

Fiftieth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 14th January, 1864.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,
SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,
14TH JANUARY, 1864.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN.
1864.



LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1864.

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

Bailie JOHN THOMSON,	}	from Town Council.
" JAMES BROWN,		
Mr. WILLIAM BANKIER,	}	from Merchants' House.
" JOHN ROXBURGH,		
" ALEXANDER REID,	}	from Trades' House.
" ROBERT ALEX. BOGUE,		
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" WILLIAM LYON,		
Rev. Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON,	}	from General Session.
Mr. JOHN PAUL,		
Sir JAMES ANDERSON,	}	from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
Mr. WILLIAM M'LEAN,		
" JOHN SMITH,		
" JOHN BROWN, Jun.		
" GEORGE THOMSON,		
" JOHN CAIRNS,		
" ROBERT AITKEN,	}	
Dr. JOHN M. PAGAN,		
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. JOHN BROWN, Jun.
" M'LEAN.		" CAIRNS.		" G. THOMSON.

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. SMITH.		Mr. AITKEN.
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Visitors.

The LORD PROVOST.	Dr. WILLIAM LYON.
Bailie JOHN THOMSON.	Mr. JOHN PAUL.
" JAMES BROWN.	Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON.
Mr. JOHN ROXBURGH.	Dr. JOHN M. PAGAN.
" ALEXANDER REID.	" W. T. GAIRDNER.
" ROBERT A. BOGUE.	Mr. ROBERT AITKEN.
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.
DR. CHRISTIE AND DR. GILLAND.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.
MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

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.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS, in this their FIFTIETH REPORT, beg leave to lay before their constituents and the public the following account of their proceedings during the year 1863. In doing so, they begin by presenting the following statistical Table, showing the general results of the treatment of the Patients intrusted to their care:—

PATIENTS' RETURN.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Remained on 31st December 1862,	255	...	243	...	498
Admitted since,	120	...	105	...	225
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total,	375	...	348	...	723
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Dismissed Cured,	50	...	50	...	100
" Relieved,	60	...	44	...	104
" not Improved,	1	...	0	...	1
Died,	19	...	15	...	34
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total,	130	...	109	...	239
Remaining on 31st December 1863,	245	...	239	...	484
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total treated,	375	...	348	...	723
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Daily average numbers,	256	...	239	...	495
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

It appears from this statement that on the 1st day of January 1863 there were 498 Patients of all classes in the Asylum; and on the 31st December, 484, being a decrease of 14 Patients during the year. The admissions were 225—120 males and 105 females. As compared with last year, there is an increase of 29, *viz.*—28 in the number of males, and 1 in the number of females admitted. The total number treated was 723, being an increase of 39 as compared with the preceding year, while the average daily number is seven less. Among those admitted, there is one Patient who was sent to Gartnavel by special warrant of Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, sec. 89. Another Patient, a gentleman, entered the Asylum voluntarily, presenting to the Physician, at same time, an order of the Sheriff for his admission, in accordance with the terms of the 6th section of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. He soon recovered, and has continued well since he left the Asylum in June last. Application was made to the Directors for the admission of a second voluntary Patient; but there does not seem, in this part of Scotland, any great desire, on the part of persons requiring Asylum treatment, to take advantage of the enactment last referred to, although it was supposed that it might be more in accordance with the feelings of many invalids to be admitted without being certified as insane. Eight of the new Patients came from another Asylum, and entered at the same time. A pauper female, who was admitted under the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, sec. 85, gave birth to a full-grown male child. The Patient is a married woman and the mother of a large family. Both mother

and child did well; and eight days after delivery the Inspector of Poor removed the infant to the country. The mother remains in a quiet state.

The dismissals during the year exceed the admissions by 13. Of those dismissed, 100—50 males and 50 females—were cured; 104—60 males and 44 females—were relieved; 1 male not improved; and 34—19 males and 15 females—including a female, aged 92, from the Highlands, died. As compared with last year, the excess in the number of those cured is 22, and in the number of those relieved, 35; while the number of deaths is precisely the same. These results are very satisfactory, for there is a large per centage of cure and a small per centage of death. This, however, will be more fully referred to in the Medical Report. The number of those dismissed relieved is very high; but this was owing, principally, to the removal of the Patients belonging to the county of Argyle, the Patients chargeable to the parishes in that district having been nearly all taken to the new Pauper Asylum erected for them at Lochgilphead, and which was opened for their reception in July last.

During the earlier months of the year, the East House was very much crowded with pauper Patients—a number having been admitted on the understanding that they would be removed early in spring, or before the year was far advanced. Their removal operated to some extent in diminishing the number of cures, several curable Patients having been removed along with them. Notwithstanding the large number thus removed to other establishments, there was but little difference in the number treated in the Asylum. At the end of the year, there was a diminution of only 10 in the male division,

and of 4 in the female division of the East House. There are six gentlemen still in the management of the Asylum who were Directors in 1849, and who recollect that, at that date, 130 Patients were removed simultaneously from Gartnavel. Since then, as well as before it, large numbers were removed in a similar manner; nevertheless, the admissions have gone on steadily increasing, till the house has become again and again overcrowded, as it was some months ago, when in one division alone there were no fewer than 223 Patients.

Several very suicidal Patients, and some almost moribund on admission, made good recoveries. Of those dismissed cured, some were excellent examples of the curative effects of labour—exercise in the open air, employment on the grounds, in workshops, and elsewhere. Among the number dismissed, two or three of those cured may be very briefly noticed. One gentleman, after being considered fit to be discharged, could not be persuaded to leave the Asylum for several months. He was much attached to the Institution, and always took a great interest in the amusements, he himself being one of the best cricketers in the house. He continues well. Another Patient, who had been for years extremely ill mentally, at length recovered, to the astonishment of relatives, friends, and officials. A third Patient, whose case was noticed in the Annual Report for 1861 as a most destructive person, was dismissed cured this year. The last of the recoveries to be mentioned here was that of a celebrated chess-player, who had been upwards of two years in the Asylum.

The Patient dismissed 'not improved,' was a young man who became insane on his journey from one of the

Midland counties in England to the county of Forfar. On his arrival at Edinburgh his memory failed him; he became so confused that he did not know what he was about; and when he got to the station, instead of taking a ticket for the east country, he took one for Glasgow. His conduct was so extraordinary, in the hotel where he lodged, as to attract the particular attention of servants and landlord. The police removed him to the central office, and from thence he was conveyed to the Asylum. In the meantime the authorities had found out the address of his father, who, on receiving notice, immediately came to Glasgow and removed his son on the evening of the day on which he was admitted, and before he had undergone any treatment whatever.

As before observed, the number of Patients in the East House is continuously increasing. The West House has been well filled during the year, in the male division especially. Some of the galleries for ladies and gentlemen, in both divisions of the West House, have been always quite full, and accommodation was often wanted in them when it could not be got. There has also been a greater demand than formerly for suites of apartments for private lady Patients. Some years ago the same want was felt in the gentlemen's division, to such an extent that the room set apart for the meetings of the Directors had to be fitted up as a parlour for the reception of an invalid.

The Directors are glad to be able to state that the general health of the inmates has been remarkably good during the whole year. Some time ago, the case of a Polish officer, confined in Gartnavel under the Statute last referred to, was brought before the House of

Commons, and minutely inquired into by the Government, as well as by distinguished private individuals. He was sent on the 11th April 1859 to the Asylum, where he remains in a state of insanity—his conduct previously having been such, on the streets of Glasgow, as to compel the police to interfere to protect him and the public. Recently there has been some further correspondence, about this unfortunate person, with Lord BELHAVEN and Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON; and it is to be hoped that some steps may now be taken to have him removed to Switzerland, where his sister desires to have him located. The Weekly Committee have already rendered every facility in their power to accomplish this purpose. It may be mentioned that his board is paid by the City Parish.

The Directors, on behalf of themselves and of the inmates, have much pleasure in thanking the two gentlemen Patients who take charge of the books, for their great attention to the Library and the literary tastes and wants of the Patients. They have put themselves, with the greatest good will, to no small amount of trouble in circulating, with the utmost precision, the various books and periodicals belonging to the house library, and those procured from libraries in the city. The great attention paid to this department has had the pleasing result of increasing the desire for literary pursuits, as is evinced by the increased demand for books, more especially in the East House, and among a class not so much accustomed to reading. Subjoined is the number of books read from the house library, and from the libraries in town:—From the Asylum library, 820 volumes; from the city libraries, 529 volumes; in all, 1,349.

As compared with last year, there is an increase of two hundred volumes in the number read from the house library, the additional number of readers being principally in the pauper department. These numbers are exclusive of reviews, magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals.

The Directors will now refer to some of the details which may be interesting to the public. As usual, several of the inmates, whose circumstances and mental state permitted, were allowed a temporary absence from the Asylum, during the summer months, for the purpose of travel or recreation. One gentleman visited the French metropolis, where he remained for some weeks. This was the most extensive tour made by any of the invalids during the season, but there were others who preferred shorter excursions, to the country or coast, being either accompanied by their friends or by some one belonging to the Asylum. In many cases such an amount of liberty was of great benefit to the Patient, although it is by no means to be recommended for all, even though their circumstances were such as to admit of their taking advantage of it. One gentleman positively refused to leave the Asylum, although a house was actually taken for him at the coast by a most devoted relative. Such modes of recreation are not, however, within the reach of many, as they are necessarily attended with considerable expense. Walking parties have, during the fine weather, gone for some hours into the country. Attention has also been given to the subject of providing exercise and recreation to the inmates, similar to what they may have formerly enjoyed. Small and select parties from the female division of the East House, and single Patients

from the West House, visited the Botanic Garden, and several of the exhibitions and amusements in the city. These visits were always looked forward to with interest, and generally proved to be a healthy stimulus to industry and good conduct. Groups of the inmates were allowed to join in Divine service in churches beyond the boundaries; and in some cases, where the most perfect confidence was placed, and where there were no reasons for withholding such a privilege, they were allowed to go unattended. The Roman Catholic Patients, by the kind attention of the Rev. W. CAMERON, worshipped in his chapel at Maryhill.

Cricketing has continued, this year, to be the great source of amusement and recreation among the male Patients, matches being played every Saturday with gentlemen, belonging to cricket clubs in the city and elsewhere. These matches did much to promote the enjoyment of many of the inmates, and no doubt contributed to the recovery of not a few. To Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER and Mr. SAMUEL M'DONALD, of the Eglinton Club, the inmates are specially indebted, for their great kindness and consideration in being always ready to give aid in such out-door exercises. Music and dancing on the lawn, in front of the gentlemen's division, occasionally followed these matches. The Bowling-green has also been well patronised, and several strangers have taken part with the Patients in the game, although no match with any other club was played.

The usual Monthly Concerts, kindly given by the Abstainers' Union and by the Social Reform Society, have again been a source of delight to the inmates. On these occasions, Mr. GEORGE ROY has ever been able,

willing, and ready to entertain the Patients. He has enlivened the meetings with his genial, happy spirit; and not even in the City Hall is his genius more highly appreciated than in the Asylum at Gartnavel. As a mark of the estimation in which he is deservedly held, several of the ladies spontaneously joined in working him a pair of slippers and a smoking-cap, which were presented to him, with an appropriate address, by one of their number, on occasion of the opening concert for the season. The Directors have to thank him, Mr. M'NEILL, Chairman of the Union, his colleagues in office, and Mr. AIRLIE, their Secretary; also, Bailie ARTHUR, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. LAWSON, of the Social Reform Association. Their thanks are also due to Mr. JAMES FRAME, for his excellent recitations and other kind services; to the gentlemen of the Press; to Mr. AITKEN; and to the *Artistes*, and others who have in any way contributed to the happiness of the Patients.

It was mentioned in last Report that a Patient was engaged in making a new translation of the Bible from the Hebrew. He is still going on with the work in the most energetic manner.

The Channel Fleet, on its arrival in the Clyde, was another source of attraction, especially to some of the gentlemen in the West House. Several Patients visited the ships, and one of them did so repeatedly. A lady Patient also went over three of these vessels. They were all very much pleased with their trip. Another event which proved a source of interest to the Patients was the visit of Lord Palmerston to Glasgow; but the grand fête of the year took place in honour of the marriage of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES to the

Princess ALEXANDRA, which called forth much loyal enthusiasm among the Patients. The following account of the rejoicings on that occasion appeared in the Glasgow newspapers:—

“REJOICINGS AT GARTNAVEL.

“In accordance with the wishes of the Directors of the Asylum, Tuesday the 10th was celebrated as a day of rejoicing by the inmates. Early in the morning, twenty British and Danish flags—all, with the exception of two, made by the lady Patients—were hoisted on the turrets and towers, and hung out from the windows. One large banner over the East House, bearing the inscription, ‘Welcome to Britain,’ and another, ‘Love and Unity,’ were beautifully adorned with the regalia, sketched by one of the inmates. When the announcement was made that the marriage ceremony had been completed, the bell rung forth a merry peal, and a large number of the inmates, headed by the Asylum band and two pipers dressed in the national costume, marched in procession round the grounds. The Patients all over the house were sumptuously regaled, and in the gentlemen’s division nearly forty sat down to dinner in the large dining-hall. The cloth being removed, the health of the Royal couple was proposed, and drunk with enthusiastic cheering. Other loyal and patriotic toasts followed. The same programme was followed in the pauper department. During the day a number of ladies and gentlemen went to town to take part in the festivities and view the illuminations; and, in the evening, two of Mr. WALKER’S largest omnibuses and a carriage went into town, loaded with Patients, all eager to join in the universal rejoicings. For several days, extensive preparations had been going on for a brilliant illumination in and around the buildings (under the able advice kindly given by C. H. WILSON, Esq. of the Government School of Design). All the windows of the Asylum were lighted up, and the blinds and curtains drawn. The towers and parapets were brilliantly illuminated with padella lights, principally in the form of St. George’s and St. Andrew’s Crosses, while a row of coloured lanterns was suspended from the battlements round the whole circuit of the building. Fantastic Chinese lanterns were suspended over the main entrance and the four principal doorways. The chief gas illumination was the Prince of Wales’ coronet and feather, and the initials of the Royal bride and bridegroom, over the principal entrance to the East House. In the evening, two large bonfires—one to the east, the other to the west of the house, were lit up, sending forth immense volumes of flame. *Feux de joie* were fired, and a torch-light procession was formed, making the circuit of the entire building. Walking parties traversed the grounds

during the evening, viewing the different points of illumination within and beyond the grounds, and cheering heartily for the Prince and Princess. In further celebration of the auspicious event, a drawing-room was held in the ladies' division, and a ball in the East House—many of the ladies and gentlemen wearing rosettes. The view of the large palatial building, so favourably situated on an eminence, was truly magnificent, when looked at from the Great Western Road, Dowanhill, and Partick; and, although too far out of the way to be witnessed by many, was certainly one of the most imposing spectacles to be seen in and around the city."

The Directors have much pleasure in adding to this statement, that no accident whatever occurred to mar the enjoyment.

The Directors will now notice some of the alterations, additions, and improvements effected during the year. A new fire-proof boiler room was built; a new steam boiler, with all the modern improvements and self-acting smoke consumer, was furnished by contract; and a new hoist and scullery were provided. Two bath-rooms were refitted with copper baths, lavatories, and water-tables; the floor being laid at same time with Arbroath pavement. These lavatories are also constructed to save water. The whole of the windows were overhauled, repaired, and painted—two coats of paint being applied. New shutters were put up, and the shelves of the wine cellar made of pavement. A great deal of painting, papering, and whitewashing was done by the Asylum painter, who is constantly employed by the Directors—two Patients assisting him. In addition, much painter-work was done by contract. The external walls have been pointed with Arden lime. Fourteen chests of drawers have been made on the premises, and 961 square yards of new flooring laid; besides other improvements which do not require notice here.

The Garden has been nearly all thoroughly drained. This year there have been made 77 yards of main drain, four feet deep, for 4-inch pipes; and 931 yards of drain, four feet deep, for 2-inch pipes.

The crops generally, both fruit and vegetable, have been good and abundant. The same remark applies to the Farm crops. A statement of the whole is appended to this Report. Gutters having been much wanted, on the carriage-drives, to carry off the water, 200 yards, 18 inches wide, have already been made, and gradually this work will be continued till what is necessary is completed.

As several of the fields on the Farm still require thorough draining, it is to be hoped that part of this may be overtaken in 1864.

In proceeding to advert to the financial affairs of the Asylum, the Directors beg leave to refer to the subjoined Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts. From this it will be observed that the amount received, from various legacies, &c. during the year, has been £726 : 9s. 9d., for which the Directors now express their gratitude. In that amount there is included the sum of £500, mentioned in last year's Report as being then in expectancy from the estate of the late Mrs. DOUGLAS of Orbiston. A legacy of £300, bequeathed by Mr. WILLIAM WARREN, merchant in Glasgow, has also been received during the year. Both of these sums were diminished by the legacy-duty of 10 per cent. and some small expenses connected with the discharges for them, &c. By the aid thus afforded to their funds, the Directors are happy to have it in their power to report that they have been enabled to liquidate £2000 more of the debt of the Institution by the payment during the year of £1000 to each of the two banks.

from whom loans had been obtained; and they will be glad to be enabled soon to make another announcement of this kind, as the interest of the large amount of debt still remaining forms a very oppressive burden on the annual income of the Asylum. The Directors are quite aware of the number and extent of the demands which are now constantly made on the liberality of the public, and of the desire, very naturally and properly felt, to give a preference to such as appear to be the most urgent. But if so desirable a result as the extinction of the whole of the remaining debt could gradually be accomplished, the Asylum would then be completely a self-supporting institution, and would require no further aid from the public.

In conclusion, the Directors present their best thanks to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, and likewise to the House Visitors, for the assiduous attention they have paid to the duties which devolved upon them.

They also thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Chaplain and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

CHARGE.

[illegible]

DISCHARGE.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£2,953	10	7
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.....	550	18	0
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	810	5	10
Groceries,.....	791	4	8
Milk,.....	550	1	2
Butter and Cheese,.....	505	3	1
Potatoes,.....	184	6	0
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	496	7	2
Medicines,.....	61	12	11
Coal and Coke,.....	570	11	5
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	267	14	5
Soap and Soda,.....	190	2	5
Water-Rent since 21st November 1862,.....	143	13	10
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	519	13	6
Fruit,.....	8	5	6
		<u>£8,603</u>	<u>10 6</u>

SALARIES, viz.

Physician,.....	£600	0	0
Deduct Fees received,.....	387	9	0
		<u>£212</u>	<u>11 0</u>
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,.....	31	10	0
		<u>1,024</u>	<u>1 0</u>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,.....	£518	14	10
Cost of new Steam Boiler, &c.	44	10	0
" new Copper Bath,.....	12	0	0
" Patent Damper Apparatus, &c.:.....	25	7	0
Iron Castings,.....	34	19	6
Timber,.....	104	1	1
Painting and Paper-hanging,.....	297	0	6
Ironmongery,.....	106	7	6
Oils, Colours, &c.....	63	0	0
Building Materials, &c.....	97	19	7
Plumbers' ".....	51	2	6
Miscellaneous,.....	104	1	9
		<u>1,459</u>	<u>4 3</u>
Furniture,.....		1,236	19 2
Servants' Wages,.....		2,180	18 2
Outlays for Patients, during quarter ending 31st Dec. 1863, }		504	14 9
yet to be recovered,..... }			
Carried forward,.....	£15,009	7	10

ABSTRACT OF THE PROPERTY & DEBTS
OF
The Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered,.....	£354	7	
Advances for Patients, "	504	14	9
Farm and Garden Stock, Building Materials, and Goods in } Store, }	1,917	8	7
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
Deposited in National Bank,.....	350	0	0
" in Union Bank,	310	0	0
Balance due by Treasurer, per preceding Account,	5	10	6
	<u>£80,046</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

DEBTS.

National Bank, on Credit Account,.....	£19,000	0	0
Union Bank, " "	11,500	0	0
	<u>£30,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Amount of PROPERTY, as above,.....	£80,046	3	3
" DEBTS, "	30,500	0	0
Balance in favour of the Institution,.....	<u>£49,546</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1863.

THE following Report, like its predecessors, is based principally upon an analysis of the Statistical Tables appended; and on the Case-books, which contain the history, symptoms, and progress of each case admitted.

In the year 1863, 225 Patients were admitted, and 239 were removed—100 as cured, 104 as improved, 1 as not improved, and 34 by death. The total number of Patients treated during the year was 723, the average daily number was 495, and the number remaining in the Asylum on the last day of the year was 484. By comparing the statistics of this year with those of last year, it will be seen that in 1863 the admissions have been greater by 29; the number of those cured by 22; relieved by 33; and that the total number treated has been greater by 39. The average daily number, however, has been fewer by 6; while the number of deaths is precisely the same as in 1862. The particulars referred to will be noticed at greater length hereafter; but it may be here observed that the medical records of the year

are favourable—there being a large increase in the number of cures, and a low rate of mortality. In the Report of last year it was stated that “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,” and this remark has been fully verified by the experience of this year. An unusually large number of Patients having been removed during the year to the Argyle District Asylum, accommodation was in consequence provided for new Patients, and the number soon increased until it nearly reached the usual daily average. At present there are as many Patients in two divisions of the Asylum as can be suitably accommodated, and any increase of numbers there would give rise to over-crowding.

ADMISSIONS.—In 1862, there was a general decrease in the number of admissions, owing to the want of accommodation for recent cases, and owing to the admission of an unusually large number of chronic and incurable Patients, who merely occupied the space which should have been available for the treatment of acute and curable cases; but this year the state of stagnation was relieved in some measure, and the number of admissions considerably increased. Of the 225 Patients admitted during the year, 149 were affected with mania, 35 with monomania and melancholia, 40 with dementia and imbecility, and one was an idiot. This year there has been a large increase in the cases of mania admitted, and a slight decrease in the other forms of insanity. In 1861, the per centage of cases of mania admitted was 70; in 1862, it was 50; and in 1863, 66.

The number of cases of dementia is nearly the same as that of 1862. As mania is the most curable form of insanity, and dementia the most intractable, the curability of the Patients admitted presented a much more favourable aspect than it did last year, although not so much so as in 1861. The probability is, that the cases of dementia admitted into the public Asylum will be increased rather than diminished in proportion to the accommodation provided in the lunatic wards of certain poor-houses. But this is to be deprecated. Curable Patients are preferred in this Asylum; and it is to be hoped that few of those not likely to recover may be sent to Gartnavel.

The increase in the number of cases of dementia admitted during the last two years has been principally owing to the transfer of pauper Patients from other Asylums. Of the 40 Patients admitted in a state of dementia, very few were cases of primary or curable dementia. Nearly the whole of them had been long insane, and previously under treatment—their cases being almost hopeless as regards cure.

In distinguishing the different forms of insanity, the triple classification seems to define best the mental symptoms. Mania, monomania, and dementia may be divided and subdivided so as to meet the peculiarities of each case; but in the Statistical Tables it is not necessary to enter into these minute subdivisions.

In the Table showing the apparent or supposed cause of insanity in those admitted, it will be observed that the cases in which the cause is unknown or very doubtful are the most numerous, being 66. Of the causes ascertained, those ascribed to predisposition from previous

attacks exceed the others, being 46; and those ascribed to hereditary tendency stand next in regard to number, being 31. We thus see that in 77 cases the most obvious cause of the attack was predisposition of some kind or other. It is not to be supposed that this number, large though it be, comprehends all the cases of hereditary disposition and predisposition from previous attacks. In several cases where there was a well-marked exciting cause sufficient to account for the mental symptoms, that was given as the cause, without further reference. The principal causes, in the order of frequency, are the following:—Masturbation in 16 cases, intemperance in 14, the puerperal state in 11, epilepsy in 6, grief in 4, and coup de soleil in 3 cases. As compared with last year, there is an increase of 22 in the unknown and doubtful causes, and of 14 in causes ascribed to predisposition. The per centage of cases ascribed to masturbation, and in which this was subsequently ascertained to be the cause, is nearly the same as last year, being 13·33 per cent. In 1861, the cases ascribed to masturbation and intemperance constituted nearly one-sixth of the male admissions, and this year the two causes combined constituted nearly one-fifth of the admissions. This year the number of cases depending on the puerperal state has been high, although not so high as in some former years. In Bethlem Hospital, where only curable cases are admitted, the usual ratio is about 1 to 8 of the female admissions. In the Salpêtrière, the large Asylum for female patients at Paris, the average is from 1 to 12 or 1 to 10. In this Asylum, the number of such cases admitted during 1863 has been 10·4 per cent. As a general rule, cases truly depending on the puerperal state as a cause are

favourable as regards cure, even although the case may look bad at first and remain so for a long time.

Correctly ascertained causes are always interesting, and they are frequently of practical value. When genuine, they, in conjunction with the physical symptoms, form a sure basis for prognosis; and even after recovery, the cause being known, the *origo mali* may be in great measure avoided. Wherever there is hereditary taint, or predisposition from previous attacks, there is a peculiar liability to an attack of insanity; and in such cases, violent emotions or great mental exertions may induce a paroxysm. According to PINEL, the moral causes of an exciting nature—such as domestic troubles, grief, anxiety, &c.—are nearly twice as frequent as exciting causes of a physical nature. This opinion does not coincide with a careful scrutiny of the cases admitted into this Asylum.

In many of the cases admitted, their reduced bodily condition and general ill-health had an obvious connection with their mental state; and in by far the greater number of those to which a cause could be ascribed, that cause was of a physical nature. Relatives generally ascribe a moral cause. It is very common for a husband to convey the information, in a quiet whisper, that the cause of his wife's insanity is bad temper. But students, young men in business, and clergymen, are often ruined by over-study. We have not, however, invariably adopted the first statements given as to the cause, but in several cases have trusted to future and more reliable information on the subject. Ramollissement is ascribed as the cause in one case only—that of a male. There have been several other cases admitted, in which

the disease was associated or complicated with organic disease of the nervous system; but in these cases there were well-marked causes sufficient to account for the diseased state of the brain. There is one case, that of a female, the cause of whose insanity is ascribed to association with the insane. She had been engaged for several years as an attendant in the lunatic wards of a poor-house, and from constant association with lunatics, and the probable influence of certain physical causes, her mind gave way. At the end of the year she was convalescent. Association with the insane may doubtless operate as a cause of insanity; but such cases are by no means of frequent occurrence; and were such cases carefully scrutinised it might be found that the only deleterious influence exercised consisted in great mental anxiety, arising from the constant attention which some insane Patients require, or from the perpetual state of annoyance in which attendants are often kept by Patients whose habits and dispositions may be peculiarly morbid. In another case, that of a female, the cause is ascribed to fright. The Patient was a strong, healthy young woman, engaged in country service. A gamekeeper, out of frolic, suddenly levelled a gun at her. She was much frightened, as she thought that he intended to shoot her. The accession of insanity was not sudden but gradual. For some time she showed symptoms of hysteria, then she became delusive, and finally she lapsed into a state of dementia, the state in which she now is.

In the Reports of 1861 and 1862, the results of certain investigations are stated regarding those Patients who had been previously insane; and these investigations have been repeated regarding the Patients admitted this

year. In 46 cases the cause has been assigned to predisposition; but the total number of those who had suffered from previous attacks of insanity is 62, or rather more than one-fourth of those admitted. Last year the proportion was higher, amounting to one-third; and in 1861 it was lower, being one-fifth. Of the 62 who had been previously insane, 51 had been under treatment in this or other Asylums, and had been dismissed cured; 5 had been insane, but had recovered without being sent to any Asylum; 6 had been in Asylums, and had been removed while still insane; and in one case no definite particulars could be ascertained. Of those who were re-admitted, 1 had been insane thirty-three times, 1 eight times, 1 six times, and 1 five times. In 6 cases, the last attack was the third, and in 7 it was the second. Of those who had been dismissed cured, the shortest period of absence from the Asylum was three days, and the longest nineteen years. Of those who had been dismissed relieved, the shortest period of absence was seven weeks, and the longest nearly thirteen years. Of those who had been dismissed as cured, 21 were re-admitted within twelve months. The average duration of absence from the Asylum of this class was two years and nine months, and the average duration of absence of those removed, while still insane, was five years. Nearly one-half of those who were re-admitted had relapsed within twelve months after their former dismissal as cured. This fact indicates the great necessity for those who have had an attack guarding carefully against all strong exciting causes, whether they be of a moral or physical nature. There are many cases in which no amount of care would ensure the mainten-

ance of perfect mental health; but there is, in other cases, an apparent recklessness as to consequences which may be correctly viewed as a symptom of the disease itself, or as a precursor of the attack during which reason is once more about to be dethroned. So far as space permits, the most apparent of the causes tabulated have been noticed; but there are other tables which have reference to the origin of insanity, such as age, social condition, occupation, and season, which all co-operate to a certain extent as causes.

From the Table appended showing the social condition of those admitted, it will be seen that the number of the unmarried is much greater than that of the married, and that the preponderance is entirely on the male side; the number of married and unmarried females being nearly equal. With regard to the social position of those admitted, it appears that 50 per cent. were single, 42 per cent. married, and 8 per cent. widowed. This agrees very closely with the generalization made by Dr. PARCHAPPE, from the statistics of the Bicêtre and Salpêtrière Asylums. According to his generalization, the per centage of the single was 49, that of the married 40, and that of the widowed 11. Celibacy and widowhood are generally stated as predisposing causes of insanity; the former operating most strongly on the male sex, and the latter on the female sex. That widows are much more liable to insanity than widowers is apparent from the statistics of every year, and this year the difference is well marked; the number of the former being 14, and that of the latter 3.

In the Table showing the ages of those admitted, it will be seen that there is a gradual increase in the male

admissions up to 35 years, and then they gradually decline. The same uniformity is not observable in the female admissions—the greatest number being between the ages of 30 and 40. Between the ages of 45 and 55 there is a tendency to increase, although the difference between the male and female admissions, at that age, is not so well marked as it usually is.

The seasons are said to have an effect in the production of insanity; but the Table appended shows only the month of admission, and not the date of the accession of the symptoms. According to ESQUIROL, the greatest number of cases occur during the summer months, and more particularly during July. When we compare the seasons, we see that the greatest number of admissions, 68, took place during the winter months; and the smallest number, 49, during the spring months. The summer and autumn months were nearly equal in this respect. In countries where the range of the thermometer is between extreme heat and extreme cold, we may expect the seasons to have a marked effect upon the brain; but in this country the seasons have probably only a secondary effect, so far as regards the destitution and want which usually prevail at certain times.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.—Of the 225 Patients admitted, 71—39 males and 32 females—displayed suicidal tendencies; many of whom, both before and after admission, were most cunning, determined, and persevering in their efforts to accomplish their purpose. The refusal of food may or may not be associated with the suicidal propensity. Amongst those admitted, 5 males and 2 females had persisted to such an extent in re-

fusing food, that it was necessary to have recourse to the use of the stomach-pump. This was not required for any length of time in regard to the male Patients, but it was necessary for a lengthened period to continue this mode of affording nutriment to the female Patients. One of the latter refused food from distinct suicidal tendencies, and she persisted in doing so till shortly before her death. In the other case, the cause of refusal was strong and peculiar delusions. She imagined that she was full of evil spirits, and that by taking food she would feed the spirits and thus prolong their existence. She also imagined that when the food was passing down the œsophagus it caused teeth to grow in her throat. This Patient has very peculiar delusions. All the senses appear to be affected. She imagines that she is in heaven. She hears voices, generally of an angelic nature. She sees what she calls the light of glory passing before her eyes. Articles of diet have a savoury smell and a most delicious taste. She thinks that the people around her, who have a real existence, are merely waiting for the resurrection. This Patient, even with sensations of such a kind, is the most unhappy and the most suicidal at present in the house—her feelings being akin to that of the fiend, described by Milton, who intruded within the groves of Paradise. Nearly one-half of the Patients displayed dangerous tendencies; and 10 of them, 5 of each sex, were exceedingly violent and dangerous. 3 of the male Patients of this class were epileptics, who, prior to and shortly after their seizures, were very irritable and highly dangerous to those near them. The other two male Patients were reported to have been very dangerous before being sent to Gartnavel, and

their conduct, after being brought to the Asylum, fully verified the accuracy of the report. On admission, they were firmly bound hand and foot with ropes, and they were in addition attended by a force of men. 75 were very destructive in their tendencies; but the number of this class on the female side of the House was nearly double that in the male divisions. 7 of the female Patients and 3 of the males were exceedingly destructive, and that for a lengthened period. In these cases no material was strong enough to prevent them from destroying their clothing and bedding, and the only alternative was to place them under special supervision. 68—30 males and 38 females—were very offensive in their habits. Of these, 10 males and 11 females were so in the most aggravated forms, and several continue to be so up to the present time. These Patients, in addition to the annoyance which their habits occasion to the other inmates, entail a great loss to the institution, as the cost of keeping them clean generally exceeds the entire sum paid for their support; and the constant attention which they require, both by day and night, frequently interferes with that which might be devoted to promote the comfort of the other inmates. Many of this class might be kept in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, and by their removal the curative appliances of public Asylums would be greatly increased. 11 males and 15 females were in a very emaciated condition on admission; and in several of these cases their reduced state had an obvious effect in the production of the mental symptoms displayed, while in others the feeble bodily health and emaciated frame were obviously effects of the mental disease under which they laboured. 3 males and

2 females were moribund on admission, and should not have been sent from home. Although the Rules of the Asylum do not admit of the reception of such Patients, they were, from motives of humanity, admitted—to die in a few days, and thus add to the annual number of deaths. One of the females was suffering from extensive sloughing, another from advanced and acute phthisis. One of the males had recently recovered from an attack of small-pox, and he was in addition affected with acute phthisis and asthma; another was in the last stage of phthisis; while the third was in a very feeble state from general paralysis. Two blind men were admitted during the year—double cataract being the cause in one case, and amaurosis in the other. One male Patient was suffering from scabies on admission, and another had fracture of the ulna. One male Patient had become emphysematous from the effect of a fractured rib, an injury which had been received prior to admission. When brought to the Asylum he was firmly bound with ropes. In this case, the emphysema extended over the entire surface of the body, from the scalp to the soles of the feet, and the distension was very great. He was a powerful and very dangerous man, and he was in the habit of attacking those near him in the most violent manner, and without any provocation. He was placed in the padded room. Although his life was despaired of at one time, the disease gradually disappeared, and his bodily health was re-established. Another male Patient was brought to the Asylum in a most shocking state. He was a tall powerful young man, and had, prior to admission, been very violent. The Inspector of Poor of the parish to which he belonged wished to remove him to

an Asylum, but the father of the Patient would not allow this to be done, as he wished to give his son the benefit of treatment at home. This treatment consisted in binding him hand and foot with ropes, and then fastening him to his bed. All this was done in that masterly style in which seafaring men are such adepts. In this state he must have been kept for a considerable time, for when he was brought to the Asylum there was a large sloughing sore on his back, several on each arm, and one round each ankle and wrist—exact engravings of the stout rope with which he had been fastened. The rope round his wrists had penetrated to the periosteum, the wounds were in an unhealthy and sloughy state, and the neighbouring tissues were much inflamed. At one time it was feared that the left wrist joint was opened, and that he might lose one of his hands. After much trouble, the wounds began to assume a more healthy appearance, and they finally closed. The extensive cicatrices will, however, always bear evidence of his home treatment. A considerable number were brought to the Asylum with manacles, but in most cases they had merely been used *in transitu* for the safety of the patient and the public.

DISMISSALS.—The total number of dismissals during the year has been 239. Of these, 100 were dismissed cured, 104 relieved, 1 unimproved, and 34 died.

CURES.—The large number of cures this year is a matter of great satisfaction. There are two different aspects in which the curative value of an Asylum may be viewed—the one being the actual number of cures, and the other

the relative proportion of cures to cases. If either set of figures is viewed by itself, a very absurd conclusion may be arrived at. If the actual number of cures is alone looked at, then a very unfavourable comparison may be made between different Asylums, as in the larger Asylums a greater number of cures should take place; but if the per centage of cure calculated from the number admitted is alone looked at, a still more glaring fallacy may be the result, for there may be but very few admissions and as many cures, which may raise the per centage to 100. Both sets of figures must be viewed together. During the past year the total number of cures has been 100; the per centage on those admitted is 44.44; on those treated to a conclusion, 41.84; and on the total number treated, 13.83. These figures are above those of last year, and somewhat above the general averages of public Asylums. According to the extensive generalizations of statisticians, a per centage of cure calculated on the admissions is low if the per centage is under 40; but when it is above 45, it is high. Last year the per centage was 40, and this year it is nearly 45.

The number of cures must depend upon the number of cases of mania admitted, as mania is by far the most curable form of insanity. This is verified by the annual statistics of all the public Asylums. In the Table showing the form of insanity in those dismissed cured, it will be seen that 74 were maniacs, 21 melancholics and monomaniacs, and 5 demented on admission.

As a general rule, the statement holds good that the shorter the duration of the attack prior to admission, the shorter is the residence in the Asylum of curable Patients. In the Table showing the duration of in-

sanity before admission in those cured, we see that in 43 cases the previous duration of insanity was under two weeks, and that in 61 cases it was under two months; in 4 cases it was above six months, but under twelve; in 2 cases it was nearly two years; in 2 nearly five years; and in 13 cases no definite period was ascertained. The greater number of the last-mentioned class were cases of transfer from other Asylums.

In the Table showing the duration of residence in the Asylum of those cured, it will be seen that out of 100 dismissed cured, 34 were in the Asylum under three months; 30 above three months, but under six; 18 above six months, but under twelve; 11 between one and two years; 3 between two and three years; 2 between three and four years; and 2 between four and six years. 82 Patients were dismissed cured within twelve months, and 18 after residences of from one to six years. These facts sufficiently indicate, on the one hand, that the greater proportion of curable Patients are dismissed within twelve months; and, on the other, that even those Patients who may be regarded as incurable do sometimes make wonderful recoveries, even after a residence of six years in an Asylum. One female who was dismissed cured, after a residence of nearly six years in the Asylum, made a most remarkable recovery. When first admitted, she was in a state of profound melancholia, with strong suicidal impulses. From this she passed into a state of dementia, and was regarded as quite incurable. She was at times exceedingly nervous and easily agitated, and when in that state her language was quite incoherent, and the suicidal impulse was aroused with increased force. Her susceptibility to emotion gradually increased, and with it the

suicidal impulse became more constant and firm. She refused all nourishment for a considerable time, and she was fed by means of the stomach-pump. She repeatedly made determined attempts at self-destruction, generally by strangulation, and she frequently expressed her determination to cut her throat if she ever could get hold of a knife. During the last year of her residence in the Asylum, she gradually emerged from this state. She became quite calm and collected, her language being coherent, her habits industrious, her aspect cheerful, and her whole manner changed. Her friends considered her to be better than she had been for years before her admission into the Asylum, and she was accordingly dismissed as cured. The dismissal of such cases, where suicidal impulse is known to have existed, is always a very serious matter, involving no slight degree of responsibility, and consequently demanding the most careful deliberation. When the Patient is considered to be quite well, and when a reasonable period of probation has elapsed, the Patient is entitled to have a restoration of liberty, and this cannot be legally withheld, even although the gravest doubts may be entertained concerning a speedy relapse, during which the suicidal impulse may re-appear and originate a self-destructive act. This is well illustrated in the case of a male Patient who was admitted in the early part of the year. From the history of the case it appears that he was very expert at his trade as a shoemaker, and that although afflicted with *talipes varus* of both feet, and in a very aggravated form, he had travelled over the greater part of the United Kingdom, working at his trade in the principal towns. He appears to have been of a very

restless disposition, and probably his habits were intemperate. About the beginning of January 1862, he became insane, and by some means found his way to Gourock. To make his escape from the devil, he went into the sea, but was rescued. He conducted himself in an extraordinary manner when he was being conveyed to Glasgow in a steamer, completely denuding himself, and throwing his clothes into the Clyde. When in the police-office in Glasgow, he threatened to cut his throat with a razor. On admission, he was in a wretched state. His feet and legs were covered with wounds which he had got among the sharp rocks at the coast. For some time after his reception, he was much excited and very noisy, as he imagined that he was fighting with Satan. He then became calm, and apparently well, and for nearly two months he worked at his trade in the Asylum. The first work which he did was to make a pair of boots for his own deformed feet. He then became most anxious to be set at liberty, that he might again have the means of providing for his wife and family. At length he was dismissed. Nothing was heard of him for about six months, when a paragraph in the newspapers announced the fact of his having destroyed himself in the precise manner which he had threatened to do so nine months before.

Several of those who were dismissed cured had been for a long period most unfavourable cases, so much so that it was fully expected that they would finally pass into a state of incurable dementia. This was particularly the case with regard to three females. Concerning one, it is noted in the Case-book that, on admission, she had all the appearance of an idiot of a low type, and her

habits were such as might be expected in one belonging to the lowest grade of humanity. Extreme and long continued degeneracy was the peculiar characteristic of the other two Patients also, and their recovery was as much a matter of surprise to their friends as it was to those who had to do with their management in the Asylum.

The Table showing the cause of insanity in those cured possesses but little value, except in so far as we may deduce from it certain probabilities concerning future relapses. The number of those recovered, the cause of whose insanity is ascribed to predisposition from previous attacks, is 21; but the total number of those cured who had been previously insane is 43, or nearly one-half of the whole. Of these, 31—15 males and 16 females—had been previously in the Asylum; 4 males had been in other Asylums; and 8—4 males and 4 females—had not been previously under treatment in any Asylum.

It is worthy of remark that three epileptics have been dismissed as well, the mental symptoms having entirely disappeared for a considerable time, although the epileptic seizures still continued, but much modified both in frequency and intensity.

Four male Patients were also dismissed as well, who, after their admission, manifested some of the symptoms of general paralysis. If the diagnosis was correct, the probability is that a relapse will take place, and that before long. The disease is sometimes temporarily arrested in its early stage; but its re-appearance and ultimately its fatal effects are merely a question of time.

In 1861 and 1862, the per centage of cure was higher in the East House than in the West House—the section

of the building for the accommodation of the higher class of Patients. This year, the result is very much in favour of the West House—the per centage of cure in that division being 62·16, while in the East House it is 40·95. Last year, the per centage of cure in the East House was 40, so that the increase depends very much upon the West House—the difference in per centage there, as compared with last year, being 23.

RELIEVED AND UNIMPROVED.—The unusually large number of 105 Patients appears on the Tables as having been dismissed relieved and unimproved.

This great increase is owing to the removal of 43 Patients to the Asylum for the district of Argyle at Lochgilphead. The total number of those placed in other Asylums was 50; of those placed in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, 14; and of those placed under the care of friends, 39. One Patient was removed, on the day of his admission, to another Asylum, to be near the residence of his father; and another was re-admitted as a voluntary Patient on the day of his dismissal. As in former years, several Patients were prematurely removed by their friends during the stage of convalescence, but before their recovery was complete, so that their names appear on the records as dismissed relieved; whereas, had they been allowed to remain in the Asylum for a short time longer, as should have been the case, they would have appeared in the number of cures.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths during the year is precisely the same as in 1862, the number being 34—19 males and 15 females.

The actual and relative number of deaths has been low during the year, more especially when we take into account the great increase in acute cases admitted as compared with last year. Dr. FARR, in his "Statistics of English Lunatic Asylums," takes, as his basis for calculating the mortality of the insane, the average population of the Asylum; and the conclusion to which he comes is that, in an Asylum "for the middle or more opulent classes as well as paupers, a mortality which exceeds 9 or 10 per cent. is usually to be considered as decidedly unfavourable, and one which is less than 7 per cent. as highly favourable." The ratio of mortality during the year, calculated upon this basis, is 6·8 per cent. The ratio to the admissions is 15·11; to those treated to a conclusion, 14·22; to the total number treated, 4·84. The number of deaths, although low, would have been lower if those Patients who were moribund, or who were in a state of extreme debility from the ravages of incurable diseases, had been refused admission. Of those who were admitted, nine died within three months, and of these, six had been under three weeks in the Asylum; three had been above three months, but under twelve months; the others had been from one to fourteen years confined. Twelve deaths may be regarded as representing the mortality of the acute cases, and twenty-two as the mortality of the chronic cases. The age of the youngest at death was twenty, and that of the oldest was ninety-two, every decade between these two periods being represented. The greatest number of deaths was between the age of thirty-five and forty, both among the males and females. In 1861 the average age at death was 46 years, in 1862 it was rather above 39, and this year it is nearly 47.

Of those who died, 18 were affected with mania, 9 with dementia, and 7 with monomania, including melancholia. The number of deaths in which the form of insanity was dementia is high, but this is owing to the fact that the number of demented patients in Asylums is always increasing, as there is a tendency in the other forms of mental diseases to pass into this form.

Diseases of the lungs have proved fatal in 15 cases; diseases of the brain in 11; and diseases of the alimentary canal in one case. The single fatal diseases being, in addition to the one mentioned, collapse from extensive burn, lumbar abscess, senile decay, ascitis, and infiltration of urine. Phthisis has been by far the most fatal disease, no fewer than 12 having sunk under it. The cases were nearly all acute in their symptoms, and rapid in their progress. Amongst the epileptic patients there is only one death, and the cause of death was acute phthisis, the duration of the disease being very short. Next to phthisis, in the order of fatality, stands general paralysis, four having died from that disease, the whole of them being male Patients. We have this year repeated the investigations regarding this interesting disease. Six males affected with general paralysis died during the year, the cause of death in four cases being the disease itself; apoplexy being the secondary cause in another case; and pneumonia in the remaining case. In four of the cases it was the direct cause of death, and in two of the cases it was the primary cause, a secondary cause appearing. In two cases, the cause of the disease has been traced to coup de soleil, one Patient having been thus affected in New-Zealand, and the other in America. In one case, masturbation was the cause, and in another,

intemperance. The cause was unascertained in two cases. In all these, the physical symptoms were well marked, and in nearly all the peculiar psychological phenomena were present at some stage of the disease. In two of the cases, epilepsy supervened towards the termination of the disease. The average age of the general paralytics, at death, was forty-one years; the average duration of residence in the Asylum was sixteen months; and the average duration of the disease, from the first appearance of the symptoms, was two years and a-half. Last year, the average duration of the disease was three years and three months. It is very interesting, and it may be of some practical value, to know the average duration of this fatal disease; but it must be recognised as a fact, that the disease may have made extensive progress before any physical or psychological symptom appear sufficient to excite attention. The history of one case may be narrated in illustration of this. Seventeen months before admission, he had an attack of apoplexy, while sitting at the breakfast table. He suddenly fell upon the floor in a state of insensibility, and remained in a comatose state for forty-eight hours. From this state he gradually emerged, and soon became well enough to resume business. In about five months from the date of the attack, the psychological symptoms of disease of the brain appeared. He became listless, stupid, confused in his thoughts, and quite unfit for business—his business being of such a nature as to require the full possession of all his faculties. In this state he continued, but becoming gradually worse, for ten months, at the end of which time he became maniacal. These symptoms became more and more aggravated, until it became absolutely necessary to place him in an Asylum. When

admitted, and during his residence, he had all the symptoms of a general paralytic; and the prognosis formed was, that the disease would speedily and certainly prove fatal. He was in a state of acute mania during the greater part of his residence in the Asylum. One peculiarity in the symptoms of the disease was, that he frequently lost power—sometimes becoming hemiplegic and at other times paraplegic; and this without becoming previously comatose. In five months after admission, he had an epileptic seizure; and, until the time of his death, such seizures were of frequent occurrence, and very severe. On several occasions, their duration was three hours. After being in the Asylum fourteen months, he died, being carried off suddenly in an attack of apoplexy. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and in addition to the usual pathological appearances characteristic of general paralysis, a large clot of blood was found at the base of the brain. It is highly probable that long before any physical or mental symptoms were apparent, the disease had been making extensive ravages in the brain, and that the first attack of apoplexy was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel, the coats having given way under the pressure of the column of blood, owing to the usual support having been withdrawn by the softening of that part of the brain through which the vessel passed. It is more reasonable to suppose that this was the nature of the progress of the disease, than that apoplexy was the cause of the general paralysis.

There was one fatal case which is worthy of notice, viz. that of rupture of the heart. This Patient was admitted into the Asylum in December 1861. When admitted, he seemed to be in tolerably good bodily health.

He was of spare habit, very quiet and docile, and although not robust, he was pretty well until the latter part of 1862. At that time he had, on two occasions, fainting fits of short duration. On examination of the cardiac region, fatty degeneration of the heart was diagnosed. The impulse of the heart was very feeble, the sounds were faint and indistinct, more especially the first sound, which was almost inaudible. The pulse was regular, but small, feeble, and compressible. In about two months after these fainting fits, he was found in the morning, by his attendant, lying dead in bed. His countenance was placid, and he was lying on his right side in a natural position, just as if he were asleep, the bed-clothes being undisturbed. He had evidently died suddenly and without a struggle. A *post-mortem* examination was made on the day after death, and the cause of death was found to be rupture of the heart, the result of fatty degeneration. On opening the pericardium, a small quantity of blood and serum was found. A rupture, extending in an oblique direction, was discovered in the upper part of the right auricle; it was about three-quarters of an inch in length externally, but somewhat longer internally. The walls of the right auricle were very thin and almost translucent near the region of the rupture, and there were the usual appearances of fatty degeneration. Portions of the right auricle were examined under the microscope, and oil globules were detected within the sarcolemma of the muscular fibres.

Several other *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year, but space will not admit of our entering into the details.

The health of the Patients was in general remarkably

good during the first eleven months of the year, but in the month of December there were many cases of bronchitis and inflammatory sore throat. The prevalence of these diseases was probably owing to the very changeable nature of the weather during that month.

TREATMENT.—The inmates of an Asylum may be divided into two great classes—the incurable and the curable; the former class constituting the great bulk of the population. All should be under appropriate treatment—that which has reference to the former being palliative, and that to the latter curative. Patients of the former class are sent to Asylums, or kept in them, on account of their tendencies or condition being such as to require a degree of supervision unattainable—unless at very great expense, and under all but insurmountable difficulties in some cases—in private houses. Amongst this class of Patients, there is necessarily the greatest variety—from the maniacally excited and dangerous to the quiet and harmless. To such Patients, an Asylum may be looked upon as their natural place of residence; so that everything must be done, consistent with their social position and mental state, to give to it an air of domesticity and comfort, and to palliate their condition, by extending to all the greatest amount of liberty and indulgence consistent with the safety of the Patient and with that of others. If a home is what it ought to be, nothing can ever supply its place; but a Patient may be much further from its enjoyment while in a private house, amongst strangers, although there may be a greater appearance of domesticity, than while cared for in an Asylum.

But there is a large section of Patients under curative treatment frequently pursued with the best results. If there is any peculiarity in that treatment, it consists in the fact that appropriate treatment is rendered possible, and that the Patient has at least the chance of recovery in an Asylum. The habits of the insane, more especially of those labouring under acute and curable disease, are inconsistent with the usages of a sane community; and while they are in that community, their liberty is reduced to a minimum, and to their hurt they are repressed. When placed in an Asylum, their liberty is to a great extent restored, it reaches the maximum as applied to the insane, their condition is rendered more favourable in regard to final cure, and their restoration to full liberty as sane members of the community becomes a reasonable expectation.

In connection with the musical entertainments, I have great pleasure in thanking Mr. GEORGE ROY, author of "Generalship," &c. &c. for his extraordinary attention and kindness to the Patients. He was present at every meeting during the year; and, from their loud expression of gratitude, he well knows that no one stands higher in the estimation of the inmates than he does.

I also beg to thank Mr. M'NEILL, the worthy Chairman of the Union which has benefited the Asylum so much; and the ladies and gentlemen who have in any way contributed to the happiness of the Patients. Mr. JAMES FRAME has my warmest thanks.

To Dr. CHRISTIE and Dr. GILLAND, the Assistant Physicians, I offer my best acknowledgments for their excellent services.

And finally, and with much respect, I beg leave to thank the Lord Provost and the other Directors of the Asylum for their kindness, and the confidence they continue to place in me.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1863.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 31st December 1862,	255	243	498
Admitted since,	120	105	225
TOTAL,	375	348	723
Dismissed Cured,	50	50	100
" Relieved,	60	44	104
" Not Improved,	1	0	1
Died,	19	15	34
TOTAL,	130	109	239
Remaining on 31st December 1863,	245	239	484
TOTAL TREATED,	375	348	723
Average Daily Number,	255·77	239·43	495·20

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1863.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania,	83	66	149
Dementia,	22	15	37
Idiocy,	0	1	1
Imbecility,	2	1	3
Melancholia,	12	8	20
Monomania,	1	14	15
TOTAL,	120	105	225

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	66	46	112
Married,	50	45	95
Widowed,	3	14	17
Unknown,	1	0	1
TOTAL,	120	105	225

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	9	5	14
" 25 "	14	12	26
" 30 "	12	9	21
" 35 "	19	16	35
" 40 "	16	16	32
" 45 "	14	9	23
" 50 "	13	13	26
" 55 "	9	10	19
" 60 "	3	3	6
" 65 "	6	4	10
" 70 "	3	7	10
" 75 "	1	1	2
" 80 "	1	0	1
TOTAL,	120	105	225

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Association with the Insane,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	2	1	3
" Injury,	1	0	1
Congenital,	1	2	3
Debauchery,	0	2	2
Destitution,	0	2	2
Epilepsy,	4	2	6
Excitement,	1	1	2
Excessive Use of Opium,	2	0	2
Fright,	0	1	1
General Debility,	0	1	1
Grief,	2	2	4
Hereditary,	14	17	31
Ill-Treatment,	0	1	1
Intemperance,	10	4	14
Loss of Money,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	16	0	16
Menstrual Disorder,	0	1	1
Over-Study,	0	1	1
" Work,	0	1	1
Predisposition,	28	18	46
Prolonged Lactation,	0	2	2
Puerperal State,	0	11	11
Ramollissement,	1	0	1
Religious Excitement,	1	1	2
Sun-Stroke,	3	0	3
Unknown,	33	33	66
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	120	105	225
	==	==	==

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

MALES.			
Agent,	1	<i>Brought forward, . . .</i>	70
Baker,	1	Minister,	1
Blacksmith,	1	No Occupation,	9
Brickmaker,	1	Packer,	1
Butler,	1	Packing-box Maker,	1
Carpenter,	1	Painter,	1
Carters,	2	Pattern-Designer,	1
Carriage-Lifter,	1	Preacher,	1
Clerks,	8	Riveter,	1
Clockmaker,	1	Saddler,	1
Compositor,	1	Sailor,	1
Custom-house Officer,	1	Seedsman,	1
Draper,	1	Servant,	1
Engineers,	5	Ship-Broker,	1
Farmers,	5	Shoemakers,	6
Farm-Servants,	6	Skinner,	1
Gentlemen,	7	Slater,	1
Grocers,	3	Spirit-Dealers,	2
Ham-Curer,	1	Student,	1
Hawker,	1	Teachers,	2
Innkeeper,	1	Traveller,	1
Labourers,	10	Twine-Manufacturer,	1
Machinist,	1	Watchman,	1
Marine,	1	Weavers,	11
Masons,	3	Wood-Cutter,	1
Merchants,	4	Working Jeweller,	1
Miner,	1		
<i>Carry forward,</i>	70	TOTAL,	120
FEMALES.			
Dairymaid,	1	<i>Brought forward, . . .</i>	86
Domestic Servants,	14	Prostitute,	1
Farm-Servant,	1	Sempstresses,	8
Housekeepers,	6	Shawl-Fringer,	1
Housewives,	30	Shopwoman,	1
Innkeeper's Wife,	1	Tambourers,	2
Ladies,	16	Tract Distributor,	1
Mill Workers,	4	Washerwomen,	2
Music Teacher,	1	Warehouse Girls,	2
No Occupation,	11	Winder,	1
Out-door Worker,	1		
<i>Carry forward,</i>	86	TOTAL,	105

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1863.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	14 ...	8 ...	22
February,	10 ...	10 ...	20
March,	7 ...	4 ...	11
			— 53
April,	11 ...	9 ...	20
May,	8 ...	10 ...	18
June,	8 ..	4 ...	12
			— 50
July,	16 ...	12 ...	28
August,	11 ...	5 ...	16
September,	8 ...	6 ...	14
			— 58
October,	10 ...	10 ...	20
November,	7 ...	11 ...	18
December,	10 ...	16 ...	26
			— 64
			—
TOTAL,			225
			==

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania,	36 ...	38 ...	74
Dementia,	3 ...	2 ...	5
Melancholia,	10 ...	8 ...	18
Monomania,	1 ...	2 ...	3
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	50 ...	50 ...	100
	=	=	==

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	12	6	18
" 2 Weeks,	10	15	25
" 3 "	2	4	6
" 1 Month,	0	2	2
" 2 Months,	5	5	10
" 3 "	5	2	7
" 4 "	2	6	8
" 5 "	1	0	1
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 7 "	2	1	3
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 2 Years,	1	1	2
" 5 "	0	2	2
Unknown,	9	4	13
TOTAL,	50	50	100

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	5	2	7
" 25 "	6	8	14
" 30 "	4	5	9
" 35 "	7	7	14
" 40 "	9	4	13
" 45 "	7	5	12
" 50 "	5	8	13
" 55 "	5	3	8
" 60 "	0	3	3
" 65 "	2	2	4
" 70 "	0	2	2
" 75 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	50	50	100

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	1	0	1
" 2 Weeks,	1	1	2
" 3 "	3	0	3
" 1 Month,	3	1	4
" 2 Months,	5	3	8
" 3 "	9	7	16
" 4 "	7	9	16
" 5 "	3	7	10
" 6 "	2	2	4
" 7 "	4	1	5
" 8 "	0	3	3
" 9 "	2	2	4
" 10 "	0	1	1
" 11 "	3	0	3
" 1 Year,	1	1	2
" 2 Years,	4	7	11
" 3 "	0	3	3
" 4 "	2	0	2
" 6 "	0	2	2
TOTAL,	50	50	100

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Bereavement,	0	1	1
Bodily Disease,	1	1	2
Destitution,	0	1	1
Disagreement with Employers,	0	1	1
Disappointment in Love,	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Excessive Use of Opium,	1	0	1
General Debility,	0	1	1
Grief,	1	2	3
Hereditary,	4	7	11
Intemperance,	8	3	11
Injury of Head,	1	0	1
Masturbation,	8	0	8
Mental Anxiety,	1	1	2
" Excitement,	0	1	1
Over-Study,	0	1	1
" Work,	0	2	2
Predisposition,	12	9	21
Prolonged Lactation,	0	1	1
Puerperal State,	0	5	5
Reverses of Fortune,	0	1	1
Revivals,	0	1	1
Suppressed Menstruation,	0	1	1
Unknown,	10	9	19
TOTAL,	50	50	100

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

Total Number Treated,	723	Cured, 100	CENT. { 13·83 41·84 44·44
" " " to a Conclusion,	239		
Admitted,	225		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1863.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, Acute,	10	5	15
" Chronic,	1	1	2
" Recurrent,	1	0	1
Dementia,	5	3	8
Imbecility,	1	0	1
Melancholia,	0	3	3
Monomania,	1	3	4
TOTAL,	19	15	34
	=	=	=

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 25 Years,	1	1	2
" 30 "	2	1	3
" 35 "	3	1	4
" 40 "	4	3	7
" 45 "	2	1	3
" 50 "	1	1	2
" 55 "	2	1	3
" 65 "	2	2	4
" 70 "	2	1	3
" 85 "	0	2	2
" 95 "	0	1	1
TOTAL,	19	15	34
	=	=	=

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 2 Weeks,	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 3 "	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 2 Months,	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 3 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 5 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 1 Year,	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 2 Years,	5 ...	1 ...	6
" 3 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 4 "	2 ...	0 ...	2
" 5 "	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 7 "	0 ...	3 ...	3
" 8 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 10 "	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 11 "	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 13 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 14 "	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	19 ...	15 ...	34
	=	=	=

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Ascites,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Chronic Bronchitis,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Collapse, from extensive Burn,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Disease of the Brain,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" Heart,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Enteritis,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Exhaustion from Acute Mania,	1 ...	1 ...	2
General Paralysis,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Lumbar Abscess,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	7 ...	5 ...	12
Pneumonia,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Rupture of Heart,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Senile Decay,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Infiltration of Urine,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	19	15	34
	=	=	=

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

Total Number Treated,	723	Died,	34,	CENT. { 4.84 14.22 15.11
" " " to a Conclusion,	239			
Admitted,	225			

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DIS-
MISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1863.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	4	5	9
February,	5	4	9
March,	7	6	13
April,	13	3	16
May,	9	10	19
June,	26	32	58
July,	21	13	34
August,	11	7	18
September,	5	7	12
October,	11	6	17
November,	7	2	9
December,	11	14	25
			— 51
TOTAL,			239

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. 1863.

Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	8,357	CURED. 38 CENT.
		4,093 { 48·97
" " " "		DIED.
	8,357	1,390 { 16·63

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
1863,	105	11	10·47

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with 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
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22

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 1863

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859,.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
1860,.....	93	111	204	266	234	500	359	345	704
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
TOTAL,.....	4,762	4,079	8,841						

TOTAL as above,..... 8,841

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 484

TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS, 8,357

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

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
41	41	82	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49
45	51	96	36	22	58	..	..	..	23	21	44
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	56	106	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
2,121	1,972	4,093							808	582	1,390

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,093

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,390

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·97

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 16·63

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1863.

Beef, Mutton, &c.....	9,221	Stones.
Bread,	41,770	4-Lb. Loaves.
Bacon Ham,.....	1,945	Lbs.
Tea,	1,846	"
Coffee,.....	2,020	"
Sugar,	16,748	"
Butter,.....	9,269	"
Cheese,.....	3,055	"
Fish,	29,359	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,.....	29,006	"
Eggs,.....	4,197	Dozens.
Fowls,	168	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,.....	238	"
Potatoes,	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tons.
Oatmeal,	434	Bolls.
Sweet and Skim Milk,.....	13,020	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	10,484	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Beer,	1,198	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,.....	552	Doz. Pints.
Wine,.....	48 $\frac{5}{12}$	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,.....	17,193	Lbs.
Candles,.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,236	Waggons.
Gas,.....	1,277,100	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF THE FARM—1863.

62 Bolls Wheat, sold at 16s.8d. per 240 lbs.	£51	13	0
6 " " sown in the Farm, at 17s.	5	2	0
9½ " " and Barley mixed, for Boiling, at 17s.	8	1	6
3½ " Oats, thrashed out, at 20s.	3	6	8
75 " " estimated to be in 7 Stacks, at 20s.	75	0	0
16 " Beans, " 1 Stack, at 20s.	16	0	0
8½ " " thrashed out for Horses, at 20s.	8	5	0
1381 Stones Hay, at 7½d. per stone,	43	3	1
Clover cut from the Hay field for the Horses,	6	0	0
748 Stones Potatoes, average price at 7d. per stone,	21	16	7
34 Tons 6¼ Cwt. Turnips, sold at various prices, paid	23	14	0
5 " 2 " " sold at 11s.6d., have yet to be paid,	3	2	7
26 " 1¾ " Swedish Turnips, for home consump- } tion, at 15s. per ton, }	19	11	3
	£284	15	8
Credit given for Money saved by the Farm, for Work } done by the Horses to Houses, Roads, &c. }	48	15	0
	£333	10	8

GARDEN PRODUCE—1863.

VEGETABLES.

2,258½ Doz. German Greens.
1,391½ " Turnips in summer.
906½ " Cabbages.
1,396½ " Leeks.
78½ " Savoys.
965½ " Onions in summer; &
79½ Stones in winter.
451½ " Carrots in winter; &
174½ Doz. in summer.
133½ " Cauliflower and Bro-
coli heads.
46½ " Celery.
61½ " Red Beetroot.
28 " Red Cabbages.
257 Gals. Spinage.
261½ " Parsley.
158½ " Brussels Sprouts.
171½ Stones Potatoes.
19½ " Vegetable Marrows.

257½ Stones Rhubarb.
12½ " Artichokes.
152½ " Parsnips.
175½ Pecks Peas.
163 " Beans.

FRUITS.

477½ Scotch Pints Gooseberries.
296½ " " Strawberries.
43½ " " Raspberries.
74½ " " Red Currants.
103½ " " Black "
3½ " " White "
251 Lbs. Apples.
10 " Cherries.
Horse Radish, Mustard, Cresses,
Radishes, Lettuces, Sweet
Herbs, and Cut Flowers, in
their season.

TOTAL, at Bazaar prices, £370 1 3

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1863.

41½ Cwt. 8 Lbs. Pork delivered to Asylum Store, at current prices,	£ 88	1	1
Cash received for Pigs sold to Fleshers, &c.	106	4	4
	<hr/>		
	£ 194	5	5
	<hr/>		
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES, .	£ 898	17	4
COST OF WORKING " " " .	465	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 433	15	4

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1863.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	<i>Stones.</i>	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sown on Farm, . . .	..	13	1	2	1	..	3	6	..
Supply for Farm Horses,	433	32	3	8	..	1	5	3	3
" Carriage "	433	30	2	11	3	1	5	3	2
Sold, . . .	415	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
On hand, . . .	1,200	14	1	3	1	..	..	4	3
	2,481	90	1	25	1	4	1	80	..

CROP OF 1862, ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1863, AND CROP OF 1863.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.		WHEAT.	
	<i>Stones.</i>	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bolls.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$
On hand 1st Jan. 1862,...	1,100	20	5	6	..	3	4	2	2
Crop of 1862 thrashed out	..	66	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
" 1863 "	1,381	3	2	8	1	..	..	77	2
Bought in, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	2,481	90	1	25	1	4	1	80	..

ON HAND 1ST JAN. 1863. — Yellow Turnips, 6 tons, and Swedish Turnips, 8 tons—all used at the Asylum.

Oats, estimated to be 53 bolls, turned out 66 bolls.

Beans,	"	12	"	"	11	"
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GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON THE FARM.

8 Imperial Acres	Hay,	.	.	.	} Total, 34 Acres.
12 " "	Oats,	.	.	.	
5 " "	Wheat,	.	.	.	
2½ " "	Beans,	.	.	.	
6½ " "	Potatoes and Turnips,	.	.	.	

INVENTORY OF STOCK—DEC. 1863.

FARM,	£395	13	2
GARDEN,	187	18	6
PIGGERIES,	102	8	9
POLICIES,	69	4	2
	<u>£755</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

JAMES DUTHIE,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
IN 1863.

Straw Mattresses made,	155
Hair " "	27
" " repaired,	54
Loose Cases for Pillows made,	18
Table-Covers made,	3
Hassock "	1
Sun Screens "	6
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths made,	14
Chair and Sofa Cushions "	9
Chair and Sofa Slips "	43
Sets Bed-Curtains "	15
" Muslin Window-Curtains "	5
Hair Mattresses re-made,	59
" Bolsters "	34
Feather Pillows "	23
Sofa Bolsters "	2
Table-Covers "	6
" repaired,	9
Hassocks "	10
Carpets "	19
Chair Slips "	9

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE WEST HOUSE, IN 1863.

Dresses made,	70	Yards Crotchet Edging on	
Dress Skirts made,	8	braid,	9½
Petticoats "	12	Lengths of Sewed Trim-	
Stiff " "	8	ming, 5 inches deep,	10
Shifts "	26	Lengths of Sewed Trim-	
Semets "	13	ming, 1 inch deep,	3
Pairs Drawers "	6	Collars sewed,	5
Long & Short Night-Gowns		Pairs Cuffs "	5
made,	6	Fancy Pin-Cushions made,	200
Dressing-Gowns made,	2	Pen-wipers made,	51
Jackets made,	3	Bible Pagers "	10
Aprons "	15	Motto " "	8
Flannel Sleeping-Gowns made,	3	Beaded Purses "	6
Night-Caps made,	18	Patch-work Cushion made,	1
Slip Bodies "	12	" Work-cases "	2
Linen Collars "	15	Shoe Bags made,	2
Head-Dresses "	9	Handkerchief Cases made,	2
Bonnet "	1	Pairs Flannel Knickerbockers	
Pairs Dress Sleeves made,	7	made,	3
Men's Semets "	376	Pairs Blankets hemmed,	9
" Shirts "	15	Sheets "	168
Pairs Men's Drawers "	161	Bed-Covers "	42
" Stockings knitted,	37	Towels "	95
Bonnets trimmed,	11	Table Napkins "	6
Handkerchiefs hemmed and		Tray Cloths "	3
marked,	24	Table Cloths "	8
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	550	" Covers "	2
Neckerchiefs "	54	Tassel " made,	20
Mufflers "	480	Window-Blinds "	44
Pairs Slippers sewed in wool,	2	Pillow-Slips "	151
Merino Pelisse and Cape em-		Bolster "	3
broidered with braid,	1	Wall Screens "	33
Frock embroidered,	1	Window Screens "	35
Cape "	1	Sets Window Curtains made,	4
Night-Cap "	1	Toilet Draperies made,	2
Smoking-Caps embroidered		Bed-pawns made,	3
and made up,	2	Carpet "	1
Yards Worsted Fringe knitted,	11	Flags in honour of the Prince	
Doylies knitted,	17	of Wales' Marriage,	5

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE, IN 1863.

Gowns made,	168	Yards Narrow Trimming	
Petticoats made,	242	sewed,	4
Women's Flannel Semets		Yards Deep Trimming	
made,	123	sewed,	24
Shifts made,	276	Crotchet Collars,	2
Long and Short Night-Gowns		Handkerchiefs embroidered,	2
made,	78	" hemmed,	69
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	20	Pairs Blankets "	145
Day Caps made,	209	Sheets "	409
Aprons "	334	Counterpanes "	21
Pinafores "	55	Carpet Bed-Covers hemmed,	35
Polka Jackets made,	8	Table-Cloths hemmed,	33
Pairs Stockings knitted,	353	Towels "	662
" Socks "	20	Window-Blinds "	43
" Stockings re-footed,	294	Potato Cloths "	3
Men's Striped Shirts made,	419	Bolster-Slips made,	393
" Flannel Semets "	50	Quilted Mats "	5
" Plaiding Drawers "	230	Carpets bound,	24
Pairs Shoes bound,	30	Flags made in honour of the	
Collars sewed,	4	Prince of Wales' Marriage,	9
Pairs Gauntlets sewed,	4	Woollen Rags teased, lbs.	100

ARTICLES REPAIRED,

IN FEMALE DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE, IN 1863.

Blankets,	100	Caps,	200
Carpet Bed-Covers,	100	Pairs Stays,	50
Canvas "	100	Shawls,	20
Sheets,	100	Polka Jackets,	20
Counterpanes,	46	Pairs Fine and Coarse Stock-	
Bolster Slips,	200	ings,	2,000
Gowns,	200	Fine and Coloured Shirts,	2,000
Petticoats,	200	Fine Shirts breasted,	27
Shifts,	250	Pairs Drawers,	2,000
Flannel Semets,	600	" Stockings marked,	600

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED PARISHES, 8/3 PER WEEK.

FIRST RATES FOR OTHER PATIENTS, . 9/6, 10/, & 10/6 "

SECOND RATE " " . 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, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and 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.



