

**Eighth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to a general meeting of contributors, 3rd January, 1822.**

**Contributors**

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.  
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

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EIGHTH  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
 OF  
 THE DIRECTORS  
 OF THE  
 GLASGOW  
**Asylum for Lunatics,**  
 SUBMITTED,  
 IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,  
 TO

*A General Meeting of Contributors,*

9d JANUARY, 1822.

Glasgow,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,  
 26, BELL-STREET.

1822.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD

### Agendum for 1882

The Directors of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, in their Annual Report, submit to the stockholders, in terms of their charter, a statement of the management of the property during the year in the management of the railroad.

A General Meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the City of Chicago, January 18, 1882.			
112	48	60	120
98	37	55	110
1	1	0	1
208	81	125	314
<hr/>			
28	14	21	63
27	12	18	57
11	6	8	25
1	0	1	2
11	2	0	13
121	47	74	242
206	81	125	412



# EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

*The Directors*

OF THE

**Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.**

THE Directors of the GLASGOW ASYLUM for LUNATICS, in this, their EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their proceedings, during last year, in the Management of the Asylum.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1821,...	69	43	112
Admitted since,.....	56	37	93
Do. having relapsed,.....	0	1	1
	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 206
Dismissed Cured,.....	21	14	35
Do. Relieved,.....	15	12	27
Do. by desire,.....	5	6	11
Do. Unfit,.....	1	0	1
Died,.....	9	2	11
Remaining, 31st December, 1821,...	74	47	121
	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 206

Several Patients who ought to have been dismissed, but for whose removal, their friends had not made timely arrangements, remained in the Asylum at the end of the year; and there has, unavoidably, been some increase in the proportion of incurables: but, on the whole, the proportion of cures, and also, of patients relieved, were nearly the same as formerly. The case of the Patient, who was dismissed as unfit, exhibited an instance of feigned lunacy. A considerable number of Patients, when admitted, laboured under bodily diseases, of which they died; and the proportion of deaths, was greater than it has been in some former years, as will be seen by the following list:

Died of Fever, .....	1
Inflammation of the Lungs, .....	1
Consumption, .....	3
Exhaustion, .....	2
Water in the Chest, .....	1
Apoplexy, .....	3
	—
Total, .....	11
	—

In some maniacal cases, symptoms very similar to those which occur in typhus fever, supervene; and the Patient who died of fever, had been insane long before any symptoms of his fever occurred. One of the Patients who died of consumption of the lungs, was impressed with the singular fancy, that he had never had a father or mother; but, that he had sprung out of the earth in a state of maturity, and that, in consequence of his miraculous origin, all the circumstances of his life were governed by an irresistible fatality. Consistently with this



belief, he affirmed, that medicines would not be of any service to him, and he objected to any kind of medical treatment. Such medicines, however, were given to him, as could be administered without his knowledge, and only such were employed; for his ailments might have been aggravated by forcible measures, and no medicine could avert the fatal termination of his malady. In some cases of frenzy, the Patients are, for a long period, almost entirely deprived of sleep; and they sink and die, without any evident bodily disease, but merely, as it would appear, from the exhausting effects of continual high mental excitement, and of almost unremitting bodily exertion. For several years, as will be seen by this, and former Reports, more of our Patients have died of apoplexy than of any other disease.

The degree of success with which the Patients have been treated, may be estimated from the following Abstract of the number of Patients admitted, and of the events of their cases, from the opening of the Asylum, on the 12th December, 1814, till the end of last year. But, it must be considered, that our Patients are admitted under fewer restrictions, in regard to age, duration or recurrence of the malady, and bodily state or diseases, than in some other similar institutions; that our Asylum has always been burdened with a great number of incurables, for whom we have not yet been enabled to construct such appropriate accommodations, as are attached to many establishments for the cure of lunacy; and that, out of the number of Patients in the house, on the 31st December last, the usual proportion of cures may be expected.

**Admitted.**

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted,.....in	1814,.....	21	19	40
	1815,.....	39	37	76
	1816,.....	52	33	85
	1817,.....	44	40	84
	1818,.....	50	40	90
	1819,.....	43	34	77
	1820,.....	51	32	83
	1821,.....	56	37	93
		— 356	— 272	— 628
Re-admitted from Relapse,....in	1816,.....	4	2	6
	1817,.....	1	1	2
	1819,.....	2	2	4
	1820,.....	3	1	4
	1821,.....	0	1	1
		— 10	— 7	— 17
Total of Admissions,.....		366	279	645

**Dismissed.**

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Dismissed Cured,.....in	1815,.....	16	16	32
	1816,.....	24	16	40
	1817,.....	26	17	43
	1818,.....	15	21	36
	1819,.....	21	18	39
	1820,.....	31	13	44
	1821,.....	21	14	35
		— 154	— 115	— 269
Dismissed Relieved,.....in	1815,.....	2	6	8
	1816,.....	10	11	21
	1817,.....	13	14	27
	1818,.....	14	15	29
	1819,.....	6	6	12
	1820,.....	7	13	20
	1821,.....	15	12	27
		— 67	— 77	— 144
Dismissed by desire,.....in	1816,.....	1	1	2
	1817,.....	4	1	5
	1818,.....	8	7	15
	1819,.....	7	6	13
	1820,.....	5	3	8
	1821,.....	5	6	11
		— 30	— 24	— 54
Dismissed Unfit,.....in	1815,.....	2	0	2
	1816,.....	1	0	1
	1818,.....	2	1	3
	1819,.....	3	0	3
	1820,.....	1	0	1
	1821,.....	1	0	1
		— 10	— 1	— 11
Died,.....in	1815,.....	1	0	1
	1816,.....	3	2	5
	1817,.....	2	1	3
	1818,.....	5	3	8
	1819,.....	6	4	10
	1820,.....	5	3	8
	1821,.....	9	2	11
		— 31	— 15	— 46
Total of Dismissions, and of Deaths,.....		292	232	524
Remaining,.....31st December 1821,.....		74	47	121
		366	279	645



The following Tables, constructed by Mr. Drury, with his usual care and ability, afford a more correct estimate of treatment. These Tables, as formerly, comprehend only the admissions for one year, preceding the 1st June, and the events of the cases as ascertained by the 31st December, are inserted. Thus, the lapse of about 18 months, is allowed for ascertaining the result of treatment, in the cases of those patients, who were admitted soon after the 1st June, 1820; and, of course, the lapse of about 6 months, in the cases of those who were admitted, soon before the 1st June, 1821. The time, however, is still too short. Patients have been cured, after having remained two, three, or even more years under treatment.

#### MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Melancholy,.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Furious and Melancholy,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile, .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fatuous,.....	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	9
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,.....	6	5	1	0	0	6	4	22



## FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Melancholy,.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Furious and Melancholy,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fatuous,.....	1	3	1	0	0	4	0	9
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	1	6	1	0	1	7	0	16

## MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	12	6	0	0	3	0	3	24
Melancholy,.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Furious and Melancholy,	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Imbecile,.....	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Fatuous,.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	20	8	4	0	3	1	3	39

## FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Melancholy,.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
Furious and Melancholy,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	12	3	2	0	0	2	1	20

From these Tables, the advantage of early treatment will be evident.

## OLD CASES.

Males treated, 22,.....Cured, 6

Females do. 16,..... Do. 1

— —  
38 7

## RECENT CASES.

Males treated, 39,.....Cured, 20

Females do. 20,..... Do. 12

— —  
59 32

The degree of personal liberty, which our Patients are permitted to enjoy, is highly conducive to their cure, as well as to their comfort; and, although their number has



of late amounted nearly to 130, yet, in general, only four or five are in confinement, and every Patient is occasionally in the airing-grounds. Exercise in the open air is salutary, not only to convalescents, to melancholics, and to Patients under a moderate degree of mental aberration and excitement; but often, also, to the most highly infuriated maniacs: while in many cases, confinement and restraint serve only to exasperate and to prolong a paroxysm of frenzy. When a furious Patient is strongly secured to his bed, a measure, which, at times, is indispensable, we often discover, amidst his incoherent ravings, that he imagines himself to be pinioned down by some supernatural agency, perhaps by some terrific phantom which he thinks he sees, with threatening aspect, constantly hovering over him. The expression of malignancy, and, at the same time, of suspicion in his countenance, his violent efforts, and desperate vociferation, plainly indicate that he is agitated by a mixed feeling of terror, and of extreme rage. For the purpose of defending himself, or of assailing his imaginary foe, he constantly struggles to be free, and his mind is thus kept in a state of continual high irritation. But if he be allowed to roam at large, his illusions are more transient, he is greatly less irritated, and by the violence of that exercise which he is usually prone to take, his fury evaporates in fatigue, and instead of a noisy restless night, he enjoys a soothing sleep, and awakes in tranquillity.

It is one of the prominent advantages of our well-constructed Asylum, and of its excellent superintendence, that even frantic Patients are permitted to enjoy any degree of liberty, which may be judged to be useful in promoting their recovery; while Convalescents, and



Patients who display occasional intervals of reason, are indulged and encouraged in such amusements, occupations, or studies, as tend to alleviate the feeling of confinement, to promote happiness, and to produce a favourable change in the state of the mind. During good weather, many of our Patients are employed as formerly, in digging, levelling, and dressing the new ground, under the able directions of Mr. Drury. Others amuse themselves, in their proper airing-grounds, with various recreations. When thus sufficiently exercised, or when the weather will not admit of such exercises, the Patients often resort to pastimes, or to useful employments within doors. Some are proficient in music, vocal or instrumental, and delight in small concert parties; others are fond of reading or of drawing; and we have numerous essayists, letter-writers, and poets. One of our Patients has written an ingenious vindication of himself from the imputation of lunacy. He philosophically observes: "I find it difficult to divest the mind of recollections on the topic of business, especially in the situation in which I am placed. For the mind naturally reverts to such subjects as have been familiar to it in times past, on which it exerts its energies, in multiplying ideas and conceptions, for lack of reasonable occupation; and, in a maze and labyrinth of conjecture, seeks to find out the cause of being immured with beings in the most lamentable state of existence." Another of our Patients has evinced considerable acuteness of observation in a disquisition on lunacy. He distributes the different forms of the disease into three species; namely, the "*Dementes*," or those who are deficient in mental capacity; the "*Vacui*," or those who are completely void of ideas; and the "*Pleni*," of which species he gives the following description: "Under this



head, I include those who possess high ideas of themselves, and of their worldly riches and grandeur—lords of the universe—possessors of supernatural powers—divinely inspired—hearers of the heavenly choiristers—and receivers of heavenly visions and annunciations, &c.”\*

It is not wonderful, that during a lucid interval or after the commencement of convalescence, some Patients should write correctly. But that a person who never seems to enjoy any spontaneous interval of mental government, should, when he pleases, be able to resume, for a short time, the reins of reason, so as to write with the greatest correctness and elegance, while immediately before and after the effort, he is completely insane, cannot be so easily explained. One of our Patients, who has long been an inmate of the Asylum, affords a remarkable instance of this description. He is usually either furious, or easily excited to fury, and in conversation his thoughts are always hurried and fancifully absurd. In a letter lately written by him to a friend, he expresses himself as follows; “It will be natural for any one taking an interest in a fellow-sinner redeemed through the grace of the gospel, to know the state of his mind in such a place as this. First, then, let me tell you, that I never have complained, and, I trust in my Saviour, that I never shall complain, of God’s procedure in his dispensations towards me. I can, as yet, trust Him even in the darkest hour; and through the blackness, and the darkness, and the thunder, and the tempest in which I have been enveloped, His wisdom, his love, and his faithfulness, have been displayed in such a way, as to make me wonder how I, a worm of the dust, should have been so upheld, so com-

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\* The Patient has here detailed his own illusions!



forted, and so defended from men who have been *His hand to buffet me.*" And in a very elegant commentary, written by the same Patient, on a text in Scripture, the following passage occurs, "As the period drew near when the sufferings of the Redeemer were about to close for ever, by that sacrifice which was appointed of God to be offered up in the fulness of time, the bowels of Jesus began to yearn over the eleven whom he had chosen to be his own peculiar friends, and to whom he was about to entrust the setting in order of that kingdom, by writing and teaching against which, the gates of hell should not prevail. Never met there such a council before upon earth, and never will there meet exactly such another assembly, although there will be one having a painful likeness to it at the consummation of all things,—not that the fishermen of Galilee, though chosen spirits, were there,—not because there was no Judas among them,—not because they were never again to meet on earth, for they all met after their Lord had risen from the dead;—but this meeting was peculiar in its character, in this, that the full load of the sufferings of Jesus hung upon his mind, which he was to endure for guilty men, every drop of which he knew, by anticipation, in all its woe."

A sudden gleam of reason, amidst the ravings of the insane, is not uncommon. On one occasion, when a Patient petitioned for the use of a fire, another Patient who was in a paroxysm of fury, turned suddenly round, and contemptuously exclaimed, "You fool! what would we do with a fire, but fall into it and burn ourselves? Don't you know that we are all mad?" Such a transient return of rationality, is, no doubt, very different in de-



gree, if not in kind, from the effort which is necessary in composing an elaborate dissertation. It is perhaps more closely allied to that singular state of mind, which is sometimes observed at the commencement of convalescence, where there is a distressing vacillation between belief in a long cherished illusion, and confidence in the reasons which prove its absurdity. "You know, Sir," says a Patient, "that I have grown to a gigantic height; but I am quite puzzled when I consider that the same coat fits me now, which used to fit me when I was of the ordinary size." In madness, the power of reasoning, on some subjects, may remain, but when called to act in opposition to the predominant illusions, it proves to be but too feeble an antagonist for those workings of the imagination. One of the surest signs of amendment, is an admission, by the Patient, of fallacy in any of his former illusions; and, in cases approaching to convalescence, it is often highly interesting to observe the reasoning faculty thus beginning to resume its wonted ascendancy. Such improvement of mind is sometimes very naturally accompanied with diffidence of judgment. "I am desirous of dismissal," says a Patient, whose illusions had recently vanished, "and I think I am now well enough to be dismissed; but I see around me so many persons who can talk rationally, and yet whom I know to be completely insane, that I will not pretend to judge of the state of my own faculties."

While some insane persons, at times, display a surprising burst of intellectual power, they also occasionally manifest very amiable moral feelings. One day, a Patient, who is always very irascible, and often highly enraged, or even furious, approached the Physician, in the day-room,



in a very menacing attitude, railed at him, and threatened him, in the most passionate language. Soon after the Physician had proceeded to a distant apartment, the same person came hurriedly up to him, and with great eagerness entreated that he would instantly return, and prescribe for a Patient who had been suddenly taken ill. This entreaty was immediately complied with; and, as soon as the necessary prescription was given, the person, recently so hostile, now grasped the Physician warmly by the hand, saying, "Sir, I love you for your kindness to your Patient," and all his fury had subsided in concern for his companion. With some, the kindly and social affections are often prevalent. On the day of public rejoicing, on account of the Coronation, the whole convalescents were indulged with a new and social gratification, with which they were highly delighted. The males were permitted to dine together, while the females, under the superintendence of our attentive Matron, assembled, in their own division, to a tea-party, and they all conducted themselves with decorum, and with the utmost harmony and good humour. The weather being fine, tables were spread in the airing-grounds, and about thirty Patients sat down to dinner. An interesting account of this entertainment, was written by one of the Patients. The writer truly states, that "the day was celebrated with as much demonstration of joy and loyalty as the limited means in their power, and the necessarily strict rules of the Asylum would admit of." He gives a very lively description of the various occurrences at this little festival, and not inaptly compares his associates to "playful school-boys, free from the cares of the world, and looking up, for a supply of all their wants and comforts, to the conductors of the establishment, as to their parents



or guardians." After some remarks on the behaviour of his fellow-patients, he concludes in the following emphatic words, " May God bless them all, and in due time restore them, in the full possession of their mental and bodily faculties, to their friends and families."

One of our poets, who is remarkable for habitual benevolence, and who is strongly impressed with some of the late systems of perfectibility, proposes to form a colony in some chosen part of the globe, where uninterrupted peace and happiness shall prevail. In a poem written by him on this subject, he contrasts the irksomeness of his present situation, with the pleasures of that society to which he looks forward, and which he places on the margin of a beautiful lake, in a delightful and sequestered valley, as described in the following verses;

A lake whose surface with the mirror vies,  
With woods reflected, and with rocks, and skies,  
And towering mountains, whose sweet shady hue,  
From russet green, dissolves in misty blue,  
Along its margin, on the winding shore,  
With gold and pearly pebbles scatter'd o'er,  
What various groups of happy beings stray,  
And bless'd, in peace and love, pursue their way.

To Him they point, who, on his throne above,  
Fills every heart with everlasting love;  
Their grateful voices, they melodious raise,  
And of their heavenly Father join in praise.

The infuriated maniac, the gloomy and taciturn melancholic, and even the vacant idiot, are objects of



our pity—not indeed unmingled with a feeling of mortification, that human beings should be so humiliated. We desire that they should, if possible, be emancipated from their hapless state. But must we not feel the deepest regret, that society should be deprived of those minds, which, amidst the perturbation and bewilderment of insanity, manifest amiable feeling, refined taste, and even the energy of genius? And, must it not occur to us, that feelings of chagrin or disgust at any circumstance of neglect or degradation, are likely to be in proportion to the degree of mental delicacy and refinement? Instead of immuring the insane, without distinction, in the depressing gloom of dismal apartments, where they are deprived of all the accommodations to which they have been accustomed, let us endeavour to afford them every comfort likely to sooth their troubled spirits; especially as the enjoyment of such comforts is often one of the best means of promoting their recovery.

The labours of the Patients are, as formerly, the means both of some gain, and of considerable saving to the Institution. A great supply of bed and table linen is still made, from yarn spun by the females, and a great deal of useful labour has been performed in the airing-grounds by the males. But those paupers who labour in the open air, require an extraordinary allowance of animal food, and in consequence of the increased number of Patients, additional beds, bedding, and other furniture, and also additional apparatus, implements, and tools of various kinds have been required. Some repairs have been made, and a very useful oven fitted up in the kitchen. A washing machine, and an excellent new mangle have been procured. The pipe-water having long



ceased to rise to the higher wards, great inconvenience was consequently experienced. Several forcing-pumps have lately been erected, by means of which, these wards are now properly supplied with water. The repairs on the roof and side-walls of the Asylum, which had not been quite finished during the preceding year, have been completed; and the airing-grounds, lately subdivided, have been re-planted with shrubbery. A considerable sum has been advanced towards building an addition to one of the wings. The Directors, at a meeting held last summer, for the purpose of considering the means of defraying the cost of this additional building, resolved that there should not be any further operation on the bond for 2000*l.* granted to the Royal Bank in 1812, and subscribed by the following gentlemen, namely:

Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour.

Alexander Ranken.

Stevenson MacGill.

Dr. Robert Cleghorn.

Robert Freer.

James Jeffray.

Prof. George Jardine.

Mr. William Rodger.

Daniel Mackenzie.

James Cleland.

William Couper.

John M'Ilwham.

John Mair.

George Rutherford.

John Swanston.

Robert Thomson, Jun.

Archibald Wallace.

William Cuthbertson.

Some of these gentlemen being now no longer in the direction, the bond has, by order of the Directors, been called up, and the names of all the subscribers have been cancelled. The Directors, in order that they might be enabled to erect, and to furnish the proposed additional building, authorised the Treasurer and Secretary to apply to the Cashier of the Royal Bank for a new loan. The Directors resolved, that this loan should, if agreeable to the Bank, be obtained solely on the credit of the Institution, and under the obligation of the Directors, as a body corporate, without other security, personal or heritable; that the loan should be to the extent of 500*l*.; and that such sums, as might occasionally be wanted, should be drawn from the Bank, by orders subscribed by the Treasurer and Secretary. But, while the funds of the Asylum are insufficient to enable the Directors to construct such additional buildings, as either are immediately wanted, or will soon become necessary; yet, by means of the ordinary revenue, together with the donations and legacies, all the expenses which were incurred during last year, have been defrayed, and even a great part of the debt, which was due to the Secretary, has been liquidated, as will be seen by the following statement:



# RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

*For the Year 1821.*

## Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES, £461 15 4			
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	47	5	10½
	<hr/>		
	£	509	1 2½
BOARD of the Patients,.....	4004	2	7
	<hr/>		
	£4513	3	9½
	<hr/>		

## Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1820,.....	£	925	3	2
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.				
Accounts for Butcher Meat,.....	£529	18	8	
Do. Bread,.....	290	14	0	
Do. Beer,.....	230	12	3	
Do. Groceries,.....	151	13	10	
Do. Tea,.....	92	3	6	
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.....	114	16	6	
Do. Coals,.....	106	5	3	
Do. Medicines,.....	23	16	0	
Do. Meal,.....	104	15	8	
Do. Butter and Milk,.....	101	6	4	
Do. Cheese, &c.....	133	0	6	
Do. Barley, Pease, &c.....	96	0	6	
Do. Potatoes, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, and other Miscellaneous Articles,....	583	5	7½	
	<hr/>			
	2558	8	7½	
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Surgeon, Secre- tary, and Porter,.....	377	10	0	
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,.....	286	0	5	
FURNITURE Bought,.....	187	7	10	
	<hr/>			
Carried forward,.....	£4334	10	0½	

Brought forward,.....	£4334	10	0½
<b>CHARGES, viz.</b>			
Printing,.....	£ 30	19	2
Advertisements,.....	1	10	0
Law Charges,.....	14	0	3
Stationery, .....	7	16	9
Insurance,.....	5	0	0
Repairs, .....	109	14	4½
Miscellaneous,.....	45	2	9½
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		214	3 4
Feu-Duty, from Martinmas 1819, of Ground lately acquired, Rent of Garden Ground, &c .....		355	4 5
Additional Buildings,.....		70	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4973	17 9½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,.....		4973	17 9½
Do. RECEIPTS,.....		4513	3 9½
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance due the Secretary,.....	£460	14	0

*Note.*—The above Balance constitutes the whole amount of debt now owing by the Institution.

The Directors still refrain from soliciting the aid of a general contribution; and they will be highly gratified, if, without pressing much on public beneficence, they shall be able to provide the means of erecting those additional buildings which are principally wanted. But, although they are no less desirous than formerly, to construct such accommodations as were projected to be built, for Patients at the higher rates of board, and to complete the Asylum, as originally intended, in all the necessary conveniences of such an establishment; yet, they cannot, at present, undertake to build more than the addition already mentioned. That addition was begun to be built in autumn, and after various accidental interruptions to its progress, it is now nearly ready for the reception of Patients. It consists of an elongation



of the north-west wing of the Asylum. It does not exceed, in height, the low extremity of the wing; and it extends to the northern boundary of the large plot in which it is built, and which it now divides into two separate and commodious airing-grounds. Its appearance does not, in the least, interfere, in any architectural point of view, with the picturesque and elegant aspect of the original edifice. It comprises an extensive lofty ward, together with a commodious adjoining day-room, and other conveniences. The ward, like that of an infirmary, is without subdivisions; but by proper selection of the Patients, and other precautions, no danger, in regard either to personal safety or to security against escape, needs to be apprehended. In some of the continental establishments for lunatics, no fewer than a hundred Patients are securely accommodated in one open ward. We, therefore, can have no great difficulty in thus accommodating as many Patients as our comparatively small ward will contain. Constructed in this manner, the ward may be occasionally used as a chapel, until a more commodious place of worship be obtained; and it will serve as a convenient passage to the back ground, or perhaps, at some future period, as a hall or shade, to which Patients may retreat, during bad weather, for amusement and exercise. The addition will accommodate about 28 Patients. It will be readily accessible for inspection, and advantageous in regard to classification. At present, one of the high wards is wholly occupied by Paupers. This ward will be appropriated to Patients of a higher class, and all our Paupers will be confined to the ground flat. In the construction of the new ward, effectual provisions are made for obtaining a due degree of heat, without the use of open fires, and for ensuring proper ventilation,



and for admitting sufficient day-light, without windows in the side-walls; so that the Patients, although somewhat remote from the central part of the establishment, will here be properly secured, comfortably accommodated, and easily superintended.

This addition will no doubt afford great relief to the crowded state of the house; but the number of Patients now in the Asylum, rather exceeds the number for which there will be proper accommodations, even after the additional ward shall have been opened; and it is to be regretted that we are still without any separate building appropriated solely to incurables.

Besides additional buildings, various improvements are requisite. To place Patients indiscriminately, in apartments obscurely lighted by a narrow strip of window close to the ceiling, is, in truth, only one of the relicks of that mode of treating Lunatics, which ought to be exploded. Patients in a depressed state of mind, may, in general, be found to derive benefit from the cheering effect of a well-lighted apartment; and there can be no reason why a convalescent should be debarred from enjoying an agreeable prospect from his window. To enlarge a proper number of the smaller windows of the Asylum to the ordinary size, and to bring them down to the usual height from the floor, and at the same time to render them secure, would, no doubt, be attended with considerable expense. But this improvement, which was suggested in a former Report, and the propriety of which has been ably pointed out by Mr. Tuke, is now adopted in some other establishments, and will, very probably, soon become general.



The apartments for convalescents, ought not only, during the day, to be cheerful, but it would conduce much to the comfort of the Patients, if these apartments could, with safety, be lighted during the long winter evenings. It would be hazardous to entrust many of our Patients with lighted candles in their bed-rooms; but, in general, convalescents might very safely be indulged with the use of gas-light. Estimates have already been obtained of the expense of carrying gas-pipes throughout the wards; and, lately, estimates have been obligingly furnished by Charles Macintosh, Esq. of the expense of oil gas, and of constructing an apparatus for preparing gas from oil. The Directors for the ensuing year, will no doubt take into consideration, how far it may be expedient to adopt these, or any other obvious improvements.

The Directors feel themselves to be under very great obligations, for the many excellent Sermons which were preached in the Asylum during last year. While the Directors return their grateful thanks to the clergymen who officiated, they trust that the duty of preaching in the Asylum, will not be felt to be too great a hardship, even although the Patients should be indulged with public worship oftener, if judged to be expedient, than once every three weeks.

The experience of all those clergymen who have hitherto preached, must have convinced them, that the Patients, selected to be their auditors, were capable of listening attentively, and of behaving in the most quiet and orderly manner. Yet some persons still doubt the propriety of preaching in the Asylum. If, indeed, all our Patients were, at all times, and on every subject, in-



sane, from the time when they were admitted, until the instant of their dismissal, the attempt to impart to them religious instruction ~~in a study class~~, might prove to be fruitless, if not injurious. But some patients are insane only on certain points, while, on many subjects, they are rational; some are insane only at certain times, but enjoy long intervals of reason; some are in a state of convalescence from insanity, and, although not possessed of sufficient firmness of mind, nor so free from occasional aberration, as to render it expedient for them to resume their former occupations, or even to mingle with the world, yet are perfectly capable of deriving benefit from moral and religious instruction; and, lastly, some are *not lunatics*, in any degree, but completely cured of that lunacy for which they were admitted, yet, according to our rules, they are obliged to remain in the Asylum, for two months, or in some cases of periodical madness, for a longer period, as the necessary term of their probation. The illusions of the insane, no doubt, are sometimes derived from religious impressions; and then great discretion is requisite in regard to religious exercises. But we do not find, among our Patients, that religion is a frequent cause of lunacy; and many of our convalescents or probationers, whose malady had not any connection with religion, are much disposed to attend to religious duties, and to cherish those impressions which they received, in their early years, from a religious education. Such Patients, before the practice of preaching in the Asylum was introduced, often complained bitterly, that they were precluded from attending divine service; and sometimes, at their own earnest entreaties, they were indulged with liberty to go to church, under the charge of a proper attendant. This indulgence was, for obvious



reasons, objectionable. But, surely, it would be hard to withhold from such Patients, the gratification of that public worship, through which our excellent clergymen now humanely impart to them, useful admonition and consolation.

The Directors return their grateful thanks to all their benefactors. In a particular manner, the Directors must notice, with gratitude, the legacy of 200*l.* bequeathed to the Asylum by the late William M<sup>c</sup>Leish, Esq.; and they beg leave to add, that they entertain a due sense of the very handsome manner in which this legacy was paid. The Directors, also, very gratefully notice the donation of 100*l.* by David Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier; the legacy of 100*l.* by the late Miss Crawford of Possil; and the legacy of Thirty Guineas, by the late Thomas Dunlop, Esq. of Barnhill.

The Directors kindly return their thanks to the Bible Society, for a fresh supply of Bibles; and to several individuals, for very acceptable donations of Books, Magazines, and Newspapers.

The Directors offer their best thanks to those Coal-masters, who have liberally sent to the Asylum, donations of Coals, *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,.....	12	Carts.
Mr. FARIE,.....	12	do.
Mr. MERRY,.....	8	do.
Mr. WALKER,.....	6	do.
HEIRS of GENERAL SPENS,	6	do.

The Directors thankfully acknowledge their obligations to Mr. Milne of the Tontine Tavern; Mr. Milne having



very handsomely accommodated the Directors, for two years, both at their annual and at their quarterly meetings, with the use of rooms, *gratis*.

Finally, the Directors return their warmest thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, and Matron of the Asylum, and they notice with satisfaction the good conduct of the Porter, and of the Keepers, and Servants in general, both male and female.

The Sheriff of the County reported, that "on the 9th November, he made his official inspection of the Lunatic Asylum, and found every thing in that excellent Institution in the most perfect order."

The annually increasing number of applicants for admission, and especially the increasing proportion of Patients at the higher rates of board, afford satisfactory proofs of the continued prosperity of the Institution. And the Asylum must prosper, as long as all who are concerned in conducting the daily business of the house, shall continue to co-operate with cordiality, and to perform their several duties with zeal and fidelity.

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#### ERRATA.

In page 7th, read "30th June" instead of "1st June," in each instance where the latter date occurs.



very handsomely accommodated the Directors for two years, both at their annual and at their quarterly meetings, with the usual reports.

Finally, the Directors return their warmest thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, and Station of the Asylum, and they notice with satisfaction the good conduct of the Porter, and of the Kitchen, and servants in general, both male and female.

The Sheriff of the County reported that "on the 11th November, he made his official inspection of the Asylum, and found every thing in that excellent condition in the most perfect order."

The annually increasing number of applicants for admission, and especially the increasing proportion of Patients at the highest rates of board, afford satisfactory proofs of the improved property of the Institution. And the Asylum must prosper, as long as all who are connected in conducting the daily business of the house, shall continue to co-operate with cordiality, and to perform their several duties with zeal and fidelity.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ASYLUM, 1844.

JOHN B. ALLEN, President.

JOHN B. ALLEN, President.

JOHN B. ALLEN, President.

JOHN B. ALLEN, President.

## LIST OF DIRECTORS, &amp;c.

For 1822.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. Gilbert Watson,	}	from Town Council.
Robert Austin,		
William Smith,	}	from Merchants' House.
James Ewing,		
James Hunter,	}	from Trades' House.
William M'Tyre,		
Dr. Alexander Panton,	}	from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. James Watson,		
Rev. Dr. Dewar,	}	from General Session.
Mr. Alexander Finlay,		
Archibald Lawson,	}	
Rev. Dr. Ranken,		
Prof. M'Gill,	}	from General Body of Sub- scribers.
Meikleham,		
Mr. John Lang,	}	
George Rutherford,		
John Machen,	}	
William Jamieson, Jun.]		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,	}	
Mr. William Rodger, <i>Treasurer</i> ,		
Dr. Balmano, <i>Physician</i> ,	}	
Dr. William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Secretary</i> .	}	
William Drury, <i>Superintendent</i> .		
Mrs. Drury, <i>Matron</i> .	}	
John Kirk, <i>Porter</i> .		

## WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Balmano,	} <i>ex officio</i> .	Mr. Machen,	Pr. Meikleham,
Mr. Rodger,		Rutherford,	Mr. Lawson.

## BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Jeffray,		Mr. Lawson,		Mr. Austin,
Balmano,		Rodger,		Rutherford.
Prof. Meikleham,				

## VISITORS.

Dr. Freer,		Mr. Robert Hood,
Rev. Dr. Ranken,		Benjamin Mathie,
Mr. George Rutherford,		William Smith,
Gilbert Watson,		David Crawford,
John Swanston,		Andrew Ranken,
Dr. Jeffray,		James Hunter.
Mr. William Jamieson, Jun.		



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

*Received in 1821.*

Anonymous, per W. Fyffe,.....	£	0	10	6	
David Carrick Buchanan, of Drumpellier,.....		100	0	0	
Executors of Miss Crawford, of Possil, a					
Legacy,.....	£	100	0	0	
Deduct Legacy-Duty,.....		10	0	0	
			90	0	0
Executors of Thomas Dunlop, of Barnhill, a					
Legacy,.....	£	31	10	0	
Interest,.....		1	6		
			£31	11	6
Deduct Legacy-Duty,.....		3	3	0	
			28	8	6
William Kyle, Land-Surveyor, Glasgow,					
Account for Professional Business,.....		3	2	4	
Miss M'Gregor, Cochrane-Street, Glasgow,...		1	1	0	
Executors of William M'Leish, Merchant,					
Glasgow, a Legacy,.....		200	0	0	
Mrs. James Smith, George's Square, Glasgow,		4	4	0	
Lady Stewart, of Castlemilk,.....		2	2	0	
Mrs. Watt, of Heathfield,.....		2	2	0	
Executors of Mrs. Whitelaw, of Solsgirth, half					
of Legacy of £50, bequeathed by her,.....		25	0	0	
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge,.....		5	5	0	
			£461	15	4

*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,	Houstoun and Kil-	Monkton & Prest-
Baldernock,	allan,	wick,
Barony of Glasgow,	Kilsyth,	Neilston,
Bonhill,	Kippen,	Port-Glasgow,
Carmunnock,	Lanark,	Renfrew,
Cathcart,	Lesmahagow,	Rothsay.
Cumbernauld,	Logie,	
Greenock,	New Monkland,	



List of Parishes, which, by contributing the respective sum in proportion to their population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Lament Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

Ayr,	Houston and Kil-	Monkton & Prest-
Baldernock,	allan,	nich,
Barony of Glasgow,	Kilgobbin,	Nisbet,
Boswell,	Kilgobbin,	Port Glasgow,
Carmunnock,	Lanark,	Renfrew,
Cathcart,	Larnach,	Robson,
Chamberlain,	Logie,	
Greenock,	New Monkland,	