

**Forty-eighth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 16th January, 1862.**

**Contributors**

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

**Publication/Creation**

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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM  
*For Lunatics,*

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,  
TO  
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,  
16TH JANUARY, 1862.

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

THE DIRECTOR

THE DIRECTOR

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR THE



GENERAL MEETING OF THE

18th JANUARY 1881

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES BROWN & CO.

PRINTED BY JAMES BROWN & CO.

1881

# LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1862.

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

Mr. John Thomson,	}	from Town Council.
" David Mackinlay,		
" William Bankier,	}	from Merchants' House.
" Thomas Whyte,		
" Adam M'Lellan,	}	from Trades' House.
" Robert Lochore, Tertius,		
Dr. A. D. Anderson,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" John G. Fleming,		
Rev. James Fraser,	}	from General Session.
Mr. James Lindsay,		
Sir James Anderson,	}	
Mr. William M'Lean,		
" John Smith,	}	from General Body of Contributors.
" John Brown, Jun.		
" Robert Aitken,	}	
Dr. John M. Pagan,		
Mr. George Thomson,	}	
" John Cairns,		
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'Lean.		Mr. Bankier.		Mr. J. Brown.
" Mackinlay.		" Smith.		" G. Thomson.

## Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Smith.		Mr. Aitken.
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## Visitors.

The Lord Provost.		Mr. Adam M'Lellan.
Sir James Campbell.		" Robert Lochore, Tertius.
Dr. A. D. Anderson.		" John Cairns.
" John M. Pagan.		" Robert Aitken.
Rev. James Fraser.		" James Lindsay.
Mr. John Thomson.		" Andrew Nielson.
" Thomas Whyte.		



## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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### RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

DR. CHRISTIE AND DR. GILLAND.

Superintendent of Ladies.

MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm-Oberseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

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### NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

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

PATIENTS' RETURN.

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

The Directors have now to thank the Members of the

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

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



ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

CHARGE.

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

**DISCHARGE.**

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account,..... £1 14 8

**HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.**

Butcher Meat,.....	£3,188	8	10	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c. ....	728	17	6	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	1,311	12	1	
Groceries,.....	1,048	14	10	
Milk,.....	724	17	0	
Butter and Cheese,.....	699	2	8	
Potatoes,.....	249	7	6	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	563	4	2	
Medicines,.....	122	0	1	
Coal and Coke,.....	765	4	1	
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	358	5	7	
Soap and Soda,.....	211	17	6	
Water-Rent since 3d September 1860,.....	134	16	8	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	690	15	4	
Fruit,.....	51	13	6	
				<hr/>
				10,848 17 4

**SALARIES, viz.**

Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct Fees received,.....	354	5	0	
				<hr/>
				£ 145 15 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistants,.....	190	0	0	
Chaplain,.....	70	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0	
Steward,.....	90	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	39	18	0	
				<hr/>
				935 13 0

**REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.**

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£410	14	9	
Painting and Paper-hanging,.....	98	12	8	
Ironmongery,.....	76	7	4	
Oils, Colours, &c.....	71	19	2	
Building Materials, &c.....	260	3	10	
Plumbers' Materials,.....	85	2	4	
Repairing Boilers,.....	37	11	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	97	0	10	
				<hr/>
				1,137 11 11
Furniture,.....	1,195	4	10	
Servants' Wages,.....	2,051	4	8	
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1861, }				
yet to be recovered,.....				552 6 6
				<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i> .....	£16,722	12	11	



<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£16,722	12	11
Expended on Garden,.....	184	14	8
" on Farm,.....	128	8	9
Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank to 2d April 1861,.....	809	17	10
Do. with National Bank } to 1st November 1860,.....	£945	2	7
Do. with National Bank } to 1st November 1861,.....	1,118	0	6
	<hr/>	2,063	3 1
Union Bank, in part principal Sum due,.....	870	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£278	8	1
Arrears of Teind, Stipend, &c. ....	166	0	0
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	117	6	11
Printing and Advertising, .....	48	11	10
Postages and Incidents,.....	44	1	9
Insurance,.....	54	4	3
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	52	3	1
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stirling's Library,.....	15	15	0
For taking charge of Parcels in town,.....	16	5	4
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	53	0	4
Law Expense,.....	43	15	0
Price of a Horse,.....	£42	0	0
Deduct—Price of one sold, ....	22	0	0
	<hr/>	20	0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	58	19	6
	<hr/>	981	11 1
	<hr/>	£21,760	8 4

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

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS  
OF  
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,  
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1861.

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**PROPERTY.**

BOARD of PATIENTS yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears of 1860 and prior years,.....	£95 10 8	
" of 1861,.....	232 1 6	
	<hr/>	£327 12 2
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....		552 6 6
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,.....		1,704 12 1
Price of Ground, .....		10,185 0 0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,.....		61,400 19 8
Original Cost of new Furniture,.....		5,018 2 2
		<hr/>
		£79,188 12 7
		<hr/>

**DEBTS.**

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

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



REPORT  
BY  
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,  
TO THE DIRECTORS,  
For 1861.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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



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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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



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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Notwithstanding the large number of determinedly



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1861.

# MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

## I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

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



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

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute, . . . . .	75 ..	57 ...	132
" Chronic, . . . . .	5 ...	6 ...	11
" Epileptic, . . . . .	4 ...	0 ...	4
" Puerperal, . . . . .	0 ...	1 ...	1
" Recurrent, . . . . .	0 ...	1 ...	1
Monomania, including Melancholia, } 22, 17-39, . . . . .	26 ...	25 ...	51
Dementia, . . . . .	3 ...	1 ...	4
Fatuity, . . . . .	0 ...	1 ...	1
Imbecility, . . . . .	3 ...	3 ...	6
TOTAL, . . . . .	<u>116</u> ...	<u>95</u> ...	<u>211</u>

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried, . . . . .	63 ...	37 ...	100
Married, . . . . .	46 ...	47 ...	93
Widowed, . . . . .	7 ...	11 ...	18
TOTAL, . . . . .	<u>116</u> ...	<u>95</u> ...	<u>211</u>

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years, . . . . .	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 20 " . . . . .	3 ...	4 ...	7
" 25 " . . . . .	18 ...	10 ...	28
" 30 " . . . . .	18 ...	10 ...	28
" 35 " . . . . .	16 ...	11 ...	27
" 40 " . . . . .	15 ...	16 ...	31
" 45 " . . . . .	12 ...	8 ...	20
" 50 " . . . . .	12 ...	12 ...	24
" 55 " . . . . .	11 ...	10 ...	21
" 60 " . . . . .	5 ...	3 ...	8
" 65 " . . . . .	2 ...	7 ...	9
" 70 " . . . . .	4 ...	2 ...	6
TOTAL, . . . . .	<u>116</u> ...	<u>95</u> ...	<u>211</u>

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

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



Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Baker, . . . . .	1	<i>Brought forward,</i> . . . . .	63
Basketmaker, . . . . .	1	Land-surveyor, . . . . .	1
Block-print-cutter, . . . . .	1	Manufacturer, . . . . .	1
Block-printer, . . . . .	1	Masons, . . . . .	3
Boilermaker, . . . . .	1	Mechanics, . . . . .	2
Boot-closer, . . . . .	1	Merchants, . . . . .	5
Brass-finisher, . . . . .	1	Miners, . . . . .	2
Cab-driver, . . . . .	1	Ministers, . . . . .	3
Cabinetmaker, . . . . .	1	No occupation, . . . . .	3
Calico-printer, . . . . .	1	Packing-boxmaker, . . . . .	1
Carpenter, . . . . .	1	Painter, . . . . .	1
Clerks, . . . . .	9	Papermaker, . . . . .	1
Commission-agents, . . . . .	2	Physicians, . . . . .	2
Cooper, . . . . .	1	Pipemaker, . . . . .	1
Draper, . . . . .	1	Plumber, . . . . .	1
Engineers, . . . . .	5	Potter, . . . . .	1
Enginekeeper, . . . . .	1	Quarrymen, . . . . .	2
Farmers, . . . . .	2	Sawyer, . . . . .	1
Farm servants, . . . . .	2	Sea captain, . . . . .	1
Fleshers, . . . . .	3	Shoemakers, . . . . .	5
Forester, . . . . .	1	Soldiers, . . . . .	3
Gamekeeper, . . . . .	1	Spiritdealer, . . . . .	1
Gardener, . . . . .	1	Stationer, . . . . .	1
Gasfitters, . . . . .	2	Stoker, . . . . .	1
Gentlemen, . . . . .	6	Teachers, . . . . .	2
Grocer's assistant, . . . . .	1	Twister, . . . . .	1
Ironmonger, . . . . .	1	Watchmaker, . . . . .	1
Joiner, . . . . .	1	Weavers, . . . . .	5
Labourers, . . . . .	12	Wood-turner, . . . . .	1
<i>Carry forward,</i> . . . . .	63	<b>TOTAL,</b> . . . . .	<b>116</b>
FEMALES.			
Cotton-weaver, . . . . .	1	<i>Brought forward,</i> . . . . .	84
Domestics, . . . . .	37	Laundress, . . . . .	1
Domestic servants, . . . . .	12	No occupation, . . . . .	3
Dressmakers, . . . . .	2	Sempstresses, . . . . .	4
Factory-workers, . . . . .	4	Shawl-fringer, . . . . .	1
Grounder, . . . . .	1	Straw-hatmaker, . . . . .	1
Ladies, . . . . .	27	Washerwoman, . . . . .	1
<i>Carry forward,</i> . . . . .	84	<b>TOTAL,</b> . . . . .	<b>95</b>

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

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

### III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute, . . . . .	50	44	94
" Chronic, . . . . .	3	0	3
" Puerperal, . . . . .	0	1	1
" Recurrent, . . . . .	0	1	1
Monomania, including Melancholia, . . . . .	11	8	19
Dementia, . . . . .	3	1	4
	—	—	—
TOTAL, . . . . .	67	55	122



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

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

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

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

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

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

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

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



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

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated, . . . . .	713	Cured, { 17·11 54·22 57·81
" " to a Conclusion, . . . . .	225	
Admitted, . . . . .	211	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

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



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

		PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	713	Died, { 6.31 20 21.32
" " to a Conclusion,	225	
Admitted,	211	

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

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

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

*From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 till 31st Dec. 1861.*

	CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	7,932	{ 3,915 { 49.35
" " " "	7,932	{ 1,322 { 16.66

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

DATE.	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS.	FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.	PER CENT. ON FEMALE TOTAL ADMISSIONS.
1845, .....	164	10	6
1846, .....	192	11	5.7
1850, .....	167	17	10.1
1851, .....	199	10	5
1852, .....	119	11	9.2
1853, .....	125	11	8
1854, .....	153	8	5.2
1855, .....	84	12	14.2
1856, .....	99	13	13.1
1857, .....	139	7	5.03
1858, .....	140	11	7.85
1859, .....	89	6	6.74
1860, .....	111	5	4.5
1861, .....	95	4	4.21

# VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with the Total Number of Admissions, in each Year, since 1824.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824, .....	..	..	..	75	..
1825, .....	2	..	2	75	2.6
1826, .....	..	..	..	72	..
1827, .....	1	..	1	72	1.38
1828, .....	2	1	3	88	3.40
1829, .....	3	4	7	84	8.3
1830, .....	2	1	3	84	3.57
1831, .....	2	2	4	89	4.49
1832, .....	..	1	1	97	1.03
1833, .....	5	2	7	83	8.43
.....	..	..	..	..	..
1838, .....	18	13	31	117	26.49
1839, .....	19	5	24	128	18.75
1840, .....	12	8	20	149	13.42
1841, .....	22	8	30	157	19.10
1842, .....	27	19	46	199	23.11
1843, .....	21	10	31	327	9.48
1844, .....	39	14	53	290	18.27
1845, .....	57	33	90	364	24.72
1846, .....	68	37	105	414	25.36
.....	..	..	..	..	..
1850, .....	42	29	71	393	18.06
1851, .....	33	21	54	259	20.84
1852, .....	34	22	56	266	21.05
1853, .....	48	17	65	319	20.37
1854, .....	27	18	45	240	18.75
1855, .....	26	7	33	201	16.41
1856, .....	19	13	32	217	14.74
1857, .....	26	18	44	287	15.33
1858, .....	15	13	28	267	10.48
1859, .....	15	12	27	204	13.23
1860, .....	13	4	17	204	8.33
1861, .....	22	8	30	211	14.21

In the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1847, 1848, and 1849, there were no Statistical Tables appended to the annual Reports relative to Intemperance 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 1861,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859,.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
1860,.....	93	111	204	266	234	500	359	345	704
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
TOTAL,.....	4,550	3,870	8,420						

TOTAL AS ABOVE,..... 8,420

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 488

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 7,932



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

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
41	41	82	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49
45	51	96	36	22	58	..	..	..	23	21	44
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
2,031	1,884	3,915							765	555	1,322

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,915

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,322

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.35

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.66



## SUMMARY OF CENSUS, 7TH APRIL 1861.

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

TRADESMEN, &c. NOT IN THE ASYLUM,  
ALTHOUGH BELONGING TO IT, ON THE 7TH APRIL 1861.

Joiners, . . . . .	2
Blacksmith, . . . . .	1
Plumber, . . . . .	1
Painter, . . . . .	1
Mason, . . . . .	1
Baker, . . . . .	1
Gardener, . . . . .	1
Stoker, . . . . .	1
Night-watchmen, . . . . .	2
Labourer, . . . . .	1
	<u>12</u>

## QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &amp;c.

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

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

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*



## PRODUCE OF FARM—1861.

48½	Tons of Yellow Turnips sold,	£40	1	7
5	" 1½ Cwt. " "	4	6	5
4	" 6¾ Cwt. of Yellow Turnips, at 16s. per ton,			
	used at home,	3	9	4
1,678	Stones Potatoes at 5d. per stone, used at home,	34	9	2
1,194	" " at 6d. " "	29	17	6
63	Bolls new Wheat sold,	72	9	0
3	Tons Clover Hay sold,	2	11	6
1	Horse sold,	22	0	0
	Clover made into Hay,	16	0	0
1,331	Stones of Hay, at 80s. per 100 stones,	53	4	9
11½	Bolls of Oats thrashed out for Horses, at 20s.	11	10	0
60	" " estimated to be in 5 Stacks, at 20s.	60	0	0
18½	" Beans thrashed out for Horses, at 24s.	22	4	0
4½	" Barley " at 24s.	5	8	0
6	" " estimated to be in one Stack, at 24s.	7	4	0
6	" Wheat, for Seed to Farm, at 23s.	6	18	0
½	" " for Boilings to Horses,	0	8	0
17½	Tons Swedish Turnips on hand, at 20s. per ton,	17	10	0
		£409	11	3
	Credit given for money saved by Farm for work done } by the horses, to houses, roads, &c. }	58	4	0
		£467	15	3

## GARDEN PRODUCE—1861.

## VEGETABLES.

2,131	Doz.	German Greens.
1,567	"	Turnips in summer.
975	"	Cabbages.
1,972	"	Leeks.
125	"	Savoys.
1,963	"	Onions in summer ;
		and
32		Stones in winter.
267	Doz.	Cauliflower and Bro-
		coli heads.
66	"	Celery.
32	"	Red Beet-root.
263	"	Asparagus.
6	"	Red Cabbage.
272	Gals.	Spinage.
819	"	Parsley.
3	"	Kidney Beans.
87		Stones Potatoes.
78	"	Rhubarb.

18 Stones Artichokes.

85 " Parsnips.  
21 " Vegetable Marrows.  
237 Pecks Peas.  
38 " Beans.

FRUITS.

528 Scotch Pints Gooseberries.  
144       "       Strawberries.  
75       "       Raspberries.  
169       "       Red Currants.  
22       "       Black       "  
10       "       White       "  
49 Pounds Apples.  
6       "       Cherries.  
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cress,  
Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet  
Herbs, and cut Flowers, in  
their Season.

Total, at Bazaar prices, . . . . . £311 17 7

## PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1861.

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

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

## CROPS THRASHED AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1861.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	¼	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	¼
Sown on Farm, . . . . .	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	5	..
Supply for Farm Horses, .	400	44	4	7	3	4	2	..	1
"    Carriage " . . . . .	531	33	2	13	..	2	2	..	1
Sold, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
In Stacks & Loft, on hand	1,200	2	..	6	1	1	4	1	..
	2,131	89	..	29	..	9	2	69	2

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

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

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

12½ bolls of Oats on hand; and thrashed of 1860 crop 65½ bolls, and 1861 crop 11½ bolls—Total, 89 bolls.

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

¾ bolls of Barley; bought and on hand, 4½ bolls: thrashed, 1861 crop, 4½ bolls—Total, 9½ bolls.

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



## GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

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

## INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1861.

FARM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£ 415	18	6
GARDEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	6	6
PIGGERIES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	6	3
POLICIES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	0	2
Total Inventory of Gardener's Department,									£ 772	11	5

JAMES DUTHIE,  
*Gardener and Farm Overseer.*

## ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE WEST HOUSE IN 1861.

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

## WEARING APPAREL.

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

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

## ACCOUNT OF NEEDLE-WORK DONE

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE IN 1861.

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

REPAIRS of CLOTHING, &amp;c. going on at all times.

## WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

IN 1861.

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

REPAIRS when required.



## PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	.	.	.	.	.	8/6	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,	.	.	.	.	.	9/9 & 10/6	"
SECOND	"	"	"	"	"	15/	"

WEST HOUSE.

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

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 71, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, but for 24 hours only, in cases in which the urgency of the symptoms renders hazardous the delay necessary to procure a second Medical Certificate. But this Certificate of Emergency must also be granted by the Medical Practitioner who has given the Medical Certificate No. 1.

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

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

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## LIST OF PARISHES,

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

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

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