

Forty-ninth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 15th January, 1863.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

Glasgow : Printed by James Hedderwick & son, 1863.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hhevq3dz>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

6

6

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

15TH JANUARY, 1863.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.

1863.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE PARLIAMENT

GLASGOW BOYAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE



1898-1899

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & CO.

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & CO.

1898

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1863.

THE LORD PROVOST, PRESIDENT, *ex-officio*.

Mr. JOHN THOMSON,	} from Town Council.
" JAMES BROWN,	
" WILLIAM BANKIER,	} from Merchants' House.
" PETER HAMILTON,	
" ADAM M'LELLAN,	} from Trades' House.
" ROBERT LOCHORE, Tertius,	
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON,	} from Physicians and Surgeons.
" JOHN G. FLEMING,	
Rev. Dr. M'TAGGART,	} from General Session.
Mr. WILLIAM M'CULLOCH,	
Sir JAMES ANDERSON,	} from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. WILLIAM M'LEAN,	
" JOHN SMITH,	
" JOHN CAIRNS,	
" JOHN BROWN, Jun.	
Dr. JOHN M. PAGAN,	
Mr. ROBERT AITKEN,	} <i>ex-officiis</i> .
" GEORGE THOMSON,	
The CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Paisley,	
Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, Professor of Anatomy,	} <i>ex-officiis</i> .
" W. T. GAIRDNER, Professor of Medicine,	
" ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Physician to the Asylum,	

Weekly Committee.

Mr. BANKIER.	|	Mr. SMITH.	|	Mr. J. BROWN.
" M'LEAN.	|	" CAIRNS.	|	" G. THOMSON.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. SMITH.	|	Mr. AITKEN.
------------	--	-------------

Visitors.

The LORD PROVOST.	|	Mr. JAMES BROWN.
Sir JAMES CAMPBELL.	|	" PETER HAMILTON.
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON.	|	" ADAM M'LELLAN.
" JOHN M. PAGAN.	|	" ROBERT LOCHORE, Tertius.
" W. T. GAIRDNER.	|	" JOHN THOMSON.
Rev. Dr. M'TAGGART.	|	" ROBERT AITKEN.
Mr. WILLIAM M'CULLOCH.	|	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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 - Overseer.

MR. JAMES DUTHIE.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary.

DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, beg leave to submit the following epitome of their proceedings during the year 1862, beginning, as usual, with the general results in a tabular form.

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained on 31st December 1861,...	255	...	233	...	488
Admitted since,	92	...	104	...	196
	—		—		—
	347	...	337	...	684
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,.....	40	...	38	...	78
" Relieved,.....	29	...	42	...	71
" not Improved,	1	...	2	...	3
Died,	22	...	12	...	34
	—		—		—
Total,.....	92	...	94	...	186
Remaining on 31st December 1862,..	255	...	243	...	498
	—	...	—	...	—
Total Treated,.....	347	...	337	...	684
	==		==		==
Average daily number,.....	257	...	245	...	502
	==		==		==

On the first day of January there were 488 Patients of all classes in the Asylum; and, in the course of the year, 196 private and pauper Patients were admitted for treatment. As compared with last year, there is a decrease of 24 in the Male admissions, and an increase of 9 in the Female admissions. The total number treated during the year was 684, being 29 less than in the preceding year. The average daily number, however, is nearly the same.

The discrepancy between the total number treated, and the above approximation of the average daily number treated, during the last two years, may be explained by the fact that the East House has been always full; but that the cases received have been less favourable as regards cure, thus preventing more frequent changes in the population of the Asylum. It is but seldom that so many incurable Patients have been admitted in any one year. The Directors would, of course, prefer to receive none but recent cases—curable Patients—that they might have the pleasure of seeing them speedily restored to society; but, as these number only about one-fourth of the admissions this year, the old and incurable class must continue to accumulate in the Asylum, either till their decease, or till provision be made for them elsewhere.

The Directors will next allude to the removals. From what has been stated, as to the kind and number of Patients received, the number of cures must be, and actually is, less in this than in the year immediately preceding, although the proportion of cures is still high—above 60 per cent. on the supposed curable Patients admitted. The actual number, and also the per centage

of deaths, has been much lower this year than it has been for many years.

Both the East and West House have been in a highly satisfactory state during the year. No epidemic has occurred. The Patients have enjoyed remarkably good bodily health. The ventilation has been gradually improved, and, like other things, must continue to be amended wherever necessary, and as experience may suggest.

Nothing of a very unusual nature has happened during the year, either in regard to admissions, dismissions, or the ordinary state of the Patients.

The Directors will now proceed to refer to that part of the treatment of the Patients which more immediately falls under their own observation. During the year, several Concerts of vocal and instrumental music, of a very superior kind, were given in the Asylum, by the kind permission of the Social Reform Society. Their band, which is believed to be the best in the west of Scotland, greatly delighted the Patients. The lady who performed on the harp attracted very much notice, as the humbler portion of the audience had not seen such an instrument before. The performance of the celebrated Dr. MARK, with twenty-five of his little men, was also highly appreciated. Monthly entertainments were given, as formerly, by the *artistes* who were engaged at the Saturday Evening Concerts in the City Hall—a few members of the Abstainers' Union always accompanying the performers, and giving most efficient assistance for the furtherance of the philanthropic object in view. In the East House, a ball invariably follows these performances. In December, two recitations were given by Mrs. MAC-

READY—one in the West House and another in the East House—on two separate evenings, which produced a pleasing effect on all who heard her. This lady, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of lunatics, and who has visited many asylums for the insane, both in America (her native country) and in Europe, paid a subsequent visit to the Asylum, and was warmly received. These gatherings of several hundred persons continue to show that there is an absolute necessity for a Recreation Hall; and it is hoped that, by the liberality of the Public, the Directors may soon be enabled to provide such an apartment, where Patients and Visitors may be comfortably accommodated. It is right here to add, in reference to these re-unions, that the ladies and gentlemen of the West House, and also the Patients in the East House, continue to be placed under proper restrictions; and that the wishes of relatives and guardians as to the attendance of Patients are invariably attended to. Other intellectual pleasures of an elevating kind continue to be provided. Chess is most skilfully played, and especially by one gentleman. A large number of books from the Asylum library, and also from the City libraries, have been perused by the Patients of both Houses. During the year under review, the number of volumes read stands thus:—

From the Asylum Library,	624
From Maclehose's Library,	216
From Stirling's Library,	186
In all,	<hr/> 1,026

At present, the Institution has three subscriptions in Maclehose's Library, two in Stirling's Library, and one in the Glasgow Athenæum. The magazines and reviews

from the City libraries are always in demand. In addition, the Directors purchase a great many of the first periodicals of the day, for the use of the Patients, as soon as published; also, the *London Times*, *Examiner*, *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, and *Illustrated News of the World*, besides several copies of the Glasgow daily and weekly newspapers. Two of the gentlemen Patients, who are very much esteemed in the Asylum, take almost entire charge of the book department, and give great satisfaction to the Inmates.

When the weather permitted, in the summer months, entertainments were given on the lawn, somewhat similar to those given in the House. It may be remarked, however, that labour is not superseded by the amusements of the Patients, or walking exercises discontinued. The Farm and Garden continue to be cultivated by the Patients as before. Besides private Patients, 60 pauper Patients were permitted to proceed, in small numbers, beyond the boundary paling to a considerable distance into the country. Several new games for open-air exercise were introduced. Croquet may be mentioned; also, Aunt Sally; Red, White, and Blue; and Cricket. Aunt Sally was for a long time exceedingly popular with the Patients in the East House, and yielded a large amount of exhilarating sport. Croquet was much in vogue for some time, but was ultimately and completely superseded by Cricket. The more elderly members of the community adhered to the favourite old game of Bowls, while the more youthful and athletic betook themselves to the Cricket-field. The game of Cricket was played with great enthusiasm, and, although nearly all were learners, many became rapidly proficient. The game became so

popular that a Club was formed, and several matches were played with members of the Grosvenor and Eglington West-End Clubs. These exercises decidedly benefited the Patients, and no accident occurred to mar the effect. Ladies and gentlemen were, as usual, permitted to visit the City and villages in the vicinity; and Patients, who were so far recovered and harmless, to attend Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and chapels, to see exhibitions, and enjoy themselves at the gardens of Gilmorehill. Several were absent, either at the coast or in town and country, with their relatives and friends, or on a tour to Abbotsford or other places, or sailing in a yacht, or going over the International Exhibition in London. It has already been remarked that a great number of the East House male Patients, accustomed to out-door labour, and able and willing, do much on the Asylum grounds. Many gentlemen have also worked well in the open air and workshops, according to their inclination, and in so far as seemed good for them. One gentleman thoroughly repaired an old harmonium which had for years been regarded as useless.

In the Female Division of the East House, the number of workers has been much increased this year, the hours for work not being taken from the hours of recreation, but from the hours of idleness. However comfortable and elegant the rooms in which the Patients congregate may be, they will be disfigured if filled with groups of idle people; while, on the contrary, an apartment, however humbly furnished, looks well if occupied by the industrious.

Miss AITKEN, who takes charge of this division, under

the Medical Officers, has given great satisfaction to the Directors during the long period she has been in their service.

The Directors have now to state that the dietary of the Pauper Patients has been again under review, and still further improved, by the introduction of a greater variety, by the mode of cooking, and by the serving of the meals. The clothing of this class has also been improved both in comfort and appearance.

For the convenience and benefit of the Patients in the West House, the large lofty apartment used for the Asylum library and for lectures, corresponding to the drawing-room in the Ladies' Division, has been fitted up as a Mess-room, where thirty gentlemen now dine together, and take all their meals daily. This dining so many in association has been proved to be a most successful experiment. They sit at three tables, one of the Patients presiding at each, the carving being performed by the principal attendant in the recess. The Medical Officers occasionally join them at mess.

In addition to the jobbing constantly being required in such a large establishment, to maintain the buildings and furniture in a proper state of repair, there have been many additions and alterations made, by order of the Directors, and at a very considerable amount of expense. Particular attention continues to be paid to the sanitary state of the Institution; and, by their desire, all the sewers were examined in the beginning of the year. The City Surveyor, at their request, gave his valuable services in this inspection, reporting on the subject to the Weekly Committee, who were gratified to learn from a gentleman of his experience that everything connected

with the sewers was in a satisfactory condition. Elaborate reports, also, by their own officer, on the drainage, with all its connections and terminations, were presented to the Directors, and approved of by them.

The past year has been very unfavourable for ground operations, owing to the wetness of the season. The crops, however, with three exceptions, have turned out well. Details of the produce for the year are appended to this Report. In order to clear the lower grounds, near to the old parish road, of the water which collected there in very wet weather, the Directors ordered a large drain to be built, from the south west of the gatekeeper's house, eastward to the Hay burn at Balgray farm. The neighbouring proprietors, also, had the part of the burn on their land thoroughly cleaned and dressed, and now the fall is sufficient, and the Asylum grounds are already in a better state. Several other drains have been made to carry off the water from the roads into the large drain.

With a view to benefit the Institution, and at the same time to encourage two officials who have been long in their service, the Directors sent the Master of Works, and the Farm-Overseer and head Gardener, to see the International Exhibition, and visit some of the large Asylums in the neighbourhood of London. They had in former years visited many Asylums and Hospitals, to improve themselves, and, from their great experience and habits, were well qualified to profit from what they saw.

Dr. GILLAND, one of the Medical Officers of the Institution, during his holiday excursion, visited some of the English Asylums, and Dr. CHRISTIE, another of the resident Medical Staff, visited all the Scotch public Asylums in the course of the summer; while the Physician-Super-

intendent, who had repeatedly, in a long series of years, visited many of the Continental and other Asylums, and more recently those of Rome, Venice, and Vienna, this year went over several in Denmark, Germany, and France.

The Directors will proceed to notice the financial department. On referring to the usual Statement of the Treasurer's Accounts, annexed to this Report, it will be observed that the amount of Legacies and Subscriptions received during the past year has been £449:17s. 11d., for which the Directors have to express their gratitude, as well as for the very liberal bequest of £500, left to the Institution by the late Mrs. DOUGLAS of Orbiston, and payable at Whitsunday next. Aided by what has been received under this head, the Directors have been enabled, during the year, to discharge the debt of the Asylum to the extent of £1,000; and they look forward with much satisfaction to their having it in their power, when the legacy from Mrs. DOUGLAS shall be in course of payment, to make still further progress in the liquidation of this debt. In our great and constantly increasing community, there are many of our opulent Citizens who have never yet given any contribution to the funds of the Asylum; but it is to be hoped that they may ere long be induced to lend their aid in the support of an Institution which all must acknowledge to be so necessary and so beneficent.

While alluding to the financial department, it is proper to mention that the Directors felt themselves lately called upon to make an addition of £100 to the annual salary of Dr. MACKINTOSH, in consideration of his able, zealous, and faithful services during the whole time—now nearly fourteen years—that he has discharged the

very laborious, and often hazardous, duties of Physician-Superintendent. This augmentation might have been made at an earlier period, had not the Directors considered it incumbent upon them, from the state of their funds, to study the utmost economy.

The Directors beg leave to present their best acknowledgments to JOSEPH LOCKETT, Esq. of Sgorbeann, Dunoon, for the gift of a beautiful piano to the Institution. Their thanks are likewise due to Mr. JOHN CARRICK, City Architect and Master of Works; to Mr. M'NEILL, Chairman, and the Directors of the Glasgow Abstiners' Union; as also to Mr. LAWSON, their excellent Secretary; to Mr. GEORGE ROY, whose recitations and untiring exertions to please, and other services, have been highly appreciated by the Patients; to Mr. JAMES FRAME, for his readings and recitations; to Mr. MORE, Mr. CRAUFURD, and Mr. ADAMS, and the Directors of the Social Reform Society; to all the *artistes*, amateurs and others, who performed in the Institution; and also to the gentlemen of the Press, for their attendance and kind notices of the entertainments.

The Directors have now to thank the Weekly Committee for their important and valuable services. Most of these gentlemen have been in the direction of the Asylum for a great many years.

The gentlemen appointed to act as House Visitors have also done good service, and deserve the thanks of the Directors.

Finally, the Directors 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 1862.

CHARGE.

Board of Patients, received in 1862,.....	£17,633	5	3
Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,.....	820	18	10
Advances for Patients in 1861, received in 1862,.....	552	6	6

LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS, viz.

Executors of the late JAMES EWING, Esq. of
Strathleven, farther to account of his Legacy
of £2,000.....£270 0 0

Executors of late MICHAEL FARIE,
Esq. Glasgow, 1-36th of residue
of his Estate, bequeathed by him
to the Asylum,.....£135 5 3

Less—Legacy-duty of 10
per cent. £13 19 3

And proportion of Ex-
pense of discharge,.... 1 18 7

15 17 10

£119 7 5

Interest from 6th June to 11th

July,..... 0 4 6 119 11 11

Executors of FRANCIS GEBBIE, Esq.

Glasgow, Legacy,.....	£60	0	0
-----------------------	-----	---	---

Less—Duty of 10 per cent.....	6	0	0
-------------------------------	---	---	---

54 0 0

Mrs. HUTCHISON of Craigton—Subscription,...	5	5	0
---	---	---	---

5 5 0

THOMAS BROWN, Esq. of Oxbang, Kirkintilloch

—Subscription,	1	1	0
----------------------	---	---	---

1 1 0

449 17 11

Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank,

35 3 0

		with Union Bank,.....	22	6	6
--	--	-----------------------	----	---	---

22 6 6

£19,543 18 0

DISCHARGE.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Account,..... £97 8 7

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£3,211	5	6	
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.....	512	16	3	
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	921	0	6	
Groceries,.....	775	13	3	
Milk,.....	558	2	3	
Butter and Cheese,.....	554	16	1	
Potatoes,.....	230	19	6	
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	426	11	6	
Medicines,.....	76	3	3	
Coal and Coke,.....	622	5	5	
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	287	14	8	
Soap and Soda,.....	196	16	11	
Water-Rent since 31st December 1861,.....	116	10	0	
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	537	4	4	
Fruit,.....	14	1	7	
				9,042 1 0

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£600	0	0	
Deduct Fees received,.....	375	18	0	
				£224 2 0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0	
Medical Assistants,.....	200	0	0	
Chaplain,.....	70	0	0	
Ladies' Superintendent,.....	100	0	0	
Steward,.....	110	0	0	
Surgeon,.....	28	7	0	
				1,032 9 0

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£479	13	1	
Painting and Paper-hanging,.....	210	3	8	
Ironmongery,.....	69	2	8	
Oils, Colours, &c.....	55	7	2	
Building Materials, &c.....	203	12	10	
Plumbers' Materials,.....	49	17	9	
Stakes and Rafters,.....	38	0	0	
Road Metal and Ashes,.....	37	9	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	84	18	11	
				1,228 5 1
Furniture,.....				1,198 10 3
Servants' Wages,.....				2,067 6 1
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1862, }				541 19 11
yet to be recovered,..... }				

Carried forward,.....£15,207 19 11

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£15,207	19	11
Expended on Garden,.....	228	8	5
" on Farm,	177	2	3
Interest on Credit Account with National Bank to 1st No- vember 1862,.....	908	5	5
Do. with Union Bank to 2d April 1862,	768	1	5
Union Bank, in part principal Sum due,.....	1,000	0	0
Lodged in National Bank on Deposit Account,.....	300	0	0
" Union Bank " 	200	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£253	7	10
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	82	19	3
Printing and Advertising,	79	11	5
Postages and Incidents,.....	45	17	5
Insurance,	54	4	3
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,.....	43	17	7
Rent of Rooms for Directors' Meetings in town,	13	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club and Stirling's Library,	9	9	0
For taking charge of Parcels in town,.....	14	0	0
Repairing Carriage and Saddlery,.....	21	1	6
Law Expense relative to Lunacy Bills, &c....	79	3	0
Carriage of Parcels to Gartnavel for two years,	10	0	0
Miscellaneous,	42	3	4
		748	14 7
		£19,538	12 0

Amount of CHARGE, as above,	£19,543	18	0
" DISCHARGE, " 	19,538	12	0
Balance due to the Treasurer,.....	£5	6	0

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1862.

PROPERTY.

BOARD of PATIENTS yet to be recovered, viz.

Arrears of 1861 and prior years,.....	£69	0	6	
" of 1862,	385	7	10	
	<hr/>			£454 8 4
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,.....				541 19 11
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store,				1,888 13 0
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
Lodged in National Bank, on Deposit Account,.....				300 0 0
" in Union Bank, "				200 0 0
Balance due by Treasurer, per preceding Account,				5 6 0
	<hr/>			£79,994 9 1
	<hr/>			

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,.....	£20,000	0	0
Union Bank, " "	12,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£32,500 0 0		
	<hr/>		
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£79,994	9	1
" DEBTS, "	32,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	£47,494	9	1
	<hr/>		

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
For 1862.

IN presenting the Medical Report, it is necessary to state, that the observations made are drawn from the Statistical Tables appended, and from an analysis of facts, noted by the Medical Officers at the time of admission and during the progress of each individual case, but which are not usually recorded in a tabular form.

During the year ending 31st December 1862, 196 Patients were admitted and 186 removed. Of the latter class, 78 were cured, 71 relieved, 3 not improved, and 34 died. The total number of Patients treated during the year was 684, and the average daily number 503. As compared with last year's Report, there is the following variation in figures:—The number of Patients in the House on 31st December 1862 was greater by 10 than on the corresponding day of 1861. The number of admissions during the year is fewer by 15; the number of removals by 39; the total number treated by 29; and the average daily number by 1. The last figure shows that the population of the Asylum has been much the same this year as it was during last year. The number

of admissions is regulated more by the number of dismissals than by the number of cases of insanity for which admission is requested; for, if many chronic and incurable cases are admitted, the dismissals are decreased, and the admissions decrease in a corresponding ratio.

ADMISSIONS.—92 males and 104 females have been admitted during the year, the excess in favour of female admissions being 12. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in male admissions of 24, and an increase in female admissions of 9—the total decrease being 15. As compared with 1860, the decrease in admissions is 8. To make room for acute and curable cases, and thus to accommodate the Public and secure the best interests of the Patients, many chronic and incurable Patients were removed, by request, to the Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses, or where accommodation could be procured; but, notwithstanding this, a pressure for accommodation was felt during the entire year. Contrary to expectation, an unusually large number of the Patients admitted were incurable, as will be seen when the Form of Insanity comes to be noticed. The recent Lunacy legislation, followed by the licensing of Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses all over the country, naturally led us to expect that we would be relieved by the removal of Patients in a state of Dementia, and that the public Asylums would become more and more Curative establishments. This result, however, has existed only in expectation, and the general state of the Asylum has remained unimproved.

Of those admitted, 99 laboured under general Mania, 54 under Melancholia and Monomania, and 43 under

Dementia and Imbecility. The greater number in this and in all preceding years have been cases of Mania, the next in order Monomania, and the last and lowest Dementia.

As compared with the admissions of last year, there is a very great difference in regard to the Form of Mental Disorder under which those admitted laboured. There is a decrease of 20 per cent. in the cases of Mania admitted; an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the cases of Monomania; and an increase of 16·7 per cent. in the cases of Dementia and Imbecility. It is rarely that there is such a low per centage in cases of Mania, and it is of still less frequent occurrence that the per centage of cases of Dementia is so very high. It will thus be seen that the materials to work with were of the most unfavourable nature, and this will be still more apparent from the fact that of the 43 Dements admitted, but very few were cases of primary Dementia. Mania being the most curable form of insanity, and secondary Dementia the most incurable of all mental affections, it will be obvious that we had no reason whatever to expect that the number of cures would be so high as last year. In the greater number of those admitted labouring under Dementia, the disease had been of long standing, and they had been brought to the Asylum owing to the disease having assumed a more acute form, rendering home treatment and attention ineffectual. Several also of this class were brought from Poor-Houses, where their lapsing into this condition rendered longer treatment in such places inexpedient, probably owing to the trouble and expense which they entailed, and to the fact that they disturbed the universal harmony of the place by their habits and tendencies.

The triple classification of the varieties of insanity, although not scientifically correct, is so far satisfactory, as it draws a pretty well-defined line between the several forms; but the classification of causes is by no means satisfactory, as there is no obvious connection between cause and effect. There is undoubtedly a large number of people moving about on the brink of insanity, some being predisposed by a hereditary taint of greater or less intensity, and some by previous attack; while others, by the long and constant practice of vicious habits, shatter their nervous systems, or bring upon themselves the same nervous excitability by pursuits of a praiseworthy description, but equally disastrous, owing to the intemperance with which they have been pursued. When any commercial crisis occurs which may bring misfortune to their door, or when any panic is agitating the public mind, or when the feelings of the people are stirred up, the mind is too weak to gather strength by facing the misfortune; it succumbs or it is dethroned in the whirl of excitement. Other causes, of less widespread interest, produce similar effects, and they give a colour to the incoherent utterings of the Maniac, or to the more prominent ideas of the Monomaniac. Very many, however, who are in the state described, lapse gradually into insanity without any strong exciting cause.

The Table appended shows that, out of the 196 admitted, in 44 cases no cause, or no probable cause, could be assigned; while in 32 cases the disease was known to be hereditary, and in 32 the Patients were predisposed by previous attacks—the predisposition being the most obvious cause of the attack. Many more

were predisposed by previous attacks; but when there was a strong well-marked exciting cause, that was given as the cause. The same remark is applicable to those cases classed under the head of Hereditary.

In 17 cases, the cause was ascribed to Intemperance; in 12 to Masturbation; and in 11 cases to the Puerperal state. As compared with last year, there is an increase in the Hereditary of 15; a decrease in the Predisposed of 18; a decrease in Inebriates of 13; a decrease in Masturbators of 7; and an increase of 7 in cases depending on the Puerperal state. During the last three years, the number of the Predisposed has been precisely equal in both sexes. That Ramollissement is much less common among females than males, is borne out by the fact that, while there have been 7 males thus affected, there has been but one well-marked case among the female admissions. Three cases were ascribed to Religious Excitement, being 6 fewer than last year. The whole of these were females, and the cases were not by any means well marked. The Epileptics have been but few—one male and two females. The per centage of cases ascribed to Masturbation—in well-marked cases, which admit of no doubt—is 13 on the male admissions, being a decrease of 3 per cent. on the admissions of last year; thus, while the actual number is less by 7, the per centage is but slightly decreased. There can be no doubt but that there is a great difference between the known and the actual number of cases of insanity which are clearly traceable to this cause; for the fact, although strongly suspected, is often cunningly concealed and denied, and there is frequently much difficulty in discriminating between it as a cause or as an effect of insanity.

With regard to the social position of those admitted, we may observe, that the Unmarried of each sex were precisely equal, and that the Married were nearly equal, the excess being in favour of females by 2. The excess of the unmarried above the married is much better marked this year than it was last year, the numbers being 100 of the former and 78 of the latter. In 1860 there was a preponderance of unmarried females; in 1861 of unmarried males; but this year there is an equality. The number of Widows admitted is almost invariably greater than the number of Widowers; but the social condition of widowhood does not seem to bear the same relation to insanity as a cause that Celibacy does; and hence the disparity between the numbers affected in each of the sexes. The death of either partner in life brings into operation a new set of causes; and these, as we might naturally expect, fall with greater force upon the widow. Celibacy, however, may with some reason be regarded as a predisposing or as an exciting cause in some cases; but although we have never ventured to tabulate it as a cause, we doubt not but that in some cases it would be more correct to do so than to accept a doubtful cause principally for want of a better.

In the Table showing the Ages of those admitted, it will be seen that they extend from 15 to 80 years. In the males there is an appearance of a gradual increase in the number of cases up to 40 years. The cases then begin gradually to decline. In the female cases there is the same gradual increase up to 35; during the next decade they decline; and during the decade following they increase, and then gradually decline as in the male cases. Between the ages of 45 and 55, the number of

male admissions is 14, but the number of female admissions is 25. This great disparity doubtless depends on the changes which take place in the constitution at the second critical period, which period may be regarded as a predisposing cause of insanity. There is nothing in the Tables showing the Occupation of those admitted worthy of notice.

In the Table showing the Number of Admissions in each Month, it will be observed that the greatest number, 24, was admitted in January, and the smallest, 8, in November. During the entire month there was not a single male admission, a most unusual circumstance in the history of this Asylum.

In accordance with the plan of last year, we have investigated certain particulars regarding those admitted who had been Previously Insane. In 32 cases, the cause has been assigned to predisposition from previous attacks of insanity; but we have found out that at least 65—33 males and 32 females—had been previously insane. Last year the proportion was not so high, the number of the predisposed being about one-fifth of the whole; but this year it rises to one-third of the admissions. 49 had been previously under treatment in Asylums, and of these, 37—19 males and 18 females—had been previously dismissed recovered, and 12—9 males and 3 females—had been dismissed relieved. The particulars concerning the previous attacks of 5 males and 11 females have not been ascertained. 11 males and 15 females—in all 26—had been insane more than once prior to their last admission. Of those who had been dismissed Cured, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was 14 days, and the longest 40 years. Of those dismissed Relieved, the shortest

period of absence was one month and five days, and the longest was upwards of 24 years. Of the 37 dismissed cured, 12 were brought back within the year, and 25 remained well for periods from one to forty years. The average period of absence from the Asylum in the case of those cured was four years one month and five days; and in the case of those relieved, seven years eight months and ten days. Last year the average duration of cure was two years and seven months; but this year it is much higher. The calculation is merely approximately true regarding the average duration of cure, for we have only taken into account those who were dismissed cured, leaving out of sight altogether those who had been dismissed relieved, but who afterwards became well. That the average duration of cure would be very much increased by taking this class of cases into account will be evident, when we state that the three females previously dismissed as relieved all became well, they having been prematurely removed while they were convalescent. One remained well for four years; one for twenty-four years; and the other for upwards of ten years. By taking into account the cases referred to, the average duration of cure is five years and ten months. There are in all public Asylums, we believe, a considerable number of Patients who are always coming and going, but who are never long out of an Asylum. Such may be Inebriates; Masturbators; those who, by the violence of the attack, are reduced to a state of semi-imbecility; and those who are affected with recurrent Mania. The period of absence, in such cases, being but short, and being also of very frequent occurrence, the average duration of cure is very much shortened. In such cases, however, there

is not, properly speaking, a period of cure—the period of relief being but a lucid interval of varying duration. An average period of nearly six years between the attacks, in the case of those who are so unfortunate as to have a second attack, is certainly a considerable length of time, and much longer than we would naturally expect, when we take into account the delicate state of the organ affected. Serous effusion, or extensive pleuritic adhesions, may affect but little the general health of the Patient, and when the acute symptoms have subsided, the Physician may imagine that he has effected a cure; but when the brain and its membranes are affected—when the acute stage has passed, leaving the ventricles swelled with serum, the substance of the brain softened, the membranes adhering, or the longitudinal sinus nearly obliterated—the Patient may be cured in so far as his life is out of danger, but he may just be entering on a stage of long and incurable Dementia.

Three male Patients came to the Asylum voluntarily, and made the necessary arrangements for their own admission.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.—Of the 196 cases admitted, 69—42 females and 27 males—were Suicidal. The whole of these did not show suicidal tendencies to any great degree, if at all, after admission; but their language and actions led their friends to suspect that such tendencies really existed. The development of such tendencies in the insane very frequently leads to the transmission of the Patient to a place of safety, when almost nothing else would induce friends to send

their relatives to an Asylum. We have divided the Suicidal into two classes, viz.—those who threatened to destroy themselves, and those who made an actual attempt to do so. Concerning the suicidal tendencies of the former there may be some doubt, but concerning those of the latter there can be none. Prior to admission, 20 males and 22 females threatened to destroy themselves; and these threats, combined with other symptoms of insanity, formed the ground of their being sent to the Asylum. 17 males and 7 females threatened to destroy themselves without specifying any particular mode; 1 male and 5 females threatened to destroy themselves by means of sharp instruments; 1 male and 4 females by precipitating themselves from windows; 1 male by means of fire-arms; 4 females by poisoning, and 2 females by drowning. The number of those who attempted suicide is considerably less than of those who threatened. 7 males and 20 females attempted to commit suicide, prior to or soon after admission, by the following modes:—3 males and 8 females by endeavouring to get over windows; 2 males and 3 females by strangulation or suffocation; 1 male and 1 female by sharp instruments; 3 females by poison; 2 females by drowning; 3 females by burning, and 1 male, as he expressed himself, by endeavouring to pluck out his eyes.

While we admit that many who talk of suicide may not really be suicidal, we are frequently reminded of the fact that a Patient may be very suicidal without ever showing any very decided tendency in that direction. There was a Patient under treatment this year who was not suspected by any one to be suicidal, but after his recovery he spoke of the strong, almost irresistible desire which

he had to commit suicide, both previous to and after his admission, but which he carefully concealed from every one. One man was admitted with a large gaping wound of the throat, which he, in a state of extreme depression, had inflicted with a razor. The wound had previously been closed with sutures, but he had torn it open again with the intention of destroying himself. The wound did well, and the Patient improved very much mentally; but since his admission, he has had several fits of depression, during which his strong suicidal tendencies have been re-developed. One female Patient, who was affected with Melancholia on admission, but who had never displayed any suicidal tendencies beyond what may be predicated of any one labouring under that form of insanity, improved so far that she was allowed to assist the attendants in their work. Without the display of any premonitory symptoms, she was found one day with her head among the ashes under the fire-place, having placed herself in that position that she might be burned. Since that time she has frequently displayed the strongest suicidal tendencies. One male Patient attempted to strangle himself by means of his necktie; and one to hang himself on his bedstead, which he had turned on its end. Neither of these Patients displayed suicidal tendencies previously. Notwithstanding the large number of suicidal cases admitted, and added to those previously in the House, no accident has occurred during the year.

Although many very violent and dangerous Patients have been admitted, there have been but few who have manifested a distinct Homicidal tendency. One female Patient purchased laudanum, for the purpose of destroying her friends, and then herself; and, failing this, she

threatened to burn the house. One male Patient has frequently expressed a strong desire to kill one of the officials; and on one occasion he ran at him with a blunt knife. Another male Patient at one time displayed strong homicidal tendencies, and might have strangled another Patient had assistance not been at hand. There was, however, one well-marked case of homicidal impulse. This Patient laboured under great nervous irritability. He was frequently much excited, and when in that state he was always dangerous and destructive. He had, however, lucid intervals, during which he was calm, coherent, and apparently possessed of self-control. Without the slightest provocation, and without the display of a single premonitory symptom, he would suddenly attack any one who was near him, more especially an attendant, with the greatest fury. Although a powerful man, no serious accident occurred from his violence while he was in the Asylum.

Twenty-two Patients, 12 males and 10 females, have been fed by means of the stomach-pump. Last year, the number of those thus fed was greater by 4. The refusal, for a lengthened period, of all sustenance, may proceed from a variety of causes; and, instead of being the result or indication of a suicidal tendency, it may be the very reverse. In 4 cases, 3 of which were males and 1 a female, there was a decidedly suicidal import in the refusal of food; but in all the other cases there was no apparent suicidal desire. 2 males and 4 females refused food under the impression that it was poisoned. One belonging to this class imagined that the water was poisoned. Prior to admission he refused food, and endeavoured to prevent his wife and children from taking

any. For a considerable time after admission, he persisted in refusing all nourishment, and he displayed the greatest anxiety in preventing the other Patients from taking food, as he thought they would be poisoned by it. One male Patient and three females refused all sustenance for a lengthened period during the acute stage of Mania. Two male Patients in a state of Dementia refused food, apparently from an absence of all sensation of hunger; one from stubbornness; and one refused to take the ordinary diet for the pauper class, or any kind but that daily served to the highest class of Patients. Two of each sex belonging to the West House refused food, under the influence of strong and peculiar delusions. With one lady, a few applications of the stomach-pump sufficed; and one gentleman, immediately after being fed on one occasion, asked for food that he might take it himself, saying that he now saw wherein he had been wrong, and that his refusal had been the result of a delusion. One gentleman persisted in refusing food, from a similar cause, to the very last moment of his existence. He was in delicate bodily health, and imagined that there was no room in his body for food, that he could not swallow it, and that no other person could do so. Ocular demonstration was of no avail to him. The monomania was more powerful than either demonstration or the united testimony of all around him. He resisted every attempt; and even after he was fed, his first statement was—"I can't take any food; and you can't take any food." One lady has been fed almost constantly for months. At one period she imagined that all the apertures of her body were closed, and that no food could pass down. At another time she imagined that her food

was prepared from human bodies; and, even when the tube was in the œsophagus, she managed, while resisting with all her might, to protest against the feeding by articulating indistinctly—"It's the human frame." She next imagined that she was dead and in eternity, and protested against the extravagance of feeding a dead woman. Her last delusion in regard to food was that she could not pay for it, and that she was in a state of extreme poverty. No one, for the last three years, has persisted for a longer time in the refusal of all kinds of nourishment than this unfortunate lady. These cases seldom do any good; they gradually sink.

Of those admitted, 38 males and 40 females were dangerous, destructive, or of wet and uncleanly habits, and nearly the whole of that number had all of these habits combined. The greater number of the dangerous was on the male side of the House, and of the destructive and degenerated on the female side. Dangerous, destructive, and filthy habits were developed to a most extraordinary degree in the case of 3 females and 4 males. We merely notice these as exceptional cases, and as quite distinct from even very bad cases of Acute Mania. In the latter class of cases, there is great excitement and frequently violence, but such effects are not often the result of distinct delusions. One of the females referred to was a young lady of great beauty and of a naturally gentle disposition. During her lucid intervals, she displayed symptoms of weakness of mind, but she was quite coherent and exceedingly gentle in her manner. The premonitory symptoms of a paroxysm were sullenness and mutterings. Within a short space of time she got into a state of the most extraordinary fury. Everything

that she could get her hands upon was smashed or torn. She struck, tore, attempted to strangle; and, failing such means of attack, she bit, snapping like a dog. Her habits were then very degenerated. A somewhat similar case, that of a female Patient, was admitted into the East House. One male Patient in the East House, who, on account of his having been quiet for some time, had been intrusted with an iron bedstead in his room, broke it during the night. Having thus provided himself with a powerful weapon, he proceeded to the work of destruction, did a great amount of mischief, and nearly effected his escape. One gentleman, admitted into the West House, displayed similar propensities for months. All of those who were dangerous and destructive were more or less degenerated in their habits. In not a few, however, such habits were peculiar and exceedingly degenerated. One had, prior to admission, attempted to stab one of his children. He seemed to know very well what he was about, and gloried in his conduct.

Few Patients have been admitted, during the year, in a Moribund state; although some were known to be in such a state, when received, as that they would soon die. 30 females and 17 males were much reduced bodily, and several were in a state of great emaciation. The condition of this class had an obvious connection with their mental state; for in some it may be regarded as having a connection with the cause, while in others it may be more properly ascribed as an effect. When this emaciation does exist, there can be no hope of cure until the bodily condition is improved by generous diet and other hygienic means.

Fourteen females and eight males were brought to

the Asylum in an exceedingly filthy condition—in rags, swarming with pediculi; while some had suppurating sores from the manacles with which they had been fastened.

Did space permit, many interesting details might be given regarding peculiar mental phenomena, such as extraordinary delusions manifested by those admitted.

DISMISSALS.—The total number of dismissals, during the year, has been 186, being 10 fewer than the admissions. As compared with last year, the number of those discharged cured is less by 44; relieved, greater by 15; not improved, greater by 1; and the number of deaths is less by 11. We now proceed to make a few remarks on the several cases coming under these classes *seriatim*.

CURES.—The per centage of cures, on the total number treated, is 11·4; on those treated to a conclusion, 41·93; and on those admitted, 39·79. Of those dismissed cured, 22 males and 28 females, in all 50, were affected with Mania on admission; 3 males and 4 females, in all 7, with Dementia; and 15 males and 6 females, in all 21, with Monomania. It will thus be seen that both the actual and relative number of cures is much less than it was last year—the decrease in number being 44, and on the per centage, calculated on the admissions, being 16 per cent. This is a result which was expected throughout the entire year, the prognosis regarding the cases admitted being of the most unfavourable description. This year the per centage of those dismissed cured, who had been in the Asylum more than a year, is 2 per cent. less than it was last year; so that, in accounting for the de-

ficit in cures, we have only to do with the cases admitted during the year. The cases of Acute Mania admitted, are 20 per cent. less than they were last year; and the cases of Acute Mania dismissed cured are 17·04 less than last year. The cases of Mania curable, calculated on the cases of Mania admitted, are about 50 per cent., so that this accounts for the deficit of 10 per cent. of cures. There is another disturbing element which we must notice, viz.: the increase of 16·7 per cent. in cases of secondary Dementia admitted. This swells the number of admissions, and consequently decreases to a great extent the per centage of cure. By removing this excess from the number of admissions, the per centage of cure is increased by 5, so that the disparity between this year and last is fully accounted for.

The number of cures must always depend on the number of cases of Mania admitted, and the per centage of cure must also be much modified by the number of cases of incurable forms of Insanity admitted.

The paramount importance of early treatment is again fully illustrated in the Table showing the previous duration of insanity in those cured. In the cases of 43, or more than one-half, the previous duration of the disease was under two weeks. Last year, the number was greater, but it did not amount quite to half of the cures. It is by no means the case that insanity cannot be treated out of an Asylum; or that, if the Patient is not sent early to an Asylum, the case has been neglected. In all cases, due discrimination should be used, but in every case where there may be disturbing causes, or where the accommodation and the means available may not be adequate to meet the necessities of the case, feelings of false

delicacy should be suppressed, and the Patient sent at once to an Asylum, as, by neglecting to do so, every hope of cure may be extinguished. The justness of the remarks made regarding the paucity of cures during the year may also be inferred from the tabulated facts under consideration; for we see that while 88 Patients were dismissed, the duration of whose insanity was under two months, this year the number so dismissed was only 51. The same want of proportion does not exist in the cases beyond this period, for the cases so dismissed last year were 34, and this year they are 27. Much depends upon the nature of the case; but, as a general rule, lengthened residence is not necessary to effect a cure in a curable case. This year 36 Patients, or 46 per cent. of those cured, were under treatment for periods under three months; 17, or 21 per cent. above three months, but under six; and 16, or 20 per cent. above six months, but under twelve months. Only 9 were above one year in the Asylum. Those Patients in whom the duration of insanity is shortest prior to admission, are generally but a short time under treatment in the Asylum, if there is no organic change; but there are certain cases, such as those of Melancholia and Dementia, which frequently require long treatment before a cure is effected, although the case may have been promptly attended to. In the Table showing the Cause of insanity in those cured, it is stated that in 25 cases the cause of insanity was predisposition from previous attacks. This does not represent the whole truth, for in such cases the predisposition was merely the most probable cause. 18 males and 16 females had been previously in this Asylum; 2 males and 1 female had been inmates of other Asylums; and 2 males and 1

female had been previously insane, but not under treatment in an Asylum. The total number of those dismissed cured who had been previously insane is 40, being rather more than one-half of the total number. One female Patient, who was admitted twice during the year, had been in the Asylum above thirty times; and 1 male Patient, who was also twice admitted, had been seven times in the Asylum. One gentleman had been above twelve times an inmate of the Asylum. He resides at a great distance from Glasgow, and always knows when he is about to become ill, by certain premonitory symptoms, of a very peculiar nature, and which have never yet betrayed him into a fruitless visit to Gartnavel. A certain morbid craving for magnesia arises within him, which he cannot resist, and he begins to take it. This is the first intimation that danger is at hand; and he forthwith comes to this Asylum, negotiates about his admission, calls on medical men to get himself certified as insane, gets his Warrant signed by the Sheriff, and then brings it to the Asylum, where he remains as a Patient. He is seldom longer than a day too soon in reaching a place of safety, for he is a Patient who requires the most careful watching and attendance. He leaves the Asylum, when well, in the same eccentric manner—for he judges regarding his own capability of self-government, goes into the Treasurer's office in the city and settles his account, corresponds with his relatives as to leaving, and then returns to his home. Another gentleman was dismissed recovered who had been in the Asylum thrice before. One Epileptic was dismissed well. On admission, he was in a state of great excitement, violent, and dangerous.

Prior to dismissal, the seizures had diminished much both in frequency and intensity; but they had not entirely disappeared. They were not, however, attended by mental disturbance. The same calculations regarding the per centage of cure among the higher class of Patients in the West House have been made this year. The cures in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's division have been nearly equal. The per centage of cure in the West House is 39 per cent., and in the East House 40 per cent. on the cases admitted into the respective divisions. The difference in favour of the East House last year was 6·78 per cent., but this year it is only 1 per cent.

RELIEVED AND UNIMPROVED. — The total number of those placed in the Lunatic Wards of Poor-Houses and other Asylums was 33; and under the surveillance of friends, 39—total, 72. Of the two unaccounted for, one was merely dismissed in the books, owing to an informality in the order to admit, and the necessity of procuring a new one, but she never left the House; and the other was placed on the highway, that the legal authorities might take charge of him as they thought proper, and find means of compelling an inspector to pay for his support. Several of those who were taken off the Poor-roll, by friends, were very suicidal, and most unsafe to be at large; and some of those removed to private houses, by friends, were convalescent at the time of dismissal, and ultimately became well. There was a remarkable case of cure *in transitu* to another Asylum in the parish to which the Patient belonged, which is worthy of notice. This young woman became insane, it was alleged,

in consequence of religious excitement. Her insanity was of a recurrent type. Her first attack was very acute; but she became well, and was just about to be dismissed, when she suddenly experienced a second attack much more severe than the first. She was excited, violent, and very destructive. On the day preceding her removal, she destroyed part of her clothing, and had it tied like a rope round her body. There could be no doubt of her state then; but when she reached the place of her destination, she could not be certified as insane; and, from inquiry, we know that she has since that time, a period of five months, remained well.

DEATHS.—During the year there have been 34 deaths, being 11 less than last year, when the per centage upon the total number treated was 6·31; while this year it is 4·97. Last year the per centage on the admissions was 21·32; this year it is 17·34. Last year there was an excess of deaths in the female divisions, as compared with the males, of 5; but this year there has been an excess of fatal cases in the male divisions of 10—the numbers being 22 males and 12 females. The mortality has been low during the year, but this comparatively low mortality, as well as the decrease in the number of cures, has an evident connection with the nature of the cases admitted. With regard to the form of insanity under which those who died laboured, it will be observed that 14 were affected with Mania; 12 with Dementia and Imbecility; and 8 with Monomania—the per centage of each being 41, 35, and 23. The relative proportion of deaths in the cases of those affected with either of these three forms of insanity was almost precisely the same as it was last year. Of

those who died, the youngest was 18, and the oldest 68. There has been a gradual increase of fatal cases up to the age of 40; and, from the age of 40 upwards, a gradual decrease. The average age at death was $39\frac{1}{2}$ years; last year it was 46 years. 11 of those admitted during the year died before its termination, being 10 fewer than last year during the same period of time. 4 of those who died had been from 10 to 16 years inmates of the Asylum. In addition to the facts tabulated regarding the causes of death, we have this year investigated certain facts regarding the general Paralytics and the Epileptics who died, even although death was not the immediate result of these diseases. Of the 34 Patients who died, 11—9 males and 2 females—were general Paralytics; and 7—6 males and 1 female—were Epileptics. We thus see that more than one half of the fatal cases laboured under these two diseases. Two of the male general Paralytics died of other diseases, viz.: disease of the Heart, and Phthisis P. Five of the male Epileptics died of other diseases, viz.: two of Phthisis P.; one of Pneumonia; one of Tuberculosis; and one of Apoplexy. This shows that general Paralysis is a very fatal disease, and one that of itself generally causes death, the intervention of another fatal disease being merely accidental. Epilepsy, on the contrary, is not necessarily so fatal a disease; and those who are affected with it, unless the seizures be very severe, often die of other diseases; but we must at the same time admit that it is a disease which greatly shortens life. It is a curious fact that persons affected with this malady, in their seizures generally fall on the same part of the body; and in some cases death is the effect of the fall.

The average age of the general Paralytics at death was 41 years, and that of the Epileptics 33. General Paralysis being a disease necessarily fatal, we have calculated the average duration thereof in those cases in which it proved fatal, and found it to be three years and three months. When we take into account those who died of the other two diseases, the average is decreased merely by one month. The average duration of the disease in Epileptics is nearly eleven years. The average length of residence of Paralytics in the Asylum was two and a-half years, and that of Epileptics nearly six years. In four of the cases of general Paralysis, the cause had been Intemperance; and in four there had been hereditary predisposition, the others being indefinite. Epilepsy is frequently caused by sudden and violent emotions, such as a fright. This had been the cause of the seizures in one of the fatal cases. Nearly twenty years before his death, when he was a mere boy, he was bathing along with some other boys, one of whom, for the purpose of terrifying him, suddenly seized him and plunged him several times under the water. The great shock which was thus given to the nervous system was almost immediately followed by a fit of Epilepsy. The interval between the first and the second seizure was six months, but after that time the intervals gradually decreased, until they became of almost daily occurrence. From a sprightly and intelligent boy he became a violent Epileptic Maniac, and finally a Dement of the lowest type.

During the year, a number of *post mortem* examinations were made; but in several cases where we were anxious to investigate the morbid changes, an examina-

tion was refused. Three of the more interesting may be recorded here.

1. *A Case of general Paralysis, of about eighteen months' duration.*—This Patient had always been a person of eccentric habits, and for several years had been very intemperate. The more prominent symptoms of insanity, prior to admission, were great excitement and violence. After four months' treatment, his mind, although still weak, became much clearer, and he was quite coherent and free from delusion, but exceedingly lazy and sluggish in his habits. While in this state, he had a paralytic attack, and for some days he was in a state bordering on Coma, but from which he gradually emerged. His mind after this attack was very weak; so much so, that a circumstance which would scarcely cause a child to smile, amused him so much that he laughed for days and weeks in the most uncontrollable manner. The symptoms of Paralysis increased gradually until his death.

The following were the more prominent *post mortem* appearances. The scalp was preternaturally thick. The skull was also very thick, but unequal in this respect. The dura mater was strongly adherent to the calvarium. Along the superior aspect of the cerebrum, the membranes were glued together and firmly adherent to the brain. The walls of the superior longitudinal sinus were so completely glued together that a bristle could not be passed through two minute openings which were blocked up by a fibrinous clot. A large quantity of serous fluid was found in all the ventricles, and also between the membranes themselves and between

the membranes and the brain, where adhesions did not exist. Apart from the morbid adhesions, the texture of the upper aspect of the cerebrum was healthy, the consistence being normal, the convolutions distinct, and the gray matter but little involved. Extensive and well-marked softening was found along the base of both cerebrum and cerebellum.

2. *A Case of general Paralysis, of three and a half years' duration.*—This man was of intemperate habits, and prior to admission he had suffered from at least one attack of *delirium tremens*. He occupied a good position in society, and was possessed of ample means; but his mind being weakened by dissipation, he soon lost nearly all his property by foolish investments, and by yielding himself as a prey to designing knaves, who induced him to accommodate them with loans which they never repaid, and with bills which he had to honour. These were all doubtless morbid symptoms; but when ruin came upon him, his mind was completely upset, and he became maniacal, violent, and destructive. All the symptoms of general Paralysis were speedily developed—the staggering gait, the unsteady hand, the flaccid countenance, the trembling tongue and lips, the stuttering speech, the dilated pupils, and the exalted delusions. He imagined that he was possessed of boundless wealth, that he was the Son of God, and that he had direct communications with the Almighty. He thought that he saw angels in the clouds, and he talked to them, and imagined that he heard their replies. These angels he called “The ladies.” He went to bed in his usual state of health, and as he slept under the watchful care of the

night attendant, he was regularly visited during the night. When visited, at 4 a.m., he got up and asked for a drink of water, which he got, but there was nothing unusual in this, and he made no complaint. He said, however, that "The ladies" had come to take him away. He was again visited in two hours afterwards, but he was found dead.

Autopsy two days after death. The calvarium was irregular on its inner surface, and the dura mater was firmly adherent to it to a large extent—the osseous surface corresponding to these adhesions being remarkably white and rough. There was sanguineous effusion on the brain opposite the internal occipital protuberance. The walls of the superior longitudinal sinus were thickened and indurated; its capacity was greatly diminished, and this, as well as all the other sinuses, was gorged with blood, mixed with clots; the inferior walls of the sinus, the membranes, and the brain in apposition being all firmly adherent. Close to the sinus a small osseous tubercle protruded from the cerebral surface of the dura mater, but in its vicinity no alteration was detected, either in the structure of the membranes or the cerebral substance. The membranes covering the pons varioli were thickened, matted together, and adhering to the brain. The cerebrum was but little altered in structure, there being but a small patch of softening on the inferior aspect of the middle cerebral lobe of the right hemisphere. There was general softening of the cerebellum; but the softening was greatest in those parts adjacent to the crura. The heart was also examined, and found to be hypertrophied. The walls of the left cavities were much hypertrophied, but on the right side the cavities

were greatly enlarged, and the walls attenuated. The valves, but more particularly the tricuspid and semilunar, were enlarged and indurated. The root of the aorta was also much indurated, and on its internal aspect there was ossification, and several patches having the appearance of ulceration.

3. *Case of Mania of one month's duration.*—This Patient was naturally of an exceedingly enthusiastic, sanguine disposition, violent in his dislikes, ardent in his affections, and liable to be deeply impressed with religious truths. He was hereditarily predisposed on the maternal side—his mother, a maternal relative, and a sister having been insane. While following his occupation as a forester, he received a wound on the dorsum of right foot, by an accidental stroke with his axe, which was followed by profuse hemorrhage. In the course of a few days, he became maniacally excited—being restless, noisy, and inclined to shout and declaim on religious subjects. He then became violent, committed an assault, and was, in consequence, apprehended; and, while he was in prison, he attempted to strangle himself. The symptoms of insanity, on admission, were great excitement, general incoherence, and violence, and for several nights he had slept none. The wound had a very unhealthy appearance, the tissues around it being red and swollen, and the leg œdematous. In the course of a few days, erysipelas set in and proceeded rapidly up the leg. This was followed by extensive sloughing of the subcutaneous tissues, accompanied by a profuse fœtid discharge. The thigh also became tense and swollen, and the veins indurated. The left thigh was also swol-

len, but without discolouration, as if the cellular tissue had become infiltrated with fluid. These symptoms were accompanied with great prostration; and after a month's residence in the Asylum he died.

On examining the head, the membranes were found to be thickened and matted together along the superior longitudinal sinus. Posteriorly there was effusion of blood on the dura mater. There was serous infiltration of the pia mater, that membrane having the appearance of being filled with clusters of pellucid vesicles, which in some places resembled small polypi depending from it. The ventricles were filled with sero-sanguineous fluid; and there was a trace of incipient softening along the inferior surface of the middle lobes of the cerebrum.

TREATMENT OF INSANITY.—Although much depends upon early, appropriate, and energetic treatment, but little can be said regarding the nature of that treatment in a general way. The symptoms developed may depend on a great variety of causes. Every case is a study of itself, and must be treated accordingly. It is a well recognised fact, that the general Practitioner calculates with much greater certainty, regarding a case, when the mind of the Patient is in a certain state, such as cheerful and hopeful. This is much more the case in the treatment of insanity. The great object is to promote cheerful impressions, to encourage healthy ratiocination, or to stimulate the passive to the exercise of the power of volition, and to combine with these such medical and physical treatment as may be necessary to put and keep the wonderful machine of man in order.

The prolonged bath has this year also been found of

great advantage in cases of Acute Mania, with extraordinary excitement and violence; cold applications being applied at the same time to the head.

Opiates, combined with tartarised antimony, have been the means of procuring rest when all other means have failed. Great difficulty, however, has often been experienced in getting Patients to swallow any kind of medicine. In such cases, the use of suppositories is resorted to.

The weather was often wet, ungenial, and cold in the summer months; but fires, in nearly all the galleries, parlours, and day-rooms, during the whole or part of every day, and in several of them both night and day, kept up an agreeable temperature, and added much to the comfort of the Patients.

The Surgeon, Dr. J. G. FLEMING, performed several operations in the course of the year. All the Patients operated upon did well, especially one male Patient, who showed remarkable courage, and who had declined to be put under the influence of chloroform.

I cordially concur in the Directors' vote of thanks to the various parties who in any way assisted to entertain and amuse the Inmates, not forgetting Mr. JAMES FRAME, to whom the Asylum is much indebted; but I must here, in particular, thank the celebrated Mr. GEORGE ROY for his valuable and arduous services at our great festive gatherings, and which were given in a way peculiarly his own.

I have now to thank the two junior Medical Officers, Dr. CHRISTIE and Dr. GILLAND, for their efficient assistance during the past year.

In conclusion, I beg permission to offer respectful ac-

knowledgments to the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for the confidence they have invariably reposed in me, and for the uniform kindness and support which I have not only received from them, but also from the successive Boards of Directors which I have had the honour to serve; and I have now especially to express my gratitude for the liberality they have displayed in their recognition of my services in the past year.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN - SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,
GARTNAVEL, *31st December*, 1862.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1861,	255	...	233	...	488
Admitted since,	92	...	104	...	196
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	347	...	337	...	684
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,	40	...	38	...	78
" Relieved,	29	...	42	...	71
" Not Improved,	1	...	2	...	3
Died,	22	...	12	...	34
	—		—		—
TOTAL,	92	...	94	...	186
Remaining on 31st December 1862,	255	...	243	...	498
	—		—		—
TOTAL TREATED,	347	...	337	...	684
	==		==		==
Average Daily Number,	257.52		245.87		503.39
	=====		=====		=====

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	40 ...	53 ...	93
" Chronic,	1 ...	3 ...	4
" Epileptic,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" Recurrent,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Dementia,	17 ...	20 ...	37
Imbecility,	5 ...	1 ...	6
Melancholia,	20 ...	12 ...	32
Monomania,	8 ...	14 ...	22
TOTAL,	92 ...	104 ...	196

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	50 ...	50 ...	100
Married,	38 ...	40 ...	78
Widowed,	4 ...	14 ...	18
TOTAL,	92 ...	104 ...	196

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 15 Years,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 20 "	4 ...	5 ...	9
" 25 "	7 ...	15 ...	22
" 30 "	16 ...	9 ...	25
" 35 "	10 ...	15 ...	25
" 40 "	16 ...	11 ...	27
" 45 "	12 ...	8 ...	20
" 50 "	8 ...	12 ...	20
" 55 "	6 ...	13 ...	19
" 60 "	6 ...	7 ...	13
" 65 "	5 ...	4 ...	9
" 70 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 75 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 80 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 85 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	92 ...	104 ...	196

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety,	3 ...	5 ...	8
Bodily Injury,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Congenital,	1 ...	1 ...	2
Disappointment in Love,	1 ...	4 ...	5
Epilepsy,	1 ...	2 ...	3
Fright,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Grief,	1 ...	5 ..	6
Hereditary,	15 ...	17 ...	32
Intemperance,	8 ...	9 ...	17
Masturbation,	12 ...	0 ...	12
Predisposition,	16 ...	16 ...	32
Puerperal State,	0 ...	11 ...	11
Prolonged Lactation,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Religious Excitement,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Reverse of Fortune,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Ramollissement,	6 ...	1 ...	7
Suppressed Menstruation,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Sun-stroke,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Unknown,	19 ...	25 ...	44
Want of Employment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	92	104	196
	==	==	==

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.	
Agent, 1	<i>Brought forward,</i> . 50
Artist, 1	Hawkers, 2
Bakers, 2	Hot-Presser, 1
Blacksmiths, 3	House-Factor, 1
Brass-Finisher, 1	Iron-Moulder, 1
Butler, 1	Joiners, 2
Carpenter, 1	Labourers, 8
Carters, 2	Manufacturers, 3
Civil-Engineer, 1	Merchants, 5
Clerks, 12	Millwright, 1
Coach-builder, 1	Miners, 2
Commercial Traveller, 1	No Occupation, 1
Dyer, 1	Preacher, 1
Engineers, 3	Quarrier, 1
Excise-Officer, 1	Sailors, 3
Farmers, 5	Shepherds, 2
Farm-Servant, 1	Sheriff-Officer, 1
Flesher, 1	Shopman, 1
Foresters, 2	Stewards, 2
Gardener, 1	Stoker, 1
Gatekeeper, 1	Tinsmith, 1
Gentlemen, 4	Weaver, 1
Grocers, 3	Wool-Clipper, 1
<i>Carry forward,</i> 50	TOTAL, 92

FEMALES.	
Bookfolder, 1	<i>Brought forward,</i> . 62
Domestics, 24	Housekeepers, 5
Domestic Servants, 10	Ladies, 25
Factory-Workers, 6	No Occupation, 2
Farm-Servants, 2	Sempstresses, 9
Housewives, 19	Vagrant, 1
<i>Carry forward,</i> 62	TOTAL, 104

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1862.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	10	14	24
February,	9	8	17
March,	6	6	12
			—53
April,	6	10	16
May,	10	11	21
June,	10	10	20
			—57
July,	6	7	13
August,	4	6	10
September,	13	9	22
			—45
October,	7	10	17
November,	0	8	8
December,	11	5	16
			—41
			—
TOTAL,			196
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	22	28	50
Dementia,	1	3	4
Imbecility,	2	1	3
Melancholia,	14	3	17
Monomania,	1	3	4
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	40	38	78
	==	==	==

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

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	.	.	.	.	10	6	16
" 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	15	12	27
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 10 "	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 12 "	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
TOTAL,					40	38	78

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
" 25 "	.	.	.	.	4	6	10
" 30 "	.	.	.	.	7	0	7
" 35 "	.	.	.	.	3	7	10
" 40 "	.	.	.	.	8	3	11
" 45 "	.	.	.	.	5	4	9
" 50 "	.	.	.	.	2	6	8
" 55 "	.	.	.	.	0	8	8
" 60 "	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
" 65 "	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
" 70 "	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
TOTAL,					40	38	78

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

						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	15
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	7	11	18
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 10 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
TOTAL, .						40	38	78

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

						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety, .	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Disappointment in Love, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
Epilepsy, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Failure in Business, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Fright, .	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Grief, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Hereditary, .	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Intemperance, .	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10
Masturbation, .	.	.	.	.	.	6	0	6
Mental Excitement, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Predisposition, .	.	.	.	.	.	14	11	25
Prolonged Lactation, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	2
Puerperal State, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	6
Religious Excitement, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	1
Unknown, .	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	8
Want of Employment, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
TOTAL, .						40	38	78

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,	684	Cured, { 11·4 41·93 39·79
" " " to a Conclusion,	186	
Admitted,	196	

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	5	3	8
" Chronic,	2	1	3
" Epileptic,	2	1	3
Dementia,	9	2	11
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Melancholia,	2	4	6
Monomania,	1	1	2
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	22	12	34
	==	==	==

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1	0	1
" 25 "	1	2	3
" 30 "	1	2	3
" 35 "	4	1	5
" 40 "	4	3	7
" 45 "	4	0	4
" 50 "	2	3	5
" 55 "	1	0	1
" 60 "	3	0	3
" 65 "	1	0	1
" 70 "	0	1	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	22	12	34
	==	==	==

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

						MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 3 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	..	1	...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 10 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	4	...	2	...	6
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	0	...	3
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
" 10 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 12 "	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 13 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
" 16 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
TOTAL, .						22	...	12	...	34

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

						MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	0	...	2
Cachexy, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
Chronic Diarrhœa,	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
Cardiac Disease,	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
Disease of the Brain,	.	.	.	.	.	3	...	1	...	4
Epilepsy, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
Exhaustion from Chronic Mania,	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
General Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	7	...	2	...	9
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	.	.	.	.	.	6	...	2	...	8
Pneumonia,	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	1	...	2
Tuberculosis, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	0	...	1
Typhoid Phrenitis, .	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
Ulceration of Rectum,	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
TOTAL, .						22	...	12	...	34

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,	684	Died, { 4·97 18·28 17·34
" " " to a Conclusion,	186	
Admitted,	196	

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1862.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	7	7	14
February,	3	6	9
March,	12	10	22
			— 45
April,	12	5	17
May,	9	5	14
June,	3	7	10
			— 41
July,	9	12	21
August,	4	4	8
September,	5	10	15
			— 44
October,	9	15	24
November,	7	4	11
December,	11	10	21
			— 56
			—
TOTAL,			186
			==

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. 1862.

	CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	8,118	{ 3,993 { 49·18
" " " "	8,118	
		DIED.
" " " "	8,118	{ 1,356 { 16·70

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
1862,	104	11	10·57

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY, *Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, com- pared 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
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67

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 1862,*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DUR- ING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
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
1862.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
TOTAL.....	4,642	3,974	8,616						

TOTAL as above..... 8,616

DEDUCT—Remain..... 498

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,118

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	7	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	13	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
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
2,071	1,922	3,993							787	567	1,356

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 3,993

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,356

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 49.18

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16.70

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1862.

Beef, Mutton, &c.....	9,613	Stones.
Bread,	43,353	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,	1,699	Lbs.
Tea,	1,842	"
Coffee,	2,207	"
Sugar,	16,596	"
Butter,	8,769	"
Cheese,	3,371	"
Fish,	27,908	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,	30,466	"
Eggs,	4,137	Dozens.
Fowls,	201½	Pairs.
Rabbits,	128	"
Potatoes,	45½	Tons.
Oatmeal,	396¾	Bolls.
Milk,	12,711	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,	10,920	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,	110½	"
Beer,	1,125	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,	764	Doz. Pints.
Wine,	50½	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,	17,660	Lbs.
Candles,	40½	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,	1,338	Waggons.
Gas,	1,371,600	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1862.

8 Tons 11½ Cwt. Swedish Turnips, at 24s. per ton,	£10	5	9
10 " 6½ " Yellow " at 18s. "	9	5	10
4 " 8½ " " " sold at 20s. "	4	8	3
1,353 Stones Potatoes, used at home, at current prices,	37	6	9
55½ Bolls Wheat, sold at 18s. per 240 lbs. . . .	49	18	6
8½ Tons Clover, " 15s. per ton,	6	4	3
For Clover used for Farm Horses at home, . . .	8	15	9
1,422 Stones of Hay, at 80s. per 100,	56	17	7
53 Bolls Oats, estimated to be in 6 Stacks, at 20s.	53	0	0
12 " Beans, " 1 Stack, at 24s.	14	8	0
21½ " Oats, thrashed out for Horses, at 20s. .	21	16	8
2½ " Barley, " " at 24s.	3	0	0
2½ " Wheat, " " at 12s.	1	10	0
1 Mare sold,	40	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£316	17	4
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm for Work done by the Horses, to Houses, Roads, &c. }	61	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£377	17	4
	<hr/>		

PRODUCE OF GARDEN—1862.

VEGETABLES.

4,597½ Doz. German Greens.
1,505½ " Turnips in summer.
1,010½ " Cabbages.
1,317½ " Leeks.
318½ " Savoys.
2,894½ " Onions in summer; and
40½ Stones in winter.
224½ Doz. Cauliflower and Bro- coli heads.
56½ " Celery.
119½ " Red Beetroot.
84 " Asparagus.
13½ " Red Cabbage.
48 Gals. Spinage.
494½ " Parsley.
80 " Brussels Sprouts.
70½ Stones Potatoes.
155½ " Rhubarb.

43½ Stones Carrots in winter; and
590 Doz. Carrots in summer.
137½ Stones Parsnips.
155½ Pecks Peas.
52 " Beans.

FRUITS.

424½ Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
230½ " " Strawberries.
56½ " " Raspberries.
141½ " " Red Currants.
75½ " " Black "
4 " " White "
125 Lbs. Apples.
5 " Cherries.
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cresses, Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in their season.

Total, at Bazaar prices, £369 16 10

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES.

24½ Cwt. Pork to Asylum Store, at current prices, .	£ 52	16	8
Cash for Pigs,	182	16	3
	<u>£ 235 12 11</u>		
TOTAL VALUE of FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£ 983	7	1
COST OF WORKING " " "	525	1	9
	<u>£ 458 5 4</u>		

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½
Sown on Farm, . . .	..	9	2	1	..	..	4	5	3
Supply for Farm Horses, .	482½	34	2	5	2	4	..	..	..
" Carriage " . . .	632	31	..	13	1	2	4	..	..
Sold,	407½	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	2
On hand,	1,100	20	5	6	..	3	4	2	2
	2,622	95	3	25	3	11	..	64	3

CROP OF 1861, ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1862, AND CROP OF 1862.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½	Bolls.	½
On hand 1st Jan. 1862,...	1,200	2	..	6	1	1	4	1	..
Crop of 1861 thrashed out .	..	65	4	18	2	6	1	..	..
" 1862 "	1,422	21	5	..	..	2	3	58	..
Bought in, .....	..	6	..	1	..	..	4	5	3
	2,622	95	3	25	3	11	..	64	3

Swedish Turnips on hand 1st Jan. 1862, 17 tons—16½ used at home, 10 Cwt. sold.

The estimated value of last year's Crop on hand was—Oats, 60 bolls, but turned out 65½ bolls; Beans, 18½ bolls; Barley, 4½, turned out 6½ bolls.

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

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

INVENTORY OF STOCK—31st DEC. 1862.

FARM,	£406	10	2
GARDEN,	189	5	6
PIGGERIES,	91	18	9
POLICIES,	85	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£772	16	5
	<hr/>		

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE,

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE WEST HOUSE, IN 1862.

Bed-Covers made,	17	Ottoman Covers made,	5
Blanket "	1	Tidies made,	10
Pillow-Slips "	50	Flower Mats made,	12
Bolster-Slips "	34	Bead-work Cushion made,	1
Sheets "	225	Piece Worsted work "	1
Bed-Pawns "	18	Berlin Wool Kettle-Hold-	
Towels "	58	ers made,	4
Table Cloths "	8	Sewed Book-Marks made,	4
Tray " "	16	Affghan Blanket "	1
Window Blinds made,	31	Pieces Crochet Edging on	
" Screens "	23	Braid made,	5
" Draperies "	2	Yards Crochet Work,	30
" Curtains, sets, made,	2		

WEARING APPAREL.

Neckerchiefs made,	102	Night-Caps made,	46
Pocket Handkerchiefs		Aprons "	9
made,	192	Pinafores "	8
Mufflers made,	288	Pairs Dress Sleeves made,	7
Bonnets "	2	Head-Dresses "	12
Cloak "	1	Polka "	1
Dresses "	58	Canezow "	1
Coloured Petticoats made,	10	Woollen Cap "	1
Flannel " "	22	Dress Frills on Tape "	4
White " "	9	Pairs Stockings Knitted,	51
Pairs Drawers, "	14	" Garters "	14
" Flannel, "	4	Men's Semets made,	152
Semets made,	10	Pairs Men's Drawers made,	144
Shifts "	32	Stripes Sewed Trimming	
Slip-Bodies made,	14	made,	20
Night Gowns "	24	Sewed Collars made,	4
Short " "	12	Embroidered Collars, with	
Flannel " "	6	Cuffs to match, made,	3
Habit Shirts "	13	Braided Merino Cape	
Crochet Caps "	2	made,	1
Jackets, "	8		

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
IN 1862.

Straw Mattresses made,	186
Hair " "	16
" Bolsters, "	66
Feather Pillows "	2
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	33
Chair-Covers made,	9
Hair Mattresses re-made,	8
" Bolsters "	3

Repairs when required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE,

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE, IN 1862.

Gowns,	184	Habit-Shirts,	6
Petticoats,	287	Pairs Stays,	3
Semets,	260	Neckerchiefs, Silk,	17
Cotton Drawers,	24	" Cotton,	188
Slip Bodies,	10	Striped Shirts,	224
Pinafores,	94	Pairs Men's Drawers,	99
Caps,	150	Men's Flannel Semets,	96
Shifts,	208	Pairs Blankets,	98
Bed-Gowns,	42	Table-Cloths,	39
Long "	10	Sheets,	196
Printed "	10	Towels,	635
Aprons,	282	Bolster-Slips,	400
Pairs Stockings knitted,	78	Window-Blinds,	59
" " footed,	573	Bags,	6
Yards Lace,	40	Bed-Covers,	51
Sewed Collars,	136	Fine Shirts, breast stitched,	108
Yards of Deep Trimming,	171	Canvas Twilted Covers,	17
Pairs Sewed Gauntlets,	48	Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	90

ARTICLES REPAIRED,

IN FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE.

Canvas Bed-Covers,	47	Caps,	535
Blankets,	96	Bonnets,	109
Carpet Bed-Covers,	98	Semets,	142
Sheets,	93	Shirts,	3,380
Bolster-Slips,	98	Fine Shirts,	1,980
Counterpanes,	106	Pairs Drawers,	2,985
Towels,	80	Men's Stockings,	4,128
Window-Blinds,	24	Men's Semets,	1,924
Shifts,	185	Night-Gowns,	54
Stays,	85	Pinafores,	48
Petticoats,	210	Carpets, bound,	30
Canvas Gowns,	97	Shawls,	29
Printed "	354	Toilet-Covers,	50
Aprons,	344	Table-Cloths,	47
Pairs Stockings,	1,750		

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,	8/3	PER WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS, .	9/6 & 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 three days only.

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.

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.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.