

Statistics of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. Second series : compiled from the records of the institution for 1845 / by R.S. Orr.

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STATISTICS
OF THE
ROYAL INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW.
SECOND SERIES.

COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR 1845.

By R. S. ORR, M.D.

Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary.

(*From the Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, No. 167.*)

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STATISTICS

OF THE

ROYAL INFIRMARY OF GLASGOW.

IN preparing a second series of statistics of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, it has been thought advisable to follow the same general plan as was adopted in those of the former year, as in this way, a comparison between the two series will be easily practicable. At the same time a few additional tables have been introduced, which it is hoped will not prove uninteresting to the statistical inquirer.

It may however be premised, that the great influx of medical and surgical patients during the year rendered it necessary to open three of the unoccupied wards in the fever hospital for the reception of the overplus, these wards having been previously shut for a considerable time, in consequence of the fever cases being so few in number. For this reason, although the statistics of the two hospitals could not be kept distinct as formerly, yet those of the medical and surgical wards have been carefully distinguished from those of the fever wards, which amounts to nearly the same thing.

I. STATISTICS OF THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WARDS.

There were in these wards on the 1st of January 1845, 176 patients; there were admitted during the year, 2459; and there remained on the 31st of December 177, showing a total of 2458 cases treated to a termination during the year. Of these 1556 were males, of whom 134 died; and 902 were females, of whom 100 died.

There were treated in the medical wards 1075 patients; of whom 626 were males, and of these 72, or 1 in 8·7 died; 449 were females, and of these 76, or 1 in 5·9 died.

There were treated in the surgical wards 1383 patients; of whom 930 were males, and of these 62, or 1 in 15 died; 453 were females, and of these 24, or 1 in 18·4 died.

Of the above 2458 patients there were found to be

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Foreigners.	Total.
Males,	1077	417	44	18	1556
Females,	674	218	8	2	902
	<hr/> 1751	<hr/> 635	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 2458

It therefore appears that, of the whole number treated, 71·23 per cent. were natives of Scotland, 25·83 per cent. were natives of Ireland, 2·11 per cent. were natives of England, and 0·81 per cent. were foreigners. According to Dr Watt's Report* of the Local Census of Lanarkshire for 1841, it appears that, "of the whole population of Glasgow and suburbs (amounting to 282,134) very nearly 16 per cent. were natives of Ireland, 2·23 per cent. were natives of England, 0·18 per cent. were foreigners, and the remaining 80·53 per cent. were natives of Scotland." Disease in general seems, therefore, to have affected the Irish in a much greater proportion than it has the Scotch; and it will be afterwards shown that, during the past year, the former have been affected with fever in a still greater proportion than the latter.

* Report of the Local Census of Lanarkshire, by Alexander Watt, L.L. D. Member of the Statistical Society of Glasgow, &c. &c. Glasgow, 1841, p. 25.

Table I. presents a numerical analysis of the admissions, dismissions, deaths, average number in hospital, and mortality per cent. of the cases treated to a termination for each month in the year.

Medical and Surgical Wards.															
1845.	Admitted.			Dismissed.			Died.			Aver. No. in Hosp.			Mortality per cent.		
	Tbt.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
January,	213	132	81	152	101	51	10	6	4	214	130	84	6.1	5.6	7.2
February,	231	138	93	193	114	79	20	13	7	236	134	102	9.3	10.2	8.1
March,	200	123	77	193	121	72	16	6	10	248	146	102	7.6	4.7	12.1
April,	206	131	75	181	110	71	27	13	14	233	143	90	12.9	10.5	16.4
May,	175	112	63	206	125	81	25	14	11	200	131	69	10.8	10.	11.9
June,	186	124	62	169	121	48	24	18	6	184	116	68	12.4	12.9	11.1
July,	224	144	80	168	106	62	16	11	5	189	119	70	8.6	9.4	7.4
August,	191	124	67	201	131	70	20	9	11	195	128	67	9.	6.4	13.5
Sept.	212	146	66	176	120	56	19	9	10	182	124	58	9.7	6.9	15.1
October,	200	119	81	178	105	73	17	13	4	199	132	67	8.7	11.	5.1
Nov.	221	156	65	189	137	52	17	9	8	221	149	72	8.2	6.1	13.3
Dec.	200	120	80	218	143	75	23	13	10	216	135	81	9.5	8.3	11.7
Total,	2459	1569	890	2224	1434	790	234	134	100	209	132	77	9.5	8.5	11.2

Table II. shows the number of patients treated in the medical and surgical wards during the year 1845, arranged under twelve heads according to their diseases.

Diseases.	Case	Cur.		Re-liev.		Dismiss. fin. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Aver. residence	
	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. Fevers.														
Bilious fever,	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Continued fever,	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Typhus fever, (complic.)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Febricula,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Ague,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Scarlatina,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Total,	12	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Nervous System.														
Anæsthesia,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...
Apoplexy,	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	80	75	100	10	2
Cephalalgia,	11	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	84
Chorea,	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	48
Delirium tremens,	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	50	50	...	13	...
Epilepsy,	13	1	1	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	46	32
Hemiplegia,	25	5	2	7	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	45	52
Hypochondriasis,	5	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Hysteria,	12	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Imbecility,	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25
Mania,	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
Meningitis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Neuralgia,	5	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	49

Diseases.	Case	Cured.		Re- liev.	Dis- mis. fm. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Aver. resi- dence.	
		Tot.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Paraplegia, .	15	2	...	5	1	5	1	1	13.3	11.1	16.6	78	70
Paralysis general, .	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
Paralysis partial,	7	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Sciatica, .	9	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17
Spinal irritation, .	8	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	41
Tetanus (idiopathic,)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...
Total,	134	34	21	25	14	16	15	7	2	6.7	8.5	3.8	...
III. Circulatory System,													
Aneurism of aorta,	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	33.3	...	100.	60	20
Aneurism, popliteal,	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Brachial artery ruptured,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Effects of lig. of fem. art.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Endo-pericarditis, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Disease of heart,	39	...	...	5	7	6	5	7	9	41.	38.8	42	28
Naevus maternus, .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Palpitation, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Phlebitis of femoral veins.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Purpura, .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Varicose veins, .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total,	54	8	1	6	8	9	5	7	10	31.4	23.3	41.6	...
IV. Respiratory System.													
Asthma, .	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Bronchitis, .	84	44	29	3	2	4	...	2	2.3	3.7	...	26	31
Empyema, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.	100.	...	16	...
Gangrene of lungs, .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.	100.	100.	32	8
Hæmoptysis, .	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	16
Laryngitis, .	9	1	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	44.4	37.5	100.	18
Pleuritis, .	18	11	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	42	26
Pleuropneumonia, .	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	75.	75.	67	...
Pneumonia, .	24	12	3	4	...	...	...	5	...	20.8	23.8	...	22
Phthisis, .	70	...	...	14	8	12	6	16	14	42.8	38.	50.	35
Pulmonary emphysema,	15	3	1	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	44	33
Total,	233	76	34	31	16	20	9	31	16	20.1	19.6	21.3	...
V. Genito Urinary Syst.													
Amenorrhœa, .	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ardor urinæ, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bladder diseased, .	8	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	31
Calculus in urethra & be- tween prepuce & g. penis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
— in vesica, .	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	33.3	33.3	...	18	...
Cancer, chimney sweeper's	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.	50.	...	19	...
— of labia pudend.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
— & phagedena of pen.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.	50.	...	22	...
Chlorosis, .	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Congenital adhesion of pre- puce to glans penis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Delivery, sequelæ of,	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Diabetes insipidus, .	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
— mellitus, .	13	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Epididymis, induration of,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Fistula, urinary, .	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
— vesico-vaginal	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18

Diseases.	Case.	Cured.		Reliev.		Dismiss. fin. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Aver. resi- dence.	
		Tot.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M	F.
Gonorrhœa,	9	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	30
Hæmaturia,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Hydrocele,	15	11	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Hydro-sarcocele,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
Leucorrhœa,	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Menorrhagia,	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Orchitis,	12	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Ovarian disease,	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	25	...	25	...	24
Prolapsus uteri,	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	33·3	...	33·3	...	12
Pregnancy,	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Prostate, diseased,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal fever,	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	...	25	...	30
Syphilis, primary,	27	20	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	30	26
secondary,	111	53	35	8	7	2	3	1	2	2·7	1·5	4·2	35	39
Testicle, disease of,	8	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Urethra, rupture of,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...
stricture of,	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Urine, incontinence of,	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
infiltration of,	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	33·3	33·3	...	...	34	...
retention of,	9	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Uterine disease,	10	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	70	...	70	...	43
Total,	292	132	55	33	24	15	16	5	12	5·8	2·7	11·2	...	...
VI. Gland. & Secret. Syst.														
Abscess of abdom. parietes,	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
of axilla,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
of back,	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
of breast,	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	19
of foot,	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	13
of forearm,	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27
of leg and thigh,	7	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	40
lumbar,	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	16·6	16·6	...	25	...
of neck,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
over patella,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
pelvic,	8	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	12·5	...	12·5	...	45
perineal,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
psoas,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
of scalp,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Bronchocele,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cancer of mamma,	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cynanche parotidea,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Dis.axill. & inguin. glands,	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
kidneys,	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	57·1	80	...	57	20
liver,	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	40	40	...	22	...
spleen,	5	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	55
Mamma, hydatids of,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hepatitis,	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	25	...	38	31
Icterus,	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	50	50	50	64	40
Nephritis,	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	25	...	100	58	20
Total,	96	37	23	7	3	7	7	9	3	12·5	15	8·3	...	...
VII. Integumentary Syst.														
Abdominal sinus,	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Anasarca,	10	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15
Bedsore,	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Bunion,	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Diseases.	Case.	Cured.		Reliev.		Dismiss. fin. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Aver. resi- dence.	
	Tot.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Carbuncle,	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	40
Cicatrices from burns,	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	41
Contrac. of masseter musc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Dog-bite,	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	100	...	11	53
Furuncle,	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Inflam. subcell. and fascial,	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	33.3	25	50	19	51
Onychia,	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	39
Sinus in thigh,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Torticollis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Ecthyma,	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Eczema,	27	13	7	2	1	1	2	1	...	3.7	5.8	...	35	48
Herpes,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
Ichthyosis,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Impetigo,	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	19
Lepra,	6	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	47
Lichen,	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13
Porrigo favosa,	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	31
Prurigo,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Psoriasis,	18	2	9	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	44
Rupia,	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Scabies,	22	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	34
Sibbens,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Erysipelas and erythema,	46	21	21	...	...	...	2	2	...	8.6	8.6	8.6	27	32
Total,	197	102	60	10	8	6	3	5	3	4	4	4	...	...
VIII. Osseous System.														
Fractures, 1. Simple														
Of bones of upper extrem.	83	45	31	1	1	3	1	1	...	1.2	2	...	22	26
— of lower extremities	98	58	31	4	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	2.8	41	41
Of jaw,	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	25	50	...	11	...
— os nasi,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— ribs,	8	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	12.5	16.6	...	9	14
— pelvis,	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	66.6	66.6	...	14	...
— spine,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
Fractures, 2. Compound.														
Of bones of upper extrem.	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
— of lower extremities	34	16	1	...	...	1	11	5	...	47	39.2	83.3	43	26
Of jaw,	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	50	...	2	...
— os nasi,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Fractures 3. Comminuted.														
Of bones of upper extrem.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	36
— of lower extremities	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	16.6	...	77	...
Curvature of spine,	5	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	23
— congen. of tibia,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Caries of carpus,	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	42
— fingers,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
— foot,	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
— great toe,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
— metatarsus,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
— os calcis,	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	49
— stump,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Exostosis of infer. maxilla,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jaw, malignant disease of	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25
Necrosis of femur,	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	50	50	...	44	...
— of infer. maxilla,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
— of tibia,	8	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	53
Osteo-sarcoma of femur,	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Ostitis, chronic of femur,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

Diseases.	Case	Cured.		Reliev.		Dismiss. fin. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Ave. resi- dence.	
		Tot.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Periostitis of carpus,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
— of femur,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100.	100.	...	34	...
— of forearm,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
— of tibia,	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
Total,	302	157	76	13	8	14	8	20	6	8.6	9.8	6.1	...	...
IX. Articular & Fib. Syst.														
Ankle, diseased .	15	5	...	3	4	1	1	1	...	6.6	10.	...	31	31
Knee, ——— .	32	8	11	3	4	4	...	...	2	6.2	...	11.7	36	25
Hip, ——— .	22	4	2	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	49
Wrist, ——— .	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20
Elbow, ——— .	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	6
Shoulder ——— .	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
Lumbago, .	12	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	53
Luxation of ankle	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
— of femur	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
— of thumb (comp.)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
— of elbow,	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
— of shoulder,	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	16
— of scapula,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Pleurodynia, .	6	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	31
Rheumatism, .	108	60	37	5	5	...	...	1	...	.9	1.5	...	30	27
Talipes varus & equinus,	6	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	14
Total,	226	107	57	25	17	10	6	2	2	1.7	1.3	2.4	...	...
X. Chylopoietic System.														
Abdomen, disease of	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Abdominal anus,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.	...	100.	...	17	...
Ascites & general dropsy.	29	5	5	2	3	3	4	4	3	24.1	28.5	20.	44	33
Dropsy, cardiac,	16	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	50.	25.	75.	44	34
— hepatic,	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	25.	...	50.	41	35
— renal,	31	11	4	2	...	1	1	6	6	38.7	30.	54.5	46	34
Cancer of colon,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.	...	100.	...	34
— of pylorus,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100.	100.	...	16	...
Colica pictorum,	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Condylomata, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Diarrhœa, .	17	5	3	1	...	1	...	3	4	41.1	30.	57.1	10	16
Dysentery, .	12	5	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	25.	12.5	50.	28	4
Dysphagia, .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dyspepsia, .	78	27	32	10	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	24
Fistula in ano and perinæo	13	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5
Gastralgia, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmatemesis, .	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33
Hernia, femoral,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
— inguinal,	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Peritonitis, .	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	60.	100.	33.3	29	24
Poisoning with arsenic,	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
— with strychnia,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100.	...	100.	...	11
Prolapsus ani, .	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	27
Rectum, scirrhus of,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Tympanites, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Total,	231	79	52	20	10	14	11	15	26	19.4	14.3	26.2	...	...
XI. Of the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c.														
Amaurosis, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

Diseases.	Case	Cured.		Re- liev.		Dis- mis- fm. oth. causes.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Aver. resi- dence		
		Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cataract, (traumatic)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Conjunctivitis, .	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	26
Corneitis, .	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Eye, injury of, .	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Dacryocystitis, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Iritis, .	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25
Ophthalmia, .	14	6	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	36
Otitis and otorrhœa,	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Epistaxis .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Lupus, .	5	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	56
Polypus & disease of nose.	8	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	53
Epulis, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Cheloidea of lips & cheek	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cancer and disease of lip,	9	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	26
Fistula of cheek,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
Hare-lip, .	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Parulis .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tongue, diseased,	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	44
Aphonia, .	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Cynanche tonsillaris,	9	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32
— trachealis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Cut throat, .	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33.3	33.3	...	11	...
Total,	81	32	21	9	10	7	1	1	...	1.2	2	...	...	...
XII. Miscellaneous.															
Bruises and injuries,	151	113	24	3	...	3	...	8	...	5.2	6.2	...	19	19	
Burns and scalds,	76	40	27	3	...	...	...	2	4	7.8	4.4	12.9	26	28
Debility, .	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	75.	50.	100.	20	15
Fungus hæmatodes,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Gangrene of leg,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100.	100.	...	8	...
— of toes,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Injuries of head,	20	10	4	...	...	1	...	3	2	25.	21.4	33.3	19	13
Scrofula, .	12	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	8.3	...	16.6	11	59	
Sequelæ of submersion,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
* — swallow. sulph. acid	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Tumours aqueous encysted	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	27
— adipose,	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
— malignant,	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	15
— molluscous,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
— Scrofulous,	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	26
Wounds of face,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
— of facial artery,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
— gunshot,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
— incised,	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10
— lacerated,	31	19	4	2	...	...	1	4	1	16.1	16.	16.6	25	25
— penetrating,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100.	100.	...	2	...
— poisoned.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
— of scalp,	24	13	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	8.3	13.3	...	16	15
Ulcers, .	232	117	91	5	3	5	7	3	1	1.7	2.3	.9	26	33	
Moribund, .	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	100.	100.	100.	1	2
Disease unknown,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Total,	600	333	176	15	5	12	10	29	20	8.1	7.4	9.9	...	...

* This was the same individual three times admitted.

On the preceding tables it may be remarked, that a very considerable increase over last year is observable in the numbers treated. An examination of Table II. will show this to be the case in all the systems, with the exception of the fevers, and diseases of the circulatory system. The total increase amounted to 448. The mortality seems to have been greatest among the female cases, as is indicated in Table I.

A little difficulty has been experienced in the arrangement of the dropsies, some cases being reported as ascites and general dropsy, and others as dropsy with diseased heart, or with diseased liver, or with diseased kidneys. It was, however, thought better to refer them to a separate class, distinguishable under these four heads, than to class them along with the diseases which gave rise to them, (although certainly this would have been a more scientific arrangement;) and for these reasons,—*first*, that many of the cases of dropsy were reported cured, in which it was manifestly the dropsy, not the disease which gave rise to it, that was cured; *second*, in many of the organic diseases of the heart, liver, and kidneys, there was no dropsy present, rendering it necessary to have a separate head for each of them; and *lastly*, it was not possible to say on what proximate causes those cases of dropsy that are arranged under the heads of “ascites and general dropsy” depended. The maintaining the distinction above adopted has this advantage, viz. that by adding the numbers of each species of dropsy to those of the corresponding organic disease, as noted in the circulatory and glandular systems, the total number of cases in which each viscus was affected can be arrived at as nearly as is possible. It is interesting to observe how nearly the residence of the patients in all the four species coincides, being for the males from 41 to 46 days, and for the females from 33 to 35 days.

The case of poisoning with strychnia was one, from its rarity, of great interest. The patient was admitted for a cutaneous affection of the scalp, and appeared from her history to have been insane, most probably a case of cleptomania. She was in the habit of stealing the other patients' medicines, and at last lighted upon a box of pills belonging to a paraplegic patient. Each pill contained a quarter of a grain of strychnia; and although warned by the owner of the box of the dangerous nature of its contents, she swallowed three of the pills, and died in about an hour afterwards. An interesting account of the case is given by Dr Watson in the Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science for December 1845, as also of the case of idiopathic tetanus, noted in the diseases of the nervous system.

A selection will now be made of a few of the more important of the diseases, the numbers of which are sufficiently comprehensive to afford data for arrangement in the tabular form.

Table III. exhibits the cases of Bronchitis, with the mortality, &c. arranged according to the ages of the patients.

Bronchitis, 1845.	Total cases.	Dis- mis- sed.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average resi- dence in days.			Av. residence of the cases that died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	10	...	...	...
20 to 30	22	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	25	...	...	...
30 to 40	18	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	32	20	42	...	...	...
40 to 50	16	11	3	2	...	12.5	15.3	...	30	32	23	20	20	...
50 to 60	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	28	...	...	...
above 60	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	29	...	...	...
Total,	84	51	31	2	...	2.3	3.7	...	28	26	31	20	20	...

Table IV. exhibits the cases of Pneumonia, with the mortality, &c. arranged according to the ages of the patients.

Pneumonia, 1845.	Total cases.	Dis- mis- sed.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average resi- dence in days.			Av. residence of the cases that died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
20 to 30	9	5	2	2	...	22.2	28.5	...	23	19	41	5	5	...
30 to 40	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
40 to 50	4	1	1	2	...	50	66.6	...	26	1	51	2	2	...
50 to 60	1	...	...	1	...	100	100	...	17	17	...	17	17	...
above 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	24	16	3	5	...	20.8	23.8	...	25	22	45	6	6	...

Table V. exhibits the cases of Phthisis, with the mortality, &c. arranged according to the ages of the patients.

Phthisis 1845.	Total cases	Dis- mis- sed.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average re- sidence in days.			Aver. resi. of the cases that died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	3	1	...	1	1	66.6	50	100	9	13	2	12	23	2
15 to 20	8	5	2	...	1	12.5	...	33.3	35	37	34	40	...	40
20 to 30	30	8	7	7	8	50	46.6	53.3	35	39	31	34	39	29
30 to 40	23	10	4	6	3	39.1	37.5	42.8	37	39	32	39	41	34
40 to 50	6	2	1	2	1	50	50	50	16	19	12	14	11	20
50 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
above 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	70	26	14	16	14	42.8	38	50	33	35	29	32	35	28

Table VI. exhibits the cases of Erysipelas, with the mortality, &c. arranged according to the ages of the patients.

Erysipelas, 1845.	Total cases.	Dismissed.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average residence in days.			Aver. resid. of the cases that died.		
Ages.	M.& F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...
10 to 15	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	17	...	...	...
20 to 30	10	5	4	...	1	10	...	20	35	16	54	2	...	2
30 to 40	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	28	...	...	...
40 to 50	6	3	2	...	1	16.6	...	33.3	28	26	28	21	...	21
50 to 60	5	4	...	1	...	20	20	...	35	35	...	60	60	...
above 60	7	2	4	1	...	14.2	33.3	...	31	38	25	18	18	...
Total,	46	21	21	2	2	8.6	8.6	8.6	29	27	32	25	39	11

Table VII. exhibits the cases of Rheumatism, with the mortality, &c. arranged according to the ages of the patients.

Rheumatism. 1845.	Total cases.	Dismissed		Died.		Average resi- dence in days.		
Ages.	M.& F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	19	8	11	...	...	27	21	31
20 to 30	46	27	19	...	...	30	34	23
30 to 40	20	16	3	1	...	34	37	31
40 to 50	16	11	5	...	...	24	22	28
50 to 60	2	1	1	...	...	27	17	37
above 60	5	2	3	..	...	23	11	31
Total,	108	65	42	1	...	29	30	27

From these tables it appears that the females who laboured under bronchitis, pneumonia, and rheumatism escaped, without any fatal result, the mortality being entirely confined to the males, while, on the other hand, the former have been more the victims of phthisis than the latter, their mortality being as high as 50 per cent.; their residence in hospital was less both for the total cases, and also for those that died, than that of the males, so that the disease seems to have destroyed them sooner than it did the other sex.

In the cases of erysipelas, the sexes appear to have been attacked equally by the disease, and it is worthy of notice, that the mortality is found to be exactly the same for both sexes.

The age of those who suffered most from bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, and rheumatism was from twenty to thirty, while of those affected with erysipelas, it was from thirty to forty.

The next table gives a view of the number of cases of these diseases admitted during each month of the year, distinguishing the sexes. From this table it appears that they are most prevalent during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, when certainly the weather is most

severe and inclement. After this will be given an enumeration of the trades and professions which the patients labouring under these five diseases followed, which will be comprised in two tables, one for the males, the other for the females.

Table VIII. is arranged so as to show the number of males and females affected with these diseases, admitted during each month of the year.

1845.	Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Erysipelas.		Rheumatism.		Totals for each month.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January,	4	7	1	1	7	2	3	2	6	3	36
February,	8	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	10	4	34
March,	4	5	2	1	4	4	2	...	8	3	33
April,	5	1	1	...	3	3	2	4	3	2	24
May,	2	4	3	...	4	1	1	2	5	2	24
June,	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	3	4	16
July,	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	7	4	27
August,	4	...	2	...	4	3	1	3	4	1	22
September,	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	2	3	13
October,	3	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	6	5	26
November,	9	3	1	...	3	2	1	2	7	6	34
December,	9	7	3	...	5	2	7	...	5	5	43
Total,	53	31	1	3	42	28	23	23	66	42	332

Table IX. exhibits the number of males who were afflicted with these five diseases, arranged according to their trades and occupations, distinguishing the deaths.

Occupations. Males.	Bronchitis.		Pneumon.		Phthisis.		Erysip.		Rheumat.		Totals of each oc.	
	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths
Actors,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bakers,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bleachers,	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brassfounders,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Butchers,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Calico printers,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carpenters,	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	2
Carters,	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
Cloth lappers,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Colliers,	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	...	10	1
Coopers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Curriers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dyers,	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Factory men,	1	...	1	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	9	2
Farm servants,	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	1
Fishermen,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gardeners,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Glaziers,	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gunsmiths,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hatters,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Hawkers,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Labourers,	16	...	3	1	4	...	5	1	11	...	39	2
Men-servants,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Masons,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Moulders,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...

Occupations. Males.	Bronchit.		Pneumon.		Phthisis.		Erysip.		Rheumat.		Totals of each oc.	
	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths	Cas.	Dths
Nailers,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Packers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Plasterers,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Policemen,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Porters,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Potters,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Quarriers,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	1
Saddlers,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sailors,	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	8	1
Sawyers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Shoemakers,	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	2
Shopkeepers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Singers,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Smiths,	...	...	2	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	9	1
Sugar boilers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Surgeons,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sweeps,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailors,	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	9	...
Tinsmiths,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tobacco-spinners	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Turners,	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	5	3
Waiters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Weavers,	9	...	1	...	6	1	3	...	9	...	28	1
Unknown,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	53	2	21	5	42	16	23	2	66	1	205	26

Table X. exhibits the number of females who were afflicted with these five diseases, arranged according to their trades and occupations, distinguishing the deaths.

Occupations. Females.	Bronchitis.		Pneumon.		Phthisis.		Erysipelas		Rheumat.		Totals of each occu.	
	Case.	Dth.	Case.	Dth.	Case.	Dth.	Case.	Dth.	Case.	Dth.	Case.	Dth.
Bleachers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Cooks,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Domestic occup.	4	...	...	...	4	2	5	...	6	...	19	2
Factory women,	13	...	1	...	10	4	3	...	8	...	35	4
Hawkers,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Out-door labour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Potters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Servants,	5	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	24	...
Sewers,	1	...	1	...	7	6	3	1	3	...	15	7
Washers,	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Weavers,	5	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	6	...	18	2
Winders,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
No oc. (a child,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total,	31	...	3	...	28	14	23	2	42	...	127	16

In a city of such dimensions and population as Glasgow, with its numerous manufactories, railways, and extensive shipping arrangements, and situated in the centre of a coal district, it must be evident that the accidents of daily occurrence would, if properly registered, amount in one year to a very considerable number.

The very large number of these cases admitted into the hospi-

tal during the past year warranted the conclusion that if some account or classification of them could be given, it would prove in no small degree interesting. This has accordingly been attempted in the table which immediately follows. It may be premised, however, that 433 of these cases were admitted without any other recommendation than the fact that the accidents were of recent occurrence, and the patients brought to the hospital immediately on their receipt. Indeed there are wards denominated "Accident Wards," expressly set apart for the reception of these casualties. In 1844, the numbers admitted under similar circumstances amounted to 351.

Table XI. shows the number of Accidents treated during 1845.

Causes of the accidents.	Tot. Case.	Dismissed.			Died.		
		M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Assaults,	22	4	18	22	...	...	...
Burns,	76	43	27	70	2	4	6
Bites from dogs,	2	...	1	1	1	...	1
Coal-pit accidents,	23	19	...	19	4	...	4
Cut-throat,	3	2	...	2	1	...	1
Crushes between walls, stones, vehicles, &c.,	7	6	...	6	1	...	1
Falls on the ground,	70	46	21	67	1	2	3
Falls down stairs,	59	25	33	58	1	...	1
Falls from a height,	72	51	10	61	6	5	11
Gun-shot accidents,	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Kicks from horses,	6	5	...	5	1	...	1
Machinery accidents,	61	43	12	55	5	1	6
Railway accidents,	6	4	...	4	2	...	2
Run over by carts or carriages,	28	20	7	27	1	...	1
Thrown from carts, carriages, or horses,	15	13	1	14	1	...	1
Thrust arm through a window,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Trod on pieces of glass,	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
Weights and heavy articles falling on patients,	74	62	4	66	7	1	8
Cause of accidents not ascertained,	45	31	6	37	8	...	8
Totals,	576	379	142	521	42	13	55

As might *a priori* be expected, the males seem to have been the chief sufferers from these mishaps, their numbers being greater than that of the females in all, of the above heads, with the exception of two. The latter appear to have been assaulted more than the former, but there is, perhaps, reason to fear that in too many instances, their majority has been increased by the outrages of the other sex. Under the head "falls down stairs" the females are also more numerous than the males.

It is worthy of being noted how few railway accidents have been treated, the numbers only amounting to six. This could scarcely have been anticipated, when it is recollected, that in no town in Scotland do more railways centre than in Glasgow, and its immediate vicinity.

The number of machinery accidents happening to females is likewise smaller than would have been expected, when it is remembered how much they are employed in the numerous mills and factories in the city and neighbourhood.

The total mortality per cent. of the accident cases, as calculated

from the above data, amounted to 9.5, being for the males 9.9, and for the females 8.3.

The next Table illustrates the nature, and indicates the number of operations performed during the year, 80 of which were rendered necessary in consequence of the accidents enumerated in the preceding Table.

TABLE XII.—OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1845.

OPERATIONS.	Tot.	Diseases or injury requiring operation.	Complication, or consequence causing death.	Cured.		Reliev.		Died.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Amput. Prim. at shoulder joint,	3	2 Comp. frac.—1 Avulsion,	.	3					
" " of arm,	3	Injuries by machinery,	.	1		1		1	
" " of forearm,	2	Machinery. Comp. fract.	.	2					
" " at wrist,	3	2 Avulsion. 1 Laceration,	.	2		1			
" " part of hand,	3	Compound fracture,	.	2		1			
" " of fingers,	15	.	.	12		2		1	
" " of thumb,	1	Gunshot wound,	.	1					
" " of thigh,	4	3 Compound fracture.—1 Lacer. ham,	.	2		1		1	
" " of leg,	8	Compound fracture,	.	4		1		3	
" " of foot,	2	.	.	1				1	
" " of toes,	3	.	.	2				1	
" Second. at shoulder joint,	1	Extensive burn,	.	1					
" " of arm,	5	Bite of thumb. Compound fracture, &c.	.	2				3	
" " of fingers,	7	Struma, caries, necr., injury,	.	5		2			
" " of thigh,	6	Open knee joint, osteo-sarcoma, necr. synovitis, &c.	.	4				1	
" " at knee joint,	1	Extensive ulcer of leg,	.						
" " of leg,	5	Gangrene, necrosis, caries, com. fract. dis. ankle,	.	1		1		3	
" " at ankle joint,	1	Unhealed Chopart's oper.,	.					1	
" " of foot,	1	Caries,	.			1			
" " of toes,	4	Caries, gangrene,	.	2		1		1	
" " of penis,	1	Cancer,	.	1					
" " of lip,	5	Cancer,	.	5					
Excision of lip,	7	Scirrhus, hydatids,	.						
" " of mamma,	1	Compound fracture,	.			7			
" " of patella,	1	.	.						
" " of testis,	1	Struma,	.	1					1
		Phlebitis,	.						

TABLE XII.—OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1845.—Continued.

OPERATIONS.	Tot.	Disease or injury requiring operation.	Complication, or consequence causing death.	Cured.		Reliev.		Died.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Excision of upper jaw,	1	Fungus hæmatodes,	.			1			
“ part of upper jaw,	1	Fibrous tumour,	.			1			
“ of lower jaw,	1	Fungus,	.						
“ of schirrus ani,	1	.	.						
Extirpation of Bursa,	1	Bunion,	.						
“ of calculus preputii,	1	Phymosis,	.						
“ of nasal polypi,	3	.	.	1					
“ of steatomata,	3	.	.	1					
“ of molluscum,	1	.	.						
Section of anal fistulæ,	11	.	.	10					
“ subcutaneous,	1	Burn,	.						
“ of prepuce from glans penis	1	Congenital adhesion,	.	1					
“ of tendons,	2	Talipes varus,	.	1					
“ of tunica vagin. testis,	2	Hydrocele,	.	2					
Reduction of hernia by taxis,	1	Strang. scrotal,	.	1					
“ of hernia by oper.	1	Strang. inguinal,	.	1					
“ of scapulæ,	4	Dislocation,	.	4					
“ of humerus,	14	“	.	13					
“ of radius,	1	“	.	1					
“ of ulna,	1	“	.	1					
“ of radius and ulna,	2	“	.	1					
“ of thumb,	1	“ middle phalanx,	.						
“ of femur,	2	“ into sciatic notch,	.	2					
“ of foot,	2	“	.	1					
Ligature of femoral artery,	2	Popliteal aneurism,	.	2					
“ of varicose veins,	1	.	.	1					

* The greater number of the cases of dislocation had no residence in the Infirmary, and consequently they do not appear among the numbers in Table II. System IX.

II.—STATISTICS OF THE FEVER WARDS.

There were in the fever wards on the 1st of January 1845, 37 patients; during the year there were admitted 528; and there remained on the 31st of December 30; the whole cases treated to a termination, therefore, amounted to 535. Of these 300 were males, of whom 47 or 1 in 6·4 died; and 235 were females, of whom 28 or 1 in 8·4 died.

Of these 535 patients there were

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Foreigners.	Total.
Males,	183	105	10	2	300
Females,	149	84	2	...	235
	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 189	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 535

From this it appears that of the above number of patients 62·05 per cent. belonged to Scotland, 35·32 per cent. to Ireland, 2·24 per cent. to England, and 0·37 per cent. to foreign countries. On comparing these results with those already given for the patients treated in the medical and surgical wards, the Irish seem to have suffered from fever in a ratio of about 10 per cent. more than they have from other diseases; while, on the other hand, the Scotch have suffered less from it than from other diseases, by nearly the same per centage. Notwithstanding this, however, the mortality for the natives of both countries is very nearly alike; 46 Scotch having died and 27 Irish, the mortality per cent. being for the former 13·85, and for the latter 14·28. Two English died out of the 12 treated.

The following per centages, given by the late Dr Cowan in his *Statistics*,* may be compared with the preceding. Of 2513 patients treated by him in the Glasgow Fever Hospital during the years 1835–6, 67·76 per cent. were Scotch, 30·12 per cent. were Irish, and 2·10 per cent. were English, including 13 foreigners and those born in the colonies of Great Britain. The mortality of the Scotch and Irish was precisely the same in his cases. The per centage is, however, unfortunately not indicated.

* *Vital Statistics of Glasgow.* By Robert Cowan, M. D., one of the Physicians to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Glasgow, 1838, pages 16 and 24.

Table XIII. is a numerical analysis of the admissions, dismissions, deaths, average numbers, and mortality per cent. of the cases treated in the fever wards during the year 1845 for each month in the year.

Fever Wards.															
1845.	Admitted.			Dismissed.			Died.			Av. No in Hosp.			Mortality per cent.		
	Tot	M.	F.	Tot	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
January, .	62	36	26	57	28	29	12	7	5	36	19	17	17.3	20.	14.7
February, .	48	26	22	43	23	20	10	5	5	29	15	14	18.8	17.8	20.
March, .	36	20	16	34	22	12	6	3	3	18	10	8	15.	12.	20.
April, .	41	29	12	33	20	13	6	4	2	23	14	9	15.3	16.6	13.3
May, .	38	19	19	36	2.	11	5	3	2	18	9	9	12.1	10.7	15.3
June, .	38	24	14	23	7	16	8	6	2	17	7	10	25.8	46.1	11.1
July, .	21	8	13	39	20	19	1	1	...	17	7	10	2.5	4.7	...
August, .	45	22	23	20	10	10	3	2	1	17	9	8	13.	16.6	9.
September, .	44	21	23	41	22	19	2	1	1	26	12	14	4.6	4.3	5.
October, .	57	31	26	52	26	26	6	4	2	34	15	19	10.3	13.3	7.1
November, .	52	33	19	38	21	17	9	5	4	34	16	18	19.1	19.2	19.
December, .	46	29	17	44	29	15	7	6	1	31	20	11	13.7	17.1	6.2
Total, .	528	293	230	460	253	207	75	47	28	25	13	12	14.	15.6	11.9

The following is a specification of the diseases with which the patients treated in the fever wards were affected.

Table XIV.

Diseases.	Total Cases.	Cured.	Dismiss. from oth. causes.	Died.
Common continued fever, .	116	109	...	7
Continued fever with relapse, of 1843-4	37	36	...	1
Typhus fever, .	266	215	...	51
Febricula, .	29	29	...	...
Fever, sequela of, .	1	...	...	...
Rubeola, .	7	7	...	...
Scarlatina, .	11	11	...	...
Variola, .	22	18	...	4
Varicella, .	2	2	...	...
Bowels, ulceration of, .	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis, .	10	8	1	...
Catarrh, .	3	3	...	...
Debility, .	1	1	...	...
Delirium tremens, .	3	2	...	1
Kidneys, disease of, .	1	...	...	1
Mania, .	2	...	1	1
Meningitis, .	1	...	...	1
Moribund, .	2	...	...	2
Pericarditis, .	1	1	...	...
Phthisis, .	2	...	1	1
Pleuritis, .	4	3	1	...
Pleuro-pneumonia, .	2	1	...	1
Pneumonia, .	5	3	...	2
Pregnancy, .	1	...	1	...
Rheumatism, .	3	3	...	...
Syphilis, .	1	...	1	...
Tic-douloureux, .	1	...	1	...
Total, .	535	453	7	75

The year 1845 was characterized in Glasgow by the remarkably small number of fever cases which prevailed; and as a consequence the numbers sent to the hospital were proportionally few, fewer indeed, as will be afterwards satisfactorily shown, than in any previous year since the foundation of the fever hospital. On two successive days, namely, the 30th and 31st of July, the numbers in the fever wards were so low as 8, while on the 5th and 8th of January, and 25th of October, they amounted to no more than 42, which was the greatest number in hospital on any single day.

It is here worthy of remark also, that a very large proportion, (more than a third,) of the cases treated were brought from the neighbouring country and suburban districts, so that the city itself may be said to have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from fever, more so than has been known for many years. A reference to Table XIX. will fully illustrate this point. How it is to be accounted for is not easy to say, unless it can be supposed to result from the prosperous state of trade during the whole year, and the consequent full employment of the industrious poor. Perhaps also the occurrence of the late epidemic which so extensively prevailed in the city about a year and a half ago, may have had some share in conferring this comparative immunity, though at the same time it must be confessed that it bore no resemblance to the fever which commonly prevails in Glasgow, and, as was stated in former year's statistics,* the having been attacked by one of these forms was no guarantee of exemption from the other.

It must not, however, be omitted to be mentioned, that though the cases were so few in number, still they were of a very severe nature, and the mortality consequently was high. This, as will immediately be seen, was mainly attributable to the malignancy of the typhus cases.

From Table XIII. it appears that the total mortality was as high as 14 per cent., being for the males above $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for the females nearly 12 per cent. It is not a little curious to observe that the month of June in 1845, as in the former year, was the most fatal month in the year, the total mortality being above 25 per cent.: that for the males being 46 per cent., while for the females it was 11 per cent.; and what renders this coincidence still more striking, is the fact, that during the succeeding month, July, the mortality was lowest in both years, with the exception of the months of January and March in 1844, at which periods it was influenced by the epidemic which was then still in existence, and its mortality, as is well known, was very low.

* Edin. Med. and Surg. Journ., vol. lxiii. p. 399.

Table XV. presents a view of the three principal forms of Fever treated during the year 1845, showing the numbers dismissed and dead.

1845.	Epidemic fever of 1843-4.				Common continued fever.				Typhus fever.				Mortality per cent.		
	Total.	Cur.		Died	Total.	Cur.		Died	Total.	Cur.		Died	Epi- dem. cases	Com- cont. cases	Typ. cases
	M.&F.	M	F.	M F	M.&F.	M	F.	M F	M.&F.	M.	F.	M F.			
Jan.	3	1	2	...	16	6	9	...	38	19	11	6 2	...	6.2	21.
Feb.	3	1	2	...	11	4	7	...	29	14	8	4 3	...	...	24.1
March,	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	29	16	8	2 3	...	...	17.2
April,	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	...	20	8	7	3 2	...	12.5	25.
May,	1	1	...	...	5	2	3	...	24	13	7	2 2	...	...	16.6
June,	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	16	4	8	3 1	...	25.	25.
July,	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	29	16	12	1 ...	...	...	3.4
Aug.	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	12	4	5	2 1	...	...	25.
Sept.	10	4	5	...	11	7	4	...	17	8	8	1 ...	10.	...	5.8
Oct.	14	8	6	...	24	12	11	...	11	2	5	2 2	...	4.1	36.3
Nov.	3	3	...	...	12	6	4	...	18	7	6	2 3	...	16.6	27.7
Dec.	3	3	...	...	13	6	6	...	23	12	7	4 ...	...	7.6	17.3
Total,	37	21	15	...	116	57	52	...	266	123	92	32 19	2.7	6.	19.1

The occurrence of cases of a precisely similar nature as the epidemic of 1843-4 during the year 1845, after it was thought fully to have terminated, was not a little surprising; and as every particular connected with that peculiar disease must be in some degree interesting, a space has been devoted to it in the above table.

There were in all 37 cases, and these all had the relapse, and other characteristic symptoms of the epidemic, in short, were distinct and well marked cases of the disease. During the month of September the greatest number were admitted; indeed, so striking did it appear, that it could have been supposed another visitation of the epidemic threatened the city. The greater proportion of the patients left the hospital during September and October, but a few sporadic cases still sometimes occur. Only one patient, a female, died, after sixteen days residence, and her case was complicated with erysipelas and peritonitis.

There is nothing with regard to the cases of common continued fever calling for particular observation here. The high mortality of the typhus cases is most clearly demonstrated in the above table. A farther analysis of these two latter forms of fever will now be given, the ages of the patients being selected as the ground-work of the tabular arrangement. It ought, in explanation, to be mentioned, however, that the column showing the mortality per cent. at each age of the whole number of deaths, as given in the former year's tables, has here been omitted on account of the small number of cases that occurred.

Table XVI. shows the number of cases of Common Continued Fever, with the mortality, &c. distinguishing the sexes, and arranged according to the ages of the patients.

1845. Ages.	Total Cases.	Cured.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average residence in days.			Aver. resid. of the cases that died in days.		
	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	14	7	21	...	...	...
10 to 15	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	12	...	...	...
15 to 20	34	13	20	1	..	2.9	7.1	...	14	12	16	7	7	...
20 to 30	49	25	22	...	2	4.	...	8.3	18	18	18	6	..	6
30 to 40	15	12	2	1	...	6.6	7.6	...	10	13	8	4	4	...
40 to 50	7	4	2	..	1	14.2	..	33.3	11	9	13	3	...	3
50 to 60	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...
above 60	3	...	1	...	...	66.6	100.	...	8	4	13	4	4	...
Total,	116	57	52	4	3	6.	6.5	5.4	15	15	16	5	4	5

Ten of the cases in the preceding table were complicated with the following diseases.

One female, aged between 20 and 30, died after three days' residence, from cerebral complication.

Two males had pleuritis, one of whom, from 20 to 30, residence 11 days, recovered, the other above 60, died after a residence of three days.

One female, from 15 to 20, had pneumonia, from which she recovered after 41 days' residence. Another female, between 20 and 30, died after 10 days' residence, in whom there was found gangrene and pneumonic abscess of the lung.

One male, from 20 to 30, recovered after having had enteritic complication, which prolonged his residence to 46 days. One male, from 30 to 40, residence 18 days, had jaundice, and another, between 50 to 60, residence 31 days, had rheumatism; these both recovered.

One female, from 15 to 20, residence 18 days, had parotitis, and another, between 20 and 30, had tonsillitis; these also both recovered.

The deaths from this form of fever occurred as follows :

One male died on the 7th day from seizure; one female on the 8th; one male on the 10th; one male on the 15th; one female on the 17th; and one female on the 31st. The date of seizure was not ascertained in the case of one male, who was so weak as to be unable to give any account of himself.

Table XVII.—Shows the number of cases of Typhus Fever, with the mortality, &c., distinguishing the sexes, and arranged according to the ages of the patients.

1845. Ages.	Total Cases.	Cured.		Died.		Mortality per cent.			Average residence in days.			Aver. resi. of the cases that died in days.		
	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.
1 to 10	12	7	3	2	...	16.6	22.2	...	21	23	16	8	8	...
10 to 15	24	14	8	1	1	8.3	6.6	11.1	18	17	18	6	3	9
15 to 20	45	24	14	4	3	15.5	14.2	17.6	19	16	24	9	7	12
20 to 30	96	41	42	8	5	13.5	16.3	10.6	19	16	22	6	4	9
30 to 40	45	19	18	7	1	17.7	26.9	5.2	18	15	22	6	5	9
40 to 50	34	13	7	7	7	41.1	35	50	15	13	17	9	8	11
50 to 60	7	3	...	2	2	57.1	40	100	12	16	4	4	4	4
Above 60	3	2	...	1	...	33.3	33.3	...	34	34	...	5	5	...
Total.	266	123	92	32	19	19.1	20.6	17.1	18	16	21	7	6	9

Fourteen of the cases in the above table were reported as complicated with other affections.

There appears to have been only one case of pneumonia, which occurred in a male, from 40 to 50 years of age, who died after being 32 days in the house.

One female, between 20 and 30, had pleuritis, and being pregnant, abortion took place; she died after 13 days' residence.

One male, from 15 to 20, residence 12 days, one female, from 15 to 20, and another, from 20 to 30, residence of each 11 days, had dothi-enteritis, and all three died. One male, from 10 to 15, died of peritonitis after 3 days' residence. Two males, from 20 to 30, average residence 46 days, had melæna, from which they recovered.

In a female, from 15 to 20, the disease was followed by variola, but after a residence of 76 days she recovered.

In four cases erysipelas occurred. One, a female, between 40 and 50, died after 21 days' residence. One male, from 20 to 30, and two others, from 30 to 40, average residence 44 days, recovered.

An old man above 60 had gangrene of the toes, but recovered after 86 days' residence in the hospital.

Table XVIII.—Of the deaths occurring from Typhus, there happened,

After seizure.	M.	F.	Tot.	After seizure.	M.	F.	Tot.
On the 8th day	2	—	2	21st day	1	1	2
9th	2	—	2	22d	—	1	1
11th	6	2	8	23d	—	1	1
12th	3	—	3	24th	—	1	1
13th	1	2	3	25th	1	—	1
14th	5	—	5	28th	—	1	1
15th	1	1	2	37th	1	—	1
16th	1	—	1	Date of seizure			
17th	1	2	3	unknown in	4	3	7
19th	1	2	3		—	—	—
20th	2	2	4		32	19	51

As an appropriate appendix to the statistics of fever, I have compiled the following comprehensive table from the Annual Reports of the Infirmary. It presents a view of the whole of the cases treated in the Glasgow Fever Hospital since its opening, which took place in the month of April 1829, up to the close of the year 1845, embracing a period of 17 years.

TABLE XX.—Exhibiting the number of cases treated in the Glasgow Fever Hospital from the year 1829 to the year 1845 inclusive, with the mortality per cent. and ratio per cent. to the population, showing also the numbers cured and dead.

Population of Glasgow.	Years.	Total Cases.			Cures.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.			Ratio per cent. to population of cases treated.	
		Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Tot l.	Males.	Fems.	Males.	Females.
Census of 1831.	1829	865	...	...	769	...	...	96	...	...	11.	...	...	...	...
Males, 93,724	1830	729	...	...	648	...	...	81	...	...	11.1	...	...	...	...
Females, 108,702	1831	1657	750	907	1513	677	836	144	73	71	8.7	9.7	7.8	0.80	0.83
	1832	1589	730	859	1436	641	795	153	89	64	9.6	12.1	7.4	0.74	0.76
	1833	1288	618	670	1144	543	601	144	75	69	11.1	12.1	10.2	0.60	0.57
Total, 202,426	1834	2003	972	1031	1827	880	947	176	92	84	8.7	9.4	8.1	0.91	0.85
	1835	1359	643	716	1215	566	649	144	77	67	10.5	11.9	9.3	0.58	0.57
	1836	3125	1583	1542	2627	1296	1331	498	287	211	15.9	18.1	13.6	1.38	1.20
	1837	5387	2525	2862	4699	2107	2592	688	418	270	12.7	16.5	9.4	2.14	2.16
	1838	2047	1010	1037	1816	883	933	231	127	104	11.2	12.5	10.	0.82	0.76
Census of 1841.	1839	1529	794	735	1276	663	613	253	131	122	16.5	16.4	16.6	0.63	0.52
Males, 134,087	1840	3385	1713	1672	2937	1458	1479	448	255	193	13.2	14.8	11.5	1.31	1.16
Females, 148,047	1841	2578	1277	1301	2313	1121	1192	265	156	109	10.2	12.2	8.3	0.95	0.87
	1842	1194	583	611	1069	514	555	125	69	56	10.4	11.8	9.1	0.42	0.40
Total, 292,134	1843	3553	1596	1957	3374	1495	1879	179	101	78	5.	6.3	3.9	1.12	1.25
	1844	1468	769	699	1325	687	638	143	82	61	9.7	10.6	8.7	0.52	0.43
	1845	535	300	235	460	253	207	75	47	28	14.	15.6	11.9	0.19	0.14
Total for 15 years,		32697	15863	16834	29031	13784	15247	3666	2079	1587	11.21	13.10	9.42	0.87	0.83
Total for 17 years,		34291	...	...	30448	...	...	3843	...	...	11.20	...	...	...	..

From the above table, it appears that during the last seventeen years, the whole number of cases treated in the fever hospital amounted to 34,291, the cures being 30,448, and the deaths 3843; the mortality as calculated from these data was 11.20 per cent. or about one in nine.

It is to be regretted that, in the years 1829-30, the distinction between the sexes has not been preserved in the annual reports of the hospital for these years, and consequently the total columns have alone been filled up. It appears, however, that, during the fifteen years in which the sexes have been accurately distinguished, 13,784 males, and 15,247 females have been cured; 2079 males and 1587 females have died, the mortality per cent. being for the males 13.10 and for the females 9.42. During these years also it is worthy of attention, that the mortality was, with one exception, uniformly greater among the males than among the females. This accords with the general history of fever as deduced from statistical inquiries, and has been variously explained. The exception alluded to was in the year 1839, in which the total mortality for both sexes was $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being considerably higher than in any former year, and on comparing that of the two sexes it is found to be somewhat greater in the females. The mortality was lowest during the prevalence of the late epidemic in 1843, when it was no more than 5 per cent.

During the year 1837 the largest number was treated, but it should be observed that 906 cases are included in the number for that year, which were treated in an auxiliary hospital opened for males only, in the month of March, and of whom 129 died. The smallest number treated was, as has already been mentioned, in 1845.

From the data contained in the above table, the annual average number of cases treated in the fever hospital during the last seventeen years, is found to be 2017, the cures being 1791, and the deaths 226.

A question of considerable interest here naturally presents itself,—whether does fever affect males or females in the greatest proportion, *cæteris paribus*? Dr Davidson* of this city, writing on the sources and mode of propagation of the continued fevers of Great Britain and Ireland, remarks, “Although the comparative frequency of fever among the sexes has not been accurately determined, it has been proved satisfactorily, by the statistics of almost every large hospital, that a larger per cent. of male than of female patients die of the disease; and it is proved by the Glasgow mortality bills that a much greater number of the male than of the female population of that city are carried off by it.” This question, then, it would appear, is as yet undetermined. Do

* Thackeray Prize Essay, p. 61. (1841.)

the results obtained from the preceding table afford any data which may assist in its solution?

From this table it appears that the number of females actually treated in the hospital during the last fifteen years exceeded that of the males by 971 cases, but it must be recollected that the female population, as ascertained at the census of 1831, was to the male as 116 to 100, while for 1841 it was as 110 to 100. In investigating this point, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain the ratio per cent. of the cases treated to the male and female population respectively; and I have here to express my acknowledgements to Dr Watt, who kindly pointed out to me the method on which I have proceeded.

To attain this object, it was requisite to find the increase which takes place annually in the population, distinguishing the sexes. This is done by subtracting the population of each sex, as obtained by the census of 1831, from that of 1841, which gives the increase for ten years. The tenth part of this affords as near an approximation to the annual increase as can by possibility be obtained, and it is sufficiently accurate for the purpose I have in view here. Having obtained the annual increase, the ratio per cent. to the male and female population is easily calculated. This annual increase may here be stated. It was for the males from 1831 to 1841, 4036; for the females 3934; and for both sexes, 7970.

On comparing the ratios as given in the preceding table, they are found to be higher in the male than in the female cases, for every year, with the exception of the years 1831-32-37, and 1843; and on taking the average for the fifteen years, the ratio is 0.87 for males, and 0.83 for females.

These results may be stated in other words as follows. The cases treated in the Glasgow fever hospital during the last fifteen years have been in the proportion of one to every 115 of the male population, and of one to every 120 of the female population, being 2 out of every 235 individuals. Males, therefore, in Glasgow at least, seem to be affected with fever in a somewhat greater proportion than females; the difference, however, is but very trifling.

The only question that I am at present aware of, that can at all interfere with the accuracy of these results, may be put in the following manner,—Are the numbers of females treated at their own houses greater than those of the males? I have no reason to believe that it is so in Glasgow, and I regret that I have no data from which I can speak confidently on the subject. Be this as it may, however, the above facts show that the liability of the sexes to fever approximates very closely; and even should it at some future period be found that the proportion of the female population of Glasgow treated at home is greater than that of the

other sex, this circumstance will only tend to render the approximation still closer.

Another point of interest which may be gleaned from the preceding table, and to which, in conclusion, I would for a moment advert, is the regularity with which the numbers treated seemed to rise every third year. If we compare the years 1831, 1834, 1837, 1840, and 1843, the numbers for these years appear to have attained as it were a maximum, and during the two intervening years to have declined very considerably. Should this triennial exacerbation, as it may be called, continue, then the present year 1846 may be expected to be attended with a considerable increase of admissions to the fever hospital; and I think the numbers sent to an hospital may be considered as a pretty certain index of the extent and prevalence of fever in a town or city.

Several of the most distinguished of the profession, who have been close observers of the epidemics of fever which periodically attack the inhabitants of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, have recorded it as their experience that these visitations take place at intervals of about ten years, each epidemic continuing from two to three years, and this they have satisfactorily proved.

From the history of the past, there can be little doubt that the principal cause of the epidemic prevalence of disease in these two cities is attributable to the great amount of destitution, from whatever cause produced, which so notoriously prevails among the lower classes in both, and which has hitherto kept pace in a steadily increasing ratio with that of the population. To show that this is the case in Glasgow I may quote the following words of Dr Alison :* “ For twenty years before 1815, when the town was rapidly increasing in wealth, the number of fever patients in the infirmary never exceeded 130 in the year. In the three years 1817, 1818, and 1819, it amounted to 2715, or 905 in the year. It then diminished considerably, but rose after the failures in 1825, and in 1826, 1827, and 1828 amounted to 3520, or 1173 in the year. There was another increase of the disease in 1832; and after the great failures in 1835, it spread so extensively that the numbers taken into hospitals in 1836, 1837, and 1838 amounted to 9740, or 3270 in the year, and of these 5387 were in the year 1837 alone.” Of these latter 906, as I have already mentioned, were treated in an auxiliary fever hospital.

A reference to the above table will show that, with the exception of the year 1845, the numbers treated in the hospital have by no means diminished since former years; thus it is found that, during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, which must be regarded as part of an interval immediately succeeding an epide-

* On the Management of the Poor in Scotland, by William P. Alison, M. D., F. R. S. E. Edinburgh, 1840, pp. 23 and 24.

mic, 6961 individuals were inmates of the hospital, or 2320 in each year; and during 1841, 1842, and 1843, 7325 were treated, or 2441 annually; and this, notwithstanding it is generally admitted that the hospital accommodation for patients affected with fever is insufficient for their reception, during its epidemic prevalence, and consequently the treatment of a very large number of them at their own abodes devolves on the district surgeons.

The first mention of the County of Kent is found in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is there recorded that the County of Kent was then divided into four parts, viz. the County of Kent, the County of Surrey, the County of Sussex, and the County of Devon. The County of Kent was then the largest of the four, and it was the only one of them which was not a fief of the King.

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