

Forty-third annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 15th January, 1857.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
Mackintosh, Alexander.

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FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

15TH JANUARY, 1857.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

Printers to the Queen.

1857.

FOOT-PRINTS ANNUAL REPORT

THE DISTRICT

1911



GLASGOW

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY THE DISTRICT

1911

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1857.

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

Bailie Andrew Galbraith,	}	from Town Council.
Mr. David Mackinlay,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" William G. Mitchell,		
" George Thomson,		
" Charles Thomas,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" J. G. Fleming,		
Rev. Dr. Napier,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Richard R. Grant,		
Sir James Anderson, M. P.		
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" Robert Findlay,		
" John Smith,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,		
" John M. Pagan, M. D.		
" Daniel Forbes,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy,		
" John M'Farlane, Professor of Medicine,		
" Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. M'Kinlay.		Mr. Bankier.		Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.		" Smith.		" Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.		Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.		Mr. Aitken.
Bailie Galbraith.		" Forbes.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.		" Grant.
Rev. Dr. Napier.		" Thomas.
Dr. Anderson.		" John M'Ewen.
" Pagan.		" James Playfair.
" Fleming.		

LIST OF DIRECTORS &
OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D. AND ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

ACCORDING to rule, the following Report on the state of the Institution, for the bygone year, is now presented to the Contributors and the Public.

In the following Table there will be found, as usual, the Statistical Return of all the Patients, whether admitted or dismissed:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There remained in the Asylum on 1st			
January 1856,.....	218	194	412
And there were admitted since,.....	118	99	217
	—	—	—
Making a total of.....	336	293	629
	==	==	==
Of these numbers there were—			
Dismissed cured,.....	41	50	91
Dismissed relieved,.....	48	36	84
Died,	18	16	34
	—	—	—
Total,	107	102	209
Remaining on 31st December 1856,	229	191	420
	—	—	—
Total treated,.....	336	293	629
Average daily numbers,	225	192	417
	==	==	==

The number of admissions has been greater this year than it was in the last. There has been a considerable addition to the number of private Patients paying a high rate of board; and the total would have been still greater had not admission been refused to some whom the Directors had no means of accommodating.

The Asylum has afforded the means of cure to ninety-one Patients, or twenty-two more than in the year 1855; and of comfort to hundreds who, without such assistance, would have languished through a miserable existence—not to speak of the relief by this means given to their families and neighbours. The Directors have much pleasure in being able to state that no case of suicide has occurred during the last year, and they can truly add that the Institution has prevented many Patients from taking away their own or their neighbours' lives.

Notwithstanding the number of feeble, worn out, and dying Patients admitted, who generally belong to the lower classes of society, the deaths have been fewer this year than in the last, and, on the whole, the general health has been good. Though the weather, during a considerable part of the year, was very unfavourable to persons in delicate health, yet, from the care and attention bestowed upon them, the expensive medicines prescribed, the nourishment, cordials, and stimulants administered—all recorded in the books of the Asylum—most of the Patients bore it exceedingly well; and the mortality would have been comparatively small, had it not been that so many cases were brought into the House in the last stage of existence. There were several cases, during the year, admitted in such a state of exhaustion, that they were hardly able to bear the fatigue

of removal, and whom, notwithstanding the rule to the contrary, it would have been great inhumanity to have turned away from the door. One case, in particular, died 22 hours after admission.

In order to prevent such occurrences, the Directors are anxious that a practice adopted elsewhere should be followed in this quarter, viz. that a history of the mental and bodily condition of each Patient be sent to the Asylum before the Patient is brought to it. It is obvious that such poor creatures require only to be nursed and nourished, and are unfit for and should not be sent to the Asylum. In the case of Patients brought from a distant part of the country, the Directors feel that it would be cruel to refuse admission to them; but they do think, in their case, and also in the case of Patients from the neighbourhood, that it should be a question with the relatives and parochial authorities, if they are able to bear the fatigue of the journey, or likely to survive the removal a few days at most.

While adverting to the care of those entrusted to their charge, the Directors think it proper to state here that the regular medical visits of the three resident Physicians commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and are generally prolonged, by one or more of them, till two or three o'clock in the afternoon; and that the evening visit begins at half-past six o'clock, and terminates between ten and eleven. In addition to the keeping of books, &c. they pay particular attention to the warming and ventilating of the apartments, the clothing and bedding, the kind and number of the under and upper garments, the quantity of blanketing on each bed, the state of the extremities, especially at bed-time, and everything else

calculated to benefit the Patients. It is a constant and wearing-out work, and no one who has not had some practical experience of it can appreciate its anxieties, or understand its difficulties.

The Directors would recommend to the favourable consideration of their successors in office, the meritorious services of Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, the two Medical Assistants. The former has been nearly three years in the Institution. They are both gentlemen of high character; they do duty at both Houses, and they have had considerable experience in the treatment of the insane.

In carrying on the business of the Asylum, the Directors are convinced of the importance of economy in their management; but neither true economy nor humanity consists in trying how cheaply Lunatics can be kept in such an Institution as this for the cure of the insane. In fact, it ought to be kept up to the highest point, so as to be at least on a level with other Hospitals—ever advancing in improvement according to the progress of the age. And they would now bring its wants and its debt before the Citizens of this wealthy Community, and appeal to their benevolence for that support which it so urgently requires.

During the year a number of Pauper Patients were removed, either to Lunatic Wards attached to Poor-Houses or to other Asylums, in the expectation of being boarded cheaper. From the newspapers, the Directors observed that one of these, a powerful and dangerous Lunatic, who was taken to one of the Parochial Lunatic Wards referred to, not in his own Parish, committed murder there. Now, this deplorable act might have

happened anywhere; but if these Wards were restricted to the admission of the Pauper Patients belonging to their respective Parishes, the accident might not have happened. The parties concerned in this removal were particularly cautioned before the Patient was removed. Another very dangerous Pauper Patient was also removed—every one concerned being fully aware of the nature of his case. He had done much injury in an unprovoked attempt to kill one of the Attendants in Gartnavel. It should be here noticed that the Attendant showed uncommon forbearance; but this is not the only case where such conduct was manifested, a Female Attendant, in the same circumstances, having acted in a similar manner.

In order to prevent accidents, and to treat Patients aright under the improved system, a large staff of well-trained and well-paid Attendants, of a superior class, is required. The Directors are glad to be able to state that such are to be found in their Asylum; and that at present the proportion to the poorer classes is about one Attendant to every fourteen Patients, and to the higher classes about one to four; which includes all the private Attendants, ten in number, who have only one Patient each to take care of, and a flying Attendant; but it does not include the Sabbath relief.

The financial state of the Asylum is pretty well known to the Contributors. The high rate of interest which has for some time back been charged, presses very heavily on the funds, and has prevented many improvements from being made. In the early part of the year, the Directors sent the Treasurer and Physician as a deputation to the Lord Advocate, to ascertain if a loan could be obtained from Government at a low rate of interest, on the secu-

riety of the property. They had heard that advances were commonly made, to the Asylums in England and Ireland; and though they could not offer the same security as these did (the County rates), they yet thought they could offer sufficient security in the value of the grounds and buildings, which, from their eligible situation, are yearly rising in value. His Lordship received the deputation very courteously, and listened with great attention to a very able and lucid statement of the financial affairs of the Institution given by the Treasurer. His Lordship thought that, if the war were ended, the Government might be persuaded to advance a sum, on loan, at a low rate of interest. He advised that a memorial should be addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, and that afterwards a deputation of the Directors should wait on each of the members of Government, without doing which he assured them there was no chance of success. He kindly offered to arrange for an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and concluded by saying that he would be happy to be of service to the Institution. Mr. HASTIE, M.P. and Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M.P. were also waited on, and promised their cordial assistance. The Treasurer likewise put himself in communication with Mr. LOCKHART, the Member for the County of Lanark, the Royal Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Secretary to the Irish Commission; and from the latter he learned that it was quite usual for Government to advance money to build Irish Asylums.

Before leaving this subject, the Directors cannot but advert, with feelings of deep regret, to the loss which the County, and this neighbourhood in particular, have sustained by the recent death of Mr. LOCKHART, M.P. Mr.

LOCKHART felt a deep interest in the prosperity of this Institution, as he did in all others of a benevolent nature; and had his life been prolonged, would, they have every reason to believe, have afforded it the aid of his talents and influence in support of their requests. The last communication they had from him was shortly before his decease, and was about the proposed Barrack, which the Government had almost determined to erect close to the Asylum boundary, and which he, at the request of the Directors, resisted to the uttermost. From the letter of Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, Inspector-General of Fortifications, which he enclosed, this extraordinary attempt to destroy the Institution seems to have been departed from.

With one exception, there has been no change in the official staff this year. Their late Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, died very suddenly, having preached at the Asylum on the Sabbath immediately preceding. He was very punctual in the discharge of the duties of his office, his ministrations were generally acceptable to his hearers, and, it is to be hoped, beneficial to the inmates and officials who were accustomed to attend Divine service in the Asylum. After patient inquiry and anxious deliberation, the Directors unanimously appointed in his stead the Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, who, they are happy to say, has given great satisfaction since he entered on his duties. He preaches every Sabbath—first in the West House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and then in the East House, beginning between 12 and 1 o'clock;—the two services being concluded before half-past 1 o'clock. He also conforms to the rules laid down for him by the Directors, and likewise visits the sick and other Patients pointed out to him by the Physician, with such of the servants

as may desire it, every Thursday, and oftener if required. His congregation, as is to be expected from the number of Patients in the East House, is very large, and a Chapel is urgently required for their proper accommodation.

For a considerable period, many of those interested in the Asylum have, from time to time, expressed a wish that a tribute of respect should be paid to the gentleman who has so worthily filled the offices of Treasurer and Secretary to the Institution for upwards of forty years. Accordingly, at the Quarterly Meeting held in April last, the Directors unanimously preferred a request to Mr. CUTHBERTSON to sit for his Portrait to Mr. DANIEL MACNEE, with the view of having it placed in the Board-room at Gartnavel, beside the Portraits of Drs. CLEGHORN and BALMANNO, the two first Physicians to the Asylum. This request having been complied with, the Painting was placed, in a finished state, before the Quarterly Court which was held in October. It is executed in the Artist's usual excellent style, and is an admirable likeness.

This memorial of gratitude to Mr. CUTHBERTSON has assumed the only form which the Directors believed would be acceptable to him. It is due to him in consideration of the lengthened and meritorious services he has rendered to the Asylum, the method which he has infused into all its proceedings, the high professional skill which he has brought to bear on its affairs, and the invaluable aid which he has given to every successive Board of Directors since the commencement of the Institution. The Directors have no doubt, therefore, that their procedure in this matter will meet with the cordial approval of the Contributors and the Public.

The Directors regret to state that a good deal of injury was done to the property of the Asylum by the severe storm in February last. The roofs suffered much. In one place sixteen square yards were laid bare, some of the slates being actually blown off as far as the old Parish road. Many of the chimney-cans were destroyed, the gas lamps thrown down, and other wood and stone works rendered useless. The expense of the repairs thus occasioned amounted to £70. In consequence of the state of the Funds, little has been done last year to improve the House. The tear and wear, however, in an Asylum occupied constantly by nearly five hundred persons, the cleaning and washing, and the exposure to the climate, all necessarily cause much injury to the fabric, which requires continued repairs to save a still greater expenditure. This could not be properly attended to without a skilled tradesman being constantly on the spot—a man of active habits and unwearied energy; and all these they have in Mr. WATSON, their Master of Works, who looks after the workmen under him, and who not only understands the work himself, but also sees it thoroughly executed. Some of the Patients assist the tradesmen in their employment; and, without noting details, it may be stated that sofas, tables, presses, barrows, pailing-sheds, and tool-house have been made.

The white-washing has nearly all been done by the men in the house; and the large chimney-stalk has been carefully repointed, oiled, and painted.

The Directors were obliged to order a weighing-machine to be purchased for the Farm; also, new plates for the steam-boiler, and superior larch stakes for the boundary

pailing, which cost £118, to replace those worn out and destroyed.

The Directors will now briefly allude to the Garden, Farm, and Grounds, worked principally by the Patients. As remarked by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON at his last visit, they are constantly improving in appearance, under the indefatigable superintendence of Mr. DUTHIE, the head Gardener and Overseer; who also performs other duties required of him by the Directors, and which are not less essential for the welfare of the House. There has been an ample supply of fruit and vegetables; and the latter have been so abundant that none will need to be bought before the new crop comes in. The Farm has yielded a fair return of crops:—Hay, from nine imperial acres, 1,780 stones; the clover sold for £15:10s.; turnips, from six imperial acres, 87 tons—68 tons of these having brought £76 in the market; one-and-a-half imperial acres of beans produced 17 bolls; one acre of barley produced 9 bolls; and sixteen imperial acres of oats produced 150 bolls. All the above were cut down in favourable circumstances, and stacked in prime order. The oats are now being thrashed out, and weigh about 42 lbs. to the bushel: $20\frac{2}{3}$ bolls produced 21 bolls 4 pecks of oatmeal for the use of the House.

There has been a great deal of trenching and draining done; upwards of 3,000 yards of new roads and walks made, principally for the higher classes; pits for coals, &c. dug; and several thousand poles fixed in the boundary. Nearly three hundred trees have been transplanted from the woods on the grounds to adorn the walks.

The produce of the Piggeries, after every deduction, is £175.

The Directors gratefully acknowledge receipt, during the past year, of Legacies, bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Mrs. SOMERVELL of Hamilton Farm, and the late Miss ELIZABETH ALLAN of this city; and they have peculiar pleasure in noticing two Donations they have received—one from the relations of a Patient who died in the Asylum early in the year, and the other (per Mr. BANKIER) from one who had formerly been a Patient, but who had recovered and was now well. These Donations were particularly gratifying, as they were given as acknowledgments of the treatment the parties had experienced during their residence in the Institution. The amount of these, and of the Legacies before referred to, will be found stated in the Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, which will, as usual, be annexed to this Report.

In consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers, the Directors felt it to be their duty to send in the following application to the Trustees of the late JOHN FERGUSON, Esquire, of Cairnbrock, who took an interest in this Asylum:—

GLASGOW, 24th Oct. 1856.

To the TRUSTEES of the late

JOHN FERGUSON, ESQ. of Cairnbrock.

GENTLEMEN,—As Directors of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum, we beg leave to bring under your notice the claim of that Institution to a share of the Fund which Mr. FERGUSON has left to be allocated by you among such of the Charitable, Educational, and Benevolent Societies and Institutions in Scotland as you might select.

It was pure charity and benevolence that led to the establishment of the Asylum. About fifty years ago, a number of the most respectable citizens of Glasgow, who had occasionally acted as Directors of the Town's Hospital, were grieved to see the

wretched accommodations which were provided there for those of the poorer classes who became afflicted with insanity; while, for the wealthier classes, labouring under similar distress, no accommodations at all existed in this neighbourhood. From motives of humanity, the gentlemen alluded to were induced to commence a subscription for erecting an Asylum, where its unfortunate objects would be treated in a manner more conducive to the alleviation or cure of their malady. Encouraged by the liberality of the public, the promoters of the Asylum, in 1810, laid the foundation of the original Institution, which was opened for the reception of Patients in 1814, under the burden of a debt of about £5,000.

The original building continued in use for about thirty years; but although it was at first sufficiently secluded, and in other respects convenient, yet it had to be enlarged from time to time, in consequence of the demand for increased accommodation; and from its becoming gradually surrounded by other buildings, the windows of which overlooked its airing-grounds, it was found that its privacy was so much interfered with, that it was thought indispensably necessary to look about for some more eligible site, and to erect another Asylum.

Among all the different sites which were then to be had, the one fixed upon was considered by far the best, and, after the experience of more than a dozen years, the Directors have had every reason to be satisfied with their choice. But, in the vicinity of Gartnavel, land bears a high price, and the Directors paid £10,000 for what was required for the Asylum. A great loss was sustained on the sale of the old Institution, for which, as it did not admit of being easily converted to other purposes, there were no competitors, and it had to be disposed of to the Directors of the Town's Hospital, at a price much below what it had cost.

To provide for the growing wants of the public, a much more extensive establishment than the former one became requisite, and the present Asylum was opened in 1843, under a debt of about £45,000. This has been gradually reduced, chiefly from donations and legacies, to a principal sum of £37,500; but the Directors find it difficult to pay, from the board of the Patients, even the interest of this large sum, especially at the high rates at which it has lately been charged by the two Banks from whom it has been borrowed; and the payment of such an annual amount of interest presses so heavily on the ordinary income of the In-

stitution, as to put it out of the power of the Directors to incur the expense of many improvements which are greatly wanted, and which would contribute much to the comfort of the unfortunate objects of their care.

To such of you, gentlemen, as are connected with Glasgow, the preceding details may appear superfluous; but to those of you who reside at a distance, it is hoped that they will not be unacceptable.

We may add, that the late Mr. FERGUSON showed the interest he took in the welfare of the Asylum, by spontaneously sending the Directors, about four years ago, the handsome Donation of £100 in aid of its funds.

Permit us, therefore, in conclusion, to express our earnest hope that you will favourably consider this application, and award such a share of the large sum placed at your disposal as you may think just, with a due regard to the utility of the Institution, its charitable and benevolent nature, and its great need of support.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servants,

ANDREW ORR, Lord Provost.	JAMES ANDERSON, M. P.
AW. GALBRAITH.	WILLIAM M'LEAN.
DAVID MACKINLAY.	RO. FINDLAY.
WILLIAM BANKIER.	DAVID HOPE.
ANDREW JOHNSTON.	JOHN SMITH.
JOHN STEWART.	JOHN BROWN, Jun.
GEORGE THOMSON.	ROBERT AITKEN.
A. D. ANDERSON, M. D.	JOHN M. PAGAN, M. D.
J. G. FLEMING, M. D.	ALLEN THOMSON, M. D.
R. JAMIESON, D. D.	JOHN M'FARLANE, M. D.
DANIEL FORBES.	ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

The Directors would fondly hope that these Trustees will see it to be their duty to assist this Institution, especially in the peculiar circumstances in which it is now placed.

Although not exactly connected with the affairs of the Asylum, the Directors will allude for a moment to a note appended to last year's Report, in which mention is

made of the necessity for an Asylum for Imbecile Children in this district. The statistics with reference to defective children were discussed in the Statistical Section of the British Association at their last meeting in Glasgow; and since then, about ten months ago, a number of gentlemen had a meeting in this City on the subject, and heard Dr. COLDSTREAM and Dr. BRODIE of Edinburgh give a description of the Asylum for Imbeciles there, the nature and effect of the treatment, &c. Occasionally, application is made for the admission of such cases into Gartnavel, but the Physician is obliged to refuse them, as there is no accommodation for them in it. They require an Institution expressly adapted for themselves, where they could be trained, taught, and thoroughly cared for. The Directors trust that the exertions making by Mr. MICHAEL CONNAL, Dr. JOSHUA PATERSON, and other benevolent gentlemen in Glasgow, to erect such an Institution, for the poor as well as the rich, will be crowned with complete success.

The order of the Directors last year, to admit a limited number of Students to go round the Wards with the Physician, and see the practice in the East House, came into operation in May last, and was neither attended nor followed by any bad results.

The four Sheriffs, resident in Glasgow, visited this Institution in turn, accompanied, according to the Statute, by two Fellows of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. They heard the statements of the Patients, and willingly received the documents presented to them. They are most welcome, their visits being highly prized and long looked for.

The Directors think it right to notice that the dis-

cipline so necessary to be maintained in such a large establishment continues to be kept up, and that no inconsiderable credit for this result is due to their orders being fully carried out by the two trustworthy persons in charge of the gate at the principal entrance to the Asylum. They do their duty most faithfully—invariably reporting, according to their instructions—and, for the information of the Directors, recording daily, as they have been accustomed to do since 1849, the time of arrival and departure of those belonging to the House, and which record is examined by the Physician-Superintendent early every morning.

The Directors, so far as in their power, have laid down stringent Regulations for the protection of the buildings from accidents of every kind.

They have now to add that the Patients have, as usual, been indulged in such recreations and amusements as, in the opinion of the Physician-Superintendent, were likely to be of benefit, and at the same time not incompatible with their safe keeping. Several visited the exhibitions in town, and their relatives both in town and country; and, during the season, some went to Arran, and other parts of the coast. One lady, with the sanction of the Committee, was allowed to visit London in the company of Mrs. MAPLESON, the Superintendent of Ladies, whose devotion to her charge is all that can be desired. A Debating Society was originated by several of the most talented of the Male Patients in the East House, which has been kept up with great zeal and benefit ever since. Music and dancing also, especially in bad weather, when out-of-door exercise could not be taken, were frequently allowed, with benefit to the

Patients, the whole being concluded always in the way most gratifying to their feelings.

The Directors, in conclusion, present their acknowledgments to the gentlemen composing the Weekly Committee for their unwearied and successful labours.

Finally, they thank the House Visitors, also the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Chaplain, and other Officers and Servants, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1856.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1856,	£13,924 11 2	
" of Arrears, per last Account,	933 5 4	
	£14,857 16 6	
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,	487 5 6	
Advances for Patients in 1855, recovered in 1856,	453 15 9	
Received on account of Outlays for Patients,	251 6 6	
LEGACIES, &c. viz.—		
Executors of Mrs. Agnes Sommervell, of } Hamilton Farm, a Legacy, free of duty,.. }	£100 0 0	
Executors of Miss Elizabeth } Allan, Glasgow, balance of } her Legacy of £50,	£25 0 0	
Less expense of discharge,	0 12 6	
	24 7 6	
Donation, per Mr. Robert Aitken, from the } Relatives of a Patient who died in the In- } stitution, in testimony of their satisfaction } with the attention he had received,	20 0 0	
Donation, per Mr. William Bankier, from } a former Patient, as an expression of his } gratitude for kind treatment while in the } Asylum,	1 0 0	
	145 7 6	
Fee from a Medical Student,	2 2 0	
Drawn from Deposit Account with National Bank,	23 4 10	
Interest on Do. Do. Do. for 1855 & 1856,	19 6 7	
Do. Do. with Union Bank,	7 19 4	
	£16,248 4 6	

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account,.....		£44	12	7
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—				
Butcher Meat,	£2,438	12	0	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.	529	16	10	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	1,164	19	9	
Groceries,.....	803	1	1	
Milk,.....	489	6	10	
Butter and Cheese,.....	492	5	0	
Potatoes,.....	179	6	9	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	266	12	7	
Medicines,	104	15	6	
Coal and Coke,	841	12	5	
Gas-Light and Candles,	201	17	6	
Soap and Soda,.....	200	5	6	
Water-Rent,	173	2	9	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	569	6	3	
Fruit and Vegetables,	44	5	3	
				8,499 6 0
SALARIES, viz.—				
Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct Fees received,.....	311	17	0	
				£188 3 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistants,	160	0	0	
Chaplain,.....	60	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0	
Steward,	110	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	13	13	0	
				931 16 0
Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,....				1,612 12 6
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.—				
Wages, &c. of Tradesmen,	£373	2	5	
Repairing Boundary Paling,.....	124	16	9	
Painting,	151	11	7	
Building Materials, &c.	266	3	5	
				915 14 2
Furniture,.....				655 17 8
Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December } 1856, yet to be recovered,				471 3 7
Expended on Garden,.....				177 15 4
Do. on Farm,				165 12 10
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1855,...				1,171 10 0
Do. Do. with Union Bank for 1856,				844 2 7
Lodged on Deposit Account with Union Bank,.....				130 0 0
				£15,620 3 3
	Carried forward,			

Brought forward, £15,620 3 3

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£ 246 11 8	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	60 18 4	
Printing and Advertising,	46 0 5	
Postages and Incidents,	43 16 1	
Insurance,	39 3 8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	34 13 5	
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in } Town, }	7 12 6	
Subscriptions to Reading Club, and to Stir- } ling's Library, }	8 1 0	
Delivery of Letters and Parcels at Gartnavel,	5 0 0	
For taking charge of Parcels in Town,	12 0 0	
Repairing Carriage, and Saddlery,	29 16 0	
Law Expense,	6 8 10	
Balance of Price of a Horse,	14 0 0	
Miscellaneous,	75 4 10	
		629 6 9
		<u>£16,249 10 0</u>

Amount of DISCHARGE, as above, £16,249 10 0

Do. CHARGE, 16,248 4 6

Balance due to the Treasurer, £1 5 6

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1856.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,232	10	4
Deduct, recovered in 1856,	933	5	4
	£299	5	0
Arrears of Board for 1856,	593	17	9
			£893 2 9
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	471	3	7
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,	1,110	6	0
Price of Ground,	10,185	0	0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	61,229	12	0
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018	2	2
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account, ..	156	15	2
Union Bank, Do. Do. Do. ...	220	0	0
			£79,284 1 8

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£22,500	0	0
Union Bank, "	15,000	0	0
National Bank, Interest,	1,346	16	1
Due on open Accounts,	1,209	0	2
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account,	1	5	6
			£40,057 1 9
Amount of Property as above,	£79,284	1	8
Amount of Debts "	40,057	1	9
			£39,226 19 11

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1856.

THE Statistical Tables have, as usual, been drawn up by the Medical Assistants. From these it will be observed that the Male Patients continue to be more numerous than the Female;—also, that the

ADMISSIONS during the year 1856—including several voluntary Patients, those admitted under the provisions of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 60, and Re-Admissions—were absolutely and relatively greater than in the preceding year.

Several of all classes when received were hopelessly ill, their malady being complicated with Epilepsy, Paralysis, or some other organic disease tending to shorten life. One female had had her arms so long bound with cords before she was brought hither, that she had lost the power of one of them completely; another had a miscarriage shortly after her arrival; while a third had been seventeen years insane before admission, having been kept at home during the whole of that period. When presented to us, her condition was wretched in the extreme. It has now been much ameliorated,

although her mental disorder—advanced Dementia—is incurable. Such cases are not infrequent, and this one serves to show what can be done for them in an Asylum.

CAUSES.—It is generally found that, of the Insane, the unmarried are in excess of the married and widowed. Here the opposite has sometimes prevailed. This year the two classes are nearly equal.

When the hereditary cases, and those who had previously laboured under Insanity are excluded, it will be found that among the males the cases arising from physical causes greatly predominate over those arising from moral, while among the females they are nearly equal.

In two females the disease arose from immersion in hot baths at too high a temperature. In one case, a plethoric young woman, the temperature of the water was 111° Fahrenheit. She became maniacal a few hours after being taken out. This Patient had previously laboured under Insanity, but had been long well before she was subjected to a trial of this powerful excitant. It is pleasing to be able to add that she speedily recovered. The other Patient had suffered occasionally from Epileptic Vertigo, for eighteen months or so, when she was placed in a bath at a temperature of 110° , and became insane shortly afterwards. She did not recover, was prematurely removed, and is now accounted for under the head of "Relieved." Although the cases arising from Intemperance are fewer than last year, we still find that it occupies the first place among the distinctly ascertained causes. The numbers under this head, however, do not give a fair view of the actual number of individuals

admitted from that cause, as two were admitted and dismissed more than once from intemperance during the year. Those addicted to this vice are in general easily cured of the first attack; but after repeated seizures, they sink into confirmed and incurable Insanity. In such cases, the *post mortem* examination showed a diseased condition of the brain and its membranes, induced by the long-continued application of the alcoholic stimulus. In some of these cases, however, it must be stated that intemperance, instead of being the cause was nothing but the effect, or one of the symptoms of the malady. Three cases were ascribed to Religious Excitement. In two of these it is very doubtful, for it is found that fear in reference to a future state, and a disposition to quote threatening passages of Scripture against themselves, are often among the earliest indications of Insanity, which has arisen from domestic affliction, disappointment, or some such cause. Relatives are apt to mistake these primary symptoms for causes, especially as they are unwilling to admit to others that perhaps a father or a mother's mental aberration has been owing to circumstances in which they themselves may have been concerned. The origin of the disease in one female is ascribed to the inordinate use of opium. When this drug is not medicinally prescribed, but taken secretly and immoderately for a considerable time, it weakens the nervous system, and at last renders the devotee incapable of any mental or bodily exertion, except under its immediately stimulating influence, which eventually becomes very short in duration. It is used regularly in different ways, as by chewing or smoking; and in Glasgow, and generally throughout Britain, to a much

greater extent than is commonly supposed. This degrading habit is believed to be on the increase. Many persons think that they cannot do without something to soothe their nerves—remove a feeling of sinking or depression—and then, instead of consulting a physician, they secretly addict themselves to the use of alcohol or opium. It was thought by one of our late Professors—himself an eminent Physician in this City—that the general feeling against strong drinks might have the effect of augmenting the number of those who indulge in the use of opium.

Only two cases among the females have been ascribed to disappointment in love. Last year no female was admitted from that cause. In France this is one of the leading causes of Insanity.

Three clergymen and two divinity students were among the admissions. In one of the former, the disease depended upon hard study; in the others, it arose from ordinary causes.

Twenty-one Patients were admitted in whom a disposition to suicide existed. Ten of these were males, of whom four threatened, and six attempted, to destroy themselves. Of the latter, three were taken out of deep water, two were cut down after they had suspended themselves by the neck, and the other made a considerable cut in his throat, from which he lost a large quantity of blood. When admitted, he was in a state of extreme exhaustion, and was long before he showed symptoms of recovery. He is now nearly well. Of the females, seven threatened, and four attempted, self-destruction; one tried to strangle herself—failing in which, she tried to tear out her eyes; another tried starvation; the third was caught by her dress as she was in the act of jumping over a window;

the fourth made a wide gash in her throat, laying open the larynx, and was within a hair's-breadth of the carotid artery. All these attempts occurred before admission. Two of the admissions, a male and a female, had been attendants on the Insane previously to their coming here; and the male (if not also the female) had attempted suicide.

DISMISSIONS.—The dismissions are rather fewer this year, but the number cured has been much higher—being this year ninety-one, and last year sixty-nine. Our returns confirm the general belief that Insanity is more curable in females than in males. This, however, is easily accounted for. Females lead a more quiet and regular life; they are much less exposed than males; they seldom become paralytic—which is the most unfavourable of all the complications; and their Insanity is often dependent on the derangement of the functions peculiar to their sex.

It is interesting to notice that a considerable proportion recovered at an advanced period of life. Thus, twelve males and nine females were cured who were upwards of fifty years of age; two, a male and a female, were nearly eighty. These cures were nearly equally distributed throughout the year. The greatest number of recoveries has, as usual, been among those who laboured under the maniacal form of the malady. The majority of those who recovered had been placed under treatment at an early stage of the disease. Thus, of the ninety-one cured, sixty-four had been admitted within two months of the commencement of their illness. A few were dismissed well after many years' residence.

One of the recoveries was interesting from the fact of

the Patient having apparently sunk into a state of hopeless Dementia, in which state he continued for nearly a year. During that period he required all the attention of a helpless infant. He is now at large, busily occupied and able to earn a livelihood for himself.

Some other most unpromising cases, whether as regards advanced age, duration, cause, or form of disorder, and of whose recovery I had great doubts, became well. In several, the mere act of isolation in this House for a very short time, after every plan of treatment had been exhausted out of it for months, operated like a charm, and the Patients rapidly got well. Among the dismissions was a poor woman, who had, a few days after childbirth, under the strongest delusion, destroyed her helpless offspring. She also recovered, and is now with her relatives in the country.

Another Patient, referred to in pages 27 and 28 of last year's Report, who also had committed infanticide, was brought before the Spring Court of Justiciary and tried for her life. The jury, having heard all the evidence, at once and unanimously sustained the plea of Insanity; she was in consequence remitted to the Lunatic department of the Perth Penitentiary, where, I understand, she remains in a very maniacal state.

DEATHS.—These are fewer in number this year than the last, although several Patients were in a dying state on admission. Others had long suffered from organic chest affections. One of the male Patients died twenty-two hours after admission, having been in a state of collapse when admitted. A female was brought in labouring under advanced Phthisis Pulmonalis, and survived

only a few days. A number of the Patients who died were of an advanced age. Some of them had been from six to twelve years in the House. The chief cause of death was Phthisis Pulmonalis. A male Patient died from gangrene of the lungs. The extreme and peculiar fœtor of his breath, for some days before his death, indicated that in all probability this condition existed. By a *post mortem* examination, the upper half of the right lung was found to be a gangrenous mass. The female who died from aneurism of the aorta, had expectorated blood for two days before her death, and sank quite suddenly. The *post mortem* examination showed that the aneurism, which was of the arch of the aorta, had extended chiefly backwards, and become connected with the left bronchus, into which it had burst. Both lungs, especially their lower parts, were filled with blood even to the minute tubes and air vesicles.

A considerable number of bodies were inspected during the year. In every case the brain and its membranes were found to be more or less diseased. The following were the chief morbid conditions in the head:—Skull thickened, bones hard, compact without diploe; dura mater thickened, and in several instances considerable osseous spiculæ were found developed in it; pia mater opaque, thickened and infiltrated with serous fluid; serous fluid in the ventricles, with ulceration of their surface. Some brains, where chronic and violent mania had existed, were unusually hard. One well marked instance of softening of both grey and white matter of the brain was found: the Patient had been acutely maniacal. In the great majority, disease was also found in other cavities, and was the immediate cause of death.

TREATMENT.—The prolonged warm bath was in much requisition during the year, and its use was proved to be successful in many cases. Where great maniacal excitement was present, the whole of the body was immersed at a temperature of 88° to 90° Fahrenheit, from three to four hours, the head being constantly kept cool at the same time. It was often followed by quietude and sleep. In some of the cases subjected to this kind of bath, great reduction of the pulse was observed, falling from 110 or 120 to 70 or 80 per minute before the Patient left the bath. The hot bath, at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, was also frequently given for a quarter of an hour or so, and was also found of much service, particularly in cases where great irritability existed. The head was kept cool at same time in these cases also. One or other of the Medical Officers in the Male Department, and in the Female Divisions a female officer superintended these operations, and were present during their continuance. The foot salt-water bath, at a temperature of 104° , gradually raised, is very often used, and is admissible where the other baths cannot be given. We have found these relieve the head and soothe the feelings without injuring or weakening the Patient. It may here be stated, that all the Attendants are trained to the use of the thermometer, so that no bath is administered without the exact temperature having been previously ascertained. Unfortunately, the stomach-pump was much required during the year, several of the Patients having been fed by means of it alone for weeks and months together. These individuals refused to eat for different reasons. Some fancied that there was poison in the food; others maintained that they

did not require any, as they could live without it; others, again, were lost in despair on account of the sins which they supposed that they had committed, and wished to terminate their lives by starvation. Some were extremely torpid or obstinate, and would not speak or give any reason for their refusal to take the required sustenance to support their strength and life; they could not be troubled about anything, and seemed desirous just to lie down and die. A few Patients were cured of their obstinacy by one introduction of the feeding tube, by means of which, and not without very much resistance on their part, they quickly received a good supply of highly-seasoned and stimulating nourishment; and, after this operation, they very gradually came to take their meals like the others, and ultimately became well.

As will be seen from the Directors' Report, out-door employments have been carried to a great extent, and with decidedly beneficial results. Much of the work on the Farm and Garden has been done by the Patients themselves; and there is, perhaps, not a more beautiful sight than to see Lunatics busily working with tools in the open air, and cutting down and stacking up the precious fruits of the earth. The Harvest Home Ball, of course, followed in due season: it went off with great *eclat*, in a large decorated gallery,—the Patients, at the conclusion of it, crying out that it was the best they ever had. Parties, and in the evenings dancing, to a prudent extent, have also been permitted at intervals; and during the wet weather, when they could not obtain out-of-door exercise, they had music and dancing during the day in their respective galleries.

Several of the Patients visited the Polytechnic and

other Exhibitions; others were permitted to go to town or country to spend hours, or days, or weeks, with their relatives or guardians, with and without attendants. The Patient taken to London was exceedingly grateful, and expressed herself highly pleased with her excursion.

The Clothing of the Patients is particularly attended to. On helpless female Patients of the lowest class, the following are in use:—One flannel chemise, one cotton ditto, one pair stays, one or two flannel petticoats, and three drugget ditto, one gown, one neckerchief with polka or shawl, in addition to cap, stockings, shoes, and gloves. The others require and have less clothing.

I subjoin a note of the fare given to the Patients on Christmas and New-Year's Day that it may be on record.

West House, including 3d Class in East House.

On Christmas Day, the Patients of the higher classes, both ladies and gentlemen, had for dinner—

Eighteen and a-half Turkeys.
Ten cured Tongues.
Fourteen large Christmas Pies.
Twenty-five pounds of Beef Ham.
Six Hares for Soup, &c.

On New-Year's Day they also had—

Eighty-nine pounds of Currant-Bun.
Two pecks of Shortbread.
Ten and a-half bottles of Wine.

East House.

The Patients there had an ample supply of—

Currant-Bread.
Meat Pies, four ounces in each.
Cookies of the same weight.
With Soup, extra Tea, &c.

The Servants had a liberal supply of Roast Beef, Plum Pudding, and Pies, &c.

I shall now refer to the health of the Patients at the different seasons of the year, premising that there was no epidemic, and that the general health, on the whole, was good.

In the first quarter, the Patients did not suffer very much during the cold weather which prevailed to such a great extent in the first and third months of the year. As February was milder, they were especially healthy then, many of the invalids having been able to get out of doors and enjoy themselves in the open air.

The months embraced by the second quarter were wet, cold, and ungenial for the season: still the health of the Patients did not suffer materially. The inflammatory affections which appeared in May, for a short time, generally yielded to the remedies prescribed.

The third quarter, with a brief exception, was also cold, wet, unseasonable, and trying to invalids. Fires, therefore, were kept on everywhere, as in the preceding quarters, for eleven out of the thirteen weeks of it.

The last quarter, on the whole, was seasonable, and the Patients' health as good as we could have expected it to be.

I now beg leave respectfully to thank the DIRECTORS for their unqualified approval and support.

In the eulogium on page 12 of the Directors' Report, I hope I may be permitted to say that I heartily concur. No one is more worthy to have his Portrait adorning the Board-Room of the Directors than Mr. CUTHBERTSON, our worthy and respected Secretary and Treasurer.

My acknowledgments I present to the OFFICERS, non-resident as well as resident. I concur in the recom-

mendation contained on page 8 of the Directors' Report, in favour of my Assistants, Dr. FERGUSON and Dr. ROBERTSON, whose services are highly appreciated, and in whom I have confidence; feeling quite satisfied that the new Board of Directors will favourably consider the recommendation of their predecessors, and come to a vote which will be substantial and agreeable to all parties.

Thanks are due by me to Mrs. MAPLESON, for her meritorious services in the treatment of the Patients committed to her care. Also to the Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, the Chaplain, who, I feel pleasure in stating, has given great satisfaction in his ministrations, both public and private, to the Patients and other inmates of the Asylum.

And as to Messrs. WATSON and DUTHIE, they deserve to be honourably mentioned for their efficient services, which I have occasion to know are at all times rendered with fidelity and zeal.

For the last seven years, all the Servants have had half a day every week and every alternate Sunday to themselves; while those who have been employed more than twelve months, have a yearly holiday besides.

One of the Attendants, since last Report, was appointed to the situation of Principal Attendant in another Asylum.

I now thank the Servants who have been faithful, many of whom have distinguished themselves in a variety of ways, for the welfare of the Asylum and its inmates.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, }
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1856. }

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1855,	218	194	412
Admitted since,	118	99	217
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	336	293	629
	==	==	==
Dismissed Cured,	41	50	91
" Relieved,	48	36	84
Died,	18	16	34
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	107	102	209
Remaining on 31st December 1856,	229	191	420
	—	—	—
TOTAL TREATED,	336	293	629
	==	==	==
Average Daily Number,	225	192	417
	==	==	==

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1856.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	50	35	85
Monomania, including Melancholia,	53	57	110
Dementia,	15	7	22
TOTAL,	118	99	217

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	65	43	108
Married,	49	39	88
Widowed,	4	17	21
TOTAL,	118	99	217

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0	1	1
" 20 "	5	2	7
" 25 "	18	10	38
" 30 "	15	9	24
" 35 "	15	18	33
" 40 "	11	13	24
" 45 "	16	15	31
" 50 "	11	11	22
" 55 "	14	7	21
" 60 "	5	5	10
" 65 "	6	6	12
" 70 "	1	2	3
" 80 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	118	99	217

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	9 ...	8 ...	17
February,	9 ...	7 ...	16
March,	11 ...	12 ...	23
			— 56
April,	11 ...	2 ...	13
May,	9 ...	14 ...	23
June,	5 ...	5 ...	10
			— 46
July,	8 ...	4 ...	12
August,	9 ...	9 ...	18
September,	11 ...	11 ...	22
			— 52
October,	9 ...	11 ...	20
November,	10 ...	19 ...	19
December,	17 ...	7 ...	24
			— 63
			—
TOTAL,			217
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED
CURED.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	27 ...	28 ...	55
Monomania, including Melancholia,	12 ...	22 ...	34
Dementia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	41 ...	50 ...	91
	==	==	==

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	20	22	42
" 2 Months,	9	13	22
" 3 "	4	2	6
" 4 "	2	2	4
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	3	4
" 7 "	0	3	3
" 9 "	1	2	3
" 2 Years,	0	3	3
Unascertained,	3	0	3
TOTAL,	41	50	91

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1	1	2
" 25 "	4	7	11
" 30 "	5	6	11
" 35 "	4	7	11
" 40 "	5	9	14
" 45 "	5	10	15
" 50 "	5	1	6
" 55 "	6	2	8
" 60 "	1	1	2
" 65 "	3	4	7
" 70 "	1	1	2
" 80 "	1	1	2
TOTAL,	41	50	91

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	5	4	9
" 2 Months,	5	6	11
" 3 "	6	4	10
" 4 "	5	5	10
" 5 "	1	3	4
" 6 "	1	4	5
" 7 "	2	2	4
" 8 "	1	4	5
" 9 "	3	3	6
" 1 Year,	3	8	11
" 2 Years,	7	3	10
" 3 "	1	1	2
" 4 "	1	0	1
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 10 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	41	50	91

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	1	1	2
Death of Children,	2	1	3
Disappointed Prospects,	0	1	1
Domestic Trials,	2	6	8
Fright,	1	0	1
Hereditary,	6	3	9
Ill Usage,	0	3	3
Intemperance,	11	10	21
Love, Disappointed,	2	0	2
Menstrual Disorder,	0	2	2
Misfortune,	2	0	2
Opium, Use of,	0	1	1
Over-Exertion in Business,	1	0	1
Over Study,	1	0	1
Previous Insanity,	6	11	17
Puerperal States,	0	6	6
Religious Excitement,	0	1	1
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Sister's Marriage,	0	1	1
Too Hot Bath,	0	1	1
Unascertained,	5	2	7
TOTAL,	41	50	91

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

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	629	Cured, { 14·4 43·5 41·9
" " to a Conclusion,	209	
Admitted,	217	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1856.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania,	8	6	14
Monomania, including Melancholia,	3	4	7
Dementia,	7	4	11
Idiocy,	0	2	2
TOTAL,	18	16	34

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 25 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 30 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 35 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 40 "	4 ...	1 ...	5
" 45 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 50 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 55 "	0 ...	3 ...	3
" 60 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 65 "	3 ...	2 ...	5
" 70 "	2 ...	3 ...	5
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	18 ...	16 ...	34
	==	==	==

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	5 ...	3 ...	8
" 2 Months,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 3 "	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 5 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 6 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 1 Year,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 2 Years,	3 ...	2 ...	5
" 3 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 5 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 6 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 10 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 11 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 12 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	18 ...	16 ...	34
	==	==	==

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acute Bronchitis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Aneurism of Aorta,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Disease of Heart,	3 ...	0 ...	3
Dysentery,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Exhaustion,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Gangrene of Lungs,	1 ...	0 ...	1
General Paralysis,	3 ...	2 ...	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2 ...	6 ...	8
Pleuropneumonia,	0 ..	1 ...	1
Pneumonia,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Ramollissement of Brain,	4 ...	1 ...	5
TOTAL,	<u>18</u> ...	<u>16</u> ...	<u>34</u>

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

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	629	Died, { 5·4 16·2 15·6
" " to a Conclusion,	209	
Admitted,	217	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	8	5	13
February,	5	10	15
March,	6	11	17
			— 45
April,	8	10	18
May,	9	7	16
June,	10	12	22
			— 56
July,	7	3	10
August,	14	16	30
September,	12	5	17
			— 57
October,	10	9	19
November,	4	6	10
December,	14	8	22
			— 51
TOTAL,			209

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

From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 to 31st Dec. 1856.

		CURED, PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion, .	6,827	3,397 } 49·75
		DIED,
" " "	6,827	1,105 } 16·69

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

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5·7
1850,	167	17	10·1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9·2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5·2
1855,	84	12	14·2
1856,	99	13	13·1

IX.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 to 31st December 1856,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193

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

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
1,775	1,622	3,397							661	444	1,105

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,397

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,105

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.75

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.69

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1854-55-56.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.....	7,020 ..	7,000 ..	7,631	Stones.
Bread,.....	38,849 ..	36,085 ..	35,698	Loaves.
Beer,.....	828 ..	865 ..	879	Firkins.
Porter,.....	732 ..	656 ..	481	Doz. Pints.
Ale,.....	312 ..	414 ..	513	"
Tea,.....	1,416½..	1,375 ..	1,482	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	938 ..	1,031 ..	1,274	"
Sugar,.....	12,958 ..	12,926 ..	14,282	"
Soap,.....	11,965 ..	11,952 ..	12,144	"
Soda,.....	4,485 ..	4,839 ..	4,973	"
Candles,.....	43½..	58¾..	68	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,225 ..	1,306 ..	1,274	Waggon.
Gas,.....	919,500 ..	857,300 ..	930,800	Cubic Feet
Oatmeal,.....	388 ..	354 ..	397	Bolls.
Barley and Peas,.....	17,570 ..	17,018 ..	17,822	Lbs.
Milk,.....	7,873 ..	7,472 ..	7,979	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	10,860 ..	11,010 ..	10,920	"
Butter,.....	6,442½..	6,473 ..	6,658	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,588 ..	2,497 ..	2,638	"
Wine,.....	86¾..	72 ..	79	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,..	125 ..	136 ..	142	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	24¼..	30¼..	36½	Tons.
Eggs,.....	3,863 ..	3,410 ..	3,586	Dozens.

JOHN ARTHUR, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1856.

46½ Bolls Oats, producing 48 Bolls 3 Pecks Meal, } @ 20/, }	£48	3	9
83½ Bolls Oats, the supposed quantity in Stack, at 20/,	83	6	8
17 " Beans, @ 24/ per boll,	20	8	0
8 " Barley, @ 24/ "	9	12	0
75 Tons 18 Cwt. Turnips, sold at various prices,	83	15	7
19 " Turnips on hand, @ at 23/ per ton, ...	21	17	0
3 Cwt. Carrots, @ 5/ per cwt.	0	15	0
1780 Stones Hay, @ 80/ per 100 stones,	71	4	0
Clover sold,	15	10	0
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Value of Crops for 1856,	£354	12	0
Add 9½ Bolls Oats, not reported 1855, @ 22/ per boll,	9	6	0
" Price of Mare sold,	40	0	0
" Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for } Work done by Horses, at Houses, Roads, &c. }	63	15	0
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	£467	13	0
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GARDEN PRODUCE—1856.

VEGETABLES.			
2,141 Doz. German Greens.	193¾ Stones Potatoes.		
1,414 " Turnips, in summer.	98½ " Rhubarb.		
911½ " Early and Late Cab- bages.	30 " Artichokes.		
3,364 " Leeks.	111 " Parsnips.		
285½ " Savoys.	9¾ " Vegetable Marrows.		
716 " Carrots, in summer; and	346 Pecks Peas.		
58½ Stones, Do. in winter.	70¼ " Beans.		
58 " Onions, in winter; and			
3,469 Doz. Do. in summer.	FRUITS.		
140½ " Cauliflower and Broccoli Heads.	752 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.		
87½ " Celery.	119 " Strawberries.		
56½ " Beetroot.	59½ " Raspberries.		
15 " Red Cabbage.	97½ " Red Currants.		
398 Gall. Spinage.	150¼ " Black "		
38 " Brussels' Sprouts.	8¾ " White "		
847 " Parsley.	17½ Pounds Apples.		
17½ " Kidney Beans.	Horse Raddish, Sweet Herbs, Lettuces, Mustard, Cresses, and Cut Flowers, in their sea- son, for the Houses.		
Total at Bazaar Prices,			£321 17 6
			<hr/>

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1856.

Pork to Store, at various prices, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.	£10	6	4
Cash received for Pork sold to Fleshers and others,	203	5	8
	<hr/>		
	£213	12	0

Total value of Produce of Farm, Garden, and Piggeries,	}	£1,003	2	6
Expended on Farm, Garden, and Piggeries, ...					528	8	9
Balance in favour of Do. Do.		£474	13	9

CROP OF 1855, ON HAND AT 1ST JANUARY, 1856.

Turnips, 32 Tons, of which 18 Tons 1½ Cwt. were used in Asylum, and 13 Tons 18½ Cwt. were sold.

The Oats, supposed to be 60 Bolls, turned out 69½ Bolls.

The Beans, " 23 " " 24½ "

The Barley, " 11 " " 9½ "

Oats sown on the Farm, 13½ Bolls, of which 7 Bolls were bought.

Beans sown in land, 1½ Bolls.

Barley sown, 4 Bushels.

4½ Bolls of Oats in the Loft on hand.

Corn used by two Farm Horses,	32	Bolls.
Beans " "	13½	"
Barley, " "	5½	"
Hay throughout the year,	6	Tons.

Corn used by two Carriage Horses,	31	Bolls.
Beans, " "	11½	"
Barley, " "	2½	"
Hay throughout the year,	6	Tons.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

16 Acres Oats,	}	34 Acres.
1 " Barley,		
8 " Beans, Carrots, Yellow and Swedish Turnips,		
9 " Hay and Clover,		

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31ST DEC. 1856.

Farm,	£357	15	4
Garden,	201	4	0
Piggeries,	90	6	0
Policies,	136	4	3
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Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, 1856,	£785	9	7
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JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0	9	0	Ⓟ WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0	9	6	"
SECOND,.....	0	15	0	"

WEST HOUSE.

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

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

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

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

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE HEREBY SUBMITTED TO YOU

I. Whereas the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, in its resolution of the 15th
day of January, 1911, passed and approved
the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, do hereby authorize and
empower the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, to cause to be prepared
and printed a report of the Board of Directors
of the State of New York, for the year ending
on the 31st day of December, 1910, and to
cause the same to be distributed to the
Members of the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, and to the public.

And whereas the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, in its resolution of the 15th
day of January, 1911, passed and approved
the following resolution:

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE I. Statement of the Board of Directors of the
State of New York, for the year ending on the 31st
day of December, 1910.

TABLE I.	Statement of the Board of Directors of the State of New York, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1910.
TABLE II.	Statement of the Board of Directors of the State of New York, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1910.
TABLE III.	Statement of the Board of Directors of the State of New York, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1910.
TABLE IV.	Statement of the Board of Directors of the State of New York, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1910.
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