy.	10 0 0
James Hamilton, of Thornwood, a subscription.	50 0 0
Alexander Watson, Merchant, Glasgow, do.	5 5 0
David Hope, do.	5 5 0
John Kerr, Writer, do.	5 5 0
William Hunter, Merchant, Glasgow, Annual do.	1 1 0
Alexander Hunter, Merchant, do. do.	10 0 0
Andrew Anderson, Ship-Owner, Kilmarnock, do.	5 0 0
£2,205 11 6	

LIST OF PARISHES.

It has, by contributing the respective Sums in proportion to their Population, been assigned the privilege of recommending their names for admission into the Hospital, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

Arg.	Houston and Kilbr.	Logic.
Balbrinnoch.	Jan.	New Monkland.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilgib.	Monkton and Test.
Bushill.	Kilgib.	Wick.
Carnunnock.	Kilgib.	Kelton.
Cathart.	Kilgib.	Port Glasgow.
Cumbarrauld.	Kilgib.	Barrow.
Greenock.	Kilgib.	Bohenny.

PHYSICIAN'S SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN this Report, I shall, as before, exhibit in a tabular form the facts and results derived from the experience of the past year, and append some brief remarks and reflections which have occurred to me as being useful or interesting.

The following Table shows the number of Patients admitted, treated, and dismissed during the year, the result of treatment, and the average daily number in the House.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1841, ...	84	..	86	...	170
Admitted since,	114	...	85	...	199
	<u>198</u>		<u>171</u>		<u>369</u>
Dismissed, Cured,	61	...	38	...	99
Do. Relieved,	20	...	24	...	44
Died,	15	...	9	...	24
	<u>96</u>		<u>71</u>		<u>167</u>
Remaining, 31st December 1842,	102		100		202
	<u>198</u>		<u>171</u>		<u>369</u>
Daily average,	103		93		196

The success of the treatment cannot, however, be inferred from this Table. The state of the Patients submitted to curative means, is an element necessary to be considered in the estimate, and I therefore append the following Table, exhibiting the condition of those treated during the past year, the result of treatment, and the state of the remainder at the beginning of the present year.

Beginning with the Patients remaining in the House at the commencement of last year, I may remark, that of the twelve cases reckoned curable, eleven have recovered. The remaining one had been admitted only a few days before the last Report was made; and from the history and appearance of the case, there seemed to be good grounds for expecting that a cure would take place. Subsequent inquiries and observations proved it, however, to be one of some years' duration; and though it is not altogether hopeless, the result is extremely doubtful.

Of the 96 cases deemed incurable, one recovered, 18 were so far improved as to be safely entrusted to the care of their friends, and 7 died. The Patient reckoned incurable who recovered, was in such a state of bad health that his death was daily expected; by constant care and the employment of proper remedies he regained strength, and with strength, the perfect use of his mental powers. He has now been upwards of eight months at home, and has continued to enjoy perfect health both of body and mind. As the deaths are noticed at length in the obituary, it is unnecessary to offer any remarks on them here.

Of the 62 doubtful cases, 16 recovered, 13 improved and were entrusted to their friends, and 4 died. Those of this class who remain, with the exception of 4, of whose recovery some hope is still entertained, are now reckoned incurable.

I shall now advert to the Patients admitted during 1842. The comparison of the preceding Table with that given last year, will show that these cases were of a worse description; for, whereas of 157 cases admitted in 1841 66 were reckoned curable, 54 only out of 199 admitted in 1842 were in a similar condition. To the probable causes of this, I shall afterwards advert.

Of the 54 curable Patients now referred to, 39 were

cured, one was prematurely removed by his friends when he began to recover, and 14 remain. Of these 14, three have continued so long stationary, that there is considerable danger of a cure not being accomplished, and they are now reckoned among the doubtful; while two of those of whose recovery great doubts were entertained, have so far recovered, and are doing so well, that they are now placed on the list of curable Patients.

Of the 44 incurable Patients, 8 were dismissed improved, 9 died, and 27 remain, several of whom are in a very precarious state.

Of the 101 doubtful cases, 32 were cured, 4 were relieved, and 4 died, leaving 61 to be accounted for. Of these, 2 have so far improved as to be now reckoned curable, and 6 have become incurable. The remaining 53, with the 4 mentioned above, constitute the 57 cases reckoned doubtful at the end of the year.

In the following Table, I have exhibited a view of the age, species of insanity, number of the attacks, and social condition of the Patients admitted during the past year:—

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		SPECIES OF INSANITY.								NUMBER OF ATTACKS.								DOMESTIC STATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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			Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Imbecile.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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From this it appears that 113 Maniacal, 50 Melancholic, and 38 Imbecile Patients of both sexes were admitted during the year. The proportion of Maniacs has been greater than during the preceding twelve months; and, as usual, the ratio of melancholia has been greater among the Females than among the Males. More than one-half of the Patients were above 35 and under 50 years of age; and more than one-half were admitted for first attacks of the disease. In estimating the nature of the cases, however, it is necessary to take into consideration the duration of the attack previous to treatment, as this materially influences the result. The following Table supplies the necessary information:—

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	FIRST ATTACK.			SECOND ATTACK.			THIRD ATTACK.			FREQUENT ATTACKS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	9	13	22	5	4	9	6	3	9	13	9	22	33	29	62
Do. 3 —	8	10	18	7	1	8	4	2	6	5	4	9	24	17	41
Do. 6 —	9	4	13	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	1	4	17	9	26
Do. 12 —	7	6	13	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	2	3	14	12	26
Do. 18 —	3	3	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	4	10
Do. 2 Years,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Above 2 —	17	9	26	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	19	13	33
TOTAL,.....	54	46	100	21	13	34	16	8	24	23	18	41	114	85	199

Hence, we see that only 53 out of 100 were admitted for the *first* attack within six months from its commencement; while 26 were either neglected or imperfectly treated for more than 2 years before they were sent to the Asylum.

In my last Report, I adverted to the evils resulting from neglecting the Insane, and stated, that laying aside humanity and the interest of the Patients, it would be preferable, even in an economical point of view, to give them the benefit of medical and moral treatment at an early period. To the remarks which I there made, I have only to add, that even when the case is incurable, it is the

interest of the community to have it properly attended to. Many Patients are permitted to go at large, in consequence of their being supposed to be *harmless*. Harmless they may have been, and harmless they might remain under proper management; but when left to their own guidance and the excitement of the world, no one can tell how soon their insanity may impel them to an act of violence. It is generally imagined by those not conversant with lunacy, that as long as an insane individual is quiet in his demeanour and does not threaten mischief, he cannot be dangerous. This is occasionally true, though in most cases it is not so. When an individual imagines himself to be a supernatural being, to be favoured with divine revelations, to be commissioned to redress grievances, to have suffered or to be threatened with injury, to be conspired against or to be poisoned, he is *dangerous to the lieges*; and, however calm he may seem—however sane he may appear to be on other subjects—however careful and prudent—however acute he may be in business, or skilful in the exercise of his profession, he ought not to be suffered to remain at large, but ought instantly to be placed under treatment and control. During the past year, I have had several illustrations of the truth of this statement, in cases which have been admitted. In some of these, I had warned the relatives of their danger months before, but they were incredulous till overt acts convinced them of the absurdity of their views, and forced them to adopt measures which, if taken at an earlier period, would have prevented much mischief, and would have proved more beneficial to the Patient.*

* While these sheets are passing through the press, events have occurred which prove the truth of the observations made in the text. Men will not bestir themselves to protect the insane, or secure themselves against their violence, till some dreadful deed is perpetrated by one known to be of unsound mind, but deemed to be *harmless*. Then judgment is clouded by passion, they become loud in their cries for vengeance, forgetting that their

The annexed Table exhibits the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients admitted during 1842. The number is considerably less than last year, but I have reason to believe that they are more correctly stated, though after all, as I have formerly observed, the Table exhibits only an approximation to the truth.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	3	2	5
Asphyxia,	1	0	1
Avarice,	1	0	1
Catamenia (Suppression of),	0	1	1
Death of Relative,	1	2	3
Dyspepsia,	2	1	3
Effects of Lead,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	3
Exposure to Cold and Wet,	1	0	1
Fever,	2	1	3
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	32	22	54
Injury of Head,	7	0	7
Intemperance,	27	19	46
Jealousy,	1	0	1
Loss of Money,	1	1	2
Love, Disappointed,	0	4	4
Manustupration,	2	0	2
Mental Exertion,	2	0	2
Mercury,	1	0	1
Nursing,	0	4	4
Organic Disease of Brain,	1	0	1
Parturition,	0	2	2
Religious Excitement,	5	5	10
Remorse,	0	1	1
Strike, Miners',	1	0	1
Terror,	0	1	1
Unknown or of Gradual Approach,	10	10	20
Vice,	1	0	1
Want,	8	9	17
	114	85	199

The largest number of cases have been hereditary, congenital, or constitutional, and in all these the strumous *diathesis* was exhibited in a more or less marked

own neglect is chargeable with the catastrophe; and an absurd delusion possesses their minds that Madness can be put down by an Act of Parliament, and that the dread of the penalties of the law will prevent a maniac from executing any purpose suggested to him by his insanity. This is not the place to discuss the question; but I cannot help here entering my protest against a doctrine so absurd, for which only the most thorough ignorance of the mental condition of the insane can account.

manner. Among the hereditary cases might fairly be arranged a large proportion of those which were of gradual approach or for which no cause could be traced, and of those attributed to intemperance. The Table given above contains only what are called the *exciting causes*. I am convinced, however, that the *predisposing cause of at least two-thirds is a hereditary tendency to the disease*. This is a fact of great importance, and imperatively demands the attention of the medical profession and of the public. It is obvious that the most effectual method of checking the increasing number of the insane, would be to modify or eradicate the hereditary predisposition to the disease. It is not sufficient that Asylums are now better constructed and better regulated than they formerly were, that the curability of insanity is more certain and its cure more prompt, or that the popular notion respecting it is so far modified that it is now looked upon as a disease as capable of alleviation by medical treatment as any other. These circumstances are, no doubt, advantageous in inducing the friends of patients to avail themselves of the means of treatment at an earlier period after the commencement of the attack, and ensuring a more speedy and certain recovery, but they have little tendency to prevent the spread of the disorder. We must look to other and more effectual means. The tendency to the disease must be lessened and destroyed; and to the individuals so predisposed, and to their guardians, we must look for the accomplishment of this desirable end. Medical men can only point out general principles, the proper application of which must be left to the judgment of those more immediately interested. In a Report of this nature, it is impossible that a subject of such vast interest, and involving so many considerations, can be fully discussed. I shall therefore confine myself to a few observations on

some of the measures most likely to counteract the hereditary predisposition to insanity. These are, the regulation of marriages, and education moral and physical.

1. *Intermarriages*.—This is a delicate topic, the discussion of which will have little effect so long as, in forming matrimonial alliances, men are blinded by passion, avarice, or ambition. It is scarcely necessary to state that when two parties predisposed to insanity marry, their children, even should they themselves escape, will be much more predisposed to the disease than either of the parents; and that it is next to an impossibility, if they survive, that they should enjoy soundness of mind. Such an absurdity is seldom perpetrated, and is so palpable as to require no remark. But it may be said, that if an individual possessed of this *diathesis* contracts an alliance with another who is not so constituted, the predisposition will be lessened in the children. This, no doubt, is true in many cases, but it is not so universally. If a man predisposed to insanity marry a woman of a highly nervous temperament or of a highly strumous constitution, his children will be more predisposed to the disease than he himself was, and nearly as much so as if he had allied himself with one similarly constituted. The predisposition is more likely to be transmitted from the mother than the father.

But this is not the only way in which ill-assorted marriages operate in spreading the tendency to insanity. Repeated marriages between blood relations not only give rise to general physical deterioration, but impair the powers of mind in the descendants. Imbecility, or idiocy, is the ordinary result; but positive madness is not an unfrequent occurrence. The number of intermarriages required to produce these lamentable results, will depend on the original constitution of the individuals; but, sooner or later, they will assuredly take place.

A strong predisposition to insanity will be produced in the children by the intermarrying of individuals of a highly nervous temperament or a strongly marked strumous constitution. Debauchery in either parent is apt to give rise to the same result, though the offending individual may escape.

From what has now been briefly stated, it may be inferred that marriages ought not to take place between individuals predisposed to insanity, or between those of a highly nervous temperament, or possessed of a strongly marked strumous constitution; and that when an individual predisposed to insanity determines on contracting a matrimonial alliance, he should seek for a partner of a robust constitution, and carefully avoid the nervous and the strumous. This is one of the most important means of counteracting the tendency to, and diminishing the diffusion of the malady; and quiet, temperate, and orderly habits will prove important auxiliaries.

2. *Education.*—Next to eradicating or diminishing the tendency to the disease, by modifying the congenital organization,—education, physical and moral, ranks as the most powerful preventive, and is, probably, the most likely of all to be adopted. It requires no sacrifice of the passions or prejudices of mankind; and is, therefore, the more apt to be attended to. By education, I do not understand the common routine at present generally pursued in families and schools, which is better calculated to confirm or call forth the predisposition to insanity than to eradicate it. To be of service, it must be founded on more enlarged views both of the physical and the mental constitution of man; it must be begun in the first days of existence, and continued till all the powers of mind and body be fully developed. I am not aware that the experiment has as yet been made to any extent; but I trust that an

Institution, having for its object the education of those who by hereditary predisposition or constitution are more than usually liable to the malady, may at no distant period be organised and take a place among the philanthropic establishments of the country. In the meantime, I shall briefly enumerate the points most worthy of attention.

When the predisposition is inherited from the mother, the child should never be suckled by her. A healthy, and what is also of great consequence, an intelligent nurse, with strong moral powers, ought to be selected. The utmost attention must be paid to cleanliness and clothing. When the child is weaned, which ought not on any account to be done prematurely, the food ought to be nutritious and easily assimilated; and any disorder of the stomach or bowels—which will seldom occur except in teething, unless nourishment of an improper kind, or in too great quantities, be given—should be treated by a change of diet rather than medicine. The indiscriminate administration of drugs to children on every trifling occasion, by nurses and mothers, is frequently the cause of much suffering in after life. When medicine is necessary, it ought always to be exhibited under the direction of a skilful practitioner. As the child grows up, he ought to be kept as much as possible in the open air when the weather is propitious, and encouraged to take all the exercise which his strength will permit. A residence near a sheltered part of the coast, or in a salubrious district where the scenery is cheerful and variegated, should be selected.

The education of the mind, however, requires as much attention as the training of the body. In childhood, among those predisposed to insanity, we meet with the same diversity of character and intellect as among those who have no tendency to the disease. Some are sensitive and shy to an extreme, others as forward and boisterous.

Some appear to be stupid, and others exhibit great precocity. To attempt to train all in the same way appears to be abundantly absurd, and yet this is the usual plan. In those who have no tendency to insanity, the worst that can happen is loss of time and an imperfect education. But the evil is greater to those who are so predisposed, inasmuch as one of the best means of preventing the accession of their malady is withheld, while, at the same time, the predisposition is increased.

One of the great evils of the present day, is to force the intellect into an unhealthy state of activity at too early a period. This is in all cases highly prejudicial, but doubly so in the instances to which I am now advert-
ing. The intellect of a child for the first seven years, will be sufficiently called into play by familiarising him with the objects of nature and art around him, and teaching him to read. After this period, the course of instruction may be enlarged so as to call into activity all the intellectual powers without straining them. By this means they will all be strengthened; while, by an opposite course, they would most assuredly be weakened.

But if the intellect may be forced into precocious activity, overstimulated and thereby ultimately weakened, the case is very different with the moral powers. These can be neither too early cultivated nor overstrained. On the contrary, the earlier they are cultivated the more vigorous do they become; and it is a fact not to be lost sight of, that the more they are exercised and strengthened, the stronger the intellectual powers become. It is also to be borne in mind, that by their cultivation the animal propensities are not only kept in check but actually weakened; and, as in almost all individuals predisposed to insanity, these are very strong, and their ill-regulated indulgence has a marked tendency to increase this predispo-

sition, it will at once appear how important it is that at an early period the higher powers of the mind should be drawn forth and corroborated. He who spake as never man spake, has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not;" early impressions are not easily effaced, and this portion of the education should commence at the breast. Hence, when speaking above of the necessity of having a proper nurse, I have stated not only that she should be healthy, but that she should be intelligent and possessed of strong moral powers. If it be of importance to the physical condition of the child that the nurse should be possessed of a well-regulated mind, it is no less necessary for its moral welfare. At first, if the physical comfort of the infant be attended to, there will be little manifestation of discontent; but as the manifestations of mind become more apparent, several of the propensities will gradually exhibit themselves. These must be checked firmly but calmly and kindly, and at this early and susceptible age a look will be sufficient to produce the necessary effect. Selfishness must never be allowed to interfere in the garb of affection, and for the sake of a momentary peace, prepare the way for future turmoil. It is astonishing how much self-control a child can acquire by early and judicious training. Self-control is the foundation of all moral improvement, and this can be taught even to the suckling. As soon as the child begins to speak and comprehend what is said to him, he may be taught his duty both to God and man in a manner suitable to his age, and this can best be done by woman. By-and-by the simple truths of Christianity may be communicated; but this must be done in a familiar manner. Systems of theology, however useful they may be at a future period, serve only to perplex and disgust the mind of a child. They exercise the intellect, and therefore

ought not to be inculcated till it has gained sufficient strength to comprehend them without straining it. By attempting at too early an age to teach theology, the utmost that can be gained is, that the head may be cultivated while the heart is left a barren wilderness. Theology is of the head, while religion is of the heart. Conscientiousness, benevolence, veneration for the Deity, and the love of the beautiful and the true, must be drawn out, encouraged, and strengthened, not merely by precept, but what is infinitely more powerful, by illustration and example. All manifestations of selfishness, passion, or vindictiveness, must be repressed, not by a counter manifestation of the same evil qualities, but by the reverse, by calmness, kindness, firmness, and judgment. Undoubtedly the task which I propose is difficult in the extreme, but the issue will reward the labour; for the individual thus trained in childhood, will, at the age of adolescence, when the more impetuous passions of our nature reveal themselves in all their power, be armed against their assaults—the conflict will be short and the victory sure. Thus, not only will the individual be secured against the moral evils consequent upon vicious indulgence; but the physical effects which have so great a tendency to call into action the predisposition to insanity will be avoided; and he will not only be saved from suffering, but become a valuable member of the community. By pursuing the course now indicated for three generations, I have no doubt that the tendency to the disease would be altogether eradicated. Small advantage, however, will be obtained by partially carrying out the plan. It will be unsuccessful, if only the intellectual and moral portion be adopted and the physical overlooked; and equally so, if the latter be attended to and the former neglected. I am aware that these observations will ap-

pear commonplace to many, especially among my professional brethren. Coming in contact, however, as I do, with the families of those afflicted with the disease, and with others predisposed to it, and seeing daily the tendency increased by the absurdities of the training and education adopted, I cannot consider my remarks unnecessary or out of place in a Report which will be circulated among many deeply interested in the subject.

Next to hereditary predisposition, the most frequent causes of the disease in the cases admitted last year were Intemperance and Want. For some years, the number of Patients whose malady may be attributed to these causes has been increasing. The increase has been among the lower classes. In 1841, the cases which could be traced to intemperance were 30; in 1842, they were 46. In 1841, those arising from want amounted to 5; in 1842, to 17. I have no doubt that the cause of the increase of both is manufacturing and commercial distress, giving rise to lowness of wages and want of employment. It may be said, that when wages are low and occupation difficult to be obtained, men will have less money to spend, and consequently will drink less. A pretty extensive observation of the different grades of the working classes, for upwards of 15 years, has convinced me that this opinion is erroneous; for I have generally found, that want and intemperance go hand in hand. Whenever a man falls below a certain point in physical comfort, he becomes reckless, and sensual enjoyment forms his only pleasure. To this he will sacrifice everything; and habits of intemperance are frequently acquired in seasons of distress, which the individual, in more favourable circumstances, finds it impossible to lay aside. Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies may vaunt of the number of their members; but their influence is null over the

lower ranks of a manufacturing population. Their meetings and the speeches of their itinerant advocates, may supply excitement to those in quest of it; but the wretched and the dissipated come not within the influence of the blaze of their lights, the harmony of their concerts, or the charms of their oratory.* Mechanics' institutes and large singing assemblies are equally powerless. All these will attract the attention and be beneficial to the more comfortable artizan; but when the wants of nature are insufficiently supplied for any length of time, and squalid poverty and misery is the lot of the individual, the offer of moral and intellectual enjoyment is looked upon as sheer mockery, and will be rejected with contempt if not with loathing. Even the more powerful influence of Christianity is paralysed, and withers in the presence of starving wretchedness; and I look on it to be a vain effort to attempt any moral or religious improvement, unless, at the same time, the wants of the body be supplied. The abject, reckless, and sensual classes of the population, unless some means be taken to lessen their numbers, will continue to draw every year more and more largely from the funds of the industrious portion of the community, by supplying Patients to Asylums and Prisoners to Jails.

Next to hereditary predisposition, intemperance, and want, Religious Excitement is the cause to which the disease has been most frequently attributed. There is always in the community a certain number of excitable individuals on the verge of insanity, who become deranged when their minds are occupied with any subject which engrosses the attention of the public. Of late there has been considerable agitation on a question connected with church government, and, as we might have expected, this has

* The progress of abstinence societies in Ireland is to be attributed to the political and religious motives called into play, and the minute inspection and influence of the Roman Catholic priests.

proved the exciting cause of a considerable number of cases during the past year. At the same time, it is but right to state, that if the minds of men had been excited by political agitation, in all probability we should have had the same number from that cause.

The physical and intellectual condition of the Patients of the lower classes admitted during last year, has been worse than in the preceding. This has arisen from various causes, the principal of which are intemperance, want, and privation, neglect, and blood-letting. Notwithstanding what I stated in last year's Report, and the opinions which have been given by others conversant with the subject, the notion that maniacal excitement is akin to inflammation, still prevails to a considerable extent. In the Ninth Report of the State Lunatic Hospital of Worcester, U. S. (Boston, 1842), Dr. Woodward makes the same complaint:—"The influence of Dr. Rush's notion of the utility of liberal bleeding in insanity, still clings to the physicians in the country generally; and we rarely have a Patient committed to our care who has not been copiously bled. The physicians in the charge of the institutions both in this country and in Europe, have long since abandoned this practice as rarely beneficial and often hazardous." Now, though we have not to complain of blood-letting being generally employed in insanity in this country, still cases frequently occur in which it has been had recourse to injudiciously, and others in which it has been carried to a most unjustifiable extent; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on medical practitioners, that the evil arising from loss of blood improperly abstracted, as in nine cases out of ten it is, can, in the most favourable circumstances, be with difficulty remedied; and that in most instances the Patient, if he survive, sinks into a state of dementia. A more frequent

evil in this country is the indiscriminate use, or rather abuse, of the most powerful drastic purgatives, low diet, and tartar emetic. By these, the strength of the Patient is brought down to such an extreme, that life is with difficulty preserved; from an erroneous view that the greater the violence or excitement exhibited the greater is the amount of inflammatory action. The limits of a Report of this nature, prevent me from entering farther into this subject; and I must content myself with simply indicating this dangerous error, and leave to the judicious practitioner the means of avoiding it.

I have already adverted to the varieties of insanity admitted. On one form of *Mania* alone, I shall offer a few observations. This manifests itself by an irresistible desire for intoxicating liquors, and has usually been called *Dipsomania*, a term which I consider objectionable from its giving an erroneous view of the disease. For this reason, I shall denominate it *Oinomania**, or an insane propensity to indulge in intoxicating liquors. This is quite different from drunkenness, which, however, may lead to it, the diagnostic mark of the disease being the irresistible propensity to swallow stimulants in enormous doses, whenever and wherever they can be procured. There are individuals who at the festive board invariably become excited, if not intoxicated, but who are otherwise habitually sober, and in the course of the year drink much less than others who never appear to be under the influence of stimulants. Others indulge in their potations in a regular manner, and daily consume a larger quantity of liquor than is consistent with good health or sobriety. All these, however, possess self-control, and can at any time refrain from stimulants; but those affected with the disease cannot do so, however convinced they may be of

* From οἶνος wine, and μανία madness.

the impropriety of yielding to their propensity, or however desirous they may be to subdue it. I repeat, that the disease does not consist in the mere act or habit of becoming intoxicated, but in the irresistible impulse which drives the unhappy being to do that which he knows to be pernicious and wrong; and which, in the intervals of his paroxysms, he views with loathing and disgust. He derives no pleasure from taste, for he gulps down the liquor of whatever kind it may be—or from society, for he generally avoids society; but only temporarily from the gratification of his insane impulse, or rather from freeing himself from the overwhelming misery, which the non-gratification of his impulse inflicts on him. The disease appears in three forms—the acute, the periodic, and the chronic.

The acute is the rarest of the three. I have seen it occur from hemorrhage in the puerperal state, in recovery from fevers, from excessive venereal indulgence, and in some forms of dyspepsia. When it proceeds from any of the first three causes, it is easily cured by restoring the strength of the Patient. When it arises from the fourth cause mentioned, it is not so easily removed, and is very apt to assume the chronic form.

The periodic or paroxysmal form is much more frequent than the acute. This is often observed in individuals who have suffered from injuries of the head, females during pregnancy, at the catamenial periods, on the approach of the critical period and afterwards, and in men whose brains are overworked. When it occurs from injury of the head the case is hopeless. In the other instances it may be cured. In some cases it occurs whenever the individual partakes of stimulants. In these, total abstinence is the only remedy. Like the form about to be mentioned, it is frequently hereditary, being derived from a parent predisposed to insanity or addicted to in-

temperance. In such cases, the probability of cure is very small. The individual thus affected abstains for weeks or months from all stimulants, and frequently loathes them for the same period. But by degrees he becomes uneasy, listless, and depressed, feels incapable of application, and restless, and at last begins to drink till he is intoxicated. He awakes from a restless sleep, seeks again a repetition of the intoxicating dose, and continues the same course for a week or longer. Then a stage of apathy and depression follows, during which he feels a loathing for stimulants, is the prey of remorse, and regrets bitterly his yielding to his malady. This is followed by fresh vigour, diligent application to business, and a determined resolution never again to give way. But, alas! sooner or later the paroxysm recurs, and the same scene is re-enacted, till ultimately, unless the disease be checked, he falls a victim to the physical effects of intemperance, becomes maniacal, or imbecile, or affected with the form of the disease next to be mentioned.

Of all the forms of *oinomania* the most common is the chronic. The causes of this are injuries of the head, diseases of the heart, hereditary predisposition, and intemperance. This is by far the most incurable form of the malady. The Patient is incessantly under the most overwhelming desire for stimulants. He will disregard every impediment, sacrifice comfort and reputation, withstand the claims of affection, consign his family to misery and disgrace, and deny himself the common necessities of life to gratify his insane propensity. In the morning, morose and fretful, disgusted with himself, and dissatisfied with all around him, weak and tremulous, incapable of any exertion either of mind or body, his first feeling is a desire for stimulants, with every fresh dose of which he recovers a certain degree of vigour both of body and

mind, till he feels comparatively comfortable. A few hours pass without the craving being so strong; but it soon returns, and the Patient drinks till intoxication is produced. Then succeed the restless sleep, the suffering, the comparative tranquillity, the excitement and the state of insensibility, and, unless absolutely secluded from all means of gratifying the propensity, the Patient continues the same course till he dies, or becomes imbecile. This is that fearful state portrayed by Charles Lamb, in which reason revisits the mind only during the transient period of incipient intoxication.

It must be remarked, that in all these forms of the disease the Patient is perfectly incapable of self-control; that he is impelled by an irresistible impulse to gratify his propensity; that while the paroxysm is on him, he is regardless of his health, his life, and all that can make life dear to him; and that he is prone to dissipate his property, and easily becomes the prey of the designing, and that in many cases he exhibits a propensity to commit homicide or suicide. He is thus dangerous to himself and others, and however responsible he may have been for bringing the disease on himself, his responsibility ceases as soon as he comes under the influence of the malady. The disease, however, may not be brought on by the act of the individual; and then it is clear at once, that neither directly nor indirectly can he be deemed responsible. But suppose that it were the result of his previous conduct, I repeat that however culpable he may have been for that, he is not a responsible being while afflicted with the malady; for I can see no distinction between this form of the disease and any other which has been induced by the habits or acts of the individual.

The only chance of cure or alleviation, is from attention to the health, and abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Neither can be secured so long as the Patient is at large; and no amendment can be depended on unless he has undergone a long course of discipline and probation. Considering, then, that the individual is irresponsible and dangerous to himself and others—that, if left uncontrolled, he will ruin his family—and that his disease can be treated only in an Asylum, it is not only merciful to him and his relatives, but necessary for the security of the public, that he be deprived of the liberty which he abuses and perverts, and that he should be prevented from committing crimes instead of being punished, or, I should rather say, being the object of vindictive infliction after he has perpetrated them. So convinced are some affected with the periodical form of the disease, of the necessity of being controlled, that, when the first symptoms of their paroxysm are felt, they voluntarily enter an Asylum, and remain till the attack has passed off. These, however, are men of stronger minds, though, with all their strength, incapable of resisting the disease; and, surely, what they feel to be their only refuge to avoid the impending evil, it cannot be unjust or harsh to force on others whose minds are more impaired. Such cases soon become rational in an Asylum; and when the individual can so far control himself as voluntarily to surrender his liberty on the first premonitory symptoms of the malady presenting themselves, he may be dismissed after a shorter probation. It is otherwise with those who have not that self-control, or fancy that they are unjustly interfered with when checked in their career. They require a much longer probation, which should be increased at each return of their malady.

Of the chronic form, I have seen only one case completely cured, and that after a seclusion of two years' duration. In general it is not cured; and no sooner is

the Patient liberated than he manifests all the symptoms of his disease. Paradoxical though the statement may appear to be, such individuals are sane only when confined in an Asylum.

I shall now offer a few observations on the cases discharged during the year. The following Table exhibits the result and length of treatment, as well as the duration of the attack.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.						DURATION OF THE ATTACK.					
	CURED.		RELIEVED.		DEAD.		CURED.		RELIEVED.		DEAD.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.
<i>Months.</i>												
Under 1,	11	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 2,	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 3,	7	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
3 to 4,	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4 to 5,	5	1	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
5 to 6,	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
8 to 9,	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9 to 10,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11 to 12,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
12 to 13,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 to 20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 to 23,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Years.</i>												
2 to 3,	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
3 to 4,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
6 to 7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9 to 10,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 13,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
13 to 14,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 to 20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 to 37,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43	18	30	8	4	2	14	5	2	17	5	1
	1	9	1	2	6	43	18	30	8	4	2	6

During the last year, 167 Patients have been discharged, of whom 99 were cured, 44 were relieved, and 24 died. Taking the per centage on cases dismissed, the cured amount to 59.28, the relieved to 25.35, and the dead to 14.17 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the admissions, the cured will amount to 49.74, the relieved to 22.11, and the dead to 12.11 per cent. Suppose, however, the per centage to be taken on the whole number treated during the year, the cured would be 24.12, the relieved to 11.92, and the dead to 6.50 per cent. In a former Report, I stated the objections to the two methods of taking the per centage last mentioned; and I have seen no reason as yet to alter my opinion.

Although, during the past year, the number of cures has been less, and the number of deaths greater than in the preceding year, both absolutely and relatively to the numbers treated; yet, if we take into consideration the nature of the cases, the success of the treatment will appear to be greater than on any former occasion. In proof of this, without offering any remarks, I refer the reader to the Table exhibiting the curability of the cases submitted to treatment, which will be found at page 22.

Of the 99 Patients who were cured, 44 were discharged within three months; 32 between three and six months; 14 between six and nine months; 2 between nine and twelve months; and 7 between one and three years after admission. Taking again the duration of the attack, we find 29 cured within three months; 27 between three and six months; 22 between six and nine months; 10 between nine and twelve months; 5 between twelve and 15 months; 1 between fifteen and eighteen months; 2 between eighteen months and two years; and 3 between two and three years. Thus, out of 99, eighty-eight were cured within a year from the commencement of the attack; and only

11 after the disease had lasted longer. Of the Patients cured, 73 laboured under mania, and 26 under melancholia.

Of the 24 deaths, 10 occurred within three months after admission; 5 from three to six months; 2 from six to nine months; 2 from nine to 12 months; and 5 from one to thirteen years. Reckoning from the commencement of the attack, 1 occurred within three months; 3 from three to six months; 3 from six to nine months; 3 from nine to twelve months; 1 from twelve to fifteen months; 2 from fifteen to eighteen months; 3 from two to three years; and 8 from three to twenty years. From this, it appears that the mortality as well as the curability of the disease is greatest during the first year after the attack. As will be seen on referring to the obituary, a large proportion of the ten Patients who died within three months after their admission, were in a hopeless state when sent to the Asylum. The greatest number of deaths occurred among the incurables. Of the 24 Patients who died, 6 laboured under mania, 3 under melancholia, and 15 were imbecile or fatuous.

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Age.

15 to 20
20 to 25
25 to 30
30 to 35
35 to 40
40 to 45
45 to 50
50 to 55
55 to 60
60 to 65
65 to 70
70 to 75

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The following Table exhibits the results of treatment, in reference to the age of the Patients dismissed in 1842. Their age at discharge is given.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CURED.				UNCURED.				DEAD.			
				M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholies.
15 to 20,	4	2	6	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25,	9	6	15	3	3	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
25 to 30,	14	11	25	5	3	5	2	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	1
30 to 35,	13	7	20	4	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	2
35 to 40,	13	15	28	5	1	10	2	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0
40 to 45,	18	8	26	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
45 to 50,	10	2	12	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
50 to 55,	7	5	12	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
55 to 60,	6	8	14	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
60 to 65,	2	5	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
70 to 75,	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTALS,	96	71	167	43	18	30	8	4	2	14	5	2	17	5	1

Of the 7 Patients under 25 years of age, who were discharged uncured, three were imbecile, and were taken charge of by their friends; one was an epileptic maniac, and removed by his friends, who were preparing to emigrate; two were taken away by the parish authorities, who wished to maintain them at less expense than is charged in the Asylum; and one, when convalescent, though not absolutely sane, was, in the face of all remonstrances, removed by his relatives in the hope that his cure would be perfected at home; in which, however, they have been disappointed. None of the Patients who died were under twenty-five years of age.

The next Table exhibits the result of treatment in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients dismissed during 1842.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Chagrin,	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Critical Period,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Death of Relatives,	1	2	0	2	0	1	6
Domestic Troubles,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dyspepsia,	3	1	1	1	0	0	6
Epilepsy,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Exposure to Wet and Cold,	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Fever,	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	15	0	2	2	1	0	20
Injury of Head,	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Intemperance,	23	10	4	2	2	0	41
Loss of Money,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Love,	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Manustupration,	2	0	1	0	2	0	5
Mental Exertion,	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Nursing,	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Organic Disease of Brain,	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Parturition,	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Quarrel,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Religious Excitement,	4	1	1	1	0	0	7
Remorse,	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Strike, Miners,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suppression of Catamenia,	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Terror,	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	4	3	3	7	1	1	19
Vice,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Want,	3	3	2	0	1	2	11
	61	38	20	24	15	9	167

The following Table shows the results of treatment in reference to the number of the attack.

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,.....	24	20	44	17	13	30	9	6	15	50	39	89
Second,.....	12	2	14	1	6	7	4	3	7	17	11	28
Third,.....	7	4	11	0	4	4	1	0	1	8	9	17
Frequent,.....	18	12	30	2	1	3	1	0	1	21	14	35
TOTALS,.....	61	38	99	20	24	44	15	9	24	96	73	169

During the last year we have lost 24 Patients, of whom I shall now give a brief account, subjoining the *post mortem* appearances in those cases where an inspection was permitted.

MALES.

No. 1147, æt. 61, admitted Nov. 8, 1841. A case of *melancholia*, complicated with *paralysis*, which, before admission, had passed into *dementia*; first attack, of several months' duration. His general health had been much impaired for a considerable time; and from the history and symptoms of the case, the patient was evidently incurable. He gradually became worse, and ultimately sank, apparently from sheer exhaustion, on the 23d Feb. 1842.

INSPECTION.—Superficial veins of scalp turgid; skull-cap adhered very firmly anteriorly and posteriorly to the *dura mater*, so that some small scales of bone remained adherent to the membrane on its being removed. Along the longitudinal *sinus*, in the situation of the *glandulæ Pacchioni*, the *dura mater* adhered firmly, and exhibited the appearance of coagulated lymph, the result of former effusion. In the *falx*, about its middle, and corresponding to the points of adhesion above mentioned, there was a patch of bone, the size of a shilling, flat on the right side, and conical and projecting on the left, producing an indentation upon the inner surface of the left hemisphere. The course of the middle meningeal artery, marked very strongly the upper surface of the membrane on both sides. Considerable subarachnoid serous effusion over the whole upper surface, amounting, with the blood which escaped, to three ounces. One ounce of serous fluid at the base of the brain, particularly towards the origin of the spinal cord, which seemed considerably shrunk, not filling its natural cavity. Both the vertebral and internal carotid arteries, at their entrance into the cavity of the *cranium*, were dilated and gaping from atheromatous disease, patches of which also appeared in the circle of Willis. The depth of the cineritious substance of the hemispheres was natural, and there was a small point of softening, producing a small cavity in the *certrum ovale minus* of the right hemisphere. At the anterior margin of the middle lobe, the vessels penetrating into the substance, from their size, left a cribriform appearance on the surface of the section of the cerebral substance. At the posterior point of the left optic *thalamus*, a portion of yellow softening, the size of a field-bean. Another larger cavity, 6-10ths of an inch in diameter, in the centre of the left *corpus striatum*, situated a little way above the fissure of *Sylvius*, and close to the cribriform appearance before mentioned. *Serum* in the lateral ventricles, estimated at a drachm. *Septum lucidum* entire and firm. The lower part of the *corpus callosum* slightly softer than natural, particularly over the *corpora quadrigemina*. Pineal gland small; *acervulus* present. *Pia mater*, arachnoid, and choroid *plexus* much injected. One ounce of bloody

serum escaped in cutting up the substance of the brain. Skull-cap weighed twenty ounces. *Cerebrum, cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata* weighed fifty ounces. *Cerebellum* healthy, and weighed six ounces without the *medulla oblongata*. CHEST: Lungs free from adhesions anteriorly; but very firmly adherent on the right side, posteriorly, and to the diaphragm and spine. Adhesions, posteriorly, on left side, were slighter. In the upper lobe of the right lung there was a small body, resembling a scrofulous bronchial gland, about the size of a hazel-nut, but immersed in the pulmonary substance, which was otherwise generally healthy. *Pericardium* very thin and transparent. The heart was of a natural size. The *aorta* was considerably dilated, from its origin to beyond the arch; its semilunar valves were healthy, except on the attached margin, where there was some atheromatous induration. A minute bony *spiculum* was felt in the inner surface of the *aorta*, immediately above the semilunar valves. The mouths of the coronary arteries were very large, as also the origin of the *innominata*. The transverse part of the *aorta* was studded with hard patches, situated between the membranes, and elevating the inner surface. ABDOMEN: The liver was healthy, and weighed two pounds fourteen ounces. Kidneys and spleen healthy. The arteries of the kidneys were large, and exhibited atheromatous points. All the arteries which were divided remained open, as if they had been firm tubes.

No. 1158, æt. 28, admitted July 1, 1838. This was a case of *melancholia* passing into *dementia*, and a second attack. The patient was naturally of a weak intellect, taciturn, listless, and addicted to manustrupation; temperament strongly bilious. When first admitted, he had occasional paroxysms of a violent character; but these gradually subsided, and for a considerable period previous to his death he was quiet and apparently inoffensive. His bodily health, never robust, began to fail about the beginning of last winter. Symptoms of *phthisis* afterwards appeared, and he eventually sank under the effects of that disease, and died March 19, 1842.

INSPECTION.—*Calvarium* thick and heavy; cribriform depressions on its internal and superior surface along the course of the sagittal suture; one the size of a pea was observed about its centre. Several small bodies, of a deep red colour, on each side of longitudinal *sinus*, corresponding to the above-mentioned depressions; these bodies were situated above and below the *dura mater*, but not attached to the cerebral substance. Membranes adhered firmly to brain, in same position, with some effusion of lymph in the neighbourhood of the *sinus*. Considerable subarachnoid effusion on upper surface of the

brain. Cerebral substance of more than usual firmness. About an ounce of *serum* in each lateral ventricle. *Septum lucidum* and *fornix* entire. *Venæ Galeni* of both sides lying in the furrow between the *corpora striata* and *thalami*, covered by a film of striated lymph. Pineal gland small. On the anterior surface of each *thalamus* were two nodulated bodies, one the size of a field-bean, the other rather less. *Cerebellum* without *medulla* weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; its substance was softened to an extreme degree, the right lobe, particularly at its superior surface, being of a gelatinous consistence. At the posterior aspect of both lobes, the membranes were thickened. *Chest*: Thirty ounces of straw-coloured fluid in the cavity of the right *pleura*; a thick layer of effused lymph, in some places resembling *pus*, covered its whole surface. *Pleura pulmonalis* thickened and almost cartilaginous. Right lung adhered firmly to *mediastinum*; it was compressed by the fluid, and considerably reduced in volume; a small cavity about the size of a pea in its *apex*; whole substance of lung condensed and hepatised. Left *pleura* healthy. Left lung condensed and gorged with *serum*; it adhered to the superior and back part of chest; there were two cavities in its *apex* filled with *pus*, one the size of a walnut, the other somewhat smaller; whole substance of both lungs studded with tubercles in different degrees of development. *Parietes* of left ventricle of heart thickened; valves healthy; right auricle considerably enlarged, right ventricle healthy. Kidneys weighed eight ounces each; they were both extensively granular, the tubular portions being deeply encroached on. An abscess about the size of a hazel-nut appeared in the centre of one of them containing thick curdy *puss*, and a similar one on the external surface of the other. *Papillæ* very red and vascular. An ulcer about half-an-inch in diameter, with thick and irregular edges, was found at the lower part of the sigmoid flexure of *colon*, and two much smaller ones in its neighbourhood. Liver paler than natural; *acini* enlarged.

No. 1487, æt. 35, admitted March 24, 1842. The Patient had had repeated attacks of *mania*, during which he was most violent and reckless. For a few hours after his admission he was very much excited, but towards evening he became calm, and slept well. Next morning he appeared to be greatly improved, but in the course of the day the excitement returned, he became insensible, and notwithstanding every attention, died on the evening of the 26th.

No inspection could be procured.

No. 1423, æt. 25, admitted July 29, 1841. This Patient, after becoming gradually insane, for two years, was admitted into this

Asylum on the 22d of May 1839. He was very religious, taciturn, and depressed. The cause was evidently manustrupation. The strumous *diathesis* was strongly marked. Various glandular swellings occurred from time to time, and at last the *femur* became diseased and exfoliated. His mind then improved considerably, and he became cheerful and pretty intelligent. He was removed to the country by his friends on the 21st June 1841. He speedily became worse, both in body and mind, and was sent to the Asylum on the 29th July of the same year. The left parietal bone near the sagittal and coronal suture, became diseased and exfoliated. The membranes were exposed, and the action of the brain could be distinctly perceived. His health and mind improved considerably, but he was frequently threatened with *syncope*. At last, he actually fainted, and notwithstanding every exertion never revived, but died on 26th April 1842.

No inspection could be procured.

No. 1492, æt. 32, admitted April 7, 1842. A case of *melancholia*, first attack of ten months' duration. This patient had been for several years a resident in India, where, for some other complaint, he had been treated by the medical men with strong and long-continued courses of mercury. His general health suffered extremely, the left superior maxillary bone became carious and was removed by the usual operation. The wound had not quite healed when he was admitted, and he was unable to take food in a solid form. His constitutional powers were rapidly giving way, and notwithstanding every effort to support him, he died rather suddenly on May 6, 1842.

INSPECTION.—Adhesions of *dura mater* and *falx* on each side in usual position, but apparently of more recent formation than those generally found. Some subarachnoid effusion on the upper surface of the *cerebrum*. *Septum* and *fornix* softened to a pulpy state. Choroid *plexus* more vascular than usual, and studded with vesicles. The rest of the brain was nearly of its natural consistence. Pituitary gland healthy. *Cerebellum* healthy, weighing six ounces without *medulla oblongata*. *Cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla* weighed fifty ounces. Recent adhesions at upper part of left lung, and eight ounces of dark-coloured *serum* in cavity of left *pleura*. Right lung adhered firmly throughout its whole extent. In upper lobe of left lung a dense mass of tubercular matter the size of a small orange, and several cavities of various sizes, some of them large and filled with *pus*; lower lobe studded with tubercles, the bronchial tubes contained fragments of food of various kinds in a pulpy and semi-digested state. A chalky concretion surrounded with *pus*, in upper part of right lung.

Considerable engorgement of posterior part of the lung throughout its whole extent; its substance interspersed with tubercles within first stage of developement. Bronchial tubes of this lung also contained pulpy and semi-digested food. Bronchial glands enlarged. Heart soft and flabby, no valvular disease. Arch of the *colon* formed a triangle with its apex to the pubis. Liver enlarged and engorged, especially the left lobe, and it weighed fifty ounces avoirdupois. Right kidney healthy, left hard, and *pelvis* of a mottled red colour. Spleen weighed nine ounces and was soft and enlarged. Stomach exhibited no morbid appearance.

No. 1457, æt. 35, admitted Jan. 7, 1842. A case of *mania*; second attack, of two months' duration, said to have been caused by anxiety about his business. The patient was very violent and destructive on admission; looked pale and exhausted. The paroxysms decreased gradually in intensity and duration; and about April they entirely left him; but at the same time numerous carbuncles appeared upon different parts of his body, and his health became decidedly affected. Strenuous efforts were made to repair his constitution, by means of tonics, wine, &c. but with little effect. Erysipelas at length appeared over right shoulder, and rapidly extended along the arm. His strength gave way, and he died on the morning of the 25th May.

No inspection of body permitted.

No. 1479, æt. 47, admitted 28th Feb. 1842. A case of *dementia* and incipient general *paralysis*. First attack; occasioned by a fall down the hold of a vessel in which he was a seaman, whereby he sustained a severe concussion. Two months after the accident he showed traces of insanity, was violent, and struck those about him. His mind became weak as the excitement subsided; and upon admission he was evidently incurable. He did not improve after he was brought here; and his health gradually giving way, he died June 21, 1842.

INSPECTION.—Strong adhesions of membranes on both sides of longitudinal *sinus*, extending externally an inch on left, and three-fourths of an inch on right side. They were firmest towards the *vertex*. Patches of matter, apparently tubercular, on each side of the longitudinal *sinus*, towards the *vertex*. Eight ounces of effusion at base of brain; also, considerable subarachnoid effusion over surface. The weight of the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*, was 43 ounces avoirdupois. Cineritious substance of brain thinner than usual; external surface congested; convolutions very superficial; each lateral ventricle contained a drachm of fluid. Roof of lateral

ventricles, *septum lucidum*, *corpora striata*, *thalami*, *fornix*, and pineal gland, softened to the consistence of cream; *parietes* of fourth ventricle and neighbouring parts in a softened state. The brain, though of the usual consistence externally, became softer and softer as we approached the central parts; this softening less on left side. *Cerebellum* natural. Pituitary body of the usual size, but vascular and of a pink colour. *Dura mater*, covering sphenoid bone, red, and the body of the bone carious; the left wing paler and thinner than usual. Left lung not adherent. Eight ounces of *serum* in *pleura*. Two chalky deposits on lower edge of lower lobe, one very small, the other larger. *Bronchi* vascular, loaded with mucus, and of a livid colour in some parts. Right lung not adherent; four ounces of *serum* in *pleura*, and posterior lobe loaded with serous fluid. *Pericardium* contained two drachms of fluid. *Columnæ carneæ* of heart very much developed. Patches of coagulated lymph, of greater or less consistence, were found between the substance of the heart and pericardial coat, generally over surface, but principally in the course of the vessels. Right ventricle thin. About two pounds of dark-coloured fluid was found in the cavity of the *abdomen*. Position of *colon* natural. Liver was congested, and weighed about eight pounds one ounce avoirdupois. Gall bladder contained bile yellow. Spleen was small and thin, and weighed two ounces. Kidneys healthy.

No. 1508, æt. 35, admitted May 31, 1842. Case of *dementia* supervening upon frequent attacks of *delirium tremens*. The patient was subject to dyspepsia and bilious attacks. His constitution was completely broken up, and his nervous system much shattered; he had been accustomed to lie for days in bed, smoked incessantly, slept little, and his desire for spirituous liquors was so great, that he often drank a bottle in the day. He was quite incoherent on all subjects. In spite of all remedies used, his symptoms assumed a typhoid character, he gradually sank, and died 3d July, 1842.

INSPECTION.—Scalp natural. On left side of parietal suture about its middle two depressions, each capable of containing a split pea. Tables of skull diaphanous. On internal surface of *os frontis*, an inch from right side of *crista galli* and half-an-inch from longitudinal *sinus*, was a small *exostosis* on the surface inferior to that on both sides; there were nine other deposits varying in size, and on right side one close to the *crista galli*. *Dura mater* adhered firmly over the whole internal surface of the *calvarium*; several osseous deposits in its substance, one immediately over *crista galli*, but not connected with it, about half-an-inch square, and another immediately behind this three-quarters of an inch long, half-an-inch broad,

of irregular shape and ragged on the edges, situated between the folds of the *falx*. Membranes adhered at *vertex* and on each side of the *falx* as it dipped down to expand into the *tentorium*. These were more fibrous than granular. There were some acicular deposits opposite each other on each side of the *falx* at *vertex*. Slight sub-arachnoid effusion. *Arachnoid* and *pia mater* very vascular, and vessels congested. Cerebral substance less vascular than usual and softer. Cineritious substance thinner and much paler than usual. *Septum lucidum* entire but softened. *Fornix* at its posterior part was soft and creamy, and easily washed away with water. *Foramen* of *Monro* large, choroid *plexus*, vascular and vesicular. Pineal gland very soft, *acervulus* present. *Parietes* of posterior *cornu* of lateral ventricles, *corpora striata* and *thalami* softened and creamy like the *fornix*. *Parietes* of the lateral and fourth ventricles softened. *Cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla* weighed 51 ounces, *cerebellum* and *medulla* 6 ounces, *cerebellum* 5 ounces and was very soft. Slight adhesions of *pleura* on left side, no effusion. Left lung oedematous, a few small tubercles on its surface. Right lung healthy. No adhesions of *pleura*. Heart engorged with dark grumous blood. Some lymph along the course of coronary vessels of right side. Eight ounces of dark-coloured *serum* in cavity of *abdomen*. Liver and spleen healthy. Both kidneys very granular, particularly the right, the tubular portions being much encroached on.

No. 1453, æt. 41, admitted December 27, 1841. Upon admission he exhibited all the most prominent symptoms of general paralysis, talked of his power, great wealth, &c. and although inclined to be active had evidently great difficulty in walking steadily. Articulation of words very much impeded. In the early part of the year, a large abscess formed in right pectoral muscle, which was found to communicate with the cavity of thorax, pus mixed with air was discharged, but eventually it healed up. His general health, however, gradually became more feeble, hectic symptoms appeared, and he died 3d July, 1842.

INSPECTION.—*Encephalon* weighed 53 ounces. On removing it, about 6 ounces of subarachnoid effusion escaped. On each side of *falx major*, for about an inch, the membranes adhered firmly and were matted together; this extended from within an inch of the *cresta galli* to the expansion of the *falx* into the *tentorium*. Four distinct points of elevation along this course were observed, two on each side, the most anterior being on the right side; and on the anterior surface of the anterior lobe they consisted principally of old effused lymph, fibrous and granular, and corresponded to impressions

on the skull, which at these points was perfectly diaphanous. One of these deposits on right side appeared to be of more recent formation. *Dura mater* generally thicker than usual, more particularly along course of longitudinal sinus; at the points of projection above noticed, it was very thin. Considerable *subarachnoid* effusion of lymph, on right side, presenting a striated appearance. Arterial and venous vascularity and turgidity of the whole surface of the brain; bloody points, numerous and large, were observed on slicing it, and it emitted a strong ammoniacal odour. Ventricular membrane of a firm and leathery consistence, thickened and opaque; in some places it was at least a line in thickness. Cerebral substance cut firmly. *Septum lucidum* entire and diaphanous; *foramen* of *Monro* large enough to admit a goose-quill. *Fornix* adhered firmly to *thalami* by intermediate thickened membrane. *Choroid Plexus* vesicular posteriorly; veins between *thalami* turgid and enlarged; smaller vessels in centre of brain more numerous than usual, enlarged, and gorged with blood. Fifth ventricle fully developed; membranes thickened. Pineal gland small and injected; *acervulus* present. *Corpora quadrigemina* smaller than usual. Fourth ventricle natural. Convolutions of brain small. Cineritious substance thin; cerebral substance generally hardened. *Arachnoid* generally thickened and leathery, more particularly at base, where there were several points of recently effused lymph. *Cerebellum* without *medulla* weighed 6 ounces; membranes thickened, especially over inferior surface; substance firmer than usual. Right lung adhered firmly to the second and third ribs immediately external to their cartilages, and corresponding to the opening mentioned in the case; second rib carious; and lung, for an inch around it, hepatised. The lungs, with the above exception, were healthy; a small lymph deposit over *sulcus* of heart; valves healthy; slight eccentric hypertrophy of left ventricle. *Colon* in its natural position; *appendix vermiformis* 6 inches long. Stomach enormously large, and distended with *flatus*, measuring 24 inches from *pyloric* to *cardiac* extremity. Liver, kidneys, and other organs healthy.

No. 1483, æt. 28, admitted March 11, 1842. Case of *dementia* of two years' duration; had at a former period received a blow on the head. He had no delusions of a marked character; but exhibited irascibility, imbecility, and constant desire for food, had frequently attempted to injure others, and was destructive. A short time previous to his death he became affected with *paraplegia*, under which he sank, and died 9th July, 1842.

INSPECTION.—A small clot of blood was found over middle part of right anterior lobe. Membranes adhered very firmly to brain on

each side of longitudinal *sinus*, particularly at posterior part; nothing peculiar about skull-cap. *Falx* very strong and fibrous, and about an inch to its right side a very firm cartilaginous deposit. Effusion to the extent of four ounces, with great depression of the convolutions. Weight of *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*, 52 ounces avoirdupois. *Dura mater* covering the two anterior thirds of temporal *fossa* of right side, immediately under base of middle lobes, of a dark livid colour, evidently from blood effused and adhering firmly to membranes. At an anterior part, a space about half-an-inch in length, and a quarter of an inch in breadth, extremely thin, from which the blood appeared to have flowed, and the same appearance, to a small extent, on the opposite side. This effusion was also found to a small extent immediately over orbital plates. Grey substance of brain, small in quantity; when cut into, much lighter than usual, exhibiting the layers described by Baillarger. *Septum lucidum* entire; *foramen* of Monro rather larger than usual. Pineal gland small and blanched. More than an ounce of fluid in the lateral ventricles, and the whole floor of lateral, and also of fourth ventricle, covered with small granulations, otherwise of a grey colour, more distinct at the anterior part covering the whole *corpus striatum*, shading off into the white substance. *Cerebellum* healthy, and weighed 6 ounces. Pituitary gland of the usual size, and softened. The lower part of upper lobe of left lung emphysematous, and posterior part cedematous and gorged with *serum*; nearly the whole of middle lobe of right lung emphysematous; upper and lower lobes of right lung also cedematous. No tubercles in either of the lungs. Liver natural in all respects. Left kidney rather granular, and right extremely so. Spleen small but healthy. A pretty extensive *coagulum* of blood covered the *theca* of the spinal cord, particularly over the dorsal region, and adhered to the sides of the *theca* pretty firmly; at the commencement of the *cauda equina* there was a considerable quantity of broken-down grumous-looking matter, and the chord appeared as if softened; the *theca* below this, however, was found to be entire, and the nervous fibres seemed unaffected. On slitting open the *theca*, there was found on the surface of the *arachnoid* several small tubercles, some of them the size of a pin-head, others smaller. Interspersed over its surface there were also several smaller ones beneath the *arachnoid* and *pia mater*, and immediately on the surface of the cord they were of pretty firm consistence and of a yellowish colour.

No. 1525, æt. 40, admitted July 15, 1842. This was a case of acute *mania*, and the Patient was highly excitable and dangerous. Pre-

vious to admission, he attempted to set fire to his house, broke and destroyed everything within his reach, attacked the neighbours, and severely injured several. He was committed for safe custody to the Asylum, under a special warrant. His health had suffered from high excitement, he had also been treated severely on the anti-phlogistic system, before he was brought here. The maniacal symptoms continued, and he ultimately sank through pure exhaustion. Died, August 21.

INSPECTION.—*Calvarium* irregularly formed, left side being considerably larger posteriorly than right. Membranes adherent to the extent of an inch on each side of *falx cerebri*. For about three inches the *falx cerebri* exhibited a striated appearance and adhered on each side, but more firmly on the left than on the right side. Considerable subarachnoid effusion with a coating of coagulable lymph corresponding to the adhesions. Above the *corpus callosum* gelatinous adhesion of the anterior lobes of hemispheres for about three-fourths of an inch. Considerable arterial congestion of *pia mater* and arachnoid on surface of the hemispheres. Cineritious substance at internal parts of the hemispheres much atrophied, and at some parts scarcely perceptible. About a drachm of fluid in each lateral ventricle. *Septum lucidum* entire. *Foramen* of Monro of natural size. *Fornix* softened. Choroid *plexus* adhered to inferior wall of ventricle. Pineal gland vesicular. *Acervulus* absent. A small quantity of *serum* in fourth ventricle, the walls of which were softened. Central portions of the brain of the natural consistence, with the exception of the *fornix*, which was very soft. *Cerebellum* quite healthy. Pituitary gland softer than usual. *Cerebrum*, with *cerebellum*, and *medulla*, weighed fifty-two ounces; *cerebellum*, six-and-a-half; *medulla*, one ounce avoirdupois. About a pound of serous effusion in left *pleura*, and slight adhesions at its upper part. No adhesions in right *pleura*, but about two ounces of *serum* in its cavity. The entire surface of both lungs was thickly studded with dark melanotic spots, which appeared to be situated in the surface of the substance of the lung. The *pleura pulmonalis* over centre of each spot was thickened and opaque. No tubercles in substance of lungs, which, however, were generally oedematous. Heart weighed eleven ounces, and was otherwise quite healthy in structure. *Pericardium* natural in appearance, but contained three ounces of *serum*. Liver healthy, weighed three pounds seven ounces avoirdupois. Spleen healthy, weighed three ounces. Cellular tissue of *omentum* oedematous. Stomach contained about a pound of coffee-coloured fluid. Its mucous coat thickened, rugous, and more vascular than usual. About two pounds of clear *serum* in cavity of abdomen. Kidneys healthy.

No. 1526, æt. 54, admitted July 30, 1842. A case of *melancholia*. When admitted, he was labouring under *anasarca*, and his bodily health was completely broken up. There was extensive pulmonary disease. He kept his bed nearly the whole time he remained in the Asylum, and shortly before he died, extensive sloughs formed over *sacrum* and *nates*. Died August 28.

INSPECTION.—*Dura mater* adhered firmly to skull, and about six ounces of *serum* escaped in removing the brain. The whole of the membranes adhered to brain and were matted together, the adhesions were situated along the whole course of the longitudinal *sinus*, as far back as the *tentorium cerebelli*, also along each side of *falx*. Considerable force was required to separate the membranes from cerebral substance, the surface of the latter having a granulated appearance at the adherent parts. Venous congestion over whole surface of Brain. Cineritious substance of natural consistence. Convolutions flattened. *Corpus callosum*, *fornix*, and walls of both lateral ventricles softened and could scarcely be demonstrated. Choroid *plexus*, on each side, very vascular. *Corpora quadrigemina* natural. Substance of brain firm, with the above-mentioned exceptions. *Encephalon* weighed fifty-two ounces. *Cerebellum*, alone, weighed six-and-a-half ounces, quite healthy. *Medulla*, one ounce. Ten ounces of fluid in left *pleura*, and five ounces in right. Lungs œdematous. Middle lobe of right lung hepatized, and its upper lobe tuberculated. Surface of both lungs presented small melanotic spots, with thickening of membrane in centre of each; the same appearance was noted in No. 1525. Adhesions existed in both *pleuræ*, and between the lobes of the left lungs. Stomach healthy. Liver weighed four pounds four ounces, avoirdupois, and was gorged with blood, melanotic spots over its whole surface, and extending about two lines in thickness into its substance. Gall bladder filled with viscid yellow bile. Right kidney weighed six-and-a-half ounces, left eight ounces; tubular structure indistinct in right, left very dark in colour. *Parietes* thick and gorged with blood. Spleen, on its surface, exhibited a melanotic appearance. Intestines healthy.

No. 1521, æt. 43, admitted July 1, 1842. A case of *melancholia*, passing into *dementia*. Third attack, of a months' duration, preceded by bad health, then violence, restlessness, and incoherence. He imagined that people were conspiring against him; saw serpents, witches, &c.; was dangerous to others and very destructive. In spite of generous diet, &c. he became emaciated and gradually sank and died 8th Sept. 1842.

INSPECTION.—*Os frontis* remarkably thick; posterior clinoid pro-

cesses long and brittle. No part of *calvarium* diaphanous. *Dura mater* thicker than usual. Membranes, as usual, adhering at vertex for the space of an inch; and one-fourth of an inch on each side of longitudinal *sinus*. No undue vascularity of membranes or cerebral substance. About two drachms of *serum* in the lateral ventricles. *Septum lucidum* entire. *Foramen* of *Monro* dilated to about the size of a goose-quill. *Fornix* and *corpus callosum* of natural consistence; and substance of brain generally rather firmer than is usually found, excepting the posterior part of right *corpus striatum*, which was softened to about a line in depth. Pineal gland the size of a large field-bean, and infiltrated with *serum*; *acervulus* present; pituitary body of natural size, soft, and covered with an amber coloured effusion. Fourth ventricle contained about half a drachm of *serum*, and its walls were softened. Effusion of lymph and *serum* in arachnoid, over *cerebellum*, principally at base. About half an ounce of *serum* escaped from *theca* of spine. *Cerebrum* weighed forty-four ounces; *cerebellum* seven ounces; *medulla* one ounce avoirdupois. Left lung and *pleura* healthy. Adhesion of right lung at its posterior and superior aspect. There were also interlobular adhesions. Upper and lower lobes of right lung pretty healthy; the middle lobe was collapsed, shrivelled, and condensed; and its substance was studded with apparently small cartilaginous masses about the size of peas. On slicing the lobe, they were found in some places hard and condensed; and in others, softened, and containing *pus*. The bronchial tubes going to this lobe were much dilated at their extremities, and were red and vascular. Right lung weighed fourteen ounces; left lung sixteen ounces, avoirdupois. Heart healthy, with the exception of a circular lymph patch on anterior surface of right ventricle, and an irregular-shaped deposit of the same character between right auricle and ventricle. Valves quite healthy. About four drachms of *serum* in *pericardium*. Surface of *aorta*, at its arch, very red and vascular. *Vasa vasorum* highly injected; the whole appearance indicative of inflammatory action. Stomach small, of irregular thickness, in some places being quite diaphanous, and in others condensed and almost cartilaginous. Mucous membrane dark, thickened, rugous, and covered with a layer of viscid *mucus*. At some points the membrane was thin and translucent. *Pylorus* healthy. Liver healthy in structure, but gorged with dark blood; it weighed three pounds avoirdupois. Spleen healthy, and also engorged; weight, 7 ounces. Both kidneys extensively granulated, very hard, and almost cartilaginous; the right, particularly so; right weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; left, 7 ounces.

No. 1450, æt. 46, admitted December 3, 1841. *Dementia* of old standing. Upon admission, persisted in refusing his food for at least two months, and was fed daily through a tube; he was perfectly taciturn, and extremely filthy in all his habits, and gradually fell into a state of complete fatuity. After great perseverance he was at last induced to take food, but he soon became emaciated, and by degrees sunk from exhaustion and increasing emaciation, and died 31st October, 1842.

INSPECTION.—*Calvarium* particularly thick anteriorly, upon removing it ten ounces of clotted blood escaped. *Dura mater* thicker than usual, and adhered along the longitudinal sinus, but less strongly than usual. About the centre of the superior portion of left lobe of *cerebrum*, about an inch from longitudinal sinus, there was a patch of adhesion of the membranes to the cerebral substance, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Convolutions of brain very small, substance firm. Lateral ventricles dilated. Choroid *plexus* vesicular. *Septum lucidum* entire and diaphanous. *Foramen* of *Monro* very distinct. *Fornix* entire. *Corpora quadrigemina* small. Pineal gland absent, membranes and *acervulus* only being present. Pituitary body soft. *Encephalon* weighed 53½ ounces avoirdupois. *Cerebellum* 6½ ounces. *Medulla* 1 ounce. Left lung weighed 21 ounces, the apex and back parts of upper lobe were studded with cretaceous deposits, round which the lung was condensed. *Emphysema* at apex of upper lobe. *Pleura* adhered at upper and back parts. Right lung weighed 68 ounces, and exhibited extensive interlobular adhesions. Lung generally condensed and œdematous; superior part of lower lobe alone being crepitant; upper lobe completely hepatized; no tubercular deposits. *Pleura* adhered firmly in all directions. Heart weighed eleven ounces. Left kidney weighed 5 ounces, and was granular. Right 4½ ounces, smaller but more granular than left. Liver weighed 42 ounces, and was very dark-coloured, small in size; substance granular and soft. Spleen weighed 8 ounces. Position of the *colon* natural. Other parts healthy.

No. 1541, æt. 43, admitted September 27, 1842. Case of mania rapidly terminating in general paralysis; second attack of three weeks' duration. High-spirited and inclined to drink; went to Drummond Castle at the time of the Queen's visit, with whom he fell in love, and wished to obtain the situation of sword-bearer to Her Majesty. Had always been a simpleton, unfit for business, and dangerous to others when provoked. He became very much emaciated, and the paralysis increased till he had almost altogether lost sensation and motion, and he died 2d December 1842.

INSPECTION.—Head very large in size. Skull-cap of natural thickness. Depressions on each side of sagittal suture corresponding to elevations on surface of *dura mater* which adhered on each side of falk. It was thickened at the temporal regions. Very extensive subarachnoid effusion, particularly at posterior parts of the brain. About three ounces of fluid in lateral ventricles, which were very much enlarged. Posterior horn of left ventricle of a dark warm grey colour and convolutions corresponding to it externally presented a shrivelled, cedematous, and cicatrized appearance. *Septum lucidum* entire; *fornix* so very soft that it could not be raised. Pineal gland small, with a small lymph deposit on its surface. Left *corpus striatum* healthy. Right much softened. Optic *thalami* softened and lapping over posterior pillars of *fornix*. *Corpora quadrigemina* soft. Floor of fourth ventricle softened. Pituitary gland healthy. *Encephalon* weighed $61\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. *Cerebellum* and *medulla* 7 ounces. *Medulla* 1 ounce. Pretty strong adhesions of right *pleura constalis* to the *pleura pulmonalis*. Right lung weighed 35 ounces cedematous at posterior part. Bronchial tubes filled with frothy *serum*. Left lung condensed and cedematous at the posterior part of lower lobe; it weighed 35 ounces. Heart healthy, weighed $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Fourteen ounces of *serum* in cavity of abdomen. Right kidney healthy, weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; left slightly granular, weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Liver healthy, weighed 53 ounces. Spleen healthy, weighed 4 ounces.

FEMALES.

No. 1174, æt. 46, admitted Oct. 25, 1841. This was a case of incurable *dementia*, of many years' standing. Although only forty-six years of age, she had all the appearance of being at least seventy. For some weeks previous to her death she kept her bed, and refused food. Her bodily powers gradually gave way, and she died on the 13th of February, 1842.

INSPECTION.—Head: Upon removing the *calvarium*, about four ounces of bloody *serum* escaped. Adhesions of *falk cerebri* to both hemispheres, by bands of lymph and enlarged vessels. On raising and removing the *dura mater*, a clot of blood, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, dark-coloured and tenacious, was observed adhering to it. The *coagulum* extended over nearly the whole of the right hemisphere. The entire surface of the *cerebrum* was covered with a layer of subarachnoid effusion, partly of solid and partly of fluid lymph. About three ounces of clear *serum* in the lateral ven-

tricles. *Foramen* of *Monro* dilated to the size of a common quill. *Septum lucidum* entire, of usual consistence, and perfectly diaphanous. *Fornix* soft, and pineal gland enlarged; *acervulus* present. Third ventricle enlarged, and filled with *serum*. In the right optic *thalamus*, at the superior part, internally, a small portion, about the size of a pea, was found, of a yellow tint, and apparently in the first stage of *ramollissement*. Membranes generally firm. *Cerebrum* generally of natural consistence. *Cerebellum* firm; several small clots of blood were observed in its substance. Pituitary gland and *infundibulum* rather large; and both more vascular than usual. Under the commissure of the optic nerve was an effusion of greyish coloured matter, resembling lymph, about one-fourth of an inch thick, and distinctly elevated above the surface of the nerves. This morbid matter appeared to extend into the substance of the right optic nerve, to about an inch from the commissure, at which spot it was about the eighth of an inch thick, and separated from the healthy portion of the nerve by a distinct line of demarcation; it had all the appearance of softening. *Thorax*: Numerous old adhesions of left *pleura pulmonalis* to *pleura costalis*. Lungs sound and healthy. A small white spot, not fully the size of a sixpence, was observed on the anterior surface of the heart, immediately above its apex. Heart in other respects healthy, and of natural size. *Abdomen*: Liver rather larger than usual, but quite healthy; gall bladder full; stomach and intestines normal; left kidney very hard, almost cartilaginous; right kidney healthy. *Pelvis*: Bladder healthy and filled with urine. A fibro-cartilaginous tumour, enclosed in a distinct cyst, was found attached to right side of *uterus*; the tumour was about the size of a pigeon's egg. Substance of *uterus* healthy.

No. 1198, æt. 58, admitted February 17, 1842. A case of melancholia, second attack, of four months' duration, with severe visceral disease. She obstinately refused food for some weeks previous to her decease, and required to be fed by means of the nose-tube. Not the slightest remission ever occurred in the symptoms during her residence here, and she ultimately sank, and died on the 15th March.

INSPECTION.—*Head*: *Dura mater* pretty much injected, but not adherent to *calvarium*. In the situation of the *glandulæ pacchioni*, the appearances generally found, namely, adhesion of membranes to cerebral substance, and enlargement of the *pacchionian* bodies were observed, but in a less degree than usual. *Pia mater* vascular, particularly over the anterior lobes of *cerebrum*; *septum lucidum* entire, but much softened. *Fornix* also soft, particularly at posterior part. Pineal gland natural; *acervulus* present. Along the course of each *vena*

corporis striati, above the vessel, was a narrow band of coagulable lymph; this was more distinct in right hemisphere. Pituitary gland healthy. *Cerebrum*, with *medulla oblongata*, weighed 49 ounces. *Cerebellum* healthy, and weighed, with *medulla oblongata*, 5 ounces. *Thorax*: left *pleura* contains 24 ounces of dark-coloured serous fluid, and was thickly coated with recent coagulated lymph at its superior and posterior base. Left lung compressed from below upwards, condensed, and not occupying more than half its usual space. Right *pleura* adhered firmly to lung, and was with difficulty separated. Right lung oedematous, and on slicing it *serum* escaped freely. The upper part of its superior lobe slightly hepatised; also its anterior and inferior portion, but in a greater degree. Several small chalky bodies were found in upper part of both lungs. Heart normal. *Pericardium* covered with granulated looking fat, and coated with lymph at its posterior and inferior part. *Abdomen*: stomach healthy; nothing particular about the intestines. Spleen omitted to be examined. Kidneys normal. Liver weighed 40 ounces. Left lobe very much enlarged in superficies, but thin, of firmer consistence than usual, and extending downwards almost to the *os pubis*. *Uterus* and bladder healthy.

No. 917, æt. 26, admitted October 4, 1837. This was a case of *dementia* of five or six years' standing. She never had a very strong intellect, but was generally pretty quiet and peaceable. She became quite fatuous and filthy previous to her death. Symptoms of *phthisis* of a very marked character latterly made their appearance—emaciation and debility ensued, she sank in consequence, and died April 20.

INSPECTION 46 hours after death.—Head: *Calvarium* very thick, particularly *os frontis*, weighing in all fifteen ounces. *Dura mater* thin and glistening. Firm granular adhesions were observed on each of longitudinal sinuses to the extent of half-an-inch; from middle of anterior lobes back to *cerebellum*. Surface of brain entirely free from serous effusion, and more dry than usual, and convolutions more flattened in appearance. Substance of brain not morbidly vascular but firmer than usual, and of a doughy consistence. Ventricles unusually large, particularly posterior horn of right, which contained about an ounce of *serum*. Choroid *plexus* on both sides blanched. *Septum lucidum* and *fornix* of a soft creamy consistence throughout. *Pia mater* behind the *corpora quadrigemina*, and extending upwards to *cerebellum*, thick and studded with points of lymphic effusion. In softened parts of brain the blood-vessels appeared loaded and more distinct than usual. *Corpora striata*, especially at surface, much softened. Towards centre of brain, vessels, leaving cribriform per-

forations, larger than usual. At commissure of optic nerves and extending backwards, along the base of *medulla* was a coat of lymph effusion of various degrees of consistence. *Theca* of spine at upper part somewhat thickened and of a dark brown colour. Considerable subarachnoid effusion over *cerebellum*. Weight of *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, *medulla oblongata*, forty-four ounces. Weight of *cerebellum* without *medulla* six ounces. *Chest*: In right side, *pleura pulmonalis* adhered universally to *pleura costalis*, and at apex of superior lobe of the lung was observed a cavity of about the size of a walnut. Both lungs were thickly studded with tubercles and gorged with *serum*. Left ventricle of heart slightly hypertrophied; in other respects healthy. Liver generally healthy, but of a lighter colour than usual. Tubercles were found in spleen and both kidneys. *Colon* descended perpendicularly behind the *os pubis*. Intestines otherwise normal and healthy.

No. 627, æt. 32, admitted March 9, 1831. This was originally a case of recurrent *mania*, but for some years past it gradually assumed the character of *dementia*, with paroxysms of maniacal excitement. There was a strong hereditary predisposition, and she was a very nervous hysterical subject. She had suffered for some time previous to death from *phthisis*; and she eventually sunk from the effects of the disease, and died July 22, 1842.

No inspection of body permitted.

No. 1217, æt. 52, admitted May 28, 1842. This was a case of *melancholia* passing into *dementia*, first attack, upwards of two years' duration. She continued in a depressed state the whole of the time she was in the Asylum. Her appetite became impaired, and *diarrhœa* supervened, under which she sank rapidly.

No inspection of body permitted.

No. 1175, æt. 56, admitted October 28, 1841. A case of *dementia* of six years' duration. She raved all the time she was in the house in the most incoherent manner, but appeared always in a happy state. She was filthy in her habits, and very destructive. Her vital energy seemed gradually to decline, and she soon sank from exhaustion and emaciation, although her appetite was voracious, and died August 15.

INSPECTION, 43 hours after death.—*Head*: Considerable thickening of *dura mater* along each side of *falx*, with adhesion of membranes. Granular deposits on the external surface of *dura mater*, corresponding with depressions on the interior surface of skull. The anterior lobes of *cerebrum* adhered firmly together. The anterior portion of

falx was completely absorbed; the remainder posterior to this very thin, and its edge sharp and rough. *Dura mater*, at base of skull, over orbital plate and left temporal bone, thickly coated with a dark brown layer of matter resembling decomposed blood. This substance could be readily removed from the membrane. Cineritious substance of brain very pale, and thinner than usual. *Septum lucidum* and *fornix* softened. About a drachm of fluid in each of the lateral ventricles; posterior horn of left lateral ventricle very soft. The right hemisphere of *cerebrum* considerably smaller than the left; the difference of size of the *corpus striatum*, *thalamus*, &c. on that side, was very evident. Pineal gland almost gelatinous; *acervulus* present. At upper part of right lobe of *cerebellum* was a distinct patch of yellow softening, of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth; the whole of the right lobe was softer than natural; pituitary body firm. The walls of fourth ventricle softened. *Cerebrum* weighed 41 ounces, *cerebellum* $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, *medulla* 1 ounce. *Thorax*: right *pleura* adhered at upper and posterior part, with deposition of osseous matter. The whole substance of right lung infiltrated with *serum*; a small chalky deposit was found in its upper lobe. Left *pleura* healthy; middle lobe of left lung emphysematous anteriorly; lung in other respects healthy. Right lung weighed 18 ounces; left lung 11 ounces. Heart small, but weighed 8 ounces; left ventricle hypertrophied; mitral valve thickened, and almost cartilaginous. *Aorta* large, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. *Abdomen*: liver weighed 27 ounces, of a pale colour and firm consistence throughout. Stomach large; *pylorus* projecting into right *iliac fossa*. Colon descended perpendicularly into *pelvis*. Kidneys healthy, each weighed 4 ounces. Spleen normal, weighed 2 ounces.

No. 1222, æt. 61, admitted June 7, 1842. This was a case of *dementia*, second attack, of 16 years' duration. This patient resisted food for some time after her admission, so that it was necessary to inject the nourishment into her stomach by means of the feeding apparatus. Continued to sink gradually until she died, on the 28th August.

INSPECTION, 48 hours after death.—*Head*: Scalp and *calvarium* natural. Adhesions extended all along each side of *falx*, as far as the anterior lobes, with the usual thickening of *dura mater* at same points. Anterior part of *falx* atrophied and thinned away, presenting a cribriform appearance. Considerable subarachnoid effusion and venous congestion, the veins being hard and corded. Cineritious substance generally very pale and thinned away, bearing a much smaller proportion than usual to the white substance; and at one

part, on right side, altogether disappearing. About one-and-a-half ounces fluid in left lateral ventricle, and one ounce in right. *Septum lucidum* entire; and *foramen* of *Monro* of natural size. *Fornix* natural. *Choroid plexus* highly vesicular, some of the vesicles being as large as a split pea. *Venæ Galeni*, and those of the *corpora striata* highly congested. A distinct coat of blood was found beneath the *pia mater* and on the surface of the *corpora quadrigemina*, about the size of a pea. Central portions of brain of natural consistence. *Cerebrum*, *cerëbellum*, and *medulla* weighed thirty-two ounces avoirdupois. *Cerebellum*, with *medulla*, weighed five ounces. *Cerebellum*, without *medulla*, four ounces. Pituitary gland healthy, and of the natural size. *Chest*: very strong adhesions of left *pleura*; about sixteen ounces of serous fluid in its cavity. Right lung weighed thirty-three ounces, and left lung thirty-seven ounces avoirdupois. Upper lobe of left lung much condensed, and studded with tubercles; containing a cavity of about an inch in diameter. Right lung very œdematous, and upper lobes filled with tubercles. No adhesions on right *pleura*; about an ounce of *serum* in its cavity. Heart weighed nine ounces; concentric hypertrophy of left ventricle; valves healthy; arch of *aorta* large but healthy. *Abdomen*: Liver weighed forty-one ounces, pale-coloured, firm, and brittle, presenting the appearance of *cirrhosis*. *Colon* descended perpendicularly to *os pubis*. Both kidneys granular, particularly the right. Right kidney weighed three ounces; left three ounces. Spleen very small, weighing one ounce. Stomach small; mucous membrane thickened and rugous, but pale and free from vascularity.

No. 584, æt. 43, admitted July 3, 1830. A case of *dementia*, of 15 years' duration. Was subject to occasional fits of excitement, although for the most part she was depressed, and sat huddled together in a corner. At length, pulmonary consumption came on, which soon ended in death. Died October 5.

INSPECTION, 24 hours after death.—*External appearances*: Body emaciated. *Thorax* narrow from side to side, but deep in the antero-posterior diameter. *Sternum* rounded along its centre. Chest deformed, and twisted to the right side. Some slight discoloration of integument over right iliac region. Right *labium pudendi* œdematous. The whole of anterior and inner aspect of right thigh, extending from the great *trochanter* to within half an inch of superior border of *patella*, of a deep puce colour, swollen, vesicular, and presenting all the appearance of gangrene; the whole of the leg and foot was swollen, and spotted with numerous small ulcerated points on its surface. On the *dorsum* of foot was an irregularly formed

slough of the size of a crown-piece, the integuments around which were red. *Head*: Skull of an irregular thickness, but generally thicker than usual. *Diploe* nearly completely absorbed; superior portion of squamous portion of left temporal bone rough. On each side of furrow for superior longitudinal *sinus*, and an inch posterior to coronal suture, were two deep depressions, corresponding to elevations on surface of brain, the left longer and broader, the right deeper and smaller. *Dura mater* adhered strongly from coronal suture posteriorly, especially along the central line. Vessels of *dura mater* natural. Adhesions of membranes on each side *falx*, matting together the two hemispheres of the brain. Superior part of petrous portion of both temporal bones, particularly over *cochlea* and semi-circular canals, perfectly transparent, exceedingly thin and very brittle. *Pia mater* natural. Convolutions of brain small. Cineritious substance thin and pale. *Anæmia* of brain generally. On the walls of posterior horns of both lateral ventricles were several ecchymosed spots. *Septum lucidum* and *fornix* softened and very white, particularly the posterior pillars of *fornix*. *Plexus choroides* natural. Pineal gland pale; *acervulus* present. Substance of brain generally of natural consistence. Membranes of *cerebellum* more vascular than usual; substance natural. *Medulla* softened. *Cerebrum* weighed fifty-five-and-a-half ounces; *cerebellum* five ounces; *medulla* one ounce. *Thorax*: Strong adhesions at upper and posterior part of right *pleura*. Left *pleura* adhered firmly all round, particularly to *pericardium*. Right lung weighed twenty-one ounces; left, twenty-eight ounces. Right lung generally studded with tubercles. In the upper lobe were several cavities, surrounded by tubercles in various stages. In the lower was an enormous cavity, occupying nearly its whole extent. Heart weighed nine ounces. Tricuspid valves were nearly in a cartilaginous state. Mitral valve also thickened; in other respects natural. *Abdomen*: Liver extended from fifth rib to the crest of the *ilium*, and slightly beyond the mesial line on right side. Gall bladder contained a small quantity of yellow bile. Sigmoid flexure of *colon* very much dilated, and constricted at its termination. Sigmoid flexure in centre of pelvis. Both kidneys granular, but the left more so than the right. Right kidney weighed four ounces; left, five-and-a-half ounces. Spleen weighed five ounces. Lining membrane of *uterus* very dark coloured. *Cervix* approaching to a scirrhus state.

No. 1184, admitted Nov. 25, 1841. A case of *dementia*, with symptoms strongly resembling general *paralysis*. Had an attack of acute dropsy shortly after her admission; from which, however, she recovered. *Dementia* gradually increased, and her health gave way. She died Nov. 30, 1842.

INSPECTION.—*Head*: Skull-cap natural. *Falx* adhered on each side of longitudinal *sinus*. Two anterior thirds of *falx* cribriform. The small arteries along each side of longitudinal *sinus* much injected, giving a uniform blush to that portion of *dura mater*. Venous congestion of arachnoid membrane. Subarachnoid effusion generally over *cerebrum*. Weight of *encephalon*, forty-two ounces avoirdupois. Dotted points observed on cutting into substance of brain. Grey substance of a natural depth, but of a fainter colour in some parts. About seven drachms of effusion into lateral ventricles. *Septum lucidum* entire. *Foramen* of *Monro* of natural size. Choroid *plexus* not blanched, but vesicular on left side. *Fornix* softened, particularly at posterior part. Prolongation of arachnoid membrane between the *plexus* opaque and thickened. Pineal gland about three times its natural size, and distended with gelatinous fluid; *acervulus* large, and composed of several distinct pieces. *Corpora striata* much darker than natural. *Corpora quadrigemina*, especially the two posterior, flattened, apparently from pressure. About half a drachm of fluid in fourth ventricle; which was softened, and marked by a dark line on each side. Weight of *cerebellum*, six and a half ounces; *cerebellum* with *medulla*, seven ounces. *Chest*: Right lung weighed twenty-six and a half ounces; *pleura* adhered firmly to it. Some scattered tubercles existed in upper and lower lobes; and in same lobes, several large patches, indicative of circumscribed *pneumonia*; the substance of lung at those points being dark, very solid, and devoid of crepitation; recent lymph found at bottom of lower lobe. Left lung weighed twenty-two ounces. *Pleura* of left lung exceedingly thick, and as strong as leather. The whole lung studded with miliary tubercles. *Pericardium* contained about two ounces of thick, yellowish fluid, with lymph flakes. On surface of heart, particularly over right ventricle, were large patches of recent lymph deposit. Heart weighed eleven and a half ounces. Left ventricle hypertrophied. On large flap of mitral valve was a considerable bony deposit. Some cartilaginous patches on semilunar valves of aorta. Aorta, for three-fourths of an inch from its origin, rough, and covered with atheromatous patches. Spleen healthy in structure, weighing six and a half ounces. Right kidney weighed seven ounces, and was both granular and tuberculated. Left weighed six ounces; it was also granular, although not to the same extent as right. Liver healthy in structure, weighing twenty-five ounces. Nothing particular observed in any other organ.

From the inspections detailed above, as well as from those given in last Report, it appears that diseases of the

thoracic and abdominal organs prevail to a great extent among the insane; thus verifying the observations of Esquirol and others on this subject. It is not, however, to be inferred that such affections are either the immediate causes or consequences of insanity. Indirectly, they may be either the one or the other; but, without doubt, disease of the brain, either functional or organic, local or general, is in all cases the immediate antecedent of morbid manifestations of mind.

I subjoin a Table exhibiting the number of Patients annually admitted into and dismissed from the Asylum, since its establishment in the year 1814:—

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	86	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	90	37	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
1842	199	99	44	0	0	24	167
Total, ...	2846	1321	686	227	90	320	2644
Deduct Remain.	202						
	2644	1321	686	227	90	320	2644

In my last Report, I offered some observations on the use and abuse of several remedies. To the views there expressed I now adhere, the experience of another year having confirmed their accuracy. The Patients have been satisfactorily managed without mechanical restraint; and I feel justified in repeating the opinion which I formerly advanced, "that personal mechanical restraint is in no case necessary for the treatment of insanity in an asylum, and that in all cases it is prejudicial."

As formerly, next to removing any bodily disorder, and bringing the health of the Patients into the best possible state, we look to constant occupation and amusement as affording the most powerful means of curing or alleviating their disease. To the occupations mentioned in my last Report, we have added printing. Having procured a small press and a supply of types, and given one or two of the most intelligent Patients a few hints, they very soon overcame the mechanical difficulties, and acquired so much expertness, that at one time I entertained a sanguine hope that this Report would have been printed within the Asylum, by my friends. I had not, however, the means of procuring a press of sufficient size, and that which we have is too small for the purpose. I have, therefore, on the present occasion, been compelled to publish it in the usual way. No sooner had the printers acquired a certain degree of expertness, than a periodical was commenced; and the contributions of the inmates, exclusive of those too absurd to be printed, were far more than sufficient to fill its pages. It went on vigorously for ten weeks, when, owing to the discharge of some of its contributors, the paper was abandoned; and the press employed in printing fugitive pieces, circulars, and other things for the use of the House. At present we are making preparations for the printing of a volume of psalms and hymns for the use of

the Patients; and, from this and other matters, I anticipate full and useful employment for the press during the ensuing year.

Since my last Report, our library has received numerous valuable additions; and now contains upwards of 800 volumes of a literary, scientific, and religious nature. It is managed like a circulating library. As the books are well selected, all the Patients who are capable of being amused or benefited by reading have free access to it. They choose their own books from it, and indicate their wishes by sending down every morning a list of those which they require. Two or three volumes are allowed at a time, which are entered regularly in a book, in which each Patient has a page; and thus a register is kept of the works perused by every individual. Reading has a marked effect in many cases, by calling forth and exercising the moral and intellectual powers, and preventing the Patient from brooding over his own morbid thoughts. Much valuable information and appropriate counsel may be insinuated into his mind through the channel of a book recommended to him and placed in his way, when the same counsel might be rejected as an insult, or viewed with distrust if communicated by those under whose charge he is placed.

As noted in our last Report, the Patients assemble every morning and evening in chapel for divine worship. About three-fourths of the whole inmates attend regularly, though no compulsory measures are employed; and since none are present who do not come voluntarily, and all are excluded who would disturb others or distract their attention, the service proceeds with all due solemnity, and the congregation is quiet and orderly. As, in consequence of other duties unconnected with the Asylum which devolve on the Chaplain, we have been able to procure his services only three times a-week, I have, with

the aid of my assistants, endeavoured, though inadequately I am convinced, to supply his place on the other occasions. I have already stated my views of the great importance of religious instruction and devotional exercises in the treatment of Patients; and it is, therefore, superfluous here to repeat them. In answer, however, to those who may be sceptical as to the impression thus made being more than evanescent, I may observe, that it is no uncommon thing daily to see many of the Patients, both individually and in groups, reading and conversing on the very portions of Scripture they have heard explained in chapel, and evincing a degree of interest in them which is highly gratifying. The duties of the Chaplain are not confined to performing service in the chapel. In the time of sickness, when his services are desired, he attends; and in the immediate prospect of death, the mind of the sufferer is soothed by being led to the contemplation of those great and important truths, on the due appreciation and personal application of which his future well-being depends. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying, that the services of a judicious and benevolent chaplain must prove highly beneficial in every asylum.

During the past year, we have continued the practice of giving occasional entertainments to the Patients. Songs, instrumental music, recitations, interludes, and dancing have formed part of the amusement. These have been strictly private, being confined to the Patients and Officers, except on the last occasion, when Mr. Bell the Sheriff-Substitute, and two of the Directors were present. The effect will best be seen from the following extract from the Report entered in the book by the House Visitor for the week:—

“Dec. 29, 1842. In the evening I attended, on the invitation of Dr. Hutcheson, an entertainment given to the gentlemen Patients,

of whom 38 sat down at 7 o'clock to table. The room was handsomely fitted up. Cold fowl, sandwiches, fruit, &c. were on the table; and when these were removed, a very weak but perfectly palatable mixture of port-wine and water, warm, was served round during the evening, the keepers acting admirably as waiters, many of them in livery. Twenty-four toasts were given, and a song attached to each; several of the latter having been composed and sung by a Patient. Some excellent speeches, also, were delivered, particularly one by a Patient on proposing the health of Dr. Hutcheson; it was in itself most touching and beautiful, and the raptures with which the toast was received must have been most gratifying to the Doctor.

"To say that the whole was decorous and orderly, is not enough—it was in the highest degree pleasing and encouraging. Seldom have I passed so happy an evening under any circumstances, and one of the Patients was by my side the greater part of it. The respect and affection to Dr. Hutcheson and his valuable assistants manifested throughout the whole, is the best evidence that can be given of the excellence of the system.

"With much propriety, the only strangers admitted, if such they can be called, were witnesses deeply interested in the experiment, viz.—Mr. Sheriff Bell, Mr. Rodger, a member of the weekly committee, and myself, a visitor, one from each department of guardians; and their presence seemed to add to the pleasure of the Patients.

"Anxious to ascertain whether any hurtful excitement had followed, I again visited the House next day, viz. the 30th, making it a sort of friendly call upon some of the gentlemen. I saw almost, if not all of them, and should say that, so far as I can judge, they were rather better than worse,—pleased, cheerful, and happy.

"Altogether, I feel highly gratified by what I have witnessed, and by the promise of blessing which these things carry along with them.

"A. WARDROP."

Every facility consistent with the proper carrying on of the business of the Institution, and the advantage of the Patients, is afforded to friends in visiting them. I cannot, however, too strongly impress on the relatives of the insane, not only the propriety but the absolute necessity of their being guided in their intercourse with them, by the advice of the Physician under whose care they are placed. It is always more easy for him to grant than to refuse an interview, as in the one case he has only to

give a simple order, while in the other he is often forced to sacrifice time, of which he has in general little to spare, in endeavouring to convince applicants of the impropriety of acceding to their wishes: the task of refusing is ungracious, and he is liable to have his motives called in question. One of the great advantages in bringing a patient to an asylum, is the separating him not only from places and things, but also from individuals who may be connected with his delusions. But this will obviously be sacrificed by permitting his friends to have interviews with him, so long as he is under the influence of these delusions. Even when they begin to fade, interviews with friends, and especially near relatives, are extremely dangerous; and I have seen more than one case, where the treatment has been protracted and the cure endangered by premature visits. Under no circumstances ought the visit of an individual to be permitted, when the Patient is hostile to him; and seldom, when he does not request or heartily accede to it. Great prudence is required in the visitor. He must take care to make no promise which he will not perform to the letter, and introduce no topic calculated to irritate or excite. It may be thought that in old and incurable cases, less care is requisite; but in several of these paroxysms or exacerbations occur, and in such the effect of an improper visit will be the same as if the case were acute. The plain rule is, that in all cases the Physician should be the judge. If the relatives have not confidence in him, the sooner the Patient is removed the better for all parties; if they have confidence in him, they ought to be implicitly guided by him.

I cannot conclude this Report, without returning my thanks to the Directors and the Officers, for the kind support which they have afforded me, in conducting the Establishment during the past year. To Mr. Prichard

and my Clinical Assistants, my thanks are particularly due, for their devoted attention to their duties, and the mass of valuable facts which they have enabled me to collect.

In May, we shall remove to the New Institution, where, with all modern improvements, ample accommodation, and extensive grounds, we shall be able to carry out on a larger scale, and I trust, with greater success, the views adopted in the present Establishment; and thus afford relief and comfort to a greater number of the afflicted.

WILL. HUTCHESON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM, &c.

JANUARY, 1843.

APPENDIX.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

[The following account of the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation-Stone of the New Asylum, is derived from the Glasgow newspapers of the day.]

On the 1st of June 1842, the Foundation-Stone of the NEW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM at GARTNAVEL, was laid with masonic and other distinguished honours, by the Hon. Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of the City, acting under commission from the Grand Lodge as Grand Master, supported by Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, as Past Grand Master, Sir Allan McNab, as Grand Clerk, Sheriff Alison, as Substitute Grand Master, Colonel Baird, as Grand Secretary, and Archibald Waddell, Esq. as Deputy Grand Master and Grand Director, &c. &c. in presence of numerous masonic bodies, the civic functionaries of the City and neighbourhood, members of the various incorporations, &c. and a large crowd of other spectators, by all of whom the ancient and imposing ceremony was regarded with the deepest interest.

According to previous arrangement, the Magistrates of Glasgow and the other Burghs in the west of Scotland, with the Professors of the University, the Clergy, and the gentlemen connected with public bodies, assembled in the City Hall, Candleriggs; and at the same hour, the masonic bodies clothed and opened in their respective Lodges, the Grand Lodge having clothed and opened in the Wellington Hotel, George-Square, where the other Lodges had been directed to muster at 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock, the civic and other public bodies left the City-Hall in procession, and proceeded along Ingram-Street and up Queen-Street to George-Square, where the masonic lodges fell into their proper position. The entire procession being arranged under the management of Mr. Miller, Grand Marshal, they proceeded in the

order given below, along St. Vincent-Place, St. Vincent-Street, Campbell-Street, Cambridge-Street, and Great Western Road, to the site of the new building at Gartnavel.

ADVANCE GUARD.

ARTILLERY.

BAND OF MUSIC.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW.

JUDICIAL AND CIVIL OFFICERS OF CORPORATION.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES OF PAISLEY.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES OF GORBALS.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES OF GREENOCK.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES OF CALTON.

TOWN OFFICERS.

MAGISTRATES OF ANDERSTON.

SHERIFF OFFICERS.

SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE OF LANARKSHIRE.

LUNATIC ASYLUM OFFICIALS AND DIRECTORS.

BEADLE.

STEWARD.

CHAPLAIN, SECRETARY, AND SURGEON.

TWO ATTENDANTS.

FOUR MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

PHYSICIAN.

CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS.

DEAN OF GUILD OFFICERS.

DEAN OF GUILD, AND MEMBERS OF MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

TRADES' HOUSE OFFICERS.

DEACON CONVENER, AND MEMBERS OF TRADES' HOUSE.

INCORPORATIONS, IN THEIR ORDER.

POLICE OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

BIDELLUS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRINCIPAL, AND PROFESSORS.

BEADLES.

ESTABLISHED CLERGY OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

CLERGY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MINISTERS OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

OFFICER.

DEAN OF FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.

OFFICER.

PRESES, AND FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICER.

PRECEPTOR, AND DIRECTORS OF TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

VOCALISTS.

MASON LODGES, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE BANDS, THE JUNIOR
IN FRONT.

BAND OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND LODGE.

In passing along the streets of the city, the procession was witnessed by crowds of all classes of the citizens, who thronged not only the streets, but the windows and balconies of the buildings; and even the full extent of the road to Gartnavel, a distance of about three miles, was thronged with spectators on foot and in vehicles, anxious to obtain a sight of the pageant. Amongst other gentlemen who composed the Grand Lodge, on this occasion, we cannot omit noticing—Sir James Campbell, Acting Grand Master, who appeared in a splendid velvet court-dress, over which was, of course, the masonic costume of a very rich and costly description, in which, with his civic decorations, his lordship looked extremely well; Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces, dressed in a magnificent military uniform; Sir Allan Macnab; Sheriff Alison; and several of the most respectable of our Glasgow merchants. The spectacle, as a whole, was highly imposing, especially as seen on the line of the Great Western Road. The building itself is an object of no small attraction, and as there floated from its walls upwards of thirty flags, the decoration was in the highest degree picturesque and imposing.

The ground at Gartnavel was kept by a body of the 66th Regiment and a party of police, who permitted none but those privileged to get within a certain distance of the spot where the ceremony took place. The procession having defiled off the main road along that leading to the building, the civic and other public bodies first entered the ground, and took their places on a large platform, erected for their accommodation, to the south of the site where the foundation-stone was to be laid. The masonic lodges then formed into lines, the Grand Lodge walking up the centre, and taking their position on two platforms east and west of the stone—the band of the 66th Regiment playing the masons' anthem. At the top of the wall immediately above these, were placed platforms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not engaged in the ceremony.

The brethren having taken up their allotted positions, Mr. Lithgow's vocal band sung, in excellent style, the Queen's anthem, and then the Old Hundred.

The Grand Chaplain having offered up a suitable prayer, Sir James Campbell, as Grand Master, caused the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary to deposit the papers and coins in the cavities of the stone. The Grand Director then read the inscription on the plates. The anthem—"Before Jehovah's awful throne"—was then sung by Lithgow's band, followed by music from the instrumental band, during which the stone was let down, with three regular stops. The Grand Master, with Sub-Grand Master, and Grand Wardens before them, then passed down to the stone; the Grand Master on

the east, the Grand Wardens on the west. The Grand Master then said, "Right Worshipful Sub-Grand Master, you will cause the various implements to be applied to the stone, that it may be laid in its bed, according to the rules of architecture." The Sub-Grand Master having ordered the Wardens to do their duty, the Grand Master said, "Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?" Answer: "The square." The Grand Master again asked, "Have you applied the square to those parts of the stone that should be square?" Answer: "I have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the craftsmen have done their duty." The Grand Master then said, "Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?" Answer: "The level." "Have you applied the level to the stone?" Answer: "I have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the craftsmen have done their duty." Grand Master: "Right Worshipful Sub-Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?" Answer: "The plumb." "Have you applied the plumb to the several edges of the stone?" Answer: "I have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the craftsmen have done their duty." The Grand Master then said, "Having full confidence in your skill in the royal art, it remains with me now to finish our work." He then gave three knocks on the stone, and said, "May this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the grand plan, in peace, love, and harmony." The completion of the work was followed by three cheers, the vocalists singing—"With full-voiced choir resounding," and the band playing, during which the cornucopia, and cups with the wine and oil, were given to the Sub-Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Sub-Grand Wardens, and these they delivered to the Grand Master, in turn, who spread the corn, the wine, and oil on the stone, and pronounced the grand benediction, "May corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect of the universe be upon this undertaking, and may it be preserved to the latest ages, in order to promote the views for which this building is to be erected." Anthem—"Sound the loud timbrel," after which the bands played the masons' anthem.

The two bottles, hermetically sealed, deposited in the cavity of the stone, contained copies of the Glasgow newspapers; the coins of the present reign; the Glasgow Directory for 1842-3; Edinburgh Almanac and West of Scotland Lists; Reports of the Asylum from its commencement; Drawing of the present Asylum; Manuscript History of the Institution; Specimens of printing for the blind, &c.

The following is the inscription on the plates deposited in the stone:—

In the Year of our Lord 1842;
Of the Reign of VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland QUEEN,

Defender of the Faith, 5, and of the Æra of Masonry 5,842,

On the 1st day of June,

The Foundation-Stone of these Buildings,
Destined to be an Asylum for the Cure and Care of the Insane,
Was laid, in due form, with Masonic Honours,

By the Honourable SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Lord Provost of the
City of Glasgow,

Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason,
Acting under Commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland,
In the presence of various Lodges of Free Masons,

As is more fully set forth in the Documents deposited herewith
In Bottles.

The Foundation-Stone of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum
Was laid on the 2d of August 1810,

In part of the Lands of Milton, adjoining the since made
Parliamentary Road;

And the Institution was opened for Patients on the 12th Dec. 1814.

On the 9th December 1824,

The Contributors and Directors were incorporated by Royal Charter,
Under the Name, Style, and Title of

THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

In course of time, from the increasing number of the Patients,
and the rapid progress of the City in the direction of the Asylum,
it became necessary to remove to a greater distance. Accordingly,
the Contributors and Directors determined on erecting a New Insti-
tution, on the principles,—1st, Of employing no mechanical personal
restraint in the treatment of the Patients, which had already been aban-
doned for a considerable time; and, 2d, Of having distinct buildings
for the accommodation of Patients of different ranks, divested of all
gloom or appearance of confinement. These Buildings, therefore,
planned under the direction of WILLIAM HUTCHESON, Doctor of Med-
icine and Physician to the Asylum, by CHARLES WILSON, Architect
in Glasgow, were begun to be built by WILLIAM BROOM, Mason, in
November 1841, being the first Institution of the kind erected on
the principles above set forth.

May Almighty God prosper the Undertaking,
And direct the Governors and Officers of the Institution
In all their efforts for the alleviation of misery,
And to His name be ascribed all the
GLORY.

FRANCIS GEBBIE, Superintendent of Works.

The Reverse contained the LIST of DIRECTORS of the ASYLUM for 1842.

The Hon. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL,	Lord Provost, President <i>ex officio</i> .
Henry Dunlop, Esq.	} From Town Council.
William Bankier, Esq.	
James Browne, Esq.	} From Merchants' House.
Alexander Wardrop, Esq.	
John M'Callum, Esq.	} From Trades' House.
James M'Lellan, Esq.	
John Gibson, Esq.	} From Physicians and Surgeons.
John M. Pagan, M. D.	
Rev. James Henderson, D. D.	} From General Session.
Robert Bell, Esq.	
Archibald Lawson, Esq.	} From General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton, Esq.	
William M'Lean, Esq.	
John Neill, Esq.	
Robert Rodger, Esq.	
Robert Findlay, Esq.	
Andrew Bankier, Esq.	
Walter Ferguson, Esq.	
John Henderson, Esq. Provost of Paisley,	
James Jeffray, M. D. Professor of Anatomy,	
William Thomson, M. D. Professor of Medicine,	} <i>ex officio</i> .
William Hutcheson, M. D. Physician to the Asylum,	

Weekly Committee.

John Neill, Esq.	William M'Lean, Esq.
James Browne, Esq.	William Bankier, Esq.
Robert Rodger, Esq.	William Middleton, Esq.

Committee on Accounts.

Andrew Ranken, Esq.	Alexander Wardrop, Esq.	Robert Bell, Esq.
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Visitors.

Alexander Wardrop, Esq.	Robert Bell, Esq.
John M'Callum, Esq.	Andrew Ranken, Esq.
James M'Lellan, Esq.	Robert Freeland, Esq.
John Gibson, Esq.	John Alston, Esq.
John M. Pagan, M. D.	Henry Paul, Esq.
William Thomson, M. D.	Hugh Logan, Esq.
Rev. James Henderson, D. D.	

On one side of the other Plate are inscribed the Names of the Acting OFFICE-BEARERS of the GRAND LODGE.

The Hon. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Grand Master.
 SIR NEIL DOUGLAS, G. C. B. Past Grand Master.
 ARCH. ALISON, Esq. Sheriff of the County, Substitute Grand Master.
 ARCHIBALD WADDELL, Esq. Deputy Grand Master and Director.
 DR. JAMES RATTRAY, Senior Grand Warden.
 A. WARDROP, Esq. Junior Grand Warden.
 ROBERT FINDLAY, Esq. Grand Treasurer.
 W. A. LAWRIE, Esq. W. S. Grand Secretary.
 JOHN MAITLAND, Esq. Grand Clerk.
 Rev. DR. M'LEOD, Grand Chaplain.
 D. C. RAIT, Esq. Grand Jeweller.
 COLONEL BAIRD.
 ARCHIBALD E. SWORD, Esq. Grand Deacon.
 JOHN R. BAIRD, Esq. do. do.
 CHARLES WILSON, Esq. Grand Architect.
 WILLIAM BROOM, Esq. Grand Builder.

Stewards.

Mark Sprot, Esq.
 Wm. Leckie Ewing, Esq.
 Archd. Hamilton, Esq.
 John Buchanan, Esq.
 Alex. Fletcher, Esq.
 Sir Allan N. Macnab.
 Hay Wright, Esq.

Captain H. P. Forster.
 Dr. Wm. R. Gibb.
 James Steven, Esq.
 James R. Dennistoun, Esq.
 Mungo Campbell, Esq.
 John Strang, Esq.
 W. D. Blair, Esq.

On the other side the following INSCRIPTION was engraved:—

Magistrates of the City of Glasgow,
 1842.

The Honourable SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Lord Provost.

Bailies.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN BAIN, JOHN LEADBETTER, and
 JAMES BOGLE, Jun.

WILLIAM GRAY, Esq. Dean of Guild.

GEORGE DICK, Esq. Deacon Convener.

ALEXANDER BAIRD, Esq. Bailie of the River and Frith of Clyde.

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT HUTCHISON, Esq. Master of Works.

JOHN STRANG, Esq. Chamberlain.

Officers of Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics,
 1842.

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D. Physician.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D. Surgeon.

THOMAS PRICHARD, Esq.

JOHN D. M'GAVIN, Esq.

DONALD C. CAMPBELL, M. D.

ROBERT S. ORR, M. D.

} Physician's Assistants.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, L.L.B. Treasurer & Secretary.

The Rev. JOHN BYERS, Chaplain.

Mr. THOMAS BAXTER, Steward.

Miss LUCY VESSEY, Matron.

While the ceremony of letting down the stone was in progress, the event was announced by discharges of artillery. The ceremony being completed, Sir James Campbell then said,—“Mr. Dunlop, Brethren Freemasons, and Ladies and Gentlemen! the duty in which we have been engaged, and the ceremonial we have now gone through, are in themselves so interesting and gratifying as not to require any words from me to impress the occurrences of this day on the memories of all who have had the pleasure of being present. The firm and wide-spread foundations of this magnificent edifice, may, I trust, give us some estimate of the prospective usefulness of the Institution; and the progress already made with the work affords a sufficient degree of confidence that the entire structure of the Royal Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow shall soon be completed, and will form, not only a beautiful and picturesque feature in the splendid landscape in which it is placed, but also a noble and long-enduring illustration of the public spirit and philanthropy of

that community already celebrated for their mercantile enterprise and their patriotism, in whose benevolent feelings the idea originated of an institution connected with the city of Glasgow, dedicated to the alleviation, and, under God's blessing, the cure of that most painful of all maladies to which poor human nature is subject—the malady of a diseased mind and alienated intellect; that many of those unfortunate persons, lunatics, may, within the walls of this ample building, receive those kind and soothing attentions, and that skilful treatment, which can be afforded only by practised attendants and scientific physicians; and that many may be thus restored to themselves, their friends, and society, is, I am very certain, the ardent desire of all who, either by their contributions or their personal attendance this day, have evinced their interest in this undertaking. The experience of the past warrants us to indulge the pleasing hope, that, by means of the more extended accommodation to be afforded, more good will be effected in that department of human benevolence to which a Lunatic Asylum belongs; and I have no doubt that the future Managers will be as zealous and successful in watching the important interests confided to them in this new Building, as have been those who for thirty years have successfully undertaken the gratuitous management of the first Asylum. My thanks, as Chief Magistrate of Glasgow, are due to you all for your attendance on this occasion—to you, Sir, and the other Directors, for the excellent arrangements of our proceedings—to the Contractors, for the comfort with which we have been enabled to go through the ceremony—to the Brethren of the Mystic Craft, from the Senior Warden to the Junior Apprentice, for their able, scientific, and most necessary assistance—and to you spectators, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind countenance and approbation throughout the day.”

Henry Dunlop, Esq. of Craigton replied as follows:—“Right Worshipful Grand Master! in the name of the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum, I have to express our warmest thanks for your presence and assistance as Grand Master on the present important and interesting occasion. I am sure it must be gratifying to yourself, and must afford much satisfaction to your mind, to have had this opportunity of laying the foundation-stone of a building intended for a purpose so benevolent, so humane, and so useful to society. It is little more than thirty years since the foundation-stone of our present Asylum was laid with great solemnity and masonic honours, similar to those exhibited on the present occasion: it is still one of the most elegant buildings that adorn our City, and its internal arrangements were of the most perfect description known at the time of its erection; but improvements have been introduced

within the last twenty years, tending greatly to the increased comfort and more successful treatment of the patients; and, under the able counsel of our most intelligent and experienced Physician, Dr. Hutcheson, the Directors having adopted the most effectual means to obtain information regarding other celebrated institutions of the same kind, feel assured that the Asylum now to be erected will embrace all recent improvements, and will not, under the able management of Dr. Hutcheson, be excelled by any institution now existing. I believe, therefore, we shall have no cause to regret that we have been compelled by the extension of the town, to abandon our present building, however elegant, suitable, and commodious it has hitherto been regarded, and especially as it is to be preserved as a public building for another charitable purpose. Let us only hope that, under the blessing of Almighty God, our undertaking may prosper, and may conduce greatly to the comfort and successful treatment of the unfortunate sufferers for whose benefit it is intended. In the name of the Directors, I have to thank you, Sir—all the Brethren of the Mystic Craft—all the Public Bodies—and all the distinguished strangers, for your presence and assistance in performing this ceremony."

Three cheers were then given, and, amidst the music of the various bands, the procession returned.

We have as yet said nothing of the new Building itself. It is situated, as most of our readers are aware, on an eminence a short way to the south of the Great Western Road, from which a most magnificent view is obtained in all directions, including, to the north, a sight of the distant Grampians and the intermediate hills, forming the beautiful range which terminates in Dumgoyne; to the south, the town of Paisley and an extensive tract of country beyond; while to the west the eye stretches downwards to the Frith of Clyde, and catches a glimpse of the towering and romantic hills which hem in its waters. The east embraces a view of the higher parts of the city, which are seen to considerable advantage. The building, when completed, will be of vast extent, and must have a very commanding appearance, both from the aspect of the edifice itself, and the commanding position which it occupies. The style of the architecture is Tudor-gothic; the length of the frontage, when completed, will not be less than 960 feet; of this, 492 feet is to be occupied by the first-class house, the principal front of which will be to the north; and 276 feet by the second-class house, which is placed on a lower terrace, and the chief front of which will face the east. The space in the north-front, between the first and second-class houses, is to be occupied by the chapel and business offices, &c. These are not yet

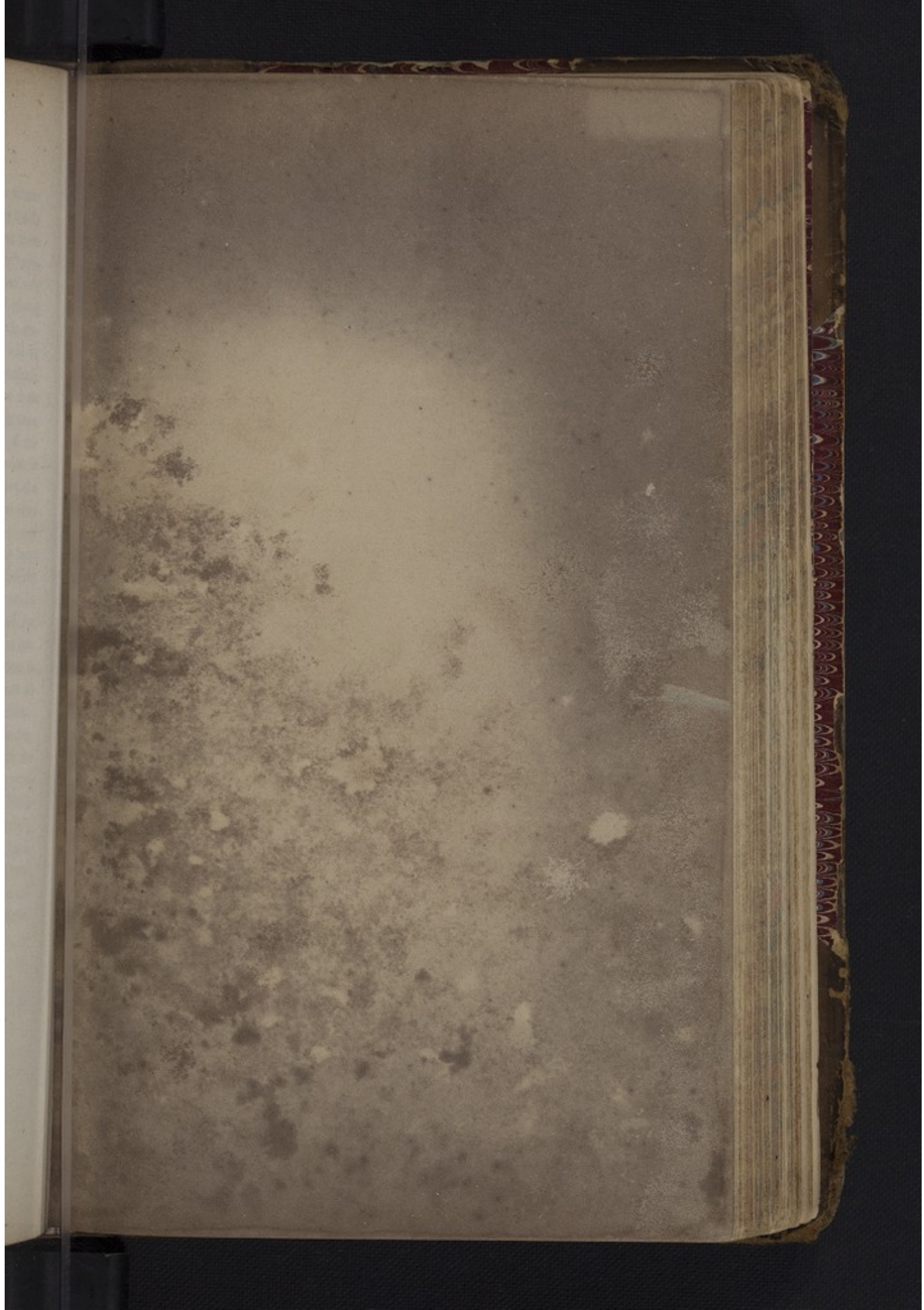
commenced, but they will be on a scale of great elegance, the former erection being designed in the Gothic form, with a tower very nearly resembling that of St. David's. Attached to the establishment there are sixty-eight acres of ground, having an excellent southern exposure, to be laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds, so that very great facilities will thus be afforded to the Physician, in giving the Patients the necessary exercise and amusement, and also in employing them in wholesome recreatory employment. There will be introduced into the new establishment many excellent improvements. The first-class Patients will be placed in a separate house from the lower class, while there will be a complete separation between the male and female departments. Some idea of the extent of the establishment may be formed when we state, that accommodation is in course of being provided for 400 Patients; and that, when the whole establishment is completed, there will be room for no less than 680. In the present Asylum, there are 202 Patients. The cost of the building now erecting is estimated at £40,000. The plans have been drawn under the superintendence of Dr. Hutcheson, Physician to the Institution, by Mr. C. Wilson, and the whole does great credit to his talents and assiduity. The building has been contracted for by Mr. William Broom; and it is but justice to say that, so far as can be judged from the length the work has already gone, Mr. Broom is accomplishing his task with great skill, and, as we have reason to know, to the perfect satisfaction of the Directors of the Institution.

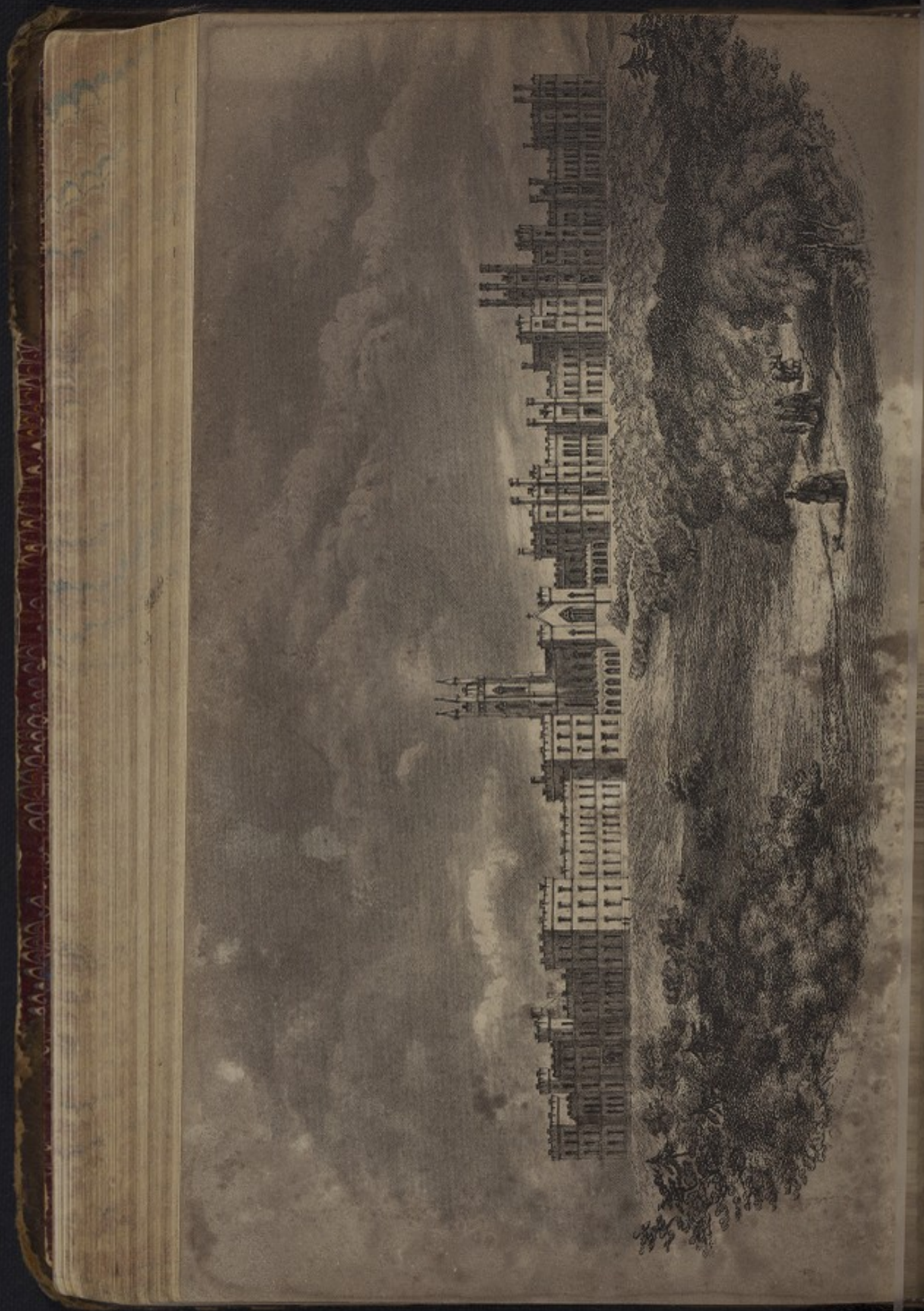
In the evening, a respectable party of gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Trades' Hall; Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost, in the Chair; Henry Dunlop, Esq. Croupier. The Chairman was supported right and left by Sir Neil Douglas, Sir Allan Macnab, Colonel Fleming, and other military officers; Principal Macfarlan, R. Findlay, Esq. Dr. Hutcheson, &c. At the Croupier's table were Dr. McLeod, William Lawrie, Esq. Secretary of the Grand Lodge, William Dunn, Esq. Bailie Bogle, Convener Dick, &c. &c. Principal Macfarlan and Dr. McLeod, officiated as Chaplains. The party separated at eleven o'clock, after spending a very happy evening.

The NEW ASYLUM will be opened in the beginning of May, for the reception of Patients.

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THIRTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

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

4TH JANUARY, 1844;

WITH THE
THIRD REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1844.

THE
REPORT

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REPORT

FOR

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Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THIS Institution was founded in the year 1810, and on the 2d August of that year the foundation-stone of the first Building was laid. It was opened for the reception of Patients in 1814. In 1841 it was sold to the Directors of the Town's Hospital, and sixty-six acres of ground purchased in the line of the Great Western Road, in the vicinity of Glasgow. This ground consists of the southern portion of the lands of Gartnavel, and commands a most agreeable and extensive view in all directions.

The foundation-stone of the new Buildings was laid on the 1st June 1842, and in the month of June of the following year the Institution was removed to the new Asylum.

The Engraving on the opposite page shows the elevation of the Buildings, but the Chapel and Tower have not yet been erected.

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Mr. A.
Messrs

The C.
Dr. J.
W.
W.

Mr. M.

Mr. M.

Prin.
Messrs

Dr. C.
F.
J.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1844.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
David Mackinlay,		
Hugh Cogan,	}	from Merchants' House.
William Gray,		
John Neill,	}	from Trades' House.
John Stewart,		
Dr. Charles Ritchie,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Francis Steel,		
The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Allan Clark,		
Messrs. Archibald Lawson,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
Robert Findlay,		
Andrew Ranken,		
Robert Rodger,		
Alexander Wardrop,		
John Smith, LL.D.		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean,	Mr. Middleton,	Dr. Thomson,
Bankier,	Rodger,	Mr. Findlay.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken,	Mr. Wardrop,	Dr. Smith.
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Visitors.

Principal Macfarlan,		Messrs. David Mackinlay,
Messrs. Hugh Cogan,		Allan Clark,
John Neill,		Alex. Wardrop,
John Stewart,		Andrew Ranken,
Dr. Charles Ritchie,		William Brown,
Francis Steel,		John Alston.
John Smith,		

LIST OF DIRECTORS.
1844

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Assistant Superintendent,

THOMAS PRICHARD, M. D.

Clinical Assistants,

JOHN D. MCGAVIN, M. D.

Mr. WILLIAM PRICHARD.

DONALD C. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Mr. WILLIAM H. RAMSAY.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. LL. B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. JOHN BYERS.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Matron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JAMES NICHOL.

THIRTIETH 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 the Public, an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 31st December 1842,.....	102	100	202
Admitted since,	184	143	327
	286	243	529
Dismissed, Cured,.....	52	69	121
Do. Relieved,.....	17	17	34
Died,	21	9	30
	90	95	185
Remaining, 31st December 1843,.....	196	148	344
	286	243	529
Daily Average, 140.67 Males; 124.35 Females; Total, 265.02.			

Of the 327 Patients admitted, 85 were removed from Arran, and elsewhere, by warrant of the authorities. After deducting these, there still remain 242; being 43 more than last year. Considering the number and nature of the cases treated, the proportion of cures has been great, and that of deaths small; and, upon the whole, it appears that the success of the Institution has, in every point of view, been greater than heretofore.

Referring to the Physician's Report, appended to this, for the medical statistics, the nature of the cases, and the results of the treatment, the Directors beg to give a short narrative of their proceedings during the past year.

In the last Report, it was stated that the cost of the buildings then contemplated would be £42,000; accommodation being provided for 350 Patients, including work-shops and work-rooms.

At this period, it was confidently expected that the work would have been completed by the end of May: circumstances, however, prevented any portion of the Asylum from being occupied till the 1st of June; on which day, 30 Patients were sent to occupy such parts as were ready. A week elapsed before any other Patients could be removed, but by the 12th the whole, amounting to 240, were transferred from the old to the new Asylum, quietly and without the slightest accident.

The difficulties to be encountered in accomplishing the removal of so great a number, must necessarily suggest themselves to any one who considers the subject. By the vigour, care, and skill of those to whom the undertaking was entrusted, it was effected, not only without any inconvenience to the inmates, but without any one in the City or neighbourhood being aware of the change; and the Patients, so far from sustaining damage from their removal, were most materially benefited by the change of scene and superior accommodation afforded them. Several individuals who had long been

looked upon as incurable became convalescent, and a few have already been dismissed, who some months ago appeared to be doomed to pass their lives in alternate excitement and depression. Others again, who, from their years and infirmities, seemed scarcely capable of existing for a few weeks, or at the utmost months, suddenly acquired new energy and vigour; and although, from the nature of their cases, it is impossible that they should ever mix with the world, they have been freed from many physical evils, and the moral and intellectual miseries accompanying them, which rendered their lives not only burthensome to themselves, but a source of anxiety and pain to their relatives and friends.

The Directors feel themselves bound, in justice, to acknowledge the energy, foresight, and skill manifested in accomplishing the removal of the Patients, and the great labour and anxiety which the Officers and Servants of the establishment encountered with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Notwithstanding the attention and assiduity of every one connected with the establishment, one or two of the Patients contrived to escape; these, however, were speedily retaken; and when it is considered that, at that time, no wall surrounded the building, and no fence marked the boundaries of the property, it will be a matter of wonder to those who have hitherto looked upon Asylums as places of mere confinement and restraint, that out of upwards of 360 Patients, who were treated within three months after taking possession of the new Asylum, not more than four should have attempted to change the place of their abode.

The Directors have been much pleased that the Patients, with those Officers and Servants who could without prejudice to their duties attend, continued to assemble, morning and evening, for divine worship. During the removal, this was necessarily intermitted; but the Direc-

tors are happy to state, that though, from the want of a Chapel, the labour of imparting religious instruction to the inmates has been much increased, yet now, by the exertions of the Chaplain, they have been enabled to overtake in portions that which, if their funds had permitted them to procure suitable accommodation, would have been much more advantageously performed as a whole.

According to the original plan of the new Asylum, a house was provided for a resident Chaplain. As soon, therefore, as his services could be made available, the Directors lost no time in taking advantage of them. From the Physician's Report, as well as from their own observations, the Directors have no hesitation in stating that the ministrations of the Chaplain, as well as his frequent intercourse with the Patients, have materially contributed not only to their comfort, but also to their recovery.

From the Table given at the beginning of this Report, it appears that 344 Patients are provided with accommodation in the Asylum. The portion of the plan already executed was calculated for only 350 Patients. By some alterations, however, such as converting a portion of the building intended for weavers' shops, and other in-door occupations, into dormitories and day-rooms for invalids, the Directors are enabled to receive 420 Patients. This, they are well aware, does not afford sufficient accommodation for the numerous Patients whom, by the late Act of Parliament, they are expected to receive. Of this Act, though neither so comprehensive nor explicit as circumstances demand, they highly approve; and only regret that its provisions are not more ample and stringent.

To prove their desire to meet the wants of the public, and to accommodate themselves to the exigencies of the times, the Directors, with the assistance and hearty co-operation of the Physician and his Staff, within one week,

afforded comfortable accommodation for upwards of 80 Patients who had been boarded, by different parishes, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

In the removal of these Patients from the districts in which they were placed, the Directors, although not immediately concerned, cannot in justice refrain from noticing, with marked approbation, the delicacy, tact, and skill exhibited in accomplishing the task. Though, in one point of view, they might regret that the Patients, thus received, entailed on the Institution not only a great expenditure in maintenance, attendance, and cordials, but a vast additional labour on the Physician and his Assistants; yet, considering that thereby the objects for which the Asylum was founded were more effectually carried out, and that they were affording the means of relief, and perhaps in some cases of cure, to a mass of their suffering fellow-creatures, they have cause of rejoicing that the opportunity of benefiting the community was thus afforded them.

During the last year, a few changes have been made in the Staff of the establishment. The office of Apothecary, which had been in abeyance, was filled up by the Directors unanimously making choice of Mr. Thomas Pritchard, at that time Senior Clinical Assistant, of whose qualifications they had received ample proof. The experience which they have had, during the past year, of his zeal, assiduity, and other necessary qualifications, has amply justified the appointment.

In taking possession of the new establishment, in which the house for Patients of the higher ranks is completely separated from that intended for those of the lower, it became evident that the charge of the Female Patients, of the former class, must be committed to a lady possessed not only of the accomplishments usually met with in those moving in a higher sphere of society, but also of those moral and intellectual qualities and acquirements which

secure respect, and which are requisite for the management of such Patients. Accordingly, the Directors took every means in their power to find a qualified person; and from a number of candidates, amounting to upwards of 80, they, after much deliberation, selected Mrs. Mablesen; who, they are happy to say, has proved herself most worthy of their choice. About the same time, the Matron having tendered her resignation, the Directors, from among the candidates for the office of Superintendent of the Ladies, unanimously elected Mrs. Goff to the vacant situation. In this instance, as in the former, the Directors have had reason, in all respects, to be satisfied with the appointment.

In the beginning of the year, Mr. Byers was re-elected Chaplain, on the same terms as formerly, for the period during which the Institution should be carried on in the old buildings; the Directors reserving to themselves the power of making such arrangements as they might think proper, respecting his duties and emoluments, on removing the Patients to the New Asylum.

While the Institution continued on its old footing, the Chaplain performed his duties as recorded in the Physician's last Report.

During the removal, and for some time afterwards, it became physically impossible that the moral and religious instruction of the inmates could be carried on in the same manner as heretofore; modifications became necessary, and, in the unavoidable absence of the Chaplain, the Physician and his Assistants supplied his place. As soon, however, as the New Institution was brought into order, the Directors took into consideration the propriety of appointing a resident Chaplain.

The reverend gentleman who, for a period of thirteen years, had so zealously and efficiently performed the office of Chaplain to the Asylum, was unanimously chosen as the Resident Clergyman of the Institution. Since his

appointment, the Directors have reason to know that his services have not only been acceptable, but highly beneficial; and notwithstanding the want of a Chapel, he has been able to afford that instruction and consolation which are so prized by and so useful to the inmates.

Several changes still remain to be effected, particularly in the Economical Department, which it is believed ought to be separated altogether from the Medical. These however the Directors have not been able to accomplish, in consequence of the pressure of business demanding immediate consideration, and they earnestly recommend them to the early attention of their successors in office.

During this year, as well as in the preceding, a large quantity of furniture, mattresses, and other articles necessary for furnishing the new Asylum, were made at comparatively little expense, in the Institution; and the Directors have the satisfaction of stating, that those portions of the new houses which are occupied, are most comfortably and, in the west house, most elegantly fitted up. To their successors in office they leave the task of finishing what remains to be done. Arrangements having been made with the Gas Company, for a supply of gas on satisfactory terms, the whole interior of the Establishment is now fully lighted up, and the extensive galleries and saloons present a cheerful and exhilarating appearance.

As many attempts were made, without effect, to render the various supplies of water in the grounds available for supplying the wants of the Establishment, it was deemed advisable to enter into an arrangement with the Glasgow Water Company, who have bound themselves to furnish a full supply of that most important necessary, before the end of February. In the meantime, from the wells and tanks, the Establishment is fully supplied, though with the expenditure both of labour and money.

The grounds and approaches are fast being brought into order, and the Directors confidently expect that dur-

ing the spring the exterior of the Establishment will be fully completed. Several kind friends have offered supplies of flowers, shrubs, and plants, to decorate the immediate neighbourhood of the building, for which the Directors embrace this opportunity of offering their thanks.

The Directors beg, next, to advert to the financial concerns of the Institution.

The Income from Patients, during the past year, has greatly exceeded that of any of the preceding; but although a saving has been effected, and the funds have been benefited by £1336 : 16s. 9d. received as legacies and subscriptions, the Institution is considerably more in debt than it was at last Report. Among the legacies was one of £1000, from Miss Lucy Campbell of Gowanbank; and to her executors, the Directors return their best thanks for the prompt and liberal manner in which it was paid. By a condition annexed to the legacy, Campbellton is now ranked as a subscribing Parish.

In the exercise of the powers committed to them by the Directors, the Weekly Committee proceeded with the fulfilment of the contracts entered into for building the new Asylum, and concluded, on advantageous terms, a sale of that portion of the grounds of the old Asylum which had not previously been disposed of.

It being deemed advisable also, in consequence of the reduction in the general rate of interest, that the annual Feu-duty of £509 : 5s. (payable to Mr. Donaldson of Thornwood, for that portion of the lands of Gartnavel which was acquired from him for the site of the new Asylum, and which was redeemable at twenty years' purchase), should be bought up, negotiations were entered into with the Royal Bank, who readily advanced the sum necessary for that purpose.

Annexed to this Report, is an Abstract by the Treasurer, of the property and debts of the Asylum. For the progressive liquidation of these debts, the Directors trust

to the liberality of their fellow-citizens, and others connected with the district, as well as to the strictest economy in the management of the Institution, consistent with carrying out its objects to the fullest extent.

ABSTRACT
OF
THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1843.

I. PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£23 10 2
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	162 14 8
Board of Do. outstanding,	269 7 8
Price of Ground at Gartnavel,	10,185 0 0
Expenditure on Grounds and Buildings,	£42,092 7 4
Add, for Balances still due to Sundries for work done,	13,405 8 1
	<hr/> 55,497 15 5
Cost of Furniture for New Buildings,	£3,769 17 1
Add, still due,	616 3 10
	<hr/> 4,386 0 11
	<hr/> £70,524 8 10

II. DEBTS.

To the Royal Bank of Scotland, including Interest,	£31,569 9 7
To Sundries, on account of the Grounds and Buildings, as above stated,	13,405 8 1
To Sundries, on account of Furniture purchased,	616 3 10
	<hr/> Total,
	£45,591 1 6
Amount of Property,	£70,524 8 10
Do. of Debts,	45,591 1 6
	<hr/> Balance in favour of the Institution,
	£24,933 7 4

LEGACIES, &c.

RECEIVED IN 1843.

Executors of the late Miss Lucy Campbell, of Gowan-			
bank, Campbelton, a Legacy,	£1,000	0	0
Executors of the late David Milne, St. Croix, farther			
in part of Legacy,.....	167	8	9
Executors of the late Miss Morris, of Craig, a Legacy,	100	0	0
Executors of the late Mrs. Lindsay, of Ochiltree, a			
Legacy, less Duty, &c.	48	8	0
Robert Grahame, writer, Glasgow, a Subscription,...	5	5	0
Thomas Hill, Sasine-Office, Glasgow, do. ...	5	5	0
John Ronald, Jun. wine-merchant, Glasgow, do. ...	5	5	0
William Thomson, flesher, Glasgow, do. ...	5	5	0
	<u>£1,336</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

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.

PHYSICIAN'S THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I have much pleasure in presenting to the Directors the Medical Report for the past year, during which success has attended our efforts; and the hopes entertained respecting the arduous undertaking in which we have been engaged, have been more than realised.

Following the plan adopted in my former Reports, I shall exhibit in a tabular form the principal facts and results, with such remarks as occur to me.

The following Table exhibits the number of Patients admitted, treated, and dismissed, during the year, the result of treatment, and the average daily number:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1842,.....	102	100	202
Admitted since,	184	143	327
	<u>286</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>529</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	52	69	121
Do. Relieved,.....	17	17	34
Died,	21	9	30
	<u>90</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>185</u>
Remaining, 31st December 1843,.....	196	148	344
	<u>286</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>529</u>

Daily Average, 140.67 Males; 124.35 Females; Total, 265.02.

After deducting from the 327 Patients admitted, 85 who were removed from Arran and other places by the authorities, it appears that the number is greater by 43 than it was last year.

The following Table shows the condition of those treated during the past year, the result of treatment in

reference to that condition, and the state of those remaining at the beginning of the present year:—

PATIENTS REMAINING IN ASYLUM, JAN. 1, 1843.										PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1843.										STATE of PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1844.					
STATE.	SEX.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.								SEX.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.								Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.				Females.						
				Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.				Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.							
CURABLE,.....	6	7	13	4	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	26	33	59	20	1	0	5	23	2	0	8	7	10	17
DOUBTFUL,	25	32	57	8	1	2	14	14	3	0	15	75	55	130	20	7	2	46	25	4	1	25	55	30	85
INCURABLE,	71	61	132	0	7	8	56	1	6	4	50	83	55	138	0	1	9	73	0	2	4	49	134	108	242
TOTALS,	102	100	202	12	8	10	72	21	9	4	66	184	143	327	40	9	11	124	48	8	5	82	196	148	344
				102				100				184				143									
								202								327									
																529									
																Total number treated.									

Of the 13 Patients reckoned curable at the beginning of the year, 10 have recovered, 2 are convalescent, and 1 has suffered so much from bodily disease as to render her recovery extremely doubtful.

Of the 57 doubtful cases, or those of which some hope might reasonably be entertained, 22 have recovered, 4 improved so far that their friends were able with propriety to take charge of them, 2 have died, and 29 remain. Of these 29, 6 have become incurable, but hope is still cherished that the other 23 may be cured.

Of the 132 Patients deemed incurable, 1 has been cured, 13 have been removed, 12 have died, and 2 who have been convalescent for three months, will be in all probability soon discharged. The Patient who recovered had laboured under the recurrent form of mania, and been under treatment for upwards of five years. During that period she had never been four weeks free from her malady. She was quite sane for nearly five months before she was discharged, and is now well.

In reference to the cases admitted during 1843, I may state that they were of a much worse description than heretofore. In 1841, of 157 cases admitted, 66 were reckoned curable, 79 doubtful, and 12 incurable. In 1842, 54 were curable, 101 doubtful, and 44 incurable. In 1843, 59 were curable, 130 doubtful, and 138 incurable. Various circumstances account for this. Almost all the Patients removed from Arran and other depôts were incurable, and two-thirds at least of those apprehended by the authorities as dangerous to the lieges, were in the same unfortunate condition. Of the remainder, several had been left without treatment for years; and thus cases which had been curable at first, were sent to us in the most hopeless state. Much however has been done, even for the worst, in improving their health and habits, and rendering them comfortable.

I may perhaps be permitted here to correct an erroneous

view, which is very generally taken, of that class of the insane denominated Incurable, that when all hope of cure is abandoned, these invalids require nothing except safe confinement, and that their treatment may be inferior, and therefore less expensive. The root of the fallacy is in an ambiguous use and meaning of the word *incurable*. Incurable, in the classification of the insane, signifies a state in which restoration to perfect mental health seems to be impossible; but, in common speech, it is used as not only indicative of the impossibility of entire restoration, but as exclusive of all improvement or lightening of the disease. Now, I am prepared to maintain with regard to incurable lunatics, that in all the varieties of the malady, improvement of the happiest description can in most cases be effected; that frequently both body and mind may be brought to the very verge of health, and the Patient kept in a state of permanent convalescence; that in most cases the observing powers may be strengthened, the mind engaged, and the body freed from any heavy uneasiness; that in all, deterioration and the closing of existence in wretchedness and horror may be averted; and that to accomplish this, the same skill and watchfulness, and the same organised system which are necessary for the recovery of those who are temporarily insane, are required.

There are many varieties among the incurable. Some under proper treatment are gradually emerging into an improved condition; in some, whose malady is remittent, the frequency of the attacks is capable of being diminished, while others are kept at a certain point, at which they are able to perform some of the duties and participate in many of the enjoyments of life. Now, it is an undoubted fact that were the necessary treatment, mental and medical, suspended, all these would inevitably descend through lower and lower stages of the disease. There is, however, another class of incurable Patients, the existence of which is not generally known. In every Asylum indivi-

duals are met with, between whom and those who would be discharged as sane there is no observable difference, but between whom there is this distinction—that in the latter case restoration is complete, while in the former the continued oversight of the Physician is required to prevent the jar of circumstances from oversetting the trembling reason. These Patients themselves are conscious of their condition, and frequently dread nothing more than a return to the world with which they have not strength to mingle. In all the cases to which I have now adverted, the advantage and necessity of treatment in an Asylum will be at once recognised.

Descending, however, to the worst forms of the malady, to those which seem most beyond the reach of succour, we find that an amount of relief, until lately incredible, may be obtained for the sufferer. Passing by some forms of dementia formerly reckoned incurable, but now frequently curable, and always susceptible of improvement, I would refer to the Epileptics, who are well known to be the most dangerous class of maniacs, in consequence of their being liable to accesses of fury without apparent cause or provocation. These cases are susceptible of great amelioration. The interval between the fits, neglected in the workhouse, affords to tact and skill the opportunity of employing curative means capable of diminishing both their frequency and their violence. Filthy and improper habits can be prevented, and danger to themselves and others averted. Again, in the case of the fatuous and idiotic, by due attention their tendency to descend even to the condition of mere vegetative life may be counteracted. They may be employed in agriculture and other industrial pursuits; their habits may be improved, and they may be rendered comfortable and even happy. Nay, even in that lower depth of wretchedness when the physical powers have sunk under general paralysis and reason is altogether obliterated, the

tendency to sloughing and gangrene may be counteracted or retarded, and the sufferer led out of the sphere of existing things, in undistracted enjoyment of those dreams and visions of wealth, power, and glory, with which he is so mercifully surrounded. Such being the case, I am entitled to maintain, that in no circumstances is any one justified in casting aside that large class of the insane denominated incurable, as sufferers of whom there is no hope, or in estimating lightly the curative appliances which their case demands.

From the Table given above, it appears that of the 59 curable Patients admitted in 1843, 43 have been cured; 3 have been discharged improved, their friends being of opinion that they would recover completely at home, in which however they have been disappointed; and 13 remain, the most of whom will be discharged in a short time.

Of the 130 doubtful cases, 45 have recovered, 11 have been discharged improved, 3 have died, and 71 remain, 9 of whom are now reckoned incurable.

Of the 138 incurable Patients, 3 have been dismissed improved, 13 have died, and 122 remain.

Thus at the end of the year, 344 remained in the House, viz. 17 curable, 85 doubtful, and 242 incurable.

The following Table exhibits a view of the age, species of insanity, number of the attacks, and domestic condition of the Patients admitted in 1843:—

From this it appears that 118 maniacal, 61 melancholic, and 148 imbecile or idiotic Patients were admitted during the year. The proportion of melancholia to mania has as usual been greater among the females than among the males. More than half of the Patients were above 30 and under 50 years of age; and considerably more than one-half were admitted for first attacks of the disease. To estimate properly, however, the nature of the cases, it is necessary to consider the duration of the attack previous to admission, as this materially influences the result. The following Table exhibits this:—

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	FIRST ATTACK.			SECOND ATTACK.			THIRD ATTACK.			FREQUENT ATTACKS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	16	19	35	5	8	13	5	5	10	11	6	17	37	38	75
Do. 3 —	12	9	21	7	10	17	3	2	5	7	2	9	29	23	52
Do. 6 —	6	6	12	4	3	7	0	0	0	2	2	4	12	11	23
Do. 12 —	8	1	9	2	4	6	0	1	1	3	1	4	13	7	20
Do. 18 —	3	4	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
Do. 2 Years,	10	2	12	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	3	17
Above 2 —	66	46	112	5	4	9	2	1	3	3	4	7	76	55	131
TOTAL,	121	87	208	26	32	58	11	9	20	26	15	41	184	143	327

Thus only 68 out of 208 were admitted for a *first* attack within six months from its commencement; while 112 had been either neglected or imperfectly treated for more than two years before they were sent to the Asylum.

In my two former Reports, I adverted pretty fully to the evils resulting from this neglect of the insane. On the present occasion, I shall content myself with referring to these, and reiterating the opinion there given, that it is cruel to the Patient, dangerous to society, and expensive to the community.

The annexed Table exhibits the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients admitted in 1843:—

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	0	4	4
Bad Health,	9	14	23
Critical Period,	0	2	2
Death of Relative,	0	1	1
Dyspepsia,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	10	1	11
Fever,	5	5	10
Fear of Poverty,	0	1	1
Grief,	2	1	3
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	72	44	116
Hepatitis,	1	0	1
Injury of Head,	4	2	6
Ill-usage,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	21	10	31
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Loss of Money,	4	1	5
Love,	1	11	12
Menorrhagia,	0	1	1
Manustupration,	4	1	5
Mercury,	1	0	1
Mental Exertion,	1	0	1
Nursing,	0	3	3
Politics,	2	0	2
Parturition,	0	13	13
Paralysis,	3	2	5
Religious Excitement,	2	3	5
Remorse,	0	1	1
Seeing an Execution,	1	0	1
Terror,	4	2	6
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	26	12	38
Vice,	2	2	4
Want,	8	4	12
	184	143	327

The proportion of cases attributed to hereditary predisposition is greater than formerly; while the relative number of those traced to intemperance, vice, and want, is less. In my last Report, I referred the then increasing number of these cases to the same cause—commercial and manufacturing distress, producing low wages and want of employment. The decrease in the proportion, during the year which has now elapsed, may be fairly attributed to the increasing prosperity of the community, and may be taken as a corroboration of the views which I formerly expressed. I have, in my previous Reports, adverted so fully to the other assigned causes, that I do not consider it necessary, on the present occasion, to do more than state that the experience and reflection of the last year have confirmed me in the opinions which I formerly gave.

I shall now advert to the cases discharged during the year. The following Table exhibits the result, length of treatment, and duration of the attack:—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.												DURATION OF THE ATTACK.											
CURED.		RELIEVED.				DEAD.				CURED.		RELIEVED.				DEAD.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbecile.	
Months.																							
Under 1,	10	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	
1 to 2,	8	2	4	4	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	
2 to 3,	5	1	6	4	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	
3 to 4,	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	3	2	0	0	0	
4 to 5,	5	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	6	0	0	1	0	
5 to 6,	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	
6 to 7,	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	2	0	
7 to 8,	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	
8 to 9,	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	
9 to 10,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	
10 to 11,	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
12 to 13,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
13 to 14,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
14 to 15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
15 to 16,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
16 to 17,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
17 to 18,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
19 to 20,	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21 to 22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22 to 23,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Years.																							
2 to 3,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 to 4,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
5 to 6,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 to 7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
8 to 9,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15 to 16,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
16 to 17,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21 to 22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22 to 23,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
26 to 27,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27 to 28,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 to 29,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
41 to 42,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTALS,	42	10	43	26	5	4	8	4	3	10	3	3	15	1	0	8	42	10	43	26	5	4	

During the last year, 185 Patients have been discharged; of whom 121 were cured, 34 were relieved, and 30 died. Taking the per centage on the cases dismissed, the cures amount to 65·40, the reliefs to 18·37, and the deaths to 16·39 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the number admitted, the cures will amount to 37, the reliefs to 10·39, and the deaths to 9·17 per cent. Should the calculation, however, be made on the whole number treated during the year, the cures would be 23·06, the reliefs 6·42, and the deaths 5·67 per cent.

From the Table given at page 18, and the remarks appended to it, it appears that more than two-thirds of those who remain in the Asylum are absolutely incurable. These cases have either been accumulating for many years or have been lately admitted in an incurable state, and, if they remain in the Asylum, must necessarily add to the future mortality. It may, therefore, be quite fair to calculate the mortality on the whole number of Patients treated, who constitute a diseased population.

It is otherwise in regard to the cures, for it is obvious that Patients who, either from the duration of the disease, paralysis, affections of the heart and lungs, and other bodily ailments, cannot possibly be cured, ought not to be taken into account in testing the success of an Institution. Such cases, as I have already observed, are susceptible of great amelioration, and the symptoms even of the most desperate admit of such palliation as materially to relieve the sufferers; but they cannot be cured. Taking, then, not only the cases reckoned curable, but also all of whom any hope could be entertained, and who are reckoned doubtful in the Table referred to, the number of those whom there was any chance of curing amounts to 259. Deducting from this 102 who remain, and of whose recovery there is still some chance, we have 157 to be accounted for. Of these, 120 have recovered, 15 have improved, 5 have died, and 17 remain incurable.

Thus, of cases of which any hope could be entertained, nearly 77 per cent. have been cured. Of those reckoned curable, upwards of 90 per cent. have recovered.

To afford another view, I subjoin a Table exhibiting the number of Patients annually admitted into and dismissed from the Asylum, since its establishment in 1814:—

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	86	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	90	37	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	6	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
1842	199	99	44	0	0	24	167
1843	327	121	34	0	0	30	185
Total, ...	3173	1442	720	227	90	350	2829
Deduct	344						
Remain.							
	2829	1442	720	227	90	350	2829

From this it appears that since the opening of the Institution, a period of more than twenty-nine years, the cures have amounted to 50·97, and the deaths to 12·37 per cent.

The number of cures effected last year has been greater,

both absolutely and relatively, than formerly. Of the 121 who recovered, 52 were discharged within three months; 41 between three and six months; 17 between six and nine months; 4 between nine and twelve months; and 7 between one and six years. Counting again from the commencement of the attack, we find 28 cured within three months; 36 between three and six months; 22 between six and nine months; 12 between nine and twelve months; 3 between twelve and fifteen months; 4 between fifteen and eighteen months; 8 between eighteen months and two years; and only 8 in cases in which the disease was of longer duration. Of the Patients cured, 85 were maniacal, and 36 melancholic.

Of the 30 deaths, 5 occurred within a month after admission; 8 from one to three months; 5 from three to six months; 1 from six to nine months; 1 from nine to twelve months; and 10 from one to twenty-eight years. Reckoning from the commencement of the attack, 2 occurred within the first month; 3 from one to three months; 3 from three to six months; 2 from 6 to nine months; 1 from nine to twelve months; and 19 from one to forty-two years. Thus, as stated in a former Report, the mortality, as well as the curability, of all forms of the disease is greatest during the first year after the attack. Of the 30 Patients who died, 4 laboured under mania, 3 under melancholia, and 23 were imbecile or fatuous; 25 of these were incurable, 5 doubtful, but none of the curable died. The following Table exhibits the causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Consumption and diseases of the lungs,.....	8	4	12
Diseases of the liver, and other abdominal organs,.....	3	1	4
Disease of heart,.....	1	0	1
General exhaustion,.....	2	0	2
	14	5	19
Diseases of brain and membranes, including general and partial paralysis, apoplexy, &c.....	7	4	11
	21	9	30

The experience of the past, as well as that of former years, has shown that diseases of the thorax and abdominal viscera prevail to a very great extent among the insane.

The following Table exhibits the results of treatment, in reference to the ages of the Patients dismissed in 1843:

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CURED.				UNCURED.						DEAD.			
				M.		F.		M.			F.			M.		F.	
				Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Maniacs.			Melancholics.			Maniacs.		Melancholics.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Imbeciles.
15 to 20,	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 25,	9	7	16	4	1	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 30,	8	16	24	4	0	7	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
30 to 35,	13	15	28	9	0	9	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
35 to 40,	17	15	32	8	1	9	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
40 to 45,	16	14	30	6	2	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
45 to 50,	12	14	26	6	4	5	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
50 to 55,	3	5	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
55 to 60,	2	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
60 to 65,	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
65 to 70,	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
70 to 75,	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
75 to 80,	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTALS,	90	95	185	42	10	43	26	6	4	8	4	3	10	3	3	15	8

The next Table exhibits the results of treatment, in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained, in the Patients dismissed during 1843:

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	CURED.		UNCURED		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	2	1	1	0	0	1	5
Asphyxia,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bad Health,	7	7	1	0	0	2	17
Critical Period,	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Death of Relative,	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Fever,	2	5	1	0	1	0	9
Grief,	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	14	12	2	2	1	2	33
Hepatitis,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Intemperance,	18	8	1	3	2	0	32
Injury of Head,	1	2	1	0	3	0	7
Ill-usage,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jealousy,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Love,	0	6	1	1	0	0	8
Mercury,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manustupration,	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Puerperal,	0	9	0	1	0	0	10
Paralysis,	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
Quarrel,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Religion,	2	4	0	1	1	0	8
Suckling,	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Separation from Home and Friends,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Terror,	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	2	0	2	1	5	2	12
Vice,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Want,	3	5	2	1	3	0	14
	52	69	17	17	21	9	185

The following Table shows the results of treatment in reference to the number of the attack:—

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,	26	36	62	12	13	25	13	8	21	51	57	108
Second,	5	15	20	3	1	4	7	0	7	15	16	31
Third,	6	7	13	1	0	1	1	1	2	8	8	16
Frequent,	15	11	26	1	3	4	0	0	0	16	14	30
TOTALS,	52	69	126	17	17	34	21	9	30	90	95	185

Regarding the treatment, I may remark that, as before, the Asylum has been satisfactorily managed without mechanical restraint being applied to a single Patient during the year, and that under peculiar circumstances. When it is considered that upwards of 240 Patients were

removed from the old Asylum to the new; that within three months we had an accession to our numbers of 100 individuals, who had been indifferently managed or left at large for years; that while the ordinary business was going on, the Institution had to be furnished and arranged, the grounds cleared and brought into order, and new attendants procured and trained,—it will be admitted that the system of non-restraint has been put to the severest test, and that nothing but unremitting labour and vigilance could have ensured success. The activity, judgment, and zeal of my Medical Assistants deserves the warmest acknowledgments; and the patience, industry, and anxiety to promote the welfare of the Establishment, displayed by the Attendants merit the highest commendation. Nor is less praise due to Mrs. Mapleson and Mrs. Goff, for their attention and exertions to secure the domestic comfort, not only of the Female Patients, but of all the inmates of the Establishment.

The purely medical treatment has proceeded on the same principles as formerly noted. Attention to the health, the removal or alleviation of any bodily disease or ailment, constitute the chief means of cure. Next to these must be ranked, cheerful occupation, kindness, and judicious exercise of all the powers, both of mind and body. Neither medical nor moral treatment by itself will be successful in all cases, though no doubt there are some exceptions to the rule. It is by the skilful combination of both that a cure is effected.

Religious instruction has not only been continued as heretofore, but in consequence of Mr. Byers, who has laboured for 14 years in the Institution, having become resident, it has been carried on to a greater extent. In addition to his other duties, he has undertaken the teaching and training of some of our inmates, who had never been deemed capable of receiving instruction of any kind, and the success hitherto has been highly encouraging.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the Directors, and particularly to the Weekly Committee, for their kind support during the past year; and to express my conviction, that the success which has hitherto attended our efforts is but an earnest of that which is to follow, when the Institution shall be finished to the full extent of the original design.

WILL. HUTCHESON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM, &c.

JANUARY, 1844.

THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum
FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
9TH JANUARY, 1845,

WITH THE
FOURTH REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1845.

THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

FOURTH REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

BY JOHN WATSON M.D.

Printed by J. Macdonald

1861

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1845.

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

Mr. William Bankier,	}	From Town Council.
David Mackinlay,		
John Leadbetter,	}	From Merchants' House.
William Gray,		
John Stewart,	}	From Trades' House.
Thomas Neilson,		
Dr. Charles Ritchie,	}	From Physicians and Surgeons.
James Brown,		
Rev. David Runciman,	}	From General Session.
William Cowan,		
Messrs. William Middleton,	}	From General Body of Contributors.
William M'Lean,		
Robert Findlay,		
Andrew Ranken,		
Alexander Wardrop,		
John Smith, L.L.D.		
Robert Rodger,		
Hugh Cogan,	}	<i>Ex-officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Middleton.	Dr. Thomson.
Bankier.	Rodger.	Mr. Findlay.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken.	Mr. Wardrop.	Dr. Smith.
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Visitors.

Messrs. John Leadbetter.	Messrs. John Smith, L.L.D.
John Alston.	Alexander Wardrop.
James Brown, M.D.	Thomas Neilson.
John Neill.	Archibald Lawson.
Rev. D. Runciman.	William Brown.
Wm. Cowan.	John Kerr.
Andrew Ranken.	

LIST OF DIRECTORS,
1845

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Superintendent,

THOMAS PRICHARD, M. D.

Apothecary,

JOHN D. M'GAVIN, M. D.

Clinical Assistants,

DONALD C. CAMPBELL, M. D. | Mr. WILLIAM PRICHARD.
Mr. WILLIAM H. RAMSAY.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. LL.B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. JOHN BYERS.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Matron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

THIRTY-FIRST 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 the Public an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum 31st December, 1843,.....	196	148	344
Admitted since,	157	133	290
	<u>353</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>634</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	83	65	148
Do. Relieved,.....	24	25	49
Died,	21	11	32
	<u>128</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>229</u>
Remaining 31st December, 1844,.....	225	180	405
	<u>353</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>634</u>
Average daily,.....	207	170	377

From this table it appears that the number of Patients is steadily and rapidly increasing. As was stated in last Report, the number of Patients admitted in 1843 was 327. Deducting from this 85 removed by the authorities from Arran and elsewhere, 242 remain; being 43 more than were admitted during the previous year. Taking this view, the number admitted in 1844 was 48 more than in 1843. The following table exhibits the annual rate of increase in the admissions for the last six years, after deducting those which may be considered extraordinary:—

1839,	14 above 1838.
1840,	18 above 1839.
1841,	8 above 1840.
1842,	42 above 1841.
1843,	43 above 1842.
1844,	48 above 1843.

Thus there has been a steady increase in the number of admissions, to such an extent that in six years it has risen from 117 to 290. From the increase of the population, and from the present causes of the malady continuing to act, it may be anticipated that the claims for admission will become more and more numerous, and that additional accommodation will be required.

But this is not the only circumstance which renders fresh erections necessary. It is well known that the number of Patients discharged, scarcely ever equals that of those admitted, and hence the number remaining at the end of each year continues to increase, as appears from the following statement:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING.

31st December, 1838,.....	157.
— 1839,.....	155.
— 1840,.....	183.
— 1841,.....	170.
— 1842,.....	202.
— 1843,.....	344.
— 1844,.....	405.

The daily average number is also on the increase, as is shown below:—

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR SEVEN YEARS

1838,.....	153.
1839,.....	159.
1840,.....	171.
1841,.....	178.
1842,.....	196.
1843,.....	265.
1844,.....	377.

It may be remarked that the increase is not confined to one class of Patients, but that the number of those of the better ranks continues to be in the usual proportion to that of the lower. In last Report, it was mentioned that accommodation had been provided for 420 Patients. Although, however, during the past year, arrangements have been made to enable the Institution to receive 30 more, or 450 in all, this falls short of what will in all probability be required in the course of a few months; and it will be a matter of serious consideration, not only to succeeding Directors, but to the public at large, and especially to the authorities, how the necessary accommodation is to be provided. Whatever be the result, the Directors have the satisfaction of knowing that in erecting the present Asylum they did not over-estimate the wants of the community, and that all their anticipations have been much more than fully realised. The salubrity of the situation, the varied, extensive, and cheerful views of the neighbouring country, the thorough ventilation, the height of the ceilings, the size of the wards, saloons, and apartments, and the ample accommodation of every kind provided for Patients of all ranks, have contributed to secure the health of the inmates, and promote their cure. The deaths have been comparatively few, and have occurred either among old individuals who had reached the natural term of life, or among those who were admitted in an exhausted state, or labouring under incurable disease.

Devolving on the Physician, as formerly, the task of reporting on the nature of the cases and the results of the treatment of the Patients, the Directors beg to narrate briefly their proceedings during the past year, which has been one of great labour and anxiety, especially to the Weekly Committee. These proceedings naturally resolve themselves into two classes, the one connected with financial arrangements, the other with the internal economy and organization of the Asylum.

I.—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The sum derived from the board of Patients has been upwards of a thousand pounds more than was estimated at the commencement of the year; and from the Report by the Treasurer, it appears that both in regard to income and expenditure, the ordinary transactions of the year have been highly satisfactory. On this point, therefore, the Directors have had no anxiety.

At the end of last year it appeared from the Treasurer's Abstract, that after exhausting the loan obtained from the Royal Bank, £14,021:11s. 11d. remained due to contractors and tradesmen for work executed for the Asylum. It was considered advisable to discharge this debt, so soon as the accounts could be checked and properly certified by the Architect and others charged with this duty. An additional loan, therefore, of £15,000 became indispensable, and it was deemed expedient to consolidate this loan, if possible, with that formerly obtained. To effect this, various negotiations were entered into, which terminated in the Directors of the National Bank agreeing, in May, to grant a cash credit to the extent of £45,000 on liberal terms. The preliminaries having been arranged, the transaction was sanctioned on the 28th June, by a *pro re nata* Meeting of the Contributors and Subscribers, called in terms of the Charter; and the necessary funds having thus been procured, the loan from the Royal

Bank was paid up. A large proportion also of the claims of the contractors and others has been settled, and the sums still due will be speedily liquidated from the unexhausted portion of the credit obtained from the National Bank.

From the increase in the number of the Patients, additional furniture, bedding, &c. became necessary, but these the Directors have been able to supply out of the ordinary Revenue of the Asylum.

II.—INTERNAL ECONOMY AND ORGANIZATION.

To prevent waste, and to economise as far as possible, consistently with the efficiency of the Institution, and the comfort and happiness of its inmates, the Weekly Committee adopted various arrangements, of which a few may be mentioned.—The quantity of the various articles required being great, they have resolved that these should be obtained in the wholesale market, and, when possible, by contract. Nothing is purchased without their sanction being first obtained, and every week a list of what is required, with the price and usual weekly issue, is laid before them. Every month, a return of the number of attendants and servants in the Institution, with the wages of each, is laid on the table, and the necessary sum is, after examination, authorised to be paid by the Treasurer. No account is paid until it has been examined and certified—first by the Steward, next by the Physician, and last of all by the Committee. At the Asylum a book is kept, in which every article received is entered, the invoices are all preserved and compared with the order-book, and each day's issue is duly entered and signed by the Physician or Superintendent. Many subordinate checks have been provided, and others are in contemplation, which will gradually be introduced.

Early in the year, according to the arrangement entered into with the Glasgow Water Company, the neces-

sary pipes were laid down, and the Establishment has since been fully supplied with water from this source.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Directors for the last year, the present Directors requested the Weekly Committee to take into consideration, and to report their opinion, how a separation could be most advantageously made between the Economical and the Medical department of the Asylum, so as to relieve the Physician from duties which, in consequence of the increased and increasing number of Patients, it was impossible he could perform. The Committee accordingly took the matter into mature consideration, and, after a partial trial of nearly eight months, they unanimously reported to the Directors that the change proposed would, in present circumstances, be inexpedient, and that the Physician should have such assistance, temporary or permanent, as might appear to the Directors to be necessary, he being at the same time held responsible to them for the management of the Asylum.

Dr. Thomas Prichard, the Assistant Superintendent and Apothecary, having, at the Quarterly Meeting in October, resigned the latter office, to facilitate the carrying out of the views of the Directors, Dr. John M'Gavin, who had been Clinical Assistant in the Institution for three years, was unanimously appointed to the vacant office.

The dietary of the Attendants has been revised, and a time-table for the guidance of the Officers, Attendants, and Servants, in the performance of their several duties, has been constructed. Both of these have been for some time in operation, and are found to be satisfactory.

At the first meeting of the Directors, the Weekly Committee were requested to keep in view the revisal, in due time, of the printed regulations, which, in consequence of the changes which have taken place in various matters during the last 22 years, required modifications and additions. The Committee have not lost sight of this, although from the many urgent demands on their time connected

with the Institution, they have been able to advance only a short way. The Directors cannot, however, regret this, as every year's experience will be of advantage in rendering the regulations more practical and satisfactory. In the meantime, they have sanctioned certain rules for the Steward, prepared by the Weekly Committee; and for the guidance of their successors, have procured from the Chaplain an outline of his duties, of which the following is a summary.

From there being at present no Chapel in which all the inmates can assemble at once, he is under the necessity of officiating in different departments of the Institution four times on Sunday, on each of which occasions the regular service of the Church is performed. During the week he has daily prayer-meetings, at each of which a portion of Scripture is explained. In addition to these duties, he visits the sick and those labouring under religious melancholy, converses with and instructs the other Patients, and assists such as are engaged in any study to which they may be inclined. The results of his intercourse with the inmates are daily and regularly communicated to the Physician, with whom he consults, and whose views he carries out, lending him whatever assistance he may have it in his power to give. In this way his time is fully occupied till the business of the day is closed. It is worthy of notice, that at least two-thirds of the Patients attend the Chaplain's ministrations, and the beneficial effect corroborates what has been repeatedly stated in former Reports.

During the year, the grounds and approaches have been considerably improved; a temporary store has been erected; and a large quantity of furniture, mattresses, and other useful articles manufactured.

The Subscriptions and Legacies for last year amount to £148 : 6s.; in addition to which the Directors have to acknowledge receipt of a donation of coals from Mr. Farie, of Farme.

The reports of the Sheriff and his Substitutes, as well as those of the House Visitors, afford ample evidence of the satisfactory state of the Asylum during the year; and the Directors have only to express their entire concurrence in these reports, and their confidence in the present officers.

The Directors feel themselves bound in gratitude to acknowledge publicly the valuable services of the Weekly Committee, and especially those of Mr. Findlay, in accomplishing a satisfactory arrangement of the financial affairs of the Asylum.

While the Directors congratulate the Contributors on the success and efficiency of the Institution, they beg to remind them and the public, that fresh exertions are called for, and that though no subscription has formally been opened, they trust the friends of the Institution will lose no opportunity of urging its claims to the support, not only of the inhabitants of Glasgow, but of the West of Scotland in general, and of bringing before the notice of the benevolent and the patriotic, the necessity of extending its benefits still farther to that increasing class of the population which demands its succour.

In conclusion, the Directors return their thanks to all their kind benefactors, to the Visitors, to the Physician, to the Treasurer, and to the other Officers, for the care, assiduity, and intelligence with which they have discharged their important and laborious duties during the past year.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

IN THE YEARS 1843 AND 1844.

RECEIPTS.	1843.	1844.
Balance of preceding Account,	£96 8 1½	£23 10 2½
Legacies and Subscriptions,	1,336 16 9	148 6 0
Board of Patients,	8,511 18 8	10,935 16 10
Advances for do. in preceding year,	123 11 5	162 14 8
Drafts on Royal Bank,	10,225 0 0	— —
Do. on National do.	— —	43,725 0 0
Price of Buildings and Grounds of former Asylum,	17,732 10 0	— —
	<u>£38,026 4 11½</u>	<u>£54,995 7 8½</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.	1843.	1844.
House Expense—for Butcher-Meat, Bread, Beer, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Meal, Butter, Milk, Potatoes, Coals, Gas, Water, Soap, &c. &c.	£3,716 7 5	£5,639 14 3
Salaries to Physician, Treasurer and Secretary, Ladies' Superintendent, Matron, Chaplain, Apothecary, &c.	696 9 10	861 8 0
Wages to Keepers and other Servants, &c.	849 1 2	1,717 15 11
Furniture, Repairs, &c. to former Asylum, ...	89 0 10	— —
Feu-Duty for Half-a-Year for do. ...	92 6 3	— —
Price of Ground at Gartnavel,	10,185 0 0	— —
Feu-Duty for do. previous to its redemption, ...	436 11 8	— —
Advances for Buildings at Gartnavel,	17,039 16 8	11,745 19 11½
Furniture for do. do.	3,433 3 9	846 13 2½
Outlays for Patients, unsettled at 31st Dec. ...	162 14 8	239 13 6
Interest on Credits from Royal and National Banks,	595 6 0	1,909 10 9
Royal Bank, balance of principal sum due, ...	— —	30,870 0 0
Miscellaneous Payments—for Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Law business, Printing, Taxes and Public Burdens, Insurance, Advertisements, Stamps, Postage, &c.	706 16 6	1,148 13 11½
	<u>£38,002 14 9</u>	<u>£54,979 9 6½</u>

	1843.	1844.
Amount of Receipts,	£38,026 4 11½	£54,995 7 8½
Do. Disbursements,	38,002 14 9	54,979 9 6½
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	<u>£23 10 2½</u>	<u>£15 18 2</u>

ABSTRACT
OF
THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1844.

I. PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£15	18	2
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	239	13	6
Board of do. do. 	450	14	8
Price of Ground at Gartnavel,.....	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Grounds and Buildings,.....	£53,146	14	4
Add, for Balances still due to Sundries for work done,.....	2,604	6	6
		55,751	0 10
Cost of Furniture for New Buildings,.....	5,018	2	2
		£71,660	9 4

II. DEBTS.

To National Bank, including Interest,	£43,960	15	9
To Sundries, on account of the Grounds and Buildings, as above stated,.....	2,604	6	6
		£46,565	2 3
Amount of Property,	£71,660	9	4
Do. Debts,.....	46,565	2	3
Balance in favour of the Institution....	£25,095	7	1

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Purchased for the Asylum in 1844.

Beef and Mutton,.....	5,743	Stones.
Bread,.....	19,430	Loaves.
Beer,.....	924	8-9th Firkins.
Porter,	497	Doz.
Ale,.....	174½	—
Tea,.....	1,544	Lbs.
Coffee,	102½	—
Sugar,.....	8,555	—
Soap,	7,101	—
Candles,	64½	Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	845	Waggons.
Gas,.....	745,500	Cubic Feet.
Oat Meal,.....	338	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,	13,066	Lbs.
Sweet Milk,.....	3,116	Gallons.
Butter Milk,	11,677	—
Butter,	4,590	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	1,028	—
Wine,.....	224	Doz.
Spirits, including Laboratory, Varnishes, &c.	59	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	90	Tons.
Fish,.....	10	Barrels.
Eggs,	2,153½	Doz.
Soda,	2,173	Lbs.

Average Number of Patients,..... 377

Do. of Officers and Servants,.... 68

TOTAL,..... 445

LEGACIES, &c.

RECEIVED IN 1844.

Parish of Mauchline, to account of its Contribution, per Trustees of William Campbell, of Netherplace,.....	£100	0	0
Executors of Andrew Whyt, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,.....	19	19	0
Alexander M'Grigor, Writer, Glasgow, a Subscription, ..	10	10	0
Alexander M'Dowall, do. do. do. ..	5	5	0
Hugh Moncrieff, do. do. do. ..	5	5	0
Robertson Buchanan Stewart, Warehouseman, Glasgow, a Subscription,.....	5	5	0
William Bankier, Merchant, Glasgow, Annual Subscriptions for 1843 and 1844,	2	2	0
	£148	6	0

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.

PHYSICIAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

My Report for the past year will be very brief, as, from there being no change in the plan of treatment, the entering into detail would involve the repetition of what has already been given in my former Reports. Referring to these, I may state shortly, that every case on admission is carefully examined, and the phenomena, mental and physical, minutely noted; that all cases are from time to time duly reported; that, while every effort is made to secure the best state of bodily health, the mind is diverted from its morbid action by employment and amusement; that every Patient is treated as if he were a rational and accountable being; that kindness, courtesy, and sympathy, combined with firmness, are exhibited to all; that personal restraint has in no instance been employed since the spring of 1841; that seclusion is never adopted, unless imperiously called for by the state of delirium of the Patient, rendering it necessary for his recovery that he should be kept quiet; that where recovery is impossible, every effort is made to keep the Patient in the best state of health, bodily and mental, and to obviate that tendency to sink into a worse state, which is a well-marked feature of the disease. These principles are plain and practical; but to carry them out requires incessant attention, the careful consideration of each case, great patience, and no small degree of tact and ingenuity.

The Patients have in general been very healthy during the year, notwithstanding the number of old paralytic and worn-out cases which we have had to treat. Even

these, however, by porter, wine, and cordials, in addition to nourishing diet, have been kept in a very satisfactory state.

The occupations and amusements have been the same as those formerly described, and have been attended with the same beneficial results.

Various improvements of a minor nature, in conducting the Establishment, have been effected; others are in progress.

On the whole, it appears to me, that with all the disadvantages under which we have laboured, the Institution is in a more efficient state than it has hitherto been. Still, much remains to be done, and every year's experience suggests improvement. An Asylum, like other human institutions, will never be perfect, but it ought always to be advancing towards perfection, otherwise it will inevitably fall back.

It remains for me to exhibit, as formerly, in a tabular form, the principal facts and results obtained during the year.

The following Table shows the number of Patients admitted, treated, and dismissed, the result of treatment, and the average daily number:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum 31st December, 1843,.....	196	148	344
Admitted since,.....	157	133	290
	<u>353</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>634</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	83	65	148
Do. Relieved,.....	24	25	49
Died,	21	11	32
	<u>128</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>229</u>
Remaining 31st December, 1844,.....	225	180	405
	<u>353</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>634</u>
Average daily,.....	207	170	377

The following Table exhibits the condition of those treated during the past year, the result of treatment in

reference to that condition, and the state of those remaining at the beginning of the present year:—

PATIENTS REMAINING IN ASYLUM, JAN. 1, 1844.										PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1844.										STATE of PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1845.							
STATE.	SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.						SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.						Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.								
			Males.			Females.					Males.			Females.													
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.								
	CURABLE,.....	7	10	17	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	39	33	72	27	0	0	0	13	20	0	0	13	13	26
DOUBTFUL,	55	30	85	31	3	0	21	10	7	1	12	73	76	149	19	7	0	49	4	3	43	26	4	3	55	45	100
INCURABLE,	134	108	242	0	10	13	111	0	11	4	93	45	24	69	0	6	8	32	0	3	18	0	3	157	122	279	
TOTALS,	196	148	344	37	13	13	133	19	18	5	106	157	133	290	46	13	8	93	7	6	74	46	7	6	225	180	405
										196			148			344			157			133			290		

Of the 17 Patients reckoned curable at the beginning of the year, 15 have recovered; 1 is quite well, and will leave in a few days; and the recovery of 1, in consequence of bad health, is now looked upon as doubtful.

Of the 85 doubtful cases, 41 have recovered, 10 have been discharged improved, 1 has died, and 33 remain. Of these 33, 20 are incurable, but hope is still entertained of the remaining 13. The restoration of many of the large number of doubtful cases cured, was evidently due to the complete recovery of their health, which at the beginning of the year was in a very precarious state.

Of the 242 Patients deemed incurable, 21 have left us improved, 17 have died, and 204 remain.

The cases admitted in 1844 have been of a more favourable description than they have been for the last two years. Still, many of the incurable Patients were affected with paralysis and organic disease, and will in all probability add materially to the mortality of next year. A great proportion of those found at large, and sent to the Asylum in terms of 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 60, were incurable.

Of the 72 curable Patients admitted in 1844, 47 have recovered, and 25 are now so much better that they will in all probability be discharged cured during the next few months.

Of the 149 doubtful cases, 45 have recovered, 11 have been dismissed improved, and 3 have died, leaving 90; of whom 4 have become incurable—hope of the ultimate recovery of the remaining 86 being still entertained.

The following Table exhibits a view of the age, species of insanity, number of the attacks, and domestic condition of the Patients admitted in 1844:—

AGE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	SPECIES OF INSANITY.						NUMBER OF ATTACKS.						DOMESTIC STATE.					
			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
			Mania.	Melancholia.	Dementia.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Dementia.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	First.	Second.	Third.	Frequent.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Widowed.
10 to 15,.....	1	2	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
15 to 20,.....	6	2	8	19	36	4	10	1	15	5	1	1	10	3	0	0	17	0	0	0
20 to 25,.....	17	20	45	20	49	15	10	1	18	5	1	1	18	9	0	1	20	3	0	0
25 to 30,.....	25	20	49	20	49	20	10	3	17	6	0	0	17	9	0	1	21	8	0	0
30 to 35,.....	29	20	38	20	38	10	8	3	13	3	4	1	11	4	5	2	12	10	0	0
35 to 40,.....	20	18	31	16	31	9	4	2	9	1	0	0	10	3	0	3	5	3	0	0
40 to 45,.....	15	16	27	12	27	12	4	1	3	5	1	0	5	2	0	2	2	10	4	0
45 to 50,.....	15	12	28	6	28	6	7	2	10	3	0	0	7	2	2	1	7	6	0	0
50 to 55,.....	16	12	11	4	11	2	4	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	4	3	4	1	2
55 to 60,.....	7	4	9	4	9	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	1	1	1
60 to 65,.....	5	3	4	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 to 70,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 to 75,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 to 80,.....	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS,.....	157	133	280	90	36	31	63	17	91	31	8	27	78	30	11	14	95	56	6	8

From this it appears that 143 maniacal, 99 melancholic, and 48 imbecile or idiotic Patients have been admitted. The proportion of melancholia to mania has as usual been greatest among the females, and greater, taking both sexes together, than formerly. The Patients unmarried amounted to 176, while both the married and the widowed were 114. One-half of the Patients were above 30 and under 50 years of age, and considerably more than a half were admitted for a first attack.

To judge properly of the nature of the cases, it is necessary to know the duration of the disease before admission, and the following Table will supply this information:—

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	FIRST ATTACK.			SECOND ATTACK.			THIRD ATTACK.			FREQUENT ATTACKS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	8	22	30	12	13	25	5	4	9	20	6	26	45	45	90
— 3 Do.	19	11	30	6	8	14	1	1	2	6	4	10	32	24	56
— 6 Do.	5	7	12	7	7	14	0	1	1	0	3	3	12	18	30
— 12 Do.	16	11	27	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	21	12	33
— 18 Do.	3	5	8	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	4	8	12
— 2 Years,	5	5	10	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	7	13
Above 2 Do.	35	17	52	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	37	19	56
TOTAL,.....	91	78	169	32	31	63	7	9	16	27	15	42	157	133	290

Of 169 admitted for a first attack, 72 were admitted within six months of its commencement, while 52 had either been neglected or imperfectly treated for more than two years before they were sent to the Asylum.

As far as I could ascertain, after minute inquiry, the following were the causes of the disease in the Patients admitted in 1844:—

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	2	1	3
Bad Health,	3	5	8
Brain, Extensive Organic Disease of,	2	0	2
Catamenial Disorders,	0	2	2
Chagrin,	2	2	4
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Dyspepsia,	3	0	3
Epilepsy,	3	1	4
Fear of Poverty,	3	2	5
Fever,	1	4	5
Grief,	0	3	3
Head, Injury of,	9	3	12
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	38	39	77
Hepatic Affections,	1	0	1
Intemperance,	39	14	53
Jealousy,	1	1	2
Loss of Money,	1	1	2
Love Disappointed,	1	4	5
Manustupration,	10	0	10
Meningitis,	2	0	2
Mental Exertion,	3	0	3
Nursing,	0	7	7
Parturition,	0	5	5
Paralysis,	2	1	3
Quarrel,	1	1	2
Religious Excitement,	1	3	4
Terror,	3	2	5
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	17	24	41
Vice,	2	1	3
Want,	7	6	13
	157	133	290

The proportion of cases attributed to hereditary predisposition is less this year than the last; but those arising from intemperance is very much greater, amounting to more than one-sixth of the whole. Bodily disease appeared to be the cause in more than one-fifth.

The following Table exhibits the nature of the disease, the result, the length of treatment, and the duration of the malady in the Patients discharged during the year:—

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.						DURATION OF THE ATTACK.					
	CURED.		RELIEVED.		DEAD.		CURED.		RELIEVED.		DEAD.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
Months.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
Under 1,	10	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1 to 2,	14	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
2 to 3,	4	4	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
3 to 4,	7	4	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4 to 5,	2	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
5 to 6,	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
8 to 9,	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
11 to 12,	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
12 to 13,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 to 14,	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16 to 17,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 to 18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
19 to 20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 21,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
21 to 22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 23,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Years.												
Under 2,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 3,	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
3 to 4,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
4 to 5,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 6,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 to 8,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 to 9,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 to 10,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 11,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 13,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 to 15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 16,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 17,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 to 19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 to 22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 to 24,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 to 25,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 to 29,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 to 30,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS,	59	24	42	23	3	6	15	4	7	14	6	1

Thus, it appears that during the year 229 Patients have been discharged, of whom 148 were cured, 49 were relieved, and 32 died. Taking the per centage in the cases dismissed, the cures amount to 64.62, the reliefs to 21.39, and the deaths to 16.39 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the number admitted, the cures will amount to 51.03, the reliefs to 16.89, and the deaths to 11.03 per cent. Should the calculation, however, be made on the whole number treated, the cures would be 23.34, the reliefs to 7.66, and the deaths to 5.04 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that it appears from the second Table given in this Report, that of 344 remaining in the Asylum, on the 1st of January 1844, 242 were absolutely incurable; and of the 290 admitted since, 69 were in the same unhappy state. Deducting, then, 311 from 634 (the total number treated), we have only 323 of whose recovery any hope could be entertained. Deducting, still further, the 26 curable, and the 100 doubtful cases remaining in the Asylum, we have 197 to account for. Of these, 148 have recovered, 21 have been relieved, and 4 have died, while 24 are now reckoned incurable. Thus, of the cases of which any hope could be entertained, upwards of 70 per cent. have recovered.

To exhibit another view of the subject, I subjoin a Table showing the number of Patients annually admitted into and dismissed from the Asylum, since it was opened in 1814:—

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	86	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	90	36	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
1842	199	99	44	0	0	24	167
1843	327	121	34	0	0	30	185
1844	290	148	49	0	0	32	229
Total, ...	3463	1590	769	227	90	382	3058
Deduct	} 405						
Remain.							
	3058	1590	769	227	90	382	3058

From this it appears that since the opening of the Institution, a period of more than 30 years, the cures have amounted to 51.99, and the deaths to 12.49 per cent.

The number of cures effected last year has been greater, both absolutely and relatively, than heretofore. Of the 148 who recovered, 59 were discharged within three months, 43 between three and six months, 14 between six and nine months, 18 between nine and twelve months, 6 between twelve and fifteen months, 3 between fifteen and eighteen months, 3 between eighteen months and two years, and only 2 after that period. It appears, also, that nearly one-half recovered within six months after the invasion of the disease. The two Patients who recovered after more than two years' residence in the Asylum, were cases of the recurrent form of the malady, with intervals of comparative rationality. Their cure was tested by a very long period of probation, and they are now well and gaining their livelihood.

Of the 32 deaths, 5 occurred within a month after admission, 5 from one to three months, 5 from three to six months, 3 from six to nine months, 2 from nine to twelve months,—making 19 within the first year after admission. 13 died after a residence of from one to twenty-four years. Thus, as formerly stated, the mortality as well as the curability of the disease is greatest within the first twelve months.

Of the 32 Patients whose deaths are recorded, 8 laboured under mania, 3 under melancholia, and 21 were imbecile or fatuous. 28 of these were incurable, and 4 were doubtful. No curable patient died.

The following Table exhibits the cause of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Diseases of Thorax,	3	2	5
— Abdominal Viscera,	2	1	3
General Exhaustion,	7	4	11
Gradual Decay,	1	2	3
Diseases of Brain and Membranes, including Apoplexy, General Paralysis, &c.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy,	1	1	2
	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>32</u>

The following Table exhibits the results of treatment in reference to the ages of Patients dismissed in 1844:—

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CURED.				UNCURED.						DEAD.			
				M.		F.		M.			F.			M.		F.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.
15 to 20,	5	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20 to 25,	8	10	18	5	1	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
25 to 30,	21	25	46	6	5	11	6	0	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	2	0
30 to 35,	17	14	31	13	0	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1
35 to 40,	19	13	32	8	3	4	3	0	1	4	0	1	4	1	0	2	0
40 to 45,	19	11	30	10	3	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0
45 to 50,	13	10	23	10	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
50 to 55,	11	4	15	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0
55 to 60,	5	5	10	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
60 to 65,	6	4	10	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 to 70,	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
70 to 75,	4	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
75 to 80,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS,	128	101	229	59	24	42	23	3	6	15	4	7	14	6	1	14	7

The next Table exhibits the results of treatment in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained in the Patients dismissed in 1844:—

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	0	2	1	2	2	0	7
Bad Health,	8	8	1	2	0	2	21
Chagrin,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Death of Relative,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	1	2	1	1	8
Fever,	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Hepatic Disease,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	15	20	7	13	3	3	61
Injury of Head,	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Intemperance,	28	12	3	1	4	0	48
Pecuniary Liabilities,	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Love,	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
Manustupration,	8	0	1	0	1	0	10
Mental Exertion,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nursing,	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Organic Disease of Brain,	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Paralysis,	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
Parturition,	0	5	0	1	0	1	7
Religious Excitement,	2	0	0	0	2	1	5
Suppression of Catamenia,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terror,	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	5	0	4	1	2	2	14
Vice,	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Want,	6	3	0	1	1	0	11
	83	65	24	25	21	11	229

The following Table shows the result of treatment in reference to the number of the attack:—

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,	25	35	60	19	18	37	18	8	26	62	61	123
Second,	29	16	45	3	3	6	0	3	3	32	22	54
Third,	9	2	11	1	3	4	1	0	1	11	5	16
Frequent,	20	12	32	1	1	2	2	0	2	23	13	36
TOTALS,	83	65	148	24	25	49	21	11	32	128	101	229

In conclusion, I have again to express my obligation to the Directors, and particularly the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee, for the kind support and courtesy which they have bestowed on me, as formerly, during the past year, and to thank Dr. Prichard the Superintendent,

my other Medical Assistants, and Officers, for the exertions which they have made to carry out all my views for the improvement and success of the Institution.

LIST OF QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

*Believed to be in life at 31st December 1844.**

A					
F. Adamson, manufacturer, £5	5	0	Dickie & Samuel, merchants, £5	5	0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co. . .	5	5	Archd. Douglas, merchant, 21	0	0
George Alston, merchant, . .	5	5	George Douglas, plumber, . .	5	5
J. T. Alston, merchant, . .	5	5	John Douglas, writer, . . .	5	5
John Alston, manufacturer, .	5	5	Dr. William Drury, Garngad		
R. D. Alston, merchant, . .	5	5	House,	5	5
Andw. Anderson, shipowner,			W. M. Duncan, Liverpool, .	10	10
Kincardine,	6	0	W. Dunn, machine-maker, .	10	10
Thomas Atkinson, flesher, .	5	5	E		
James Auchie, merchant, . .	5	5	T. & J. Edgar, merchants, .	10	10
Robert Auld, merchant, . .	5	5	Sept. Ellis, manufacturer, .	10	10
B			James Ewing, merchant, . .	21	0
William Bankier, merchant, .	1	1	F		
William Bogle, writer, . . .	5	5	J. Ferguson & Co. merchants, .	10	10
R. Brown, St. Vincent-street, .	5	5	Walter Ferguson, merchant, .	5	5
Brown & Watson, manufac-			Robert Finlay, merchant, . .	21	0
turers,	5	5	B. Fleming, manufacturer, . .	5	5
William Brown, colourman, .	5	5	J. Fleming, writer,	5	5
Jas. Buchanan, Ardenconnel, .	21	0	Dr. J. G. Fleming, surgeon, . .	5	5
J. Buchanan, N. Providence, .	10	10	Mat. Fleming, manufacturer, .	5	5
C			Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P. .	52	10
A. D. Campbell, merchant, . .	10	10	Chas. Forbes, jun. London, .	5	5
Colin Campbell, Jura, . . .	21	0	John Forbes, London, . . .	5	5
Colin Campbell, merchant, . .	10	10	Forster & Corbet,	5	5
Colin Campbell, merchant, . .	5	5	Robert Freeland, merchant, .	5	5
Jas. Campbell, jun. Orchard, .	5	5	Allan Fullarton, Greenock, .	5	5
Mungo N. Campbell, mercht. .	10	10	G		
John Carnie & Co. distillers, .	5	5	Gibb & Smith, manufacturers, .	5	5
Carron Company,	42	0	Gilmour, Morris, & Co. mer-		
W. & J. Carswell, builders, .	10	10	chants,	5	5
Samuel Caw, manufacturer, . .	5	5	Alexander Gordon, mercht. .	21	0
Hugh Cogan, merchant, . . .	5	5	John Gordon, of Kennyhill, .	5	5
Jas. Corbet, timber-mercht. .	5	5	Dr. Robert Graham, Edin-		
Ross Corbet, merchant, . . .	5	5	burgh,	5	5
Robert Cowan & Sons, . . .	10	10	Robert Grahame, writer, . .	21	0
John Craig, wood-merchant, .	21	0	Robert Grahame, writer, . .	5	5
William Croil, merchant, . . .	5	5	Benjamin Gray, Liverpool, .	5	5
Dr. William Cumin,	5	5	James Gray, Liverpool, . .	5	5
W. & D. Cuthbertson, ac-			H		
countants,	5	5	Robert Hagart, merchant, . .	5	5
D			The Duke of Hamilton, . . .	50	0
Jas. Darnley, manufacturer, .	10	10	Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool, .	10	10
James Davidson, manufac-			John Hamilton, of Green-		
turer,	10	10	bank,	5	5

* In this list, the names of Female Contributors have been omitted; and in every case where a Contribution was received from a Company, the Firm of the Company has been inserted, if any one of the Partners is believed to be in life.

A. Henderson, . . . £5 5 0	John Pirie, London, . . £5 5 0
R. & J. Henderson, . . 5 5 0	Morris Pollok, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Hepburn, Watt, & Co. . . 5 5 0	
Thomas Hill, Sasine Office, 5 5 0	R
David Hope, merchant, . . 5 5 0	Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11 11 0
Henry Houldsworth, cotton- spinner, . . . 10 10 0	James Reddie, advocate, . 5 5 0
Wm. Houston, merchant, 10 10 0	Robertson Reid & Brothers, 10 10 0
	J. Richardson, Liverpool, 10 10 0
J	Robert Rodger, merchant, . 5 5 0
Dr. Jeffray, College, . . 21 0 0	John Ronald, jun. wine mer- chant, . . . 5 5 0
James Johnstone, merchant, 5 5 0	G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5 5 0
	Alex. Russell, Dundas-st. 10 0 0
K	
John Kerr, writer, . . . 5 5 0	S
John Kinnear, Liverpool, 10 10 0	James Scott, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Wm. Kippen, manufacturer, 5 5 0	James Scott, timber-mer- chant, . . . 5 5 0
Jas. Kirkland, tobaccoist, 5 5 0	James Sharpe, drysalter, . 5 5 0
	Andw. Smith, manufacturer, 5 5 0
L	James Smith, of Jordanhill, 15 15 0
Alexander Laird, merchant, 5 5 0	J. Smith & Son, booksellers, 5 5 0
T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5 5 0	T. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10 10 0
David Lang, writer, . . . 5 5 0	William Smith, merchant, 10 10 0
John Lang, writer, . . . 20 0 0	Wm. Snell, manufacturer, . 5 5 0
James Laurie, merchant, 10 10 0	Robertson Buchanan Stew- art, warehouseman, . . 5 5 0
Archd. Lawson, merchant, 10 10 0	Walter Stewart, . . . 5 5 0
Leslie & Reid, manufac- turers, . . . 5 5 0	Archd. Stirling, of Keir, 30 0 0
Robert Limond, Ayr, . . 20 0 0	George Stirling, merchant, 21 0 0
	William Stirling, merchant, 21 0 0
M	Robert Struthers, brewer, 21 0 0
Dr. W. Meikleham, College, 5 5 0	Lord Succoth, . . . 10 10 0
Wm. Middleton, merchant, 5 5 0	
William Mills, merchant, 5 5 0	T
Andrew Mitchell, writer, 5 5 0	Hugh Tennent, merchant, 5 5 0
T. Mitchell, manufacturer, 5 5 0	Andw. Thomson, merchant, 5 5 0
Hugh Moncrieff, . . . 5 5 0	Richd. Thomson, manufac- turer, . . . 5 5 0
H. Monteith, of Carstairs, 52 10 0	William Thomson, flesher, 5 5 0
Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, 10 0 0	J. Tobin, Liverpool, . . 5 5 0
	G. Macmikin Torrence, of Grange, . . . 10 10 0
Mc	
John M'Arthur, merchant, 10 10 0	U
Alex. M'Dowall, writer, . 5 5 0	John Ure, merchant, . . 5 5 0
D. M'Farlane & Co. dis- tillers, . . . 10 10 0	V
Jas. M'Farquhar, mercht. 5 5 0	Thomas Veitch, Glasgow, 13 13 0
Alex. M'Gigor, writer, 10 10 0	
John M'Kie, merchant, . . 5 5 0	W
H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21 0 0	John Wheatley, London, . 5 5 0
Wm. M'Lean, of Plantation, 5 5 0	William White, Bristol, . 7 3 10
John M'Murich, mercht. 10 10 0	A. Wigham, manufacturer, 5 5 0
James M'Nair, of Balvie, 15 15 0	George Wilson, merchant, 21 0 0
	William Wilson, of Cowglen, 5 5 0
N	J. Wingate, jun. manufac- turer, . . . 5 5 0
John Neill, merchant, . . 5 5 0	J. S. Wright, Nottingham, 78 15 0
	J. Wright, jun. merchant, . 5 5 0
O	John Wright, coachmaker, 5 5 0
Oliphant & Corbett, . . . 5 5 0	
Orhart, White, Rose, & Co. 21 0 0	Y
James Oswald, merchant, 10 10 0	Archibald Young, writer, 5 5 0
T. Ovington, manufacturer, 5 5 0	
P	
Henry Paul, banker, . . . 5 5 0	

THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF

The Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

8TH JANUARY, 1846,

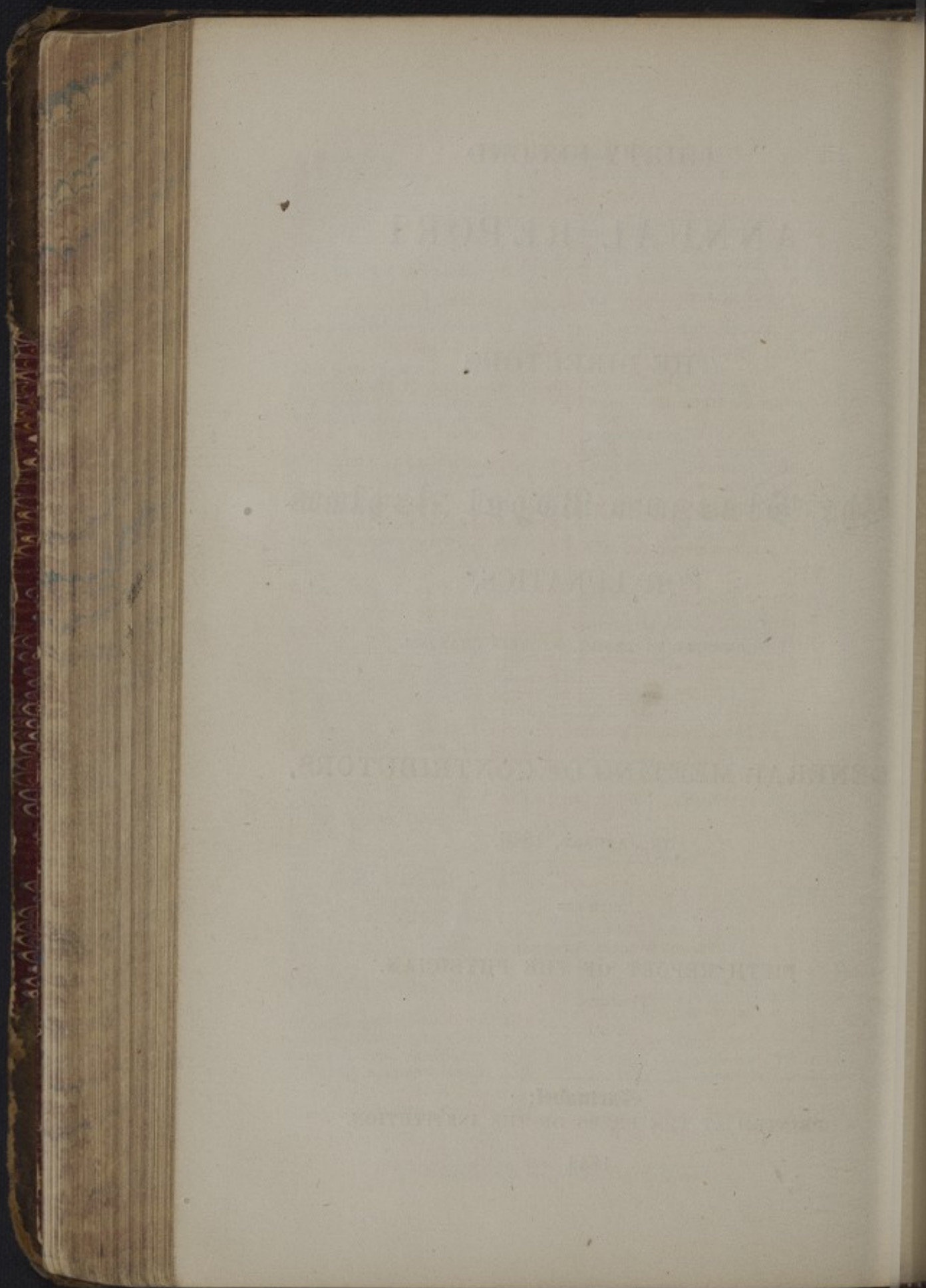
WITH THE

FIFTH REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Gartnabel:

PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1846.



LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1846.

The Lord Provost, President, EX-OFFICIO.

Mr. William Bankier,	}	From Town Council.
David Mackinlay,		
John Leadbetter,	}	From Merchants' House.
Sir James Campbell,		
Mr. John Stewart,	}	From Trades' House.
John Neill,		
Dr. James Brown,	}	From Physicians and Surgeons.
Robert Perry,		
Rev. Robert Jamieson,	}	From General Session.
Mr. Alexander Barr,		
William Middleton,	}	From General Body of Contributors.
William M'Lean,		
Andrew Ranken,		
John Smith L L. D.		
Robert Findlay,		
Robert Rodger,		
John M. Pagan, M. D.		
David Hope,	}	EX-OFFICIO.
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Wm. Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
Wm. Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Middleton.	Mr. Neill.
Bankier.	Dr. Thomson.	Hope.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken.	Dr. Smith.	Mr. Hope.
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Visitors.

Sir James Campbell.	Mr. Alexander Barr.
Mr. John Leadbetter.	Walter Ferguson.
David M'Kinlay.	Dr. John M. Pagan.
Dr. James Brown.	Mr. Robert Freeland.
Francis H. Thomson.	John Kerr.
Rev. Robert Jamieson.	Dr. Robert Perry.
Dr. John Smith.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Superintendent,

THOMAS PRICHARD, M. D.

Assistant Superintendents,

DR. HENRY MUIRHEAD & DR. JOHN BROWN.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. LL. B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. EBENEZER RENNY.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Matron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

THIRTY-SECOND 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 the Public an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 31st Dec., 1844,	225	180	405
Admitted since,	200	164	364
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 769
Dismissed, Cured,	90	87	177
Do. Relieved,	38	29	67
Died,	39	22	61
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 138	<hr/> 305
Remaining, 31st Dec., 1845,	258	206	464
	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 344	<hr/> 769
Average daily number,	240.53	198.70	439.23

The preceding table exhibits a very great increase over previous years in the number of Patients admitted into the Institution. This increase may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the operation of the recent Acts of Parliament, which compel the parochial authorities to adopt immediate measures for the treatment of the insane poor. This, however, will not account for the whole, and it affords much gratification to the Directors to be able to state, that to the extended and increasing celebrity of the Institution may be fairly attributed the great number of Patients, especially of those of the educated classes.

As stated in the last Report, the number of Patients has been for several years steadily increasing. In the year 1844 the number admitted was 290, while during the past year it has amounted to 364.

The Directors beg to call the attention of the Contributors and the Public in a particular manner to the table now submitted, which exhibits the annual rate of increase in the admissions for the last seven years, after deducting those which may be looked upon as extraordinary.

1839,	.	.	14	above	1838.
1840,	.	.	18	"	1839.
1841,	.	.	8	"	1840.
1842,	.	.	42	"	1841.
1843,	.	.	43	"	1842.
1844,	.	.	48	"	1843.
1845,	.	.	74	"	1844.

Thus there has been a steady increase in the number of admissions, to such an extent that in seven years it has risen from 117 to 364.

But it is well known that the number of Patients discharged scarcely ever equals that of those admitted, and, as appears from the following statement, the number remaining at the end of each year continues also to increase.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING.

31st December, 1838,	. . .	157.
" 1839,	. . .	155.
" 1840,	. . .	183.
" 1841,	. . .	170.
" 1842,	. . .	202.
" 1843,	. . .	344.
" 1844,	. . .	405.
" 1845,	. . .	464.

The daily average number is also on the increase, as is shewn below.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

1838,	. . . . .	153.
1839,	. . . . .	159.
1840,	. . . . .	171.
1841,	. . . . .	178.
1842,	. . . . .	196.
1843,	. . . . .	265.
1844,	. . . . .	377.
1845,	. . . . .	439.

The increase has not been confined to one class of Patients, for the number of those of the better ranks continues to be in the usual proportion to that of the lower.

In the last Report it was stated that accommodation had been provided for 450 Patients. During the year, however, arrangements have been made to enable the Institution to receive 510, a number still far short of what the district requires.

At the last census the inhabitants of Scotland amounted to 2,620,184, of which considerably more than one third belonged to the district in which the Asylum is situated; and it is a well known fact that the population is increasing much more rapidly in this than in other parts of the country. Taking the usual estimate of one pauper lunatic for every

thousand of the population; and considering that the recent Poor-law Act compels parishes to take cognizance of, and provide accommodation for their insane poor, the Directors feel themselves bound to bring the subject prominently before the public, that adequate means may be adopted to supply the wants of the community.

In erecting the present extensive establishment, they were well aware of the demands which would be made upon them, and exerted themselves to the very utmost—very far indeed beyond what those unacquainted with the real state of matters deemed necessary, to meet the exigency. These exertions, however, they know are quite inadequate to supply the daily increasing demand for accommodation, and they therefore appeal to the public to supply the necessary funds for this purpose.

More than a generation has passed away since those connected with the West of Scotland contributed generally to the erection and maintenance of the Asylum, and of late years the amount of money derived from legacies and casual subscriptions has not been large. The Directors, therefore, would now again earnestly call on the benevolent portion of the public to afford support to an Institution which has hitherto held a high rank among the Hospitals of Europe, and which, if freed from debt, can maintain itself. They do so with the confident expectation that thus the exercise of the power of general compulsory assessment for that purpose, conferred by the legislature on parishes, may be rendered unnecessary in this district.

During the year several improvements have been made on the grounds. Large Cesspools have been built for the collection of the sewerage of the Institution which will ultimately prove a great benefit to the land. A considerable portion of the boundary of the property has been fenced with larch stakes, and the remainder will be proceeded with as speedily as possible. Most of the grounds have been drained, and what remains to be done will soon be completed. A portion of the northern boundary has been planted, and the

young trees are doing well. More will be accomplished during the spring.

Devolving on the Physician, as formerly, the task of reporting on the nature of the cases, and the results of the treatment of the Patients, the Directors would merely state, that those treated during the past year in the Institution have been of a much worse description than formerly—that every effort has been made to aid the Authorities in carrying out the provisions of the recent Acts—and that no application for admission has been refused.

It remains for them to narrate briefly the proceedings of the past year under the two heads formerly adopted—
FINANCE and INTERNAL ECONOMY:—

FINANCE.

The board of Patients during the past year has amounted to £12,373 5s.—a sum far exceeding what the Directors had anticipated. The expenditure, however, has naturally increased, and the high rate of provisions during the past quarter has prevented the Directors from diminishing, to any great extent, the heavy debt of the Institution. As provisions are not likely to be soon lower, they feel themselves under the necessity of recommending their successors in office to increase the rate of board paid by the subscribing and non-subscribing parishes. Nor will this appear to be unreasonable, when it is considered that coals are more than double the price they were last year—that Potatoes, Meal, Barley, Pease, &c., cost at least a third more—that the Directors cannot expect to contract for butcher meat on the same terms as before—and that other articles daily used will be proportionally higher.

At the end of last year, it appeared from the Treasurer's abstract that the debt due by the Institution amounted to £46,565:2s.:3d., of which the sum of £43,960:15s. was owing to the National Bank of Scotland. Although, however, during the year many improvements in the buildings and grounds have been effected—a large quantity of fur-

niture has been necessarily purchased and manufactured—a considerable sum has been expended, as already adverted to, in increasing the value of the property—and the balances of accounts for work connected with the erection of the Asylum have been liquidated—the debt has been somewhat diminished, and now amounts to £45,291 : 15 : 6d.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

The Committee have continued to follow the course mentioned in last Report respecting the expenditure. Every week a note of the articles required, the average weekly consumpt, and the price, is laid before them, and they give the necessary directions regarding the purchase, whether effected by private agreement or by estimate. All goods are purchased in the wholesale market, and from the most respectable houses. Every month a return of the number, names, duties, and emoluments, of all employed in the Institution, is laid before them, previous to the money being paid by the Treasurer. All the accounts are checked before being liquidated, and a daily record is kept, properly certified, of every article received and used in the Institution. The Directors believe that the present books and checks are practically as efficient as any that can be devised, and of this the Returns appended to the Report afford good evidence.

The Contributors at their last annual meeting ordered a statement to be printed of all the articles consumed in the Asylum during the two previous years.—Many difficulties occurred in attempting to carry this into effect for the year 1843. In consequence of the unfortunate illness of the former Steward, the books were for a time irregularly kept, and, from the confusion of removing from the old to the new Asylum, the changes which took place in several of the departments, and other circumstances unnecessary to be adverted to, it was found impossible for the officers to make an accurate return. To supply the deficiency as far as possible, a table was given of the sums expended on the various

articles; and a statement of the principal provisions, &c., purchased for the Asylum in 1844, was appended. This table gives what was purchased, and not what was actually consumed; but the return for the present year gives the actual consumption of each article, and will afford a means of accurate comparison for the future.

During the last twelvemonths several changes have taken place in the staff of the Institution. The Rev. John Byers, who had for so many years filled the office of Chaplain to the entire satisfaction of the Directors and all connected with the establishment, resigned, on his receiving the presentation to the parish of Bathgate, and the Rev. E. Renny was elected to supply the vacant office till the end of the year. The Directors cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their unqualified approbation of the prudence, kindness, tact, and zeal, with which Mr. Byers fulfilled the arduous duties of his office. Dr. John M'Gavin having resigned on being appointed Superintendent of the Montrose Asylum, the Weekly Committee took into consideration the propriety of making some alteration in the Medical Staff of the Asylum, which seemed to be rendered necessary by the increased and increasing number of the patients. After mature deliberation, they resolved to dispense with the services of Clinical Assistants, and to appoint two Assistant Superintendents at reasonable salaries, to act under the orders of the Physician. Their views being approved of by the Directors, Dr. Henry Muirhead and Dr. John Brown were, after a careful investigation of their fitness, elected, and immediately entered on the duties of their office.

The organization of the Asylum is now almost completed, and what remains to be effected consists merely of detail.

The Weekly Committee have borne in mind the recommendation of the Directors to consider the Regulations for the Asylum. With these they have proceeded a certain length, and, with the materials which they have collected, the Committee for the next year will in all probability be able to complete the task.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to offer their thanks to the Weekly Committee, to the Visitors, to the Subscribers and other Benefactors of the Institution, and to the Officers, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1845.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last Year's Account,.....	£15	18	2
Legacies and Subscriptions, per annexed State,.....	762	3	7
Board of Patients, viz.			
Recovered, including previous year's arrears, £12,373	5	0	
Outstanding,.....	503	10	9
			<u>12,876 15 9</u>
Advances for Patients in 1844, recovered in 1845,	239	13	6
Drawn from National Bank,	1,170	0	0
			<u>£15,064 11 0</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

House Expense, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£1,573	5	11
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	551	16	0
Bread,.....	482	13	2
Groceries,.....	512	6	0
Meal, Flour, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.....	576	8	3
Milk,.....	240	19	1
Butter and Cheese,.....	297	15	10
Potatoes,.....	160	4	10
Fish, Eggs, and Poultry,.....	86	18	4
Medicines,.....	57	7	2
Coal and Coke,.....	546	10	5
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	129	8	2
Soap, Soda, Ashes, &c.....	138	13	9
Water-Rent,.....	130	0	0
Manure, Ploughing, Thrashing, and Carting,	139	3	5
Miscellaneous,.....	3	17	6
			<u>5,627 7 10</u>
Carried forward, £5,627		7	10

Brought forward, £5,627 7 10

Salaries, viz.

Physician,	£500	0	0		
Deduct Fees received,	311	17	0		
				188	3 0
Treasurer and Secretary,				200	0 0
Superintendent,				100	0 0
Assistant Superintendent,				26	6 0
Do.				22	10 0
Apothecary,				17	0 0
Ladies' Superintendent,				80	0 0
Matron,				80	0 0
Chaplain,				80	0 0
Steward,				83	6 8
					877 5 8
Wages to Keepers and other Servants,				1,183	1 10
Repairs and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,				738	10 7
Furniture,				864	3 11
Interest on Bank Account,				1,748	7 6
Board of Patients outstanding, yet to be recovered,				503	10 9
Outlays for do. during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1845, ...				242	15 6
Advances on account of Buildings and Grounds, viz.					
William Broom, Mason,	£408	3	0		
Charles Wilson, Architect,	40	0	0		
William M'Gown & Co. Wrights,	188	2	0		
Balfour & M'Callum, Iron-Founders,	61	11	1		
James Donaldson & Sons, Slaters,	87	0	0		
Joseph Dods & Co. Plumbers,	212	17	8		
George Forrester & Son, Plasterers,	8	17	10		
Bankier & Mackenzie, Gas-Fitters,	58	4	0		
John Scott & Sons, Wrights,	53	3	6		
John Bryden & Sons, Bell-Hangers,	323	7	11		
James M'Culloch, for levelling Grounds, &c.	618	8	11		
Andrew Liddell & Co. for Grates, &c.	63	4	5		
Henry Winning, for sinking Well,	9	15	10		
James Milne & Son, for Gaseliers,	102	11	3		
William Wardlaw, for Painting,	45	16	8		
William M'Clintock, for Cement,	71	6	0		
Thomas Kyle, for Surveying &c.	33	13	0		
Buchanan Dunlop, for Stakes and Rafters, ..	212	12	10		
Nails &c. for putting up do.	25	14	0		
					2,624 9 11
Carried forward, £14,409 13 6					

Brought forward, £14,409 13 6

Miscellaneous Charges, viz.

Assessed Taxes and Poor Rates,.....	£161	0	9
Income Tax,.....	48	12	10
Law Charges,.....	45	0	0
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	102	1	1
Tolls, Carriage, Carriage Hires, Stabling, &c.	82	1	2
Printing,.....	46	1	9
Postages and Incidents,.....	21	13	8
Advertisements,.....	5	5	4
Insurance,.....	30	5	0
Stamps for Receipts for Board,.....	22	10	9
Hire &c. of Musical Instruments,.....	17	9	6
Rent &c. of Physician's Office in Town,.....	18	12	0
Miscellaneous,.....	33	0	10
		633	14 8
		<u>£15,043</u>	<u>8 2</u>

Amount of Receipts,.....	£15,064	11	0
Do. Disbursements,.....	15,043	8	2
		<u>£21</u>	<u>2 10</u>

ABSTRACT

OF

THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,

AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1845.

I. PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£21	2	10
Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	503	10	9
Advances for do. do.	242	15	6
Price of ground at Gartnavel,.....	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	55,771	4	3
Cost of Furniture for New Buildings,.....	5,018	2	2
	<u>£71,741</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

II. DEBTS.

To National Bank,.....	£44,895	0	0
To Sundries, for accounts unsettled, about...	396	15	6
	<u>£45,291</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

Amount of Property,.....	£71,741	15	6
Do. Debts,.....	45,291	15	6
Balance in favour of the Institution..	<u>£26,450</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

LEGACIES, &c.

RECEIVED IN 1845.

Executors of the late David Milne, St. Croix, farther in part of Legacy,.....	£370	0	0
Executors of the late John Ryburn, a Legacy,.....	200	0	0
Executors of the late Miss Lucy Campbell, of Gowanbank, in part of Legacy,.....	150	0	0
Executors of the late Adam Bald, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy, with interest,.....	10	13	7
Bankier & Mackenzie, Ironmongers, Glasgow, a Subscription,	5	5	0
William Broom, Mason,.....do.....do.....	5	5	0
James M'Culloch, Contractor,.....do.....do.....	5	5	0
Dr. John M. Pagan, Professor of Midwifery, Glasgow Uni- versity, a Subscription,	5	5	0
Andrew Rutherglen, Bookseller, Glasgow, do.	5	5	0
Dr. Francis H. Thomson, .....do do.	5	5	0
	<u>£762</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1844-45.

	1844.	1845.	
Beef and Mutton, -	5,743	7,095	Stones.
Bread, -	19,430	21,676	4 lb. Loaves.
Beer, -	925	1,013	Firkins.
Porter, -	497	399	Dozens.
Ale, -	174	182	—
Tea, -	1,544	1,448	Lbs.
Coffee, -	102	211	—
Sugar, -	8,555	8,532	—
Soap, -	7,101	9,926	—
Soda, -	2,173	4,083	—
Candles, -	64	50	Stones.
Coals and Coke, -	845	1,087	Waggons.
Gas, -	745,500	512,000	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal, -	338	576	Bolls.
Barley and Pease, -	13,066	16,851	Lbs.
Milk, -	3,116	3,764	Gallons.
Butter Milk, -	11,677	14,635	—
Butter, -	4,590	4,150	Lbs.
Cheese, -	1,028	1,813	—
Wine, -	224	88	Dozens.
Spirits includ. Laboratory, -	59	26	Gallons.
Potatoes, -	90	128	Tons.
Eggs, -	2,153	2,224	Dozens.
<hr/>			
Average No. of Patients, -	377	439.23	
Do. of Officers & Servants, -	68	72.77	
<hr/>			
Average No. Supported, -	445	512.00	

WORK DONE IN THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

From 1st. January to 31st. December 1845.

By MALES.

TAILOR'S WORK.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Coats.	45	106
Surtouts.	5	15
Great-Coats.	2	14
Jackets.	69	75
Vests.	125	83
Pairs Trousers.	155	276
Pairs Gaiters.	9	2
Boy's Dresses.	3	0
Strong Dresses.	16	10
Semets.	37	0
Pairs Drawers.	37	9
Caps.	6	1
Total Articles of Dress.	509	591
Hammocks.	19	

SHOEMAKER'S WORK.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Pairs Boots.	10	67
Do. Shoes.	191	219
Do. Slippers.	43	16

CARPENTER'S WORK.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
French Beds.	6	6
Strong Do.	2	5
Press Do.	2	3
Tables.	17	4
Chairs.	2	43
Benches.	20	4
Stools.	2	2
Hammock-Frames.	12	2
Hand-Barrows.	6	4
Wheel-Barrows.	1	43
Small Cart.	1	0
Large Carts.	0	3
Coal Boxes.	4	6
Coal Bunkers.	3	4

MADE. REPAIRED.

Trays.	6	3
Large Clothing Presses.	2	2
Window Shutters.	8	54
Large Seives.	2	0
Spinning Wheels.	0	27
Type Cases.	8	6
Billiard Cues.	0	42
Packing Boxes.	11	4
Clothes' Horses.	4	10
Looking-Glasses.	0	6
Lathes for Weaver.	0	23
Looms.	2	14
Weaver's Rods.	15	0
Washing Stands.	2	4
Clothes Horses Laundry.	4	0
Drying Screens. Do.	6	2
Work Boxes.	0	2
Potatoe Machine.	0	1
Boiler Lids.	4	2
Poles, Washing House.	2	0
Window Frames.	8	33
Window Blinds.	17	60
Doors.	10	28
Picture Frames.	26	0
Plain Coffins.	28	0
Mounted Do.	15	0
Patterns for Castings &c.	15	0
Cellar Gantrees.	4	0
Yarn Screen.	1	0
Embroidery Frame.	1	0
Smoke Boards.	6	0
Pole. Window Curtains.	1	0
Water Scoops.	4	0
Drawing Squares.	3	0
Shoemaker's Rack.	1	0
Knife Boards.	2	0
Large Salt Box.	1	0
Mincing Boards.	5	0
Square Yards Roofing.	330	0
Pig's Troughs.	6	0
Large Tailor's Table.	1	0
Drying Machine.	0	1
Counting House Desk.	1	0

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Baths.	0	4
Water-Closets.	0	7
Large Meal Chest.	0	1
Crutch.	1	0
874 Panes of Glass put in.		
109 Handles for Spades, Hoes, Hammers, &c. made and fitted.		
60 Handles for Brooms do.		
16 Looms fitted and put up.		
8 Windows Wire-framed.		
216 Feet of Shelving made and put up.		
1 Coach House of Wood put up and fitted.		
220 Square Yards of Strapping and Lathing.		
1 Large Cistern fitted up.		
1 Wooden Stair made and fitted up.		
Centres for Cess-pools and Arches.		
Mason's Scaffolding.		
Fitting up Printing Office with Tables, Boards, Shelves, &c.		
The whole of the Carpenter's Work of Store, Steward's Office, Shoemaker's and Tailor's Shops, and all the requisite Furniture.		
Removing a Cottage and Coach House.		
Lifting and laying Carpets, removing Furniture, taking down and putting up Curtains Window Blinds, &c. keeping Floors, Skirting Boards, &c. in order, and attending to the various small repairs required in a large establishment which it is impossible to specify.		

WEAVER'S ACCOUNT.

3,770	Ells. Gingham.
8,920	Do. Jaconet Border.
408	Do. Bandanas.
642	Do. Twilled Bed Furniture.
1,002	Yds. Do. Linen Sheeting.

GARDEN AND FARM WORK.

20,000	Greens.
18,000	Early Cabbages.
800	Late Do.
8,000	Savoy.
38	Tons of Turnips.
4	Do. Carrots.
500	Brocoli.
1,000	Celery.
162	Pecks of Peas.
100	Do. Beans.
	Beet Root.
	Parsley.
	Onions.
	Salads.
430	Imp. Bolls of Potatoes.
384	Do. Bushels of Wheat.
282	Do. Do. Oats.
2,200	Stones of Hay.
2,800	Do. of Straw.
	Second Cut of 8 Acres of Clover.
	Thrashing Wheat and Oats.
	Tile draining Grounds.
	Planting 2000 Trees.
	Forming and keeping in repair Roads.

MASON WORK.

	ROOFS.	YARDS.	AVERAGE THICKNESS.
Rubble Building.	25	5	18 Inches.
Brick Work.	14	8	9 —
Slating.	11	7	
Hewn Work. 2998 Superficial Feet.			
Pavement. 3040 Do.			
Drains. 274 Yards, Average 19 Inches Square.			
Roofs, Buildings, &c. kept in repair.			

BY FEMALES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LADIES.

Various Articles have been embroidered, Dresses made, Muslin flowered, and other Ladies' Work performed. All the Female Clothing of the West House kept in repair.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE MATRON.

36 Hair Mattresses made.	8 Coloured Table Covers hemmed.
29 Do. repaired	169 Shirts made.
28 Hair Bolsters made.	112 Flannel Semets do.
21 Feather Pillows do.	116 Pairs Flannel Drawers do.
104 Straw Mattresses do.	230 Shifts do.
81 Do. Pillows do.	108 Drugget Petticoats do.
48 Hammocks do.	100 Flannel Do. do.
357 Sheets do.	72 Short Gowns do.
440 Pillow Cases do.	50 Gowns do.
69 Bolster Do. do.	96 Caps do.
132 Aprons do.	48 Stays do.
69 Toilet Covers do.	18 Pairs Stockings Knitted.
24 Strong Quilted Mats do.	336 Lbs. of Lint, spun for Sheetting.
274 Towels hemmed.	All the Linen belonging to the Male
36 Lined Dimity Counterpanes do.	Patients in both Houses, and all the
62 Pairs Scotch Blankets do.	Clothing of the Female Patients in
24 Table Cloths do.	the East House kept in repair.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED
ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

—
EAST HOUSE.

FIRST RATE OF BOARD,.....	£0 10 0	PER WEEK
SECOND,.....	0 15 0	—

WEST HOUSE.

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

A fee on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient, at the second rate of board, and upwards. When the treatment terminates, after six and within twelve months, the fee is repeated. But should the Patient remain a year, or longer, the fee is charged only on the expiry of the year and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

—
THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

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

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

Forms of these Documents will be furnished, by the Physician, Dr. Hutcheson, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, Donald Cuthbertson, Esq. No. 110 West George Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The board is, in all cases, paid quarterly and in advance.
2. The regular quarterly terms are: 1st. January, 1st. April, 1st. July, and 1st. October. The first payment is always made from the day of admission, to the end of the current or of the next quarter.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper apparel. An accurate list of every Article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, to the Lady Superintendent, 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.

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.
CAMBELTON.
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.

The Rate of Board for 1846 has been fixed for these Parishes at *Nine Shillings* per week.

PHYSICIAN'S FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Another year of labour and anxiety has elapsed and the results are now to be told. These will be best understood and appreciated by exhibiting them as formerly in a tabular form, interspersing such observations as may be necessary and appending a few remarks calculated to explain the principles on which the Institution is conducted, and their operation.

The following table shows the number of Patients admitted, treated, and dismissed during the year 1845, the result of treatment, and the average daily number.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 31st Dec., 1844,	225	180	405
Admitted since,	200	164	364
	<u>425</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>769</u>
Dismissed, Cured,	90	87	177
Do. Relieved,	38	29	67
Died,	39	22	61
	<u>167</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>305</u>
Remaining, 31st Dec., 1845,	258	206	464
	<u>425</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>769</u>
Average daily number,	240.53	198.70	439.23

This exhibits a great increase in the numbers admitted, treated and dismissed over those of former years and affords presumptive evidence of the necessity of extending the Institution. It does not however supply the means of forming a just estimate of the success of the treatment, since it does not shew the condition of those subjected to curative or palliative measures, and it is therefore necessary to ap-

pend another table exhibiting the condition of the Patients treated during the year 1845—the result of treatment in reference to that condition—and the state of those remaining at the beginning of the present year.

It may be as well here to explain what is understood by the terms Curable, Doubtful and Incurable—Cured and Relieved.

When the Insanity is recent and when the Patient has no appreciable organic disease and has not been exhausted or injudiciously treated—or when the malady is recent and evidently depending upon some functional disorder of no long standing and removable by Medical or Hygienic treatment,—the case is looked upon as Curable and is so entered. If the Patient has been Insane for more than six months, is free from any appreciable or organic disease of a serious nature and is neither imbecile nor fatuous—or if the malady be recent and the physical powers weakened by injudicious management or treatment, or by functional disease of considerable duration—or again, if the Patient be under middle age and affected with the acute form of Dementia for the first time and without having previously suffered from Mania or Melancholia,—the case is considered Doubtful. If the disease has been of long standing—if the Patient is very old and has suffered from previous attacks—if Idiocy, Fatuity, Imbecility, General Paralysis, serious Partial Paralysis or any severe organic disease be present,—the case is marked Incurable, though much may be done to alleviate it.

When a Patient, after undergoing due probation, the length of which must vary according to the circumstances of each case, has been found to be capable of resuming his place in society and engaging in his usual avocations, he is reckoned Cured. If after treatment he still requires surveillance or betrays any eccentricity or weakness foreign to his general character, although he should be capable of mixing with others for a time without betraying any degree of irrationality or absurdity, he is reckoned Relieved.

With these explanations attention is called to the following Table and Remarks:—

PATIENTS REMAINING IN ASYLUM, JAN. 1, 1845.										PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1845.										STATE OF PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1846.											
STATE.		SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.								SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.								SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.							
				Males.				Females.						Males.				Females.													
Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Males.	Females.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.				
CURABLE, ...	13	13	26	13	0	0	0	0	0	46	47	93	31	1	0	14	35	0	0	12	26	14	12	26	40	62	102				
DOUBTFUL, ..	55	45	100	20	10	0	25	17	10	73	78	151	26	9	2	36	22	8	3	45	102	40	62	102	204	132	336				
INCURABLE, .	157	122	279	0	8	16	133	0	6	81	39	120	0	10	21	50	0	5	12	22	204	132	336	258	206	464					
TOTALS,	225	180	405	33	18	16	158	30	16	200	164	364	57	20	23	100	57	13	15	79	258	206	464	258	206	464					
				225										200										164							
				180										364										364							
				405										364										364							

All of the 26 Patients reckoned curable at the beginning of the year have recovered.

Of the 100 doubtful cases, 37 have recovered, 20 have been discharged improved, 1 has died, and 42 remain.

Of these 42, 21 have become incurable, 1 is now reckoned curable and will soon be discharged, and hope is still entertained of the remaining 20.

Of the 279 Patients deemed incurable, 14 have left us improved, 22 have died, and 243 remain.

The cases admitted in 1845 have not been of so favourable a description as those in 1844. In the latter year not a fourth were incurable, while last year nearly a third were hopeless. Many of these were affected with paralysis and organic disease, and have materially increased the mortality of the year. To the operation of the recent Poor Law and the Act 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 60, may be attributed the increased number of incurable cases. Till this class of cases shall have been exhausted, we may expect that the per centage of cures will be diminished and that of deaths increased. In a few years however, the case will be altered, and we may then hope that, in consequence of Pauper Patients being more speedily subjected to treatment, the proportion of cures will be greater and that of deaths less.

Of the 93 curable Patients admitted in 1845, 66 have recovered, 1 was prematurely taken charge of by his friends before he was quite well, 1 has suffered so much from bad health that his recovery is doubtful, and 25 are now so much better that they will in all probability be discharged cured during the next few months.

Of the 151 doubtful cases, 48 have recovered, 17 have been dismissed improved, and 5 have died—leaving 81 of whose ultimate recovery hope is still entertained.

Of the 120 incurable Patients admitted within the year, 10 have been dismissed improved, and 33 have died—leaving 72 to increase the mortality of succeeding years.

The following Table exhibits a view of the age, species of insanity, number of the attacks, and domestic condition of the Patients admitted in 1845:—

From this it appears that 185 maniacal, 86 melancholic, 87 imbecile or fatuous and 6 idiotic Patients have been admitted. The proportion of melancholia to mania has as usual been greater among the females, but taking both sexes together, smaller than last year. The unmarried Patients amounted to 181 and the married and widowed to 183. More than one half of the Patients were above 30 and under 50 years of age, and considerably more than a half were admitted for a first attack.

To judge properly of the nature of the cases, it is necessary to consider the duration of the disease before admission, as this materially influences the result. The following Table will supply this information:—

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	FIRST ATTACK.			SECOND ATTACK.			THIRD ATTACK.			FREQUENT ATTACKS.			TOTALS.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 Month,	36	27	63	13	13	26	4	3	7	17	17	34	70	60	130
Do. 3 —	23	15	38	12	7	19	1	2	3	8	7	15	44	31	75
Do. 6 —	14	10	24	3	2	5	1	0	1	3	2	5	21	14	35
Do. 12 —	7	13	20	5	7	12	2	0	2	2	1	3	16	21	37
Do. 18 —	4	8	12	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	9	15
Do. 2 Years,	7	5	12	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	6	15
Above 2 —	27	19	46	3	3	6	3	0	3	1	1	2	34	23	57
TOTAL,	118	97	215	39	33	72	12	5	17	31	29	60	200	164	364

Of 215 suffering from a first attack of the disease, 125 were admitted within six months of its commencement, while 46 had either been wholly neglected or imperfectly treated for more than two years before they were sent to the Asylum. Of 72 admitted for a second attack, 50 had been less than six months ill and only six above two years. Of 17 labouring under a third attack, 11 were sent to the Asylum within six months and 3 after two years. Of 60 admitted for a fourth or subsequent attacks, 54 came under our care within six months from the commencement and only two after it had lasted more than two years.

As far as I could ascertain, after minute enquiry, the following were the causes of the disease in the Patients admitted in 1845:—

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	8	9	17
Bad Health,	18	19	37
Brain, Organic Disease of,	4	0	4
Catamenial Disorders,	0	6	6
Chagrin,	2	2	4
Dyspepsia,	3	2	5
Disappointment in Business,	3	0	3
Epilepsy,	4	6	10
Exposure to Cold,	3	1	4
Fear of Poverty,	1	1	2
Fever,	2	4	6
Grief,	3	6	9
Head, Injury of,	7	1	8
Intemperance,	57	33	90
Ill Usage,	1	1	2
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Loss of Money,	2	0	2
Love,	3	6	9
Mercury and Opium,	1	0	1
Manustupration,	1	0	1
Old Age,	0	3	3
Poverty,	1	5	6
Puerperal Disorders,	0	10	10
Paralysis,	4	0	4
Prison, Long confinement in,	0	1	1
Quarrel,	2	4	6
Religious Excitement,	11	6	17
Terror,	2	0	2
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	22	16	38
Vice,	6	0	6
Warm Climate,	0	1	1
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	27	20	47
	200	164	364

In this Table I have not distinguished between Predisposing and Exciting causes, because, as is well known, the former may become the latter, and it is often very difficult to distinguish the one from the other. Neither have I separated the Psychological from the Physical, in as much as I am of opinion that some bodily disorder more or less appreciable, always precedes Insanity. All, therefore, which can be strictly inferred from the statement of causes now given, is, that in the number of cases attached to each, these so called causes were only the most marked antecedents of the disease.

The proportion of cases which can be attributed solely to hereditary predisposition is less this year than last, but that of those arising from intemperance is very much greater, amounting to nearly a fourth of the whole. Bodily disease appears to have been the cause in more than one fourth, and if we add those cases the causes of which could not be ascertained, or which came on gradually and all of which were in a cachectic state, more than one third may be attributed to disease independent of affections resulting from intemperance. I may observe that the causes given above are not always those assigned by relatives or guardians, who very frequently overlook the commencement of the disease and attribute it to some of the results of the malady which first attracted their notice. I have endeavoured by every means in my power to trace the real causes, and the Table given above exhibits the results of my enquiries. The more minutely I have been able to carry on my investigations, the more numerous have been the cases traced to physical causes, and I doubt not that the more the subject is investigated, the more it will appear that, independent of injuries of the head, Insanity is always to be immediately traced to bodily disease of some kind. I do not mean however to underrate the importance of what are called mental causes. I believe that they are often the remote causes of the disease, but at the same time that they act only by affecting the body. Hence the necessity of having recourse to medical and hygienic means in all cases, and of the selection and employment of these being guided by the particular state of each Patient. It is necessary to bear this in mind, because of late years attention has been chiefly directed to moral and intellectual management which I would be the last person to undervalue. Both medical and mental treatment are necessary. The one without the other will prove unsatisfactory.

The following Table exhibits the nature of the disease, the result, the length of treatment, and the duration of the malady in the Patients discharged during the year:—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.

DURATION OF THE ATTACK.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.						DURATION OF THE ATTACK.					
	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
NTHS.												
er 1,	10	2	9	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	0
2,	12	2	5	8	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	1
3,	7	1	11	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
4,	6	4	7	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5,	5	4	7	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	3
6,	5	0	5	3	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	2
7,	2	3	5	2	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
8,	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9,	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
10,	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
11,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
12,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14,	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16,	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20,	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
21,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
22,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
23,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARS.												
er 2,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
4,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
5,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
39,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
al.	63	27	59	28	9	6	23	6	10	13	5	3
	18	63	27	59	28	9	6	23	6	10	13	5
	18	63	27	59	28	9	6	23	6	10	13	5

Thus, it appears that during the last year 305 Patients have been discharged, of whom 177 were cured, 67 were relieved, and 61 died. Taking the per centage in the cases dismissed, the cures amount to 58.03, the reliefs to 21.96, and the deaths to 20 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the number admitted, the cures will amount to 48.62, the reliefs to 18.4, and the deaths to 16.75 per cent. Should the calculation, however, be made on the whole number treated, the cures would be 23.0, the reliefs 8.7, and the deaths 7.93 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that from the second Table given in this report, it appears that of 405 remaining in the Asylum, on the first of January 1845, 279 were absolutely incurable; and of the 364 admitted since, 120 were in the same unhappy state. Deducting, then, 399 from 769 (the total number treated), we have only 370 of whose recovery any hope could be entertained. Deducting, still further, the 26 curable, and the 102 doubtful cases remaining in the Asylum, we have 242 to account for. Of these 177 have recovered, 37 have been relieved, and 6 have died, while 22 are now reckoned incurable. Thus, of the cases of which any hope could be entertained, upwards of 73 per cent. have recovered. Deducting from the 119 curable Patients treated, the 26 still remaining, we have 93 of whom 92 have been cured. In my remarks on the second Table given in this Report I have explained the meaning of the word Curable. It will be found that those so designated were Patients in whom the disease was recent and whose bodily health was unimpaired; the successful results therefore in such cases ought to prove a strong inducement to relatives and guardians to lose no time in placing Patients under treatment.

To exhibit another view of the subject, I subjoin a Table showing the number of Patients annually admitted into and dismissed from the Asylum since it was opened in 1814. On some future occasion I trust that I shall be able to render this Table more precise. In the mean time I give it in the form adopted in my previous Reports.

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	Total.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	87	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	92	36	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
1842	199	99	44	0	0	24	167
1843	327	121	34	0	0	30	185
1844	290	148	49	0	0	32	229
1845	364	177	67	0	0	61	305
Total, ...	3827	1767	836	227	90	443	3363
Deduct	} 464						
Remain.							
	3363	1767	836	227	90	443	3363

From this it appears that since the opening of the Institution, a period of more than 31 years, the cures have amounted to 52.54, and the deaths to 13.17 per cent.

The number of cures effected last year has been greater, absolutely, though less, relatively, than heretofore. But, as I have already observed, we cannot, from various causes, expect that the proportion of cures is to increase for some years to come; on the contrary, we may look for its being diminished. Of the 177 Patients who recovered, 72 were discharged within three months; 51 between three and six months; 28 between six and nine months; 8 between nine and twelve months; 5 between twelve and fifteen months; 4 between fifteen and eighteen months; 3 between eighteen months and two years; and only 6 after that period. It appears, also, that more than one-half recovered within six months after the invasion of the disease. Of the Patients who recovered after more than two years' residence in the Asylum, 5 were cases of the recurrent form of the malady, with intervals of comparative rationality, and the other was one in which the health had been seriously injured by severe measures, and which required long treatment and care to restore. Their cure was tested by a very long period of probation, and they are now well and gaining their livelihood.

Of the 61 deaths, 13 occurred within a month after admission, 12 from one to three months, 11 from three to six months, 22 from six to nine months, 4 from nine to twelve months,—making 46 within the first year after admission. 15 died after a residence of from one to nine years. Counting again from the commencement of the attack, 2 died within the first month; 5 between one and three months; 5 between three and six months; 5 between six and nine months; 5 between nine and twelve months; and 39 between one and thirty nine years. Thus, as formerly stated, the mortality as well as the curability of the disease is greatest within the first twelve months.

Of the 61 Patients whose deaths are recorded, 9 laboured under mania, 3 under melancholia, and 49 were imbecile or fatuous. Of these 55 were incurable, and 6 were doubtful. 50 out of the 61 were Pauper Patients. No curable Patient died.

The following Table exhibits the cause of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Diseases of Thoracic Viscera,	6	3	9
— Abdominal do.	0	8	8
General Exhaustion,	6	5	11
Gradual Decay,	2	4	6
Diseases of the Brain and Membranes, in- cluding Apoplexy, General Paralysis, &c.)	20	0	20
Epilepsy,	5	2	7
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 61

Among the Females, one half of the deaths occurred from Thoracic and Abdominal diseases, while among the Males, the proportion arising from these causes amounted to only a little more than one seventh. No conclusion however can be drawn from the results of one year. Reviewing however the 165 deaths which have occurred within the last five years, we find that 69 might be fairly attributed to diseases of the Thorax or Abdomen and hence we may infer that they prevail to a great extent among the Insane. Death among Male Patients results much more frequently from Organic disease of the Brain than it does among the Female Patients.

The number of deaths has been greater considered both absolutely and relatively than heretofore. This result however, has been long anticipated. Patients sent by Parochial authorities or by Courts of law to the Asylum must remain till they be cured or die, and hence it is obvious that while the number of Patients removed must diminish, that of deaths must increase. This does not in reality detract from the success of the Institution, as it is self-evident that it must be tested by the cures.

The following Table exhibits the results of treatment in reference to the ages of Patients dismissed in 1845:—

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CURED.		UNCURED.			DEAD.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.
10 to 15,	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
15 to 20,	5	4	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
20 to 25,	16	14	30	6	6	10	2	2	0	1
25 to 30,	25	21	46	11	4	10	5	1	0	0
30 to 35,	25	20	45	7	5	7	6	1	0	0
35 to 40,	26	20	46	9	2	12	4	1	1	3
40 to 45,	18	16	34	11	4	4	8	1	0	0
45 to 50,	18	17	35	7	3	10	1	1	2	3
50 to 55,	10	10	20	3	1	5	0	1	1	0
55 to 60,	6	5	11	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
60 to 65,	11	4	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 to 70,	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
70 to 75,	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS,	167	138	305	63	27	59	28	9	6	23

Taking periods of ten years it appears that the following are the results. Of 14 Patients from 10 to 20 years of age, 6 were cured; 6 were discharged uncured; and 2 died. Of 76 Patients from 20 to 30 years of age, 54 were cured; 13 were not cured; and 9 died. Of 91 from 30 to 40 years of age, 52 were cured; 20 were not cured; and 19 died. Of 69 Patients from 40 to 50 years of age, 48 were cured; 12 were not cured; and 9 died. Of 31 Patients from 50 to 60 years of age, 12 were cured; 10 were not cured; and 9 died. Of 24 Patients above 60 years of age, 5 were cured; 6 were not cured; and 13 died. The ages given, are those which the Patients had reached at the period of their dismissal. On another occasion I shall show the results in reference to the age at which the attack took place which will be more important. All that can be inferred from the previous statement is, that at those ages at which the curability is greatest, the mortality is least.

The next Table exhibits the results of treatment in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained in the Patients dismissed in 1845:—

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	1	4	1	4	5	1	16
Bad Health,	5	7	3	4	7	4	30
Chagrin,	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Death of Relative,	2	3	0	1	0	0	6
Disappointment in Business,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Domestic Trouble,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Epilepsy,	1	1	0	1	2	0	5
Fever,	0	2	1	0	0	2	5
Fear of Poverty,	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Grief,	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Exposure to Cold,	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Hereditary, Congenital, or } Constitutional,	12	9	10	5	3	6	45
Injury of Head,	3	0	2	0	2	0	7
Intemperance,	38	25	5	2	5	1	76
Injured Self-esteem,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ill Usage,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jealousy,	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Love,	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
Loss of Money,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manustupration,	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mental Exertion,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mercury and Opium,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Organic Disease of Brain,	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Old Age,	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Paralysis,	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
Puerperal Disorders,	0	7	0	2	0	0	9
Phrenitis,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Poverty,	1	2	0	1	2	2	8
Quarrel,	3	1	0	1	0	0	5
Religious Excitement,	6	6	1	0	2	0	15
Remorse,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Reverse of Fortune,	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Terror,	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Unknown or of Gradual } Approach,	3	10	2	1	3	2	21
Vice,	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Want of Employment,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Catamenial Disorders,	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	90	87	38	29	39	22	305

Thus the greatest mortality appears to have occurred among cases which were attributed to organic disease of the brain, paralysis and old age; and next to these reverse of fortune, poverty, epilepsy, and bad health—The two cases referred to epilepsy, which were cured, were very trifling. The fits were not distinctly marked and resembled rather attacks of an aggravated form of hysteria. They evidently depended on disorder of the digestive organs—The case referred to paralysis, which recovered, was also very slight, and as soon as the bodily health had been improved and the Patient strengthened, the symptoms of insanity disappeared and the mind recovered its original tone. These cases however are very rare indeed and such exceptions do not weaken the conclusion generally adopted, that Insanity complicated with paralysis or epilepsy is incurable.

The curability seems to be greatest among the cases referred to chagrin, death of relatives, grief, puerperal disorders, intemperance and hereditary predisposition. Patients in whom the disease was produced by the last two causes are very liable to fresh attacks. It is true that this liability is increased or diminished by the care which they take of themselves, and so far they may be said to have their sanity in their own keeping. In such cases however, the power of self-control is very small, and temptations, which would be resisted by others, are readily yielded to by them. In the present state of society in which the energies of individuals of all classes are, in general, taxed to the uttermost, a perpetual excitement is kept up, which scarcely ever allows time for that self examination and reflection so necessary for self-control. Harsh remonstrances, reproaches, cold reserve on the part of relatives, friends, or employers, and above all, suspicion never do good in the cases now referred to; on the contrary they are productive of much evil and often lead to the consequences which they are intended to prevent. Confidence, kind and judicious advice, soothing conversation, encouragement, and especially comfort and cheerfulness in the domestic circle will prove efficacious if any thing will; and though they may be often unsuccessful they should always be employed.

The following Table shows the result of treatment in reference to the number of the attacks.

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Cured.			Uncured.			Dead.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,	43	42	85	23	19	42	31	17	48	97	78	175
Second, ...	18	24	42	11	8	19	3	2	5	32	34	66
Third,	4	5	9	1	2	3	3	2	5	8	9	17
Frequent,	25	16	41	3	0	3	2	1	3	30	17	47
TOTALS,	90	87	177	38	29	67	39	22	61	167	138	305

From this it would appear that the first was not more curable than succeeding attacks of the disease. This, however, in reality is not the case, and the anomaly apparent in the table may be explained by the fact that of the Patients treated for first attacks, those who had been so long neglected that they were incurable when admitted, congenital idiots and those who were suffering from Injury of the head, Epilepsy, Paralysis and extensive disease of the brain amounted to fully 30 per cent. The same fact will account for the higher ratio of mortality.

It remains that I should offer a few observations on the treatment of the cases. In all attempts to cure or alleviate any form of the disease, both body and mind must be acted on; the former by proper medical and hygienic means, the latter by moral and intellectual training and impressions. Hence the treatment may be divided into the Medical and Hygienic; and the Moral and Intellectual.

In reference to medical means I may remark that the object being to remove any bodily disease and to bring the Patient into the best possible state of health, the treatment must be adapted to each individual case, and must depend altogether on the circumstances attending it. Certain general principles, however, ought to be borne in mind.

I. That disease in the Insane is very apt to be masked and frequently requires considerable tact and experience to discriminate it.

II. That symptoms pretty often present themselves, very formidable in appearance though not depending on any very serious cause, but easily and speedily removable by appropriate though mild measures.

III. That severe affections of the thoracic and abdominal viscera occasionally supervene, especially in old cases, and terminate fatally, without any of their more obvious and usual symptoms being exhibited.

IV. That Insane Patients do not bear depletion well, and that violent drastic purgatives, blood-letting either local or general, and low diet are very seldom necessary, and most frequently highly prejudicial.

These being kept in view, the medical treatment may be conducted in each case as if the Patients were not Insane.

The hygienic treatment requires great attention. Exercise in the open air is in almost every case necessary. The skin must be carefully cleansed by baths and other means, and the clothing must be warm and easy. The sleeping apartments should be large and airy, and the atmosphere kept at a proper temperature and duly changed night and day, which can be done only by mechanical means. The diet should be abundant and nutritious, and more abundant and nutritious than if the Patient were in good bodily and mental health.

If the expense of the medical and hygienic treatment now indicated be considered in connection with the expenditure necessary for attendance, bedding, and repairs of buildings and furniture, it will appear absurd to compare the maintenance of an insane with that of a sane Pauper supported in a workhouse; yet this is frequently done, and in many instances by yielding to ignorant clamour, the efficiency of establishments has been diminished. But this cannot be done with impunity; for the inevitable result will always be that the treatment will be prolonged and the curability of the disease diminished, and thus in the end the expenditure incurred by the community will be greatly increased and a number of unfortunate Patients sacrificed.

The moral and intellectual treatment has been conducted on the same principles as formerly. Kindness, confidence, the absence of all mechanical personal restraint, and healthy occupations and amusements have been adhered to, and the results of the past year have confirmed the experience of preceding years. The table of the work performed in the Asylum, which is appended to the Report of the Directors prefixed to this, shews the nature of the occupations and the perseverance with which they have been followed. Most of the Male Patients have been employed on the grounds, and the workshops of the Carpenter, Tailor, Shoemaker, and Weaver have afforded employment to many who could not be engaged in any other way. The educated classes have been occupied in suitable pursuits, among which may be mentioned Printing. It is now nearly four years since this was begun, and since that time a small periodical work, besides several circulars, schedules, &c. used in the Institution have been set up and thrown off. The present Report is a specimen of the work executed, and it is worth while to remark that no one who has been engaged in printing, since the Press was first established, knew any thing of any department of the art, before he came to reside in the Establishment. Hence every allowance must be made for any errors or inaccuracies which may have occurred. The Female Patients have been engaged in feminine pursuits suitable to their condition of life.

The amusements have consisted of occasional social meetings, Excursions to the country, Concerts, vocal and instrumental, Billiards, Bagatelle, Backgammon, Whist &c. A very good Brass band has been formed, a Reading room with the Newspapers and Periodicals of the day established, and the Library augmented to a very great extent. Theatrical amusements have been abandoned for the present. in consequence of want of room.

Before concluding this Report, I beg to call the attention of the Directors to the necessity for providing additional accommodation. The great increase of Patients during the

last seven years has been unprecedented in any similar Institution, but not more than might have been expected when the law for the treatment and protection of lunatics was made more stringent, and the population of the District was rapidly increasing. On the last night of the year, 464 Patients remained in the house, leaving accommodation for only 46 unoccupied. Before six months elapse the Asylum will be quite full and it will become matter of serious consideration not only for the Directors but the Authorities in what way the insane poor are to be provided for. I have every reason to believe that accommodation for not fewer than 300 additional Patients will be required before the next three years shall have terminated, and I now bring the subject prominently before the Directors that due consideration may be given to it and that the necessary means may be timely procured. It is not my province to suggest or to consider in what manner the requisite funds are to be provided. My duty terminates and my responsibility ceases, when I have reported the matter to those who are so anxious and so well qualified to meet the emergency.

In conclusion, it may again be permitted me to offer my thanks to the Directors, and particularly to the Gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee, for their support in carrying on the business of the Asylum during the past year, as well as for their uniform kindness and courtesy to myself personally. To Dr. Prichard also and the other Officers of the Institution my thanks are due for the hearty co-operation which they have afforded me and the efficient manner in which they have performed their arduous duties.

WILL. HUTCHESON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM, &c.

JANUARY, 1846.

THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
7TH JANUARY, 1847;
WITH THE
SIXTH REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1847.

THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

CLAYTON ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER

1891

CLAYTON ROYAL ASYLUM
CLAYTON, N. S. W.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1847.

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

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
James Bogle,	}	from Merchants' House.
John Leadbetter,		
John Orr,	}	from Trades' House.
David Smith,		
Dr. Robert Perry,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. Joseph Fleming,		
Rev. Peter Napier, D. D.	}	from General Session.
Mr. William Stewart,		
William Middleton,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William M'Lean,		
Andrew Ranken,		
Dr. John Smith,		
Mr. Robert Findlay,	}	
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Mr. Thomas Hill,		
John Neill,	}	<i>ex-officio</i> .
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean,	Mr. Findlay,	Mr. Neill,
Bankier,	Dr. Thomson,	Stewart.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Ranken,	Dr. John Smith,	Mr. David Smith.
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Visitors.

Mr. James Bogle,	Dr. John M. Pagan,
Dr. John Smith,	Mr. William Stewart,
Mr. John Orr,	Thomas Hill,
David Smith,	David Hope,
Dr. Robert Perry,	John Kerr,
Mr. Joseph Fleming,	John Smith.
Rev. Peter Napier,	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Superintendent,

THOMAS PRICHARD, M. D.

Assistant Superintendents,

DR. HENRY MUIRHEAD and DR. JOHN BROWN.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. LL.B.

Chaplain,

THE REV. EBENEZER RENNY.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Matron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

THIRTY-THIRD 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 the Public an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1845,.....	258	206	464
Admitted since,.....	222	192	414
	<u>480</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>878</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	103	84	187
Do. Relieved,.....	46	43	89
Died,.....	42	21	63
	<u>191</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>339</u>
Remaining 31st December 1846,.....	289	250	539
	<u>480</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>878</u>
Average daily number,.....	285	237	522

The number of patients of every rank continues annually to increase, and the accommodation provided has proved scarcely adequate to meet the demands of the district. In the month of December the patients amounted to 583, though above fifty from distant parishes had been refused in the course of November. In the thirtieth and thirty-first Reports, the attention of the Contributors and

the Public was in an especial manner called to the rapid increase in the number of patients admitted into the Asylum, and the necessity of devising some means of supplying the wants of the community. Now that the difficulty is much greater, it seems not out of place to submit to their consideration the tables formerly given, which have been brought down to the present date. The first exhibits the increase of admissions for the last eight years:—

1838,...Admitted, 117.

1839,...	—	131, or	14 above	1838.
1840,...	—	149, or	18 —	1839.
1841,...	—	157, or	8 —	1840.
1842,...	—	199, or	42 —	1841.
1843,...	—	327, or	128 —	1842.*
1844,...	—	290, or	37 below	1843.†
1845,...	—	364, or	74 above	1844.
1846,...	—	414, or	50 —	1845.

Hence it appears that the number of admissions has increased in eight years from 117 to 414. But this does not fully show the difficulty which must be encountered. The number of patients admitted almost always exceeds that of those discharged, and hence, as appears from the following table, the number of those remaining at the end of the year must continue to increase:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING.

31st December, 1838,...157.

—	1839,...155, or	2 below	1838.
—	1840,...183, or	28 above	1839.
—	1841,...170, or	13 below	1840.
—	1842,...202, or	32 above	1841.
—	1843,...344, or	142 —	1842.
—	1844,...405, or	61 —	1843.
—	1845,...464, or	59 —	1844.
—	1846,...539, or	75 —	1845.

* This was the year in which so many patients were brought from Arran and other places. Though these, amounting to 85, were deducted, the number would still be 242, or 43 above the previous year.

† This diminution is merely apparent; for, if the extraordinary cases be deducted from the previous year, there will in reality be an increase in 1844 of 48 above 1843.

Thus in eight years the number remaining at the end of the year has increased from 157 to 539. As a necessary consequence, the average population of the Hospital must also have increased, and the following table exhibits what has actually occurred:—

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR NINE YEARS.

1838,...153.	
1839,...159, or	6 above 1838.
1840,...171, or	12 — 1839.
1841,...178, or	7 — 1840.
1842,...196, or	18 — 1841.
1843,...265, or	69 — 1842.
1844,...377, or	112 — 1843.
1845,...439, or	62 — 1844.
1846,...522, or	83 — 1845.

Thus the daily average number has increased in the above period from 153 to 522, the difference between that of 1838 and that of 1846 being 369.

On two occasions during the last year, the attention of the Directors has been called by the Sheriff-Depute and Sheriff-Substitute to the increasing number of patients, and the necessity of extending the present buildings, and particularly the East House. The Directors, and especially the Weekly Committee, had long been aware of this; but considering that they had already expended all their funds, and contracted a very large amount of debt in providing the present accommodation, they were compelled to remain quiescent till some means of procuring the means could be devised.

By a recent Act, all Pauper Lunatics must be sent to an Asylum within fourteen days after they have been reported to the Inspector of the Poor of the Parish. It seems to have been taken for granted by the Legislature, that ample accommodation for this class of Patients was to be found in the Public Asylums of Scotland. This, however, is not the case; and the Directors have reason to know, that notwithstanding the efforts which have been

made by the governing bodies of the different Public Hospitals for the Insane, to supply the increasing demand for accommodation, the Asylums, as they at present exist, are very far from being adequate to meet the wants of their respective districts. Well situated as they are, were the necessary additions made to them there would be no necessity for erecting new Institutions, as those now existing, with that proposed to be built at Inverness, would be found amply sufficient for the purpose. It remains, however, for the Authorities to determine in what way the funds are to be raised.

In the meantime, to meet the present emergency, pauper cases not belonging to subscribing Parishes, or to the district, have been declined, and distant Parochial Boards have been called on to remove their Patients. In this way, about a hundred cases have been refused admission, and forty have been discharged. Every available space has been converted into additional accommodation, and the Asylum will now be able to contain six hundred. But this is the utmost number that can possibly be received, and with it the house would be inconveniently crowded. Had the cases refused been admitted, and had those removed, as above-mentioned, been retained, the number remaining at the end of the year would have been 679 instead of 539. As it is, the house will, in all probability, be completely filled before the end of July. When this takes place, very great inconvenience and expense will be entailed on Parishes, and what is more to be lamented, individuals in humble circumstances, who are no burden on the public, but who struggle to support their afflicted relatives, though they can pay only the lowest rate of board, will find it impossible to procure suitable accommodation for them. The Patients last mentioned have the first claim on the benevolence and liberality of the public. To a man with a small income of fifty or sixty pounds a year, the mental aberration of a wife or daughter is a

most serious tax upon his resources. No assistance can be given him from the Parochial funds. To pay even the lowest rate of board is perhaps, with all the help of his friends, more than he can do with justice to himself and the rest of his family. The result is, imperfect education—inability to procure decent clothing—and a tendency downwards to pauperism. How much more must these evils be aggravated if accommodation cannot be found at the lowest rate of board!

During the year many improvements have been effected on the grounds by the work of the Patients, who, under the superintendence of the tradesmen of the house, have fenced with stakes and a substantial wall a large part of the boundary. A barn, cart-shed, and granary, have also been erected from materials found in the grounds.

The Directors found it necessary to wall in a large airing ground, to the south of the East House, for Male Patients at the lowest rate of board, and to make very considerable additions to the cooking apparatus in the same division.

The Physician's Report, and Statistical Tables appended to this, will, as usual, exhibit the nature of the cases subjected to treatment, and the results. It only remains, therefore, for the Directors to advert briefly to the subjects comprehended under the heads of FINANCE and INTERNAL ECONOMY.

FINANCE.

At their first meeting in January, the Directors, according to the recommendation of their predecessors, increased the lowest rate of board from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, and the Committee, by whom, in terms of the Regulations, the board of Patients from subscribing Parishes is determined, fixed it at 9*s.* a-week. From the high price of all the necessaries of life, this increase has been proved to be reasonable, and the Directors recommend their successors

not to diminish the rate if they should not deem it expedient to increase it.

The board of Patients during the past year amounted to £16,663:12s. 6d., and the subscriptions and legacies to £357:18s. 10d. The expenditure, however, has naturally increased with the increasing numbers, and the very high rate of provisions—the additional furniture required—the new airing ground for the male Patients of the East House—the fencing, planting, and draining of the grounds—the painting and papering some parts of the house—together with the liquidation of some balances due to the contractors for the building, have trenched very materially on the funds, and prevented the Directors from diminishing the debt of the Institution to the extent which they might otherwise have been able to have done.

At the end of last year, it appeared from the Treasurer's abstract that the Debt due by the Institution amounted to £45,291:15s. 6d., of which the sum of £44,895 was owing to the National Bank of Scotland. Notwithstanding, however, the expenditure which has been incurred in improving the buildings and grounds, and in furnishing the house and increasing the value of the property, and the very high price of the necessaries of life, the debt has been diminished, and now amounts to £44,531:6s. 8d.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

The Weekly Committee have kept the strictest guard over the expenditure, and the books and checks at present in use have enabled them to do this most efficiently. They have visited, both individually and in a body, every department of the Asylum, made themselves acquainted with its details, and sanctioned such minor changes as became necessary from time to time for carrying on the business of the Institution. During the year, no changes have taken place in the staff of the Asylum, and the

number of attendants and servants has been scarcely if at all increased.

The Directors, and especially the Weekly Committee, have had under consideration the Regulations enacted and published twenty-four years ago, with the view of proposing such alterations as the changes, which have taken place in the meantime, have rendered necessary. They have not, however, so far matured them as to be able to submit them to the consideration of a General Meeting; and to their successors in office they must leave the task of finishing what they have begun.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to offer their thanks to the Weekly Committee, to the Committee on Accounts, to the Visitors, to the Subscribers, and other benefactors of the Institution; and to the Officers for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties during the year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1846.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last Year's Account,.....	£21 2 10
Legacies and Subscriptions, per annexed State,.....	357 18 10
Board of Patients, viz.—	
Recovered, including previous year's arrears,....£16,561 6 3	
Outstanding,.....	605 17 0
	<hr/>
	17,167 3 3
Advances for Patients in 1845, recovered in 1846,.....	242 15 6
Drawn from National Bank,	105 0 0
	<hr/>
	£17,894 0 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—

Butcher Meat,.....	£2,338 4 0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	685 0 9
Bread,.....	827 15 6
Groceries,.....	809 4 10
Meal, Flour, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.....	671 15 9
Milk,.....	382 6 3
Butter and Cheese,.....	288 8 2
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,.....	161 0 11
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	162 3 9
Medicines,.....	73 7 0
Coal and Coke,.....	736 2 7
Gas Light and Candles,.....	185 7 7
Soap, Soda, Ashes, &c.....	234 9 1
Water Rent,.....	130 0 0
Manure, Ploughing, Thrashing, and Carting,.,	123 7 2
Miscellaneous,.....	22 13 10
Carried forward,	£7,831 7 2

			<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....			£7,831	7	2
SALARIES, viz.—								
Physician,.....	£500	0	0					
Deduct Fees received,.....	313	19	0					
				186	1	0		
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	200	0	0					
Superintendent,.....	120	0	0					
Assistant Superintendent,.....	80	0	0					
Do. do.	80	0	0					
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	80	0	0					
Matron,.....	80	0	0					
Chaplain,.....	80	0	0					
Steward,.....	80	0	0					
				986	1	0		
Wages to Keepers and other Servants,.....	1,533	4	8					
Repairs and Improvements,.....	590	15	10					
Furniture,.....	1,239	11	2					
National Bank, in part Loan,.....	1,000	0	0					
Interest on Loan from Bank,.....	2,195	15	0					
Board of Patients outstanding, yet to be recovered,.....	605	17	0					
Outlays for do. during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1846,.....	391	12	1					
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, viz.—								
G. & J. Haden, for Cooking & Heating Apparatus, £400	0	0						
Robert McConnell, for Locks, &c.	239	16	3					
William York, for Building,.....	370	13	6					
G. R. Wilsone, for Stakes, &c.	119	1	4					
James Baird, do.	72	0	10					
Robinson, Dunn, & Co. for Timber,.....	60	0	0					
D. Macdonald, for Slater Work,.....	31	12	0					
Wages of Workmen erecting Barn, Walls, &c.	60	0	0					
				1,353	3	11		
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—								
Assessed Taxes and Poor Rates,.....	£165	3	2					
Income-Tax,.....	36	9	8					
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	244	3	4					
Printing and Advertisements,.....	19	19	6					
Postages and Incidents,.....	29	16	11					
Insurance,.....	30	5	0					
Stamps for Receipts for Board,.....	24	0	6					
Hire, &c. of Musical Instruments,.....	10	12	6					
Tolls, Carriage, Carriage Hires, Stabling, &c.	68	12	5					
Hire of Room for Directors' Meetings, ..	6	7	0					
Repairing Carriage,.....	8	13	0					
Miscellaneous,.....	53	16	3					
				697	19	3		
				£18,425	7	1		
<hr/>								
Amount of Disbursements,.....	£18,425	7	1					
Do. Receipts,.....	17,894	0	5					
<hr/>								
Balance in Treasurer's favour,.....	£531	6	8					

ABSTRACT

OF

THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,

AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1846.

I. PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	£ 605 17 0
Advances for do. do.	391 12 1
Price of Ground at Gartnavel,.....	10,185 0 0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	57,124 8 2
Cost of Furniture for New Buildings,.....	5,018 2 2
	<u>£ 73,324 19 5</u>

II. DEBTS.

To National Bank,.....	£44,000 0 0
To the Treasurer,.....	531 6 8
	<u>£44,531 6 8</u>

Amount of Property,.....	£ 73,324 19 5
Do. of Debts,.....	44,531 6 8
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	<u>£ 28,793 12 9</u>

LEGACIES, &c.

RECEIVED IN 1846.

Executors of the late David Milne, St. Croix, farther in part of Legacy,.....	£201 12 10
Executors of the late Miss Margaret Davidson, St. Vincent-Place, Glasgow, a Legacy,.....	100 0 0
Executors of the late Mrs. Colonel Morris, Kilmarnock, a Legacy,	50 0 0
John Smith, Merchant, 85 St. Vincent-Street, a Subscription,...	5 5 0
Miss Whyt, 115 West Bath-Street, a Subscription,.....	1 1 0
	<hr/>
	£357 18 10
	<hr/>

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1845-46.

	1845.	1846.
Beef and Mutton,.....	7,095 ...	7,570 Stones.
Bread,.....	21,676 ...	26,967 4 lb. Loaves.
Beer,.....	1,013 ...	1,100 Firkins.
Porter,.....	399 ...	600 Dozens.
Ale,.....	182 ...	111 —
Tea,.....	1,448 ...	1,336 Lbs.
Coffee,.....	211 ...	350½ —
Sugar,.....	8,532 ...	7,578 —
Soap,.....	9,926 ...	10,229 —
Soda,.....	4,083 ...	4,852 —
Candles,.....	50 ...	45 Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	1,087 ...	1,107 Waggons.
Gas,.....	512,000 ...	452,000 Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	576 ...	715 Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	16,851 ...	24,372 Lbs.
Milk,.....	3,764 ...	5,012 Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	14,635 ...	18,819 —
Butter,.....	4,150 ...	4,722 Lbs.
Cheese,.....	1,813 ...	2,232 —
Wine,.....	88 ...	82 Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,.....	26 ...	48 Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	128 ...	— Tons.
Eggs,.....	2,224 ...	2,971 Dozens.
Average Number of Patients,.....	439·23 ...	522
Do. do. of Officers and Servants,...	72·77 ...	78
Average Number Supported,.....	512·00 ...	600

WORK DONE IN THE ASYLUM,

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1846.

By MALES.

Tailor's Work.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Coats,.....	67	94
Surtouts,.....	5	20
Great-Coats,.....	2	2
Jackets,.....	111	76
Vests,.....	174	86
Trousers,.....	220	327
Gaiters,.....	3	0
Boys' Dresses,.....	7	2
Strong Do.	29	3
Semets,.....	14	0
Caps,.....	2	0
Morning-Gowns,.....	1	0

Shoemaker's Work.

Shoes,.....	185	244
Slippers,.....	65	11
Boots,.....	22	76

Carpenter's Work.

Fitting up Tables.		
Making a number of		
Wedges, a Planer, a		
Mallet, a Horse, 1 doz-		
en of Checks, 8 Flat		
Boards, a Cover for a		
Tub, 3 Brackets, al-		
tering a Frame for		
holding Type Cases, &c.		
for Printing Office.		
Plain Coffins,.....	37	0
Full Mounted Do.....	16	0
Panes of Glass put in,...	951	0
Handles for Brooms,.....	51	0
Handles for Spades,		
Hoes, Picks, Ham-		
mers, &c.....	85	0
Cues for the Billiard-		
Room,.....	0	117
Trays for carrying Pro-		
visions,.....	18	9
Chests of Drawers,.....	12	3
Toilet-Tables,.....	9	7
Basin-Stands,.....	9	5
Model Bedsteads,.....	2	0
Patterns for Castings of		
Iron Bedsteads.		
Making Wooden Bot-		
oms for Do.....	38	0
Painting of Do.....	38	0

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Strong Bedsteads,.....	4	0
French Do.....	3	8
Mahogany Chest,.....	1	1
Putting up a large Shed		
for the Masons,.....	1	0
Turning Fire Shovel		
Handles,.....	18	0
Harp for Riddling Ashes,		
Large Fire-Screen or		
Plate-Warmer,.....	1	1
Tressels for Washing-		
House,.....	7	5
Cisterns for Do.....	2	0
Repairing Machines for		
Do.....	0	4
Mangles for Do.....	0	2
Large Tressels for the		
Masons,.....	4	0
Moulds for an Elliptic		
Arch for the Masons,.	0	0
Putting up Centres for		
Do.....	0	0
Capstan Bars,.....	6	0
Linen Airers,.....	3	6
Knife-Boxes,.....	2	0
Do. Boards,.....	3	0
Coal-Boxes,.....	4	0
Pigs' Troughs,.....	5	6
Book-Cases,.....	0	2
Water Closets,.....	0	12
Coal-Bunkers,.....	0	6
Looking-Glasses,.....	0	9
Large Dining-Tables,....	9	5
Benches or Forms,.....	12	4
Notice Boards for		
Grounds,.....	4	0
Chairs,.....	0	63
Doors,.....	0	37
Window-Shutters,.....	0	46
Windows,.....	2	0
Box Barrows,.....	6	4
Barrows,.....	0	28
Carts,.....	0	4
Patterns for Castings of		
Stack Stools,.....	0	0
Frame for Do.....	0	0
Putting up a Hay-Loft,...	0	0
Fitting up Pigeon-house,		
New Roof to Stable,.....	0	0
Corn Chest,.....	0	1
Fitting up a Pump for		
Cesspool,.....	0	0

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Wire Frames for Windows,.....	12	0
Putting up a Partition in Wine-Cellar,.....	0	0
Clothes' Press,.....	1	0
Covers for Baths,.....	5	0
Packing-Boxes,.....	8	0
134 Feet of Shelving made and put up,.....	0	0
32 Brackets for Do.....	0	0
Water Scoops,.....	2	0
Boxes for Surgery,.....	4	0
Plate-Racks,.....	0	0
Making a Door, laying Flooring, and various Repairs in Engine-House.		
Cutting out Flooring for 6 Fire-Places, putting up Jamb Mouldings and Chimney-Pieces for the same; lifting and laying Carpets; taking down and putting up Window-Blinds, Bed-Curtains, &c.; Roofing 335 square yards of Farm-Stead; removing Furniture; keeping Floors, Lining, &c. in order, and attending to the various Repairs required in a large Establishment, which it is impossible to specify.		

Vegetables, &c.

50,000 Greens.
16,087 Early Cabbages.
1,184 Date Do.
2,805 Savoy.
22 Tons 13 cwt. Turnips.
10,518 Early Turnips.
4 Tons 16 cwt. Carrots.
6,302 Early Carrots.
1,048 Broccoli.
979 Cauliflowers.
107 Pecks Peas.
13 Do. Beans.
150 Parsnips.
514 Beetroots.
198 Pecks Potatoes.
108 Red Cabbages.
Celery.
Parsley.
Onions.
Leeks.
Horse Radish.
Salads.
Spinage.
Rhubarb.
Sweet Herbs.

By FEMALES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LADIES.

Various Articles have been embroidered, Dresses made, Muslin flowered, and other Ladies' Work performed; and all the Female Clothing of the West House kept in repair.

WORK DONE UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE MATRON.

48 Hair Mattresses made.	90 Boddices.
33 Do. repaired.	96 Short-Gowns.
102 Straw Mattresses made.	144 Handkerchiefs hemmed.
36 Do. repaired.	130 Caps.
108 Straw Bolsters made.	520 Sheets.
24 Do. repaired.	260 Pillow-Slips.
36 Feather Pillows made.	108 Bolster-Slips.
24 Do. repaired.	148 Pairs Blankets hemmed.
60 Loose Straw Cases.	126 Rugs do.
18 Window-Blinds.	228 Towels hemmed.
4 Sofas covered.	48 Dusters do.
4 Easy Chairs, do.	24 Napkins do.
3 Sets Curtains.	52 Table-Cloths do.
2 Sets Bed Furniture.	72 Strong Quilted Mats.
234 Shirts.	36 Shrouds.
36 Fine Dress Shirts.	12 Pair Stockings knitted.
272 Semets.	6 Collars flowered.
248 Pairs Drawers.	6 Caps do.
124 Gowns.	6 Pair Cuffs do.
260 Petticoats.	4 Habit-Shirts do.
18 Ladies' fine Petticoats.	4 Chemisettes do.
216 Shifts.	24 Yds. Trimmings do.
36 Fine Do.	

PATIENTS

ARE ADMITTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

EAST HOUSE.

FIRST RATE OF BOARD,.....	£0	11	0	p	WEEK.
SECOND,.....	8	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD,.....	£1	1	8	p	WEEK.
FOURTH,.....	1	11	6	—	
FIFTH,.....	2	2	0	—	
SIXTH,.....	3	3	0	—	
SEVENTH,.....	4	4	0	—	
EIGHTH,.....	6	6	0	—	

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient, at the second rate of board and upwards. When the treatment terminates, after six and within twelve months, the Fee is repeated. But should the Patient remain a year, or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

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

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

Forms of these Documents will be furnished by the Physician, DR. HUTCHESON, Royal Lunatic Asylum; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. No 110 West George-Street.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, paid quarterly and in advance.
2. The regular quarterly terms are—1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The first payment is always made from the day of admission, to the end of the current or of the next quarter.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper apparel. An accurate list of every Article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, 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.

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

The rate of Board for 1846 has been fixed for these Parishes at *Ten Shillings* per week.

PHYSICIAN'S FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORE than three years have now elapsed since the Institution was transferred to the buildings which we now occupy, and judging from the results hitherto obtained, I have every reason to feel satisfied that the hopes which, in former Reports, I held out to the Directors have been more than realised. Impressed as I am with the responsibility of my position, it is to me a matter of no small personal gratification to observe the steady progress which has been made every year in carrying out more fully the objects of this great Institution. On no similar occasion have I had to report so great a number of Patients admitted and discharged cured; and the universal testimony of many learned and scientific men, who have minutely examined and made themselves masters of the system of treatment followed out in the Asylum, concurring with the practically expressed approbation of the public, affords a strong proof that our efforts have been well directed, and encourages us to make fresh exertions.

According to my usual method, I now exhibit a succinct statement of the facts which have come under my observation during the past year, the results of treatment, and such reflections and observations of a practical nature as occur to me.

The following Table shows the number of Patients admitted, treated, and dismissed during the year 1846, the result of treatment, and the average daily number:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1845,.....	258	206	464
Admitted since,.....	222	192	414
	<u>480</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>878</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	103	84	187
Do. Relieved,.....	46	43	89
Died,.....	42	21	63
	<u>191</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>339</u>
Remaining 31st December 1846,.....	289	250	539
	<u>480</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>878</u>
Average daily number,.....	285	237	522

Interesting as this Table is in showing the number of Patients and the general results of treatment, it does not afford that degree of information which is necessary to enable any one to appreciate the real success of the Institution. I therefore, as in former years, append a Table exhibiting the condition of the Patients treated during the year 1846, the result of treatment in reference to that condition, and the state of those remaining at the beginning of 1847; and that the reader may comprehend the sense in which I understand the terms *Curable*, *Doubtful*, and *Incurable*, I shall repeat the explanation which I gave of these in my last Report:

“When the Insanity is recent, and when the Patient has no appreciable organic disease and has not been exhausted or injudiciously treated—or when the malady is recent and evidently depending upon some functional disorder of no long standing, and removable by Medical or Hygienic treatment—the case is looked upon as *Curable*, and is so entered. If the Patient has been Insane for more than six months, is free from any appreciable or organic disease of a serious nature, and is neither imbecile nor fatuous—or if the malady be re-

cent, and the physical powers weakened by injudicious management or treatment, or by functional disease of considerable duration—or, again, if the Patient be under middle age, and affected with the acute form of Dementia for the first time, and without having previously suffered from Mania or Melancholia—the case is considered Doubtful. If the disease has been of long standing—if the Patient is very old, and has suffered from previous attacks—if Idiocy, Fatuity, Imbecility, General Paralysis, serious Partial Paralysis, or any severe organic disease be present—the case is marked Incurable, though much may be done to alleviate it.

“When a Patient, after undergoing due probation, the length of which must vary according to the circumstances of each case, has been found to be capable of resuming his place in society, and engaging in his usual avocations, he is reckoned Cured. If after treatment, he still requires surveillance, or betrays any eccentricity or weakness foreign to his general character, although he should be capable of mixing with others for a time without betraying any degree of irrationality or absurdity, he is reckoned Relieved.”

With these explanations, attention is called to the following Table and remarks:—

PATIENTS REMAINING IN ASYLUM, JAN. 1, 1846.										PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1846.										STATE of PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1847.	
STATE.		SEX.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.						SEX.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.						PATIENTS REMAINING JAN. 1, 1847.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.			Females.			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
		Cured.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining	Cured.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining	Cured.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining	Cured.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining				
CURABLE,.....		14	12	26	13	0	0	0	0	48	43	91	40	0	8	0	0	8	9	8	17
DOUBTFUL,.....		40	62	102	27	5	0	8	21	65	74	139	23	5	37	16	7	51	45	68	113
INCURABLE,.....		204	132	336	0	18	21	165	0	109	75	184	0	18	70	0	9	235	174	409	
Totals,		258	206	464	40	23	21	174	33	222	192	414	63	23	21	115	51	114	289	250	539
					258		206				222		192		414				192		
					464		464				414		878		Total number treated.						414

At the beginning of 1846, 464 Patients remained in the Asylum. Of these, 26 were reckoned *Curable*, 102 *Doubtful*, and 336 *Incurable*. Of the 26 reckoned *Curable*, 14 were Males and 12 Females; during the past year, 13 of these Male Patients have been discharged cured, and one will leave as soon as arrangements are made with his friends; all the Female Patients in this list have been dismissed sound in mind and body.

Of the 102 *Doubtful*, 40 were Males and 62 Females; of these 40 Males, 27 have been cured, and 5 so far improved that they could live with their friends, leaving 8 of whose ultimate recovery hope is still entertained; of the 62 Females comprehended under this division, 21 have been discharged cured, 14 improved, and 27 remain, of whom 10 are now incurable. Of the 336 *Incurable* cases, 204 were Males and 132 Females; of the Males 18 have been so far improved as to live at home, and 21 have died; while of the Females 11 have been dismissed improved, and only 12 have died.

Taking, therefore, the *Curable* and *Doubtful* cases, or all those Patients remaining at the end of the year, of whose recovery there was the least chance, we find that they amounted to 54 Males and 74 Females, in all 128; and that of these, 40 Males and 33 Females, in all 73 or upwards of 57 per cent. have been cured. 5 Males and 14 Females, though not cured, have been restored to their friends so far improved that they can enjoy the comforts of a home. 1 Male will leave us soon perfectly well; and hope is still entertained of the recovery of 8 Males and 17 Females, in all 25; while only 10 Females of the whole number have become incurable. It will be observed, that no death has taken place during the year in the 128 Patients of this class.

Of the 336 *Incurable* cases, 33 or nearly 10 per cent. have died. The cases admitted in 1846, have been on the whole of a worse description than heretofore, 184 out

of 414 being quite hopeless. This I attribute now, as I did last year, to the operation of the Poor-law, in consequence of which we have numerous old and incurable Patients sent from time to time to the Asylum, who diminish the proportion of cures and augment that of deaths. For this there is no remedy but time. In a few years, however, I trust that the case will be altered, as these Patients will gradually drop off, and in consequence of Pauper Patients being more speedily subjected to treatment, we may entertain a reasonable expectation that the duration of residence in the Asylum will be shorter, the cures more numerous, and the deaths fewer.

Of the 91 Curable cases admitted in 1846, 75 have been cured, 15 remain in a convalescent state, and of one the recovery is doubtful, in consequence of the state of his health.

Of the 139 Doubtful cases, 39 have recovered, 12 have been discharged improved, and 88 remain, of whom hope is still entertained.

Of the 184 Incurable Patients, 29 have been dismissed improved, and 30 have died, leaving 125 to add to the future mortality of the Asylum.

The result of the whole is, that on the 1st January 1847, there remained in the Asylum 17 Curable, 113 Doubtful, and 409 Incurable Patients; in other words, that of 539 Patients, only 130 have the smallest chance of being cured. It is, therefore, highly probable that the mortality of 1847 will be very great, perhaps a third or fourth greater than that of any previous year.

The following Table exhibits a view of the age, species of insanity, number of the attacks, and domestic condition of the Patients admitted in 1846:—

[illegible]

During the year, no Patient under 15 years of age has been received, while we had 6 to treat above 70. More than one-half were above 30 and under 50 years of age.

The proportion of Melancholia to Mania has been smaller than last year, and the number of Males and Females affected with the former has been nearly equal. Only 4 Idiots were admitted.

Considerably more than a half of the Patients were labouring under the first attack of the disease, but this had, unfortunately, been of long duration in a large proportion of the cases.

The unmarried Patients amounted to 127 Males and 95 Females, in all 222; the Married and Widowed to 95 Males and 97 Females, in all 192. It may be remarked, that the proportion of the Unmarried to the Married and Widowed was much greater among the Males than among the Females. No deduction, however, can be drawn from the returns of a single year; and I believe that extensive investigation will prove the truth of the opinion generally entertained, that the proportion of the disease occurring among the Unmarried is greater than that among the Married and Widowed taken together.

The duration of the disease before admission, with the number of the attack, both of which circumstances influence the result most naturally, will be learned from the following Table:—

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	FIRST ATTACK.			SECOND ATTACK.			THIRD ATTACK.			FREQUENT ATTACKS.			TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month,	23	21	44	12	11	23	4	7	11	13	18	31	52	57	109
Do. 3 —	23	13	36	5	5	10	3	3	6	6	8	14	37	29	66
Do. 6 —	14	12	26	7	6	13	2	1	3	5	8	13	28	27	55
Do. 12 —	14	15	29	3	1	4	2	0	2	4	1	5	23	17	40
Do. 18 —	12	2	14	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	2	17
Do. 2 Years,	11	9	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	21
Above 2 —	52	43	95	3	7	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	55	51	106
TOTAL,.....	149	115	264	33	30	63	12	11	23	28	36	64	222	192	414

Of 264 labouring under a first attack of Insanity, 106 were admitted within six weeks of its commencement, 20 above six and under twelve, and 129 had either been wholly neglected or imperfectly treated for more than a year before they were sent to the Asylum.

Of 63 admitted for a second attack, 46 were admitted within six months, 4 above six and within twelve months, and 13 whose malady exceeded a year.

Of 23 labouring under a third attack, 20 were sent to the Asylum within six months, 2 above six and within twelve months, and only one after a year.

Of 64 suffering from a fourth or subsequent attack, 58 came under my care within six months of the commencement of the attack, and only 6 after it had lasted longer.

It will be observed from these statements that the delay in sending Patients to the Asylum takes place most frequently in first attacks, and this may be explained by two circumstances;—the first is, that of late, as I have already stated, numerous old Pauper cases have been taken charge of in consequence of the Poor-law rendering it incumbent on the Inspectors of Poor to send all Lunatic Paupers to an Asylum, unless their removal should be dispensed with by the Board of Supervision; the second is, that friends are always averse to send a Patient for a first attack to an Asylum till they have tried what time and other means will do to promote the recovery, being actuated in this by a pardonable, but, at the same time, in the majority of cases, an unfortunate wish to conceal the malady, and avoid those painful associations which still linger in the public mind in reference to Hospitals for this form of disease. It might tend to obviate the prejudice were friends to know that by such a course the malady is in all cases prolonged, and many rendered incurable; and that while they are vainly imagining that they are shrouding the disease of their relative in impen-

eternal obscurity, their affliction speedily becomes known, not only to their intimate friends, but to their acquaintances and neighbours. The most effectual mode of concealing their misfortune, is to send the Patient to an Asylum.

After minute inquiry, the following appeared to be the causes of the disease, in the Patients admitted in 1846:

CAUSE OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	9	5	14
Bad Health,	9	13	22
Brain, Organic Disease of, Paralysis, &c. .	6	2	8
Catamenial Disorders,	0	6	6
Chagrin,	3	1	4
Death of Relative,	1	13	14
Disappointment in Business,	5	0	5
Dyspepsia,	6	2	8
Epilepsy,	16	4	20
Exposure to Cold,	1	1	2
Fear of Poverty,	0	1	1
Fever,	3	2	5
Grief,	0	1	1
Head, Injury of,	5	1	6
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	26	23	49
Intemperance,	63	37	105
Ill-usage,	0	5	5
Jealousy,	0	4	4
Loss of Money,	1	0	1
Love,	2	11	13
Manustupration,	5	0	5
Old Age,	2	1	3
Phrenitis,	1	0	1
Poverty,	1	11	12
Pride,	1	1	2
Prison, Long Confinement in,	1	1	2
Puerperal Disorders,	0	11	11
Quarrel,	3	1	4
Religious Excitement,	9	4	13
Terror,	0	3	3
Unknown, or of Gradual Approach,	37	25	62
Vice,	1	0	1
Want of Employment,	0	2	2
	222	192	414

As I formerly mentioned, these so called causes are only the most marked antecedents of the disease; and I must again repeat, that I have seen no case of Insanity which was not preceded or accompanied with bodily disease. The disease, then, essentially physical, though marked by morbid manifestations of mind, it appears to

me to be as absurd to make a mystery of, as it would be to conceal consumption, gout, or diseases of the heart. It may be said that the Table which I have given above shows intemperance and other vices to be the causes of the malady in many cases. It must be remembered, however, that the other diseases which I have named are in numerous instances the result of an evil or abandoned course of life.

On examining the Table given above, we find the following physical causes assigned for the disease in the cases admitted last year, viz.—Bad Health, 22; Diseases of the Brain and Injury of the Head, 15; Catamenial and Puerperal Disorders, 17; Dyspepsia, 8; Epilepsy, 20; Exposure to Cold, 2; Fever, 5; Intemperance, 105; Manustupration and other Vice, 7; Old Age, 3; Confinement in Prison, 2; Hereditary, Congenital, and Constitutional, 49—in all, 265;—if we add, which we are fairly entitled to do, Unknown or of Gradual Approach, 62, we find 327 cases out of 414 attributed to physical disease; and, perhaps, if full information could have been obtained regarding the remaining 85 cases attributed to mental causes, we should be able to trace them to bodily disorder.

The sooner then that Insanity is looked on as a bodily disease, having its origin in physical causes, the better for the public and the Patient.

On examining the different assigned Causes of the Disease for the past year, the reader will be struck with the enormous number of cases attributed to Intemperance, which amounted to more than a fourth of the whole. Of late years, the operation of this cause has been becoming more and more manifest, as will appear from the following Table for the last eight years:—

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Total admitted,.....	131	149	157	199	327	290	364	414
Arising from Intemperance,..	24	20	30	46	31	53	90	105

This cause appears during the last year to have ope-

rated on Patients of all ranks; and I am inclined to think that this has been owing, in a great measure, to the excitement in which the community was kept by that universal spirit of gambling which seized on society like an epidemic mania,—the high wages which labourers and artizans received giving rise to a delirious dream of unbounded prosperity, which was speedily to be dissipated by awaking to the stern realities of life. It must not be supposed that I mean to assert that intemperance is produced by the increased ability to procure stimulants. On the contrary, in a former Report I have shown intemperance to be produced by want and misery; but there is a great connection between general excitement and the craving for stimulants, as may be every day seen during contested elections, public dinners, pic-nic parties, and races. It is also a fact well known to those who have minutely studied the subject, that over-exertion of the brain leads to a desire for stimulants, which however are easily enough abandoned, when the brain is allowed to rest. The subject is too extensive to be properly discussed here, and I must content myself with briefly alluding to it, in the hope that I may yet have leisure to give a full exposition of my views.

Having thus exhibited the nature of the cases admitted, I proceed to give some account of the results of treatment for the last twelve months.

The following Table shows the nature of the disease, the result, the length of treatment, and the duration of the malady in the Patients discharged in the course of 1846:—

Duration		C	M
Active.			
Under 1	19		
1 to 2	2		
2 to 3	3		
3 to 4	4		
4 to 5	5		
5 to 6	6		
6 to 7	7		
7 to 8	8		
8 to 9	4		
9 to 10	0		
10 to 11	3		
11 to 12	2		
12 to 13	0		
13 to 14	0		
14 to 15	1		
15 to 16	0		
16 to 17	2		
17 to 18	0		
18 to 19	1		
19 to 20	0		
20 to 21	0		
21 to 22	0		
22 to 23	0		
23 to 24	0		
Pass.			
Under 2	0		
2 to 3	3		
3 to 4	0		
4 to 5	0		
5 to 6	0		
6 to 7	0		
7 to 8	0		
8 to 9	0		
9 to 10	0		
10 to 11	0		
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From this Table, it appears that, during the year, 339 Patients have been discharged, of whom 187 were cured, 89 were dismissed improved, and 63 died. Taking the per centage on the cases dismissed, those cured amount to 55·13, those improved to 26·25, and the deaths to 18·58 per cent. If the per centage be taken on the admissions, the cured will amount to 45·16, the improved to 21·49, and the deaths to 15·21 per cent. Were the calculation to be made on the whole number treated, the cured would be 21·29, the improved 10·13, and the deaths 7·29 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that from the second Table which I have given, it appears that of the 878 Patients subjected to treatment during the year, 420 were absolutely incurable. If these, therefore, be deducted, there would only be 458 who had any chance of being cured. From these must be farther deducted 130 remaining at the end of the year, leaving 328. In this view of the matter, the cures would amount to 57·31 per cent. As I have shown, however, in former Reports, the proper mode of proceeding is to calculate the per centage of cure, improvement, and death in the dismissals.

The number of cures effected last year has been greater absolutely, though less relatively, than during more recent years. This result I have anticipated in previous Reports, and in the present I have exhibited sufficient circumstances to account for it. For some years to come we must lay our account for this state of matters; and so far from expecting, for the next three or four years, an increase in the proportion of cures, we must look for a diminution, while we shall have to encounter an increase in the number of deaths.

Of the 187 Patients who recovered, 82 were dismissed within three months, 52 between three and six months, 20 between six and nine months, 14 between nine and twelve months, and only 12 between one and four years.

It thus appears that nearly a fifth recovered within six months after their admission, and not above a sixteenth after one year's treatment in the Asylum; but this does not give a fair view of the success of treatment, inasmuch as old cases are, as previously mentioned, subjected to treatment in this Institution. The true result is to be obtained by taking into consideration the duration of the attack. Viewing the Table given above in this light, it will be found that 57 recovered within three months, 49 between three and six months, 32 between six and nine months, 15 between nine and twelve months, 18 between twelve and fifteen months, 3 between eighteen and twenty-four months, and only 13 after that duration. Of those who were dismissed from the Asylum after a residence of two years, several were voluntary inmates, and the rest required, from the nature of their malady, a long probation before they could with safety to themselves and others be set at liberty.

Of the 63 deaths, 9 took place within one month after admission, 12 from one to three months, 9 from three to six months, 5 from six to nine months, 2 from nine to twelve months, making 33 within the first year after admission;—30 died after a residence of from 1 to 27 years. Counting, however, from the commencement of the attack, 3 died within a month, 2 between one and three months, 6 between three and six months, 5 between six and nine months, 4 between nine and twelve months, 2 between twelve and fifteen months, 3 between fifteen and eighteen months, 3 between eighteen and twenty-one months, 8 between twenty-one months and two years, and 27 between one and sixty-eight years. Thus, as formerly stated, the mortality as well as the curability of the disease appears to be greatest within the earlier periods of the disease.

Of the 187 Patients cured, 145 laboured under Mania, and 42 under Melancholia; showing that, so far as the

experience of the last year goes, Mania, as has been generally believed, is much more curable than Melancholia.

Of the 63 Patients who have died, 6 were Maniacs, 8 Melancholics, and 49 Imbeciles or Idiots.

The following Table exhibits the causes of death, so far as they could be ascertained:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Diseases of Thoracic Viscera,.....	7	8	15
— Abdominal do.	1	1	2
Gradual Decay,.....	3	5	8
Diseases of Brain and Membranes, including Apoplexy, General Pa- ralysis, &c.....	28	7	35
Epilepsy,.....	3	0	3
	<u>42</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>63</u>

Among the Females nearly a half of the deaths were the result of abdominal and thoracic diseases, while among the Males the proportion arising from these causes amounted to little more than a fifth. The amount attributed to cerebral disease and epilepsy was nearly four times more among the Males than among the Females. The experience, however, of one year cannot give any safe *data* for forming conclusions, though it corroborates what has been formerly stated, that death among Male Patients results much more frequently from cerebral disease than it does among Female Patients.

The number of deaths has been greater considered absolutely, but smaller, than during the preceding year. It is but fair, however, to mention, that this result is obtained in consequence of our Tables and Accounts being made up to 12 p. m. on the 31st December. At present, we have in the House upwards of fifty Patients on whose life we cannot depend for a single day, and though they do not swell the mortality of the year 1846, they must inevitably swell that of 1847.

I must again repeat what I have stated before, that Patients sent by the Parochial Boards or Courts of Law to the Asylum, must remain till they be cured or die; and hence it is obvious that, on this account as well as others, the amount of our deaths must increase, and during the next year I anticipate we shall lose at least a fourth more than we have done during the year the results of which I am now reporting. This, however, does not in reality deduct from the success and consequent usefulness of the Asylum, because, as is self-evident, these must be tested by the cures which are effected considered in relation to the circumstances under the influence of which they take place.

The following Table exhibits the results of treatment, in reference to the ages of Patients discharged during 1846:—

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CURED.				UNCURED.						DEAD.			
				M.		F.		M.		F.				M.		F.	
				Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Maniacs.		Melancholics.		Imbeciles.		Maniacs.		Melancholics.	
				Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.	Melancholics.	Imbeciles.	Maniacs.
10 to 15,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 20,	8	3	11	1	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
20 to 25,	16	17	33	8	0	6	5	0	0	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
25 to 30,	31	16	47	17	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	0	6	0
30 to 35,	30	19	49	18	3	9	4	4	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	3	0
35 to 40,	31	19	50	13	6	10	4	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	4	1
40 to 45,	20	27	47	9	2	12	2	3	0	3	2	2	6	1	1	1	0
45 to 50,	18	19	37	4	4	9	2	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	5	0
50 to 55,	12	14	26	5	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	4	0
55 to 60,	11	4	15	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
60 to 65,	2	5	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 to 70,	6	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
70 to 75,	4	4	8	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
80 to 85,	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS,	191	148	339	83	20	62	22	16	5	25	10	10	23	4	5	33	2

Taking, as I have done heretofore, periods of ten years, the following appears to be the results:—Of 12

Patients from 10 to 12 years of age, 5 were cured, 6 were dismissed improved, and 1 died; of 80 Patients from 20 to 30 years of age, 45 were cured, 17 were improved, and 18 died; of 99 Patients from 30 to 40 years of age, 67 were cured, 15 were improved, and 11 died; of 84 Patients from 40 to 50 years of age, 31 were cured, 16 were improved, and 16 died; of 41 Patients from 50 to 60 years of age, 18 were cured, 11 were improved, and 12 died; of 14 Patients from 60 to 70 years of age, 5 were cured, 4 were improved, and 5 died; of 9 Patients above 70 years of age, 3 were cured, 1 was improved, and 5 died.

The ages given are those which the Patients had reached at the period of their dismissal, and do not indicate the time of life at which the disease began. To exhibit this would require more space than can be afforded in a Report of this nature, though I trust at some future period to be able to supply this in another form. In the meantime, I must protest against any inferences being drawn from the statement given above, as to the curability of the disease at the various periods of life indicated above, as many circumstances require to be taken into account which are not at first sight apparent.

So far as to the age of the Patients dismissed. It may not, however, be uninteresting to exhibit the results of treatment in reference to the causes of the disease, as accurately as they could be ascertained in the Patients dismissed during 1846:—

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	CURED.		UNCURED.		DEAD.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anxiety,	4	2	4	0	1	1	12
Bad Health,	10	4	5	5	4	2	30
Brain, Organic Disease of,	0	0	1	0	4	1	6
Catamenial Disorders,	0	4	0	2	0	1	7
Chagrin,	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Death of Relative,	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
Disappointment in Business,	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Domestic Trouble,	0	7	0	1	0	0	8
Dyspepsia,	4	1	0	1	2	0	8
Epilepsy,	0	0	3	2	1	1	7
Exposure to Cold,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fear of Poverty,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fever,	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Head, Injury of,	1	0	2	2	0	0	5
Hereditary, Congenital, or Constitutional,	28	15	6	6	9	5	69
Ill-Usage,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intemperance,	32	23	10	3	7	2	77
Jealousy,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Love,	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Manustupration,	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Old Age,	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Poverty,	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
Puerperal Disorders,	0	9	0	4	0	0	13
Quarrel,	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Religious Excitement,	4	4	2	2	0	0	12
Reverse of Fortune,	2	1	0	0	2	0	5
Terror,	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Unknown, or of gradual approach,	8	5	8	6	7	3	37
Vice,	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Want of Employment,	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	103	84	46	43	42	21	339

This Table speaks for itself, and requires no comment; I shall merely observe that it corroborates the truth of the remarks which I have made in former Reports. The same may be said of the following view of the results of the cases, viewed in reference to the number of the attack:

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	CURED.			UNCURED.			DEAD.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First,.....	59	31	90	34	30	64	34	16	50	127	77	204
Second,.....	18	16	34	5	9	14	6	2	8	29	27	56
Third,.....	7	7	14	2	2	4	2	0	2	11	9	20
Frequent,.....	19	30	49	5	2	7	0	3	3	24	35	59
TOTALS,...	103	84	187	46	43	89	42	21	63	191	148	339

The last Table which I shall give, exhibits the number of Patients annually admitted into and dismissed from the Asylum, since it was opened in 1814:—

YEAR.	ADMIT- TED.	DISMISSED.					
		Cured.	Relieved	Desire.	Unfit.	Dead.	TOTAL.
1814	44	0	0	0	4	0	4
1815	76	32	8	0	2	1	43
1816	91	40	21	2	1	5	69
1817	87	43	27	5	0	3	78
1818	92	36	29	15	3	8	91
1819	81	39	12	13	3	10	77
1820	87	44	20	8	1	8	81
1821	94	35	27	11	1	11	85
1822	81	33	25	25	0	13	96
1823	84	25	10	23	5	13	76
1824	78	38	15	4	1	14	72
1825	79	30	31	15	1	8	85
1826	75	25	26	20	4	9	84
1827	74	42	16	6	2	8	74
1828	94	37	17	9	3	10	76
1829	89	45	32	8	1	12	98
1830	89	45	24	3	0	8	80
1831	96	42	20	6	2	12	82
1832	99	47	27	4	5	14	97
1833	89	38	29	5	3	14	89
1834	85	31	31	5	4	13	84
1835	96	55	19	8	2	15	99
1836	122	61	26	4	7	12	110
1837	114	55	30	7	10	15	117
1838	117	50	24	8	9	15	106
1839	131	63	36	10	9	15	133
1840	149	81	19	3	6	12	121
1841	157	110	41	0	1	18	170
1842	199	99	44	0	0	24	167
1843	327	121	34	0	0	30	185
1844	290	148	49	0	0	32	229
1845	364	177	67	0	0	61	305
1846	414	187	89	0	0	63	339
Total,....	4241	1954	925	227	90	506	3702
Deduct Remain.	} 464						
	3702	1954	925	227	90	506	3702

Thus it appears, that since the opening of the Asylum, a period of more than thirty-two years, the cures have been 52·80, and the deaths 13·66 per cent.

In reference to the treatment pursued, I have merely to observe, that the same principles have been followed out as have been detailed and illustrated in my Reports,

viz.—the absence of all personal restraint, kindness, firmness, attention to the health, and occupation suited to the condition of each Patient.

Thus far I have endeavoured to exhibit the experience of the last year. I am sensible that much that I have stated has appeared before in some form or another in my previous Reports; but I must observe, that the greater similarity that there is between these and the present, the greater is the proof of the correctness of the views exhibited. If a principle be correct, experience can only illustrate its truth, but not change or modify it; if incorrect, experience will demonstrate its imperfection or fallacy.

In conclusion, I have again to repeat my thanks to the Directors, and especially to the Weekly Committee, for their support and personal courtesy.

WILL. HUTCHESON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM, &c.

January, 1847.

NOTE.—*Dec. 1847.*

In justice to the Directors, and especially to the Weekly Committee, I must take upon myself all the blame due for the late appearance of these Reports. They were nearly printed in the Asylum months ago, but from circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, I was ultimately forced to send them to our ordinary Printers, at a time when I was more than usually occupied with the current business of the House, and harassed in various ways. All that I can now offer is a pledge that this shall not occur again, and that the next Report will appear within a month after the Annual Meeting.

W. H.

view, the release of all personal feelings, and the
most attention to the health, and a special notice to the
condition of each patient.

Thus far I have endeavored to relate the experience
of the last year. I am sensible that much that I have
related has appeared before in some form or another in
my previous reports; but I must observe, that the
greater similarity that there is between these and the
present, the greater is the point of the comparison of the
views exhibited. It is not to be correct, extensive
can only illustrate its state, but not change or modify it;
if incorrect, experience will demonstrate its imperfection
or fallacy.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat my thanks to the
Directors, and especially to the Weekly Committee, for
their support and personal care.

WILL HUTCHESON, M.D.

Physician to the Asylum at

January 1847.

1847-1848.

In relation to the Asylum, and especially to the Weekly
Committee, I have taken much pleasure in the last report
of the Board of Directors. They were mostly devoted to the
Asylum, and their attention was directed to the management of the
Asylum, and I was extremely glad to read them as our annual report.
As a whole, I was much more than usually encouraged with the
management of the Asylum, and I was much more than usually
satisfied with the report. The report was very good, and the
report will appear within a month after the annual meeting.

I have no more to say at present, and I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILL HUTCHESON, M.D.

THIRTY-FOURTH
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, 1848.

GLASGOW: JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1848.

THIRTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE ROYAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR 1874

GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

HELD AT THE

ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

1874

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1848.

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

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
James Bogle,	}	from Merchants' House.
Archibald Newall,		
Thomas Blyth,	}	from Trades' House.
Gavin Paisley,		
Dr. Francis Steel,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. Joseph Fleming,		
Rev. James Boyd, D. D.	}	from General Session.
Mr. William Balfour,		
Robert Findlay,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
Dr. John M. Pagan,	}	
Mr. Thomas Hill,		
William M'Lean,	}	
Archibald M'Lellan,		
John Smith,	}	
Dr. Francis H. Thomson,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,	}	

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean,	Mr. Findlay,	Mr. Middleton,
Bankier,	Dr. Wm. Thomson,	Mackinlay.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Bogle,	Mr. Balfour,	Mr. Paisley.
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Visitors.

Mr. James Bogle,	Rev. Dr. Boyd,
Archibald Newall,	Dr. Francis Steel,
Thomas Blyth,	Mr. John Smith,
Gavin Paisley,	John Neill,
Joseph Fleming,	William Stewart,
William Balfour,	David Hope.
Thomas Hill,	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician & Superintendent,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Medical Assistants,

DR. HENRY MUIRHEAD and DR. JOHN BROWN.

Treasurer & Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, ESQ. LL.B.

Chaplain,

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Matron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

THIRTY-FOURTH 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 the Public an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1846,.....	289	250	539
Admitted since,.....	203	162	365
	<u>492</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>904</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	103	100	203
Do. Relieved,.....	38	26	64
Died,.....	53	32	85
	<u>194</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>352</u>
Remaining 31st December 1847,.....	298	254	552
	<u>492</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>904</u>
Average daily number,.....	295.60	252.40	548

The number of Patients remaining at the close of 1846 was 539, and the number admitted since has been 365, making a total of 904 Patients subjected to treatment during the past year. The average number in the house during the year was 548. The greatest number on the

roll was, in September, 565, and the lowest, in April, 536. The Patients admitted have been fewer than during the preceding year, it having been found necessary to limit admission in the case of Parochial Patients to those belonging to subscribing Parishes, and others situated within the six Counties indicated as the Western District in the Bill proposed to be introduced by the Lord Advocate. This course was reluctantly adopted, in consequence of the want of accommodation for this class of Patients. Though, however, the number of Parochial Patients admitted has been smaller than that of the preceding year, it has been greater than that of any other; and those of the higher ranks have been more numerous than hitherto, while among this class of Patients the proportion of cures has considerably increased.

Of 904 cases subjected to treatment, 352 have been discharged by cure, removal, or death—203 having been cured, 64 having been dismissed improved, and 85 having died. The Patients cured, therefore, amount to 58, those improved to 18, and those who have died to 24 per cent. It must be taken into account, however, that of the Patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of 1846, there were only 130 of whose recovery there was the slightest hope, and that, of those admitted, 259 alone had a chance of being cured. Of these 389 Patients, 203 have already been discharged cured, 16 have been so far improved that they could, with comfort to themselves and safety to others, live with their friends, and 102 still remain in the Asylum, of whose ultimate recovery hopes are entertained. No death has occurred among this class of Patients; and only 38 have fallen into a state in which, although all hope of cure is abandoned, there is still room for much improvement.

It has been already mentioned that, from want of accommodation, numerous Parochial Patients—not belonging to subscribing Parishes or the District—have been

declined. This will not appear astonishing, when it is stated that the East House, devoted to this class, was originally built for the accommodation of 254, with suitable apartments for workshops, amusement, &c. These apartments, however, having been converted into wards, room was made for 470 Patients in this division of the Institution. During the year, the attention of the Directors has been called, by the Sheriff, to the necessity of procuring additional accommodation for this class; but, though acquiescing in the opinion thus expressed, they have not had it in their power to do anything, in consequence of their having already expended on the present buildings all the funds which they possessed, besides a considerable sum which had been borrowed, both on the security of the property belonging to the Asylum, and on the personal bond of Directors who felt an interest in the prosperity of the Institution. Whatever additional buildings, therefore, may be necessary, must now be provided by the community,—though, at the same time, the Directors will be ready to give to the Public, on fair terms, the benefit of those which they now possess, as well as ground for new buildings, there being ample space for the purpose.

During the year, various improvements on the grounds and buildings have taken place. Additional trees have been planted, new roads formed, and the garden and shrubbery enclosed. In the West House, the principal saloons, day-rooms, and bed-rooms have been papered and otherwise furnished, so as to give them all the appearance of apartments in a private mansion. In the East House, all the walls have been coloured, beds of a light and appropriate form provided, and many other minor improvements effected, to contribute to the comfort of the inmates. Much still remains to be done; and the Directors leave to their successors sufficient to occupy their attention for years to come.

Keeping in view the recommendation given at the beginning of the year, the Weekly Committee have, during the last few months, endeavoured to draw up a code of Regulations for the Institution. They do not suppose that these Regulations are perfect; and, well aware how delicate a matter it is to interfere with the organization of an Asylum—especially a large and complicated one like the present,—they would not recommend their permanent adoption till after at least a year's trial. Such as they are, however, they would suggest to their successors the propriety of revising them as speedily as possible, and thereafter of enacting them for one year, after which, if found to work well, they may be brought under the notice of the Contributors for their sanction.

Some changes have taken place in the Staff. Dr. PRICHARD, the Superintendent, who had been connected with the Institution for more than six years, and who had, during the whole of that period, performed his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, resigned in September, on being appointed to the chief charge of an Institution in England. Dr. Hutcheson, however, having undertaken to perform the duties of Superintendent as well as those of Physician, the Directors did not feel themselves called on to fill up the vacancy, and would recommend to their successors to conjoin the offices of Physician and Superintendent, giving to the Officer filling these such assistance as may be deemed necessary.

Circumstances having induced the Chaplain to relinquish his situation at the end of the year, this office has become vacant, and the Directors of the next year will be called on to appoint some one to this very delicate and responsible position.

It remains for the Directors to narrate briefly those transactions to which they have not already alluded, under the two heads formerly adopted—FINANCE and INTERNAL ECONOMY.

FINANCE.

At their first meeting in January, the Directors, acting on the recommendation of their predecessors, and considering the very great increase of the price of all the necessaries of life, instructed the Weekly Committee to make such an addition to the rates of board as they might deem sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditure which was likely to be incurred during the year. Having maturely considered the whole circumstances, the Weekly Committee unanimously resolved to raise the lowest rate of board from 10s. to 11s. per week; and the Committee, by whom, in terms of the Regulations, the board of Patients from subscribing Parishes is determined, fixed that at 10s. per week. The experience of the year has shown that this increase was necessary; as, though provisions for the last few months have been more moderate, they have not yet fallen to the average price of later years; and any advantage which the Asylum has reaped during the last quarter, has been more than counterbalanced by the loss sustained during the earlier months of the year. Considering the present aspect of affairs, the Directors would recommend to their successors to consider well before they consent to any reduction of the board, more especially as there is a heavy debt hanging over the Institution, and no difficulty at present in filling the buildings at the existing rates.

The board of Patients received during the past year, is £18,220 : 2s. 2d.—a sum much greater than has hitherto been reported, though the subscriptions and legacies have been very small, amounting only to £67 : 19s. The expenditure, however, has increased, not only from the greater number of Patients, but also from the higher price of provisions—the additional furniture required—the painting and papering the various parts of the house, already alluded to—and the higher rate of interest which

has necessarily to be paid on the debt. All these expenses have trenched most materially on the funds of the Institution, and prevented the Directors from diminishing the debt to the amount to which they expected to have brought it. Still, it is some consolation to find that, so far from being increased, it has been somewhat lessened.

At the end of last year, it appeared from the Treasurer's Abstract, that the debt due by the Asylum amounted to £44,531: 6s. 8d. of which the sum of £44,000 was due to the National Bank. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have been encountered during the year, it now amounts to only £43,500; and, by rigid attention to economy, will in time be liquidated.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.

The Weekly Committee have, as formerly, exerted themselves to the utmost to diminish the expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the Institution. Both individually and in a body, they have visited the Asylum, and made the minutest inquiries into the workings and details of every department. They have also taken upon themselves to separate the Medical duties from the Economic, with the view both of lessening the already too onerous duties of the Physician, and of being enabled to exercise a most minute supervision over the disbursements. Some years ago this was attempted, but, from various circumstances, did not succeed. They trust, however, that with the precautions which they have taken, it will now be found conducive to the prosperity of the Institution and the happiness of the inmates; and the Regulations already drafted have been formed with a view to this arrangement. Convinced, as they are, that the principle is good, time will show whether the mode in which they have proposed to carry it out is judicious and practicable.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to offer their thanks to the Weekly Committee, to the Visitors, and to the Subscribers and other benefactors of the Institution.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1847.

RECEIPTS.

SUBSCRIPTION and LEGACY, viz.—		
William Stewart, Merchant, Glasgow, a Subscription,	£5 5 0	
Executors of David Milne, St. Croix, farther in part Legacy,	62 14 0	
		£67 19 0
BOARD of PATIENTS, viz.—		
Recovered, including previous year's arrears, £18,220 2 2		
Outstanding,	1,544 16 0	
		19,764 18 2
Advances for Patients in 1846, recovered in 1847,		391 12 1
		£20,224 9 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due to Treasurer, per last Year's Account,	£531 6 8
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—	
Butcher Meat,	£2,231 9 0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	833 0 6
Bread,	1,021 19 8
Groceries,	899 4 5
Meal, Flour, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.	1,188 14 11
Milk,	448 17 7
Butter and Cheese,	326 15 8
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,	98 14 1
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	199 2 4
Medicines,	65 7 8
Coal and Coke,	761 7 5
Gas-Light and Candles,	178 8 1
Soap, Soda, Ashes, &c.	235 1 10
Water Rent,	130 0 0
Miscellaneous,	9 13 4
	8,627 16 6
Carried forward,	£9,159 3 2

SALARIES, viz.—

Brought forward,..... £9,159 3 2

Physician,.....	£700 0 0	
Deduct, Fees received,.....	364 7 0	
	<hr/>	£335 13 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300 0 0	
Chaplain,.....	80 0 0	
Steward,.....	80 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	80 0 0	
Matron,.....	80 0 0	
Superintendent (3 Quarters),.....	112 10 0	
Assistant do.	80 0 0	
Do. do.	80 0 0	
Apothecary (Half-a-Year),.....	30 0 0	
Surgeon,	36 15 0	

	<hr/>	1,294 18 0
Wages to Keepers and other Servants,.....		1,723 15 9
Repairs and Improvements,.....		734 3 1
Furniture,.....		1,273 19 1
National Bank, in part Loan,.....		500 0 0
Interest on Loan from Bank,		2,353 5 3
Board of Patients Outstanding, yet to be recovered,.....		1,544 16 0
Outlays for do. during Quarter ending 31st December 1847,....		419 11 8
Charles Wilson, Architect, for Plans, &c.....		50 0 0
G. & J. Haden, for Heating and Cooking Apparatus, &c.....		378 13 0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—

Assessed Taxes and Poor Rates,.....	£189 9 9	
Income-Tax,	35 0 0	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	252 6 0	
Printing and Advertisements,.....	8 17 1	
Postages and Incidents,	38 19 7	
Insurance,	30 5 0	
Stamps for Receipts for Board,.....	25 0 0	
Hire, &c. of Musical Instruments,.....	7 8 0	
Tolls, Carriage, Carriage-Hires, Stabling, &c.	82 7 2	
Hire of Room for Directors' Meetings,.....	5 0 0	
Law-Agents' Account,.....	11 5 6	
Types,.....	3 0 0	
Farm-Horse,.....	18 0 0	
Miscellaneous,	33 10 3	

740 8 4

£20,172 13 4

Amount of Receipts,.....£20,224 9 3

— Disbursements,.....20,172 13 4

Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....£51 15 11

ABSTRACT

OF

THE PROPERTY AND DEBT OF THE ASYLUM,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1847.

I. PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£51	15	11
Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	1,544	16	0
Advances for do. do.	419	11	8
Price of Ground,.....	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	57,553	1	2
Cost of New Furniture,.....	5,018	2	2
	<u>£74,772</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

II. DEBT.

To National Bank,.....	43,500	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	<u>£31,272</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1845-46-47.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	
Beef and Mutton,.....	7,095 ...	7,570 ...	7,770	Stones.
Bread,.....	21,676 ...	26,987 ...	32,872½	4 lb. Loaves.
Beer,.....	1,013 ...	1,100 ...	1,129	Firkins.
Porter,.....	399 ...	600 ...	486	Dozens.
Ale,.....	182 ...	111 ...	145	—
Tea,.....	1,448 ...	1,336 ...	1,491	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	211 ...	350½...	618	—
Sugar,.....	8,532 ...	7,578 ...	10,132	—
Soap,.....	9,926 ...	10,229 ...	10,432	—
Soda,.....	4,083 ...	4,852 ...	5,280	—
Candles,.....	50 ...	45 ...	40	Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	1,087 ...	1,107 ...	1,182	Waggons.
Gas,.....	512,000 ...	452,000 ...	655,900	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	576 ...	715 ...	752	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	16,851 ...	24,372 ...	25,312	Lbs.
Milk,.....	3,764 ...	5,012 ...	5,041	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	14,635 ...	18,819 ...	21,173	—
Butter,.....	4,150 ...	4,722 ...	5,529	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	1,813 ...	2,232 ...	2,333	—
Wine,.....	88 ...	82 ...	109	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,.....	26 ...	48 ...	61	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	128 ...	— ...	—	Tons.
Eggs,.....	2,224 ...	2,971 ...	2,530	Dozens.
Average Number of Patients,.....	439·23 ...	522 ...	548	
Do. of Officers and Servants,...	72·77 ...	78 ...	80	
Average Number Supported,.....	512·00 ...	600 ...	628	

WORK DONE IN THE ASYLUM,

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1847.

By MALES.

Tailor's Work.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Coats,.....	53	134
Surtouts,.....	6	26
Great-Coats,.....	9	7
Jackets,.....	86	96
Vests,.....	148	106
Trousers,.....	169	444
Strong Dresses,.....	13	4
Semets,.....	5	0
Drawers,.....	0	9
Caps,.....	5	1

Shoemaker's Work.

Shoes,.....	163	205
Boots,.....	34	81
Slippers,.....	100	19

Carpenter's Work.

Panes of Glass,.....	1085	0
Plain Coffins,.....	52	0
Full Mounted Do.....	19	0
Window-Shutters,.....	4	58
Windows,.....	4	28
Large Doors,.....	8	24
Press Doors,.....	9	0
Large Dining-Tables,....	3	3
Benches,.....	17	0
Chairs,.....	0	69
Strong Wooden Bedsteads,.....	6	7
Wooden Bottoms for Iron Bedsteads,.....	56	0
Painting, 3 Coats, Iron Bedsteads,.....	56	0
Trays for Provisions,....	15	5
Chests of Drawers,.....	6	0
Toilet-Tables,.....	6	2
Washing-Stands,.....	6	0
Large Book-Cases,.....	3	0
Clothes' Press,.....	1	0
Sofa,.....	1	1
Writing-Desk,.....	1	1
Hand Barrows for Coals, 4	9	
Wire Blinds,.....	60	0
Looking-Glasses,.....	0	13
Brush Handles,.....	43	0
Handles for Picks, Hammers, Hoes, Forks, &c.	44	0
Cues for Billiard-Room, 66	0	

	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Screens for Clothes,.....	2	0
Large Pump,.....	1	0
Crutches for Patients,...	6	0
Ladders,.....	2	0
Sowing Frame,.....	1	0
Bed-Curtain Poles,.....	2	0
Troughs for Pigs,.....	6	0
Drawing Board & Frame, 1	0	
Folding Steps,.....	2	0
Ventilators,.....	3	4
Hammock Frames,.....	12	7
Thrashing-Floor for the Barn,.....	1	0
Stair for Granary in Barn, 1	0	
Linen Airers,.....	1	3
Mincing-Boards,.....	3	0
Bake-Board,.....	1	0
Knife-Boards,.....	4	3
Hat-Nails,.....	0	24
Window Steps,.....	17	0
Rollers for Window-Blinds,.....	43	0
Window Cornices,.....	3	0
Laths for Window Curtains,.....	7	0
Making and putting up 379 square feet of Shelving, with Brackets for the same; making and putting up 96 square feet of Framing and Railing for Countinghouse; cutting out Flooring, and boxing Hearths for four Fire-Places; making and putting up Mouldings and Mantelpieces for the above; Lathing Ceiling of Room; laying 40 yards of Flooring in the Barn; putting up 30 square yards of Lining of Room; removing Type Cases, Frames, &c. to Printing Office; taking off Locks, Door Mountings, Window Shutter, &c. and replacing them in two Galleries, after painting; putting up Blinds, Brass Bands for Curtains, Bed Curtains; lifting and laying Carpets, &c.; repairing Water-Closets, Cisterns, Boxes, Flooring, Lining, Shifting, &c.; and attending to all the various requirements of the Establishment, too numerous to specify.		

GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCE.

50,068 Greens.	474 Lbs. of Rhubarb.
14,739 Early Cabbages.	4,840 Lbs. Turnips, used when young.
630 Late Do.	1,826 Lbs. Carrots, do.
3,972 Savoys.	30 Tons 15 cwt. Turnips.
1,128 Cauliflowers.	4 Tons Carrots.
500 Brocoli.	48 Vegetable Marrow.
120 Red Cabbages.	7 Bolls of Potatoes for seed.
343 Pecks of Pease.	160 Bushels of Wheat.
144 Bushels of Beans.	263 Bushels of Oats.
213 Beet-Roots.	1,500 Stones of Hay.
500 Celery Heads.	1,800 Stones of Straw.
216 Artichokes.	Leeks.
300 Stones of Parsnips.	Parsley.
908 Lbs. of Onions, and the green	Spinach.
Onions in summer.	Salads, &c.

WORK DONE BY THE LADIES IN THE ASYLUM,
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LADIES.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.		MADE.	REPAIRED.
Sets of Moreen Window-Curtains,.....	7	0	Flannel Petticoats,.....	46	0
Draperies for do.....	7	0	Habit-Shirts,.....	110	0
Sets of Damask do.....	6	0	Aprons,.....	92	0
Draperies for do.....	6	0	Handkerchiefs Hemmed, 400	0	0
Draperies,.....	2	0	Neckerchiefs, do. Scarfs,		
Sets long Muslin Window-Curtains,.....	55	0	&c.....	60	0
Short Muslin Window Screens,.....	80	0	Pinafores,.....	4	0
Printed Ottoman Covers, 20	0	0	Flannel Semets,.....	18	0
Carpet Stools,.....	12	0	Velvet Capes,.....	3	0
Sets White Dimity Curtains,.....	0	24	Gentlemen's Stocks,.....	4	0
Dimity Bed-Pawns,.....	24	0	<i>Repairs of Clothing always going on.</i>		
Sets Printed Bed-Curtains,.....	15	0	Fancy-Work.		
Printed Bed-Pawns,.....	15	0	Shawls Knitted with		
Toilet-Covers Hemmed and Fringed,.....	44	0	Wools,.....	4	0
Sets Printed Window-Curtains,.....	2	0	Cushions do.....	3	0
Draperies for do.....	2	0	Pole-Screens Worked,...	4	0
Pairs Sheets,.....	62	0	Pairs Slippers Worked, ..	5	0
Binding Blankets Hemmed,.....	39	0	Pairs Cuffs Knitted,.....	60	0
Bolster-Slips,.....	46	0	Caps Embroidered,.....	12	0
Pillow-Slips,.....	45	0	Pairs Cuffs Embroidered, 10	0	0
Table-Cloths Hemmed, ..	24	0	Neckerchiefs,.....	2	0
Table-Covers do. ..	10	0	Neckerchiefs & Collars, ..	2	0
Towels do. ..	199	0	Neck Frills and Collars, 12	0	0
Dusters do. ..	36	0	Crotchet-work Purses, with Beads, &c.....	8	0
Mats,.....	10	0	Cushion-Cover Worked, 1	0	0
Sofa Covers,.....	4	0	Several Bags and Flower Mats Worked.		
Window-Blinds,.....	74	0	Several Tidies Worked.		
Shirts,.....	9	0	Doz. D'Oyleys Knitted, 2	0	0
Shifts,.....	102	0	Pineushion Covers Knitted and Netted,.....	12	0
Short-Gowns,.....	26	0	Pairs Stockings do.....	26	0
Long Night-Gowns,.....	44	0	Tartan Waistcoats Embroidered,.....	2	0
Night-Caps,.....	159	0	Pieces of Thread Edgings for Trimming Knitted up to February 1848.		
Slips,.....	42	0			

WORK DONE UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MATRON.

	MADE.	REPAIRED.		MADE.	REPAIRED.
Gowns,.....	136	0	Robes Flowered,.....	2	0
Petticoats,.....	282	0	Chemisettes do.	4	0
Shifts,.....	244	0	Yards of Trimming do...	20	0
Caps,.....	190	0	Jackets,.....	0	70
Boddices,.....	118	0	Vests,.....	0	59
Strong Lined Dresses,...	6	0	Trousers,.....	0	77
Do. Jackets,...	10	0	Aprons,.....	48	0
Fine Shirts,.....	66	0	Pairs Socks Knitted,....	6	0
Fine Night Gowns,.....	24	0	Dressing-Gowns,.....	2	0
Ladies' Slips,.....	24	0	Hair Mattresses,.....	56	0
Towels Hemmed,.....	100	0	Hair Pillows,.....	36	0
Pairs Blankets do.....	48	0	Feather Do.	36	0
Rugs do.....	72	0	Straw Mattresses,.....	95	0
Quilted Rugs,.....	24	0	Loose Beds,.....	66	0
Sheets,.....	60	0	Straw & Cocoa Pillows,...	129	0
Pillow-Slips,.....	96	0	Chair Covers,.....	4	0
Blue Shirts,.....	180	0	Sofa Do.	1	0
Semets,.....	168	0	Sets of Curtains,.....	3	0
Drawers,.....	168	0	All the Linen, Clothes, &c. kept in		
Bodies Flowered,.....	6	0	repair, except that belonging to		
Collars Do.	6	0	the Females' West House.		
Caps Do.	6	0			

PATIENTS

ARE ADMITTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

EAST HOUSE.

FIRST RATE OF BOARD,.....	£0	10	0	p	WEEK.
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

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

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient, at the Second rate of Board and upwards. When the treatment terminates after six and within twelve months, the Fee is repeated. But should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

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

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, paid quarterly and in advance.
2. The regular quarterly terms are—1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The first payment is always made from the day of admission, to the end of the current or of the next quarter.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate list of every Article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, 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.

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

The rate of Board for 1848 has been fixed for these Parishes at *Nine Shillings* per week.

THIRTY-FIFTH
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 1849.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1849.

THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

THE DIRECTORS

GEORGE B. ROYAL, JR.

NEW YORK

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

1893

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1849.

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

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	From Town Council.
William Bankier,		
Andrew Galbraith,	}	From Merchants' House.
Archibald Newall,		
Thomas Blyth,	}	From Trades' House.
John Meek,		
Dr. Francis Steel,	}	From Physicians and Surgeons.
John Macdowall,		
Rev. Robert Paton,	}	From General Session.
Mr. Robert Strang,		
Messrs. Robert Findlay,	}	From General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
John Smith,		
Thomas Hill,		
Hugh Cogan,		
David Hope,		
William Stewart,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>Ex-officio</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
William Hutcheson, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Lean.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Middleton.
Findlay.	Mackinlay.	Dr. Wm. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

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

The Lord Provost.	Rev. Robert Paton.
Mr. Andrew Galbraith.	Mr. Robert Strang.
Archibald Newall.	John Smith.
Thomas Blyth.	David Hope.
John Meek.	Thomas Hill.
Dr. Francis Steel.	Dr. Allen Thomson.
John Macdowall.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Physician and Superintendent,

WILLIAM HUTCHESON, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Surgeon,

JOHN G. FLEMING, M.D.

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, &c.

Medical Assistants,

DR. H. MUIRHEAD, DR. J. BROWN, AND DR. W. BAIN.

Treasurer and Secretary,

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. LL.B.

Chaplain,

REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

Superintendent of Ladies,

MRS. MAPLESON.

Hatron,

MRS. GOFF.

Steward,

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

THIRTY-FIFTH 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 the Public an account of their management during the past year, in this the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 31st December 1847,.....	298	254	552
Admitted since,	205	161	366
	<u>503</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>918</u>
Dismissed, Cured,.....	122	104	226
Do. Relieved,.....	51	39	90
Died,	46	38	84
	<u>219</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>400</u>
Remaining 31st December 1848,.....	284	234	518
	<u>503</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>918</u>
Average daily number,	288	241	529

The number of Patients remaining at the close of 1847 was 552, and the number admitted since has been 366, making a total of 918 Patients subjected to treatment during the past year. The average number in the house during the year was 529. The greatest number on the

roll was (in January), 554, and the lowest (in July), 509. Though it was found necessary, from want of accommodation, and other causes stated in the last Report, to limit admission in the case of Parochial Patients to those belonging to subscribing Parishes, or to Parishes situated within the six Counties indicated as the Western District in the Bill introduced by the Lord Advocate, the number received was equal to the preceding year, being on an average one each day. The Patients of the higher ranks have been as numerous as hitherto, and among this class of Patients the proportion of cures has considerably increased.

It is gratifying to the Directors that, as anticipated in their former Reports, as well as in those of the Physician thereto appended, the cases admitted this year have been of a more favourable nature. When the Poor-Law for Scotland came into operation, there was a certainty that many incurable cases would be transmitted to the Asylums of their respective districts; and, accordingly, this Asylum for a considerable period received a number of cases, which, though incurable, were fit and proper objects for treatment in a lunatic hospital. As will be observed on referring to previous Reports, the Directors were prepared for an augmentation of the number of the incurable. Judging from former experience of the difficulties placed in the way by Parochial Boards, to the admission of Insane Patients into the Asylum, they expected that many years would elapse before the incurables of the district would be thoroughly provided for. It is, however, a satisfaction to them to be able to state, that from all they can learn, the incurable Lunatics of the District have already been cared for by the proper Authorities; and that, deducting the incurable cases now under management, they entertain a sanguine hope that the proportion of cures will be increased, and that many who would have been a burden to themselves and the public, will be re-

stored to that state of mind which will enable them to become a comfort to their relatives, and useful members of society.

Of 918 cases subjected to treatment, 400 have been discharged by cure, removal, or death; 226 having been cured, 90 dismissed improved, and 84 having died. The Patients cured, therefore, amount to 56·5, those improved to 22·5, and those who have died to 21 per cent. It must, however, be taken into account, that of the Patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of 1847, there were only 138 of whose recovery there was the slightest hope, and that of those admitted, 249 alone had a chance of being cured. Of these 387 Patients, 226 have already been discharged cured, 90 have been so far improved that they could with comfort to themselves and safety to others live with their friends, and 71 still remain in the Asylum of whose ultimate recovery hopes are entertained. No deaths have occurred among this class of Patients.

The Bill proposed by the Lord Advocate for the regulation of Lunatic Asylums, and the safe custody of Lunatics in Scotland, early engaged the attention of the Weekly Committee; but being satisfied with the principle of the Bill, they did not feel themselves at first called on to interfere. As the measure advanced, however, and alterations were made or attempted to be made in the details, which might by possibility have interfered with the working and the usefulness of the Institution, they deemed it expedient that Dr. WILLIAM THOMSON, one of their number, should proceed to London, to watch over the interests of the Asylum. He readily undertook the duty, and bestowed much time and attention in the fulfilment of it.

The Bill was ultimately withdrawn; but it remains for their successors in office to attend to its progress, and to preserve so large an Institution from being injured by legislation, either premature or founded on an imperfect

knowledge of what has already been done by private benevolence in Scotland.

During the year, various improvements have taken place on the grounds and buildings. Additional trees have been planted, the boundary wall has been extended, and measures are being taken for enclosing the whole grounds. A new airing-ground has been formed and fenced for the Paupers in the East House, which for extent and view may vie with that of any existing Asylum. Adjoining to this, spacious workshops have been erected, in which various trades may be pursued with benefit to the Patients, and some little advantage to the Institution. The draining of the grounds has been completed, and the Committee have had under consideration the formation of an additional airing-ground for the Pauper Females. Time did not permit them to mature their plans, and they are therefore obliged to leave to their successors the task of accomplishing this not only desirable but necessary addition to the accommodation of the East House. Since the Asylum was built, it has been the opinion of many Directors that a Bakehouse would be an important accession to the establishment, and successive Committees have not lost sight of the subject, though till last year the means were not placed in their power to obtain so desirable an object. Towards the end of the year, the Weekly Committee, after mature consideration, and consulting with their Architect, Mr. WILSON, and with persons connected with the baking business, contracted for, and erected the present Bakehouse, which seems amply adequate for all the demands of the Institution, even were it doubled in size.

They have the satisfaction to state that the bread is of a superior quality, and that it is abundantly supplied at a lower rate than it formerly was by contract, while the arrangement affords many conveniences not heretofore experienced in the Asylum.

For accomplishing this, the Committee have to return their thanks to Mr. BANKIER and to Mr. SCLANDERS,—to the one for his valuable time bestowed in promoting the work, and to the other for his practical experience which tended to place this department in the satisfactory state in which it now exists.

The Committee, during the year, had their attention also directed to the inadequate accommodation for butcher-meat which the Asylum afforded, and after deliberation and hearing the opinion of their Architect, they resolved on erecting a separate building unconnected with either of the Houses, but near the Store, which might be adequate to the wants of the Institution.

This building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and, minute though the matter may appear, the Committee trust that both the economy of the Institution and the comfort of the inmates will be promoted thereby.

The Directors were gratified, at their quarterly meetings, by the reports of the general good health of the establishment, and the small number of deaths that had occurred, considering the state of many of the inmates.

The epidemic so fatal in Scotland seemed to have left Glasgow unscathed; but, early in November, cases appeared in this City, and the Physician Superintendent, as soon as this was known, at once, on his own responsibility, took measures to ward it off, or to be prepared for its reception, if it unfortunately should make its appearance. These were completed on the 30th of November, and at their first meeting thereafter the Weekly Committee sanctioned all that had been done. The wards were cleaned, additional blankets and bed-clothes procured, the diet of the Pauper Patients was made more generous and nutritive, and their clothing and other circumstances particularly attended to. But all precautions were unavailing, for cholera appeared in the Female Division

of the East House, on the evening of Thursday, 28th December, materially increasing the number of deaths for the year. It is so far consolatory to know, that the individuals cut off were old and worn out, and in all probability would have increased the mortality of the succeeding year. The epidemic having appeared within three days of the termination of the year, the Directors must leave to their successors to detail the results. In the meantime, it may be satisfactory to the public to know, that it has not spread beyond the locality in which it first showed itself, that the number of cases is diminishing, and that its virulence is considerably abated.

The situation of Chaplain having become vacant, and the filling up thereof having been left to the Committee, they, after mature deliberation, appointed the Rev. J. R. RUSSELL, *pro tempore*; and, finding that he acted in a satisfactory manner, continued his appointment to the end of the year.

Various suggestions have been made as to the appointment of a resident Chaplain, but the Committee, after anxious consideration, have deemed it expedient to make no change in the present arrangement, and would recommend to the Directors for the ensuing year to continue the office as it now exists.

It being necessary that a Medical Assistant should be appointed for the West House, the Committee, in terms of the Regulations, sanctioned the appointment of Dr. WALTER BAIN to that office, on which he accordingly entered on 1st July.

The Committee, considering that Dr. MUIRHEAD and Dr. BROWN had held the office of Medical Assistants in the East House for a considerable time, resolved to increase their respective salaries from £80 to £100 per annum; and, taking into view the duties of the Steward, and the altered circumstances of his position, recommend that he should have the Lodge as a dwelling-house for the en-

suing year, and £110 of salary without board. No other changes have taken place in the staff.

It remains for the Directors to narrate briefly what has not been alluded to, under the usual heads—DOMESTIC ECONOMY and FINANCE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Following the recommendation given in the last Annual Report, the Committee took into serious consideration the draft of the Regulations made by their predecessors. After mature deliberation, they recommended to the Directors, at the meeting in July, to adopt them experimentally for the remainder of the year. They were accordingly enacted; and having been placed in the hands of the Officers and Servants of the Asylum, have been in force for six months. Though some trifling alterations require to be made in details, the Directors are satisfied that in principle they are correct; but, before enacting them permanently, would recommend their successors to try them for another year, in order to ensure their practical working.

The Weekly Committee, during the year, have, in terms of the Regulations, taken upon themselves the supervision not only of the expenditure, but also of the domestic arrangements of the Asylum, and both individually and in a body have visited and inspected the various departments. The advantages of this will be obvious. It frees the Officers of all responsibility regarding expenditure—it strengthens the authority of the heads of departments in the execution of their duties—it secures attention to these duties, and affords a guarantee to the public for the proper treatment of Patients sent to the Institution.

But while the Committee have endeavoured to effect these objects, they have studiously avoided interfering with the Officers in the discharge of their duties, or in-

vading the privacy of the Patients. They would recommend their successors to pursue the same plan, in the same spirit, so as to ensure that the work of the Asylum goes on regularly, while encouragement and support are afforded to the Officers in the discharge of their respective duties.

FINANCE.

The Weekly Committee, at the commencement of the year, instructed their delegates not to lower the Board of Pauper Patients, from the City of Glasgow and subscribing Parishes, more than one shilling a-week from the former rates; and, considering the fall in the price of provisions, the rate was fixed at nine shillings. A corresponding reduction was made in respect of non-subscribing Parishes, and Patients paid for by their friends at the lowest board, the weekly payment being fixed at ten shillings. This diminished the income of the Asylum by £1,200 to £1,300 per annum.

The board chargeable against the Patients for the past year, amounts to £17,328 : 8s. 2d., of which it will be seen, from the Treasurer's Account, that there has been recovered £15,205 : 7s. 3d. in addition to £1,310 : 5s. 6d. of arrears due at the end of 1847, making the whole amount recovered £16,515 : 12s. 9d. The arrears owing at the end of 1848 will no doubt appear unusually large, being no less than £2,357 : 11s. 5d., but this arises from nearly the whole of that amount being due by a number of Parochial Boards, who, in consequence of the recent heavy pressure upon their funds, have not been able to meet the demands upon them with their former punctuality. The subscriptions, with part of a legacy received, have amounted only to £58 : 10s.

The expenditure has been increased beyond what it would otherwise have been, not only by the sums laid

out in building workshops and a lodge, extending the boundary wall, draining the grounds, and erecting a bakehouse and meat store, but also by the additional expense incurred in improving the diet of the lower class Patients, and the various means adopted to ward off or to treat cholera. All these expenses have necessarily trenched on the funds of the Institution, and have prevented the Directors from making any considerable progress during the past year in the liquidation of their debt to the National Bank. It is to be remembered, however, that, by the additional buildings that have been erected, the value of the property of the Institution has been increased; and the Directors hope, that from the recovery of the large arrears of board due to them, it will soon be in their power to discharge a farther portion of this debt.

The Treasurer's Abstract will supply every additional information as to the pecuniary condition of the Asylum.

In conclusion, the Directors beg to offer their thanks to the Weekly Committee, to the Visitors, to the Subscribers, and other benefactors of the Institution.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1848.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE in Treasurer's hands, per Account for 1847,.....	£51 15 11
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACY,.....	58 10 0
BOARD of PATIENTS, viz.—	
Recovered of Board for 1848, £15,205 7 3	
Do. do. for 1847, 1,310 5 6	
	£16,515 12 9
Arrears yet to be recovered, viz.—	
Of 1847,.....	£234 10 6
Of 1848,.....	2,123 0 11
	2,357 11 5
	18,873 4 2
Advances for Patients in 1847 recovered in 1848,.....	419 11 8
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,.....	34 18 3
	£19,438 0 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—	
Butcher-Meat,.....	£2,263 4 11
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	570 9 5
Bread,.....	812 4 10
Groceries,.....	780 10 8
Meal, Flour, Barley, Pease, Salt, &c.	737 15 8
Milk,.....	423 7 8
Butter and Cheese,.....	291 6 5
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,.....	38 16 0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	157 17 10
Medicines,.....	104 9 11
Coal and Coke,.....	495 15 5
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	208 12 0
Soap, Soda, Ashes, &c.....	228 5 5
Water-Rent,.....	130 0 0
Manure, Ploughing, Thrashing, and Carting,.	240 1 0
Miscellaneous,.....	1 11 0
	7,484 8 2
Carried forward,.....	£7,484 8 2

			Brought forward,.....		£7,484	8	2
SALARIES, viz.—							
Physician,.....	£700	0	0				
Deduct, Fees received,.....	369	12	0				
			£330	8	0		
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0				
Assistant Superintendent,.....	100	0	0				
Do.	100	0	0				
Do. (Six Months,).....	40	0	0				
Apothecary (Six Months),.....	30	0	0				
Chaplain (Three Months),.....	20	0	0				
Interim Chaplain,.....	50	0	0				
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	80	0	0				
Matron,.....	80	0	0				
Steward,.....	80	0	0				
				1,210	8	0	
Wages to Keepers and other Servants,				1,564	13	3	
Repairs and Improvements,.....				869	13	9	
Furniture,.....				1,470	5	4	
National Bank, in part Loan,.....				1,000	0	0	
Lodged in National Bank, on Deposit Account,.....				1,530	0	0	
Board of Patients Outstanding, yet to be recovered,.....				2,357	11	5	
Outlays for do. during Quarter ending 31st December 1848,...				375	13	1	
ADVANCES for Lodge, Bakehouse, Workshops, &c. viz.—							
Emslie & Hoggans, for Plaster-work,.....	£10	0	0				
William Waddell, for Mason-work,	669	19	11				
James Graham, for Wright-work,.....	150	0	0				
D. Macdonald, for Slater-work,.....	15	0	0				
Sands & Herbertson, for Measuring,.....	8	17	0				
				853	16	11	
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—							
Assessed Taxes, Poor-Rates, &c.....	£215	1	2				
Income-Tax,	35	0	0				
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	250	13	8				
Printing and Advertising,.....	77	9	0				
Postages and Incidents,.....	29	9	11				
Insurance,.....	42	19	10				
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.	26	15	4				
Tolls, Carriage-Hires, &c.....	73	18	1				
Hire of Room for Directors' Meetings,.....	6	0	0				
Law Expense,.....	51	12	4				
Miscellaneous,.....	4	5	6				
				813	4	10	
				£19,529	14	9	
Amount of Disbursements,.....£19,529 14 9							
— Receipts,.....				19,438	0	0	
Balance due to Treasurer,.....£91 14 9							

A B S T R A C T
OF
THE PROPERTY AND DEBT OF THE ASYLUM,
AT 30TH DECEMBER 1848.

I. PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	£2,357	11	5
Advances for Do. do.	375	13	1
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	58,406	18	1
Original Cost of New Furniture,.....	5,018	2	2
	<u>£76,343</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

II. DEBT.

To the Treasurer, per preceding Account,.....	£91	14	9
To National Bank, on Credit Account, as per last year's Report,.....	£43,500	0	0
Less, Sum paid to Account in 1848,.....	1,000	0	0
	<u>£42,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Interest Due at 1st November 1848,.....	2,383	19	11
	<u>£44,883</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>
Deduct Amount lodged with the Bank in 1848, on De- posit Account,.....	£1,495	1	9
And Interest due at 1st Nov. 1848,.....	34	18	3
	<u>1,530</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>43,353</u>	<u>19 11</u>
		<u>£43,445</u>	<u>14 8</u>
Amount of Property, as above,.....	£76,343	4	9
— Debt, do.		<u>43,445</u>	<u>14 8</u>
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£32,897	10	1

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

RECEIVED IN 1848.

Executors of the late John M'Leod, merchant, Glasgow, in part			
Legacy,	£11	5	0
Wm. Anderson, accountant, 19 Gordon-st. Glasgow, a Subscription, 1	1	1	0
Daniel Frazer, chemist, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Dr. William Prichard, Partick, do. . . . do.	5	5	0
Dr. William Hutcheson Ramsay, . . . do. . . . do.	5	5	0
Archibald M'Lellan, merchant, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John Mackintosh, accountant, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Robert Anderson, writer, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John Fisher, architect, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Dr. Thomas Marshall, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Juan B. Wandesford, portrait-painter, . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Robert M. Lindsay, writing-master, . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Andrew Muirhead, leather-merchant, . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, do. . . . do.	5	5	0
William Telfer, music-seller, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Dr. Alexander Lindsay, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
William M'Lean, Jun. merchant, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John M'Lean, dyer, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Joseph M'Lean, cotton-spinner, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Charles M'Lean, Plantation, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Hugh Niven, calico-printer, Maryhill, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Matthew Clark, manufacturer, Mile-end, . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Gavin Paterson, shoemaker, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John C. Reeve, commission-agent, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Alex. Lindsay, machine-maker, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
George Telfer, Jun. music-seller, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John Morrison, calico-printer, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John Tait, baker, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Allan Cuthbertson, accountant, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
David M'Kinlay, merchant, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Donald Cuthbertson, accountant, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
William Brodie, manufacturer, . . . do. . . . do.	1	1	0
Rev. Professor Hill, College, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
John F. Sloane, accountant, do. . . . do.	1	1	0
			£58 10 0

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1846-47-48.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	
Beef and Mutton,.....	7,570 ...	7,770 ...	8,323	Stones.
Bread,.....	26,967 ...	32,872½...	33,703	Loaves.
Beer,.....	1,100 ...	1,129 ...	1,202	Firkins.
Porter,.....	600 ...	486 ...	715	Dozens.
Ale,.....	111 ...	145 ...	390	—
Tea,.....	1,336 ...	1,491 ...	1,576	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	350½...	618 ...	931	—
Sugar,.....	7,578 ...	10,132 ...	10,981	—
Soap,.....	10,229 ...	10,432 ...	11,381	—
Soda,.....	4,852 ...	5,280 ...	6,452	—
Candles,.....	45 ...	40 ...	37	Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	1,107 ...	1,182 ...	1,100	Waggons.
Gas,.....	452,000 ...	655,900 ...	737,000	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	715 ...	752 ...	654	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	24,372 ...	25,312 ...	22,498	Lbs.
Milk,.....	5,012 ...	5,041 ...	5,776	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	18,819 ...	21,173 ...	17,950	—
Butter,.....	4,722 ...	5,529 ...	5,564	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,232 ...	2,333 ...	2,346	—
Wine,.....	82 ...	109 ...	134	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,....	48 ...	61 ...	87	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	— ...	— ...	50	Tons.
Eggs,.....	2,971 ...	2,530 ...	2,660	Dozens.

LIST OF QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS,

OF £5:5s. AND UPWARDS,

Believed to be in Life at 31st December 1848.

A			Mat. Fleming, manufacturer, £5		
George Alston, merchant,	£5	5 0	Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart. M.P.	52	10 0
J. T. Alston, do.	5	5 0	Chas. Forbes, Jun. London,	5	5 0
Andw. Anderson, Kincardine,	6	0 0	John Forbes, do.	5	5 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher,	5	5 0	Robert Freeland, merchant,	5	5 0
James Auchie, merchant,	5	5 0	Allan Fullarton, Greenock,	5	5 0
Robert Auld, do.	5	5 0	G		
B			Alexander Gordon, mercht.	21	0 0
William Broom, builder,	5	5 0	John Gordon, of Kennyhill,	5	5 0
R. Brown, St. Vincent-Street,	5	5 0	Robert Grahame, writer,	21	0 0
William Brown, colourman,	5	5 0	Robert Grahame, do.	5	5 0
Jas. Buchanan, Ardenconnel,	21	0 0	Benjamin Gray, Liverpool,	5	5 0
J. Buchanan, N. Providence,	10	10 0	James Gray, do.	5	5 0
C			H		
A. D. Campbell, merchant,	10	10 0	Robert Hagart, merchant,	5	5 0
Colin Campbell, do.	10	10 0	The Duke of Hamilton,	50	0 0
Colin Campbell, do.	5	5 0	Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool,	10	10 0
Jas. Campbell, Jun. Orchard,	5	5 0	John Hamilton, of Green-		
Mungo N. Campbell, mercht.	10	10 0	bank,	5	5 0
Samuel Caw, manufacturer,	5	5 0	A. Henderson,	5	5 0
Hugh Cogan, merchant,	5	5 0	Thomas Hill, Sasine-Office,	5	5 0
Jas. Corbet, timber-merchant,	5	5 0	David Hope, merchant,	5	5 0
Ross Corbet, merchant,	5	5 0	Henry Houldsworth, cotton-		
John Craig, wood-merchant,	21	0 0	spinner,	10	10 0
William Croil, merchant,	5	5 0	Wm. Houston, merchant,	10	10 0
Dr. William Cumin,	5	5 0	J		
D			James Johnstone, merchant,	5	5 0
Jas. Darnley, manufacturer,	10	10 0	K		
James Davidson, do.	10	10 0	John Kerr, writer,	5	5 0
Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey,	5	5 0	John Kinneir, Liverpool,	10	10 0
Archd. Douglas, merchant,	21	0 0	Wm. Kippen, manufacturer,	5	5 0
George Douglas, plumber,	5	5 0	Jas. Kirkland, tobacco-nist,	5	5 0
John Douglas, writer,	5	5 0	L		
Dr. William Drury,	5	5 0	Alexander Laird, merchant,	5	5 0
W. M. Duncan, Liverpool,	10	10 0	T. Lancaster, spirit-dealer,	5	5 0
W. Dunn, machine-maker,	10	10 0	David Lang, writer,	5	5 0
E			James Laurie, merchant,	10	10 0
James Ewing, merchant,	21	0 0	Robert Limond, Ayr,	20	0 0
F			M		
Robert Findlay, merchant,	21	0 0	Wm. Middleton, merchant,	5	5 0
B. Fleming, manufacturer,	5	5 0	William Mills, do.	5	5 0
J. Fleming, writer,	5	5 0	Hugh Moncrieff, writer,	5	5 0
Dr. J. G. Fleming, surgeon,	5	5 0	Thomas Muir, of Muirpark,	10	0 0

Mc			James Sharp, drysalter, . . . £5 5 0	
John M'Arthur, merchant, £10 10 0			Andw. Smith, manufacturer, 5 5 0	
Jas. M'Culloch, contractor, 5 5 0			James Smith, of Jordanhill, 15 15 0	
Alex. M'Dowall, writer, . . 5 5 0			John Smith, 85 St. Vincent-	
Jas. M'Farquhar, merchant, 5 5 0			street, . . . 5 5 0	
Alex. M'Grigor, writer, . . 10 10 0			T. Irvine Smith, merchant, 10 10 0	
John M'Kie, merchant, . . 5 5 0			William Smith, do. 10 10 0	
H. Ewing MacLae, Cathkin, 21 0 0			Wm. Snell, manufacturer, 5 5 0	
Wm. M'Lean, of Plantation, 5 5 0			R. B. Stewart, warehouse-	
James M'Nair, of Balvie, . . 15 15 0			man, . . . 5 5 0	
N			Walter Stewart, . . . 5 5 0	
John Neill, merchant, . . 5 5 0			Wm. Stewart, merchant, . . 5 5 0	
O			Archd. Stirling, of Keir, . . 30 0 0	
James Oswald, merchant, 10 10 0			George Stirling, merchant, 21 0 0	
T. Ovington, manufacturer, 5 5 0			William Stirling, do. 21 0 0	
P			Robert Struthers, brewer, 21 0 0	
Dr. John M. Pagan, . . . 5 5 0			T	
Henry Paul, banker, . . . 5 5 0			Hugh Tennent, merchant, 5 5 0	
John Pirie, London, . . . 5 5 0			Andw. Thomson, do. 5 5 0	
Morris Pollok, manufacturer, 5 5 0			Dr. Francis H. Thomson, . . 5 5 0	
Dr. William Prichard, . . . 5 5 0			Richard Thomson, manufac-	
R			turer, . . . 5 5 0	
Andrew Ranken, merchant, 11 11 0			William Thomson, flesher, 5 5 0	
Dr. W. H. Ramsay, . . . 5 5 0			J. Tobin, Liverpool, . . . 5 5 0	
James Reddie, advocate, . . 5 5 0			G. Macmikin Torrence, of	
J. Richardson, Liverpool, . . 10 10 0			Grange, . . . 10 10 0	
Robert Rodger, merchant, 5 5 0			V	
John Ronald, Jun. wine mer-			Thomas Veitch, Glasgow, 13 13 0	
chant, . . . 5 5 0			W	
G. Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5 5 0			John Wheatley, London, . . 5 5 0	
Alex. Russell, Dundas-st. 10 0 0			William White, Bristol, . . 7 3 10	
Andrew Rutherglen, book-			A. Wigham, manufacturer, 5 5 0	
seller, . . . 5 5 0			George Wilson, merchant, 21 0 0	
S			William Wilson, of Cowglen, 5 5 0	
James Scott, manufacturer, 5 5 0			J. Wingate, Jun. manufac-	
James Scott, timber-mer-			turer, . . . 5 5 0	
chant, . . . 5 5 0			J. S. Wright, Nottingham, 78 15 0	
			J. Wright, Jun. merchant, 5 5 0	

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.

The rate of Board for 1849 has been fixed for these Parishes at *Nine Shillings* per week.

THIRTY-SIXTH
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 1850.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1850.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1850.

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

Mr. David Mackinlay,	}	from Town Council.
William Bankier,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. Archibald Newall,		
Thomas Blyth,	}	from Trades' House.
James Bain,		
Dr. John Macdowall,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. John Panton,		
Rev. Dr. James Craik,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Andrew Wingate,		
Robert Findlay,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
William Middleton,		
William M'Lean,		
John Smith,		
Thomas Hill,		
Hugh Cogan,		
David Hope,		
William Stewart,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>Ex-officio</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
Dr. William Thomson, Professor of Medicine,		
Dr. Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Findlay,	|	Mr. M'Lean,	|	Mr. Mackinlay,
Middleton,		Bankier,		Blyth.

Committee on Accounts.

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

The Lord Provost,		Mr. Wingate,
Dean of Guild,		Smith,
Dr. Macdowall,		Hill,
Panton,		Cogan,
Rev. Dr. Craik,		Hope,
Mr. Newall,		Stewart.
Bain,		

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
JOHN BROWN, M. D. and WALTER BAIN, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

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

Chaplain,
THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

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

IN presenting this THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT to the Contributors and the Public, the Directors beg leave to quote *in limine*, from the records of the Asylum, the numerical Annual Statement as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained in the Asylum, 1st Jan. 1849,....	284	234	518
Admitted since,.....	211	167	378
	—	—	—
TOTAL,.....	495	401	896
	—	—	—
Dismissed, Cured,.....	111	94	205
Do. Relieved,.....	67	33	100
Died,.....	52	52	104*
	—	—	—
TOTAL,.....	230	179	409
Remaining 31st December 1849,.....	265	222	487
	—	—	—
TOTAL,.....	495	401	896
	—	—	—
Average daily number,.....	265	217	482

* The deaths this year would have been less than the average, if the Cholera had not unfortunately prevailed in the Asylum; and, therefore, from the above number, 69 should be deducted, as this number died from that epidemic.

The greatest number on any day throughout the year was 518, on the 1st January, and the lowest number occurred also in January, and was 458.

Since last year's Report was published, several important changes have taken place in the general management and economy of the Asylum; and accordingly its history during the year just expired is somewhat eventful. Our present review, therefore, may perhaps be considered as possessing rather more interest than if its details were of an ordinary routine description.

At the annual Meeting, held on the 16th of January 1849, Mr. McLean, of Plantation, moved "that a Committee be appointed to inquire whether the Staff of the Establishment is at present on an efficient footing, and whether the Expenditure is conducted with a due regard to economy." This Committee was granted of course; it consisted of all the Members of the Weekly Committee, and other four ordinary Directors. The gentlemen thus appointed entered at once into a searching investigation, which was continued by adjournment from time to time, until they had become fully informed of all that was necessary to satisfy them that the inquiry which had been instituted was justified by facts, and would ultimately be attended with results exceedingly useful to the Institution.

While in the midst of their laborious task, Dr. Hutcheson, the Physician Superintendent, who had filled that important office for many years, signified his intention to resign. His resignation accordingly took place almost immediately afterwards, as appears from the official record.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the Directors came to the resolution of giving him an extra allowance of a year's salary; that sum was therefore paid him; and he soon after gave up the entire charge, and withdrew from the Asylum.

At this crisis, the Directors found it expedient to appoint Professor William Thomson, of the University, who

was a member of the Weekly Committee, to act in the room of Dr. Hutcheson, until a permanent officer should be elected as his successor. Dr. Thomson then immediately assumed the office of Interim Physician Superintendent, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the new Physician Superintendent was inducted in July following.

In April, the Directors advertised in various newspapers for a successor to Dr. Hutcheson; and they received, in consequence, numerous applications from candidates in different quarters of the kingdom, many of them accompanied with ample testimonials as to professional knowledge, character, and general ability.

In May, the Directors, after duly weighing the qualifications of the various candidates, and estimating their fitness for so important an office, elected Dr. Alexander Mackintosh, of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum, which he had for many years managed to the entire and unqualified satisfaction of the Directors. That excellent Institution, it may be observed, was originally founded on principles analogous to those of our own: the philanthropic contributors, the authorities of the town, and the general public all taking an interest in it as one of their most important as well as meritorious Institutions, doing honour alike to medical science, civilization, and humanity.

On the 11th July, Dr. Mackintosh was formally inducted as our Physician Superintendent, and assumed the entire management of the Asylum. Dr. Thomson's charge then terminated, and he thereupon retired.

In the able official reports of the learned Professor, various important matters were alluded to, all of which were more or less connected with the interests of the Asylum and its improvement. Among others, he pointed out the necessity of the Directors continuing to pay due attention to the progress of any measure that might be brought before Parliament, for the purpose of altering

or regulating the existing law as it affects the treatment of Lunatics in Scotland, or the management of Lunatic Asylums. If the Lord Advocate should again bring forward the Bill formerly introduced by him and afterwards withdrawn, the Directors trust that those clauses will be expunged which were objected to by the landed interest, by the directors of existing Asylums, and also by that portion of the medical profession who were practically conversant with the management of Lunatic Asylums as they are now conducted in Scotland.

In one of his reports, Dr. Thomson has also alluded to some local improvements, and among others to the necessity of depôts being formed on the premises for storing coke and coal for the use of the Asylum. His suggestion on this head was forthwith followed out, and experience has proved it to have been exceedingly judicious. The depôts are now in constant use, and are a great practical convenience. The levelling of the mound was another improvement, also the making of new roads and footpaths within the Establishment; and these operations, having been carried into effect by the manual labour of the Patients capable of the work, have had the twofold effect of contributing to the health of such Patients, and at the same time economising the funds of the Asylum. The learned Professor's discrimination in these matters has thus been of considerable advantage to the Institution. The Members of the Weekly Committee have had the merit of seconding and carrying promptly into effect the suggestions of Dr. Thomson.

Among the various labours of the Weekly Committee during the year, there has been a complete revisal of the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum; and accordingly such alterations and amendments as time and experience have proved to be necessary were unanimously adopted. The Directors therefore beg leave to recommend that the new Code of Rules and Regulations be finally approved of and

confirmed at this Meeting, in terms of the Charter of the Institution.

In so extensive an Establishment, there are necessarily required frequent repairs, as well as essential improvements. These of course form a considerable item in the expenditure of the year. A good deal of work, however, of real utility, compensates the cost. A new house has been erected, part of which is to be appropriated for the Master of Works, an officer whose appointment will be presently noticed; and also one for the Gate-Keeper.

As ordered by the Committee, the ground of the airing-court of the Pauper Female Lunatics has been covered with asphalte, and is therefore now much better adapted for preserving the health of the Patients. This improvement was greatly required, and has contributed not a little to the comfort of those who use it.

A good many operations, however, yet remain to be done, before all that is required for the due efficiency of the Establishment, in point of convenience, out of doors, can be said to be completed. Within, generally, much has been done; and the parts which have undergone improvement are now in a most satisfactory state; but the same ought to be said of every part of the Institution.

The workshops require additions, and new airing-courts are necessary; when these wants have been supplied, other improvements will be the more easily and conveniently accomplished.

At present, the Directors have to express their high satisfaction with the healthy state of the Establishment, which, in that respect, as well as various others which may be gathered from the general tenor of this Report, indicates that the duty of the various officials is faithfully and zealously discharged.

The Report of the Physician Superintendent that there has not been a case of Cholera, or other epidemic disease, in the Asylum since January last, is very grati-

fyng. It is to be hoped that this healthy state will continue, and that all the changes that have taken place will tend to this result.

As the Building, Jobbing, and other similar operations carried on at the Asylum, require the close and vigilant attention of an experienced overseer to superintend whatever is ordered to be done, the Directors judged it expedient to appoint a new officer, with suitable qualifications, under the title of "Master of Works."

Mr. David Watson was accordingly elected to that office in the beginning of June, and has hitherto discharged the duties incumbent upon him to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

Having had special Rules and Regulations prescribed to him for his government and direction, he has acted upon them with equal vigour and discrimination; and, according to the testimony of the Physician Superintendent, he amply fulfils the highest expectations originally formed of him by the Directors.

It is proper here to state, that while this new office has been established, several others have been abolished. This will be admitted to be the more satisfactory, since the balance of saving and real economy will be greatly in favour of the Establishment. It is farther satisfactory that no detriment to the efficiency of the Institution is likely to arise from the abolition of such offices as have been dispensed with.

In consideration of the low rate at which provisions can now be purchased, the Members of the Weekly Committee have recommended that, from and after the beginning of 1850, pauper Patients from privileged Parishes should be boarded at a lower rate than at present.

On Dr. Mackintosh assuming the management, he suggested the expediency of providing two carriages—in place of the one which was worn out—for the respective classes of Patients, and for the other business of the

House. Their utility had been long tested in other Asylums, both in a curative point of view, and as a means of healthful recreation. Two were therefore provided for the Establishment, and they have since been in constant use. To have dispensed with any mode of cure or comfort in an Institution like that of Gartnavel, would neither have been justifiable in itself, nor consistent with the wonted practice of the Directors.

In November last, Dr. and Mrs. Muirhead, one of the Medical Assistants and the Matron of the East House of the Asylum, tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and their services accordingly terminated on the 31st December 1849. In their cases no new appointments are requisite, at least in the meantime, as Dr. Mackintosh has volunteered to do without another Medical Assistant in the East House altogether, and at present to dispense with supplying the other vacancy.

Should it be finally ascertained that that division of the East House can be efficiently managed without an additional Medical Assistant, Matron, and Semstress, of which the Physician Superintendent seems confident, it is clear that a most important reduction in the annual expenditure will thus have been effected.

In the same month of November, a special Committee of Finance was appointed to examine into various matters connected with the Household Expenditure of the Asylum. The result of a thorough investigation was, that numerous reductions were resolved upon, and nearly all of them have since been carried into effect.

In turning to the Financial Department of the Institution, the Directors have to state that the past year has been one of great extra Expenditure, as will appear from the Abstract of the Treasurer's Account. A large proportion of this Expenditure has been incurred by the paving of one of the airing-grounds with asphalte; the erection of a lodge (at present occupied by the Steward),

a gateway, gate-keeper's house, and workshops; the painting and papering of a number of the galleries, parlours, and bed-rooms; and the purchase of the carriages before alluded to. By these additions and improvements the Directors are of opinion that they have not only put the Asylum into a much more complete and efficient state, but have considerably increased the permanent value of their property. It has been out of their power, however, both to command the means of providing for such extraordinary outlay, and also to proceed in the farther reduction of their debt. They have therefore again to express their regret that so little progress should yet have been made in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. On looking back to their Annual Report for 1844, the year in which the credit for £45,000 was obtained from the National Bank, it will be observed that the Debts due by the Institution at the close of that year were above £1,500 more than the amount of the credit. This surplus, with £1,000 farther, has been paid off from the revenue of the Asylum, so that its Debt has been diminished to the extent of at least £2,500; and the Directors entertain a confident hope that by the aid of occasional legacies and donations, by firmly persevering in the exercise of a judicious economy in all the departments of the Institution, and by forbearing to engage in any extra expenditure that is not indispensably required, their successors will have the satisfaction of annually reporting a considerable reduction of their debt. With reference to this subject, the Directors have to remark that in the years 1847 and 1848 very little was received from Legacies or Donations to the Asylum. But they have now gratefully to acknowledge that, during the past year, the generous bequest of £1,000 by their respected fellow-citizen, the late William Dunn, Esq. of Duntocher, has been received, free of duty, from his executor.

One great obstacle which the Directors have met with,

in their efforts to reduce the debt, has been the unusual delay they have experienced, during the last two or three years, in obtaining settlements of the accounts due to the Asylum for the board of the Patients. A great part of these accounts is paid by the Parochial Boards of the Parishes to which the Patients belong; and from the extraordinary pressure upon their funds of late years, arising partly from the change that has taken place in the law, and partly from the unfortunate prevalence of scarcity and disease, these Boards have been much more tardy in making their payments than they formerly were. In illustration of what has now been stated, reference may here be made to the three last Annual Reports, from which it will be seen that the arrears of Board due at the close of the years 1846, 1847, and 1848 were respectively £605:17s.; £1,544:16s.; and £2,357:11s. 5d.; and from the following account, these arrears for 1849 appear to be £1,845:7s. 9d. Had this, almost the only source of their revenue, been promptly available to them, it is plain that the Directors might have made a farther reduction of the debt to a considerable extent; but they trust that, with the return of more propitious times, the irregularity of which they have had so much cause to complain, will cease to exist.

The Directors beg leave to acknowledge, with gratitude and high approbation, the services of the various Committees appointed throughout the year, but more especially the very efficient and valuable services of the Weekly Committee, whose indefatigable labours have contributed to place every department of the Establishment on such a footing as not only to do honour to the general Management and Direction, but to secure more strongly than ever the confidence and patronage of a benevolent and generous Public.

The Directors cannot conclude this Report, without availing themselves of the opportunity it affords them

of expressing their high opinion of the merits of Dr. Mackintosh. Since he entered on the duties of Physician Superintendent six months ago, he has applied his mind most zealously to the discharge of them, exerting himself with indefatigable assiduity to supply whatever he found deficient, and to rectify whatever he found amiss, in the various departments of the Institution; and the Directors cannot but congratulate all who feel interested in its welfare, that its domestic management has been committed to one whose past experience has so well qualified him for the situation he now holds, and from whose conscientious devotedness to all the branches of his duty, the Directors confidently anticipate that the Asylum will rise to a higher degree of estimation, in the opinion of the Public, than it has ever yet attained.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

FOR 1849.

IN my first Annual Medical Report, all the details to the 11th of July belong, of course, to the medical superintendence of Dr. Hutcheson, and Dr. Thomson, who succeeded him *pro tempore*. It must thus necessarily embrace the severe attack of Cholera which the Institution sustained, at the close of the year 1848 and beginning of 1849. I shall therefore proceed to state, as shortly as possible, what occurred in reference to that fatal epidemic, under the official management of those gentlemen. Dr. Hutcheson, in allusion to the appearance of the epidemic in Glasgow, early in November, observes that measures were taken to ward it off, or to be prepared for its reception, if it unfortunately should make its appearance; these were completed on the 30th November; the wards were cleaned, additional blankets and bed-clothes procured, the diet of the pauper Patients was made more generous and nutritive, and their clothing, and other circumstances, particularly attended to; but all precautions were unavailing, for Cholera appeared in the Female Division of the East House, on the evening of Thursday the 28th December, and its ravages were equally rapid and destructive. The results, as detailed in the Reports of Dr. Thomson, were as follows:—

“The Cholera, as was mentioned in the last Annual Report, broke out in the Female Division of the East House, on the evening of the 28th December, and cases continued to occur till the 22d of January, when it ceased

in this Division, the total number of cases that had occurred in it having amounted to 80, of whom 39 recovered and 41 died. It was most severe in its onset, both in respect of the numbers whom it attacked, and of the proportional mortality which it occasioned; for of 49 cases which occurred within the first evening and following se'nnight, 30 died; whilst in the remaining sixteen days, during which cases continued to occur, they amounted in all to only 33, and the deaths to only 11,—that is, in the first-mentioned period there died 3 out of 5 attacked, and in the second-mentioned period 3 out of 9.

“In the Male Division of the East House, the disease broke out about the same time as in the Female Division; but though cases of the greatest malignity occurred in this Division also, the disease on the whole presented itself under a much milder character, seeing that of 101 cases of bowel complaint, treated between December and January, only 16 died.

“To what peculiarity, either as regards the condition of the parties themselves, or the circumstances in which they were placed, this diversity in the intensity of the disease is attributable, it does not appear easy to explain.

“On this subject it only remains to be stated, that the epidemic did not, in any single instance, appear within the West House.”

Several Officers and Servants, belonging to the East House, were attacked by Cholera, and two of the latter speedily became victims to it.

When the Asylum was committed to my care, on the 11th July 1849, I found several Patients confined to their rooms by bodily disease. Their ailments, however, were generally not of a serious nature, and therefore no particular comment upon them is necessary here.

In the course of the year, the number of admissions is very high; the number of recoveries is also high; and

what must have been still more satisfactory, if Cholera had not been so virulent and destructive, the number of deaths would have been less this year than the usual average.

In my first quarterly report, laid before the Directors, I noticed in detail the condition of the Patients up to that period; also the general state of the House, and many things connected with it. By adopting several suggestions which I had proposed, the Directors have effected a great improvement in many important departments of the Institution, and the beneficial results are progressively conspicuous. The drainage and ventilation, and also the personal comfort of the Patients, have been as far as possible specially attended to; and accordingly much has been done for one object in particular, which I consider to be of paramount importance, I mean the *prevention* as well as the cure of disease. This is not the place to give the details, which are known to the Directors, and therefore I shall pass on to notice briefly some interesting cases which have marked the present year. Among the Patients were two female paupers, each of whom exhibited the same propensity to bite themselves during their paroxysms of excitement; and if they had not been most carefully watched, both of them would certainly have bitten off a portion of their tongues; as it was, they contrived to effect a serious injury of that organ. These Patients, however, notwithstanding their unpromising appearance, gradually recovered from the effects of their violence, and are again as well as they were before the accession of their malady. Another female Patient exceeded all I have yet seen in this Establishment, in her propensity for breaking glass of every description; the sight of a lantern, or a window, was sure to rouse the passion at once, and her efforts to smash the glass to pieces set almost every impediment to prevent it at defiance. In her occasional bursts of violence in this way, she has done a good deal of mischief.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the East House, I have the satisfaction to state that the Patients are in general healthy. The inhabitants of the West House are still more favoured in this respect. In consequence of the increased numbers in the former, the want of separate apartments and airing-courts for particular cases has been felt to be a serious inconvenience.

Many of the Patients when admitted this year were quite worn out, or so extremely debilitated that it required wine, and stimulating food in abundance, to prevent complete exhaustion or speedy dissolution.

Before concluding, I think it necessary to allude to the changes which have been effected in the Servants' department. In carrying out the views of the Directors in that respect, I flatter myself I have not in any instance departed from the sound principles which no doubt prompted their sanction of all that has since taken place in consequence.

In consonance with those principles, I have always kept in view that the Attendants and other Servants of so important an Institution should be persons of not only high moral character, but naturally humane, and of course ought to be liberally paid for their arduous services; since they have to hear, to bear, and to perform a great deal that is not only offensive to the senses but utterly repugnant to the ordinary feelings of humanity.

In conclusion, it is proper to mention, for the sake of the public, that in the West House there are at present several vacancies for Patients of the higher classes, at the usual scale of 21*s.* and upwards of weekly board. And now that the West House has been painted and papered in a style of great elegance, it is to be hoped that persons requiring the benefits of so noble an Institution, conducted on the most approved modern principles, will not fail to avail themselves of the admirable accommodation which it affords, and which cannot be surpassed, it is thought,

in any other Asylum within the limits of the United Kingdom.

It now only remains for me to express my warmest thanks to those Officers and Servants of the Establishment, who have co-operated with me in the discharge of my duty, since my induction to the office of Physician Superintendent. Their zeal and attention I have found to be all that I could have desired; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I here record the high sense I entertain of their merit and services.

A. MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician Superintendent.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Legacies and Subscriptions, per annexed List,	£1,063	3	0
BOARD of PATIENTS, viz.			
Recovered of Board for 1849, £14,032	0	0	
Do. of Arrears, per last			
Account,	2,011	18	3
			£16,043 18 3
Arrears yet to be recovered, viz.			
Of 1848,	£345	13	2
1849,	1,490	14	7
			1,845 7 9
			17,889 6 0
Advances for Patients in 1848, recovered in 1849,	375	13	1
Drawn from Deposit Account with National Bank,	1,500	0	
Interest on do. do.	61	3	9
Produce of Work done at the Institution, deducting outlay on			
account of it,	161	8	0
Price of Horse sold,	11	15	0
			£21,062 8 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due to Treasurer, per last year's Account,	£91	14	9
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.			
Butcher Meat,	£2,151	3	7
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	528	15	8
Flour and Bread,	730	14	5
Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,	471	16	10
Groceries,	684	3	6
Carried forward,	£4,566	14	0
			£91 14 9

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£4,566 14 0	£91 14 9
Milk,.....	338 15 3	
Butter and Cheese,.....	230 12 11	
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,	40 5 2	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	146 18 10	
Medicines,.....	77 13 7	
Coal and Coke,.....	462 12 4	
Gas-light and Candles,.....	188 10 8	
Soap and Soda,	300 12 8	
Water-Rent,.....	130 0 0	
Manure, Ploughing, Thrashing, and Carting,	198 4 9	
Miscellaneous,.....	6 7 6	
	<hr/>	6,687 7 8
SALARIES, viz.		
Physicians, viz.		
Dr. Hutcheson, from 1st Jan. to		
12th Feb.	£82 9 3	
Dr. Thomson, from 12th Feb. to		
10th July,.....	250 0 0	
Dr. Mackintosh, from 10th July		
to 31st Dec.	238 14 0	
	<hr/>	
	£571 3 3	
Deduct, Fees received,	276 3 0	
	<hr/>	
	£295 0 3	
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300 0 0	
Medical Assistant,.....	100 0 0	
Do.	100 0 0	
Do.	80 0 0	
Chaplain,	60 0 0	
Ladies' Superintendent,	80 0 0	
Matron,.....	80 0 0	
Steward,	110 0 0	
	<hr/>	1,205 0 3
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,	1,485 1 11	
Repairs and Improvements,	1,729 1 5	
Furniture, including Carriages and Fire-Engine,.....	1,288 1 9	
National Bank, for Interest on Loan,.....	3,256 9 5	
Board of Patients outstanding, yet to be recovered,.....	1,845 7 9	
Outlays for do. during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1849, do.....	348 0 7	
ADVANCES FOR WORKSHOPS, LODGE, GATEWAY, &c.		
Emslie & Hoggans, for Plaster-work,.....	£25 3 3	
William Waddell, for Mason-work,	573 6 11	
James Graham, for Wright-work,.....	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	
<i>Carried forward</i> ,....	£798 10 2	£17,936 5 6

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£798 10 2	£17,936 5 6
D. Macdonald, for Slater-work,.....	54 8 1	
Archibald Watson, for Plumber-work,.....	59 7 11	
Thomas Leadbetter & Co. for do.	41 0 9	
Wages to Workmen,.....	185 9 7	
Timber,	91 14 7	
Charles Wilson, Architect, for Plans and Superintendence,.....	50 0 0	
Moses M'Culloch & Co. for Iron Gates,.....	16 9 8	
James Greenshields & Co. for Asphalte-work in Airing-ground, &c.....	198 9 4	
Glasgow Gas Co. for Cast-iron Pipes,	52 14 0	
Sand, Lime, and Bricks,.....	53 10 7	
		1,601 14 8
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.		
Allowance to Dr. Hutcheson, on retiring from office,.....	£700 0 0	
Fee to Dr. Rainy, for visiting Cholera Pa- tients,	5 5 0	
Assessed Taxes, Poor-Rates, &c.....	212 16 7	
Income-Tax,.....	62 0 5	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	133 15 8	
Subscription to Reading Club,.....	6 6 0	
Printing and Advertising,	34 8 6	
Survey and Plan of Grounds,.....	22 6 0	
Law Expense,.....	16 0 0	
Insurance,	38 5 8	
Hire of Room for Directors' Meetings,.....	7 2 6	
Carriage-hires and Tolls,.....	158 12 7	
Stamps for Receipts for Board,.....	36 18 4	
Postages and Incidents,.....	42 14 10	
Miscellaneous,.....	22 19 6	
		1,499 11 7
		£21,037 11 9
Amount of Receipts,.....	£21,062 8 10	
Do. Disbursements,.....	21,037 11 9	
Balance in Treasurer's hands,.....	£24 17 1	

ABSTRACT
OF THE
PROPERTY AND DEBT OF THE ASYLUM,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1849.

I. PROPERTY.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	£ 24 17 1
Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,	1,845 7 9
Advances for do. do.	348 0 7
Price of Ground,.....	10,185 0 0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....	59,976 4 3
Original Cost of new Furniture,.....	5,018 2 2
	<u>£77,397 11 10</u>

II. DEBT.

To National Bank, on Credit Account, as per last year's Report,.....	£44,883 19 11
Interest due at 1st November 1849,.....	2,372 9 6
	<u>£47,256 9 5</u>
Deduct paid to Account,	3,256 9 5
	<u>£44,000 0 0</u>
Less, Amount in Bank at this date on Deposit Account,	30 0 0
	<u>£43,970 0 0</u>
Amount of Property, as above,	£77,397 11 10
Do. Debt, do.	43,970 0 0
Balance in favour of the Institution,	<u>£33,427 11 10</u>

LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

RECEIVED IN 1849.

Executors of William Dunn, of Duntocher, free of duty,.....	£1,000	0	0
Do. Miss Elizabeth Thomson, No. 47 Oswald-Street,...	19	19	0
Do. Miss Janet Morrison, Hillhead, Glasgow, less Legacy-duty and expense of Discharge,	17	14	0
Do. the late John M'Leod, Merchant, Glasgow, farther to account of Legacy,.....	15	0	0
Hugh Baird, Brewer, a Subscription,.....	5	5	0
Robert M'Haffie, of Eastwood, do.	1	1	0
Dr. John Leech, Glasgow, do.	1	1	0
William Bankier, Merchant, do.	1	1	0
James Bogle, do. do.	1	1	0
David Mackinlay, do. do.	1	1	0
	£1,063	3	0

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1847-48-49.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	
Beef and Mutton,.....	7,770 ...	8,323 ...	7,497	Stones.
Bread,.....	32,872½ ...	33,703 ...	35,454	Loaves.
Beer,.....	1,129 ...	1,202 ...	1,111	Firkins.
Porter,.....	486 ...	715 ...	439	Dozens.
Ale,.....	145 ...	390 ...	197	—
Tea,.....	1,491 ...	1,576 ...	1,386	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	618 ...	931 ...	1,190	—
Sugar,.....	10,132 ...	10,981 ...	9,258	—
Soap,.....	10,432 ...	11,381 ...	12,610	—
Soda,.....	5,280 ...	6,452 ...	5,938	—
Candles,.....	40 ...	37 ...	25	Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	1,182 ...	1,100 ...	1,073	Waggons.
Gas,.....	655,900 ...	737,000 ...	694,100	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	752 ...	654 ...	510	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	25,312 ...	22,498 ...	21,729	Lbs.
Milk,.....	5,041 ...	5,776 ...	6,556	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	21,173 ...	17,950 ...	12,023	—
Butter,.....	5,529 ...	5,564 ...	5,012	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,333 ...	2,346 ...	2,243	—
Wine,.....	109 ...	134 ...	81	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,....	61 ...	87 ...	55	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	— ...	50 ...	36	Tons.
Eggs,.....	2,530 ...	2,660 ...	1,881	Dozens.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	8	3	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	6	—	
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	—	

WEST HOUSE.

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

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

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

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

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

