

Forty-fifth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 13th January, 1859.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
Mackintosh, Alexander.
Caldwell, John.
Duthie, James.

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FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

13TH JANUARY, 1859.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.

1859.



CLASSICAL

PRINTED BY JAMES KILGOUR & SON

1860

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1859.

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

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

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Mackinlay.	Mr. Bankier.	Mr. Brown.
" M'Lean.	" Smith.	" Geo. Thomson.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.	Mr. Aitken.
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Visitors.

The Lord Provost.	Mr. William Fleming.
Sir James Anderson, M. P.	" John Thomson.
Sir James Campbell.	" Robert Aitken.
Rev. Dr. Paton.	" Thomas Whyte.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.	" William Clark.
" John M'Farlane.	" John Morrison.
" John M. Pagan.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

J. B. CASKIE, M. D. AND MR. JOHN CAMERON, SURGEON.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON - RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-FIFTH REPORT, beg leave to lay before the Contributors and the Public a statement of their proceedings during the year 1858. They will begin by submitting the general statistical results as exhibited in the following Table:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained, on the 31st Dec. 1857,....	242	...	229	...	471
Admitted since,.....	127	...	140	...	267
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total,.....	369	...	369	...	738
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Dismissed Unfit,.....	1	...	0	...	1
" Cured,.....	51	...	56	...	107
" Relieved,.....	42	...	26	...	68
" Not Improved,.....	5	...	9	...	14
Died,.....	21	...	23	...	44
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total,.....	120	...	114	...	234
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1858,	249	...	255	...	504
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total treated,.....	369	...	369	...	738
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Average daily Number,.....	251.11		240.69		491.80
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

ADMISSIONS.—The number of Males admitted has been smaller, and the number of Females greater, than in 1857, the result being that, on the whole, the Admissions have been fewer in this than in the preceding year. Among the Admissions there were several cases of considerable interest. Some were voluntary Patients, one of these being an elderly woman, who suddenly left her home, about five-and-twenty miles distant, travelled to Glasgow, and arrived at the Asylum at a late hour on a very cold, foggy, November night. She was then considerably excited, insisted on remaining, and, of course, was allowed to do so.

The Patients admitted who had exhibited a suicidal tendency have been rather numerous. They had endeavoured to effect their purpose principally either by means of sharp cutting instruments, by drowning, or by poison. It is gratifying to be able to add that many of these have recovered, and have been restored to society, whilst others are progressing to a favourable issue. It must be added, however, that a few of this class are still most determinedly bent on self-destruction, and require to be watched both by night and by day.

There have been many Patients admitted whose malady has been of long standing—from three to twenty years, or upwards. Some of the most dangerous were sent by Procurators-Fiscal. Not a few had committed violent assaults previous to admission, and others became most destructive to clothing, bedding, and glass in the Asylum. One Patient was admitted for the twentieth time. A considerable number were received in a weakly, emaciated, or reduced condition, and several in a worn-out, or apparently sinking state. The expense incurred for

Patients in such a condition, as also in the case of destructive Patients, has necessarily been great. The lives of many have been preserved solely by means of artificial alimentation. Fourteen Patients were admitted on certificates of emergency, and one of these was obliged to be dismissed before the expiry of the time prescribed by the Act, in consequence of the non-completion of the Schedule.

CAUSES.—Intemperance and hereditary disposition continue to be the prevailing causes, and to these the failure of the Western Bank has now to be added.

DECLINATURES.—The number of Patients in the East House is higher than it has been for many years. Indeed, throughout the greater part of the year, the East House has been in a crowded state, and the Gentlemen's Division of the West House has been full. In consequence of this state of matters, many applications for admission from all parts of the country had to be declined. The number of Ladies this year was exceeded only on one former occasion, a considerable time ago; all the galleries in the Female Division of the West House, with the exception of one, including the Private House, having been fully occupied during the greater part of the year.

DISMISSIONS.—The number dismissed as Cured is very nearly the same as in the preceding year. And while the Females predominated in number over the Males for a considerable part of the year, the number of each sex treated is the same—369. One of those dismissed cured, was the poor unfortunate woman who, in a paroxysm of

insanity, destroyed her own infant on the morning of the day on which she was admitted. As observed in former Reports, the majority of Cures occur among those Patients whose disorder has been of short duration, previous to their entering the Asylum. An English lady, visiting Scotland on a tour, and who had been only for a short time labouring under a violent attack of Mania, recovered in eight days; and another Patient was cured in ten days after admission. Several, however, were for a considerable time under treatment. One Patient was for three years an inmate, another for three and a-half years, and a third for no fewer than six years, before they recovered, or were able to resume their place in society.

Of those dismissed Relieved, some were removed before treatment had had a fair trial. Others, whose malady had assumed that phase which was likely to derive benefit from change, were removed to various parts of the country, and in several instances with beneficial results. In most of the Patients removed by friends or guardians, some improvement had taken place. Those dismissed "Not Improved," were cases admitted on certificates of emergency, and who had to be dismissed off the books on the following day, in order to be re-admitted in the proper form.

DEATHS.—Some of those who died were, at the time of admission, labouring under serious bodily disease, which, it was quite clear, would at no distant period prove fatal. One Patient who was admitted in a state of collapse never rallied, and two died in a few days after they were left in the Asylum. The most frequent causes of death were found to arise from diseases affecting the head or chest, and the greatest mortality occurred dur-

ing the quarter ending the 30th of June. One of the Patients who died was a most estimable gentleman. He was possessed of ample means, and his mental capacity and attainments were great. While at college he had, by excess of study, so overworked his brain, that his powerful intellect gave way, his reason became clouded, and, in consequence of this change, for upwards of 40 years he was an inmate of the Glasgow Royal Asylum. He was, indeed, one of the best of men, and, like one of the greatest of Scottish theologians, who was his intimate friend and correspondent, he was found dead in bed, and from the same cause—disease of the heart.

GENERAL HEALTH.—The health of the Patients, Servants, and Officers during the first quarter of the year was good. In the second quarter many of the worn-out poor Patients, in the East House, became worse, and suffered severely. But in the third and fourth quarters there was little bodily disease of consequence in the Asylum to call for special remark. Occasionally a case of inflammatory sore throat, or diarrhœa, presented itself, but generally yielded to the use of appropriate remedies. Among so many Patients whose nervous systems are in so shattered a condition, some of whom are paralytic, epileptic, debilitated, and helpless, or whose habits are in a most degenerated state, it is, indeed, matter for gratulation, that there should be so much comfort as there is.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.—There has been very little change in respect to Treatment. All the Patients who are able to do so are encouraged by every means to

work, or to amuse themselves. The Farm and Garden absorb the time and attention of many; others engage in shoemaking, tailoring, painting, joinery, or smith work, whilst Females are employed in sewing, washing, dressing, cooking, and upholstery work. The cleaning of the House is also helped forward by the Patients of the East House. A great number walk much in the open air; and when the state of the weather prevents, they take exercise in the galleries, or dance to the music of the violin or piano, the performers being either some of themselves, or the Servants of the House. A few go to church in the City or in Partick on Sabbath, and visit the town and neighbourhood for amusement on week days. They have thus had an opportunity of enjoying many of the concerts and exhibitions given in Glasgow. Others of the Patients, during the Summer months, have been at the coast, or in the country. The Bowling-green was much in request during the season, and the game of skittles was also played. An additional supply of newspapers, ordered by the Directors, was a welcome accession; and a new billiard table, of the most approved construction, obtained in room of the former one, which was worn out, has given the players the greatest satisfaction.

The Billiard-room has also been tastefully re-papered, elegantly carpeted, and painted, and is now quite in keeping with the other parts of the West House. Pianos, bagatelle-boards, cards, dominoes, draughts, backgammon, or chess, are in daily requisition. The Instrumental Band of the Asylum was also frequently laid under contribution. Besides the Asylum Library, many volumes of the newest works are constantly being supplied from two subscription libraries in the City.

Several lectures were delivered, to which many of the Patients listened with attention, taking part in the discussions which followed at the close. Three Patients, ministers of the Gospel, conducted public and private worship occasionally in the galleries. The concerts and balls have been continued as formerly, and the Directors have this year also the pleasure of expressing their acknowledgments to Mr. M'NEILL, the President, and to Mr. LAWSON, the Secretary, as well as to the other gentlemen of the Abstainers' Union, for so kindly, considerately, and handsomely arranging that the distinguished *artistes*, who charm the masses in the City Hall every Saturday evening, should appear so frequently at the Asylum, and that, too, without fee or reward. They would also present their best thanks to these *artistes*, who entered most heartily into this benevolent scheme for encouraging and inspiring the Patients, one of whom—a gentleman of genius and talent—also deserves special thanks here, for so ably performing the duty of master of ceremonies. The season opened on the 14th October, and on that evening, in presence of the Patients, the performers, and others, Mr. STEELE and Mr. BURNS of the Union, in name of the subscribers, presented, for the use of the poorer Patients in the East House, a grand piano-forte, the cost of which was defrayed by themselves and other gentlemen. The gentlemen of the Union have the sole merit of originating and carrying out this noble act. The Directors also take this opportunity of thanking them and the other subscribers for this handsome instrument, which has been very often played since, to the delight of those for whom it was intended to be used. They have likewise to thank Mr. DRYSDALE, and

the other gentlemen who accompanied him, for lectures and other entertainments, and for exhibiting to the Patients, by means of a powerful camera, large photographic pictures, illustrative of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's travels in Africa, which gave them much pleasure.

Before leaving the subject of treatment, the Directors think it right to notice that they have had thermometers placed in the dormitories, day-rooms, and galleries, that the state of the temperature may be at all times exactly ascertained, for the comfort and welfare of the Patients. In cold weather, and occasionally during night also, the heat of the apartments is particularly attended to, and with good results. During the coldest night, the thermometer in the apartments ranged from 51° to 61°.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Directors have not seen any reason to withdraw the permission allowing the attendance of Medical Students in the East House, under certain regulations. Eight have attended this year; and one who had attended in a former year, after becoming a Surgeon, went out to India, and greatly distinguished himself before Delhi, when that stronghold was being stormed.

LUNACY ACT.—The Directors have to state that this Act has obliged them to engage a Clerk to attend to its requirements, and that in other respects it has been the means of adding to the expenses of the establishment. The Asylum has been duly visited in terms of the Statute.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL STAFF.—Dr. ALEXANDER

ROBERTSON, who had greatly distinguished himself at Gartnavel in the capacity of Medical Assistant, having accepted the appointment of Medical Superintendent in the Town's Hospital, resigned his charge, and left the Asylum with the best wishes of every one connected with the Institution. The Directors appointed in his room Dr. J. B. CASKIE, who had previously been a student in the Asylum, and had been highly recommended to them. They will add that he has fully come up to the expectations they had formed. Mr. CAMERON was also highly recommended to them, and the same remark applies in every respect to him since he became Medical Assistant in July last. In consideration of the able, zealous, and conscientious services of these two gentlemen, the Directors have augmented their salaries. A similar augmentation has been accorded to Mr. CALDWELL, the Steward, who was appointed in May 1857, and whose faithful discharge of the duties devolving on him has given every satisfaction to the Directors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF WORKS.—The Directors will now briefly allude to this department. Every successive Board of Directors has been anxious to extend the usefulness of the Asylum, and to make every improvement they possibly could, the only drawback being the want of money, principally occasioned by their having to pay nearly Two Thousand Pounds annually for the Interest of the Debt. Nevertheless they have progressed. A great amount of jobbing work has been done, to make up for the tear and wear of the whole establishment, such as repairs of buildings, furniture, tools, and implements. This work is continuous; and

in addition there have been made or introduced several new fire-places, lavatories, water-closets, and urinals. In damp places the wooden floor has been renewed, and Arbroath pavement laid down; and sheet-lead in other places covered over the flooring to preserve it, especially in the East House, where it has given way most. The damp so long complained of in the Goods and Provision Store has this year been completely cured. 134 cubic yards of clay and earth had to be excavated and removed, and a retaining-wall of 2 roods 30 yards rubble-work built at a proper distance to the south from the store walls, the intervening space being paved with 20 square yards of Arbroath stone, and openings made under the houses to permit a thorough circulation of air. The stores are now perfectly dry.

In the West Kitchen, condensing steam-pipes have been put upon the principal syphon, and carried to the outside of the building, and by these means the temperature has been comfortably reduced, and nearly one-half of the steam formerly used is now saved.

Four of the plate-iron casings which enclose the heating apparatus in the East House had to be entirely renewed, having served well for nearly fifteen years; and the whole of this work was done by the Asylum workmen, with the assistance of a few very useful and intelligent Patients. 114 square yards of asphalte were laid on the floor of the barn. Additional accommodation was made in the laundries, to dry clothes. The walls of several apartments have been lined with wood, so as at once to protect the plaster, and prevent the weekly application of size-colouring. Several articles have been renewed; and a considerable amount of expense incurred for paint-

ing, re-papering, also for furniture and carpeting, which need not be noticed here.

GARDENER'S DEPARTMENT.—The Farm has yielded a fair crop: 15 acres of ground having produced 173 bolls of wheat; 5 acres produced 1,855 stones of potatoes and 77 tons of turnips; 3 acres produced 36 bolls beans; and 9 acres 74 bolls oats. One acre of ground was taken in from the old quarry, and without manure of any kind produced 83 stones of good hay for the horses.

The income from the Live Stock produced about £192.

The Garden has also been very productive of every kind of vegetables, and still there remains in it a supply equal to meet all the demands of the House till the Spring crop comes in. Gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and currants were most abundant.

The keeping up of the Policies requires the expenditure of labour and money. One acre of ground was turned up opposite the West House, and sown down with grass seeds, and adorned with trees. The other places requiring them have been re-planted with trees, shrubs, and plants. Upwards of 7,000 larch poles have been charred and tarred, to renew part of the boundary paling, which, in addition to its fair tear and wear, the Directors are sorry to add, is occasionally broken through by parties from the outside.

The Patients and Servants assisted harmoniously on the grounds to further the harvest operations and other work; and one clever Patient worked so well as to bring in every second cart of the crop from the field during the gathering in of the fruits of the earth. The machine which gave so much satisfaction last year was again

hired to thrash the corn, and in two days the whole was finished. The Harvest-home Ball concluded the field operations for the season, and gave much pleasure to both Patients and Servants.

Many additions are still required in this department, but the Directors feel that, in the present state of their funds, they would not be warranted in incurring expense for anything that can be delayed. At the request of some of the gentlemen Patients, however, they had under their consideration the propriety of erecting a Conservatory and Green-house in the garden, which they have also been obliged to defer till a more convenient season.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Directors will now notice this most important part of their duty. They would premise that the Committee have paid strict attention to economy in the various departments during the past year, and made such changes and alterations as they thought beneficial for the Asylum.

From the subjoined Statement of the Treasurer's Accounts, it will be seen that the position of the financial affairs of the Institution is better at present than it has been for a considerable period. In consequence of the greatly increased number of Patients, especially of those at the higher rates of board, the revenue from that source has been a good deal more than it was during many of the past years. Of course the expense for provisions, attendants, &c. has proportionally increased. In several of the preceding years, there was a pretty large amount of accounts due, that had to be left undischarged at the close of the year, but those for the past year have all been fully settled.

Early in the year, a payment of £225 was received to account of the legacy left to the Asylum by the late Mr. EWING of Strathleven, alluded to in former Reports, and this sum was immediately paid to one of the Banks, to reduce to that extent one of the loans to the Directors; and it is hoped that ere long they will be enabled to make a further reduction of the heavy debt with which the Institution is burdened, and the interest of which presses so severely on its revenue.

THE BARRACK QUESTION.—The Directors consider this subject as one of no ordinary importance, and deem it their duty to notice the recent indication of the Military authorities to erect a large Barrack for cavalry, infantry, and artillery in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum. Hyndland, sloping to the westward, is separated by a fence from Gartnavel, which slopes to the eastward, and thus these two grounds look directly into each other. Yet Hyndland was the site proposed for this large Barrack. It was evident that a Barrack on Hyndland would at once destroy the Asylum; for the display of military exercise, and noise of military music, the movements of soldiers, the unceasing spectacle of military life and military manœuvres, would necessarily put an end to all privacy in the Asylum, and the cure, and even the comfort of the Patients would become an impossibility. The Directors therefore felt that the very existence of the Institution was imperilled, and their apprehension of ruinous results was the stronger from their recollection that in 1853, and again in 1856, the Military authorities had shown a predilection for Hyndland site when a Barrack was then

talked of. On these two previous occasions their representations, and those of the Town Council of Glasgow, were strongly supported by the late Mr. LOCKHART, M. P. for Lanarkshire, and such assurances were then given by the Military authorities that it was confidently assumed that Hyndland would not again be thought of for a Barrack site. But, in October last, the threatened ruin approached the Asylum in a more appalling shape than before. An officer of engineers was despatched to Glasgow, not to look out for the *best* site for a Barrack, but to report exclusively on the Hyndland site, which, it was said, another officer had already recommended as the best; and it was ascertained, too, that something like a private negotiation had been at least commenced, if not brought near a conclusion, for the purchase of this site. The Directors felt that in these grave circumstances there was the greatest necessity for immediate and vigorous action. They instantly prepared and printed a Memorial to the Secretary for the War Department, remonstrating against the choice of Hyndland for a Barrack site; and they also put themselves in direct communication with the LORD PROVOST of the City, and with the Lunacy Boards of Scotland and England. They transmitted copies of the Memorial to the Military officials, and to various Members of Parliament, as well as to other influential noblemen and gentlemen. The LORD PROVOST wrote an urgent letter to the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, and, without the delay of a post, his Excellency addressed a remonstrance to the Secretary for War. The Lunacy Board of Scotland stated the strongest objections to the site, and the Lunacy Board of England followed their example. Nay, so energetic were these

Boards on behalf of the Asylum, that the noble President of the latter, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, waited personally on the Secretary for War, and urged the abandonment of the Hyndland site. Some of the gentlemen to whom the Directors applied for aid were also energetic in their measures, and all the noblemen and gentlemen addressed were friendly. The Right Hon. E. P. BOUVERIE, M. P. and Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, M. P. even took the trouble of visiting Hyndland, that they might the more satisfactorily urge the claims of the Asylum for protection. Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., Mr. BUCHANAN, M. P., Mr. DALGLISH, M. P., Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P., and Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P. all exhibited a lively interest in the cause. The Directors did not rest contented with these efforts—they projected a deputation to the Secretary for War; and Mr. BOUVERIE had agreed to arrange an interview with General PEEL, to go to London from the south of England, to meet the deputation, and introduce them, and to obtain the co-operation, if he was near London, of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY. The LORD PROVOST, in the most handsome manner, not only offered to be one of the deputation, as the official head of the Institution, but also despatched to the Secretary for War a firm remonstrance from the City Council against the proposed site. In the hope of breaking up the negotiations for the purchase, a personal interview was also sought with the proprietor of Hyndland, but he declined to receive the deputation.

All these varied appliances induced the Secretary for War to consider the subject seriously, and though he has not in so many words stated that the Hyndland site is abandoned, he has in effect, the Directors think, said

so. His language is,—“That Her Majesty’s Government are anxious to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of Glasgow, and of the Directors of the Lunatic Asylum, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the interests of the public service, and that an officer of the Quartermaster-General’s department has been requested to report on other sites for a Barrack in the neighbourhood.”

Any one acquainted with the straightforward character of General PEEL, cannot draw any inference from this letter but one,—that as the neighbourhood of Glasgow affords many equally good sites, if not better than that of Hyndland, for a large Barrack, this great community will not now witness the perpetration of an immense and unmitigated evil by such a Barrack being placed in the very face of our Asylum.

The Directors cannot quit this subject, after all the excitement, alarm, and expense it occasioned them for some months, without stating their decided opinion that the thanks of the Contributors ought to be given to his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, to the Right Hon. E. P. BOUVERIE, M. P., Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, M. P., Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., Mr. BUCHANAN, M. P., Mr. DALGLISH, M. P., Sir JAMES ANDERSON, M. P., Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., and likewise to the LORD PROVOST of Glasgow.

There is another gentleman whose services the Directors must not forget to acknowledge; they would therefore thank Mr. JOHN KERR, their able and energetic law-agent, by whose assiduous exertions such important results have already been obtained.

The Directors have now to thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and also the House Visitors, for their valuable services.

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

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

CHARGE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz.

Recovered of Board for 1858, . . .	£ 16,648	10	3
" of Arrears, per last Account, . . .	625	9	4
			<u>£17,273 19 7</u>
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold, . . .	678	8	2
Advances for Patients in 1857, recovered in 1858, . . .	509	5	11

LEGACIES, viz.

James Ewing, of Strathleven, in part, . . .	£ 225	0	0
John Cochran, Merchant, Strathaven, . . .	10	10	0
			<u>235 10 0</u>
Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, . . .	9	4	5
" " with Union Bank, . . .	10	14	2
			<u>£18,717 2 3</u>

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last year's Account, . . .	£17	13	4
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HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,	£ 2,802	1	2
Meal, Barley, Rice, Peas, Salt, &c.	569	8	11
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,	852	0	2
Groceries,	853	2	5
Milk,	592	19	1
Butter and Cheese,	637	5	2
Potatoes,	149	5	0
			<u>£6,456 1 11</u>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£17	13	4

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£6,456	1	11	£17	13	4
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,	366	4	6			
Medicines,	134	7	9			
Coal and Coke,	674	0	7			
Gas-Light and Candles,	366	19	6			
Soap and Soda,	228	12	5			
Water Rent,	362	11	9			
Wines, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,	587	2	2			
Fruit and Vegetables,	69	4	9			
Miscellaneous,	14	2	2			
				9,259	7	6
SALARIES, viz.						
Physician,	£500	0	0			
Deduct Fees received,	372	15	0			
				£127	5	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	300	0	0			
Medical Assistants,	193	1	8			
Chaplain,	60	0	0			
Ladies' Superintendent,	100	0	0			
Steward,	85	16	8			
Surgeon,	18	18	0			
				885	1	4
Servants' Wages,				1,990	16	9
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.						
Tradesmen's Wages,	£391	5	2			
Building Materials,	241	5	4			
Plumbers' Materials,	118	6	4			
Painting,	114	0	3			
Pavementing, Asphalting, and Causewaying,	53	0	11			
Stakes, &c.	61	16	0			
Miscellaneous,	21	19	7			
				1,001	13	7
Furniture,				1,493	14	1
Outlays for Patients, during Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1858,				689	4	3
yet to be recovered,						
Expended on Garden,				153	6	2
" on Farm,				161	5	7
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank for 1857,				1,409	15	8
" " with Union Bank for 1858,				961	18	6
Union Bank, in part principal Sum in loan,				225	0	0
Lodged in National Bank,				65	9	4
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.						
Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£245	4	3			
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	71	9	3			
Printing and Advertising,	41	5	2			
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£357	18	8	£18,314	6	1

<i>Brought forward,</i>	£ 357 18 8	£ 18,314 6 1
Postages and Incidents,	55 11 2	
Insurance,	39 3 8	
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	42 3 2	
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in Town,	10 15 0	
Subscription to Stirling's Public Library,	2 2 0	
Taking Charge of Parcels in Town, and Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel,	22 0 0	
Repairing Carriage, and Saddlery,	52 5 9	
Law Expense,	48 2 4	
Schedules under new Lunacy Act,	12 19 4	
Miscellaneous,	44 7 2	
	<hr/>	687 8 3
		<hr/>
		£ 19,001 14 4
		<hr/>
Amount of DISCHARGE, as above,	£ 19,001 14 4	
" of CHARGE,	18,717 2 3	
	<hr/>	
Balance due to the Treasurer,	£ 284 12 1	
	<hr/>	

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1858.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears, per last year's Report,	£946	2	2
Deduct, recovered in 1858,	625	9	4
	<hr/>		
	£320	12	10
Arrears of Board for 1858,	746	8	3
	<hr/>		
	£1,067	1	1
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	689	4	3
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,	1,133	0	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, .	114	4	5
Union Bank, " " " "	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£79,486	3	11
	<hr/>		

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank, "	14,775	0	0
National Bank, Interest,	1,043	6	1
Balance due to the Treasurer, per preceding Account, .	284	12	1
	<hr/>		
	£36,102	18	2
	<hr/>		
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,	£79,486	3	11
" of DEBTS, "	36,102	18	2
	<hr/>		
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£43,383	5	9
	<hr/>		

NOTE.—At the end of 1857 the Balance in favour of the Institution appeared to be £41,863:13s. 2d.

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,

FOR 1858.

ON the 1st day of January of this year, there remained 470 Lunatics, and there have since been admitted 268, making a total of 738 treated in the course of the year. The Admissions have not been so numerous in this as in the previous year. The decrease is wholly in the admission of Males; the number of Females being not only equal to but exceeding the average of the four previous years, which is a remarkable circumstance in the history of this Institution. This decrease in the Male admissions occurred chiefly in the earlier part of the year; the Male divisions being then unusually full, many applications for admission were obliged to be declined. Two of the Patients were admitted by special order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, agreeably to the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. Cap. 71. Not a few were re-admitted Patients, who always relapse when free agents, and who, for the welfare of themselves, their families, and the public, it might be well not to dismiss at all,

but just to allow to leave the Asylum now and then, for a specified time, with attendants to take care of and be responsible for them. Several Patients came to the Asylum voluntarily, and two of these have since been dismissed cured. Many had attempted to commit suicide previous to admission; and, in their efforts to accomplish the act of self-destruction, four had inflicted severe wounds on the neck and other parts of the body, two had tried to drown themselves, one had swallowed laudanum, and another a quantity of the acetate of lead, which having failed, she had precipitated herself from a flight of stairs. One of this class, who has been for upwards of two years here, made suddenly a cunning and desperate attempt to destroy herself by means of strangulation in February last. Her nurse, a clever, anxious woman, acted with great presence of mind on the occasion, whereby the life of the unfortunate lunatic was saved. I must here add, in favour of this attendant, that she ably and kindly performed the duties of her office for upwards of five years, when she left, with the best wishes of the Patients and Officials, to change her condition in life.

The majority of the suicidal cases admitted have already been enumerated in the list of recoveries. A female who had been apprehended, and tried on the grave charge of infanticide, was found, on examination, to labour under mental derangement, and was accordingly sent to this Asylum. She had been insane, and confined in an Asylum on a former occasion. One of the Male Paupers had ulcers of great magnitude and depth on his inferior extremities when he was admitted. He is now much improved, both mentally and bodily.

Nearly one-third of the admissions were cases of Acute Mania, a form of insanity peculiarly amenable to medical treatment, as is evidenced by the fact that, of 108 Patients dismissed cured, 39 belonged to this class. The next, in point of number, are those cases in which the mental delusions are comparatively circumscribed, and which, in accordance with the classification adopted in former Reports, are here enumerated under the head of "Monomania." Thirteen cases belong to the class "Dypsomania," an affection in which the prominent symptom is a want of moral control, exhibited by an irresistible desire for intoxicating liquors, and which is usually, but not invariably to be attributed to long continued acts of intemperance. This form of insanity is sometimes complicated with that most distressing disease called Epilepsy.

Table 2d, Division II. which gives the social condition of those admitted, exhibits an exception to the general rule noticed in last year's Report, and which that Report amply illustrated, viz.—the greater predisposition to mental disease of the unmarried than of the married. While last year the admissions of the unmarried were to the married as 3 to 2, this year the number of the married preponderates.

In accordance with usual experience, the greatest number of admissions are cases of individuals who have reached the middle period of life—the quinquennial period, 35 to 40, furnishing the greatest proportion.

CAUSES.—As in former Reports, a table is given showing the various causes to which the insanity is supposed to be referable in the different cases. The in-

quiry is one of great interest as well as of much scientific and practical importance, but it is one which is attended with great difficulty. From the circumstances and position in life of some of the Patients, the ignorance of their friends and relatives, and the mental condition in which the Patients themselves frequently are on admission, it is often extremely difficult to arrive at certain information or accurate conclusions on this point. In regard, also, to one important predisposing cause, "Hereditary Tendency," there often exists on the part of the relatives of the Patient a desire to conceal a fact which they fancy is calculated to attach a sort of stigma to themselves and other members of their family. Yet, so frequently is this predisposition to be found in the insane, that, notwithstanding the probability of its existence being thus in many cases concealed, 36 cases were admitted in which no other cause was assigned, the particular exciting causes in such cases being so slight as to have apparently eluded observation.

Intemperance, as usual, figures as a fertile cause of mental derangement, 28 cases being clearly referable to this deplorable habit. It is to be observed that this is more than double the number of cases placed under the head of "Dypsomania." The latter were 13 in number: in the remaining 15, the form of the disease was such as to cause them to be ranked under some other head.

Next to Intemperance and Hereditary Disposition, the next pregnant cause was Previous Insanity, which, however, like hereditary taint, is perhaps to be looked upon rather in the light of a predisposing than an exciting cause. In so many as 29 cases this was the sole cause

assigned; there can be little doubt, however, that in many or most of these some other cause, however transient and unnoticed it may have been, contributed to the actual result.

The "Commercial Crisis," which threw a gloom over the end of 1857 and the early part of 1858, and which was noticed in last Report in connection with the present subject, has also left traces of its effects on the admissions during the year, to which the present Report refers; two cases being those in which the insanity is attributed to the "Failure of the Western Bank," and 12 in which it is ascribed to "Pecuniary Losses."

In addition to these cases, a glance at Table 4 will suffice to show how large is the number of instances in which the insanity is referable to moral causes of a depressing nature.

In seven cases "Domestic Trials" seem to have induced the disease; in eight, "Anxiety" is the cause assigned; "Grief" is specified as the cause in nine; "Loss of Child" in one; "Fear and Fright" in four; "Disappointed Affections" in four; "Harsh Treatment" in four; "Irish Riots" in two. In other cases there probably was a combination of mental and physical depression, as in the eight in which the disease was attributed to "Over-Exertion of Body," the six in which it was ascribed to "Study," and the case in which it supervened on the exposure to fatigue and anxiety consequent on "Shipwreck."

Table 5 shows the different occupations of those admitted. It will be seen from it that almost every class of the community has been represented within the walls of the Asylum. It would be rash to draw from a Table of this description—referring exclusively to one

Institution, a particular locality, and a single year—any sweeping conclusions as to the degree of predisposition induced by the respective avocations of the Patients, or the comparative liability to mental disease of the different classes thus represented. It may, however, be noticed in regard to the large number of Clerks (16) which this Table exhibits, that the sedentary nature of their employment, and also, perhaps, in a year which has witnessed a severe Commercial Crisis, that the over-work in some cases entailed on this class, and the uncertainty which, in other instances, they may have experienced as to their being able to retain their means of support, may explain the undoubtedly large number of admissions of persons of this description. While adverting to this Table, it may be proper to explain that the two admissions under the head “Roman Catholic Clergyman” refer to the same case, that of a highly estimable member of this Church, who, at the instance of his friends, was removed to another part of the country, in consequence of his temporary improvement, but who, instead of deriving benefit from the change of scene, relapsed into such a state as rendered it imperative to send him back to the Asylum.

CURES.—The first of the Tables relative to Patients dismissed Cured exhibits a result in conformity with usual experience, viz.—the comparative curability of Acute Mania. It may be interesting to notice particularly the case of “Dementia” set down in this Table as cured. The subject of this affection was a middle-aged man who had been a clerk in a mercantile house. When admitted he laboured under Melancholia, which speedily lapsed into Dementia. After remaining nearly stationary

for some time, an attack of Acute Mania suddenly supervened, which yielded to appropriate treatment, and was happily followed by convalescence. He was dismissed cured, and has been able to return to active life. Another of those dismissed cured was Mrs. WESTCOTT, the unfortunate woman who had destroyed her offspring in a paroxysm of insanity in 1857. This was a case of Puerperal Mania. After dismissal, she was tried at the last Spring Circuit Court of Justiciary, and found "not guilty" of the crime with which she was charged.

It has long been a matter of common observation that in insanity the chances of recovery are, in the great majority of cases, in the inverse ratio to the duration of the disease. The Table appended to the present Report, exhibiting the previous duration of insanity in the Patients cured, presents results which tally with the conclusions drawn from previous experience. From that Table it will be apparent that nearly one-half of the Cures were effected in cases which had been sent to the Asylum within a month of the time when the symptoms of mental disease attracted the attention of friends, relatives, or guardians; and that out of the total number cured, which was 108, there were only three (including one in which the previous duration of the insanity could not be accurately ascertained) in which the mental affection had been unequivocally manifested for a period exceeding twelve months. The practical importance of such a fact as this can scarcely be over-estimated; and the lesson which it teaches of instant removal—often as that lesson has been reiterated, and frequently as it has been insisted on—cannot be too strongly enforced, to overcome that reluctance which relatives often feel to place Patients at the outset

of the disease in an Asylum, a reluctance to which the probability of speedy and not unfrequently a final and complete cure are too often sacrificed. It does not militate against this view that occasionally recoveries are effected in cases in which the insanity has been of much longer duration. Thus, in the present Report we have the gratification of stating, as will be perceived by an examination of the Table exhibiting the residence in the Asylum of the Cases Cured, that two had been in the Asylum 3 years, one 4 years, and one for the long period of 7 years. Such a favourable result in a case of so long duration as that last mentioned can very seldom be anticipated.

DEATHS.—Taking the cases in which there was present some distinct disease of the brain, whether complicated or not with disease of other organs, and also those cases which are classed under the head of “General Paralysis,” in all of which latter, modern pathology recognises the existence of cerebral disease,—it will be seen that in 17—that is nearly 39 per cent. of the fatal cases—this organ was the subject of morbid alterations. For such cases the resources of medical treatment are in general only available for the purpose of mitigating symptoms, and postponing the results which they are unable to avert or prevent. In several instances, the Patients were in a dying condition when admitted, and one of them actually died of pulmonary consumption within three days after he was brought to the Asylum. Many of the other cases occurred in persons well advanced in life, and who had been for a long time afflicted both with mental and bodily disease.

The gentleman whose death is particularly noticed in

the Directors' Report had been known to me for a very long period, although for little more than nine years under my care. I am unwilling to close this Report without stating that I heartily concur in the statements there given of the disposition and talents of one of the best of men, whose removal we all still deplore.

TREATMENT.—To enter into any detail on this subject were foreign to the limits of a Report of such a general nature as this. It has been much the same as in previous years. New preparations of phosphorus, zinc, and iron have recently been tried in many cases, but it would be premature, as yet, to say with what results. For an account of the moral and physical adjuvants, I would refer to the Directors' Report, from which it will be seen that no expense or attention has been spared to ensure the means of agreeable occupation and healthful recreation.

To Mr. M'NEILL, the President of the Abstainers' Union, to Messrs. STEEL and BURNS, with the other Directors, and to Mr. LAWSON, their able and indefatigable Secretary, for their uncommon kindness in furnishing musical entertainments for the Patients; as also, to the distinguished musicians themselves for their performances, I beg leave to tender my best acknowledgments.

I have great pleasure in stating that I cordially approve of what the Directors have stated as to their late Officer, Dr. ROBERTSON, and their present Officers. Dr. CASKIE and Mr. CAMERON have also given me great satisfaction in the execution of their duty as Medical Assistants. It is due to the other heads of departments to state that they

are able and experienced and thoroughly to be trusted;
persons with whom it is a pleasure to work.

I beg leave, finally, with much respect, to thank the
Directors of 1858 for the confidence and consideration
with which they have favoured me throughout the year
just terminated.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, 31st *December* 1858.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1857, .	242	...	229	...	471
Admitted since,	127	...	140	...	267
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	369	...	369	...	738
	==		==		==
Dismissed Unfit,	1	...	0	...	1
" Cured,	51	...	56	...	107
" Relieved,	42	...	26	...	68
" Not Improved,	5	...	9	...	14
Died,	21	...	23	...	44
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	120	...	114	...	234
Remaining on 31st December 1858, .	249	...	255	...	504
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	369	...	369	...	738
	==		==		==
Average Daily Number,	251·11		240·69		491·80
	=====		=====		=====

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	36 ...	52 ...	88
" Chronic,	19 ...	4 ...	23
" with Epilepsy,	2 ...	1 ...	3
" " General Paralysis,	3 ...	1 ...	4
Monomania, including Melancholia, 12, } 15—27; and Dypsomania, 4, 9—13, . }	47 ...	62 ...	109
Dementia,	19 ...	18 ...	37
" with General Paralysis,	1 ...	2 ...	3
TOTAL,	127 ...	140 ...	267

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	59 ...	58 ...	117
Married,	61 ...	63 ...	124
Widowed,	7 ...	19 ...	26
TOTAL,	127 ...	140 ...	267

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 20 "	5 ...	8 ...	13
" 25 "	18 ...	10 ...	28
" 30 "	15 ...	11 ...	26
" 35 "	20 ...	18 ...	38
" 40 "	18 ...	24 ...	42
" 45 "	17 ...	17 ...	34
" 50 "	11 ...	20 ...	31
" 55 "	9 ...	12 ...	21
" 60 "	5 ...	7 ...	12
" 65 "	5 ...	10 ...	15
" 70 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 75 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 80 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	127 ...	140 ...	267

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	3	5	8
Bodily Injury,	2	1	3
Change of Residence,	0	1	1
Congenital,	3	3	6
Critical Period,	0	1	1
Death of Child,	0	1	1
Disease of Brain,	3	1	4
" Uterus,	0	2	2
" other Organs,	2	1	3
Destitution,	1	1	2
Disappointed Affections,	1	3	4
Dissipation,	2	0	2
Domestic Trials,	3	6	9
Epilepsy,	2	1	3
Excitement from attending Theatre,	1	0	1
Failure of the Western Bank,	0	2	2
Fear,	1	1	2
Fever,	1	3	4
Fright,	1	3	4
Grief,	2	7	9
Harsh Treatment,	1	3	4
Hereditary,	14	22	36
Intemperance,	15	13	28
Irish Riots,	2	0	2
Loss of Employment,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	10	0	10
Menstrual Disorder,	0	3	3
Over-Exertion of Body,	5	3	8
Paralysis,	4	0	4
Pecuniary Losses,	6	5	11
Previous Insanity,	14	15	29
Puerperal States,	0	11	11
Religious Excitement,	2	3	5
Reverses in Business,	1	0	1
Shipwreck,	1	0	1
Study,	3	3	6
Unascertained,	19	15	34
Unfit,	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,	127	140	267
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Bakers,	2	<i>Brought forward,</i>	77
Bankers,	2	Lawyers,	2
Bankers' Clerk,	1	Masons,	2
Beamer,	1	Merchants,	9
Blacksmiths,	4	Miller,	1
Cabinetmaker,	1	Miner,	1
Carter,	1	Moulders,	2
Civil Engineer,	1	No Occupation,	3
Clergyman,	1	Packing-Box-maker,	1
Clerks,	15	Plumber,	1
Clothiers,	2	Porter,	1
Coachman,	1	Rag-Merchant,	1
Collier,	1	Reedmaker,	1
Commercial Traveller,	1	Roman Catholic Clergymen,	2
Designer,	1	Saddler,	1
Engineers,	3	Sailors,	4
Farmers,	2	Sawyers,	2
Farm Servants,	5	Schoolmaster,	1
Fishmonger,	1	Sheriff-Officer,	1
Fleshers,	5	Ship-Carpenter,	1
Gamekeeper,	1	Shoemakers,	2
Gardener,	1	Soldier,	1
Gentlemen,	5	Tailors,	2
Grocer,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Ironfounder,	1	Threadlapper,	1
Ironmongers,	2	Tobacco-spinner,	1
Iron-Turner,	1	Warehouseman,	1
Joiners,	2	Watchman,	1
Labourers,	12	Weavers,	3
<i>Carry forward,</i>	77	TOTAL,	127
FEMALES.			
Bleachfield-worker,	1	<i>Brought forward,</i>	79
Crofter,	1	School-girl,	1
Domestic,	22	Shopkeepers,	2
Dressmakers,	2	Spinster,	1
Farm Servants,	6	Tambourers,	2
Fishdealer,	1	Tavern-keepers,	5
Ladies,	31	Teachers,	6
Lodging-keeper,	1	Washerwoman,	1
Milliner,	1	Weavers,	3
Millworkers,	3	Winders,	2
No Occupation,	5	Wives of Tradesmen, &c.	38
Sewers,	5	TOTAL,	140
<i>Carry forward,</i>	79		

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1858.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	11	11	22
February,	10	15	25
March,	3	11	14
			— 61
April,	13	5	18
May,	7	8	15
June,	13	12	25
			— 58
July,	14	22	36
August,	10	9	19
September,	14	10	24
			— 79
October,	9	8	17
November,	13	12	25
December,	10	17	27
			— 69
			—
• TOTAL,			267
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	15	24	39
" Chronic,	10	5	15
" Puerperal,	0	6	6
" Recurrent,	0	8	8
Monomania, including Melancholia and } Dypsomania, }	25	13	38
Dementia,	1	0	1
Unfit,	1	0	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	52	56	108
	==	==	==

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

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	19	...	34	...	53
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	8	...	13	...	21
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	6	...	4	...	10
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	4	...	1	...	5
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	3	...	1	...	4
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	4	...	0	...	4
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
Unascertained,	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
Unfit,	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
TOTAL,					52	...	56	...	108

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

					MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	5	...	5	...	10
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	6	...	7	...	13
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	10	...	7	...	17
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	12	...	8	...	20
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	11	...	9	...	20
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	6	...	8
" 50 "	.	.	.	.	4	...	4	...	8
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	2	...	5	...	7
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
TOTAL,					52	...	56	...	108

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 2 Weeks,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 3 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 1 Month,	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 2 Months,	8 ...	10 ...	18
" 3 "	8 ...	6 ...	14
" 4 "	10 ...	4 ...	14
" 5 "	2 ...	5 ...	7
" 6 "	3 ...	12 ...	15
" 7 "	2 ...	7 ...	9
" 8 "	4 ...	1 ...	5
" 9 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 10 "	4 ...	1 ...	5
" 11 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 1 Year,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 2 Years,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 3 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 4 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 7 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	52 ...	56 ...	108

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Destitution,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Disappointed Affections,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Domestic Trials,	2 ...	4 ...	6
Epilepsy,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Failure of Western Bank,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Fright,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Grief,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Hereditary,	10 ...	6 ...	16
Inflammation of Brain,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Intemperance,	11 ...	11 ...	22
Lactation,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Masturbation,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Menstrual Disorder,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Over-Exertion of Body,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Previous Insanity,	4 ...	10 ...	14
Puerperal State,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Religious Excitement,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Reverses in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Riot,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Solitary Confinement,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Unascertained,	7 ...	5 ...	12
Unfit,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	52 ...	56 ...	108

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

			PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	738	Cured, 108	{ 14.63 31.7 36.17
" " to a Conclusion,	234		
Admitted,	267		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	1 ...	5 ...	6
" Chronic,	2 ...	6 ...	8
" with General Paralysis,	9 ...	3 ...	12
" " Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Monomania, including Melancholia,	3 ...	5 ...	8
Dementia,	2 ...	4 ...	6
TOTAL,	<u>21</u> ...	<u>23</u> ...	<u>44</u>

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 25 Years,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 30 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 35 "	5 ...	1 ...	6
" 40 "	3 ...	6 ...	9
" 45 "	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 50 "	3 ...	4 ...	7
" 55 "	2 ...	3 ...	5
" 60 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 65 "	0 ...	3 ...	3
" 70 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 75 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 80 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>21</u> ...	<u>23</u> ...	<u>44</u>

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month,	2 ...	7 ...	9
" 2 Months,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 3 "	3 ...	1 ...	4
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 5 "	3 ...	0 ...	3
" 6 "	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 1 Year,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 2 Years,	5 ...	2 ...	7
" 3 "	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 4 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 6 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 12 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 15 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 38 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Abscess in Neck,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1 ...	6 ...	7
Disease of Brain,	3 ...	3 ...	6
" " associated with Disease of Abdominal Viscera,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Disease of Heart,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Enteritis,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Exhaustion,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Gangrene of Lung,	0 ...	1 ...	1
General Paralysis,	5 ...	1 ...	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	3 ...	5 ...	8
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Pneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>44</u>

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,	738	Died, { 5.96 18. 8 16.47
" " to a Conclusion,	234	
Admitted,	267	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DIS-
MISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1858.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	9 ...	7 ...	16
February,	9 ...	8 ..	17
March,	7 ...	4 ...	11
			— 44
April,	6 ...	10 ...	16
May,	9 ...	7 ...	16
June,	11 ...	11 ...	22
			— 54
July,	8 ...	16 ...	24
August,	7 ...	6 ...	13
September,	12 ...	8 ...	20
			— 57
October,	8 ...	9 ...	17
November,	13 ...	11 ...	24
December,	21 ...	17 ...	38
			— 79
TOTAL,			234

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND
DEATHS,

*Upon the Total Number of Patients Treated to a Conclusion,
from the opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 till
31st Dec. 1858.*

	CURED. PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	7,298 } 3,616 { 49.54
	DIED.
" " "	7,298 } 1,184 { 16.22

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

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845,	164	10	6
1846,	192	11	5·7
1850,	167	17	10·1
1851,	199	10	5
1852,	119	11	9·2
1853,	125	11	8
1854,	153	8	5·2
1855,	84	12	14·2
1856,	99	13	13·1
1857,	139	7	5·03
1858,	140	11	7·85

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2·6'
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1·38
1828,	2	1	3	88	3·40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8·3'
1830,	2	1	3	84	3·57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4·49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1·03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8·43
.....
1838,	18	13	31	117	26·49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18·75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13·42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19·10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23·11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9·48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18·27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24·72
1846,	68	37	105	414	25·36
.....
1850,	42	29	71	393	18·06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20·84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21·05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20·37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18·75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16·41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14·74
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·33
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·48

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the Annual Reports relative to Intemperance as a Cause of Insanity in the Patients admitted.

IX.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814 till 31st December 1858,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DUR- ING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
TOTAL,.....	4,226	3,575	7,801						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 7,801

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 504

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,297

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

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
1,878	1,737	3,615							703	481	1,184

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,615

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,184

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.54

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.22

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Years 1856-57-58.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	
Beef, Mutton, &c.	7,631 ..	7,932 ..	9,000	Stones.
Bacon Ham,	3,723 ..	2,821 ..	3,039	Lbs.
Bread,	35,698 ..	39,479 ..	43,833	Loaves.
Tea,	1,482 ..	1,507 ..	1,736	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,274 ..	1,641 ..	2,464	"
Sugar,	14,282 ..	15,706 ..	17,033	"
Butter,	6,658 ..	7,618 ..	9,203	"
Cheese,	2,638 ..	2,753 ..	3,093	"
Eggs,	3,586 ..	3,819 ..	4,417	Dozens.
Fish,	8,891 ..	23,578 ..	20,791	Lbs.
Fowls, including 24 Tur- } keys at Christmas, . }	122 ..	241 ..	239	Pairs.
Potatoes,	36½..	31½..	39¾	Tons.
Oatmeal,	397 ..	414¾..	428	Bolls.
Rice, Barley, and Peas, .	29,523 ..	30,887 ..	27,779	Lbs.
Milk,	7,979 ..	8,503 ..	9,912	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920 ..	10,950 ..	10,920	"
Beer,	879 ..	911 ..	1,027	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	994 ..	1,338 ..	1,496	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	79 ..	98 ..	86½	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory, .	142 ..	144 ..	177	Gallons.
Soap,	12,144 ..	13,166 ..	14,425	Lbs.
Soda,	4,973 ..	3,824 ..	4,349	"
Candles,	68 ..	90¾..	41½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke, .	1,274 ..	1,293 ..	1,311	Waggons.
Gas,	930,800 ..	1,008,800 ..	1,153,400	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1858.

166 Bolls of Wheat, sold for	£ 158 15 0
48 Tons 8 cwt. Yellow Turnips, sold for	44 5 7
120 Stones Wheat Chaff, sold for	1 10 0
1855 Stones 5 lbs. Potatoes used at home, at 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ stone,	38 13 0
3 Tons 6 cwt. Yellow Turnips " at 18s. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton,	2 19 5
26 " Swedish Turnips on hand, using, at 20s. "	26 0 0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bolls of Wheat sown on Farm, at 20s. $\frac{1}{2}$ boll,	3 5 0
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " on hand for boiling, at 16s. "	3 0 0
83 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stones of Hay, at 80s. per 100 stones,	3 6 9
74 Bolls of Oats, supposed to be in stacks, &c. at 18s.	66 12 0
36 " Beans " " at 20s.	36 0 0
	<hr/>
	£ 384 6 9
Credit given for Money saved by Farm Horses } for Work done to Houses, Roads, &c. . }	42 6 0
	<hr/>
	£ 426 12 9

GARDEN PRODUCE—1858.

VEGETABLES.			
2,008 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.	German Greens.	319 $\frac{6}{7}$ Stones	Potatoes.
1,254 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Turnips.	138 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Rhubarb.
1,130 "	Cabbages.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Artichokes.
1,190 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Leeks.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Parsnips.
133 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	Savoys.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Vegetable Marrows.
928 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Carrots, in summer; and	302 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pecks	Peas.
177 $\frac{1}{4}$ Stones	do. in winter.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Beans.
14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Onions, in winter; and	<hr/>	
2,162 $\frac{3}{4}$ Doz.	" in summer.	FRUITS.	
273 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Cauliflower & Bro- coli Heads.	2,088 $\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch Pts.	Gooseberries.
56 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	Celery.	386 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Strawberries.
41 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Red Beetroot.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Raspberries.
149 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Asparagus.	198 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Red Currants.
7 "	Red Cabbage.	201 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Black "
93 Galls.	Spinage.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	White "
980 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	Parsley.	159 Pounds	Apples.
245 "	Brussels Sprouts.	Horse-Radish, Mustard & Cress, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers in their season.	
66 "	Kidney Beans.		
Total, at Bazaar prices,		£ 372 0 6	

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1858.

Pork to the Store, 35 cwt. 16 lbs. at various prices,	£ 73 6 11
Cash received for Pigs sold to fleshers and others,	118 13 3
	<hr/>
	£ 192 0 2

TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£990	13	5
EXPENDED ON FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	418	7	3
BALANCE,	£572	6	2

CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1858.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.	Bolls.	½.
Sown on the Farm, .	..	9	5	3	1	..	..	6	1
Supply for Farm Horses, .	630	48	1	8	2	4	4	..	..
" Carriage " .	630	41	5	14	1	3	..	..	..
Sold, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..
In Loft, on hand, . .	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
	1,260	117	1	26	..	7	4	176	..

CROP OF 1857 ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1858, AND CROP OF 1858.

22 Tons of Turnips, $4\frac{2}{5}$ sold, and $17\frac{1}{5}$ tons used at home for the House and Horses.

$677\frac{1}{2}$ Stones of Hay bought this year.

Oats in Loft, $18\frac{5}{8}$ bolls; Thrashed out of 1857, 64 bolls; and of 1858, $34\frac{1}{8}$ bolls—Total $117\frac{1}{8}$ bolls.

Beans in Loft, $10\frac{1}{2}$ bolls; Thrashed of 1857, $15\frac{1}{2}$ bolls—Total 26 bolls.

Barley Thrashed of 1857, $7\frac{3}{8}$ bolls—Total $7\frac{3}{8}$ bolls.

Wheat of 1858, Thrashed out 173 bolls; and bought for Seed, 3 bolls—Total 176 bolls.

Oats of 1857, supposed to be 64 bolls, turned out 84 bolls.

Beans " " 33 " " $33\frac{1}{2}$ "

Barley " " 7 " " $7\frac{3}{8}$ "

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

15½ Imperial Acres	Wheat,	} Total, 34 Acres.
9 " "	Oats,	
8½ " "	Beans, Potatoes, and Turnips, .	
1 " "	Hay or Pasture,	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31ST DEC. 1858.

FARM,	£354	2	3
GARDEN,	208	11	6
PIGGERIES,	70	4	0
POLICIES,	39	9	0

Total Inventory of Gardener's Department, 1858, £672 6 9

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

LADIES' WORK DONE IN 1858.

36 Chemises made.	1 Baby's Shawl made.
12 Pairs Drawers do.	12 Pairs Garters knitted.
12 Flannel Semets do.	6 Collars, crochetwork.
6 Flannel Shifts do.	6 " embroidered.
12 Short-Gowns do.	12 Yards Petticoat Trimming
6 Long Night-Gowns do.	sewed.
12 Flannel Petticoats do.	6 Worsted Doyleys knitted.
10 Stuff do. do.	3 Toilets do.
2 Silk do. do.	3 Vase Mats do.
12 Silk and Stuff Aprons do.	10 Yards Trimming worked for
24 Habit Shirts do.	Children's Drawers.
24 Collars made and worked.	1 Cushion knitted.
12 Night-Caps made.	1 Toilet-Bag do.
9 Babies' Shifts do.	20 Dozen Yards Narrow Edg-
12 Pinafores do.	ings knitted.
2 Babies' Dresses do.	1 Pair Slippers worked.
9 Boys' Shirts do.	2 Pairs Worsted Gauntlets
24 Pocket Handkerchiefs hemmed	knitted.
3 Plain Dresses made.	1 Silk and Bead Purse knitted.
20 Pairs Sheets do.	3 Flower Mats do.
12 Toilet Covers hemmed and	2 Hoods netted.
fringed.	4 Caps do.
12 Bed-Covers hemmed.	40 Pairs Stockings and Socks
12 Bed-Pawns made.	knitted.
7 White Petticoats do.	2 Sponge Bags knitted.
4 Babies' Shawls Embroidered	Repairs of Clothing going on at
round.	all times.

ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1858.

Dresses made,	172
Petticoats do.	344
Pillow and Bolster Slips do.	491
Flannel Semets do.	263
Cotton Shifts do.	335
Quilted Mats do.	57
Aprons do.	474
Caps do.	370
Drawers, Pairs, do.	24
Towels hemmed,	415
Sheets do.	478
Handkerchiefs do.	1095
Table-Cloths do.	26
Blankets do. Pairs,	59

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

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

WEST HOUSE.

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

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

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