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Directors' Room

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics
15. November 1847

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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO A

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

3D JANUARY, 1815.

SECOND EDITION.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY W. LANG,
62, BELL-STREET.

1818.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ASYLUM for LUNATICS report, that during last summer and autumn, they made every exertion to subdivide the airing grounds, which are now properly levelled or sloped, sown down with grass, or planted with flowers and shrubs, each compartment being furnished with broad walks, well-bottomed with stones, and covered with six inches of excellent gravel*. They have also been employed in completing

* After careful inquiry, it was found impossible to procure any gravel equal to Mr. Stirling's on the bank of the Great Canal. When this was mentioned to *Charles Stirling, Esq.* he at once, with his usual generosity, promised to procure from his Brother permission to take the quantity needed. Permission was granted next day, and £40, at least, have thus been saved to the Asylum.—Imitating Mr. Stirling's liberality, the Proprietors of the Canal were pleased to allow this gravel to pass free, for both which favours, the Directors publicly present their thanks.

the heating apparatus, which answers its purpose admirably, and in procuring, at the cheapest rate, the most proper kinds of furniture; and, after much difficulty, and many unavoidable delays, they saw reason to believe, that early in December, the Asylum would be ready for receiving Patients.

But, as the blessing of Divine Providence was publicly implored before the foundation-stone was laid, the Directors wished the same to be done before the House was opened for the admission of Patients; and, that the public might be satisfied respecting the application of funds, which had been so liberally furnished, the Magistrates were requested to examine the whole, and to report their opinion. With this request the Magistrates immediately complied, and, after a most careful inspection of the House and Grounds, they were pleased to publish in the Newspapers the following Report.

REPORT

OF THE

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,

AT OPENING THE

Lunatic Asylum.

AT GLASGOW, the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen years.

After hearing a most excellent and very appropriate discourse from the Rev. Dr. Balfour, on Mark v. from the 1st to the 19th verse inclusive, the Magistrates and Council, accompanied by the Directors, proceeded to the

Asylum for Lunatics, with which, after minute examination, they expressed the highest satisfaction.

The apartments for Patients are clean, neatly furnished, and their ventilation is perfectly ensured by the process for heating them; a process which effectually keeps up a regulated temperature, precluding the possibility of damp, and all risk of fire.

The Galleries are airy and cheerful, the Day Rooms commodious; and the exercising Grounds judiciously laid out with broad gravel walks, where convalescent and quiet Patients may enjoy the open air, and the beauties of nature, with the appearance of liberty, but with no chance of escaping, and no risk of meeting any, but those with whom they are intended to associate.

The divisions of the airing Ground into different compartments, and a separate entry to each, have, unquestionably, occasioned a considerable addition to the expense; but if the object aimed at in this arrangement, viz. separating the Patients from each other at all times, according, not only to their sex and rank, but to the different gradations of their disease, can be fully obtained, it will prove an ample compensation for all the additional expenditure.

The Kitchen and Laundry, the Rooms for the Servants and for the Sick, seem also very well fitted for their respective purposes.

By means of numerous water-closets, and by a proper distribution of water-pipes throughout the Building, cleanliness will be promoted, and the advantage of regular washing and frequent bathing fully enjoyed; and, as a resource against accidents, which occasionally interrupt the supply of water by pipes, a copious perennial spring of very pure water fills a large well, which has been dug in the rock near the Building.

The Magistrates and Council cannot conclude their Report, without presenting, in their own name, and in

that of the Community whom they represent, their warmest thanks to the Directors, for the activity, perseverance, and fidelity with which they have conducted to a happy close, a work of no common difficulty.

They also most heartily congratulate their fellow-citizens, on the opening of an Asylum to which they have contributed with their characteristic liberality, and the Magistrates are confident of being joined by every Contributor, when they express the most ardent wish and hope, that, by continuing under judicious, faithful management, this Asylum may, for many ages, remain an ornament to *Glasgow*, and a blessing, not to it only, but to all the West of Scotland.

HENRY MONTEITH, Provost.

As soon as the proper arrangements could be made, viz. on the 12th of December, all the Patients were, without accident, transferred from the Cells of the Town's Hospital, to apartments in the Asylum. They were 23 men and 18 women. Four of the men, after repeated examinations, appearing to be Idiots, have been remitted to the Town's Hospital, the rest remain, viz. 19 men and 18 women. Two men and one woman, have been admitted since, amounting to 21 men and 19 women, in all 40. Of these, 29 are paupers at 8s. a-week; 8 at 10s. 6d; and 3 are boarders at 13s. a-week.

Under the Superintendant and Matron, there is a Male and a Female Keeper; a Porter; a Man for attending the Furnaces of the Heating Apparatus; a Cook; a House-Maid; one Woman, with occasional Assistants, employed in Washing; and one in Sewing.

After carefully perusing the regulations and annual reports of all the Asylums to which they had access; after many well attended meetings, held on purpose; after

much deliberation, and many discussions, the Directors framed Regulations, the most important parts of which they judged it necessary to print for distribution and for sale. Copies have been sent to the Booksellers, in Glasgow, and in all the large Towns through the West.

The advantages of comfortable accommodation, of cleanliness, of regular exercise, and of warm bathing, are already apparent. Some, who formerly shivered in filth and nakedness, are now clothed and clean; others who sat cowering in a posture so unnatural, that, in no long time, it renders the knee-joints incapable of motion, are now induced to walk daily; nay, several who spent their time in idleness or mischief, have already begun to assist the Servants, with much contentment to themselves, and some benefit to the Institution.

It is with regret that the Directors turn from the agreeable prospects which this statement affords, to one of a different kind; but, conscious as they are of having spared no effort in their power to prevent all improper expense, they must now lay before the public, an exact state of their Funds.

STATE OF THE FUNDS

OF THE

Glasgow Lunatic Asylum,

27th December, 1814.

CHARGE.

Total Amount of Subscriptions	£15,749	8	9			
Deduct still unpaid...	184	13	6			
				£15,564	15	3
Drawn from Royal Bank, ₣ Cash Credit, obtained by the Directors, to the extent of £2000, on their own personal security.....				1,623	18	2
				£17,188	13	5

DISCHARGE.

Cash in hand.....				£2	13	11½
Expense of Grounds and Buildings, viz.						
Paid for the Ground.....	£754	9	0			
Making a Road.....	243	1	6*			
Carried forward,	£997	10	6	£2	13	11½

* Upwards of £100 more has been since expended on repairing the road, which will yet require £160 at least to complete it, and a foot-path. Though this road has greatly increased the value of all the contiguous grounds, to which, even in good weather, the access was difficult, and in bad weather impossible, none of the neighbouring proprietors have hitherto contributed any thing to it.

Brought forward,	£	997	10	6	£2	13 11½
William Stark, Architect.....		210	0	0		
William Walker, for digging Foundations, laying out Grounds, and repairing Road.....		572	2	4		
Thomas Smith, for Mason Work.....		8,713	14	0		
Alex. Hay, for Wright Work		462	6	0		
Galloway & Jeffray, Do.		728	10	6		
Andrew M'Farlan, Do.		2,900	0	0		
George Douglas, for Plumber Work.....		957	10	9		
William Lang & Sons, for Smith Work.....		159	4	0		
James Liddell & Co. for Thunder-Rod.....		13	9	10		
James Donaldson, for Slater Work.....		240	1	8		
Malcom Paterson, for Brick Work.....		153	6	3		
P. M'Farlane, for Plaister Work.....		10	14	0		
James Cook, for Cockles, &c.		80	0	0		
Claud Girdwood & Co. for Gate and Water Pipes.....		171	6	8		
Cleland and Herbertson, for Marble Bath.....		21	8	0		
John Weir, for Superintendance.....		240	0	0		
					£16,631	4 6
Furniture, for amount already paid.....					122	8 4½
Charges for Interest, Insurance, Advertisements, Printing, Legacy Duties,						
Carried over,					£16,756	6 10

Brought forward,	£16,756	6	10
Property Tax, and other Miscellaneous Expenses.....	432	6	7
	£17,188	13	5

The Accounts for extra Work, and for Furniture unpaid, with the amount drawn on credit from the Bank, will not be less than about.....	£4,500	0	0

It would unquestionably have been more agreeable to the Directors, and more satisfactory to the public, to have seen the Asylum opened unencumbered with debt; but, when they consider the experience of other Establishments, which have got rid of equal, or greater embarassments; when they reflect on the small number of parishes that have hitherto contributed the regulated sum, (they are only twelve) and the number of opulent Individuals, who, partly from the unexampled pressure of the late times, partly from inattention, have as yet given nothing, or very little, compared with their other charities, the Directors, though sometimes discouraged, can never yield to despair. If the Asylum shall appear to be properly managed, it will not be deserted by the humane, who sympathize with their unfortunate brethren, who value wealth chiefly as the instrument of doing good, and who are aware that, as the reasoning and moral powers are the highest attributes of Man, no greater benefit can be conferred on a human being, than the restoration of these to their proper exercise.

Considering the multitude of other objects on which

it has been exerted, the public liberality to the Asylum has been greater than could have been expected; and, in consequence of that liberality, the greatest difficulties are now surmounted, and the greatest expense is already incurred. From the nature of its arrangements, the House did not admit of being opened at all, till every part was completed; and, with the exception of additional Servants, and an increased quantity of Provisions, the expenditure, at present, is nearly equal to what it would be if the House were full. Though, therefore, the Directors were most anxious to see this Institution not only freed from debt, but provided with a small stock ready to meet any sudden exigency, they did not think it their duty to wait longer for either of these objects; but, confiding in a resource which has never failed any Institution that deserved support, they have opened the Asylum, hoping that it will receive from the public such farther aid as it obviously needs, and which they hope it will appear to deserve, when its efficacy in relieving the greatest of all human miseries shall become as manifest, as the necessity of such an Institution in this place, has long been.

After the debt now contracted shall have been paid off, and a small capital provided for sudden emergencies, the Asylum will, for many years, require no more aid from the public, because its expenditure will be regularly proportioned to its income.

The present DIRECTORS, &c. for 1815, are,

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. John More,
Rich. A. Oswald, } from Town Council.

John Guthrie,
Daniel MacKenzie, } from Merchants' House.

Walter Ferguson,
Arch. Newbigging, } from Trades' House.

Dr. Robert Watt,
John Balmanno, } from Physicians and Surgeons.

Rev. Principal Taylor,
Mr. Robert Freeland, } from General Session.

Rev. Dr. Macgill,
Mr. William Rodger,
R. Thomson, Jun.
Arch. Smith,
Septimus Ellis,
David Crawford,
James Ewing,
Geo. Buchanan, } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
Robert Cleghorn, Physician to the Asylum,
Mr. John Swanston, Treasurer,
Donald Cuthbertson, Secretary, } Directors, *ex officio.*

Wm. Drury, from St. Luke's Hospital, Superintendant,
Mrs. Drury, Matron,
William Lamb, Keeper,
Mrs. M'Gregor, Female Keeper,
John Kirk, Porter.

VISITORS.

Rev. Dr. Balfour,	Mr. More,	Mr. Parker,
Ranken,	Swanston,	Smith,
Macgill,	Thomson,	Ellis,
Dr. Balmanno,	Rutherfurd,	Crawford.

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Mr. More,
Dr. Macgill, | Dr. Balmanno,
Mr. Crawford.

WITH

The Physician and Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON FUNDS.

Dr. Macgill,
Mr. More, | Mr. Ewing,
Thomson.

WITH

The Physician, Treasurer, and Secretary.

REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO CARRY INTO EFFECT

THE PROPOSAL

FOR

A LUNATIC ASYLUM

At Glasgow,

WITH

A MINUTE

OF THE

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF QUALIFIED SUBSCRIBERS.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,
26, BELL-STREET.

1814.

At Glasgow, and within the Tron Church Session-House, the eighteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and fourteen years, at two o'clock, at a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, called by repeated Advertisements in the Glasgow Newspapers, for the purpose of electing eight of their number to be Directors for the ensuing year,

The LORD PROVOST in the Chair,

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT laid before the Meeting the following REPORT of their past procedure:

"THE COMMITTEE appointed for carrying into effect the design of erecting the GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM, have now the pleasure of reporting the near accomplishment of the important object which has for many years engaged their attention. Ten years have elapsed since they entered on the office to which they were called, and, after encountering many difficulties, they have at length by the generous support of the public, succeeded in the erection of a Building, which they trust will prove an Asylum to the wretched through many succeeding ages, and at the same time an ornament to the city of Glasgow, and a monument of the humanity of its citizens.

In the Hospital of Glasgow, some wards had been long set apart for the reception of the insane. But these wards, while they were limited in their number and size, were quite unsuited either to the cure or the comfort of the patients; and never, from a variety of causes, could be rendered capable of fulfilling, in any tolerable degree, the important objects of a Lunatic Asylum. Accordingly, on the motion of Robert M'Nair, Esq. one of the Managers of the Hospital, a small Committee was first appointed to take the state of the lunatic wards into consideration. This Committee gave a very full report on the subject. They stated the insufficiency of the present wards, the importance of a separate building in a healthy situation, with suitable accommodations, and ground for exercise; and farther, that the benefits of such an establishment should be extended to the western district of Scotland. The Directors of the Hospital received the proposal of their Committee with the warmest approbation; and immediately proceeded to appoint a Committee to correspond with the public bodies of this city upon the subject, and on their approval, to take such steps as should be deemed by them necessary to carry into effect the benevolent design. The general Committee whom they thus appointed to accomplish this interesting object, consisted of Gentlemen taken from the Town Council, from the Merchants' House, from the Trades' House, from the Clergy, and General Session; in addition to the Lord Provost, the two Eldest Baillies, the Dean of Guild, the Convener, and the Preceptor of the Town's Hospital.

This Committee having received the unanimous approbation of the public bodies, proceeded to carry into

effect the important purpose, for which they were appointed. With this view, the first measure which seemed to them necessary to be taken, was to awaken attention to the necessity and importance of the object, and to present such a general outline of their plan, as might at once acquaint the public with the nature of the design they were invited to support, and ensure to it general confidence and stability. Accordingly, after frequent and serious deliberation, the Committee presented the public with an outline of their plan, and by various and repeated publications, endeavoured to create an interest in its success. The success which attended their endeavours was beyond their most sanguine expectations; and very early, not only the public bodies, but the general voice of the inhabitants both of the city and country was unequivocally expressed in its favour.

The plan of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum is founded on the principle of promoting both the cure and the comfort of the insane. These objects also it seeks to accomplish both for the wealthy and the poor. It is accordingly divided into two great parts, one for boarders, and another for paupers. These two again are subdivided into two farther divisions, entirely separated, one for males, and another for females. The plan of this Asylum proceeds farther on the principle that the income of it is to equal its expenditure; and that the profits arising from boarders, are to assist in furnishing good accommodation for the poor, at a small expense to the public. As it was hoped, therefore, that no succession of contributions would be requisite, and it was perceived, that, in a few years, no body of subscribers would remain, a superintendence was provided, which should be con-

stant and permanent, and, at the same time, should maintain such a change and variety of persons of different classes, as should always secure attention, knowledge, and impartiality.

In proceeding to accomplish their important object, the Committee determined, among their earliest measures, to request the advice and co-operation of Gentlemen from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and of the two Medical Professors of this University. The Faculty expressed immediately their high approbation of the proposed Institution, and appointed two of their number to assist the Committee with their advice and co-operation: The Medical Professors declared also their willingness to give them every assistance. With these, the Committee requested the aid of other Gentlemen, whose zeal and knowledge in different departments, rendered their assistance of the highest importance. And it is due to all these different Gentlemen, to some of them in a very distinguished manner, to acknowledge, that to their talents and information, assiduous and persevering attention, this Institution must ever lie under the greatest obligations.

An early and favourite object was the acquisition of such an extent of ground, as would afford air and exercise to the patients, and admit of divisions corresponding in some degree to various classes and characters. A Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed to survey the grounds in the neighbourhood of the city; and on their recommendation, three acres of land were fixed upon, belonging to Mrs. Rae Craufurd, as eligible for the Asylum. The situation is healthy, possesses the advan-

tage of retirement, yet is at so convenient a distance from town, as to permit the Institution to be regularly and easily superintended. The lands of Mrs. Craufurd being entailed, it was necessary to exchange the piece of ground wanted, for ground of equal value. The Committee accordingly purchased above 8 acres of land in the parish of Govan, the property of George Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive, as equivalent, in the opinion of arbiters, to the land which was wanted from Mrs. Craufurd. This Mr. Oswald, with that liberality for which he is distinguished, consented immediately to grant them, at the very moderate price of 80*l.* per acre.

The plan of the building which the Committee have adopted, was executed by the late Mr. Stark. In order to enable them to form a judgement on this important subject, they corresponded with the Directors of different Lunatic Asylums in various parts of England. The Architect himself, inspected, before executing his plan, some of the most celebrated Asylums in that kingdom. Several members of the Committee also embraced the opportunity which circumstances afforded them, of visiting at their own expense, various Institutions of a similar nature, in different parts of the empire. The plan of Mr. Stark appeared to the Committee of the first excellence. But deeply sensible of the importance of the object, they exhibited it for some time before the public, and invited observations. The general design was also explained by Mr. Stark himself in an excellent Memorial. The Committee farther placed it in the hands of various Gentlemen, skilled in different departments of business, who examined it with the minutest accuracy: and lastly, they transmitted it to various Medical prac-

titioners of distinguished talents, who unanimously expressed their highest approbation of it. This admirable plan possesses in a high degree the following advantages: It admits of a very minute classification of patients, according to their different characters, and the degrees of disease: it secures to every room the freest ventilation: while, under one general management, it separates the different classes of inhabitants from one another as completely as if they lived at the greatest distance: and it enables that system to be executed, which the Asylum was designed to keep especially in view, that of great gentleness, and considerable liberty and comfort, combined with the fullest security.

The Building is calculated to contain 120 inhabitants. The number is considerable; but calculating the proportion of insane persons, with the extent of population, and the continued residence of many patients, which from the nature of the disease must frequently take place, the accommodation it is believed will not be found more extensive than what is necessary. The Building though striking is plain. It was the wish of the Committee to avoid, on the one hand, unnecessary expense, and on the other, a mean and sordid appearance. The dome alone, on the head of ornament, can be supposed by any person liable to objection. But it is to be considered, that a dome of this kind was necessary to unite the different parts of so extensive and peculiar a building; that it contributes to render the whole more airy and open; that some little expense should be allowed to the architecture of a building, which is to last for ages; that a good moral effect is produced on the public mind by the combination of pleasure with utility; and lastly, that as the expense of the

Institution was chiefly to be defrayed by the board of wealthy patients, the external appearance should be such as would attract the attention and correspond with the habits and feelings of persons of this description.

The expense of a building so extensive, and accommodated to an object of so peculiar a nature, is necessarily great. A considerable time was also necessary for its erection. Both of these objects engaged the attention of the Committee. They accordingly, with anxiety and for a considerable period, considered whether the plan should be attempted on a smaller scale, and whether a part of it only should be at present executed. At length, they formed the unanimous opinion that the plan could not be reduced without detriment to the unhappy persons for whose relief it was designed, and that to finish a part now, and in a few years to commence a new plan of operation, would be both more expensive to the public, and injurious to the recovery and comfort of the patients who should then be resident in the building. They determined, therefore, to attempt the entire execution of the plan, as best for the public interest, though they hope they will be excused for adding, the least easy to themselves.

On the 2d day of August, 1810, the foundation-stone of the Asylum was laid by the Lord Provost of this city, in the presence of the Magistrates and Council, the Public Bodies, Contributors, Mason-lodges, and a vast concourse of spectators. Since that period, the building has proceeded to its present state, without interruption, under the most liberal encouragement, and gratifying marks of public approbation.

The objects connected with the Institution, having become numerous and extensive, the Committee found it necessary to elect a Secretary, who might, in his professional capacity, devote some portion of his time to its interests. They accordingly elected the late Mr. William Cuthbertson to this office, who, till the time of his death, discharged his various duties with the most persevering attention, zeal, and ability. To the ability and attention of Mr. Weir, the Superintendent, the Institution is also much indebted; and it is due to the different Contractors, to acknowledge, that they have executed their engagements, in a manner satisfactory to the Committee, and honourable to themselves. Nor will the general Committee be thought to arrogate to themselves any merit, while they express the deep sense, which they have of the benefit they and this Institution have derived from the unwearied attention, and judicious directions they have received from those of their number who constituted the Building-Committee.

The acquirement of funds for executing this expensive undertaking, formed also to the Committee a very important object of attention. To accomplish this necessary part of their duty, another Sub-Committee of their number was appointed; and the success of the measures which they adopted, has (at least so far as the city of Glasgow is concerned) surpassed their expectations. The Committee looked for success in this part of their labours, chiefly from the following quarters: from the contributions of the public bodies of this city; from the disinterested contributions of generous and humane individuals; from contributions of parishes, with a view to provide in a cheaper and better manner, for the accommodation and

support of their paupers; and from collections at churches and chapels, through the aid of the clergy within the district for which the Asylum was chiefly designed.

Applications were accordingly made to the public bodies of this city for their support. Lists were also made of the names of respectable inhabitants; and the friends of the Asylum engaged in the laborious, and in some degree unpleasant task of waiting in person on the inhabitants for their aid. Their applications were met with a corresponding liberality on the part of the public bodies and their fellow-citizens. Subscription papers and publications explanatory of the Institution were also sent to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of different counties, and though few comparatively have yet granted their aid, yet many have given very liberal donations. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr have appointed collections within their bounds; and by many parishes these collections have been made to a considerable amount. Application was made also to the ministers of Dissenting Congregations, for collections among their people. Collections have been received from the Episcopal Chapel, and the congregations of Mr. Kidston and of Mr. Wardlaw. The Committee have reason to expect that other collections of the same liberal nature will soon take place. To encourage parochial contributions, the paupers of parishes which contribute 50*l.* in the proportion of 1500 of population, it was agreed should be received at the same low board with the paupers of Glasgow, thus rendering it the interest of every parish to contribute the requisite proportion. A number have seen it to be their interest to embrace the proposal which has thus been made them. Many wealthy individuals and populous parishes have yet however con-

tributed nothing; but from several of them, assurances have been received that exertions shall be made to raise at least their parochial proportions. In the mean time, not less than 15,000*l.* have been already contributed, of which above 10,000*l.* have been contributed by the city of Glasgow. Some debt remains to be paid off, and some farther aid is requisite to carry into full effect the objects of the Institution. But it is a debt due to the Committee themselves, who gave their personal security to the amount of 2000*l.* that the work might proceed without interruption.

The Building is now finished, that great object for carrying which into effect, this Committee was appointed. And the sum which remains to be supplied, joined with the aid which may yet from various quarters be expected, is not of a nature to delay proceeding to fulfil, though in a more limited degree, the benevolent design for which the Asylum is erected. If parishes do not come speedily forward with their contributions, a smaller number of paupers at the lowest rate of board, can be received; and such arrangements must necessarily be made, as may clear the Institution gradually of its remaining difficulties. But the benevolent designs of the contributors, and the benefit which it is hoped the Asylum will afford to the distressed, should no longer be postponed; though the extent of good should be less, till the other parishes and congregations have fulfilled the expectations which have been formed of them.

The following is a view of the present state of the funds, and also of the probable expenditure which may yet be necessary.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of Subscriptions	15,016	18	11
Drawn from Royal Bank, per Cash Account, for which personal security is granted by the Committee	525	0	0
	15,541	18	11

Vested as follows, viz.

Cash in hand				12	14	5
Amount of Subscriptions unpaid				267	3	0
Paid for the Ground				754	9	0
Making a Road				243	1	6
William Walker, digging foundations				321	17	4
Thomas Smith, Mason, per 1st Contract	£6549 : 0 : 0					
Do. Extra estimated work	515 : 1 : 0					
Do. to account of Walls...	1299 : 13 : 0					
				8363	14	0
Alexander Hay, Wright	310 : 0 : 0					
Do. Extra estimated work	152 : 6 : 0					
				462	6	0
Galloway & Jeffray, Wrights	593 : 0 : 0					
Do. Extra estimated work	135 : 10 : 6					
				728	10	6
George Douglas, Plumber	569 : 12 : 8					
Do. Extra estimated work	187 : 18 : 1					
				757	10	9
William Lang & Sons, Smith-work				71	4	0
Liddell & Co. for Thunder-Rod				13	9	10
James Donaldson, Slater				238	13	2
Andrew M'Farlane, for Wright-work				2600	0	0
William Stark, Architect				210	0	0
John Weir, Superintendent				225	0	0
Malcolm Paterson, for Brick-work				69	19	0
James Cook, for Cockles, &c.				80	0	0
Charges paid, deducting Interest received				122	6	5
				15,541	18	11

The probable Estimate of Work still to execute is.....£1,375 0 0
To this has also to be added the expense of Furniture.

The Committee have only to add, in conclusion of this Report, that believing the time to be now arrived when this Institution, according to the general plan of management, should commence its operations, and when the Medical Gentlemen, the Superintendent, and Matron, and servants of the house, should be appointed; and being unwilling to have even the appearance of desiring a patronage in the appointment of persons, which by

possibility might seem to belong more properly to others; they have thought it their duty to call on the Public Bodies, and the qualified Subscribers, to elect Directors, according to the general Regulations, and to resign to them the future management of the Asylum. They accompany their Report with the two following recommendations, which they now beg leave respectfully to submit to this meeting: 1st, "That the Directors be authorised to appoint, if they shall judge it expedient, a Physician and Surgeon to the Asylum, either during pleasure, or for a definite period, with competent remuneration. 2d, That the Directors be further authorised, to take steps for fixing a Superintendent and Matron in the Asylum, and for this purpose, on this and all future occasions, they be appointed to advertise in the public newspapers, at least a month before the election, for fit persons to supply each or any of these offices, as the vacancy in them may require."

This Report having been read over, and highly approved of, a motion was made by James Black, Esquire, which was seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that the "thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee for their unremitted, judicious, and zealous exertions in the whole business of the Institution, and for the faithful discharge of every duty which, both as a body and as individuals, their important situations imposed upon them."

It was further resolved, that the Report should be printed for the information of the Subscribers and the Public; and that the cordial thanks of the Meeting should also be given to Dr. Macgill, individually, for

the great trouble he had taken in preparing the said Report, and for his persevering attention to the general interests of the Asylum.

The two recommendations of the Committee having then been considered, were agreed to unanimously by the Meeting; it was therefore resolved,

I. That the Directors be authorised to appoint, if they shall judge it expedient, a Physician and Surgeon to the Asylum, either during pleasure, or for a definite period, with competent remuneration.

II. That the Directors be further authorised to take steps for fixing a Superintendent and Matron in the Asylum, and that for this purpose, on this, and all future occasions, they be appointed to advertise, at least a month before the election, in the public Newspapers, for fit persons to supply each or any of these offices, as the vacancy in them may require.

The Secretary stated, that Mr. John More and Mr. James Cleland had been chosen Directors by the Town Council; Convener Ferguson and Baillie Rodger, by the Trades' House; Dr. John Balmanno and Dr. Robert Watt, by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; the Rev. Dr. Macgill and Mr. Archibald Newbigging, by the General Session. No election has yet been made by the Merchants' House, in consequence of some circumstances having prevented a meeting of the House for that purpose*.

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* The Dean of Guild and Mr. Daniel Mackenzie have since been elected by the Merchants' House.

The Meeting then proceeded to choose from the general body of Subscribers, eight Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected; *viz.*

Baillie PARKER,
Dr. CLEGHORN,
Rev. Dr. BALFOUR,
— Dr. RANKEN,
Mr. JOHN M'ILWHAM,
— JOHN SWANSTON,
— GEORGE RUTHERFORD, and
— ROBERT THOMSON, Jun.

In witness whereof, these Minutes are subscribed by the Lord Provost, as Preses of the Meeting.

(Signed) K. FINLAY.

The Names of the late General Committee.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow.
The Oldest Merchant Baillie.
The Oldest Trades Baillie.
The Dean of Guild.
The Convener of the Trades' House.
The Preceptor of the Town's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. Balfour.
——— Dr. Ranken.
——— Dr. Macgill.
Dr. Cleghorn.
Dr. Freer.
Dr. Jaffray.
Mr. William Couper, Surgeon.
Professor Jardine.
Messrs. John Mair.
——— Robert M'Nair*.
——— John Craig*.
——— John M'Ilwham.
——— John Swanston.
——— James Cleland.
——— Andrew M'Farlane.
——— Robert Thomson, Jun.
——— Archibald Wallace.
——— George Rutherfurd.
——— William Rodger.

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* These two Gentlemen having left the City, the Committee, to mark the deep sense which they entertained of the great services rendered by them to this Institution, resolved to request their continuance in the Committee as Honorary Members.

The following is a General Outline of the Plan upon which the Asylum is to be conducted.

THE Asylum shall be governed by Directors, constituted in the following manner:

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, shall be President, *ex officio;* two Directors shall be chosen from the Town Council; two from the Merchants' House; two from the Trades' House; two from the Physicians and Surgeons; two from the General Session, consisting of one Minister and one Elder; eight from the General Subscribers; the chief Magistrate of Paisley; the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of Glasgow, members *ex officio.*

These shall meet once every quarter, on the first Tuesday of the month. From these shall be chosen for the year, a Sub-Committee to meet once every week for attending to the particular interests of the house, admission of patients, and all such business as in the ordinary course of management may arise. This Committee shall consist of four Directors, the Medical Gentlemen who attend the Asylum, and the Treasurer.

A statement of the affairs and management of the Asylum, shall be laid before a general meeting of Subscribers, once every year, when eight shall be chosen as Directors. No Subscriber below five guineas can be a member of the Meeting.

In regard to the persons admitted, they shall consist of two classes, of those who shall pay board, and of those who are Paupers. The rate of board shall be fixed from time to time by the General Committee, and shall be suited to the conveniences which the friends of the patients require.

Paupers belonging to the city of Glasgow, shall be admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in the same manner, and on the same footing, as the insane Poor are now admitted into the Hospital of the City; that is, they shall be recommended to the Committee of the Town's Hospital, by a Minister and Elder, or by a Corporation; the Committee shall judge, as at present, of their poverty, and grant an order for admission into the Asylum, as they now do to the cells of the Hospital. The expense of their maintenance shall be defrayed in the same manner as at present, and the rate shall be fixed each year by a Committee chosen jointly from the Hospital and Asylum, consisting of two from each, with one Magistrate.

The Paupers of those Parishes who shall subscribe 50*l.* and are of moderate population, shall be admitted at the same rate with the Paupers of Glasgow; they shall be recommended by the Sessions for admission, from whom obligation for their board shall be required. A contribution of 50*l.* will be expected from every Parish not exceeding Fifteen Hundred in number; and from Parishes of a greater Population, a contribution, will be expected, equal, and in proportion to 50*l.* for every Fifteen Hundred of their Population. The Board shall be paid quarterly.

Paupers from Parishes who have not subscribed as above, shall be admitted, but at an advanced board, the rate of which shall be fixed by the General Committee.

No person shall be admitted without a certificate from a regular practising Surgeon.

The House shall be divided into two great separate parts, one for Males, another for Females. Each of these shall be subdivided into two parts, one for Boarders, another for Paupers. The ground appropriated for the benefit of the Patients, shall be divided into similar parts, none of which shall have access or communication with the other.

To these have now to be added, the two Resolutions mentioned in the preceding Minute.

JAMES HEDDERWICK, PRINTER, 26, BELL-STREET, GLASGOW.

SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO A

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2D. JANUARY, 1816.

SECOND EDITION.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY W. LANG,
62, BELL-STREET.

1818.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ASYLUM for LUNATICS present to the Contributors, and to the Public, this their SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, with mixed feelings of satisfaction for the support which it has received, and of regret for the embarrassments with which it has still to struggle.

On the 1st of January, 1815, there remained in the House, *forty* Patients, viz. *twenty-one* Males, and *nineteen* Females. Since that time there have been admitted *seventy-six*, viz. *forty* Men, and *thirty-six* Women; and *forty-two* have been dismissed. Of these, *thirty-two* were cured*; viz. *sixteen* Males, and *sixteen* Females; *eight*

* One man, however, was not believed to be cured, and when the Physician and Superintendant were examined at Dumbarton, on oath, before a Jury who cognosced him, they deponed, that in their opinion he was still unfit for going

were relieved, of whom two have since recovered completely; *two* were dismissed as Ideots, and one man died.

Though several Patients were sent to the Asylum in extreme danger, and several were attacked with dangerous diseases during their residence, there has been only one death, out of *one hundred and sixteen* people, a circumstance very remarkable, considering that many of the Patients are of great age, and several subject to violent fits of epilepsy; and, though it be not likely to occur again, the Directors think proper to mention it, not only as a proof of the Asylum having been well managed, but as one cause of the great expense that has been incurred. Unless a sufficient number of faithful, vigilant attendants had been provided, there would have been at least *four* suicides committed; a great number of those who walked about, with every appearance of liberty, must have been kept chained, as in some other Establishments, to the certain injury, and probable destruction of their health; and, though the funds might have been a little improved, the number of cures would have been extremely reduced; for it is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that medicine avails little, without such a regimen as may restore the Patient to proper habits, and soothe his troubled passions.

The Asylum has been visited by the Sheriff, with a Committee of the Magistrates, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. After a most careful inspection of every Patient, and every part of the Establishment,

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at large or managing his affairs; but the Jury found, by a plurality of voices, that the insanity was not proven, and he was accordingly dismissed on the responsibility of the Jury, not of the Asylum.

the Sheriff published in the Newspapers the following Statement, which the Directors think it necessary to preserve in this Report.

"On Thursday, October 12th, 1815, the Sheriff-Depute of the County of Lanark, accompanied by Baillies Templeton and Muir, Drs. Millar and Monteath, Messrs. Anderson and Couper, Surgeons, elected for the purpose by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, proceeded, in terms of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for regulating Mad-Houses in Scotland, and inspected the Lunatic Asylum of this City. This Institution was fully and particularly shewn to the Sheriff, and the Magistrates and Medical Gentlemen who accompanied him by Dr. Cleghorn, the Physician, and Mr. Drury, the Superintendant and House-Surgeon—it then contained *twenty-eight* Male and *thirty-six* Female Patients; and the Sheriff and those who accompanied him, having minutely examined the state in which these unfortunate persons are kept, and every thing connected with this Establishment, with the most particular attention, they were much gratified to find that the whole system was arranged, and conducted in the most perfect manner, as well for the comfort, as for the cure of the individuals received into that admirable Institution; and the whole, indeed, arranged and conducted in such order, as to confer lasting honour upon the Superintendant and other Managers, upon this City, and upon this part of the Country at large."

The Asylum has been visited by so many others, that since April 12th, 1815, at which time first, visitors were requested to write their names in a book kept for the purpose, the number amounts to 3000. Of these, many came from Glasgow and its neighbourhood, many from a distance, very few strangers leaving Glasgow without

visiting the Asylum. Some of the Parliamentary Committee for examining Mad-Houses, inspected it with great care; and one Gentleman came from America, for the express purpose of examining this Asylum, in consequence of the favourable reports concerning it in that Country. Many of the visitors, distinguished by the highest rank and the greatest talents, expressed great approbation of its appearance and arrangements. Some have suggested improvements, and no suggestion has been neglected *; and not a few by subscribing, or by a donation to the Charity-Box, have left substantial proofs of their good opinion and good-will.

In the course of the year preceding 25th December, 1815, this Box has yielded no less than £117 : 8 : $1\frac{1}{2}$, and many of the subscriptions received during the same

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* One Lady in particular, who has applied her superior talents to the investigation of insanity, and the best modes of treating it, who is one of the visitors of the Quaker's Retreat, near York, spent a good deal of time in the Asylum, of which she expressed unqualified approbation. The only defect in the *constitution* which she pointed out, was, the want of a Female Committee, to inspect the provisions, and to superintend those minute details in the kitchen and laundry, to which Men are in general, little used. It had been tried both at the Retreat and in other places, always with the most beneficial effects; and, though she found every thing here in the most perfect order, she strongly recommended it to the Director, who twice shewed her the Asylum: on which account, and on the principle of neglecting no suggestion that may improve the *constitution* of the Asylum, it is now mentioned for consideration, though that Director, and all his brethren, who have paid to the subject every attention in their power, have hitherto found very little that could be improved in the management, either of the kitchen or laundry.

period, have been given by strangers after visiting the House, in testimony of the pleasure which its appearance and arrangements had afforded them. These supplies have come very seasonably in aid of the funds, which are still deficient, as will appear from the following Statement.

STATE

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics,

FOR THE YEAR 1815.

RECEIPTS.

				£	s.	d.
CASH in hand, per last year's Report,				2	13	11½
SUBSCRIPTIONS during the year,	£2745	1	5			
Add, found in Charity-Box,	117	8	1½			
				2862	9	4½
BOARD of the Patients,				1713	1	9½
ROYAL BANK, drawn per Cash Credit, obtained by the Directors, on their own personal security,	£2000	0	0			
Deduct amount drawn, per last year's Report,	1623	18	2			
				376	1	10
				4954	6	11½

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENCE, viz.						
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£350	2	2			
Do. Bread,	177	18	8			
Do. Beer,	156	10	0			
Do. Groceries,	108	8	8			
Do. Cheese, &c.	56	6	2½			
Carried forward,				£849	5	8½

				£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward,	£849	5	8½		
Accounts for Soap and Candle,		72	12	0		
Do.	Coals,	120	3	0		
Do.	Medicines,	16	12	6		
Do.	Meal, Barley, Potatoes, Milk, Butter, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	284	11	3		
SALARIES to Superintendant, Matron, Secretary, &c. including Wages to the Keepers, and other inferior Servants,		500	2	7½		
					1843	7 1
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, expended on them, including the charges of improving the Road, and making a Foot Path,					1728	9 8½
FURNITURE,					1542	1 5½
CHARGES, viz.						
Salaries incurred prior to 1st January, 1815, but not paid till after that date,		£131	1	0		
Interest to Royal Bank,		72	10	0		
Printing,		27	5	11		
Advertisements,		10	5	6		
Legacy Duty, and other Taxes,		11	4	2		
Stationery,		9	15	6		
Insurance,		5	0	0		
Rent of Pasture Ground,		6	14	0		
Stamps, Postages, and Incidents,		9	17	8		
					285	13 9
					5397	12 0

Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,	5397	12	0
Do. RECEIPTS,	4954	6	11½
Balance due the Secretary,	443	5	0½

GENERAL STATE
Of Receipts and Disbursements

FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION,

TILL 27th DECEMBER, 1815.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of Subscriptions, £18487 11 3			
Cash found in Charity-Box, since 25th Nov. 1814, when it was first opened, 126 19 4½			
	18614 10 7½		
Deduct Subscriptions still unpaid, 187 6 0			
	18427	4	7½
Board of Patients for 1815,	1713	1	9½
Royal Bank, drawn per Cash-Credit,	2000	0	0
Cash advanced by the Secretary,	443	5	0½
	22583	11	5½

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Buildings and Grounds, Road, &c.	£18359	14	2½
Furniture,	1664	9	10
House Expense for 1815,	1843	7	1
Charges, for Salaries incurred prior to opening the House, Interest on Loan from Royal Bank, Printing, Advertisements, and other incidental Expenses,	716	0	4
	22583	11	5½

STATE OF DEBTS
Due by the Asylum, at 1st January, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Royal Bank, per Bond,	£2000	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,	443	5	0½
Sundries, for Furniture, Plumber-work, and small Accounts owing, about	556	14	11½
Total,	£3000	0	0

Though the Directors be conscious of having spared no effort to reduce the debt, they sincerely regret that they have not succeeded to a greater extent; the more so, because the Furniture is not yet complete; and, if the Funds were more ample, they see several improvements that could be made, and which, if delayed long, will greatly limit the power of the Asylum in accommodating the Public. The number of Paupers is already so great, that several are at present lodged in the empty rooms finished for Patients of a higher class. If any such were to apply, the supernumerary Paupers must, of course, be dismissed, and admission afterwards could be granted only in the order of applications.

If there were funds, by raising the low extremities to the same level with the rest of the building, the Directors could, without deforming it, add from 28 to 76 rooms to the present number, and the same Servants, found indispensably necessary now, would be quite sufficient then. But there is another circumstance of great moment. The low rooms above-mentioned were intended for noisy Patients; because, being separated by a thick door from the rooms on the same floor, and from all the upper rooms by being lower, it was supposed that Patients in them would not be able to disturb the rest, especially as these rooms were originally built without windows. On trial, however, it was found absolutely necessary to strike out windows, the Directors preferring the risk of occasional noise, to the certainty of disease and death from ill-ventilated apartments, and these rooms have thus, in some measure, failed to prevent the inconvenience inseparable from noisy Patients. Though not always equally complained of, and, on some occasions, indeed, very little injurious, it is now and then a source of additional irritation, and, wherever it prevents or disturbs sleep, which of necessity it must sometimes do,

it both retards recovery, and increases impatience in those who, at other times, seldom express much solicitude about leaving the Asylum. By improvements easily practicable if there were funds, apartments more insulated than any at present, might be procured for noisy patients, and for those verging to idiocy, by which means much good might be done, and some inconveniences, now unavoidable, might be avoided, at an expense trifling, compared with that already incurred.

Though the number of Parish Paupers be in great disproportion to the more wealthy Patients, and though some, generally believed to be in affluence, seem anxious to have their relations on a rate so low, that they are, of necessity, bereaved of some of their usual comforts, by which their confinement becomes doubly irksome, and their chance of recovery is much diminished, the expense of the Asylum, for last year, taking into account the produce of the Charity-Box, is nearly balanced by its income.

The cause of the great expenditure proceeds from the principle of sacrificing every thing to the comfort and cure of the Patients. Provisions are purchased of the best sort, carefully dressed, and dealt out freely. Great expense is incurred by washing, all the Patients having regular change of linen, and some of them, whose dirty habits prove incorrigible, having had their dress changed twice or thrice a-day. In return for this expense, however, not one bad sore has appeared among the Patients, and several who had such sores, when admitted, speedily got rid of them.

The consumption of fuel, too, has been great, two large, and four small furnaces, burning night and day, during cold weather, besides open fires in the Kitchen, Laundry, and in six of the Keeper's rooms, that receive no heated air. In consequence of this, the air of the

Asylum has been temperate, even in severe weather. Very few Patients have complained of cold, and not one has suffered in the feet or legs, as has often occurred in other places to a shocking degree, nor have any been obliged to sit crouching with the feet and legs bent up under the body; a posture which, in some other places, has led to mortification of the feet, or permanent rigidity of the knee joints.

But the greatest cause of expense is the number of Servants. There are no fewer than six Keepers for *seventy-three* Patients. If the system of locking up the Patients for hours together, or of putting them in chains, whenever the Keepers could not attend, were to be adopted, some of the Keepers might be spared; but, instead of being a dwelling of comparative comfort, the Asylum would then put on the appearance of a Jail; Patients would become sullen or vindictive, and the chance of recovery would be reduced almost to nothing. At present, no person is confined but for a fault, which is distinctly stated, or to prevent mischief, when any one shews signs of becoming outrageous. Hence, the presence of a Keeper in every two wards is indispensible; nay, one poor woman was watched incessantly night and day for three weeks together, by which means alone she was prevented from destroying herself, and she is now, from a state of the extremest danger, restored to perfect health.

In order to induce people properly qualified to undertake the office of Keepers, it was found absolutely necessary to give higher wages than are usually given in other Institutions, and several who have been tried, were soon dismissed. In truth, to find Keepers properly qualified, and to keep them so, has always been, and always will be, the most difficult part of the very difficult task allotted to those who manage an Asylum. Besides activity and

strength, perfect sobriety and unremitting vigilance, a Keeper should have a quick apprehension to discern the first approach of a paroxysm, great decision, and the greatest humanity. Now, such qualities do not often meet in one character; and where they do, their possessor can generally find a station equally lucrative, and more agreeable than the irksome attendance on the insane. But, besides the wearisomeness of confinement, his temper is put to the most severe trials. To say nothing of personal assaults, to which he is frequently exposed, every peculiarity about him is mimicked, his features and dress are caricatured on the walls, and he is often assailed with the most cutting sarcasms and virulent reproaches, which seem prompted by malignity of heart, more than want of understanding; so that it requires the greatest self-command to suppress resentment, and to refrain from punishing those who are so much in his power, and where he has so many chances of taking revenge without detection. For, the unhappy Patient is generally reckoned undeserving of credit. Having been found guilty of innumerable exaggerations, and much falsehood, he is not believed even when he speaks the truth; whence, under the eye of men of much penetration, of strict honour, and great humanity, the most shocking abuses have, in some cases, continued for years together, without detection*.

From what they have already seen, the Directors are more and more convinced that the only effectual way of preventing abuses, is, by a minute examination of every Patient frequently by the Phycisian, daily by the Super-

* For instances of this, see the late Parliamentary Reports, which do the greatest credit to the humanity and ability of the Committee, appointed to examine the present state of Houses for the reception of the insane.

intendants, while an observant eye is kept on the whole by a number of conscientious Visitors.

But, admitting the truth of all this, some have doubted whether the object of restoring a few miserable outcasts to society, already abounding in people of sound mind, be worth so much trouble or expense; and, by denying the fact, not a few think themselves excused from giving the Asylum any aid. This, however, is the language of selfishness and apathy, at variance with the mild temper of our laws, which have guarded the insane from injury and oppression with the most zealous care, and have prescribed salutary regulations for promoting their recovery; and it is directly opposed to the benignant spirit of our religion. Besides instructing and enlightening men, the Author of it healed the diseases both of mind and body, and he has commanded all *his* followers to imitate his example, by relieving distress of every kind, as far as they can do it without hurting themselves or their families.——Others distrust the permanence of the cures, how well soever they may figure in a Report; and some, who have attended least to the subject, are the most confident in averring, that no one who has been confined in an Asylum, ever was, or will be, trust-worthy. It is certain, indeed, that all are liable to relapse, just as one who has had an ague this spring, is liable to relapse next autumn; but this is no good reason for saying that agues cannot be cured, or that it is idle to make the attempt: it is certain, also, that many are ready to relapse after stated intervals, unless particular care be taken to break the morbid habit, and to avoid the exciting causes of the derangement; but, it is no less certain, that many, long subject to derangement, have continued free from it for many years, and that the

number of complete * *permanent* cures has, of late, increased greatly, under mild treatment, especially in houses where it is not the interest of any one to prolong the residence of the Patient.

Of all those dismissed cured from this Asylum, only one has yet been sent back. He is an interesting young man, with very fine features, but with the bones of his head misshapen by alternate depressions and elevations, and he was sent back on account of an incorrigible propensity to break every kind of furniture within his reach. He is again nearly well, but his mother and sister, the only inmates of his house, are afraid to take him home again, and with reason. All the rest, so far as the Directors know, continue perfectly well, though many came to the Asylum in conditions the most unpromising. One young woman became frantic soon after childbed. Of course, her milk left her, and, for several days, she was in great danger of death. She was in two months sent home completely cured, and has continued not only sound in mind, but so healthful, that, after a cessation of three months, her milk returned, so that she has made, and is now making, an excellent nurse.

Of the rest who reside in Glasgow, several have revisited the Asylum, enquiring most affectionately for those they had left, and thanking their Benefactors with the

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* One man, an old Dragoon of the Greys, who, during 23 years, was never before, three months without a dreadful attack of outrageous insanity, for the last seven months has continued perfectly well in every respect, so that he is numbered among the cured, though, at his own desire, he is allowed to reside as a Boarder in the Asylum, where, with great industry, he knits worsted gloves, until a proper place of residence can be found for him.

warmest gratitude. To one very amiable young man, who, besides furious insanity, had, for many days, a most dangerous fever, long after he was dismissed cured, the grounds of the Asylum used to be the favourite walk; and, with the exception already mentioned, it is certain, that no one in Glasgow, or its immediate vicinity, has yet relapsed; nay, the conduct of some is even more correct than it was before their confinement.

When any dismissed Patient goes to a distance from Glasgow, the relations get written directions for their future treatment, and they are always requested to send information when a relapse takes place. No such information has yet been sent; a presumption, at least, that none of those at a distance have relapsed. This silence, however, is not a complete proof: for, the Directors must add, that their requests are, on many occasions, very little regarded. For instance, they have printed and sent to all the great Towns in the West, copies of their Regulations, one of which is, that no person can be received into the Asylum without a previous application, and a medical certificate of insanity; notwithstanding which, no fewer than five patients have, last year, been sent without the smallest previous application, without a medical certificate, or a regular petition, some of them, too, at midnight. As several were brought in very inclement weather, on carts driven by country people, who knew no person in Glasgow, and at such an hour could not have found admission into any public or lodging-house, they were all received into the Asylum, which was thereby put to much inconvenience, and more expense, than it would have been, if time had been given for making proper preparations. Though well aware that every reasonable allowance should be made for those who are thrown into confusion by the sudden derangement of a relation whom they are unable to manage,

the Directors observe, with great concern, that some of the cases thus sent to them abruptly, were not so recent as to have prevented a regular application; and, as it will be quite impossible, in future, to admit any, except according to their Regulations, they once more earnestly request all concerned to observe them *, by reading which, the trouble of making enquiry by letters, may also be avoided. They take the liberty of requesting, in particular, that the Rev. the Clergy, and their Elders, the Justices of the Peace, the Magistrates of Burghs, and Medical Practitioners, would read the Regulations, for the purpose of giving proper directions to those who consult them, about the mode of sending the Insane into this Asylum.

The Directors cannot conclude, without congratulating the Contributors, to whose liberality the Asylum owes its existence, on its present state and future prospects. The relief and cure of so many, in one year, must give to every benevolent heart, more satisfaction, than could have arisen from spending the same sum in almost any other manner. Of those now in the Asylum, there are only *eight* who require much confinement, and there are *twelve* with little hope of a cure; *twenty* are occasionally outrageous; *fifteen* inclined to melancholy; and *eighteen* habitually quiet. Of all these, a great proportion seem generally to enjoy a considerable degree of comfort, most of them, with little apparent interruption, passing their time in harmless amusements, wholesome exercise, or useful labours. Some have become expert assistants to the Keepers, pleased with the trust

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* A copy, price Sixpence, may be had in the Booksellers' shops, through all the West of Scotland.

reposed in them, and faithful in performing what they undertake, and some have with much ardour resumed their former labours. Two looms have been erected by the Superintendant, which made one Patient, who had been for some years listless, almost to torpor, exclaim, "That the house was now altered indeed, it was now worth living in," and he has already finished several beautiful webs, from the profits of which, the Superintendant judiciously sets apart a fair proportion, which is lodged for the Patient in one of the Saving Banks. Spinning-wheels, also, are occasionally used by some of the Females, the needle, and knitting-wires by others: paper is furnished to several who write letters, some of them remarkable for elegance and acuteness; to others, who write no contemptible verse; and to one who composes elaborate essays on language, criticism, mathematics, and metaphysics. There are also several public readers who are listened to with great attention, and with the most beneficial effects. Old books of any kind, especially religious books, history, travels, and magazines, will be most thankfully received by the Patients, from any who may regard them as lumber in their Library; also draught-boards, or back-gammon tables; in short, any thing which can serve to occupy the attention, and call off the thoughts from the objects or associations that disturb them.

The Directors hope that the good already done, the debt contracted, the furniture yet wanted, and the desire of completing an Establishment already so near perfection, that many competent judges have declared it inferior to none in Europe, will induce both public bodies, and opulent individuals, to give it farther aid. They cannot think of again making individual applications, but subscription-papers are left at the Asylum, the Royal Bank, the Ship Bank, the Thistle Bank, and the

Glasgow Bank; at Mr. Swanston's, Messrs. Duncans, Messrs. Brash and Reid's, Trongate; and at Mr. D. Cuthbertson's, Stirling-street; and any donations from those who either have already, or have not yet contributed, will be most thankfully received, and shall be most faithfully applied to perfect an Institution, now generally numbered among the ornaments of Scotland.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND DISMISSED IN 1815.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum at 1st January, 1815, per last Report,	21	19	40
Admitted in 1815,	39	37	76
	60	56	116
Dismissed cured in 1815,	16	16	32
Do. relieved, do.	2	6	8
Do. as Idiots, do.	2	0	2
Died .....do.	1	0	1
	21	22	43
Remain in the Asylum at 1st January, 1816,	39	34	73
	60	56	116

Of those remaining in the Asylum,

35	are maintained as Paupers, at 8s. per week.		
16	do.	partly Paupers, and partly belonging to the Labouring Class, at 10s. 6d.	
16	do.	Boarders, at 13s. *	
4	do.	do.	£1 1 0
2	do.	do.	1 11 6
73			

* Having found, after a year's trial, that the Asylum suffered a loss by this class of Patients, the Directors did, at a late Meeting, unanimously determine that the rate of board for them shall be advanced to 15s.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. FOR 1816.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. John More,
Rich. A. Oswald, — from Town-Council.

James Ewing,
Daniel MacKenzie, — from Merchants' House.

Robert Ferrie,
Robert Hood, — from Trades' House.

Dr. James Monteath,
John Balmanno, — from Physicians and Surgeons.

Rev. Dr. Balfour,
Mr. Arch. Newbigging,
Rev. Dr. Ranken, — from General Session.

Mr. William Rodger,
Robert Thomson, jun.
David Crawford,
George Rutherfurd,
Wm. Jamieson, jun.
Robert Findlay,
William Smith, — from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
Robert Cleghorn, Physician to the Asylum,
Mr. John Swanston, Treasurer,
Donald Cuthbertson, Secretary, — Directors, *ex officio.*

Wm. Drury, from St. Luke's Hospital, Superintendant.
Mrs. Drury, Matron.
John Kirk, Porter.

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Mr. More,	Mr. Rodger,	Dr. Cleghorn,
Dr. Balmanno,	Rutherfurd,	Mr. Swanston.

COMMITTEE ON FUNDS.

Mr. More,	Mr. Thomson,	Mr. Findlay,
Dr. Cleghorn,	Jamieson,	Smith.

VISITORS.

Rev. Dr. Ranken,	Mr. Newbigging,
Mr. Jamieson,	Freeland,
Arch. Smith,	Dr. Balmanno,
Dr. Freer,	Mr. Thomson,
Mr. Ferguson,	Rev. Dr. Lockhart,
Rev. Dr. Macgill,	Dr. Robert Watt.

LIST OF

CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics,

Made up to 27th December, 1815,

IN SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LISTS PUBLISHED

31*st January*, 1812, *and* 31*st August*, 1813.

	£	s.	d.
ALLAN, Mrs. Garbraid, - -	1	1	0
Allison, Mrs. John-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Alexander, Mrs. St. Andrew-square, -	1	1	0
Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Queen-Street, -	1	1	0
Anonymous, viz.			
Seven Ladies, and a little Boy, £3 9 0			
Mrs. W. - - 1 1 0			
Miss. M. - - - 0 8 6			
Mrs. S. - - - 1 1 0			
Carried forward, £5 19 6	4	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, £5 19 6	4	4	0
Miss C. - - - 1 1 0			
Mrs. S. - - - 0 10 6			
Miss S. - - - - 0 10 6			
Mrs. C. - - - - 1 1 0			
Mrs. R. - - - - 1 1 0			
Mrs. H. - - - - 1 1 0			
Mrs. G. - - - - 0 3 0			
Miss B. - - - - 5 5 0			
Four Ladies, 3s. each, - - 0 12 0			
A Lady, - - - - 0 5 0			
A Lady, - - - - 0 5 0			
A Lady, - - - - 0 6 6			
A Lady, - - - - 0 10 6			
A Lady, - - - - 1 0 0			
A Lady, - - - - 1 1 0			
A Lady, - - - - 2 0 0			
A Lady, - - - - 2 2 0			
A Lady, - - - - 2 2 0			
A Widow Lady, - - - 2 2 0			
Three Misses at School - 0 10 6			
A Friend, - - - - 1 0 0			
A Friend, - - - 2 2 0			
A Lady - - - - 2 2 0			
A Lady, per Miss C. - 1 1 0			
A Lady, per Mrs. D. - - 20 0 0			
A Friend, - - 0 5 6			
A Friend, - - - 5 5 0			
A Lady in College-Street, - 0 10 6			
A Donor's Mite, - - 1 1 0			
A Boy, College-Street, - - 0 2 6			
A Friend, George's-Square, 2 2 0			
Two Ladies, - - 2 2 0			
Carried forward, £67 2 6	4	4	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, £67	2	6		4	4	0
A Lady, College, - -	1	1	0			
Six Servants, 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 2s. 1s. 1s. 1s.	0	10	0			
A Lady, - - -	3	3	0			
A Lady, - - - -	1	1	0			
Two Ladies, - - -	1	1	0			
A Friend, - - - -	1	1	0			
Two Friends, - -	0	5	0			
A Widow Lady, per Mrs. S.	5	5	0			
A Lady, per Mrs. H. - -	1	0	0			
A Gentleman; being a fine, imposed on a Boatman for improper conduct on the River,	4	0	0			
Several Friends, per Miss M.	1	1	0			
A Friend, per Do.	0	5	0			
A Lady, per Do.	0	10	6			
Arch. Wallace, part of the balance of a charitable fund, not needed for the purpose for which it was raised, - -	10	10	0			
A Lady, per Rev. Dr. Taylor, of St. Enoch's, - -	10	0	0			
Lieut. Souter, 71st Regt. proceeds, after paying charges, of a Silver Snuff-box, the owner of which could not be discovered, - - - -	1	5	0			
Eben. Richardson, half of a penalty, recovered from an agent in the country for improper conduct, - - -	5	0	0			
A Lady, per Dr. Cleghorn,	0	10	6			
Carried forward, £114	11	6		4	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, £114 11 6	4	4	0
A Donor's Mite, per Do. 1 1 0			
A Shopkeeper, penalty for an attempted embezzlement of his goods, - - - 1 1 0			
A Benevolent Donor, per J. A. 1 1 0			
John Fleming Writer, a fine recovered by him, - 2 2 0			
A Gentleman, per J. G. £10 0 0			
Deduct subscribed formerly in name of John Gray of Scotstown, 5 5 0			
4 15 0			
A Lady, per R. Thomson, jun. £150 0 0			
Deduct subscribed formerly, 50 0 0			
100 0 0			
A Friend, per J. S. - 1 1 0			
A Club in Town, per J. W. 2 2 0			
Charity-Box, found in it from 25th November, 1814, to 23d December, 1815, 126 19 4½			
354	13	10½	
Arrot, Mrs. Clyde-Bank, - - -	1	1	0
Airston, John, of Greenhill, - -	10	10	0
Ardrossan Parish, Collection, - -	6	12	10
Alston, John, manufacturer, - -	5	5	0
Atkinson, Thomas, flesher, - - -	5	5	0
Alleyne, J. F. of Barbadoes, - -	1	0	0
388	11	8½	

	£	s.	d.
Barr, William, of Lochside, - - -	5	5	0
Boyd, Rev. Wm. Fenwick, - - -	1	1	0
Brown, Mrs. Buchanan-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Brown, Miss, Do. - -	0	10	6
Balfour, Mrs. North Hanover-Street, -	0	10	6
Balfour, Miss, Do. -	0	10	6
Black, Mrs. George's Square, - - -	2	2	0
Black, Misses, Do. - - -	1	1	0
Buchanan, Mrs. Dowanhill, - - -	5	5	0
Balmanno, Misses, Montrose-Street, -	1	1	0
Bewley, Mrs. John-Street, - - -	1	0	0
Buchanan, Mrs. Geo. George-Street -	3	3	0
Buchanan Mrs. Peter, Frederick-Street, -	2	2	0
Ballantine, Mrs. Charlotte-Street, - -	1	1	0
Barr, Misses, George's Square, - - -	0	10	6
Brown, Mrs. John, Do. - - -	1	1	0
Buchanan, Misses, Argyll-Street, - -	1	1	0
Brown, Mrs. of Langside, - - -	1	1	0
Brown, Mrs. West St. Vincent Street, -	1	1	0
Buchanan, Miss, Stockwell, - - -	1	1	0
Berry, Mrs. Buchanan-Street, - -	1	1	0
Buchanan, Arch. Catrine-Bank, - -	21	0	0
Buchanan, Mrs. Geo. Limehouse, -	2	2	0
Brown, Mrs. Robert, Dunlop-Street, -	1	1	0
Baillie, Lady E. Ross, Bonington,			
Third Annual Donation, £5 5 0	10	10	0
Fourth Do. 5 5 0			
Bain, Mrs. Queen-Street, - - -	2	2	0
Barclay, Mrs. Arthur, Clyde-Buildings,	1	1	0
Brown, Mrs. of Langfine, - - -	2	2	0
Brown, Robert, West St. Vincent-Street,	5	5	0
Brown, William, colourman, - -	5	5	0
Breadalbane, Right Hon. the Earl of, -	30	0	0
Carried forward, £	112	18	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	112	18	0
Buchanan, James, tertius, mercht. £5 5 0 Subscribed formerly, 3 3 0	2	2	0
Bogle, Miss, Buchanan-Street,	1	1	0
Baillie, Dr. Matthew, London	10	10	0
Blair, James, surgeon, Glasgow	1	1	0
Balmanno, Dr. a fee received by him for visiting a person confined in prison, and supposed to be insane,	3	3	0
Burns, Mrs. James, a Legacy,	10	0	0
Black, James, late of Jamaica,	5	0	0
Black, James merchant, £31 10 0 Subscribed formerly, 10 10 0	21	0	0
Burnside, John, surgeon,	10	10	0
Balmanno, Matthew, merchant,	5	5	0
Buchanan, James, jun. do.	21	0	0
Barony Parish, balance of 1st instalment of Contribution,	400	14	8
Blantyre, Rt. Hon. Lord,	21	0	0
Bonhill Parish, in full of Contribution,	100	0	0
	725	4	8
Chisholm, William, merchant, L2 2 0 Subscribed formerly, 1 1 0	1	1	0
Cochran, Willian, Ladyland, Kilbirnie,	5	5	0
Cardross Parish, a Collection,	18	3	0
Couper, Mrs. Ballindalloch,	2	2	0
Carmunnock, Parish, in full of Contribution.	17	0	0
Campbell, Mrs. Alex. St. Vincent-Street,	3	3	0
Cross, Miss, Miller-Street,	0	10	6
Carried forward,	L47	4	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	47	4	6
Crooks, Mrs. George-Street, - - -	3	3	0
Campbell, Miss, George's Square, -	1	0	0
Colvin, Mrs. Hanover-Street, - -	2	2	0
Cuthbertson, Mrs. George-Street, -	1	1	0
Cuthbertson, Mrs. Charlotte-Street, - -	1	1	0
Carse, Misses, Orchardtown, - -	2	2	0
Caw, Mrs. Sandyford-place, - - -	1	0	0
Campbell, Mrs. James, Newton-lodge, -	1	0	0
Connell, Mrs. James, St. Vincent-Street, -	2	2	0
Connel, Miss M. & Master T. - -	0	6	0
Cross, Mrs. St. Enoch's Square, - -	3	3	0
Colquhoun, Mrs. Dalziel, - - -	3	3	0
Campbell, Miss, Garscube, - - -	3	3	0
Cowan, Mrs. And. Union-place, - -	1	1	0
Craig, Mrs. John, Charlotte-Street, -	2	2	0
Campsie Parish, a Collection, - -	18	1	0
Corbett, Mrs. Morristoun, - - -	1	1	0
Cleghorn, Miss, Shawfield, - - -	5	5	0
Cleghorn, Miss, College-Street, - -	5	5	0
Church, Mrs. George's Square, - -	1	1	0
Cumbernauld Parish, in full of Contribution,	70	15	0
Craigie Parish, a Collection, - - -	5	0	0
Campbell, Mrs. Drumsynie, - -	5	5	0
Collins, Richard, Dalmuir, - - -	5	5	0
Collection from Old Gælic Chapel, Glasgow,	10	0	0
Do. in St. George's Church, at Sermon on opening the House, - - -	141	17	7
Do. from Relief Congregation, John-Street,	50	2	6
Cathcart Parish, in full of Contribution, - - - £50 0 0			
Deduct entered formerly in name of			
R. Thomson, jun. £5 5 0			
Rev. David Dow, 5 5 0 — 10 10 0			
	39	10	0
Carried forward,	£433	1	7

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	433	1	7
Carrick, Robert, manufacturer, - -	5	5	0
Carrick, Alex. do. - -	5	5	0
Carrick, James, do. - - -	5	5	0
Campbell, Colin, Jura, - - -	10	10	0
Circus, a Benefit on the 11th of May, 1815,	19	9	5
Cleland, Jack, Paterson & Co. upholsterers,	20	0	0
Collection from Associate Congregation, Duke-Street, - - - - -	73	10	0
Do. from Associate Congregation, Shuttle-Street, - - - - -	50	0	0
Cuthbertson, Wm. ironmonger, - -	2	2	0
Cumming, Thomas, cheesemonger, -	0	10	6
	624	18	6
Douglas, the Most Noble the Marquis of,	50	0	0
Dinwiddie, Miss, Stockwell, - - -	0	10	6
Dunlop, Mrs. St. Andrew-Square, -	3	3	0
Dale, Misses, Rosebank, - - -	5	0	0
Dale, Mrs. James, John-Street, - -	1	1	0
Dinwiddie, Mrs. Stirling's Road, - -	2	2	0
Duncan, Mrs. Frederick-Street, -	0	10	6
Dalglish, Mrs. Miller-Street, - - -	2	2	0
Dalglish, Mrs. St. Vincent-Street, -	2	2	0
Davidson, Alex. A. M. Benefit Lecture, 22d July, 1815, - - - - -	8	4	0
Duncan, Mrs. Rich. Glasgow, - -	2	2	0
Drymen Parish, to account of Contribution, - - £17 17 0 / Collected formerly, 15 11 0	2	6	0
Dickson, James, late of Jamaica, a Legacy,	21	0	0
Carried forward, £	100	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	100	3	0
Douglas, Samuel, of Netherlaw, Galloway,	1	1	0
Dennistoun, Richard, merchant, - -	21	0	0
Demerary, Subscription by a number of Gentlemen of that Colony, - -	260	0	0
Dickie & Samuel, merchants, - -	5	5	0
	387	9	0
Eaglesham Parish, a Collection, - -	4	13	0
Ewing, Mrs. Robert, Hanover-Street, -	0	10	0
Elder, Mrs. Clyde-haugh, - - -	1	1	0
Eccles, Mrs. Buchanan-Street, - -	1	1	0
Edington, Mrs. Queen-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Eccles, Mrs. James, Miller-Street, - -	1	1	0
Eaglesham Burgher Congregation, a Collection,	2	1	6
Eccles, James, merchant, - - -	5	5	0
	16	13	6
Fenwick Parish, a Collection, - - -	5	10	0
Finlay, Mrs. Queen-Street, - - -	10	10	0
Forlong, Mrs. George's Square, - - -	1	1	0
Finlay, Misses, Carlton-place, - -	2	2	0
Forrester, James, hardware-mercht. a Legacy,	40	0	0
Fullarton, Allan, 175, Trongate, £5 5 0 Subscribed formerly, 3 3 0	2	2	0
Fullarton, Alex. do. - - -	1	1	0
Fullarton, Mrs. Rosemount, Ayrshire, -	10	0	0
Forbes, Charles, M. P. for Beverly, - -	52	10	0
Forbes, Michie, London, - - -	10	10	0
Carried forward,	£135	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	135	6	0
Forbes, John, - - - - - - -	5	5	0
Forbes, Charles, jun. - - - - -	5	5	0
Frazer, Mrs. - - - - - -	1	1	0
	146	17	0
Glassford, Misses, Balvie, - - -	6	6	0
Graham, Mrs. John, Mitchell-Street, -	1	1	0
Gilmour, Misses, Jamaica-Street, - -	1	1	0
Grant, Mrs. Alexander, George's Square, -	1	1	0
Graham, Mrs. James, Wilson-Street, -	2	2	0
Gibson, Mrs. Oakbank, - - - -	2	2	0
Gibson, Misses, Oakbank, - - -	2	2	0
Gracie, Miss, Adam's Court, - - -	0	10	6
Gillies, Mrs. Colin, Buchanan's Court, -	2	2	0
Gardener, Mrs. Montrose-Street - -	1	1	0
Gibb, Mrs. College-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Garden, Mrs. North Queen-Street - -	1	1	0
Gavin, Miss, George's Square - -	2	2	0
Graham, Mrs. Richmond-Street - -	1	1	0
Graham, Mrs. Glassford-Street - -	1	1	0
Graham, Mrs. Carlton-Place - - -	1	1	0
Graham, Dr. Robert, Dunlop-Street -	1	1	0
Gibb, Rev. Dr. Gavin, - £2 2 0			
Subscribed formerly, 1 1 0	1	1	0
Greenock, Contribution from the three Parishes of, £666 13 4			
Subscribed formerly by Mr. Alan Ker, 20 0 0	646	13	4
Carried forward,	£675	10	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	675	10	10
Glasgow Volunteer Light-Horse, a donation of the balance of their funds, -	73	0	0
Grieve, R. & J. merchants, - - -	2	2	0
	750	12	10

Hamilton, Misses, George's Square, -				1	11	6
Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Do. - -				1	1	0
Hamilton, Misses, North Queen-Street, -				1	1	0
Hamilton, Mrs. Thos. George's Square, -				1	1	0
Hutcheson, Miss A. E. Do. - -				1	1	0
Hunter, Mrs. Greenhead, - - -				1	1	0
Hamilton, Mrs. St. Enoch's Square, -				3	3	0
Hamilton, Mrs. Southcroft, - -				1	1	0
Hay, Mrs. of Paris, - - -				1	1	0
Houldsworth, Mrs. Whitehall, - - -				3	3	0
Hussey, Mrs. Bridgetown, - - -				3	3	0
Hutton, Mrs. Anderston, - - - -				2	2	0
Hamilton Parish, in part of Contribution,				100	0	0
Hunter, James, brewer,	L5	5	0	4	4	0
Subscribed formerly	1	1	0			
Houstoun & Kilallan Parishes, in full of Contribution, - - - -				67	0	0
Hill, Laurence, writer, - - -				3	3	0
				194	16	6

Innerkip Parish, a Collection, - -	6	0	0
Inchinnan Do. Do. - - -	7	0	0
Indian Jugglers, a benefit, - - -	25	9	0
Carried forward, £	38	9	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	38	9	0
Jamieson, Mrs. Gordon-Street, - -	1	1	0
Jeffray, Mrs. College, - - - -	3	3	0
Jardine, Mrs. Do. - - - -	1	1	0
	43	14	0
Kilmarnock Parish, a Collection, in Low Church, £25 5 0			
Do. High Church, 13 5 0	38	10	0
Kilbride-East, Parish of, a Collection, - - - £11 15 0			
Do. per Miss Stuart of Torrance, 20 0 0			
Do. Lady Pulteney. - 10 0 0	41	15	0
Kidston, Mrs. Richard, Anderston, -	2	2	0
Kilbirnie Parish, a Collection, - -	6	1	0
Kilpatrick New, Parish of, in part Contribution,	50	0	0
Killearn Parish, a Collection, - -	8	8	0
Knox, James, merchant, - - -	10	10	0
Kilwinning Parish, a Collection, £22 0 0			
Do. additional, 2 2 0	24	2	0
Kilsyth, Do. in full of Contribution,	106	17	4
Kenny, Andrew, London, - - -	1	0	0
	289	5	4
Lumsden, George, stationer, a Legacy, -	25	0	0
Lindsay, Mrs. Oatlands, - - - -	1	1	0
Lockhart, Mrs. St. Andrew Square, -	2	2	0
Carried forward,	L28	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	28	3	0
Liddell, Mrs. Buchanan-Street,	1	1	0
Liddell, Mrs. St. George's Place,	1	1	0
Leckie, Mrs. Stockwell,	1	1	0
Lillie, Mrs. Brunswick-Street,	1	1	0
Lamb, Mrs. Virginia-Street,	1	1	0
Lang, Mrs. Bell-Street,	0	10	6
Logie, Mrs. Captain, 92d Regt.	1	1	0
Lawrie, Miss, Greenhead a Legacy,	10	0	0
Lyon & Bogie, Brushmakers,	1	1	0
Lawson, Arch. manufacturer, £12 12 0 Subscribed formerly, 2 2 0	10	10	0
Lang, Arch. writer,	2	2	0
Liddell, Arch, colourman, £21 0 0 Subscribed formerly, 10 10 0	10	10	0
	69	2	6
Morris, Miss, of Craig,	5	0	0
Miller, Alex. No. 1, South Frederick-Street,	2	2	0
Mitchell, Mrs. Buchanan-Street,	1	1	0
Morton, Mrs. Hanover-Street,	0	10	6
Miller, Mrs. Clover-Bank,	1	1	0
Morrison Mrs. West St. Vincent-Street,	1	1	0
Muir, Mrs. Dr. Buchanan-Street,	1	1	0
Morris, Misses, Hanover-Street,	1	1	0
Marshall, Mrs. Millar-Street,	1	1	0
Marshall, Mrs. South Hanover-Street,	1	1	0
Miller, Miss, North Montrose-Street,	2	2	0
Miller, Miss, Frederick-Street,	0	10	6
Morris, Miss, H. John-Street,	0	10	6
Carried forward,	£18	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	18	2	6
Monteath, Mrs. Dr. Buchanan-Street, -	3	3	0
Mearns Parish, a Collection, - - -	41	0	0
Mathie, Miss, South Frederick-Street, - -	1	1	0
Miller, Miss, Turner's Court, - -	1	1	0
Mann, Miss Margaret, Glassford-Street,	5	5	0
Mack, Mrs. St. Mungo-Street, - -	1	1	0
Mather, Mrs. Andrew, George's Square,	1	1	0
Mather, Mrs. Wm. Kingston, - -	1	1	0
Mirlees, Wm. Saddler, a compromise with an apprentice, for breach of indenture,	1	1	0
Mack, W. G. writer, - - - -	2	2	0
Maltmen, Incorporation of, Glasgow, -	50	0	0
	125	18	6
M'Aslan, John, Hill-House, - - -	5	5	0
Mackenzie, Misses, George's Square, -	1	1	0
Mackenzie, Mrs. Acrehill, - - -	1	1	0
Mackenzie, Mrs. Craigpark, - - -	2	2	0
M'Call, Miss, John-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Macgill, Mrs. North Hanover-Street, -	0	10	6
Macinroy, Mrs. Buchanan-Street, - -	1	1	0
Macdonald, Mrs. Dunlop-Street, - -	1	1	0
Macrae, Miss, Charlotte-Street, - -	1	1	0
MacAslan, Misses, Hill-House, - -	1	1	0
M'Culloch, Miss, Parson's Green, - -	1	1	0
Macgeorge, Mrs. Sandyford Place, -	1	1	0
M'Arthur, Miss, at Dr. M'Lean's Gorbals,	1	1	0
M'Kellar, Mrs. George's Square, - -	5	5	0
M'Kellar, Miss, do. - -	5	5	0
M'Kie, Mrs. George-Street, - - -	1	1	0
M'Call, Mrs. Miller-Street, - - -	2	2	0
Carried forward, £82	0	6	

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	32	0	6
M'Caul, Miss Margaret,	1	1	0
M'Ilwham, Mrs. Hyde-Park,	5	5	0
M'Nair, Mrs. James, Queen-Street,	2	2	0
M'Intosh, Mrs. Dunchattan,	5	5	0
M'Nair, Mrs. Buchanan-Street,	3	3	0
M'Nair, Mrs. of Greenfield,	5	5	0
M'Nab, Mrs. College-Street,	1	1	0
Macalpine, Mrs. Rutherglen,	1	1	0
Macgill, Misses A. & F. Hanover-Street,	1	1	0
M'Nab, Mrs. Campbell-field,	1	1	0
M'Indoe, Mrs. Miller-Street,	0	10	6
M'Arthur, Mrs. do.	2	2	0
M'Arthur, Misses, do.	1	1	0
M'Gavin, Mrs. George's Square,	1	1	0
M'Lean, Mrs. Dunfermline,	1	1	0
M'Gill, Hon. James, Montreal, a Legacy,	200	0	0
Macintosh, Charles, jun. merchant,	2	2	0
M'Lachlan, Colin, merchant,	21	0	0
M'Naught, John, & Co. do.	21	0	0
M'Farquhar, James, do.	5	5	0
M'Cormick, William,	5	0	0
	318	8	0

Newall, Mrs. Queen-Street,	1	1	0
Newton upon Ayr Parish, a Collection,	10	0	0
Neilston Parish, in part of Contribution,	50	4	8
Newall, Arch. broker,	3	3	0
	64	8	8

	£	s.	d.
Owen, Mrs. Braxfield,	2	2	0
Ochiltree Parish, a Collection,	8	5	10
Orhart, Mrs. Charlotte-Street,	2	2	0
Oswald, Mrs. Shieldhall,	8	3	0
	20	12	10
Pollock, Miss, George's Square,	1	1	0
Paterson, Mrs. Sandyford,	1	1	0
Penny, Mrs. Buchanan-Street,	2	2	0
Paisley, Miss, Argyll-Street,	1	1	0
Pollock, Misses,	2	2	0
Paterson, Malcom, bricklayer,	0	10	6
Paterson, Mrs. Colonel, Plantation,	5	5	0
Philips, James, upholsterer,	1	1	0
Panorama of Leipsic, a benefit,	6	2	0
	20	5	6
Russel, Mrs. grocer in Calton, a fine recovered from a person who had falsely accused her,	2	2	0
Renfrew Parish, a Collection,	14	16	9
Row do. do.	8	0	0
Ranken, Mrs. Montrose-Street,	0	10	6
Ranken, Mrs. George's Square,	1	1	0
Robertson, Mrs. St. Enoch's Square,	2	2	0
Rose, Mrs. Richmond-Street,	1	1	0
Rodger, Mrs. Sauchyhall-Road,	1	1	0
	30	14	3

	£	s.	d.
Sym, Miss, George's Square, £1 11 6 Inserted before, anonymously, 1 1 0	0	10	6
Shortridge, Mrs. George's Square, - -	3	3	0
Shortridge, Misses, do. - -	2	2	0
Scott, Misses, North Hanover-Street, -	1	11	6
Smith, Mrs. Miller-Street, - - -	2	2	0
Stark, Miss, George-Street, - - -	0	3	0
Shand, Mrs. North Hanover-Street, - -	0	10	6
Steven, Miss Susan, Finniestown, . -	0	10	6
Stewart, Sir Michael Shaw, of Blackhall, Bart.	52	10	0
Semple, Miss, John-Street, - -	1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs. North Hanover-Street, - -	1	1	0
Stephenson, Mrs. Parson's Green, - -	2	2	0
Sword, Mrs. Annfield, - - - -	2	2	0
Senior, Mrs. Sandyford, - - -	1	1	0
Steven, Mrs. Albion-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs. Craighead, - - -	5	5	0
Smith, Mrs. Jordanhill, - - - -	5	5	0
Smith, Miss, Hutcheson-Street, - -	1	1	0
Stirling, Mrs. John, Carlton-Place, - -	5	5	0
Stair, Parish of, a Collection, - -	10	1	0
Scott, Mrs. Virginia-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs. William, Argyll-Street, -	1	1	0
Smith, Miss, do. - -	0	10	6
Stewart, Dowager Lady Shaw, - -	5	5	0
Stewart, Mr. at Rev. Mr. Routledge's, - -	0	10	6
St. Quivox Parish, a Collection, - -	9	0	0
Stevenson, do. do. - - - -	13	0	0
Smith, Wm. Miller-Street, £10 10 0 Subscribed formerly, 5 5 0	5	5	0
Scott, Joseph, merchant, - - -	5	5	0
Smith, James, of Craighead, - - -	52	10	0
Carried forward.	£193	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	193	16	0
Smith, Jas. younger of Jordanhill, £15 15 0			
Subscribed formerly, 5 5 0	10	10	0
Struthers, Robert, brewer, - - -	21	0	0
Smith, James, late of Craighead, a Legacy,	50	0	0
Stewart, Walter, flesher, - - -	1	1	0
Skeete, J. B. York-Place, Edinburgh, -	1	0	0
	£277	7	0
Tennent, Miss George-Street, - -	5	5	0
Tennent, Mrs. Richmond-Street, - -	1	1	0
Tassie, Mrs. St. Andrew-Square, - -	1	1	0
Taylor, Miss, at Mrs. George Buchanan's, George-Street, - - - -	0	10	6
Thomson, Mrs. Robert, Camphill, - -	3	3	0
Tennent, Mrs. Buchanan-Street, - -	1	1	0
Tennent, Mrs. George-Street, - -	3	3	0
Tennent, Hugh, manufacturer, £5 5 0			
Subscribed formerly, 3 3 0	2	2	0
Taylor, Henry, baker, - - - -	1	1	0
Thomson, William, Cumbernauld, -	1	1	0
	19	8	6
Urquhart, Mrs. St. George's Place, -	1	1	0
Ure, Mrs. Montrose-Street, - - -	2	2	0
Ure, Mrs. John-Street, - - -	1	1	0
Ure, John, jun. - - - £10 10 0			
Subscribed formerly, 5 5 0	5	5	0
	9	9	0

	£	s.	d.
Wilson, Andrew, type-founder, £5 5 0 Inserted formerly, 1 1 0	4	4	0
Waters, Mrs. Hanover-Street,	1	1	0
Whytlaw, Mrs. Solsgirth,	5	5	0
White, Mrs. George's Square,	1	1	0
Wood, Mrs. Garnethill,	1	1	0
Walker, Mrs. Charles, Gallowgate,	2	2	0
Whyt, Mrs. Greenhead	1	1	0
Whyt, Miss, do.	1	1	0
Wardlaw, Mrs. Walter,	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs. Samuel, Alston-Street,	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs. Wellington-Place,	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs. College-Street	0	10	6
Watt, Dr. Robert, Queen-Street,	5	5	0
Walkinshaw, Miss, Carlton-Place,	1	1	0
Walkinshaw, Miss Christina, do.	1	1	0
Wigham, Anthony, manufacturer,	5	5	0
Walkinshaw, Robert, writer,	5	5	0
Wilkie, James, manufacturer,	5	5	0
Watt, James, of Heathfield, Birmingham,	21	0	0
Watt, Mrs do. do.	10	10	0
	75	1	6
Young, Mrs. Cochran-Street,	1	1	0

Collection.

AMOUNT OF LETTER

	£	s	d
A.....	388	11	8½
B.....	725	4	8
C.....	624	18	6
D.....	387	9	0
E.....	16	18	6
F.....	146	17	0
G.....	750	12	10
H.....	194	16	6
I.....	43	14	0
K.....	289	5	4
L.....	69	2	6
Carried up,	3637	5	6½

	£	s	d
Brought up,	3637	5	6½
M.....	125	18	6
M'.....	318	8	0
N.....	64	8	8
O.....	20	12	10
P.....	20	5	6
R.....	30	14	3
S.....	277	7	0
T.....	19	8	6
U.....	9	9	0
W.....	75	1	6
Y.....	1	1	0
	4600	0	3½

Amount of Subscriptions in List published 31st January, 1812, - £11060 15 9

Do. in do. published 31st August 1813, 2953 14 7

Total amount of Subscriptions, £18614 10 7½

List of Parishes, which, by contributing £50 for every 1500 of 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,
Carmunnock,
Cathcart,
Cumbernauld,
Greenock,
Houstoun and Kilallan,
Kilsyth,
Kippen,
Lanark,
Lesmahagow,
Logie,
Monkton and Prestwick,
Port-Glasgow,
Renfrew.

Besides the above, several Parishes have made considerable payments to account, and are exerting themselves to raise the balance as soon as in their power.

W. Lang, Printer.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO A

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

7TH. JANUARY, 1817.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY W. LANG,
62, BELL-STREET.

1817.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

IN this their THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, the DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ASYLUM for LUNATICS, present to the Contributors and the Public, a summary of their proceedings during last year, together with an exact account of the present state of the Asylum, of the improvements made since last Report, and of those which are still in contemplation.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1st, 1816, -	39	34	73
Admitted since, - - -	52	33	85
Re-admitted from Relapse,	4	2	6
Total,	95	69	164
Of these Died, - -	3	2	5
Dismissed by desire of Friends,	1	1	2
Do. unfit, - -	1	—	1
Do. relieved, -	10	11	21
Do. cured, - -	24	16	40
Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1816,	56	39	95
	95	69	164

Not one of the deaths was occasioned by accident, or by insanity as its immediate cause: they all proceeded from disorganization of parts essentially necessary for life; and the disorganization, if curable at any period, had proceeded far beyond the curable point, before the Patients came to the Asylum.

Of the 95 Patients now in the Asylum,

	£	s.	d.
4 pay a-week, ...	1	11	6
5 do. do.	1	1	
17 do. do.		15	
7 admitted before the board was raised, ...		13	
21 pay a-week, ...		10	6
41 do. do.		8	
95			

Of the 56 Males,	Of the 39 Females,
17 are furious.	13 are furious.
16 melancholy.	15 melancholy.
3 imbecile.	1 imbecile.
19 fatuous.	10 fatuous.
1 an ideot.	

Of the whole number, 16 seem at present advancing towards a cure.

Excepting occasional quarrels, generally leading to abusive language, in which some are unfortunately very great proficients, while those less so, are ready to repel abuse by blows, which, however, are always checked instantly by the Keepers; and excepting a periodical propensity in some, to break windows and furniture, little has occurred to disturb the peace of the Asylum.

Whenever there appears any sign indicative of the breaking propensity reviving, every practicable precaution against it is promptly taken; but it frequently happens, that no symptom of its approach can be perceived by the most acute and vigilant observer. A patient re-

tires to rest with such composure, that he kindly bids his Keeper, Good night; yet next morning, the plaster of his room is found broken, the wood split, and his knuckles all over bloody, from the blows aimed at a spectre which seemed to flit along the wall. To every remonstrance, there is but one answer, "I cannot help it. If the enemy comes, I must fight him, and truly, as my hands witness, I am more to be pitied than blamed."

The young man, mentioned in last Report as having been sent back on account of his breaking every thing at home, for some time tore all his body and bed clothes; but after a short confinement in the strait jacket, he became, and has since continued perfectly quiet; though on proposing to send him home lately, and exacting a promise that he would not again destroy his poor mother's furniture, he first demurred, and then positively refused to renew a promise which he had already violated, adding these remarkable words: "I may be again, as I have been already, in such a state, that nothing but breaking furniture can give me any ease."

It is difficult to apprehend, and more difficult to explain, the principle on which the demolition of furniture should give ease to the mind of a madman; for, all the while, he knows a chair and table to be what they are, he knows also, that they belong to one who supports him with much difficulty, and who, far from being able to replace what he destroys, can hardly keep up the present scanty stock. On some occasions, indeed, reasons quite absurd, but somewhat intelligible, are given for such an outrage. Some, becoming suddenly frantic, break to pieces every thing that can be broken in their apartments, because they think the articles might be much better made; others, because they deem it not on-

ly allowable, but commendable, to encourage trade in times like the present. As the love of strong drink can be restrained only by keeping it out of the madman's reach, so the propensity to breaking, cannot, in many cases, be restrained, without a degree of confinement hardly compatible with health.

Several patients are incurably addicted to purloining, chiefly, it would appear, to display their superiority over those from whom they pilfer; for they lavish on one what they have taken from another. There is little selection in the articles, and often no perceptible object in the theft. Bits of cheese are hid till they rot, of bread till they become mouldy, old newspapers are secreted, in short, whatever comes in their way is picked up, and when an enquiry is made, if any other person be blamed, they enjoy it so much, as to leave it doubtful whether the head or heart be most in fault.

Among by far the greater number, however, a better spirit prevails. They are not only kind, but generous to each other, enjoy the common happiness, and are eager to promote it. Several good performers join in little concerts, which are listened to with great delight. One who has seen military service, for some time amused his hearers exceedingly, but they have dwindled away, because there was too little variety in his story. He was present at every action in Spain, uniformly leading his company into the hottest of the fire, and after the superior officers had fallen, which they always did very quickly, he took the command first of his own regiment, then of the battalion, and at last of the whole army, when some of our most brilliant victories were gained; though by an oversight equally unaccountable and invidious, the circumstance is not once mentioned in the gazette.

The Muses have still their full proportion of votaries; but instead of smooth pastorals and sublime odes, there has lately been a profusion of pasquinades against some of the Patients or the Keepers, and many virulent satires against the Superintendant and Physician, especially by some who take *Junius* for their model, rating so high their talents for satire, that they believe it in their power at pleasure to consign any person to eternal infamy. But what was said of Junius with some truth, may with much more, be applied to most of his imitators, "They mistake the venom of the shaft for the vigour of the bow."

One gentleman has begun a tragedy, the scene being a harem, in which two assassins were to murder Ali. Its motto is, "Alas! my heart! patience is needless, and death is certain." A prose dedication to a friend in Edinburgh, contains the following characteristic sentence: "If this production should have any merit, it is to you it owes its suavity, gentleness, or any other good quality which it has ——— or wants." The play proceeded no farther than through a part of the first scene, because the speakers became so unmanageable as to utter, what the author a day or two after, confessed he did not well understand *, consequently could hardly expect others to understand it, on which account he did

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* In three pages, beautifully written like print, the four following lines, addressed by Ansaldo to Dianora, are the least unintelligible:

When she but smiles, the earth is mine,
The dawn of day is bright as any rose,
But if a gloom o'ercast her eye,
False be the word—'tis night and death.

not think it worth his while to trouble himself farther with them, especially as he was already engaged in another work far more important to mankind.

This was a letter to Lord Sidmouth, pointing out with considerable shrewdness, the importance and necessity of a new Bill for regulating all madhouses public and private, and promising his assistance on the occasion. Accordingly, the Bill was begun, and in a few days was much advanced, till the author began to feel the want of the last Act, which he eagerly sought, observing that it would be idle to repeat, and indecent to contradict the enactments of that Bill. This Act, however, not having been immediately procured, the author thought of another expedient: he rescinded it, and all other Acts whatsoever, declaring and enacting, that his own shall be the only one from this time forth for ever. It was speedily finished, and though it has not yet past through the usual forms of Parliament, the author has so little doubt of its doing so in course, that on a new Keeper's coming to the ward, he put the Bill into his hand, with an injunction to read it carefully, and to conform to it strictly at his peril.

The letter-writers continue as industrious as ever, and occasionally contrive to send out epistles, idle or mischievous. The principle of removing from the Asylum, as much as possible, all appearance of a prison, renders it very difficult, or rather impossible to prevent letters from going out, without searching every visitor. Many indeed are intercepted, but it is thought better to allow some foolish ones to escape, than to adopt measures of too great severity. Some clamour has been raised, and some complaints have been made by several who desired paper to be withheld, and by another, who, on being received very ungraciously by his wife, was ex-

tremely angry with the Keeper, who refused either to chastise her himself, or allow the husband to do so. No punishment, however, but confinement, or moderate privation, has, on any account, been allowed; and paper is still furnished to those who enjoy the composing of letters, reflect on them with the utmost self-complacency, and speak of them with exultation. One noted writer, on hearing of the Grand Duke's visit, addressed to the Emperor of Russia a letter of the utmost importance to that great Empire, but by the inadvertence or envy of one of the attendants, he was prevented from delivering it to his Highness. The writer hoped that the Duke would return for this literary treasure, and on hearing that his Highness was gone, he expressed great chagrin, not so much for his own fame, which, he observed, was sufficiently established, as for the loss sustained by Russia, from the want of such a communication; which, however, when a frank was offered, he declined delivering to any one but the Grand Duke.

Though several of the Patients refuse to labour, some from laziness, others from an opinion that they ought not to do any thing beneficial to a house fully paid for their support, not a few apply to useful labour either in the open air, or at their own trades within doors. Two looms and five spinning wheels are generally kept at work; clothes are made or mended; stockings and worsted gloves are knit; and occasionally, a little muslin is flowered, though on the whole, this is the least profitable manufacture, because when any freak or wrangling occurs, the figures are apt to rise on the wrong side. Every encouragement, however, is given to the exertions of industry, because nothing contributes so much to promote a cure, and prevent a relapse.

The number of cures during last year exceeds the ex-

pectation of those who saw the Patients when admitted, as, in many, the disorder was of long duration, and of great severity. This was particularly remarkable in one elegant young man, whose masterly sketches on the walls attract the notice of every visitor. From a state as hopeless as can be imagined, he recovered so completely, that, for six weeks, no trace of derangement could be perceived in his countenance, conversation, or deportment. He went to Glasgow and transacted some business with great discretion, after which he returned to his friends, from whom there has been no account of a relapse.

In order to begin a series of documents, which, if carefully continued, may tend to establish some conclusions at present doubtful, and to correct others, perhaps erroneous, a List extracted from the records by the Superintendant with great care, and no little labour, is subjoined. The terms used, are more conformable to the language of our laws, than to the specific distinctions of nosology. The imbecile, the fatuous, and idiots, graduate into each other, differing chiefly in degree. The first are weak in body as well as mind; the second, though sometimes robust, are more stupid; and the third are more stupid still.

By old cases, are meant those that have continued beyond one year, the average in the List being from 5 to 8 years; by new cases, are meant those under one year's duration.

LIST of the Patients admitted into the GLASGOW ASYLUM *for* LUNATICS, *from its opening on the 12th of December*, 1814, *to the 30th June*, 1816, *shewing the changes that have taken place in each of those remaining, and the state of those, on leaving the House, who were dismissed within that time.*

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the cases when admitted.	How dismissed.					State of those remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of their friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious, ----	2	1	0	0	1	9	6	19
Melancholy,	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	7
Imbecile, ----	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fatuous, ----	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	9
Idiots, -----	0	1	0	6	1	1	1	10
Cataleptic, *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total, -----	7	3	0	6	3	19	9	47

* One who remains immoveable in any posture that he is placed in.

MALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of the cases when admitted.	How dismissed.					State of those remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of their friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	16	3	0	0	0	4	1	24
Melancholy,	11	2	0	0	0	5	0	18
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
Total,	27	6	1	1	1	10	2	48

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the cases when admitted.	How dismissed.					State of those remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured	Relieved.	By desire of their friends	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	3	6	0	0	0	5	7	21
Melancholy,	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	6
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	7
Total,	5	9	0	0	1	7	13	35

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of the cases when admitted.	How dismissed.					State of those remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of their friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	4	3	0	0	0	3	2	12
Melancholy,	15	3	0	0	1	1	1	21
Furious and Melancholy alternately,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total,	21	7	0	0	1	4	3	36

From these Lists it appears,

1st. That the males exceed the females in number, as 95 to 71, a disproportion not usual in other Asylums.

2dly. That in both sexes, the disease becomes less and less curable, in proportion to its duration. Of 47 old cases among the males, only 7 were cured; of 48 new cases, 27. Of 35 old cases among the females, only 5 were cured; of 36 new cases, 21. Hence appears the necessity of placing every Patient as early as possible under proper treatment.

3dly. A continued series of such Lists will furnish *data* for comparing the success of different Institutions with each other; but, for this purpose, the peculiarities of each must be fairly stated. For example, several of the largest Asylums in Britain, after the trial of one year, regularly dismiss all the Patients not cured at that time,

to make room for others in the order of their applications; here, with the exception of a few whom their friends occasionally take home, and generally soon send back; and with the exception of some paupers now and then transferred to the Town's Hospital, all the other incurables continue accumulating from year to year, many now in the Asylum having been there since it was opened.

Besides, other Asylums do not admit the insane labouring under other diseases, epilepsy for instance, or if such Patients be admitted through inadvertence, they are speedily dismissed: here, Patients are admitted under every form and complication of the disease*, nay, even though apparently near death; hence there must be a progressive increase of the proportion of deaths, and a diminution of cures, especially while the idiots are added to the list, as they have hitherto been. These, and other incurables, if not removed by their friends, are, under the name of *unfit*, from time to time taken from the Asylums mentioned above, and transferred to separate buildings, while their names are struck off the lists that are published, thus increasing the proportion of cures, and diminishing that of the deaths, in a manner which renders a fair comparison impossible with other Asylums, where all are retained.

Though the Directors be fully aware that a separate building for Incurables, Idiots, and Patients habitually noisy, would be, even now, extremely beneficial, and must *soon* become indispensably necessary, they can do nothing in it at present, as will appear from the following statement of their Funds:—

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* No fewer than 17 of the Patients now in the Asylum, actually labour under epilepsy.

STATE

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics,

FOR THE YEAR 1816.

RECEIPTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS during the year	£1064	2	5		
Add, found in Charity-Box,	130	15	6½		
				1194	17 11½
BOARD of the Patients,				2519	10 10
				£3714	8 9½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1815,				£443	5 0½
HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.					
Accounts for Butcher Meat	£450	19	0		
Do. Bread	305	6	0		
Do. Beer	205	14	6		
Do. Groceries	175	17	0		
Do. Cheese, &c.	147	12	0		
Do. Soap and Candle	87	2	0		
Do. Coals	145	5	0		
Do. Medicines	11	6	6		
Do. Meal, Barley, Potatoes, Milk, Butter, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	452	14	4½		
SALARIES to Physician, Superintendant, Matron, Secretary, and Porter, with Wages to the Keepers, and inferior Servants,	592	13	1		
				2574	9 5½
BUILDINGS and GROUNDS, expended on them, and the Road, &c.				316	6 6
Carried forward,				£3334	1 0

				Brought forward,	£3334	1 0
FURNITURE bought during the year,					606	7 9½
CHARGES, viz.						
Interest to Royal Bank,	£93	16	10			
Printing,	21	10	0			
Advertisements,	3	7	7			
Legacy Duty, and other Taxes,	39	5	11			
Stationery,	12	15	7			
Insurance,	5	0	0			
Rent of Ground,	22	16	6			
Law Expense,	17	9	1			
Repairs,	58	7	0			
Stamps, Postages, and Incidents,	16	4	6½			
					290	13 0½
					£4231	1 10
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,					£4231	1 10
Do. RECEIPTS,					3714	8 9½
Balance due the Secretary,					£516	13 0½

STATE OF DEBTS

DUE BY THE ASYLUM AT 1ST JANUARY, 1817.

To the Royal Bank, per Bond,	£2000	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,	516	13	0½
Sundries, for unpaid Accounts, about	83	6	11½
Total,	£2600	0	0

Discouraging as this statement is, it is less so than was anticipated.

Six Hundred Pounds have been expended last year on Furniture, of which a considerable part was got two years ago; a field in front has been trenched, levelled, dressed with lime, and sown down with grass seeds; the garden has been enlarged, and more fully stocked; new gravel (for which the Directors have again to thank

Mr. Stirling) has been laid on the foot path and walks; where damp appeared in the low floor, the drains have been lifted, and laid anew near the wall; and the funds have not only defrayed every expense, but reduced the debt from £3,000 to £2,600. Besides the board of the Patients, several donations, legacies, and a few annual contributions, have been received. The Charity box yielded £130, a considerable sum surely, but the visitors amounted to 4,000, among whom were many Members of Parliament, and Noblemen of the highest rank.

Mrs. Dennistoun, of Kelvingrove, lately sent a large parcel of most valuable old linen; several have sent Books, Magazines, and Pamphlets, which, it is believed, many others would do, if they saw how much these things are enjoyed, and how eagerly perused; and the following Coal-Masters, viz.

Messrs. Robert Gray,
James Fairie,
Wm. Dixon,
Wm. Young,
Rae & Walker,

have given 12 carts of coals each. To all these, and to all their other generous benefactors, the Directors thus publicly offer their grateful thanks.

Though their chief gratification must always arise from seeing the comforts enjoyed by the Patients, still more from witnessing the relief or cure of their dreadful malady, the Directors confess themselves not insensible to the commendations bestowed on the Asylum, by men the best qualified to form a just estimate. A Nurse trained in it, was lately chosen, by most respectable judges, as Matron to an Infirmary; frequent applications are made, by Gentlemen engaged in erecting other

Asylums, for minute information respecting this; and Robert Hamilton, Esq. Sheriff of Lanarkshire, after another accurate inspection, and without any previous notice of his visit, has published in the Newspapers the following report. "The Patients, and every thing belonging to the Establishment, were shewn to him by Mr. and Mrs. DRURY, and the whole Institution, as was expected, found to be in the most perfect order. It is a singular fact, that there are no private houses for the reception of the insane in this County, or any where within the vicinity of this City. There is, indeed, no occasion for them, as, in the Institution now mentioned, the most suitable provision and arrangements are made, for the reception and care of Patients, of all ranks and of every description, and in a superior degree, and with more economy, than any private Establishment could afford."

The Committee of the House of Commons, after the most extensive inquiries, and the strictest investigations respecting mad-houses, ever made in this or any country, have preserved, in their admirable report, not only a copy of our regulations, but the asseveration of the Honarable Henry Grey Bennet, who, after having acted as a most indefatigable and intelligent Member of the Committee, appeared as a witness, giving much information from the most careful examination of many Asylums which he had visited, and declared, "that the Glasgow Asylum was the best he had ever seen."

While these things must satisfy those who have already contributed liberally to the Asylum, that their money has not been given in vain, the Directors humbly hope that they may induce others to assist it, according to their ability. At such a time as this, they do not presume farther to press a subject which they

are compelled to mention, not more from a sense of duty, than from their solicitude to see an Establishment already so far advanced, as to have obtained general approbation, raised to the utmost perfection of which it is capable.

They have made every effort in their power, to obtain on a long lease, or in perpetual feu, an additional quantity of ground in front of the Asylum, and an area of an acre and a half to the north of the garden wall, a space large enough for all the buildings that can be required for several centuries, but the arrangements are not yet completed. Plans and elevations, remarkable for simplicity, convenience, and elegance, have been furnished gratuitously by Mr. Brown, an ingenious young architect, much attached to the Institution.

The Asylum now defrays its own expenses almost completely, but as it is not yet fully furnished, as the furniture must be very frequently replaced, and as it must always continue burthened with parochial paupers * by whom there is a loss, many years must elapse before its own unaided funds can suffice to pay off the debt, and many more before they can enable the Directors to undertake any additions. If, however, after surmounting the present difficulties, the public shall think fit to extend to the Asylum a portion of that li-

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* At one time the male paupers were 17 above the number for whom rooms are appropriated, at present they are 14. The females are not so crowded, but from the distribution of the house, no male can be lodged in the part destined for females. They are lodged through the night, in rooms destined for patients of higher rank, through the day they return to their own sitting rooms, galleries, and exercising grounds.

berality, which has been bestowed on other Charitable Institutions, they may depend on their donations being faithfully applied to their proper purpose; and the younger contributors, of whom, it is hoped, many will come forward, will enjoy the exquisite pleasure of finishing what the liberality of their fathers has reared, as an enduring monument of taste, generosity, and benevolence, equally creditable to them, and to all the western counties.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. FOR 1817.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Andrew Templeton, Arch. Newbigging, } from Town-Council.
James Ewing, Daniel MacKenzie, } from Merchants' House.
Robert Ferrie, Robert Jamieson, } from Trades' House.
Dr. Balmanno, Rich. Millar, } from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Rev. Dr. Taylor, St. Enoch's, Mr. James Haldane, } from General Session.
Mr. William Rodger, William Jamieson, jun. Robert Thomson, jun. Robert Findlay, William Smith, Charles S. Parker, Septimus Ellis, Andrew Sym, } from General Body of Subscribers.
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
Robert Cleghorn, Physician to the Asylum,
Mr. John Swanston, Treasurer, } Directors, *ex officio.*
Donald Cuthbertson, Secretary.
Wm. Drury, from St. Luke's Hospital, Superintendant.
Mrs. Drury, Matron.
John Kirk Porter.

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Balmanno,	Mr. Rodger,	Dr. Cleghorn,
Mr. MacKenzie,	Mr. Smith,	Mr. Swanston.

VISITORS.

Mr. David Crawford,	Dr. Robert Freer,
George Rutherfurd,	Mr. Wm. Jamieson, jun.
Dr. James Monteath,	Dr. Robert Watt,
Rev. Dr. Ranken,	Rev. Dr. Balfour,
Mr. Arch. Wallace,	Mr. Arch. Newbigging,
Robert Findlay,	Andrew Sym.
Charles S. Parker,	

LIST OF

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics,

RECEIVED IN 1816.

	£	s.	d.
JAMES ANDERSON, Kilmarnock,	0	10	0
Anonymous, an unknown Friend, -	10	0	0
——— a Friend, - - -	4	0	0
Lady Ross Baillie, 5th Annual Donation,	5	5	0
John Blacklock, messenger, Ayr, -	3	3	0
James Barnhill, tanner, - - -	3	3	0
Baillie of River Clyde, Fines inflicted by him for light weight of Coals, on complaint of James Porter, - -	1	2	6
Miss Mary Bryce, of Hill of Kilmaurs, a Legacy, - - - - -	100	0	0
Carried forward,	£127	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	127	3	6
Barony Parish, in part of 2d instalment of Contribution, - - -	300	0	0
Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Glasgow, -	2	2	0
Mrs. Cross, St. Enoch Square, -	2	2	0
Circus, a benefit on the 11th April, 1816,	12	17	0
Caledonian Vocal Club, a benefit, -	2	2	5
Richard Dennistoun, merchant, Glasgow,	21	0	0
James Gemmell, agent, Glasgow, -	1	1	0
Earl of Hyndford, - - - -	21	0	0
A. Henderson, part of reward given him by Thistle Bank Co. for his services in discovering the forgers against them,	5	5	0
Lochwinnoch Parish, in part of contribution, - - - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Lang, Bell-Street, Glasgow, -	0	10	6
Lindsay & Pearson, Writers, a fine recovered by them, - - - -	6	6	0
Miss Maxwell of Ferguslie, a Legacy,	50	0	0
New Monkland Parish, in full of contribution, - - - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Richard Morris, Glasgow, -	1	1	0
Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, - -	10	0	0
Misses M'Aslan, Hill-House, - -	1	1	0
Alex. M'Aslan, Do. - - -	5	5	0
Andrew M'Farlane, wright, Glasgow,	5	5	0
William M'Farlane, spirit-dealer, do.	0	10	0
Misses Janet & Ann, and Mr. James M'Nair, Buchanan-Street, -	31	10	0
Miss M'Gregor, Cochrane-Street, Glasgow,	1	1	0
Faculty of Procurators, - - -	50	0	0
Carried forward,	£757	2	5

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	757	2	5
Burgh of Rothesay, - £100 0 0			
Do. per Marquis of Bute, 52 10 0			
	152	10	0
Alex. Riddell, merchant, London, -	10	0	0
Dowager Lady Shaw Stewart, - -	10	10	0
James Stirling of Keir, and the Miss Stirlings, his Sisters, - - -	52	10	0
John Smith of Craigend, a Legacy, -	50	0	0
Executors of William Stirling of Craighead,	26	5	0
Mrs. Turner, Thrushgrove, - -	1	1	0
Henry Taylor, baker, Glasgow, -	1	1	0
William Walker, Tradestown, - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Watt of Heathfield, Birmingham,	2	2	0
Total,	£1064	2	5

List of Parishes, which, by contributing £50 for every 1500 of 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,	Cumbernauld,	Lesmahagow,
Baldernock,	Greenock,	Logie,
Barony of Glasgow,	Houstoun and Kilallan,	Monkton and Prestwick,
Bonhill,	Kilsyth,	New Monkland,
Carmunnock,	Kippen,	Port-Glasgow,
Cathcart,	Lanark,	Renfrew.

Besides the above, several Parishes have made considerable payments to account, and are exerting themselves to raise the balance as soon as they can.

W. Lang, Printer.

FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

8th JANUARY, 1818.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1818.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Directors

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

In this their Fourth Annual Report, the Directors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, according to their Regulations, lay before the Contributors and the Public, an account of their proceedings during the past year, and of the present state of the Asylum.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1st, 1817,.....	56	39	95
Admitted since,.....	44	40	84
Re-admitted from Relapse,.....	1	1	2
Total,.....	101	80	181
Of these Died,.....	2	1	3
Dismissed by desire of Friends,.....	4	1	5
Do. Cured,.....	26	17	43
Do. Relieved,.....	13	14	27
Remaining, December 31st, 1817,.....	56	47	103
	101	80	181

Of those remaining in the Asylum, there are

1	at a weekly board of	£2	2	0
6		1	11	6
6		1	1	0
12		0	15	0
3		0	13	0
22		0	10	6
53		0	8	0
103				

Of those dismissed cured, one man relapsed, once in consequence of family distress, and again in consequence of intoxication. On both occasions he speedily recovered, and continued quite well while he remained in the Asylum, which he has again left, apparently in good health, and of sound mind, though still very liable to be overcome by the temptations and shocks to which his situation in life exposes him.

Another, also, has been twice dismissed cured; and it is with extreme regret that the melancholy conclusion of his case is here recorded. His talents as an architect were so high, and his dexterity as a draughtsman so unrivalled, that they opened to him the most flattering prospects, which were all blighted by an incurable propensity to intoxicate himself. He always recovered in a few days, after coming to the Asylum; but the delirium occasioned by intoxication, was sometimes followed by remorse for the past, and anxiety about the future, so dreadful, that more than once he nearly sunk under them. On his first admission, January 9th, 1816, his health and reason were perfectly re-established in a week; he was detained, however, till the 6th of March, when he was dismissed cured. In spite of the most solemn

promises on his part, and the most impressive warnings from the Physician, he fell very soon into the old snare, and, on the 12th of March, was re-admitted. In a very short time, his mind became again perfectly sound, though his bodily health, which had suffered very much, was not restored so soon as formerly; and, instead of dismissing him at the end of two months from the time of his becoming perfectly well, which is the common term of probation, he was prevailed upon to remain where he would be out of the reach of temptations, which, experience had proved him utterly unable to withstand, till February 1817. At that time he became impatient; and having strengthened his resolution by long reflection, and invigorated his mind, as he thought, by constant employment and useful studies; having, besides, feasible prospects of lucrative business in his profession, he insisted on making a trial, which he said must be made some time, and why not now? If this had been refused, he could have demanded, and would have obtained it by law; he was, therefore, again dismissed, after receiving anew the most serious cautions, and in return giving the strongest promises—very slender securities surely, but the only ones which could be obtained. He soon entered again on the fatal career, but having been stopped in it, the Directors never heard how, before he became insane, he was, at his own particular request, brought up to the Asylum on the 18th of February, without a certificate of insanity, and, though contrary to the rules, was received as a voluntary boarder, not a patient, under the sanction of the Weekly Committee. For some time he seemed not only content, but happy, amusing himself with his pencil, his flute, and the study of botany, and was allowed to go out once to the marriage

of a sister, and several times on professional business, which indulgences could not be refused without provoking him to leave the Asylum altogether. In general he had returned punctually at the hour which he pledged himself to do, though, on more than one occasion, strong drink had been furnished to him, whence his old propensity was renewed, and his impatience to quit the Asylum rose so high, that he threatened to leave it about the beginning of June. Meantime, warning was given to his friends, that it was illegal to detain him in the Asylum against his will; but that, unless they could by some means or other prevent him from such excesses as he had formerly run into, he would either destroy himself outright, or become paralytic. Under the pretence of getting some arrangements made for his safety and comfort, he was, by much entreaty, prevailed on to remain till the 24th of June, at which time, peremptorily refusing to reside longer in the Asylum, he left it, as he had an undoubted right to do, in spite of the arguments and entreaties of the Physician, who, with all the earnestness in his power, remonstrated against so fatal a step; and, far from dismissing him finally, as has been said, regretted much that he could not detain, and, for some time at least, save a most ingenious, accomplished young man, from that ruin which it was easy to foresee, but impossible for him to prevent.

From the time of his leaving the Asylum, till his death, which is said to have happened twelve days afterwards, in his mother's house, to which he walked from the Asylum, in pretty good health, the Directors know nothing more of him but this, that no person belonging to the Asylum ever saw him, after he went home, or was asked to do so; and no attempt was made to send

him back; at least no application was made for that purpose.

Several of the other cured Patients visit the Asylum, whenever they have an opportunity; and one, who dreaded a new attack, in consequence of a quarrel with her friends, walked back from a considerable distance, requesting to be re-admitted for a short time, in order to have the threatened attack warded off, or speedily removed. She was admitted accordingly, no fit ensued, and, after a residence of six weeks, she went home in good health. Another, finding his head very much disturbed, hurried up to the Asylum, from his house in Glasgow, requesting immediate admission, in a manner so confused, as indicated great danger. He was, therefore, instantly re-admitted, though it was past ten o'clock at night: in a few hours he became most outrageous, but the disease being checked in the very commencement, its violence subsided soon, and he was quickly restored to his family.

These facts are mentioned, to show, that Patients who have resided in the Asylum, instead of reflecting on it as a prison, in which penance must be undergone, and punishment suffered, look to it as a place of refuge, to which they flee of their own accord, whenever they begin to feel themselves in danger. Of this there have occurred several instances still more striking. A person, who might have been dismissed cured many months ago, remains at her own desire, preferring the Asylum as her permanent abode. Formerly she was liable to attacks from three to six times a-year, each paroxysm continuing for several weeks; but, since her residence in the Asylum, the interval between her attacks has become progressively longer, while, instead of lasting for weeks, with great noise and violence, they pass off in a few days, or

hours, being withal so slight as to be imperceptible to a stranger, though sensibly felt by herself, and manifest to those who know her intimately, from increase of restlessness, and irritability. She visits her friends as often as she chooses, behaving as easily and correctly as any one in company; regularly attends public worship, frequently conducting another Patient to church; and, indeed, is of the greatest use to the house, by counselling, assisting, and soothing other Patients, over whom she has great influence, every exertion of her judgment or benevolence toward them tending wonderfully to promote her own recovery, and fortify her constitution against future attacks.

After a picture so pleasing, it is with great reluctance that one very different is exhibited; but candour compels the Directors to admit, that the comfortable accommodations in the Asylum sometimes produce bad effects, by fostering habits of indolence, and inducing the Patients to employ dishonest arts, in order to prolong their stay, after they seem fit for resuming their usual labours.

A stout active young man, who is very serviceable in the Asylum, whenever his dismission is mentioned, knits his brow, and threatens to murder his mother, for attempting to do which he was at first confined. Another hale lusty man, who pretends to many complaints, without specifying any, or discovering any symptom of disease, except the utmost laziness, when urged to go out, threatens to kill the surgeon who certified his insanity. A woman, who had been well for several months, remained for a month after she was thought fit for going home, on various pretences, the chief one being, that her husband could not get a room large enough for both, his present miserable hovel being rather too small for

himself; but, on inquiry, it was discovered that he was in no haste to find a proper place, or to take his wife home, which, however, he was at last obliged to do, very little to the satisfaction of either. Another woman, who was dismissed cured, returned, from a distance of twelve miles, without shoes or stockings, in most inclement weather, declaring the dirt and smoke of her father's hut to be intolerable, and demanding to be re-admitted. As she stood shivering with cold, and drenched with sleet, and if admission had been refused, might have run the greatest risk of meeting with most serious injury, as had once happened to her before from a miscreant, hitherto undiscovered, she was received till an opportunity occurred to send her home. But, in a few days, she returned, protesting that she would stay no where else, and she is actually residing in the Asylum, with the concurrence of her father, an old man, who cannot take care of her, but kept at a reduced board, in consequence of her industry in spinning, and assisting the servants.

One fatal accident occurred last year, the first since the house was opened, though many attempts had formerly been made. Every precaution was taken to prevent it, but the circumstances were such as could not be either anticipated, or guarded against. The usual accidents of tearing, breaking, and quarrelling, have, upon the whole, been more rare last year than formerly, when the Patients were fewer in number; and several schemes for raising an insurrection, have fortunately been detected and frustrated, before they were ripe for execution.

The satirists, this year, have produced nothing, and the poets, only one Ode to Love. The campaigns in Spain seem to be forgotten; but the letter-writers are as

assiduous as ever. A considerable quantity of paper was given to some very ingenious men, who promised to write their own memoirs, which would have been literary curiosities; but there is reason to think that the whole was employed in letters, of which they have great store always ready, and addressed to people whom they are quite uncertain of seeing. This circumstance, by exciting surprise in those who receive them, gives them the greatest pleasure at the time, and for several days afterwards. When visited by some of the Professors, they gave to each a sealed letter, addressed to himself, besides one addressed to almost every member of the University. To a Magistrate lately, they gave letters to the Provosts of several burghs, especially those who are friends to reform, all nearly of the same tenor. After some remarks, varied according to circumstances, they generally order the person addressed to send up directly, several pipes of the best wines, with a proportion of rum and brandy; the best editions of all the books of which they can remember the titles; together with the newest maps, and the best pictures; and money, from 50,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

It is most remarkable, that after the letters are gone, they think very little about them, and never express chagrin or disappointment at none of them being answered. On the contrary, when their absurdity is pointed out, with a view to induce them to write what might be more worth reading, for, when they choose, they can write extremely well, they laugh most heartily, seeming to enjoy the surprise which their letters cannot fail to excite, and proceed to compose new ones with as much alacrity as if the old had produced any good effect.

It has been observed, with emphasis, by some reporters of diseases in towns or dispensaries, that the reports of most institutions are searched in vain for *medical* information; but, with all submission to such critics, reports like this are quite unfit for *medical* disquisitions. The time may perhaps arrive, when facts ascertained in this Asylum, together with the practice found most successful there, and the inferences which should be drawn from the facts and the practice, will be laid before the public in a proper form; but this Report is intended chiefly for the Contributors, who, instead of medical discussion, desire to know in detail, not only from year to year, but four times a-year, what effects have been, and are, produced, by benefactions far more liberal than any that have hitherto been made, for such a purpose, in Scotland.

Besides, as the difficulty of ascertaining the real effects of drugs is great in every disease, it is particularly so in cases of insanity, on account of its peculiar nature. In the opinion of the best judges, medicines have been given improperly in this, as often as in any malady; and they have got the credit of cures which they seem to have had no share in producing: nay, there is great reason to suspect, that in more instances than one, cures have been ascribed to drugs, which, though prescribed by the Physician, and carefully furnished by the Apothecary, were never tasted by the Patient.

There are, no doubt, both in Mad Houses and out of them, some Patients, who think themselves neglected if they do not get regularly a portion of drugs, asking, "How can we recover, when we get nothing?" To all these, medicine is, and ought to be, promptly furnished. But others dislike it so much, that they refuse not it only, but, from the fear of it, their food also. To them, there-

fore, no medicine is given, except on the greatest emergency; and it has hitherto been always found practicable to conceal it in their food, or persuade them to take it. As to the horrid custom of forcing it down their throat, under which some have been choked completely, others thrown into convulsions, and all more injured by the violence used, and by their own furious opposition, than they could possibly be benefited by the operation of any drug whatever, it has never been permitted in this Asylum. Nay, when a Patient prefers suffering pain to a simple operation, no force is used, provided his life be not exposed to danger. Thus, one complaining of tooth-ache, and very willing to have his tooth taken out, whenever he saw the instrument making ready, swore that no instrument but a golden one should come into his mouth; and when assured that no such instrument was made, insisted on his knowing better, and keeps his teeth untouched. Some, indeed, who obstinately refuse food for days together, when nature begins to sink, are obliged to be threatened with *forcing;* but, savoury food being left near them, they most commonly eat it when they are alone; or, when they see most formidable preparations made for the forcing, and hear a striking description of the sufferings which they are about to bring on themselves, they generally yield to entreaty, so that the last violence has hardly been resorted to here. In other places, it was once part of the regular practice to *force* a Patient, if he refused food for a certain number of hours, though at the end of that period there was no risk of injury; nay, in many cases, total abstinence for more than double the period at which the *forcing* was regularly ordered, was among the best of remedies, if not the very best. To outrage good sense and humanity still more, where any

difficulty was found in opening the jaws of the wretched victim, pinioned down on his back, or where he chanced to bite the Keeper's fingers, which, whenever he could, he always did with great violence, two or more of his front teeth were knocked out, for the purpose of admitting a small spout, through which fluids were poured into the stomach, if he made any effort to swallow, or into the wind-pipe, if he did not, and if his mouth and nose were close shut.

With three Patients who at present refuse food in the Asylum, considerable difficulty has been, and is experienced; but, by the Superintendent always attending himself, along with such a number of Keepers as renders all resistance hopeless; by bringing forward a quantity of unknown formidable apparatus; by exposing to their sight and smell proper food, and, while their appetites and apprehensions are thus at once excited, by again using arguments, entreaties, and the influence of some favourite Keeper or companion, they either yield entirely, or make a resistance much fainter than is said to have occurred where, instead of such management, recourse was had at once to brute force.

The number of incurable Patients continues to increase in a degree very alarming, for they amount at present to 61 out of 103, 19 of whom have been in the house since its opening; and, unless some proper place can soon be erected for their reception, one of two things must happen: either the Asylum will be filled with them entirely, to the utter exclusion af curable Patients applying for admission; or, they must be sent home, after a proper trial has ascertained the impossibility of curing them, whatever may be the hardships to themselves, their friends, or the communities that pay for them. Con-

sidering the rapidity with which the Asylum is advancing to a state which will leave no other alternative, and the inconveniences which *must* result from many dismissions, and *may* be heightened by legislative interference, it is humbly hoped, that the public at large will again take the state of the Asylum into consideration, that not only its debt may be discharged, but its plan completed. At this moment 5 paupers are applying for admission, and, instead of having rooms for them, the number already received exceeds by 22 that for which room was originally provided.

The following Table, extracted from the Records with great care, by Mr. Drury, shows the condition of the Patients more particularly, according to the principles explained in last Report, and it affords a new confirmation of the inferences drawn from the Tables then published.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of Friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious, ...	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	7
Melancholy, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furious & Mel. alter.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Imbecile, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous, ...	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Idiots, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total, ...	0	4	0	0	0	1	9	14

MALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of the Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of Friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious, ...	10	3	0	0	0	5	2	20
Melancholy,.....	3	2	0	0	1	3	3	12
Imbecile, ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous, ...	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	7
Idiots, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total, ...	16	8	1	0	1	9	6	41

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of Friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious, ...	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
Melancholy,.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fatuous, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total, ...	4	2	0	0	0	2	3	11

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of the Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire of Friends.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious, ...	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	15
Melancholy, ...	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	10
Furious & Mel. alter.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Imbecile, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fatuous, ...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total, ...	15	5	0	0	0	6	4	30

The excess of Male Patients here over Females, is 107 to 80; the cures in 71 new cases, are 31; in 25 old cases, only 4; being in the first case 1 out of $2\frac{1}{3}$, in the other 1 out of $6\frac{1}{4}$; nay, even in the least promising of all mental derangements, 11 of the new Patients have been cured, but no more than 1 of the old.

The cures have been promoted, and relapses prevented, by exercise at a billiard-table, to which the convalescents have now free access as often as they wish, and though it be, of necessity, placed in a room too small for admitting a great number at once, it has been of great use, especially in bad weather, both as an exercise to those who play, and an amusement to those who look on. A bowling-green also is in progress, and will be ready in no long time; by which means, in good weather,

from exercise in the open air, convalescents will be benefited more than by the billiard-table.

The improvements still carrying on, the constant supply of new furniture, and the great expense of the establishment, have precluded the possibility of discharging much of the debt, especially as no part of the great sums, expended on the road and bridge, has yet been procured from the Magdalene Asylum, or the proprietors of contiguous ground, though all of them enjoy the same benefits from it that this Asylum does: nor has any assistance been obtained from the statute labour fund of the parish, which was applied for, as the road is a public one, and the improvement of it is a very great accommodation to the inhabitants. The debt, however, is a little, though but a little reduced, as will appear from the following Statement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1817.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,.....	£309	1	4		
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	123	7	5		
				£ 432	8 9
BOARD of the Patients,.....				3246	1 1
				£3678	9 10

Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1816,.....				£ 516	13 0½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat,.....	£594	15	0		
Do. Bread, ...	465	18	0		
Do. Beer,.....	237	13	0		
Do. Groceries,.....	96	3	10		
Do. Tea,.....	85	5	10		
Do. Soap and Candle,.....	142	6	8		
Do. Coals,.....	177	1	6		
Do. Medicines,.....	14	8	0		
Do. Meal,.....	154	16	8		
Do. Butter,.....	100	4	3½		
Do. Barley, &c.....	114	4	6		
Do. Potatoes, Milk, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	409	9	9½		
				2592	7 1
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Secretary, and Porter,.....				297	5 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,.....				166	17 10½
BUILDINGS and GROUNDS, expended on them,.....				98	7 5
Carried forward,.....				£3671	10 5

Brought forward,.....				£3671	10	5
FURNITURE Bought,.....				208	1	3½
ROYAL BANK, in part of Debt,.....				255	1	11
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Interest to Royal Bank,.....	£ 94	18	1			
Printing, ...	15	10	1			
Advertisements, ...	1	2	6			
Legacy-Duty, and other Taxes, ...	12	19	0			
Stationery, ...	5	9	6			
Insurance,.....	5	0	0			
Rent of Ground,.....	13	10	0			
Repairs,.....	139	0	10½			
Stamps, Postages, and other Miscellaneous Charges,.....	7	18	1½			
				295	8	2
				£4430	1	9½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,.....				£4430	1	9½
Do. RECEIPTS,.....				3678	9	10
Balance due the Secretary,.....				£ 751	11	11½

STATE OF DEBTS

Due by the Asylum, at 1st January, 1818.

To the Royal Bank, balance of Bond,.....	£1744	18	1
Secretary, for Cash advanced,.....	751	11	11½
Sundries, for unpaid Accounts, suppose.....	3	9	11½
Total,.....	£2500	0	0

Though the progress here be very slow, the Directors are thankful that there is a progress, and they look with hope to better times, which may induce new subscribers to come forward, and some of the old ones to increase their subscription. Many have expressed their willingness to do so, but no one has hitherto set the example; and, as the ground required for the additional buildings, the necessity of which is now generally admitted, has, un-

fortunately, not yet been procured, the Directors have not ventured to make any personal applications. The debt of £2500, still owing, indeed, might have afforded a reasonable ground for such solicitations; but they were unwilling to trouble the public with a second application at this time, when the claims of another most excellent Institution appear so urgent, and have been laid before the public in a manner so affecting. Indeed, on considering these claims, and innumerable others, that have been made upon the citizens of Glasgow, for objects of the greatest importance, reaching not to this country, or to this age only, but to the most distant regions, and the longest duration of our globe; and, on finding that not one of these claims has been urged in vain, the Directors might be led to despair of farther aid for the Asylum, were it not for one circumstance. They have always found that true benevolence, like its divine Author, is inexhaustible; its sources, though often unknown to man, seeming to increase from age to age, according to the copiousness of the streams which they pour forth. The Directors, therefore, hope that the incredible exertions already made here, will prove a pledge, not only for the continuance, but the increase of others no less beneficial; for, though many distant objects may appear more sublime, both in the means employed, and the end aimed at, none can have a stronger claim on us than domestic institutions, which are, more than any others, within the sphere of our influence. Those devoted to the cure of the wretched, who labour under disease of body, or distraction of mind, are interesting to every humane person; but they are peculiarly so to *Christians*, who are most solemnly taught that their final doom will correspond with their having performed or neglected the duties of "feeding the hungry,"

"clothing the naked," "and visiting those who were sick and in prison."

The Directors have to call the attention of the public to the two following changes lately made on the Regulations of the Asylum, by suggestion of the Committee, annually appointed for revising them. The one relates to the hours during which Patients are allowed to be visited by their friends, which, in place of being from twelve to two, are hereafter to be from eleven to one o'clock. The other regards Parochial Contributions, which are in future to be at the rate of £75 in place of £50 for every 1500 inhabitants. This last alteration has become absolutely necessary, in consequence of the Asylum being at present over-crowded with Paupers; but it is not meant to affect such parishes as have already made up their contributions, in whole or in part.

Before concluding, the Directors must once more complain of the irregular manner in which Patients are sent to the Asylum. Often there is no previous notice; and the Patient is sent without a medical certificate of insanity. Great inconvenience accrues to the poor creature from delay, and, instead of having been examined by the person who attended him, and could not only certify his state, but give important information as to the cause and progress of the disease, he is hurried to the nearest Surgeon, who never saw him before, and by whom, though little acquainted with insanity, after a slight examination, and the public would be extremely shocked and disgusted if they knew how very slight the examination sometimes is, there is granted a certificate, which the law ordains to be received, as a warrant for depriving an unhappy person of liberty for a time, and of character, in some sense, for ever. To the printed queries, regularly sent to the friends of every

Patient, where previous notice is given, it often happens that no answer is returned, as has been the case, even in Glasgow, though the Patient sent in abruptly may be in the utmost danger. Where answers are sent, they are sometimes so vague and general, as to be of little use in guiding the practice; whereas, those who send full answers, as many do, enable the Physician to take at once proper measures, with satisfaction to himself, and with safety to the Patient. The Directors, therefore, once more request that a regular certificate may always be procured, where it is possible, before the Patient leave home; and, that explicit answers to the queries be sent before the Patient, if possible, but, at any rate, along with him, and not delayed till he has been a week, or a fortnight in the house, when they are, comparatively, of little use.

The Directors thank their Visitors who are not in the management. Occasionally they may hear complaints that are frivolous and groundless; but they may also check abuses before they be confirmed by age and concealment, on which account the prosperity and usefulness of the house depends much on their vigilance and minute attention.

During last year, all the Visitors have stated uniformly that they found the house in excellent order. It has been seen by the friends of many Patients, and by more than 4000 strangers, who inscribed their names in the visiting-book, of whom all expressed approbation, and many left donations in the charity-box, which yielded £123.

A literary Journal, of great celebrity and extensive circulation, not generally reckoned over lavish of applause, has expressed much approbation of the plan,

regulations, and economy of this Asylum.* Besides being preserved, as was formerly noticed, in the durable Records of Parliament, the Regulations of this Asylum have been sent for, in very flattering terms, by the Directors of many others already established, or about to be so. Models of different kinds of furniture, also, have been asked, and freely obtained, by different people at a distance, especially a leather muff, contrived by Mr. Drury, whom

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* Though perhaps few may read this Report, who have not already perused the masterly article on Lunatic Asylums, in No. LVI. of the Edinburgh Review, it has been judged not improper to throw into a note, some of the expressions that are there applied to the Glasgow Asylum,—P. 443, "But the best establishment, beyond comparison, in Britain, (and perhaps in Europe,) is that of Glasgow."—P. 447, "In Lanarkshire there are no private Mad-houses; but one of the two public Institutions in this county, the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, is probably the best that is any where to be found."—P. 460, "The best constructed Lunatic Asylum in Britain, is probably that of Glasgow, which is spoken of by all who have seen it in terms of the highest commendation."—After a description of it,† the author adds, in the next page, "the economy of this establishment is worthy of the building."—In p. 447, he says, "We have read with pleasure the detail of its internal regulations, which we strongly recommend to the perusal of all those who are interested in Lunatic Establishments.‡"—P. 463, "All public Lunatic Asylums ought to be instruments of public instruction, as well as of relief. With this view, it is one among the excellent regulations of the Glasgow and Nottingham Asylums, that the case of every patient received shall be accurately recorded, and the treatment regularly entered in volumes, which are preserved at the Institutions, to be inspected under proper sanction and restrictions."

Whatever may be the effect of such quotations, on those who seem eager to hold up every fault which they can find or fancy, they may perhaps serve to confirm the public at large in the sentiment of approbation so generally expressed; and, considering the high character, and severe impartiality of the work from which they are taken, they will unquestionably impart to all who have relations in this Asylum, as much satisfaction, as so heavy a calamity can admit of.

† Instead of 100 Patients, by management, it is capable of containing 120, and at present has 103.

‡ In a foot note it is observed, that "a committee of Directors is appointed every year, for the sole purpose of revising all the regulations, and suggesting improvements."

the Weekly Committee unanimously thanked for his diligence and ingenuity. It is cheaper, and less liable to injury, than the strait waistcoat; is much less oppressive, especially in hot weather, requiring no addition to the ordinary dress, and while it equally, or more effectually, confines the Patient, it allows free play to the fingers, which the strait waistcoat constrains so much, as often to produce cramps. It is more seemly than hand-cuffs of iron, and, in cold weather, not so disagreeable. It has now been used here for several months, with great success. It gives so little uneasiness, that, after one trial, few object to its being put on again; nay, one man, when he feels himself inclined to be outrageous, calls aloud for his *boots*, which he helps to adjust, and then sometimes laughs so heartily at wearing boots on the wrists, instead of the legs, that his rage passes off in noisy merriment.

The Directors thank the following Coal-masters for the supply of Coals furnished by them in the course of the year, *viz.*

Mr. Farie, ...12 Carts.
Mr. Dunlop, ...12 do.
Mr. Sword, ... 6 do.
Mr. Gray, ... 6 do.
Messrs. Scott & Muir, ... 6 do.

As the quantity of coals consumed in the Asylum greatly exceeds the above, the Directors humbly beg that others, who have not yet done it, will imitate the liberal example of these Gentlemen. They thank also the Physician, Secretary, Superintendent, and Matron, for their diligence, fidelity, and success. They likewise express publicly their approbation of the steadiness of their Gardener, and of all the Keepers, male and female, and of the servants, who are sober, active, and humane.

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Contributors to the Asylum, 8th January, 1818.

"The Directors of last year produced a very full and interesting report of their procedure, which, having been read over and considered, was unanimously approved by the Meeting, who appointed a sufficient number of copies of it to be printed, and circulated, as usual, among the principal Subscribers.

"The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Dr. Cleghorn, for the trouble he had taken in preparing this Report, and for his unremitting zeal and exertion for the prosperity of the Institution.

"Mr. Finlay, M. P. then rose, and moved, that the thanks of the Meeting were also justly due to Dr. Cleghorn, for his liberality in declining, on account of the situation of the funds of the Asylum, to receive his salary, as Physician, for the two last years, and that some notice of this ought to be taken in the Report, as Dr. Cleghorn himself could not with propriety do so—to which motion the Meeting unanimously agreed, and thanked him accordingly."

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1818.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Adam Crooks,
Ebenezer Richardson, } from Town Council.

Henry Monteith,
James Ewing, } from Merchants' House.

John Graham,
John Machen, } from Trades' House.

Dr. Balmanno,
Richard Millar, } from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Rev. Dr. Ranken,
Mr. Andrew Ranken, } from General Session.

William Smith,
Wm. Jamieson, Jun.
Robert Findlay,
Robert Austin,
John Lang,
David Crawford,
John T. Alston,
Archibald Lawson, } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
Robert Cleghorn, *Physician to the Asylum,* } Directors, *ex officio.*

Mr. William Rodger, *Treasurer.*
Dr. John Balmanno, *Assistant Physician.*
William Anderson, *Surgeon.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary.*
William Drury, *Superintendent.*
Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Machen,	Mr. Lawson,	Dr. Cleghorn,
Dr. Balmanno,	Mr. Ranken,	Mr. Rodger.

Visitors.

Mr. William Jamieson, Jun.
Robert Findlay,
James Ewing,
Rev. Dr. M'Gill,
Dr. Richard Millar.
Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie,
James Haldane,
Mr. Robert Thomson, Jun.
Dr. Freer,
Mr. John Swanston,
George Rutherfurd,
Rev. Dr. Ranken,
Mr. John Wood.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1817.

William Anderson, Surgeon, Glasgow,	£ 5	5	0
Anonymous, Sister of a Patient,	1	1	0
——— Father of a Patient,	1	1	0
——— A Lady, per J. T. Alston,	1	1	0
——— A Lady, per Charles Stirling,	2	2	0
——— A Friend from America,	10	0	0
——— New Club,	5	5	0
——— From Demerary, per Mr. Buchanan,	3	13	4
Lady Ross Baillie, 6th Annual Donation,	5	5	0
Allan Brown, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,	25	0	0
Mrs. John Cross, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow,	50	0	0
Miss Coats, of Baillieston, a Legacy,	50	0	0
Alexander Garden, Merchant, Glasgow,	3	3	0
William Monteith, Merchant, Glasgow,	10	10	0
Col. William Morris of Bankend, a Legacy,	50	0	0
Misses M'Kenzie, George's Square, Glasgow,	1	1	0
Miss M'Nair, Buchanan Street, Glasgow,	5	5	0
James M'Nair, Jun. do.	5	5	0
Rothesay Parish, in full of Contribution,	25	0	0
John Ranken, Inchbreak,	1	1	0
Mrs. Stirling of Law, a Legacy,	20	0	0
Strathblane Parish, a Collection,	14	10	0
Mrs. James Smith, George's Square, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Rev. Principal Taylor, Glasgow,	2	2	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, Nottingham,	5	5	0
Mrs. Wilson, Lanark,	1	1	0
Total,	£309	1	4

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by contributing £50 *for every* 1500 *of 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.	Greenock.	Logie.
Baldernock.	Houston and Kilallan.	Monkton & Prestwick.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	New Monkland.
Bonhill.	Kippen.	Port-Glasgow.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Renfrew.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Rothesay.
Cumbernauld.		

Besides the above, several Parishes have made considerable payments to account, and are exerting themselves to raise the balance as soon as they can.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

7th JANUARY, 1819.

Glasgow,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,
26, BELL-STREET.

1819.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Directors

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

In this their Fifth Annual Report, the Directors, as usual, lay before the Public, a detailed account of their management since the close of their last Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1st, 1818,	56	47	103
Admitted since,	50	40	90
	106	87	193
Dismissed Cured,	15	21	36
Do. Relieved,	14	15	29
Do. by desire of Friends,	8	7	15
Do. Unfit,	2	1	3
Died,	5	3	8
Remaining, December 31st, 1818,	62	40	102
	106	87	193

Of those remaining in the Asylum, there are

1	at a weekly board of	£2	2	0
4		1	11	6
10		1	1	0
16		0	15	0
5		0	13	0
27		0	10	6
39		0	8	0
102				

Of the Patients who died, one was a decrepid old man, above 70, whose increasing infirmities did not cure an obstinate propensity to every kind of mischief within his reach. Of the others, one came from the West Indies, completely worn out with a chronic dysentery, which had reduced him to a state of hopeless weakness, before he was sent to close his eyes in the Asylum, which he did in a few weeks. Other two, after repeated attacks of epilepsy, became paralytic, one of them before admission; and both were so utterly helpless, that they lay motionless where they were placed; thus, by continued pressure on their backs, producing mortification and death. The fifth had lost an eye in Egypt, received an injury in the head, together with a dislocation of the hip-joint; and, having become delirious in the Infirmary of Edinburgh, he was sent hither in a state of so complete exhaustion, that nothing appeared to interest him. In bed, he burrowed under the bed-clothes, in a state of torpor; and, when carried to the garden, he invariably exposed his face fully to the rays of the sun, whose motions he seemed to follow as long as he could move. Of the three females, two

were hopeless idiots. The third came from Ayr, bound on the top of a loaded cart, delirious from typhus fever; under which, with the cold and fatigue, she sank on the fourth day, after coming to the Asylum.

Of all the eight, therefore, there was not one case of what could be considered as curable insanity. They were merely cases of accidental delirium, occurring in worn-out constitutions, from preceding diseases, such as, dysentery, epilepsy, and palsy, precluding all reasonable hope of cure, or even of relief. Though this was apparent from the first, yet their deaths are charged against the Asylum, as if they had been objects of medical treatment, because here there is no separate receiving-house for the incurables, as there is in other Institutions.

The cures are in fully as great proportion as usually occurs, but the proportion is a little increased by one individual having relapsed thrice in the course of the year, and having been three times re-admitted, and each time dismissed cured. This is the same person mentioned in a former Report, as seeking refuge in the Asylum, of his own accord, when he found a paroxysm approaching; from which, however, he has for several months continued perfectly free.

The following Tables, continued from 30th June, 1817, to 30th June, 1818, exhibit a view of the Patients, arranged on the principles already explained, and confirm, by their results, the conclusions drawn from the Tables previously published. During this period, indeed, the disparity between the sexes is less than formerly, but the number of cures among the recent, is still found to exceed that among the old cases. Out of 24 recent cases of males, 13 were cured; of 24

females, 11: whereas, of 14 old cases of males, only 3 were cured, and of 16 old cases of females, 1 only.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the 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,	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	7
Melancholy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Furious and Melancholy.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Idiots,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total,	3	1	0	0	2	1	7	14

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of the 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,	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6
Melancholy,	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Fatuous,	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total,	1	5	1	0	0	6	3	16

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of the 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,.....	11	0	2	0	0	1	0	14
Melancholy,.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Furious & Melan. alter.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Imbecile, ...	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Fatuous,.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,.....	13	4	5	1	0	1	0	24

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of the 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,.....	7	3	1	0	0	2	0	13
Melancholy,.....	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	7
Furious and Melancholy,	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Cataleptic,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,.....	11	5	4	0	0	3	1	24

The impatience of some to leave the Asylum, before they are fit for doing so, is strongly contrasted with the absolute aversion which others show to leave it at all. The occupations and amusements which they find

there, are decidedly preferred to the cares and concerns of their own families; a predilection of a very dangerous nature, requiring strict attention and very careful management.

A woman has been a resident in the Asylum for three years, during some part of which, she was furiously insane, and threatened with the loss of power in her back and her limbs. She is still prone to fits of violence and rage on very slight provocations; but she has recovered the use of her limbs so completely, that she works a great deal, appears fat and strong, and disposed not only for work, but merriment. Her husband, who is said to have been always indulgent, has more than once tried to take her home, but always in vain; all his attempts being repulsed with sullenness and fury on her part, with the most peremptory refusal to leave the Asylum, and with dreadful threats in case of attempting to take her away by force, which has not yet been done.

On some occasions, however, force in some degree has become absolutely necessary; as was exemplified in a former Report, in the case of a woman who repeatedly returned, after the parish refused to pay for her, and more recently in the case of a man mentioned in the Quarterly Report.

This man was of sullen aspect, melancholy temperament, and habitually indolent, but easily roused to rage, which he vented on the slightest appearance of suspicion or contradiction. He complained of headach, sleeplessness, alternating with night-mare or distressing dreams, and he generally concluded the detail of his complaints, with threatening to put to death the Surgeon who sent him to the Asylum. After using the most proper means, without any marked benefit, he was

watched in silence, not troubled with any applications, prescriptions, or questions, except only a few in a passing way, and those of a very general nature; when it appeared, beyond a doubt, that he was feigning diseases, for the purpose of prolonging his abode in the Asylum. Accordingly, the parish who paid his board, was desired to send for him; but no sooner did the messenger arrive, than the patient broke out into extreme violence, both in words and conduct. On being taken aside, and exhorted, by the Superintendent, to alter his conduct, he, in private, made every submission, only requesting to be allowed to remain in the Asylum, where he promised to be useful, and to submit to every privation; but this request it being impossible to comply with, he refused to walk out, and was actually carried to the outside of the gate by the Keepers, who laid him down there, in expectation of seeing him walk off along with his conductor. Instead of doing so, however, he started up, and threw stones with violence against the Keepers and the windows; for which outrage, he was conveyed first to the Police Office, and next before the Magistrates, who, having speedily ascertained the facts, committed him to Jail, brought him to trial next day, when he was sent to Bridewell. These measures were perfectly decisive. Dropping his assumed violence, (for though it appeared extreme, it was entirely assumed,) he humbly implored pardon, confessing his criminal conduct so ingenuously, that it was not thought necessary to detain him in Bridewell longer than a few days, and he has continued well ever since.

Thus, by the promptitude and decision of the Honourable the Magistrates, a parish has been freed from

the burden of maintaining a man able to work; and the discipline of the Asylum, which ran some risk of being subverted, has been not only maintained, but confirmed and strengthened.

No fatal accident has occurred, during the by-gone year; and, most fortunately, the Asylum has kept free from fever.

The propensity to break windows or furniture, has been limited to a number considerably smaller than heretofore; though one woman, having been left at large, did very considerable mischief; and the old man, mentioned in a former Report, as fighting with phantoms on the wall, which he broke with his bleeding knuckles, having lost for a time the power of his arms, became unfit for such exercises; by degrees, his vigour is returning, and the first use he makes of it, is to tear in pieces his blankets, coverlet, and even his shirt, so that he is absolutely naked.

Fewer letters and poems have been produced during last season, though some of them are sufficiently singular. One who writes very correctly, declares himself a little Hippocrates (he is but of small stature) for the cure of insanity; and he avers, that his being here is no proof of himself being insane, but merely a proof of envy among his brethren, who have sent him hither, as Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites: upon the whole, he concludes himself to be beyond the comprehension of mortals—a mystery—a very great mystery; and he is much engrossed by his own meditations.

In proportion, however, as the library increases, more time is spent in reading, and much more is in general devoted to the billiard-table, and the bowling-green, an abundant supply of bowls having been ob-

tained, from some gentlemen who were giving up their bowling-green, for which donation the Directors gratefully thank them.

In the garden, and on the road, which has received a substantial repair, several of the Patients have laboured a good deal, with equal benefit to themselves and to the funds of the Asylum, which, although still embarrassed, are improving progressively, as will appear from the following Statements.

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1818.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,...	£598	14	5		
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	133	2	4		
				£ 731	16 9
BOARD of the Patients,.....				3519	19 1
				£4251	15 10

Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1817,.....				£751	11 11½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat, ...	£457	7	9		
Do. Bread,.....	391	16	6		
Do. Beer, ...	215	2	0		
Do. Groceries, ...	172	6	10		
Do. Tea and Coffee,.....	102	15	4		
Do. Soap and Candle,.....	142	0	11		
Do. Coals,..	89	2	0		
Do. Medicines,.....	13	10	6		
Do. Meal,.....	168	15	4		
Do. Butter, ...	167	16	5		
Do. Cheese,.....	68	10	2		
Do. Barley, &c.....	117	18	0		
Do. Potatoes, Milk, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	435	3	10		
				2536	16 7
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Secretary, and Porter,.....				295	3 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,.....				189	3 2
FURNITURE Bought,.....				186	10 6
Carried forward,.....				£3959	5 2½

Brought forward,				£3959	5	2½
ROYAL BANK, in part of Debt,				529	18	1
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Interest to Royal Bank,	£ 80	15	11			
Printing,	29	8	9			
Advertisements,	1	4	0			
Legacy-Duty, and other Taxes,	23	18	1			
Stationery,	4	17	0			
Insurance,	5	0	0			
Rent of Ground,	13	10	0			
Repairs,	118	5	5			
Stamps, Postages, and Incidental Charges,	7	11	7			
				284	10	9
				£4773	14	0½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,				£4773	14	1½
Do. RECEIPTS,				4251	15	10
Balance due the Secretary,				£521	18	2½

STATE OF DEBTS

Due by the Asylum, at 1st January, 1819.

To the Royal Bank, balance of Bond,	£1215	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,	521	18	2½
Sundries, for unpaid Accounts, suppose	13	1	9½
Total,	£1750	0	0

It is with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction, that the Directors exhibit to the public, this comparatively prosperous condition of the Asylum. Though improvements are constantly advancing, some of them at considerable expense, and though windows and other articles are obliged to be, from time to time, repaired at an expense sometimes still greater, yet the ordinary income of the house, by careful management, by giving out every thing by weight and measure, and by minute attention to prevent wastefulness, has met every expense; so that

the benefactions received during the past year, have been appropriated to pay off the debt, of which no less than 750*l.* has been liquidated since last Report. Much still remains to be done, before the plans in contemplation can be completed; but the success of last year, affords a happy presage of the future, and presents more encouraging prospects than hitherto. The expense on some articles is not diminished, nay, on a few, it is somewhat increased; but, on the whole, the consumption is lessened, in proportion as the management becomes more exactly systematic, and more regularly checked, in both of which Mr. Drury is indefatigable.

Though circumstances have not hitherto enabled the Directors to purchase the ground deemed most eligible for extending and completing the plan of a more perfect Asylum, they never did, and never will lose sight of an object so important. The importance of it, indeed, becomes daily more apparent, from the success hitherto attending the Asylum; which success would appear much more striking, if a proper place, near at hand, could be procured for noisy Patients, for Incurables *, and for Idiots. Confident of a very general concurrence on the part of the public, the Directors will seize the first opportunity that may offer, for completing a plan, which, even in its present state, has been attended with the most marked advantages. Some of these, however, are liable to misapprehension. Several people have imagined that there is too much publicity in the proceedings of the Asylum, owing to the system

* Of 102 Patients now in the Asylum, 77 (45 males, 32 females) may be set down incurable, leaving no more than 25 (17 males, 8 females) with the smallest prospect of cure; and, with regard to some, even of these 25, the event seems doubtful.

of regular visitation; but this was adopted after due deliberation, and with every possible precaution. Thirteen Visitors are annually appointed, for the purpose of preventing or instantly checking abuses. Each Visitor pledges his word of honour to mention nothing that may hurt the feelings of any Patient, or of any relation of the Patient; and whatever numbers may be seen about the house, and measures are taken for lessening the numbers, no one but the stated Visitors, or those who bring a written order from the nearest relation, is allowed to see or converse with the Patient, on any pretence whatever.

The advantages obtained from society, in the little circles to which the Patients belong, are a sufficient compensation for any want of seclusion, even supposing the law would allow a Patient to be altogether immured, which it will by no means do; and the effects which they produce on each other by friendly intercourse, when properly regulated, is far greater than any one, not familiar with the subject, would suppose possible.

There is at present in the Asylum, a fine young woman, who, from her vacant stare, her filthy habits, and her habitual listlessness, seemed fast verging to idiocy. When she left her bed, she was usually obliged to be confined, to prevent her from injuring herself or others. In addition to an expert and intelligent nurse, who paid her great attention, one of the Patients belonging to her little society, began to take a parental charge of her, and with effects truly astonishing. Being a very clever woman herself, and the mother of a family, she speedily gained the affection of her ward, whom she has so completely transformed, that, instead of loitering in bed, or requiring confinement when out of it, she rises

betimes, cleans herself, dresses neatly, often elegantly, sits at table with the rest, where she acquits herself perfectly well, and spends her time in useful or ornamental needle-work. Though she still retains a vacant stare, a degree of fatuity, and sometimes betrays an idiot laugh, she is very much improved in appearance, conduct, and habits; and, it may be questioned if she could have obtained such an improvement in any more insulated situation. This case is mentioned, not as a solitary one, for there are many such; and, when the Patients are properly selected, the advantages which they derive from their intercourse with each other, are incalculable.

A very elegant young woman, who indulged particular fancies on one subject, was becoming so fond of solitude, that she confined herself to her own apartment, refused to go out, and, at one time, refused her food. The preparations for forcing were several times got ready, but always so slowly, that she took a sufficient quantity to support nature without force. By degrees she was allured into the garden and the sitting-room, where she now passes most of her time, neatly dressed, with a cheerful air, and a blooming healthful countenance. She is not yet quite free from her hallucination, but sometimes seems to laugh at it; and, when she mentions her relations as culpable in thwarting her views and confining her, it is with much less bitterness than she used to do; nay, often she blames them so faintly, as if she suspected them not to be worthy of blame at all. Her impatience to go out diminishes in exact proportion as she improves; and, from the hearty laugh with which she accompanies every expostulation about dismission, she often appears half-persuaded that it is, on the whole, better for her to remain where she is.

It has been said, "none but a madman would reason with a madman;" a most equivocal maxim, oftener founded on apathy, indifference, and carelessness, than on superior discernment. In fact, as men of sound minds are occasionally less under the influence of motives than they ought to be; so the least sound, while short of idiocy, still feel their influence in no inconsiderable degree, and it is impossible to fix with precision the point, at which motives lose their influence so completely, as not to be worth urging. A long chain of reasoning is, no doubt, out of the question; but a short argument, a sententious maxim, gravely stated, or an aphorism, delivered with solemnity, especially if in the language of Scripture, often produces a sudden calm amid the most furious commotions, and leaves durable effects.

When a religious melancholy madman was loudly avowing and vindicating his intention to commit suicide the very first opportunity, his hand was taken kindly, and, in a solemn tone, he was reminded of the awful consequences of such a deed, "as no murderer hath eternal life;" on which his eyes, formerly glaring with phrenzy and despair, were turned towards the ground, he appeared absorbed in fixed thought, and made no more mention of suicide. Next day, warmly thanking the person who had addressed him, he declared, with much emotion, that, whenever the temptation recurred, which it often did, the text always came along with it, uniformly shielding him from its baneful effects, as it has now done for several years, that he has spent in the bosom of his family, whom he supports with steady industry.

The formation of regular habits, as to rising, food, exercise, amusement, reading, and working, goes very

far to recal the mind from its wanderings, and from that most dangerous state, in which a man broods long over one idea, or set of ideas. Strong sensations, excited by inward medicines, or by outward, sometimes by painful applications, in this way often give temporary, nay, in some cases, they afford permanent relief. In this respect, the bath, in all its variety, has been found most useful. By contributing to cleanliness, it is of no little advantage directly, especially when aided by friction; and it may be modified in different cases, according to a great variety of circumstances. For instance, the body may be immersed in warm water, while a stream of cold water is allowed to fall for some seconds on the naked head, which produces a very great effect on the sensations. In this way, a Patient, who was recovering so slowly from an attack of fever, that she seemed in danger of idiocy, recovered rapidly, and has continued well; but in another case, it failed, though even here it showed great power over the system. The Patient was very frantic, but, for some time, there was an abatement of the phrenzy for hours or days after the bath, till the calm gradually became of shorter duration, and at length ceased entirely, probably owing to an unremoveable local affection, of which there are strong presumptions.

The Directors repeat their annual vote of thanks to the following Coal-Masters, for their liberal supplies, *viz.*

Mr. Merry,..... 4 Carts.
Faskine Co.....12 do.
Mr. Farie,.....12 do.
Mr. Gray,.....12 do.
Mr. Sword,.....12 do.

They with much pleasure also pay their warmest thanks to their Medical Attendants, to the Superintendent and Matron, and to the Visitors, for the fidelity and vigilance with which they have done their duty. They have reason to commend the zeal and good conduct of the Keepers and Servants, so far as they have entered heartily into the service of the Asylum, an establishment which can contiuue to prosper only by the cordial co-operation of every one concerned, and by all concurring zealously and steadily, to perform, with unremitting attention, the important duties of their different departments.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1819.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Adam Crooks,
Ebenezer Richardson, } from Town Council.

Robert Findlay,
James Ewing, } from Merchants' House.

John Graham,
William Mitchell, } from Trades' House.

Charles Wilsone, } from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. Richard Millar,

Rev. Dr. Lockhart,
Mr. David Crawford, } from General Session.

John T. Alston,
Dr. Balmanno,
Mr. John Lang,
Archibald Lawson,
John Machen,
William Liddell,
John Wood,
Stewart Smith, } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
Mr. William Rodger, *Treasurer,* } Directors, *ex officio.*
Dr. Robert Cleghorn,
John Balmanno, } *Physicians.*
William Anderson, *Surgeon.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary.*
William Drury, *Superintendent.*
Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Cleghorn,
Mr. Rodger, } *ex officio.* | Dr. Balmanno, Mr. Lawson, | Mr. Machen, Wood.

VISITORS.

Mr. William Smith,
John T. Alston,
Dr. Freer,
Rev. Dr. Ranken,
M'Gill,
Mr. George Rutherford,
John Swanston,

Dr. Graham,
Mr. David Crawford,
Archibald Lawson,
John Machen,
William Jamieson, Jun.
Andrew Ranken.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,
Received in 1818.

Mrs. James Alston, Glasgow,	£25	0	0
Anonymous, a Gentleman, per Dr. Cleghorn,	10	0	0
——— a Lady, per J. T. Alston,	1	1	0
——— a Lady, lately deceased, a Legacy,	100	0	0
——— a former Benefactor, per Dr. Cleghorn,	20	0	0
John Anderson, Writer, Glasgow,	5	5	0
John Armstrong, Honduras,	1	1	0
Lady Ross Baillie's Executors, 7th ann. donation,	5	5	0
Barony Parish, farther in part of Contribution,	100	0	0
Robert Brown, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow,	5	5	0
James Charles, Merchant, Glasgow,	1	11	6
Thomas Currie, Merchant, Glasgow,	2	2	0
Forster & Corbet, Manufacturers, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Moses Gardner, Glasgow, a Legacy,	48	7	8
Dr. Robert Graham, Glasgow, £5 5 0			
Deduct subscribed formerly, 1 1 0			
	4	4	0
Robert Hunter, Brewer, Glasgow,	5	5	0
John Machen, Merchant, Glasgow, £5 5 0			
Deduct subscribed formerly, 2 2 0			
	3	3	0
Miss Mair, Plantation,	5	5	0
Robert Morris, of Craig,	10	0	0
George Murray, a Donation from the Estate of his late Brother, Adam Murray, of Manchester,	100	0	0
Rev. R. Muter, Profits on Sale of Sermon,	7	0	3
William Orhart, of Fairhill, a Legacy,	15	15	0
James Pollock, Manufacturer, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Morris Pollock, do. do.	5	5	0
Miss Pollock, George's Square, do.	5	5	0
Andrew Ranken, Merchant, do. £11 11 0			
Deduct subscribed formerly, 5 5 0			
	6	6	0
Carried forward,	£502	16	5

Brought forward, ...	£502	16	5
David Ranken, Manufacturer, Glasgow, ...	1	1	0
John Ranken, Farmer, Inchbreak, ...	1	1	0
James Russel, Jun. Grocer, Glasgow, a Legacy,	50	0	0
George Rutherfurd, Merchant, Glasgow,.....	5	0	0
Mr. Sinclair, half Proceeds of Benefit Concert,	6	6	0
Mrs. Smith, George's Square, Glasgow, ...	5	5	0
Dowager Lady Shaw Stewart, ...	3	3	0
Lady Stewart, of Castlemilk, ...	2	2	0
Miss Jane Stirling, Keir, ...	2	2	0
David Wardrop, Merchant, Glasgow,.....	3	3	0
Mrs. Wilson, Lanark, ...	1	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, Nottingham, Second Annual Subscription,.....	5	5	0
Archibald Young, Surgeon, Glasgow, ...	5	5	0
John Young, do. do.	5	5	0
Total, ...	£598	14	5

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

Besides the above, several Parishes have made considerable payments to account, and are exerting themselves to raise the balance as soon as they can.

James Hedderwick, Printer, 26, Bell-Street, Glasgow.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

6th JANUARY, 1820.

Glasgow,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,
26, BELL-STREET.

1820.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Directors

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

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

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1819, ...	62	40	102
Admitted since, ...	43	34	77
Do. from relapse, ...	2	2	*4
	107	76	183
Dismissed Cured, ...	21	18	39
Do. Relieved, ...	6	6	12
Do. by desire, ...	7	6	13
Do. Unfit, ...	3	0	3
Died, ...	6	4	10
Remaining, December 31st, 1819, ...	64	42	106
	107	76	183

* Only one of these Patients had been dismissed cured.

The number of the males, as usual, has considerably exceeded that of the females; although, in the County of Lanark, as well as throughout Scotland, fully as many of the females, as of the males, are insane *. But, among the labouring classes, an insane male, often, can neither be maintained nor controlled so easily as an insane female; and, among the wealthier classes, there is, from motives of delicacy, greater reluctance to the placing of a female, than of a male lunatic, in a public institution. For these obvious reasons, an excess, in the number of our male patients, may always be expected.

In judging of the degree of success with which the Patients have been treated, it is necessary to hold in remembrance, that the proportion of deaths may vary, according as the insane admitted, are of sound bodily health, or otherwise; and that the Asylum has long been burdened with a host of incurables, whose names serve to swell the list of inmates, while their presence, of course, does not, in the least, add to the chance of increasing the number of cures.

A fairer estimate of the event of the cases treated in the Asylum, than that which may be deduced from the prefixed statement, will be afforded by the following Tables. These Tables are, with great care, constructed, as formerly, by Mr. Drury. They comprehend the admissions for one year, from the 30th June, 1818, without including any of the cases of Patients who had been previously admitted, and who remained, at that date, in the Asylum. They afford a new confirmation of the inferences drawn from the Tables, formerly published; and, especially, of the great importance of sending Patients to the Asylum, before their malady become inveterate.

* Abstract of Returns from the Clergy of Scotland.

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,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Melancholy,.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Furious and Melancholy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Idiots, ...	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	5
Total,.....	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	20

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	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Melancholy,.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fatuous,.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	5
Total,.....	1	2	3	0	0	1	3	10

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,.....	11	6	2	0	3	1	1	24
Melancholy,.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
Fatuous & Melancholy,..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,.....	15	9	3	0	3	1	3	34

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,.....	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	13
Melancholy,.....	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Furious and Melancholy,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Imbecile,.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Fatuous,.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Total,.....	20	1	4	1	0	2	2	30

From these Tables it appears, that, of the recent cases, 15 males and 20 females were cured, out of 34 males and 30 females; whereas, of the old cases, only 1 male out of 20, and 1 female out of 10, were cured.

Of the whole Patients treated in the Asylum, during last year, no fewer than six males and one female died of apoplexy, or of some of the usual consequences of pressure on the brain. Two females died of pulmonary consumption; and one, of dropsy from diseased liver. Several of these Patients had long laboured under the diseases of which they died; some of them were in a dying state when admitted; and in none of their cases, could there be any rational hope of cure. Of those who were dismissed cured, only four, in so far as has been learned, have relapsed; in none of whom, except one, have the symptoms become so urgent as to induce their friends to place them again in the Asylum. Some of those relieved have, as usual, relapsed, and have been re-admitted. But many of them have continued free from any aggravation of their malady; and some have experienced even considerable improvement since dismissal.

The treatment of the Patients has been varied, according to the features and the causes of their lunacy. Internal remedies have, in a few instances, been of great service; but, in general, medicine has been of little avail. The warm bath, sometimes conjoined with the affusion of cold water on the Patient's shaven head, has been much used, and often with advantage. Some Patients have derived benefit from the cold bath. Exercise, especially in the open air, has been of general utility; and much good has been done, in several cases,

by pretty severe bodily labour. Rotatory motion, by means of a whirling chair, has of late been tried in a great number of cases, and, in some of them, with wonderfully good effects. By the contrivance used for this purpose, the degree and the duration of the motion are completely under command. The operation is always performed in the presence of the Physician; and in no instance has it been followed by any of those formidable symptoms, which have sometimes occurred in other institutions, where a more simple, but much less manageable apparatus has been employed*. A female pauper who was admitted five years ago, in a state of frenzy, who, ever since her admission, required to be confined, almost constantly to her apartment, generally fastened to her bed, and whose habits and appearance were extremely disgusting, was so far restored to reason, after one trial of this remedy, that, on the following day, she was up, sitting neatly dressed, among the other convalescents, and busily employed in spinning. She soon relapsed, it is true, but the same treatment has been repeated occasionally since, and always with a similar effect. For a considerable time past, she has been so well, as to labour daily, with great industry, in making thread. In some instances of unusual docility, benefit has been derived from attention to certain rules of mental discipline. But the moral management of the Patients, by the usual means of restraining their violence, of correcting their evil habits and propensities, and of regulating their conduct and behaviour, has been of more general utility, than any other practice employed. These means, however, are often found to

* It is proper to state, that none of the Patients who died of apoplexy, were ever subjected to this operation.

be of little avail, unless those by whom they are used, besides obtaining complete ascendancy over the Patient, gain, at the same time, his confidence and good-will *.

No fatal accident has occurred during the year; and, considering the fulness of the house, and the consequent embarrassment to the Keepers, there have been very few accidents of any kind. But it is impossible to prevent them altogether; for, although frantic Patients are not allowed any utensil or piece of furniture, which they are likely to use as an instrument of self-annoyance, yet, they sometimes will contrive to do themselves material injury. One of the frantic Patients, by forcibly striking his head against the wall of his apartment, or against his bedstead, had a part of his scalp torn up, so as to expose to view a large portion of his skull, and he lost a great quantity of blood. The wound, by proper treatment, readily healed. It was remarkable, that, after this accident, the state of the Patient's mind gradually improved, and, in the course of two months, he was dismissed, perfectly cured. Another frantic Patient accidentally received a similar wound, and soon after, in like manner, recovered.

The liberty which even those Patients who are subject to sudden paroxysms of fury, are, at times, permitted to enjoy, renders it impossible, with the utmost vigilance, to prevent occasional mischief, and windows and furniture have frequently been broken. In excuse for committing

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* Several interesting cases, illustrative of the treatment, have been withheld from the press, lest any offence should be taken, from the apprehension, that Patients might be recognised, by the publication even of anonymous descriptions of their peculiarities.

such acts of violence, Patients sometimes give reasons which are amusing. One man, whose outrageous conduct requires that he should often be closely watched by the Keeper, and sometimes fastened to his chair or to his bed, on being challenged by the Physician for breaking windows, gave the following reply: "In consequence of some strange power which you have over me, I am obliged to obey you in all my motions. I often cannot rise from my bed, or from my chair, or even stir a finger, unless you please; if, therefore, I broke the windows, it was your fault, not mine, for I feel that I am constantly under your influence."

When outrage is committed, the discipline of the Asylum requires, that the offender should be put under some restraint. But this is done with the least possible severity, and with due attention to health and comfort. The Keepers are under the strictest rules, insomuch that none dare confine a Patient, without the order of the Physician, or of the Superintendent; and they are prohibited from using opprobrious, or even passionate language, in the discharge of their duty. Striking, beating, or in any way maltreating the Patients, is totally inadmissible. Any Keeper found guilty of such cruelty, would be instantly dismissed, perhaps otherwise punished, according to the enormity of the offence. For the purpose of rendering any refractory Patient more docile, the securing of his hands, or the confining of him to his apartment, are the means usually resorted to, and are seldom found to be long necessary. Indeed, during favourable weather, all the Patients have been in the airing grounds occasionally, and almost all of them daily. While there, they have usually conducted them-

selves as peaceably as when they are more closely under the eye of the Keeper, and, in general, they have lived on very friendly terms with each other. Some of them, in the most humane and attentive manner, have taken charge of others, who required frequent assistance. One of them, even, who is often extremely furious, although he is ready enough to attack the Keeper or other Attendants, never injures any of his fellow-Patients, and always speaks of them in terms of kindness and compassion.

Sociality has been often promoted, while the irksomeness of confinement has been alleviated, by various occupations and amusements. Bowls and billiards have been favourite games; and reading, music, drawing—have often served to arrest attention, and to dispel illusion. Some write letters or poems, one solves mathematical problems, and another has been long busily engaged in composing the history of a voyage round the world. But many of the Patients have been more profitably employed. Some of them have laboured assiduously in the garden or shrubbery grounds. Shoes have been made, and cloth woven, by various individuals, and one Patient is at present very useful as a joiner. Some of the females have sewed or knitted diligently; and so many of them have been industriously employed in spinning, that almost all the bed and table linen, now used in the Asylum, is the product of their labour.

No inconsiderable saving has accrued from these labours, and still more from certain measures of economy adopted at the commencement of the year, and vigilantly pursued by Mr. Drury. On the other hand, considerable

expense has been incurred, as usual, by repairs and improvements, and by the purchase of furniture and apparatus. Besides the ordinary outlay, the Superintendent and Matron entered on increased salaries; an account of coals was settled, of which a great part belonged to the preceding year; and arrears of rent of the ground in front of the Asylum, were paid up, for several years. But the ordinary income of the house, together with the subscriptions and legacies, has so far exceeded the expenditure, that nearly 500*l.* of the original debt has been liquidated, as will appear by the following statement.

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1819.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,...	£550	7	8			
Add, found in Charity-Box,.....	54	17	9			
				£ 605	5	5
BOARD of the Patients,.....				3504	5	0½
				£4109	10	5½

Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1818,.....				£ 521	18	2½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*						
Accounts for Butcher Meat, ...	£380	5	3			
Do. Bread,.....	329	11	9			
Do. Beer,.....	200	11	0			
Do. Groceries,.....	116	12	0			
Do. Tea,.....	124	3	0			
Do. Soap and Candle,.....	121	10	7			
Do. Coals,.....	207	15	0			
Do. Medicines,.....	18	10	0			
Do. Meal,.....	130	9	4			
Do. Butter,.....	166	7	4			
Do. Cheese, &c.....	150	8	1			
Do. Barley, &c.....	135	8	0			
Do. Potatoes, Milk, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	503	0	6½			
				2584	11	10½
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Secretary, and Porter,.....				370	3	0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,.....				230	17	8
FURNITURE Bought,.....				196	3	6
ROYAL BANK, in part of Debt,.....				415	0	0
Carried forward,.....				£4318	14	3

Brought forward,.....				£4318	14	3
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Interest to Royal Bank,.....	51	2	10			
Printing.....	19	15	3			
Advertisements,.....	1	12	0			
Legacy-Duty, and other Taxes,.....	17	5	6			
Stationery,.....	4	18	6			
Insurance,.....	5	0	0			
Rent of Ground,.....	33	10	0			
Repairs,.....	113	12	1½			
Stamps, Postages, and Incidental Charges,	25	1	11½			
				271	18	2
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,.....				£4590	12	5
Do. RECEIPTS,.....				4109	10	5½
Balance due the Secretary,.....				£481	1	11½

STATE OF DEBTS

Due by the Asylum, at 1st January, 1820.

To the Royal Bank, Balance of Bond,.....	£800	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,.....	481	1	11½
Total,.....	£1281	1	11½

From this statement of the Funds, though favourable, it is evident that the Directors are far from possessing the means of building any addition to the Asylum; and a considerable addition is indispensably requisite. Applications have frequently been made for two or more apartments, connected together, and detached from the common wards. The want of such accommodations, has been the means of preventing several Patients of high rank from being placed in the Asylum. To accommodate such Patients, cottages, with small gardens attached to them, would, probably, be most suitable. The want of proper work-rooms in which the patients, who are disposed to labour, might be kept employed,

without interruption from the idle and mischievous, is daily felt. But, what presses most urgently on attention, the wards destined for the use of Boarders, at the lower rates, and of Paupers, have long been so crowded, that it has become absolutely necessary, either to restrict the number of admissions, and to dismiss the supernumerary Patients, or to extend the buildings of the Asylum. By an addition which would contain thirty bed-rooms, it is judged that the establishment would be sufficiently enlarged to receive, for some years, all curable Applicants for admission; and, also, all who, though incurable, may be difficult or dangerous to manage. But to erect all these additional buildings, and to execute various other improvements which are in contemplation, and which are highly expedient, will be impossible, without very liberal aid from the public. This aid, in more prosperous times, it is hoped, will not be withheld. Meantime, various plans and elevations of the projected additional buildings are under consideration; and the Directors earnestly hope, that sufficient funds will soon be procured to enable them to proceed, early next summer, in erecting such buildings as are most urgently wanted.

With a view to the future enlargement of the Asylum, the Directors have long intended to obtain, if possible, some additional ground. At a meeting, held early in the year, a Committee was appointed, to treat with the Trustees of Mrs. Rae Crawford, and with full powers to conclude a bargain, for as much of the enclosure, contiguous to the northern boundary of the present airing grounds, as might be thought requisite. In negociating this business, the proceedings of the Committee were unavoidably retarded, by various accidental occurrences.

At length, the bargain has been concluded; and the Directors have now acquired, in feu, the whole enclosure, consisting of fully three acres. All this additional space will probably be required, at some future period, for the purposes of the Institution; and the obtaining of it is, therefore, a very important acquisition. But while it is highly expedient, that the Asylum should be enlarged and completed, it is not the intention of the Directors, that the establishment should be permitted to attain an unwieldy magnitude. It was lately proposed, that the County of Argyll, by a contribution in proportion to its population, should be admitted to the privilege of recommending Patients, on the same terms as those of a subscribing parish. But the Directors, at a numerous meeting, were unanimously of opinion, that if Counties were thus permitted to contribute, the institution might soon be oppressed with an unmanageable load of paupers. The proposal was, therefore, rejected. It was even a question, whether it would be expedient to receive any additional subscribing parishes.

The collections in the Poor's box, have fallen greatly short of their former amount: this, however, cannot be imputed to any decrease of liberality on the part of the public; but is owing entirely to a new regulation, whereby the number of strangers who used to visit the Asylum, was restricted. This restriction was highly expedient. The greatest care, indeed, had always been taken to prevent promiscuous Visitors from seeing any of the respectable Boarders; but the multitudes who visited, merely to gratify idle curiosity, gave to the Asylum, an appearance of publicity which was offensive to the relatives of Patients, and which, therefore,

might have been unfavourable to the prosperity of the institution. It is natural that relatives should feel delicate on this point; and the Directors, anxious that every possible cause of complaint should be removed, were not certain, at one time, but that even the office of Visitors should be done away. But, upon mature deliberation, they feel confident in saying, that the duty of these Visitors is of most essential service to the institution. And considering that the Visitors are always chosen out of the most respectable classes of society, and understand that whatever they may witness in the discharge of their duty, is to be regarded as sacred, few, certainly, will be found so fastidious, as, upon the existence of their important function, to ground any objection to the Asylum. "The regulations of an Asylum," says an intelligent and enlightened writer on this subject*, "should establish a species of *espionage*, terminating in the public. One Servant and one Officer should be so placed, as to watch over another; all should be vigilantly observed by well selected and interested Visitors; and these should be stimulated to attention, by the greatest facilities being afforded to persons who, from motives of rational, not idle curiosity, are desirous of inspecting such establishments." Our Visitors have uniformly expressed their approbation of the state of the house; and the Sheriff, after his last official visit, reported, that "all the arrangements were formed and conducted in the best possible manner; and that the system of treatment observed in this institution, not only gave entire satisfaction to his own mind, but that the Patients themselves were fully sensible of the care and attention bestowed on them; and, with the exceptions naturally arising from the tone of their malady, readily avowed the comforts they felt, under the tender

* Mr. Tuke.

and judicious course of management which has invariably been followed."

It was mentioned in one of the Quarterly Reports, that, in compliance with the wish of many of the Patients, a Sermon, with the usual forms of divine service, as in church, was preached in the Asylum. The same service has been repeated on the evening of every third or fourth Sabbath since that time. About fifty of the Patients have usually attended, and have invariably behaved with the utmost decorum. At the close of the first of these interesting meetings, one of the Boarders, of superior rank, respectfully approached the Clergyman, and gratefully thanked him "for his kind condescension in preaching to the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum," adding, that "he himself felt peculiarly gratified, that now he was thought worthy to attend public worship."

Those who are accustomed to consider religion as a frequent cause of insanity, might be apprehensive of injurious effects, from the preaching of a sermon to Lunatics; and there are some insane persons, whose minds might be too powerfully agitated, if they were permitted to attend public worship. But it is doubtful if there be, at present, in the Asylum, a single case which can fairly be imputed to religion. Some of the Patients who exhibit the strongest religious impressions, gave evident tokens of insanity, as appears by their history, before these impressions were remarkable. In truth, religious melancholy is oftener the consequence, than the cause of insanity. The mind, weakened by its malady, becomes morbidly affected by every impression. And is it surprising, that religious impressions should sometimes

be found among those which operate too strongly for the bewildered faculties? But, whatever opinion may be entertained of the probable effect of these sermons, there can be no doubt, that merely to arrest the attention of the insane, has often no small influence in restoring reason. In a person at large, and receiving highly varied and strong impressions almost every moment of his waking hours, the service of the Sabbath may not excite very strong interest, when compared with many of the daily occurrences. But to one who is shut up from the world, and with whom every day is alike, the breaking in upon the ordinary routine, by a set of observances, at once singular and solemn, cannot fail to make a deep impression, and to fix attention in a high degree. Accordingly, the fact is, that during all the sermons which have hitherto been preached, the most loquacious have remained silent, the restless have become composed, and all have kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the clergyman, as if anxious to hear and to appreciate every word of his discourse. Besides, on that day when the maniac is debarred from his usual sports and employments, with no resource, but in the society of beings like himself, he is too apt to lounge away the hours in listless apathy, brooding over his own vain imaginations; or, perhaps, to give a loose to the mischievous propensities, engendered by his distorted conceptions. Any employment, tending thus to break in upon uniformity, and innocently to occupy idle time, would be useful. But how much more benefit, may we not expect to accrue, from an employment which is naturally soothing and consolatory? Independently of the sermon itself, and it is always most judiciously suited to the occasion, the assembling together for one purpose, and that purpose

of the most solemn kind—the tendency which worship has, to carry the mind back to earlier and more happy times—the uniting of voices in sacred melody, rendered interesting by various associations, are all calculated to throw a gleam of peace over the most perturbed spirits. And who knows, but by striking upon those chords of feeling, which vibrated often in happier days, some long lost train of recollection may rush over the soul, sweeping away those phantoms of lunacy, which often veil the past from the present man, and blend, with every ray of hope, the gloom of despondency?

The Directors return their grateful thanks to all their generous benefactors. An ample store of Bibles has been furnished by the Bible Society; several individuals have made donations of Books, and of other valuable articles; and the following Gentlemen, with their usual liberality, have sent to the Asylum, a large supply of Coals, *viz.*

Mr. Sword,	12 Carts.	Mr. Gray,	12 Carts.
Mr. Dunlop,	12 do.	Mr. Merry,	8 do.
Mr. Farie,	12 do.	General Spens,	6 do.

The Directors return their thanks to the Medical Attendants, to the Superintendent and Matron, and to the Visitors.

While the Directors lament the cause, which has deprived them of the zealous and valuable services of their late able and highly respected Physician, Dr. Cleghorn, and which led to his appointment as Honorary Physician of the Asylum, they, at the same time, congratulate the Contributors and the Public, on the continued prosperity of the Institution.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1820.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Adam Crooks, Ebenezer Richardson, — from Town Council.

Robert Findlay, James Ewing, — from Merchants' House.

Robert Hood, James Hunter, — from Trades' House.

Dr. Richard Millar, Dr. Wm. Cumin, — from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Rev. Dr. Gibb, Prof. Meikleham, — from General Session.

Mr. Archibald Lawson, John Lang, John Machen, Rev. Dr. Ranken, Mr. William Smith, J. T. Alston, George Rutherfurd, Benjamin Mathie, — from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine, Mr. William Rodger, *Treasurer*, Dr. Balmanno, *Physician*, — Directors, *ex officio.*

Dr. William Cumin, *Surgeon.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary.*
William Drury, *Superintendent.*
Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Balmanno, Cumin, Mr. Rodger, *ex officio.* | Mr. Lawson, Machen, | Mr. Smith, Mathie,

VISITORS.

Dr. Freer, Jeffray, Rev. Dr. Ranken, Mr. George Rutherfurd, John T. Alston, William Liddell, Dr. Richard Millar, | Mr. Wm Jamieson, Jun. John Lang, Adam Crooks, John Swanston, Andrew Ranken, John Wood.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1819.

Anonymous, a Lady, per J. T. Alston,	£ 1	1	0
Lady Ross Baillie's Executors, 8th ann. donation,	5	5	0
Barony Parish, Balance of Contribution,	165	16	6
Dr. William Cumin, Surgeon, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Thomas Currie, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,	50	0	0
David Connell, do. do. do.	100	0	0
Charles Hutchison, do. do	6	6	0
George Henderson, do. do	2	2	0
Peter Jardine, Buck's Head,	2	2	0
Muirkirk Parish, a Collection,	6	6	0
Miss M'Gregor, Cochran-Street, Glasgow, Donation for 1818.	1	1	0
Do. do. for 1819	1	1	0
Neilston Parish, Balance of Contribution,	97	14	8
William Scott, Tobacconist, Glasgow, a Legacy,	50	0	0
Mrs. James Smith, George's Square,	5	5	0
Miss Jane Stirling, Keir,	2	2	0
Lady Stewart, of Castlemilk,	2	2	0
Sorn Parish, farther in part of Contribution,	10	3	0
Peter Salmond, Painter, Glasgow,	0	10	6
Rev. Principal Taylor, Glasgow,	2	2	0
Mrs. Watt of Heathfield, Donation for 1818,	2	2	0
Do. do. do. for 1819,	2	2	0
West Kilbride Parish, a Collection,	4	14	0
John Weir, Architect,	20	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, Third Annual Donation,	5	5	0
	£550	7	8

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,	Port-Glasgow,
Bonhill,	Kippen,	Renfrew,
Carmunnock,	Lanark,	Rothesay,
Cathcart,	Lesmahagow,	Neilston.
Cumbernauld,	Logie,	
Greenock,	New Monkland,	

James Hedderwick, Printer, 26, Bell-Street, Glasgow.

SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

4th JANUARY, 1821.

Glasgow,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,
26, BELL-STREET.

1821.

SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

ON 5th JANUARY, 1821.

Glasgow:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK,

56, BELL-STREET.

1821.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Directors

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

THE Directors of the GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their management during the last year, in this their SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1820,...	64	42	106
Admitted since, ...	51	32	83
Do. from relapse, ...	3	1	4
	118	75	193
Dismissed Cured, ...	31	13	44
Do. Relieved, ...	7	13	20
Do. by desire, ...	5	3	8
Do. Unfit, ...	1	0	1
Died, ...	5	3	8
Remaining, 31st December, 1820,...	69	43	112
	118	75	193

The proportion of deaths was smaller, last year, than it was during the year immediately preceding, as will be seen, on comparing the above statement with that of the last Annual Report. The Patients, in four of the fatal cases, were subject to epilepsy; and although, by prompt and active treatment, some of them had frequently been relieved from imminent danger, yet they all sunk under repeated attacks of that malady, and all died apoplectic. One Patient, in whom no previous bodily ailment had been observed, fell down, and suddenly died in the airing-ground. Death, in this case, was occasioned by an incurable disease of the heart. Another Patient, who was subject to high, and almost continual delirium, sunk into a state of extreme debility, in consequence of a severe degree of an inflammatory disease *, and, after lingering for three months, died, with symptoms not unlike those which occur in the last stage of malignant fever. Two Patients who were far advanced in life, and who had both been, for a long course of years, insane, died of an affection of the bowels †, a disease which, when it occurs in aged maniacs, often proves to be irremediable. In all these eight cases, death was occasioned by causes evidently natural. And yet an unusually great number of our Patients, manifested a strong propensity to self-destruction; but so carefully were all known means whereby they could injure themselves removed, and so closely were they watched, some of them by night, as well as by day, that happily no instance of suicide occurred.

While a smaller proportion of the Patients died,

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* Erysipelas. † Diarrhœa.

there was some increase in the proportion of the cures. All who were cured, and of whom any accounts have been received, remain well, except two Patients, who, at the desire of their friends, had been dismissed long before the usual time of probation had expired. A considerable number of those who were cured, had fortunately been sent to the Asylum, soon after the symptoms of their lunacy first appeared; and, as a proof of the great importance of early treatment, it may be stated, that thirteen Patients, who were admitted within two weeks after the time when they became insane, were all dismissed cured, three months after admission, and some of them within a much shorter period. One young man, who was admitted in a state of violent frenzy, on the second day after he had been seized with the malady, was cured in the course of ten days. At the earnest request of his friends, he was dismissed in less than a fortnight after his recovery, and nearly three months ago. We are happy to learn, that he remains perfectly rational, conducting himself in business with great steadiness and propriety. Other instances might be mentioned of recovery and dismissal, nearly as speedy. But, in general, about two months of probation, after the commencement of convalescence, is advisable; and no degree of responsibility ought to attach to the Institution, on account of a relapse in the case of any Patient who, at the instance of his relatives or guardians, has been prematurely dismissed.

In regard to the treatment for lunacy, much still remains obscure. But although, in many cases, little good can be done, it is of importance to know enough, if possible, not to do harm; and, in order to obtain this

knowledge, some experience is necessary. Many of the cases of Patients sent to the Asylum, have, before admission, been judiciously treated; but some of them, even of considerable standing, have not been at all under medical care; or, the Patients having been placed at inconvenient distances from their proper medical attendants, have been committed chiefly to the care of persons not sufficiently skilled in the treatment of the disease. Violent measures are still too often employed, where milder treatment judiciously conducted would be more effectual; and powerful drugs, and irritating applications are not unfrequently administered without due discrimination. Some cases do not admit of great evacuations, and are even aggravated or rendered more obstinate by depletion; yet, to the inexperienced, these cases may appear to be similar to others, where copious bleedings and other evacuations are indispensably necessary. On this point, our opinion is corroborated by that of Pinel, Esquirol, and other eminent physicians, all of whom are sparing in the use of the lancet, and lay much stress on the necessity of carefully distinguishing those cases where bleeding may be useful, from those in which it must be injurious. It is, no doubt, natural for relatives to study concealment, and, in some cases, to hope that the malady may subside, without the knowledge even of their usual medical attendant; but, by delay, a degree of mental derangement, which might be speedily relieved, becomes obstinate, and the time is lost for curing those diseases of the body, with which the state of the mind is sometimes connected. It cannot be too strongly pressed on the consideration of relatives, that there ought to be no delay in placing the insane under proper care. The advantage of early treatment, already exemplified, may

to a certain extent be appreciated, by means of the following Tables*.

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* These Tables comprehend the number of the Patients admitted, during one year after the 30th June, 1819, without including any of the number, amounting to 107, at that date remaining in the Asylum. The Tables are constructed from the records, as formerly, by Mr. Drury. Minute distinctions are not aimed at. Under the term, *furious*, are classed all cases of continual high mental excitement. Under the terms, *melancholy*, or *furious* and *melancholy*, are comprehended all other forms of the malady, except the cases enumerated under the terms, *imbecile*, *fatuous*, or *idiots*†. One of the principal objects, in instituting these Tables, was to ascertain the proportion of our cures, exclusive of the great number of our incurables, many of whom have been in the Asylum ever since it was opened. But it has long been evident, that the Tables do not afford a fair estimate of our cures. For example, on the 30th June, 1819, there remained in the Asylum, 23 of the Patients who had been admitted during the preceding year; as may be seen in the Tables published in the last Annual Report. These Patients have their cases classed according to the state of the malady which then existed. But many of them have since been cured. Yet none of their cures are enumerated in the Tables now published, or would ever be noticed in any future Tables, according to the plan hitherto followed. A similar defect, of course, runs through all the former Tables. Even in the second or third year of treatment, a considerable proportion of our Patients are cured; and if all our cures were fairly recorded, their number in each set of Tables would be greatly augmented. A different mode of constructing the Tables will be adopted in the next Annual Report.

† Third Annual Report.

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,.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Melancholy,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Imbecile,.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Fatuous, ...	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	8
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,.....	4	2	3	0	0	3	3	15

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	1	0	0	0	1	2
Melancholy,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Fatuous,.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	9

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,.....	10	0	0	0	1	2	1	14
Melancholy,.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,.....	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	13	1	1	0	3	3	1	22

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,.....	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Melancholy,.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Furious and Melancholy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Imbecile,.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	13	7	0	0	0	0	1	21

From these Tables it appears, that of the twenty-four old cases, only four males were cured; whereas, of the forty-three recent cases, thirteen males and thirteen females were cured.

The Patients have been treated on the same principles as formerly. Every attention has been paid to their comfort; each patient has been allowed the utmost degree of liberty, consistent with his own safety, and with that of his neighbours; and no coercive measures have been employed, but when absolutely necessary. We learn, from the reports of Dr. Carter, that in many lunatic establishments on the Continent, if not in Britain, a very different system is still pursued; and that, especially at Genoa and Turin, and, as mentioned by Dr. Esquirol, in some parts of France, the most flagrant abuses prevail. We are not without hope, that reiterated statements of the salutary effects of mildness, may, by working their way to the eye of the proper authorities, be in some degree instrumental in effecting an amelioration in the condition of the sufferers.

In the moral management of lunatics, it is generally of essential importance to possess their confidence, and, at the same time, to maintain complete ascendency over them. The Patients must look on their Physician as their friend; but as a friend too powerful to be safely disobeyed. In attaining this parental kind of authority, a public asylum affords peculiar facilities. All Patients who are capable of any degree of reflection, are soon aware, either from their observation of the treatment of others, or from their own actual experience, that the commands of the Physician can be irresistibly executed;

yet favours and indulgences appear to flow from him, while those coercive measures which he is not observed to order, are very often ascribed to the keeper. But to maintain due ascendency, measures of some degree of severity are occasionally unavoidable. Privations and various restrictive measures are the usual means of reducing Patients to obedience, and are generally successful. When these means fail, recourse is sometimes had to the whirling chair. The operation to which Patients are subjected in this machine, as managed in our Asylum, is perfectly safe; and, besides subduing, sometimes even permanently, the furious and refractory, has, in some forms of lunacy, a most salutary effect in promoting the cure.

As one of our means of moral, and also of mental management, divine service may be mentioned. An intelligent author*, who bestows high encomiums on our Asylum, is of opinion, that religious consolation imparted privately, would be preferable to public worship; and it may be so in some particular cases, and especially if the service were performed agreeably to some established modes. For example, were it performed according to the mode of the Church of England, where each individual of the congregation repeats and responds at certain parts of the service, it might perhaps lead to an unbridled license of tongue, which would, indeed, as the author says, be a mockery of religion. But the form of worship according to the Church of Scotland, is not liable to the same objection; and, as to preaching to unselected auditors, on topics calculated to excite strong

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* Dr. Burrows.

emotions, or to foster gloomy impressions, we admit that it would be highly injudicious. Yet, with due respect for the opinion of the author, we cannot approve of the mode which he prefers. We greatly fear, that if a religious monitor were to enter the wards of an Asylum, he would unavoidably be assailed by patients with whom it was not intended that he should hold any communication; and that, even those persons to whom his attention might be expressly directed, would be injuriously chagrined or irritated, unless they were indulged in expatiating on the very subjects on which their minds were already too prone to dwell. But all speculative opinion must yield to the evidence of facts derived from actual experience. Sermons have been preached in our Asylum, to numerous and most attentive audiences, for nearly two years, and have not yet been observed to produce any injurious effect on the mind of any one of the auditors. Some of the Patients, it is true, may have listened to these sermons, without having been much edified, but all of them have been gratified, and many of them soothed and consoled.

Laborious employment, especially in the open air, not only improves bodily health, but also powerfully co-operates, with other means of regulating the mind, in promoting the cure of lunacy. Some Patients, whose cases appeared to be almost hopeless, recovered by labouring in the airing-grounds. On various occasions, when this employment was for a time suspended, some of our labourers, whose state of mind had been rapidly improving, remained without further amendment, or even grew worse; but soon after labour was resumed, they again proceeded to improve. In one remarkable

instance, in which the most fanciful and gloomy anticipations predominated, whenever the patient was warmed by toil, his mind was relieved. In general, so speedy was the favourable change, that, in this case, it seemed as if the vapours of the brain exhaled with the sweat of the brow. The beneficial effect of labour is, on the mind, twofold. It serves not only to dissipate gloomy and incoherent thought, by day, but also to prevent the distressing illusions of the night, by preparing the Patient for sound repose.

So many of the male Patients have laboured assiduously in the airing-grounds, or in the ground lately acquired, that there has not been so great a variety of handicraft operations carried on as formerly. Yet we have had tailors, shoemakers, a joiner, and a bookbinder, occasionally at work; and several Patients have been much employed in assisting the keepers or other servants. One of the Patients, who has been long an inmate of the Asylum, officiates in several capacities. He not only assists the keepers, but is very expert and serviceable in shaving his fellow Patients; and, besides being a scholar and a poet, he is a skilful musician, and, when divine service is performed, officiates admirably as precentor. The female Patients have been employed in a variety of appropriate occupations. Their labours in spinning, sewing, and washing, continue to be a considerable saving to the Institution; and, what is of much more importance, are of great use in promoting their own recovery.

Patients of superior rank, and also the labourers, in their intervals of rest, often spend a part of their time

agreeably in various amusements. Music, reading, bowls, billiards, &c. continue to be favourite pastimes. Materials for writing are liberally furnished. Some of the Patients write verses, but the muses have been unpropitious, and few verses have, for a long time, been produced, which, in point of poetical merit, reach even to mediocrity. The prose writers have been more successful. Many of their letters are correctly, and even elegantly penned. A great proportion of these letters are addressed to the Physician. These, and others not proper to be despatched, as addressed, are preserved; because the letter of a Patient serves as an indication and as a record of the state of his mind; and may also prove to be a useful document, if his case should ever become the subject of legal investigation. The object of the writer often is to demand the reason of his confinement, or to prove that he ought to be instantly liberated. In some of the letters, the style is diffuse and rhetorical; in others, the writer reasons more closely; and one ingenious person, whose literary productions are extremely curious, occasionally employs the form of syllogism. Some Patients exhibit, in their letters, a wonderful degree of consistency and acuteness. It is still perhaps too common to suppose, that all lunatics are, in point of mental degradation, nearly equal; and, therefore, that they are all equally removed from a capacity for common feeling, and from a right to common sympathy. But the forms of lunacy are so various, and aberration from soundness of mind, is, in some cases, so slight, that it would even be no easy task to determine the precise bounds of rationality. A great proportion of lunatics, derive the usual enjoyment from cheerful aspect and variety of scene. Some are pecu-

liarly susceptible of impressions from external objects; and are, as poets, painters, botanists, or florists, delighted in contemplating the beauties of nature *. Gardening, while it affords the means of exercising, and of gratifying the taste for an interesting class of objects, is a most salutary occupation; and, fortunately, it often becomes the favourite amusement of some lunatics, who, from their wealth and rank, are above the necessity of learning, and would disdain to be taught, any other laborious mechanical art. Patients who have been liberally educated, and who have been accustomed to the elegancies of polished life and manners, often retain a fastidious taste, and a proud sense of their superiority. They not only would spurn at what they might conceive to be a degrading employment, but they feel indignant, unless their accommodations be of a

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* The following verses are inserted, not on account of their poetical merit, of which, however, they are not destitute, but as a proof of the interest which some insane persons take in external objects. These verses were lately written, or rather beautifully printed with the pen, as if with types, by a Patient who received a liberal education, but whose mind has long been much deranged. The poet has chosen to prefix to his verses a quotation from Virgil, an author with whose writings he is well acquainted.

TO A HYACINTH.

Alba ligustra cadunt———

Our gardens may boast of their anthuses fine,
Auricula, tulip, and woodbines that twine,
In morning of spring, or in bright summer showers;
But give me a hyacinth—sweetest of flowers!

Around the lone meadow where Flora has stray'd,
See how gently it rears its sweet bloom for the maid.
'Tis pure as the snow, on the smooth verdant lawn,
As it blows in the sun-beam, succeeding the dawn. &c.

There are two other stanzas, in which the conceptions are a little extravagant, or even ludicrous, yet highly expressive of the poet's admiration of his favourite flower.

superior kind, and are apt to be offended, when exposed to the company and conversation of any person whom they may deem to be an unworthy associate. For such Patients, small suites of apartments, unconnected with the common wards, have long been much in request, and will soon be provided. Patients of the higher ranks will thus be agreeably accommodated. And, while they will be permitted to enjoy the greatest possible degree of personal liberty, consistent with the necessary treatment, they will be furnished with the means of such suitable amusements and recreations, as will serve, both to relieve the irksomeness of confinement, and to promote the cure of the malady.

Previously to the erecting of any building in the new ground, where accommodations for Patients of the higher ranks will be erected; and in order that our numerous labourers might, without the chance of escaping, be employed in reducing the surface of the ground to a proper level, it was expedient that the whole area should be securely enclosed. Accordingly, that extensive space has been enclosed with a lofty and substantial wall, and considerable progress has been made, by the Patients, under the directions of the Superintendent, in levelling the ground. At the same time, the two adjacent airing-grounds were subdivided according to the original plan, and, as now highly expedient, into four plots. Two of these plots have been replanted with shrubbery, and properly dressed, for the use of convalescents. In the course of these operations, it was necessary, at our own expense, to take down, and to rebuild, to an increased height, the wall on the northern boundary of the ground of the Magdalene Asylum; and also to add to the height

of some parts of our own adjoining wall stretching westward. The whole of the walls erected, measure no fewer than sixty-three roods; and the expense of building, amounts nearly to the sum of one thousand pounds. Some extraordinary incidental expenses have been incurred. The roof of the Asylum has undergone a necessary and complete repair; some of the apartments in the ground flat, which used to be damp, have been re-paved with stones less pervious to moisture than those of the original pavement; and the walls surrounding the airing-grounds have been thoroughly repaired. In consequence of all these expenses, a large debt has been incurred to the Secretary, for money advanced by him, while the feu-duty of the additional ground, and several accounts, still remain unpaid. On the other hand, the board of the Patients, in consequence of an increase in the proportion of Patients at the higher rates of board, has been more productive than formerly; and, with the aid of donations, the whole of the debt which, at the commencement of the year, remained due to the Royal Bank, has been liquidated. But, to discharge the debts incurred, and to erect additional buildings, the Directors have now no other means, than by again operating on the bond formerly granted to the Bank, for a credit to the extent of 2000*l.* as will be evident, from the following statement.

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1820.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£1106	7	6		
Add, found in Charity-Box,	39	12	0		
				£1145	19 6
BOARD of the Patients,				3719	4 1
				£4865	3 7

Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1819,				£ 481	1 11½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£499	13	9		
Do. Bread,	267	19	0½		
Do. Beer,	214	2	9		
Do. Groceries,	159	6	4		
Do. Tea,	73	5	6		
Do. Soap and Candle,	139	16	1		
Do. Coals,	129	3	0		
Do. Medicines,	13	6	0		
Do. Meal,	95	19	6		
Do. Butter,	143	16	8		
Do. Cheese, &c.	132	10	8		
Do. Barley, Pease, &c.	123	16	0		
Do. Potatoes, Milk, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, and other Miscellaneous Articles,	377	10	6½		
				2370	5 10
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Surgeon, Secretary, and Porter,				377	3 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,				277	17 7
FURNITURE Bought,				165	17 6
ROYAL BANK, in full of Debt,				800	0 0
Carried forward,				£4472	5 10½

Brought forward,.....				£4472	5	10½
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Interest to Royal Bank,.....	£ 31	11	9			
Printing,.....	13	4	0			
Advertisements,.....	2	8	0			
Legacy-Duty, and other Taxes,.....	6	15	10			
Stationery,.....	10	14	3			
Insurance,.....	5	0	0			
Rent of Ground,.....	13	10	0			
Repairs,.....	213	7	11			
Stamps, Postages, and Incidents,.....	15	10	2½			
				312	1	11½
				4784	7	10
Additional Buildings,.....				1005	18	11
				5790	6	9
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,.....				5790	6	9
Do. RECEIPTS,.....				4865	3	7
Balance due the Secretary,.....				£925	3	2

STATE OF DEBTS

Due by the Asylum, at 30th Dec. 1820.

To the Secretary, for Cash advanced,.....	£925	3	2
Unpaid Accounts, and Feu-Duty, about.....	194	16	10
Total,.....	£1120	0	0

The Directors regret that, partly from the state of the funds, and partly from the difficulty of fixing on a proper plan for the extension of the Asylum, they have not yet been able to erect any of the projected additional accommodations. Before any addition can, with propriety, be erected, in the area lately enclosed, it will be necessary, that a plan of the area, and of all the various accommodations of which the whole of that space can conveniently admit, be devised and adopted, in order that the most eligible situation for any requisite addition may, if possi-

ble, be ascertained. The execution only of a small part of such a plan, is all the additional building that we at present contemplate, and all that we can possibly undertake. But it must be obvious that, if we proceed without a general plan, whatever building we may first erect may be so placed, that it shall be found, at some future period, to be an incumbrance, or an obstacle to further extension, and may, therefore, even have to be removed. Some apprehensions, indeed, have been expressed that, by extension, the establishment may at length become unmanageable; and this objection to the building of any great addition deserves to be considered. It has been proposed to erect, somewhere within the precincts of the Asylum, a large building for incurables. The inmates of this building will be numerous, and will probably require a subordinate superintendent or overseer; but will not occasion very great additional trouble, either to the Physician or to the principal Superintendent. After excluding the space necessary for the wards and airing-grounds of the incurables, the whole of the remaining space, although we were to adopt every practicable mode of extending our buildings, would not probably admit of proper accommodations for more than two hundred Patients, including the number of Patients which the present building is calculated to contain. But in several Lunatic Asylums, the number of Patients greatly exceeds two hundred; and, while the whole establishment can be duly superintended by one person, it cannot well be too large. The Salpêtrière contains no fewer than eight hundred Patients, and is well conducted, by one Superintendent, under the directions of one Physician. A large establishment possesses some important advantages. It is more economical than a small one. For example, although our

Asylum were extended, so as to contain two or even three times its present number of Patients, yet nearly the same attendants who are necessary now, with an exception as to the number of keepers, and nearly the same accommodations for cooking, washing, &c. would then be sufficient *. In point of classification, as well as of economy, the advantage is greatly in favour of a large establishment. In a small Asylum, if the means of proper classification were provided, and if the Patients were classed accordingly, there might often, from the want of sufficient variety in the cases, be wards and keepers totally unemployed; or sometimes, from great variety, in a comparatively small number of cases, there might be as many wards or keepers as there were Patients. And if, to save expenses, the means of proper classification be not provided, then Patients who ought to be separated are necessarily placed together. But the larger the establishment, the greater is the chance that there will always be a sufficient number of Patients, of each class, to employ a keeper and to occupy a ward †. For these

* Our kitchen, washing-room, and laundry, are too small for the present Asylum, and they are otherwise inconvenient.

† ——— il faudra des subdivisions pour les furieux en traitement, pour les furieux incurables, pour les mélancoliques calmes, pour les mélancoliques agités, pour les démences, pour les convalescens, pour ceux qui salissent; il faudra des promenoirs couverts, des ateliers, des réfectoires, une infirmerie, une salle de bains, etc. Ces subdivisions, indispensables aujourd'hui pour tout hospice d'aliénés bien ordonné, ne pourront se faire dans un asile destiné à un petit nombre d'individus; car il y aurait presque autant de subdivisions que d'habitans. Il faudra pour chacune de ces subdivisions au moins un serviteur; il y aura donc presque autant de serviteurs que de malades. Si l'on n'adopte pas la subdivision des bâtimens, on retombera dans le système actuel; on se contentera de séparer les furieux, et d'entasser pêle-mêle les autres aliénés, système contre lequel réclame hautement l'expérience de tous les pays où les aliénés ont excité quelques sentimens d'intérêt et de pitié.—Esquirol.

reasons, without calculating the probable limits of the demand for accommodations, and of the means of erecting them, there can be but little ground for apprehending that our Asylum will ever become too extensive. And, while it shall continue to be well managed, the more it extends, the more likely is its fame to extend, and its future prosperity to be ensured.

The elongation of the wings of the Asylum was originally proposed, as the best plan of enlargement *. This plan would, no doubt, be attended with important advantages; but it is liable to some objections. We refrain from entering on a discussion which might, in any degree, tend to confine the views of the architect, and which would protract this Report to an undue length; yet it is necessary to state, that this plan would not afford us the kind of accommodations which we chiefly want, and which will be best supplied by erecting cottages, as suggested in the last Annual Report. But, in regard to the general plan of enlargement, we may, without intruding on the peculiar province of the architect, remark, that the means of the most advantageous classification, and of ensuring the comfort and security of the Patients, must be duly studied; while the whole buildings which may be projected, whether for the lodgement of Patients, or for other necessary purposes, together with the airing-grounds and approaches, ought to be so contrived as to afford, when executed, the greatest possible facility to the vigilant and effectual superintendence of every department of the establishment.

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* Remarks on Lunatic Asylums, by Mr. Starke.—Second Annual Report.

Some excellent plans have been drawn by Mr. Weir. Several other eminent architects, namely, Mr. Lugar, of London, and Messrs. Hamilton, of Glasgow, have made gratuitous offers of their services. Of these offers, the Directors readily agreed to avail themselves; and they have no doubt, that a plan will ultimately be adopted, which will give entire satisfaction to the Contributors, and to the Public.

The Directors return their most respectful thanks to those Clergymen, who preached in the Asylum in the course of last year; and beg leave to solicit, that the Clergymen of the City and Suburbs will be so obliging as to favour the Institution with their occasional services during the current year. Our Asylum, we believe, is the first establishment of the kind, in which a sermon was ever preached. From our example, divine service is now performed in several other similar establishments.

The Directors, with gratitude, return their thanks for all the benefactions with which they have been favoured during last year. A list of the donations in money is annexed, as formerly. The Patients have been much gratified by donations of books, magazines, &c. and of the means of amusing themselves at various games.

The late Miss Mary Hood, having destined, in trust, the greater part of her fortune to purposes of charity and beneficence, the Trustees on her Estate, by virtue of a discretionary power committed to them, have bestowed on the Asylum the large sum of one

thousand pounds. While the Directors record their respect for the memory of their charitable benefactress, they most gratefully thank the Trustees, for this seasonable and splendid donation.

The Directors return their thanks to those Coal-masters, who, with their usual liberality, have sent to the Asylum donations of Coals. No fewer than 415 carts of Coals, were purchased for the use of the house, during last year. The additional number gratuitously sent by the Coal-masters, was 49 carts, *viz.*

Mr. Farie,.....12 Carts.	General Spens, 6 Carts.
Mr. Gray,.....12 do.	Mr. Gemmel,.....6 do.
Mr. Merry,... 8 do.	Mr. Brown,.....5 do.

The Directors offer their best thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, and Matron; and they, with great pleasure, express their approbation of the conduct of those Keepers and other Servants, who have diligently and faithfully discharged their duty.

Finally, the Directors return their thanks, and acknowledge their great obligations to the Visitors. "Every charitable institution requires constant and vigilant inspection; but especially where," as in the Asylum, "the suffering individuals are often incapable of knowing the neglect which they may experience—of finding redress for the evils which they may feel—of making known their complaints—or of obtaining belief, when they are made *." The mild system of treatment pursued in our Asylum, the consequent quietness which has often ex-

* Discourses, &c. by the Rev. Dr. M'Gill.

cited the admiration of strangers, and the extremely clean and orderly state of the wards, as well as other prominent merits of our Institution, are in no small degree owing to the vigilance of the Visitors. And although there has been no remissness in any department of the daily business of the house, but, in every respect, the utmost attention; yet a public Institution is never more liable to abuse, than after its reputation has become so high, as to place it above all suspicion; and it is of essential importance that the Visitors should persevere in the regular and strict performance of their duty. That duty consists in visiting the Asylum, at least twice a-week, but oftener, if convenient; and in reporting with regard to whatever may seem to affect the comfort of the Patients, and may be thought worthy of remark. The Visitors will, no doubt, see the propriety of paying as much attention as possible to the following circumstances; namely, to the ventilation, in order that the galleries and apartments may be kept as sweet and salubrious as possible; to the temperature, which, in cold weather, ought generally to be about 60 degrees; to the cleanliness of the wards, and to that of the persons, as well as of the body and bed-clothes of the Patients; to the kind and degree of restraint employed; to the demeanour of the keepers, in so far as this may fall under notice; to the quality of the provisions; to the cookery; and to the general state of order of the whole establishment. The friends of some of the Patients strictly prohibit the sending out of the Asylum, any letters which may be written by these Patients. The Visitors are, therefore, requested to leave, on the table of the committee-room, any letters which may be committed to their care, by any of the Patients.

From the excellent manner in which the business of the house has uniformly been conducted, the Directors are confident that, under the vigilant inspection of the Visitors, our Institution will continue to maintain that high character, which is now universally acknowledged, and which has long rendered the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum one of the most interesting of all the charitable establishments in Scotland.

APPENDIX.

THE following Instructions to the Architect, for drawing a Plan of Addition to the Asylum, are annexed to the Report, by order of the Directors.

The Architect is required to furnish Plans of Additional Accommodations, according to the following statement.

1st, A building, to comprise a chapel, a billiard-room, and work-rooms. The ground flat of this building may contain a kitchen, a scullery, a store-room, and a weaver's shop. This building may possibly form a centre-piece to the whole establishment, and may ultimately be the most eligible place of residence for the Superintendent and Matron. Apartments for their accommodation may therefore be here provided.

The chapel must be large enough to contain about 100 auditors. The means of separating the males from the females, so that they shall not be able to see each other, while they may all have it in their power to see the clergyman, and may be as much as possible

within his view; and also the means of separating the Patients of the higher ranks from their inferiors, must be considered, as these arrangements for which, also, a plan must be given, may in some measure guide the Architect in regard to the form and dimensions of the room. Except on Sundays, the chapel will be used as a reading-room; and, therefore, all the seats must be moveable.

The kitchen ought to be of a size sufficient both for the present Asylum, and for any additional wards, or other accommodations, which may in future be constructed.

The building must be so planned, as to admit of its connection with wards, and this connection must be exhibited in the plan. But although a chapel, work-rooms, and a billiard-room are much wanted, and the other apartments may soon be highly requisite, yet the Architect is distinctly to understand, that he is not tied down, to plan these apartments so that they shall all be exactly contained in one building, nor is he restricted in regard to the situation of the building, in which any of them may be contained.

2d, Buildings to contain wards for Patients of respectable rank, or at least of rank superior to that of paupers. We require, at present, additional accommodations for about 30 Patients. But the Architect is not to confine his views to our present wants. Therefore, the number and extent, as well as the disposition of these buildings, and of proper airing-grounds for each class of the Patients, must be left to his own judgment:

it being understood, that the ground shall be laid out with due regard to economy. These buildings must not exceed, in height, two stories. The wards may be planned in the same manner as the wards for the higher classes of Patients in the present Asylum. The galleries may be of the same breadth, and the apartments of the same dimensions. Besides the necessary day-rooms, dining-rooms, keepers' rooms, and water-closets, it is desirable that there should be a bath-room for each ward, or at least one for every two wards which may be on the same flat. The Architect is desired to suggest a convenient mode of subdividing each ward into two, or even into three suites of apartments; especially if the number of apartments should exceed the number contained in any of the present wards. In planning the stairs for the upper wards, the Architect must consider, that the stair of a Lunatic Asylum ought not to consist of a long, uninterrupted flight of steps; and that it ought to be easy of ascent, well lighted, and, if possible, so constructed, that it may be all seen at one view. Without entering too minutely into detail, it may be proper to mention, that the walls and floors of apartments for frantic Patients, ought to be of polished stone; and that the windows in the apartments for convalescents, ought not to be farther from the floor, than the windows of a common dwelling-house.

3d, Cottages for the accommodation of Patients of the highest class. These buildings probably ought not to exceed one story in height. But, in regard to height, the Architect is not absolutely restricted. Each cottage, or, if it consist of two flats, each flat must be so contrived, that it may be wholly occupied by one, or may

afford distinct lodgings for two Patients. Each Patient must be accommodated with a parlour, bed-room, and servant's bed-room or closet. Each individual lodging may be furnished with a small garden. The gardens may be separated from each other, merely by hedge-rows, and may each lead to a commodious common walk, or bowling-green. The Architect is required to give a plan of the gardens, and of the manner in which they may be ornamentally laid out. In the walk or bowling-green, and also in the gardens, or connected with the cottages, there must be shaded seats, or verandas, where the Patients may enjoy the benefit of the open air, without being exposed to sun or rain. Drawings of such seats or verandas may be given.

4th, A building to contain one hundred incurables. The only means of classification to be observed in this building, is that of separating the males from the females. Each apartment may be as large, as to accommodate a dozen or more Patients, and there may be apartments on both sides of the galleries. A proper extent of airing-ground, must be allotted for the incurables of each sex. This building ought to be so placed, that it shall be as little seen as possible by Patients of the higher rank, or by their visiting friends.

5th, Washing-house, drying-green, straw store-house, coal store-cellar, dead-house, and dungstead. All these conveniences may be comprehended in one division of the ground.

In devising the Plan of Addition, the Architect will consider, and determine the following points.

1st, From what quarter, the area lately enclosed may be most conveniently approached; and what ought to be the direction, and the breadth of the avenue, leading to the buildings in that area, and perhaps, serving ultimately as the main approach to the whole establishment.

2d, Where, and in what manner the most convenient means of communication, may be formed between the present Asylum, and any other buildings, or accommodations which may be projected.

3d, Whether, as a part of the plan of extension, it would be advisable to elongate the wings of the present building. If this measure should be thought advisable, a plan of the wings as elongated, will be required.

Besides furnishing geometrical plans, elevations, and, if necessary, sections of the buildings, exhibiting in detail interior arrangement, as well as exterior aspect, the Architect is required to furnish a general plan of the whole grounds, and to insert, in their proper places, block-plans or outlines of all the present buildings, and of all the additional buildings, as above described, of which the whole space will admit; together with delineations of the airing-grounds, gardens, washing establishment, and avenues.

To this plan, it will be proper to add an outline of the Magdalene ground, and also delineations of the roads in front and in rear of the Lunatic Asylum, to the points of intersection, together with the intercepted portion, of Dobbie's Loan.

The Architect must give plans of the necessary drains or sewers, and he must advert to the means of supplying the establishment with water, gas-light, and heated air.

It is of great importance that the Physician, Superintendent, or Matron, should be able to proceed from any one part, to any other of the whole establishment, without being observed from any of the windows, either by Keepers or by Patients. The Architect must, therefore, contrive to secure this advantage, either by connecting the different buildings with each other, or by means of walls, corridors, or covered passages. Such passages may be made very broad, open at one or at both sides, and so as to answer for places of recreation in bad weather.

In the elevations of the buildings for Patients of the more respectable classes, there must neither be extravagant decoration, nor any appearance of meanness. And although every consideration must yield to that of utility, yet the Architect is strictly enjoined, not, if possible, to plan any building, which, from its structure or situation, might, when erected, injure the aspect of the present elegant and picturesque edifice.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1821.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. Alexander Wighton, James Hunter, } from Town Council.
William Smith, James Ewing, } from Merchants' House.
Robert Hood, Robert Austin, } from Trades' House.
Dr. Richard Millar, William Cumin, } from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Rev. Dr. Muir, Mr. Robert Tennent, } from General Session.
Archibald Lawson, Rev. Dr. Ranken, Prof. M'Gill, Meikleham, Mr. John Lang, George Rutherford, John Machen, William Jamieson, Jun. } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine, Mr. William Rodger, *Treasurer*, Dr. Balmanno, *Physician*, Dr. William Cumin, *Surgeon*. } Directors, *ex officio*.
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary*.
William Drury, *Superintendent*.
Mrs. Drury, *Matron*.
John Kirk, *Porter*.

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Balmanno, Mr. Rodger,	*ex officio*.	Mr. Machen, Rutherford,	Pr. Meikleham, Dr. Cumin.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. Jeffray, Balmanno,	Mr. Rutherfurd, Dr. Meikleham,	Mr. Lawson, Rodger.

VISITORS

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

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1820.

Anonymous, a Gentleman,	£ 1	1	0
Lady Ross Baillie's Executors, Ninth Annual Donation, in terms of her Ladyship's Bond to the Institution, for payment of this sum annually, for 20 years,	5	5	0
Barony Parish, additional Contribution,	3	5	0
Herbert Buchanan, of Arden,	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Burns, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Executors of Mrs. Campbell, of Violet Grove, a Legacy, £20 0 0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty, 2 0 0			
	18	0	0
James Glassford, of Dougalston,	1	11	6
Executors of Miss Mary Hood, of Glasgow, a Donation from the Residue of her Estate, left at their disposal for charitable and benevolent purposes,	1000	0	0
Executors of Mrs. M'Aslan, Maxwell-Street, Glasgow, a Legacy,	15	0	0
Miss M'Grigor, Cochran-Street, Glasgow,	1	1	0
John Pirie, London,	5	5	0
Mrs. James Smith, George's Square, Glasgow,	5	5	0
Lady Stewart, of Castlemilk,	2	2	0
William Stirling, Castlemilk,	6	0	0
Executors of William Taylor, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,	25	0	0
Mrs. Watt, of Heathfield,	2	2	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge,	5	5	0
	£1106	7	6

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 Kilallan,	Monkton & Prestwick,
Baldernock,	Kilsyth,	Port-Glasgow,
Barony of Glasgow,	Kippen,	Renfrew,
Bonhill,	Lanark,	Rothesay,
Carmunnock,	Lesmahagow,	Neilston.
Cathcart,	Logie,	
Cumbernauld,	New Monkland,	
Greenock,		

James Hedderwick, Printer, 26, Bell-Street, Glasgow.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

3d JANUARY, 1822.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK.

1822.

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.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1821,	69	43	112
Admitted since,	56	37	93
Do. having relapsed,	0	1	1
Total,	125	81	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
Total,	125	81	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 expected.

Admitted.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
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.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
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
Carried forward,		251	216	467

Dismissed.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Brought forward,		251	216	467
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 30th 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 30th June, 1820; and, of course, the lapse of about 6 months, in the cases of those who were admitted, soon before the 30th 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 proficients 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 choristers—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

* The Patient has here detailed his own illusions!

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 comforted, 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 degree, 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, even amidst the per-

turbation 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 soothe 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, 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 Rutherfurd.
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; 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		
				£ 509	1 2½
BOARD of the Patients,				4004	2 7
				£4513	3 9½

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		
					2558	8 7½
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Surgeon, Secretary, and Porter,					377	10 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,					286	0 5
FURNITURE Bought,					187	7 10
Carried forward,					£4334	10 0½

Brought forward,					£4334	10 0½
CHARGES, *viz.*						
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			
					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
					4973	17 9½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,					4973	17 9½
Do. RECEIPTS,					4513	3 9½
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 pro-

gress, 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 daylight, 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 relics 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 Mackintosh, 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, insane, from the time when they were admitted, until the instant of their dismission, the attempt to impart to them religious instruction or consolation, 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 bequeathed to the Asylum by the late William M'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 by David Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier; the legacy of £100 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.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &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
Mr. James Watson, } Surgeons.
Rev. Dr. Dewar, } from General Session.
Mr. Alexander Finlay, }
Archibald Lawson, }
Rev. Dr. Ranken, }
Prof. M'Gill, }
Meikleham, } from General Body of Subscribers.
Mr. John Lang, }
George Rutherfurd, }
John Machen, }
William Jamieson, Jun. }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, }
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine, } Directors, *ex officio.*
Mr. William Rodger, *Treasurer*, }
Dr. Balmanno, *Physician*, }
Dr. William Cumin, *Surgeon.* }

Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary.*
William Drury, *Superintendent.*
Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno, } *ex officio.* | Mr. Machen, | Prof. Meikleham,
Mr. Rodger, } | Rutherfurd, | Mr. Lawson.

Building Committee.

Dr. Jeffray, | Mr. Lawson, | Mr. Austin,
Balmanno, | Rodger, | Rutherfurd.
Prof. Meikleham, | | |

Visitors.

Dr. Freer, | Mr. Robert Hood,
Rev. Dr. Ranken, | Benjamin Mathie,
Mr. George Rutherfurd, | 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.
Baldernock.
Barony of Glasgow.
Bonhill.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houstoun and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton & Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK, PRINTER, GLASGOW.

NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

9th JANUARY, 1823.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES CURLL, 26, BELL-STREET.

1823.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

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

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1822,.....	74	47	121
Admitted since,.....	50	30	80
Do. from relapse,.....	1	0	1
	125	77	202
Dismissed Cured,.....	26	7	33
Do. Relieved,.....	12	13	25
Do. by desire,.....	13	12	25
Died,.....	11	2	13
Remaining, 31st December, 1822,.....	63	43	106
	125	77	202

None of the Patients, who were cured, have relapsed, in so far as we have yet learned; and some of them, who had been admitted at an early period of their malady, were dismissed, after only a short residence in the Asylum. Our mild system of cure, continues to manifest its usual good effects, while the Patients are under our care; and to leave, even after their dismission, a favourable impression on their minds. Those who have been dismissed *cured*, contemplate the Asylum, not as their prison, but as a place of refuge, where, on a return of their lamentable malady, they are sure of protection and of kind treatment. Instances of the voluntary return of Patients have been noticed in former Reports, and several such instances occurred during last year. A female Patient, on experiencing some of the precursory symptoms of lunacy, soon after she had been dismissed cured, privately left her friends, and walked a distance of many miles to the Asylum. Of the Patients who were *relieved*, or who were dismissed by *desire*, some were much amended; others were in a state which did not admit of much improvement; and, what is not unusual, a few were prematurely removed by their friends. After a certain progress in convalescence, it is sometimes difficult to convince the relatives of a Patient, that any further treatment is necessary; but the relapse of a convalescent, soon after premature dismission, has not unfrequently occurred: merely, as it would appear, from the feeling of sudden emancipation from our rules, before the habit of mental control had been sufficiently established. The proportion of deaths considerably exceeds that of any former year. But several Patients were unavoidably received in a dying state; and an unusually great number of Patients died of apoplexy,

or sunk under general palsy, in consequence of attacks of an apoplectic nature.

Died of Fever,	3
Dropsy,	2
Exhaustion,	2
Apoplexy, or Palsy,	6
	13

The following Tables, constructed from the records, as usual, by the Superintendent, comprehend the admissions only for one year, preceding the 30th June last; and exhibit the events of the cases as ascertained by the 31st December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	1	0	2	1	0	1	5
Melancholy,	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Idiots,	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
Total,	1	2	6	3	0	4	16

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Melancholy,.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Furious and Melancholy,	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fatuous,.....	0	1	2	0	0	3	6
Idiots,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,.....	0	4	3	0	0	6	13

MALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	13	7	2	4	1	0	27
Melancholy,.....	4	2	0	1	0	0	7
Furious and Melancholy,	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Imbecile,.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Fatuous,.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Total,.....	24	9	3	6	1	2	45

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,.....	3	4	3	1	0	1	12
Melancholy,.....	3	2	2	0	0	0	7
Fatuous,.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total,.....	6	6	6	1	0	2	21

From these Tables, the result of the treatment, in regard to the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the new cases, is as follows:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,.....	16,	Cured,.....	1
Females do.	13,	Do.	0
	29		1

NEW CASES.

Males treated,.....	45,	Cured,.....	24
Females do.	21,	Do.	6
	66		30

The cure of mental derangement, like that of bodily disease, depends much on the timely use of remedies. Even the most judicious treatment known, often fails of

success; but it is not wonderful, that lunacy should be peculiarly intractable, after the aberrations of the mind have long become habitual, and its illusions, through frequent recurrence, perhaps indelibly impressed. Sometimes, from feelings of delicacy, the nature of the case is not disclosed, until concealment is no longer possible; but, not unfrequently, the malady has made some progress, before the friends of the Patient are aware of its existence. The following detail of symptoms, derived from our observation, or consistent with our experience, may serve, without the aid of professional knowledge, to direct attention to the state of the mind, on the approach of lunacy, and when proper treatment is likely to be of great avail.

The first indications of lunacy are various; and, as might be expected in the accounts given of a malady which exhibits a great diversity of forms, they have been variously described. Headache, giddiness, throbbing of the temples, or impaired vision, have ushered in a paroxysm; and hypochondriacal apprehensions, arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs, have terminated in maniacal illusions. In many instances, the symptoms, first remarked, are a defect in the power of attention, fits of absence, frequent talking or muttering of the Patient to himself, unmeaning fixed staring of the eyes, a dejected countenance, and sometimes jerking motions of the body, or odd gesticulations. * Together

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* We scarcely need to mention, that the habit of exhibiting some of these symptoms, may be accidentally acquired; or, that some of them may proceed from a morbid state of the nervous system, without denoting any tendency to lunacy.

with these appearances, the mind is perhaps under the depressing influence of hurt pride, disappointed hope, or religious apprehensions: perhaps it is brooding over some feeling of remorse, fear, jealousy, or chagrin, on grounds which are wholly imaginary. Love is, in some cases, the predominant impression; and it is equally singular and characteristic, that the object of this affection and the Patient are sometimes unacquainted with each other. The first indication, in some Patients, is an extraordinary flow of high spirits, about to end, at length, in maniacal delirium. In some, extreme terror is first noticed. The countenance is pale, ghastly, and strongly expressive of the inward emotion; the speech is hurried and tremulous; and the extremities are cold, perhaps bedewed with a cold sweat. Soon, however, the eye glares malignantly, the face flushes, and assumes the expression of ferocity, the objects of terror become the objects of vengeance, and the Patient is furious. In some, there is an unusual degree of suspicion, or of anticipation of evil, and a belief in imaginary plots or conspiracies. In others, there is great irascibility and malignity, and some act of desperation, vengeance, or cruelty, is perhaps the first obvious symptom of the malady. From the commencement of lunacy, and especially as long as the mind continues to be in a state of excitement, Patients generally sleep little or none; yet some are disposed to lie constantly in bed, and are unwilling to answer questions, or to converse with their friends, or relatives. In some instances, the Patient carefully conceals his illusions, for a long time after they have taken possession of his mind. Perhaps he, for the first time, reveals them confidentially to his clergyman, or to his medical

attendant. As soon, however, as maniacal illusions are betrayed, the nature of the case is manifest.

The different physiological views which have been taken of the nature of lunacy, may have possibly had some share, in leading to certain discrepancies, which we have observed in the accounts given of the symptoms. Some of the most intelligent writers on the subject, are not even agreed, as to the organ which is primarily affected; * nor have they settled whether lunacy is to be ascribed chiefly to moral, or to physical causes. And although we are disposed to think, that the disease originates in the brain; and that, perhaps in every instance, there exists a physical cause, or predisposition; yet the nature and limits of this Report, forbid us to enter on the discussion of these points.

In a considerable proportion of the cases which come under our care, we find that some change is recollected, by the friends of the Patient, to have taken place, in his temper, disposition, manners, or habits, before there was any suspicion entertained that his mind was about to become deranged. In some cases, only for a few days, in others, for weeks or even months, the Patient is observed to have become more sedate and pensive; or at

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* "Les préludes de l'invasion et du retour des attaques de manie peuvent être très-variés; mais il semble en général que le siége primitif de cette aliénation est dans la région de l'estomac et des intestins, et que c'est de ce centre que se propage comme par une espèce d'irradiation le trouble de l'entendement."—*Pinel.*

"Tantôt les extrémités du système nerveux et les foyers de sensibilité placés dans diverses régions, tantôt l'appareil digestif, tantôt le foie et ses dépendances sont le premier siége du mal."—*Esquirol.*

times gloomy, anxious, and irritable. He is less sociable, yet perhaps mixes occasionally with joyous parties; and, during that transient but dangerous respite from depression which he may obtain from the use of stimulating liquors, he is possibly admired for the liveliness of his conversation, and the acuteness of his wit. He is less interested in his usual occupations and amusements; yet he may sometimes, of a sudden, and for a short time, pursue them with enthusiastic ardour. Very often, at this period, he is subject to some unusual affection of his stomach, or bowels, * and his sleep begins to be disturbed and broken.

We do not expect that Patients, in this precursory stage of lunacy, will be sent to the Asylum. But we cannot too often repeat, that, as soon as the nature of the case is evident, recourse ought to be had to skilful treatment. It is gratifying to state, that, during last year, a considerable number of Patients were admitted at an early period of their malady, and were almost all speedily dismissed cured.

The Directors warmly sympathize with that feeling so natural to relatives, in regard to the danger of any degree of publicity being given to the cases under our treatment, or of any improper disclosures being made; and the strictest care is taken that no Patient shall be

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* The active remedies which are frequently employed with benefit, in cases of indigestion, may sometimes owe their good effects, more to their influence on the state of the head, than is generally supposed. And where there is a known predisposition to lunacy, the possibility that a loss of tone in the digestive organs, may proceed from some change going on in the brain itself, ought not to be overlooked.

seen by strangers, and that no person shall be admitted to an interview with a Patient, without the approbation of his relatives, or guardians. Indeed, in our Asylum, the utmost degree of privacy is observed, consistently with that perfect security against neglect, and cruelty, which is afforded by the nature of the institution, and which is one of the great advantages of a *public* Asylum for Lunatics.

Some persons have hesitated, not only to place a Patient in any kind of Lunatic Asylum, but even to employ an experienced keeper; from a fear that those who have been much accustomed to coerce the insane, may not be disposed to treat them with due tenderness. But an experienced keeper has been taught to submit to the most insulting abuse, without retaliation. He has learned to observe, and even to anticipate, the changes in the state of the malady; and he is alert in detecting, and judicious in counteracting, the artful, and often dangerous purposes of the Patient. When any kind of coercion is necessary, he acts, from habit, with coolness and address; and without that awkward struggling, whereby Patients are often unnecessarily injured, when committed to the care of persons who are timid and ignorant, although perhaps very humanely disposed. In fact, with us, coercion is very little employed. Often out of the whole number of our Patients, amounting sometimes to more than 120, not a single individual is in confinement.

Much injury, and even fatal consequences, have resulted from forcible, and highly injudicious, though well meant attempts to compel Patients to swallow; and, in certain states of the malady, it is not unusual for lunatics to

refuse to take their food. Some refuse to eat, for the lamentable purpose of terminating their existence by starvation; others without assigning any reason for their abstinence. By some, a whimsical, or imaginary reason is assigned. One declines to eat, because he is not served in plate, with the choicest of viands and of wines, and with a proper train of attendants, befitting his imaginary high rank. Another, because he considers the Asylum to be a charitable establishment; and that, in taking any food, he is devouring the bread of the poor. Some fancy that medicines or poisons have been mixed with their victuals, and will either taste nothing voluntarily, or only when their attendant partakes with them. One person refused to eat, because he imagined that he was just going to be executed, for the commission of some capital crime, and therefore that it was quite unnecessary for him to take any more food. Fortunately, he imagined that the Physician was the judge by whom he had been condemned, and by whom a remission of his punishment might be granted. Accordingly, he daily, at the visit, fell on his knees to implore a respite; and he was daily respited, on condition that he would eat his dinner—which he then ate very heartily. In the course of a few days, this illusion gradually vanished. One of those interesting melancholics, who had long "pined in thought," fancied that a person deceased, to whom she had been tenderly attached, would again appear and claim her as his bride. But, in order that the weight of her material frame might, in his flight with her to the region of spirits, be as small an encumbrance to him as possible, she refused to take her food; frequently asserting, that he never would return until her body was further reduced. By means of persuasion, aided by the influence of that

authoritative ascendancy which it is always of importance to maintain over the insane, she permitted herself to be fed; though often, after swallowing a morsel, she expressed her regret, that it would serve only to delay the long-expected arrival of her lover. In these, and in all similar cases, the reluctance to take food is overcome by address and perseverance, without the use of harsh or violent measures; and no such apparatus, as that of forcing instruments, is permitted to be used in the Asylum.

It is often no less difficult to judge of the cure, in lunacy, than of the first indications, and sometimes insidious approach of the malady. Much may no doubt be learned from the conversation and writings of the Patient; but it is astonishing with what propriety some persons will converse or write, who are unquestionably insane. One of our Patients, now considerably improved, but still under illusions, writes, in a kind of diary, the following account of his admission into the Asylum. "On my arrival in Glasgow, a number of interesting feelings rushed into my mind. The recollection of those happy days which I had formerly spent here, served only to augment my melancholy. But, being convinced, that, in all the proceedings of my friends regarding me, they had my welfare and ultimate recovery in view, I resolved cheerfully to submit to all their measures. After dinner, we stepped into a chaise; but instead of taking the road by which I had been led to expect that we were to travel, we proceeded to this large building. I was much struck by the external appearance of the edifice, but before I had time to observe it particularly, I was ushered into the company of lunatics, who

all seemed happy at the addition of one more to their number." He proceeds to give a very interesting account of some of his associates; but, for obvious reasons, we forbear to transcribe further.

The removal of a lunatic from his home to the Asylum, and, of course, from all persons who are familiar to him, and from all other known objects whatever, to a place where his attendants, and all objects around him, are strange, has often, by introducing some new train of thought, a powerful and salutary influence on his mind. A convalescent states, in a letter, as follows. "When I was brought to the Asylum, I fancied that I was placed in the anatomical class-room of the College, for the purpose of being dissected, or of having some dreadful operation performed on me; and this impression was so strong, as to banish all my former illusions! But when, by the kind treatment which I experienced, I discovered that this impression also was false, I began to distrust all my absurd fancies. And one day accidentally observing some well-known distant objects from the window, I discovered, for the first time, that I was in the Lunatic Asylum; and from that time I date my amendment."

The newspapers continue to be read with avidity, and many of our Patients take a warm interest in public events. The arrival of His Majesty in Scotland, called forth some loyal addresses in prose, and in verse. In one of these addresses to the King, the following passage occurs, among a detail of other grievances, public and private. "That, by the false advice of friends or foes, I am now confined, where a Physician has, by some oversight of Parliament, or in some way mysterious to me, obtained a power much

greater than that which any, or all the authorities of the land put together, can claim; so that he can, by his mere *ipse dixit*, detain a person here at his pleasure, notwithstanding repeated demands for the authority of his so acting, and every remonstrance against its illegality." Those who, with considerable powers of reasoning, are unconscious of the fallacy of their illusions, must very naturally judge it to be illegal, or mysterious, that they should be immured in a mad-house; and they are often highly indignant at the prolongation of a confinement, for which they can see no reason. But, how far soever Patients may seem to be advanced in convalescence, the want of a consciousness that they have been insane, if, at the same time, they have any remembrance of their insane fancies or conduct, is an unequivocal proof that their minds are still unsound. When, on the contrary, they are not only sensible of former mental aberrations, but also grateful for kind treatment, they have, in general, made a great progress in amendment, and are indeed not far from being well. Such favourable indications are often evinced by convalescents, and are well exemplified in the following letter. The writer had proposed, *rather prematurely*, to apply for his dismission to the Weekly Committee. "I am aware that I have no right to trouble you so often on the subject of my dismission. But, since I spoke of my application to the Committee of Management, it has occurred to me, that, previous to the adoption of that step, there ought to appear a reasonable ground of application, and a probable chance of success. As my situation precludes me from being a competent judge on either of these points, I must naturally lean for advice to you, who have all along judged of the ideas and sentiments which have, from

time to time, arisen in, or occupied my mind; and from whom I received the first impressions of the necessity of doubting my own judgment, and of observing the feebleness of my capacity, and mode of reasoning. I am hopeful, that I have now, in some measure, recovered; and that I shall be restored to my friends and society, as soon as the nature of my complaint will admit. This hope is my chief consolation. I do not, by this, mean to say, that I have not received every indulgence compatible with my situation. But comfort and happiness are unattainable without liberty. I must, however, confess, that I have great cause to be grateful; and especially to be thankful to you, for your undeviating friendly attention."

Many essays, and numerous letters have been written. Our poets, indeed, have not been very successful; unless, perhaps, in one or two humorous effusions, of too ludicrous a cast to admit of being cited; but some of our prose-writers have often displayed no small share of taste and ability. The specimens of the literary productions of our Patients, which we have given, in this, and former Reports, may, however, be sufficient to show, that persons who are inexperienced, ought to be cautious how they decide, either from the writings, or even from the conversation of a Patient, as to the state of his mind; and, on the other hand, that it is highly unjust to conclude, that all who are confined in a mad-house, must be either stupid, or ferocious. Many of our Patients, who are not even convalescent, can, at times, or on certain subjects, both feel and reason justly. The mind deranged, has been compared to "sweet bells jangled;" and an eminent medical writer has remarked,

that "a madman may be said to be a man out of tune." We must recollect, that he may be out of tune, only in some single strain.

But lunacy, in whatever form or degree, is undoubtedly one of the greatest of human calamities. And it is peculiarly our duty, as enjoined by our rules, to adopt, in the treatment of the insane, the best practice known, and "to spare no effort to improve, if possible, the practice in a disease, in the cure of which very much still remains to be done." * When madness was ascribed to supernatural causes, we cannot wonder that little attention, beyond what superstition dictated, was paid to the cure of the malady. But it is unaccountable, that, till of late years, although the utmost efforts of the metaphysician had long been directed to the developement of the nature of mind, and although the cure of bodily disease had been judged to demand the skill of the scientific physician; yet, that the treatment of the mind diseased, was left, either to the uneducated empiric, or to persons who had no other object than profit in view, and who, far from attempting a cure, felt it to be their interest to retain their Patients as long as possible, and to subject them to the most degrading privations, for the purpose of maintaining them at the smallest possible cost. It is sickening to read the details † of the misery to which insane persons, even of amiable and unresisting dispositions, were thus cruelly subjected. Widely different, indeed, were the enlightened views of the liberal and humane founders of our Asylum. And, as we have

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* Regulations of the Asylum. † Parliamentary Inquiry, &c.

hitherto been gratified by the approbation of the most intelligent judges, we trust that we shall continue to maintain our reputation; not only by those merits which meet the eye of every observer, but by progressive improvement, in the moral, intellectual, and medical treatment of the insane.

The expenditure for last year, has been unusually great. Besides the ordinary expenditure, including that for the renewal, as usual, of various articles of furniture, there has been considerable outlay on repairs. The staircase and corridors have been painted; some repairs on the walls of the Asylum, which had been begun during the former year, have been finished; the cupola which had become pervious to rain, has been properly secured against such effects of the weather; and a large sum has been expended in erecting the additional ward. But, by means of donations and legacies, together with the ordinary revenue of the house, not only have the expenses of the year been defrayed, but also the whole debt due, at the commencement of the year, to the Secretary, has been liquidated; as will be seen by the following statement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1822.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£379	19	10			
Add, found in Charity-Box,	46	0	3			
				£426	0	1
BOARD of the Patients,				3935	0	7½
				£4361	0	8½

Disbursements.

Balance due the Secretary, per Report for 1821,				£ 460	14	0
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*						
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£421	18	10			
Do. Bread,	256	19	2			
Do. Beer,	219	15	10			
Do. Groceries,	131	13	3			
Do. Tea,	94	1	6			
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.	113	16	6			
Do. Coals,	88	0	0			
Do. Medicines,	13	3	0			
Do. Meal,	117	13	6			
Do. Butter and Milk,	146	6	8			
Do. Cheese, &c.	107	16	8			
Do. Barley, Pease, &c.	103	0	6			
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, &c. &c.	361	9	1½			
				2175	14	6½
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Surgeon, Secretary, and Porter,				373	6	0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,				296	11	7½
FURNITURE Bought,				131	2	8
Carried forward,				£3437	8	10

Brought forward,.....				£3437	8	10
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,.....	£ 13	15	0			
Advertisements,.....	4	6	0			
Law Charges,.....	26	11	7			
Stationery,.....	5	5	4			
Insurance,.....	5	0	0			
Repairs,.....	243	17	6			
Miscellaneous,.....	18	2	7½			
				316	18	0½
Feu-Duty, from Martinmas 1821, to Martinmas 1822, of Ground lately acquired, Rent of Garden Ground, &c.				178	16	10
Additional Buildings,.....				338	16	8
				£4272	0	4½

Amount of RECEIPTS,.....	£4361	0	8½
Do. of DISBURSEMENTS,.....	4272	0	4½
Balance due by the Secretary,.....	£89	0	4

The Directors congratulate the Subscribers and the Public, on the prosperous state of the Funds. The original contributions, though liberal beyond expectation, were insufficient to defray the expense of finishing and furnishing the Asylum; and debt to a large amount was contracted. By means of our yearly surplus *receipts*, that debt was gradually diminished, and is now wholly discharged. But, it must be recollected, that, while a part of the means of reducing our debt, arose from the board received for Patients, a still greater part was derived from the more precarious sources of donations and legacies; and that we have no capital provided for emergencies.

The addition made to the Asylum, by elongating one of the wings, has now, after a year's trial, been found completely to answer its intended purpose. No inconvenience nor accident has been experienced, in consequence of the want of subdivisions in the new ward. On the contrary, this ward is more secure against escape, and is more light and airy, than separate apartments could easily be made; and the whole Patients being visible at one view, the superintendence of them is thereby greatly facilitated. But although, in regard to Patients at the lower rates of board, the house has thus been relieved of its former crowded state; yet we are still in want of additional accommodations for Patients of the higher classes. With a view to accommodate such Patients, it has long been in contemplation to erect cottages. And if, for this purpose, it shall appear to be expedient, to devote the principle part of the new ground, an eligible plan of the necessary arrangements might, perhaps, without much difficulty, be devised. But we must not forget, that the object of the Asylum, was two-fold—not only "to restore reason," but also "to lessen peril, where reason cannot be restored;" * and that we are still destitute of proper accommodations for incurables. Such accommodations are generally to be found in extensive Lunatic Establishments, and are the means, both of relieving society of numerous humiliating objects, and of securing these hapless objects themselves, from the common dangers of life; and from that wanton provocation and abuse, to which they are too frequently exposed.

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* Inscription on Foundation Plate.

But, far from possessing the means of thus extending the Asylum, we are unable, without again contracting debt, to erect such additions, as would render the present Establishment complete, in all its parts; agreeably to the design of the Architect. The want of a proper Washing-House continues to occasion considerable inconvenience; and, as suggested in a former Report, it is highly desirable that a commodious Chapel should be added to the Asylum. Of various improvements, already under consideration, the introduction of gas-light is one of the most important. By means of gas, more lights could, with safety, be distributed throughout the house, than by any other means; and, during the long winter evenings, much additional comfort might thus be afforded to the Patients.

The Directors respectfully offer their warmest thanks to those Clergymen who have hitherto preached in the Asylum. But it cannot be expected, that, in addition to their other important and laborious duties, our Clergymen will continue to officiate, as often as could be wished. The propriety of permitting convalescent Patients to attend divine service, is now obvious. And, as the duty of preaching regularly in the Asylum, may probably be undertaken for a moderate salary, it appears, to the Directors, to be expedient that a Chaplain should be appointed.

The Directors return their most grateful thanks for the donations which were bestowed on the Asylum, during last year; and they are impressed with a deep sense of gratitude, for the following legacies, *viz.*

Archibald Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill,	£50
James Connell, Esq.,	21
Robert Blair, Esq.,	100
George Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive and Scotston,	100
Mrs. Reid, of Greenlaw,	100

Some of these liberal benefactors of the Asylum, especially the late Archibald Smith, and George Oswald, Esqrs. evinced the warm interest which they took in the prosperity of the Institution; not only by these handsome legacies, but by former donations, and various valuable services.

The Directors thankfully acknowledge the liberal donations of Coals, which were received from the following Coal-Masters, *viz.*

Mr. Gray,	12	Carts.
Mr. Farie,	12	do.
Mr. Merry,	8	do.
Mr. M'Alpin,	8	do.
Mr. Gemmil,	6	do.
Heirs of General Spens,	6	do.
	52	Carts.

The Directors return their best thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, and Matron. They also warmly thank the Visitors, for the strict attention which they paid to their important duty.

The approbation of competent and impartial judges, with regard to any department of our Establishment, or

to any point of treatment, cannot fail to be acceptable to every friend of the Institution. Major WOODWARD, Inspector General of Prisons and Lunatic Asylums, in Ireland, having, on the 9th August last, inspected our Asylum, reported, that "he was much gratified by the state in which he found the House;" and the Directors have great pleasure in stating, that they have been favoured with the following satisfactory report, from WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, Esq. Sheriff of the County. "That he had, during last year, twice officially visited the Asylum, and that it afforded to him much satisfaction in having it in his power to report, that the system of treatment observed in this Institution, appears, in an eminent degree, to combine every possible attention to the mental solace and bodily comfort of the Patients, and which can aid the prospect, or even the hope of future recovery. The Sheriff has particularly observed, as a proof of the uniform kindness, discrimination, and skill with which the Patients of all ranks are treated, that there is, in this Asylum, a greater proportion of tranquillity and contentment, and less of that perturbation and violent irritation, than is perhaps to be found in other Intitutions of a similar description."

The official report of the Sheriff is peculiarly gratifying. And the Directors confidently hope, that the approved principles, on which the treatment of the Patients is conducted, will, under faithful administration, ensure to our Asylum, the lasting approbation and support of the Public.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1823.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. John T. Alston, } from Town Council.
William Knox, }

Mungo N. Campbell, } from Merchants' House.
James Ewing, }

James Hunter, } from Trades' House.
William Snell, }

William Couper, } from Faculty of Physicians and
Dr. James Corkindale, } Surgeons.

Rev. James Marshall, } from General Session.
Mr. Archibald Lawson, }

Rev. Dr. Ranken, }
Dr. Macgill, }
Mr. John Machen, }
George Rutherfurd, } from General Body of Sub-
Robert Findlay, } scribers.
Daniel Mackenzie, }
William Jamieson, Jun. }
Andrew Mitchell, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, } Directors, *ex*
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine, } *officio.*
William Meikleham, *Treasurer*, }
John Balmanno, *Physician*, }
William Cumin, *Surgeon.*

Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Secretary.*
William Drury, *Superintendent.*
Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Balmanno, } *ex*
Prof. Meikleham, } *officio.*
Dr. Ranken.
Mr. Findlay.
Jamieson.
Dr. Corkindale.

VISITORS.

Mr. John Machen.
Dr. Freer.
Mr. George Rutherfurd.
Gilbert Watson.
John Swanston.
Archibald Lawson.
Robert Hood.
Mr. Benjamin Mathie.
Robert Thomson.
William Couper.
David Crawford.
James Ewing.
William Knox.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1822.

Lady Ross Baillie's Executors,						
10th Annual Donation,	£5	5	0			
11th do.	5	5	0			
				£10	10	0
Executors of Robert Blair, Merchant,						
Glasgow, a Legacy,	£100	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0			
				90	0	0
Executors of James Connell, Merchant,						
Glasgow, a Legacy,	£21	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty, less Interest,	0	7	2			
				20	12	10
Craig & Stirling, Plumbers, Glasgow,				1	1	0
Dr. Dinsmore, Stirling,				2	2	0
Archibald Geddes, Verreville,				1	1	0
John Gordon, Colourman, Glasgow,				1	0	0
Miss M'Grigor, Cochrane-Street, Glasgow,				1	1	0
Executors of George Oswald, of Auchincruive and Scotstown, a Legacy,				100	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Reid, of Greenlaw,						
a Legacy,	£100	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0			
				90	0	0
Mrs. James Smith, George's Square, Glasgow,				5	5	0
Executors of Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill, a Legacy,				50	0	0
Mrs. Watt, of Heathfield,				2	2	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge,				5	5	0
				£379	19	10

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houstoun and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton and Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

James Curll, Printer, 26, Bell-Street.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics.

SECOND EDITION.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES CURLL, 26, BELL-STREET

1823.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS,

ERECTED BY PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION,

And opened on the 1*st December*, 1814.

General Meetings of Contributors.

I.—The General Meetings shall be composed of Contributors to the extent of at least Five Guineas, or Annual Subscribers to the extent of at least One Guinea. The Lord Provost of Glasgow shall preside, and, in his absence, a Chairman shall be elected. All matters of debate shall be determined by a majority; and in case of an equality, the Chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote, in addition to his own as a Member of the Meeting.

II.—A General Meeting shall be held annually, on the Thursday after the first Tuesday of January, for the purpose of considering the Report of the Directors during the preceding year, and of choosing by ballot eight of their own number as Directors for the current year.

III.—A *pro-re-nata* General Meeting may at any time be called by the Lord Provost, by three of the Directors, or by six of the qualified Contributors or Subscribers; intimation of the time, place, and purpose of such Meeting being always given, by public advertisement in two or more of the Glasgow Newspapers, at least one week previously.

IV.—It shall be competent for all General Meetings to revise, direct, and control the whole affairs and management of the Institution.

V.—If, at any future period, the persons qualified according to the first Regulation shall be reduced below twelve in number, all General Meetings shall thenceforward cease; and in that event, the number of Directors to be chosen from the community shall be returned as follows:—two by the Town Council, two by the Merchants' House, two by the Trades' House, two by the General Session, and two by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, none of whom shall

be Members of the public body by whom they may be so elected.

Directors.

I.—The ordinary management shall be vested in twenty-three Directors, who shall be constituted as follows :—five *ex-officiis, viz.* the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Chief Magistrate of Paisley, the Professors of Anatomy and of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, and the Physician to the Asylum for the time being; ten to be returned by Public Bodies of the City, *viz.* two by the Town Council, two by the Merchants' House, two by the Trades' House, two by the General Session, and two by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; and eight to be elected by the General Meeting, in manner aforementioned.

II.—Five Directors shall form a quorum; the Chairman shall be appointed, and the procedure shall be conducted in the same form and manner as at General Meetings.

III.—The Directors shall be convened within five days after the Annual General Meeting, for

the purpose of electing by ballot the following Office-Bearers for the year; *viz.* a Weekly Committee, Visitors, and such Committees of Management as may be deemed expedient; a Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent and Apothecary, Matron, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary, Porter, and such other Office-Bearers as may be required.

IV.—The Directors shall likewise meet once every quarter, on the first Tuesday of April, July, October, and January, for the despatch of ordinary business.

V.—A *pro-re-nata* Meeting of Directors may at any time be called by the Lord Provost, by the Weekly Committee, or by any three of the Directors, for which purpose a requisition shall be addressed to the Secretary, with which he shall be bound to comply, and to give due intimation of such Meetings, by printed or written notices, left on the day preceding, at the house or place of business of each Director, specifying the time, place, and object of such Meeting.

VI.—The Directors shall have the power of enacting such Rules for the conduct of the Officers and Servants, and of making, from time to time, such alterations of, or additions to the same, as may appear best calculated to promote the welfare of the Institution; but no such alterations or

additions shall be adopted, till they have been submitted to the consideration of the Directors for one month at least, and have been thereafter approved of by two-thirds of a Meeting called for the express purpose of deciding on the same.

Weekly Committee.

I.—The management of the internal concerns and particular interests of the Institution, shall be vested in the Weekly Committee, consisting of six Directors. They shall meet once a-week at the Asylum, on such day and at such hour as the majority of themselves may appoint; one Member shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but three shall be required for extraordinary. They shall regulate the admission of Patients, the economy of the House, the conduct of the Officers and Servants, and all other details which may occur in the usual course of business.

II.—A *pro-re-nata* Meeting of the Weekly Committee may at any time be called by any one Member, on a requisition addressed to the Secretary, as aforesaid.

Physician.

I.—The Physician shall visit the Asylum at least three times a-week, and examine each Patient once a-week. When any one labours under fever, or any acute disease, the Physician shall visit that Patient every day, or as often as, in similar cases, is usually deemed necessary.

II.—After reading the case, as entered by the Apothecary, the Physician shall carefully examine each Patient, and then prescribe the treatment. This shall be distinctly marked in the Case-Book, in which, from time to time, regular reports shall be made of the effects of the prescriptions, and of the variations that may occur in the disease.

III.—On the death or discharge of a Patient, the Physician shall add to the history of the case, such remarks as may seem proper for explaining and improving the practice; and he shall furnish to dismissed Patients, or their friends, in writing, such precautionary instructions as he may think best adapted for preventing a relapse.

IV.—Every volume of the Case-Book shall be considered as the property of the Asylum, and none shall, on any pretence, be carried out.

V.—No person shall have access to the Case-Book, except the Directors, the Physician, the Superintendent and Apothecary, or such as may obtain, for some specific purpose, a written order from the Weekly Committee.

VI.—No part of such cases shall ever be published, except by the Physician, or with his consent, or in consequence of formal permission from the Directors; and no name shall, *on any account*, or by any person, be improperly disclosed, nor any circumstance mentioned, which may tend to hurt the feelings of the friends or relations of any Patient.

VII.—In another Book, entitled the "Physician's Visiting-Book," he shall mark the day and hour of each visit, together with any observation respecting the general management that seems worthy of notice. This Book shall be regularly laid before the Weekly Committee, whose Meetings he shall attend as often as possible.

VIII.—When he shall judge it necessary, he may call another Physician or Surgeon into consultation; and, when farther aid or advice shall be desired by the Directors, the Weekly Committee, or the relations of any Patient, the Physician shall always be present at the visit.

IX.—He shall prepare a Report on the state of

the Institution, to be submitted to the Directors, at each Quarterly Meeting; and also the Report of each year's procedure, to be laid before the Annual General Meeting of Contributors.

Surgeon.

The Surgeon shall attend the Asylum whenever his assistance may be desired by the Physician, or by the Superintendent; and the compensation to be allowed for his services shall be determined by the Weekly Committee.

Superintendent and Apothecary.

1.—SUPERINTENDENT.

I.—He is to superintend and regulate the whole Establishment, subject, with respect to the treatment of the Patients, to the orders of the Physician, when present, and responsibility to him when absent.

II.—He shall devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the Institution, and shall not be entitled to take charge of any Patients who are not in the Asylum.

III.—Every morning and evening, at least, he shall examine the room of each Male Patient, together with the galleries, day-rooms, and exercising grounds.

IV.—He shall have the charge of all the Male Servants of the House, with power to hire and dismiss; and, in the event of his suddenly dismissing any, he shall report the cause to the next Meeting of the Weekly Committee.

V.—He shall keep a correct list of all the articles belonging to the apartments on the Male side, and of all the clothes belonging to the Male Patients, and regularly note such variations as may occur.

VI.—He shall keep a distinct account of all the provisions ordered and brought in, and of the money received and expended by him for the Asylum.

VII.—During meals he shall frequently examine the different rooms, observe the state of the provisions, as to cooking, cleanliness, propriety of distribution, &c. the conduct of the Keepers, and the demeanour of the Patients; and every night, before retiring to rest, he shall examine the House with the greatest care.

VIII.—He shall never be absent from the Asy-

lum at the same time with the Matron, nor during the night, without leave from the Weekly Committee.

2.—APOTHECARY.

I.—On the admission of each Patient, the Apothecary shall enter a description of the case in a Book to be kept by him for that purpose, and entitled "Case-Book for Patients," marking distinctly every circumstance stated by the friends, or learned by communications with the Patient. The case so taken shall be read to the Physician, or by him, before he examines the Patient.

II.—In the same Book, the Apothecary shall mark the reports and prescriptions dictated by the Physician.

III.—He shall carefully prepare, and faithfully administer, or see administered, every medicine ordered by the Physician.

IV.—Under the direction of the Physician, he shall perform all the smaller operations. When any difficult operation may be thought necessary, the Surgeon of the Asylum shall be employed to perform it, unless some other shall be preferred by the relations of the Patient.

V.—In a Book kept for the purpose, he shall enter all the medicines which he orders; and in another, all the instruments purchased for the Asylum, noting, from time to time, such as may be injured or worn out, so that a sufficient number, in the best order, may always be kept ready.

VI.—In a Day-Book, he shall keep a register of the weather, marking, in separate columns, the height of the Barometer and Thermometer, the day of the moon, direction of the wind, &c.

Matron.

I.—The Matron shall take a charge of the Female Servants, Keepers, and Patients, similar to that of the Superintendent in regard to the Males; and every morning and evening she is, with equal care, to examine their apartments, day-rooms, and galleries.

II.—She is also to superintend the kitchen, the washing-house, and laundry.

III.—She shall make out and keep correct inventories of the whole furniture, bed-clothes, and linens in the House, to be laid before the Weekly

Committee at the conclusion of every year, for the purpose of examination. She shall likewise keep a regular list of the apparel belonging to the Female Patients.

IV.—She shall never be absent from the Asylum at the same time with the Superintendent, nor during the night, without leave from the Weekly Committee.

Chaplain.

I.—The Chaplain shall perform divine service in the Asylum at least once every fortnight, on Sundays, throughout the year, and at any fixed hour of the day which may be found to be most convenient.

II.—It shall be a part of his duty to visit any Patient in the Asylum, with the approbation or at the desire of the Physician, with whose consent other Clergymen may also be admitted occasionally to visit the Patients.

Treasurer and Secretary.

I.—The Treasurer, who shall also act as Secretary, shall, at his appointment, find satisfactory

security for his intromissions, to such extent as the Directors shall consider reasonable; and he shall be allowed such a Salary for his trouble as they shall fix.

II.—He shall, once a quarter, collect all sums due for the board and other expenses of the Patients; he shall, from time to time, receive all subscriptions, donations, and legacies; and, in general, all sums of money to which the Institution shall be entitled.

III.—He shall, once a quarter, discharge all demands against the Asylum, except such claims for petty household expenses as it may be found more convenient for the Superintendent to settle as they occur, from funds to be supplied to him by the Treasurer.

IV.—He shall regularly deposit with such Banking Company as the Directors shall appoint, on an account to be opened in his name, as Treasurer to the Asylum, all sums of money, whenever they amount to twenty pounds.

V.—He shall keep such Books of Accounts as shall be necessary for exhibiting to the Directors at all times the state of his transactions, and of the affairs of the Asylum in general. In particular, he shall keep the following Books;—

A *Register of the Patients*, showing the dates of their admission, their names, their former residences, their rates of board, the sureties for payment of it, the dates to which it has been paid up, and the dates of the death or dismission of the Patients.

A *Cash-Book*, in which the whole sums received and paid shall be regularly entered from day to day.

A *Ledger*, in which the various Receipts and Disbursements shall be entered to their respective Accounts; such as the Bank, Patients' Board, Furniture, Grounds and Buildings, House Expense, &c.

A *Letter-Book*, containing copies of all letters of any importance written by him on the business of the Asylum.

A *Register of Contributors*, in which their names shall be entered alphabetically, with their residences, and the dates of their contributions.

VI.—He shall attend all the Meetings of the Directors, the General Meetings of the Contributors, the Meetings of the Weekly Committee, and of such other Committees as may be appointed from time to time, and shall write their Minutes, and otherwise attend to their instructions. These Minutes he shall afterwards enter in two separate Books, the one of which shall be kept exclusively for the proceedings of the Weekly Committee, and the other for those of the Contributors and Directors.

VII.—He shall, by written or printed notices, give due intimation to the Directors and their Committees, of the time, place, and purpose, of all Meetings to be attended by them; and shall, in like manner, warn the Visitors in their order.

VIII.—He shall conduct the whole correspondence connected with his department of the business of the Institution; and shall, at all reasonable times, be ready to give the necessary information and directions to those applying for the admission of Patients; and shall exercise his best discretion in judging of the sufficiency of the sureties offered for their board.

IX.—He shall carefully preserve the vouchers of his disbursements, with the whole letters of correspondence, title-deeds, and other such documents relative to the affairs of the Asylum; which, with the Books to be kept by him, as before-mentioned, shall at all times be subject to the examination of the Directors.

X.—He shall, at the close of each year, have his Books of Accounts made up, and prepare a distinct state of his whole Receipts and Disbursements during the year preceding. These, with the vouchers thereof, he shall then lay before the Directors, that they may be minutely examined by them, or by a Committee of their number ap-

pointed for that purpose, and doqueted, if found correct.

Male and Female Keepers.

The Keepers shall observe exactly the following Rules, with such farther instructions as shall be furnished to them by the Physician or Superintendent.

I.—The Keepers shall use the Patients with the greatest mildness and gentleness, and shall not subject them to confinement, to privation, or punishment of any kind, without express authority and specific instructions from the Physician, or, in his absence, from the Superintendent.

II.—No Keeper shall at any time attempt to deceive or to terrify a Patient, nor to irritate the Patient by mockery, by mimicry, or by wanton allusions to any thing ludicrous in the present appearance, or ridiculous in the past conduct of the Patient.

III.—Every Keeper is to exercise the greatest vigilance, and, while the Patients think themselves

at perfect liberty, they are to be continually under the Keeper's eye, both in the day-rooms, in the galleries, and in the exercising ground.

IV.—Whatever peculiarity the Keepers may observe in any Patient, they are immediately to mention it to the Superintendent.

V.—None of the Keepers shall quit their posts, without special permission from the Superintendent or Matron, for a limited time, nor shall any of them be absent from the Asylum after nine o'clock in the evening. During their absence, which is never to extend beyond the time specified, their place must be supplied by a trust-worthy person.

Visitors.

I.—The Asylum shall be regularly visited twice a-week by a Director, or a Visitor appointed from among the Subscribers.

II.—The number of Visitors in one year should not exceed Thirteen, and none should be appointed but those who agree to perform the duty.

III.—The Visitors may visit in rotation, for one or two weeks, as may be agreed on. Each shall be regularly warned by the Secretary when his turn comes round, and, when he is prevented, he may request another Visitor to supply his place.

IV.—In a Book kept for the purpose, the Visitors shall mark the day and hour of their visit; the letter of the Ward, and the number of the apartment of each Patient who may be confined; the condition in which they find the House, the Servants, and the Patients, with any thing that occurs to them, as requiring change or improvement. These Reports shall be regularly laid before the Weekly Committee, and, when thought necessary, the Committee shall lay them before the Directors.

V.—The Visitors are expected to repeat nothing out of the Asylum, by which the feelings of relations, or of the Patients on recovery, may be hurt.

Porter.

I.—The Porter shall attend the Gate according to instructions, and, when necessarily absent, shall always commit the care of it to some trusty person, so that it may never be left without an attendant.

II.—He shall be bound at all times to obey the Superintendent and Matron.

Patients.

I.—Patients shall be admitted on a written application to the Directors from one or more of their nearest relatives, or from their guardians, or, in the case of Paupers, from the Ministers of the Parishes to which they belong, accompanied by a certificate of insanity from a respectable medical practitioner, and an obligation for payment of the board, and for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible persons, resident in Glasgow, agreeably to the forms contained in the Appendix.

II.—The Physician shall have power to grant orders for admitting, and for dismissing Patients, subject to the control of the Weekly Committee. In the absence of the Physician from town, the Superintendent shall have power to receive Patients till such time as the Physician shall arrive.

III.—In cases of emergency, Keepers and apparatus may be employed to secure a lunatic out of the Asylum, or to bring a Patient to the House,

by order of the Physician, or, in his absence from town, by authority of the Superintendent, such cases being always reported to the Weekly Committee.

IV.—Patients shall be admitted at such rates of board as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

V.—According to the Rate of Board, a difference will be observed in some or all of the following particulars, *viz.* in the size of the bed-room, in the number of apartments, in the quality of furniture and of diet, in the rank of associates, and in the proportion of Keepers, or Servants, appointed to a given number of Patients.

VI.—Paupers belonging to the City of Glasgow shall be admitted at a rate annually fixed by a Committee, consisting of two of the Directors of the Town's Hospital, two of the Directors of the Asylum, and one of the Magistrates of the City.

VII.—Parishes which contribute a sum proportioned to their population, shall pay for their Paupers a board according to the rate annually fixed for Paupers belonging to Glasgow.

VIII.—Parishes which may not so contribute, shall pay according to the next rate of board.

IX.—The board shall in all cases be paid quarterly, and in advance.

X.—When any Patient shall be dismissed, or shall die, before the close of a quarter, the Weekly Committee shall have power to decide whether any, and what portion of the sum advanced for board, shall be refunded.

XI.—Patients shall have no claim to remuneration for their labour.

XII.—A fee on admission shall be paid to the Physician for each Patient at such rate of board as shall be fixed by the Directors.

XIII.—On the dismission or on the death of a Patient, after six and within twelve months, the fee shall be repeated. But should the Patient remain a year or longer, the fee shall be repeated only on the expiry of the year, and on that of each succeeding year of his or her residence in the Asylum. No fee shall be paid for Paupers, nor for Patients at the first rate of board.

XIV.—When any Patient is ordered to be dismissed, due notice of the order shall always be given in writing, by the Secretary, to the person or persons in Glasgow, who have granted the obligation for payment of board; and if the Patient

shall not be removed from the Asylum within a week after the time fixed in the notice, the rate of board shall be doubled.

XV.—Near relatives, or guardians, or others producing proper authority in writing from those upon whose application Patients have been admitted, shall be allowed, on receiving an order from the Physician, to visit Patients at such hours as he may specify.

XVI.—No person shall be permitted to bring into the House, or to carry out of it, any article for a Patient, without the knowledge of the Superintendent, or of the Matron.

XVII.—Every Patient shall be provided with a proper suit of apparel, and with a sufficient number of changes of those articles of dress which require to be often washed. An accurate list of every article brought with a Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Superintendent or Matron. If any necessary part of dress shall not be duly supplied, after intimation has been given that it is wanted, it shall be provided by the Superintendent or Matron, and the cost of it charged against the relatives, guardians, or parish by whom the Patient has been placed in the Asylum.

XVIII.—If at any time the House shall be full,

those who apply for the admission of Patients shall be preferred in the order of their applications; and the dates of such applications shall be regularly entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose by the Secretary. The Weekly Committee, however, shall have a discretionary power of acting according to circumstances, in judging of such applications.

General Rules.

I.—None of the Officers, Keepers, or Servants, shall, on any account, receive money or presents from the Patients, or any of their friends, or from those who have dealings with the Institution, without the knowledge and approbation of the Weekly Committee.

II.—None of the Male Officers, Keepers, Servants, or Visitors, shall be admitted into the wards appropriated for Female Patients, unless accompanied either by the Matron or a Female Keeper; nor shall the Matron, or any of the Female Keepers, Servants, or Visitors, be admitted into the wards occupied by the Male Patients, unless accompanied either by the Physician, the Superintendent, or one of the Male Keepers.

III.—All communications respecting the Patients, addressed to any of the Officers or Servants of the Institution, shall be immediately submitted to the Physician.

IV.—Persons desirous to view the Asylum, may be admitted to see such parts of it as can with propriety be shown, provided they obtain a written order from a Director, and be accompanied, in going round the House, either by a Director, or by the Superintendent or Matron, or some confidential person specially appointed.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

The Forms of the various Documents necessary to be produced by those who apply for the admission of Patients.

I.—LETTER OF APPLICATION,

BY

THE RELATIVES OR GUARDIANS OF THE PATIENT.

To the Directors of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum.

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GENTLEMEN,

Having reason to believe, as stated in the Medical Certificate herewith sent, that resident in the of is insane, I request that may be admitted into your Asylum as a Patient, under your Regulations.

Prefix the name of the place, and the date of subscription.—Insert, in their proper places, the name of the Patient, and that of the County, Town, or Parish, in which he has resided; and fill up the other blank spaces properly.—Each subscriber of this letter must state his or her proper address; and, if a relative, the denomination of his or her relationship.

II.—MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

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I, , *in* *having this day examined* , *resident in the* *of* , *I hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,* *is insane, and a proper Patient for admission into the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum.*

The medical practitioner granting this certificate, will, after prefixing the name of the place and the date of his subscription, insert his own name, designation, and place of residence; the name of the Patient, and that of the County, Town, or Parish, in which he resides. If the practitioner be a member of the Society of Friends, let him use the form of affirmation adopted by that Society.

III.—OBLIGATION

For Payment of Board, to be subscribed by one or two responsible persons, resident in Glasgow.

To the Directors of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum.

GLASGOW, 182

GENTLEMEN,

As you have agreed to admit *into the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, as a Patient and Boarder, at the rate of* *per week, I hereby oblige myself to pay the said Patient's Board at that rate, quarterly, and always in advance, to your Treasurer; to provide the requisite supplies of clothes; to remove the Patient when required; to defray, in case of death, the funeral charges; and to fulfil any other condition incumbent on me as Surety for the Patient, according to your Regulations.*

IV.—QUERIES.

Relatives or Guardians, with the assistance of the Medical Attendant, are requested to furnish, according to the best of their knowledge, precise Answers to the following Queries, or to as many of them as may be applicable to the case of the Patient.

HISTORY.

1. How long has the Patient been insane?

2. If the Patient has been oftener than once insane, when did the malady first occur; how often did it occur before this last attack; in what form, and of what duration?

3. Before the symptoms of lunacy became manifest, was any alteration observed in the temper, disposition, opinions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the Patient; and how long before lunacy were any such precursory symptoms observed?

4. Does the malady appear to be increasing, declining, or stationary; and has any durable change in its form occurred?

5. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions, or exacerbations; and do such changes occur at uncertain times, or at stated periods?

6. Does the Patient rave indifferently on various subjects, or chiefly on one? and what is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable illusions.

6. Has the Patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence? and by what means?

7. Has the Patient ever made any premeditated or dangerous attempt to injure any other person? and how?

8. Is the Patient prone to tear clothes, or to break furniture?

CAUSES.

10. What is the age, and what was the profession or occupation of the Patient?

11. Is the Patient married or single, and was any relative of the Patient ever insane?

12. Were there any remarkable peculiarities in the Patient's *original* temper, disposition, opinions, habits, deportment, or

conduct? and, if so, what were these peculiarities? Mention, especially, predominant passions, religious impressions, and any habitual *vice*, or intemperance.

13. Is the Patient subject to periodical attacks of any other malady; to any unusual discharge, or to suppression or obstruction of any *customary* discharge; to sores, eruptions, rupture, epilepsy, or palsy? Specify any bodily infirmity, or disease of the Patient.

14. Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit occurred, during pregnancy or in childbed?

15. Was the head of the Patient ever severely injured?

16. What is supposed to have been the exciting cause of the malady?

TREATMENT.

17. What has been done for the recovery of the Patient? and with what effect?

18. Has the Patient ever been treated for lunacy, in any public asylum or private mad-house? If so, how often, and how long, on each occasion, has the Patient been in any such establishment? When, in what state, and, if not cured, for what reason was the Patient dismissed?

All these Documents may be addressed (post paid) to the Physician, or to the Secretary; or, a sealed *confidential* statement of properly numbered answers to the queries, may be enclosed, for the Physician, along with the other Documents, addressed to the Secretary.

LIST

OF

QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS.

November, 1823.

A

Colin Arrott, merchant, ... £8 8 0
Robert Auld, merchant, ... 5 5 0
James Auchie, merchant, ... 5 5 0
James Alexander, merchant, ... 5 5 0
John Alexander, jun. manufact. 5 5 0
Robert Aitken, merchant, ... 10 10 0
J. T. Alston, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Robert Austin, seedsman, ... 5 5 0
R. D. Alston, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Anderson & Charles, ... 5 5 0
George Alston, merchant, ... 5 5 0
John Allan of Ellsrickle, ... £10 10 0
Fred. Adamson, manufacturer, 5 5 0
John Arnell, grain-merchant, ... 5 5 0
James Angus, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Aitken, M'Indoe, & Co. 5 5 0
John Airston of Greenhill, ... 10 10 0
John Alston, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Thomas Atkinson, flesher, ... 5 5 0
John Anderson, writer, ... 5 5 0
Mrs. James Alston, ... 25 0 0

B

Nicol Brown, merchant, ... £26 5 0
William Bell, merchant, ... 25 0 0
James Brown, manufacturer, ... 10 10 0
John Brown, jun. merchant, ... 10 10 0
John Berry, merchant, ... 10 10 0
John Barclay, candle-maker, ... 5 5 0
George Buchanan, merchant, ... 10 10 0
James Baird, painter, ... 5 5 0
James Buchanan, merchant, ... 52 10 0
Brash & Reid, booksellers, ... 5 5 0
John Ballantine, tinsmith, ... 5 5 0
Dr. John Balmanno, ... 13 13 0
Hugh Bogle, merchant, ... 10 10 0
James Bogle, merchant, ... 5 5 0
John Bell, brick-maker, ... 5 5 0
James Burns, leather-merchant, 5 5 0
George Brown of Capelrig, ... 21 0 0
D. C. Buchanan of Drumpellier, 131 10 0
George Burn, Keppoch, ... 6 6 0
J. Buchanan, New Providence, ... 10 10 0
John Bell, jun. merchant, ... £5 5 0
Andrew Bogle, merchant, ... 21 0 0
Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, 10 10 0
William Bogle, writer, ... 5 5 0
J. Bartholomew, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Wm. Bennet, insurance-broker, 5 5 0
Brown & Watson, manufacturers, 5 5 0
Mrs. Buchanan, Dowan-Hill, ... 5 5 0
Arch. Buchanan, Catrine Bank, 21 0 0
Robert Brown, W. St. Vincent-St. 5 5 0
William Brown, colourman, ... 5 5 0
Earl of Breadalbane, ... 30 0 0
James Buchanan, tertius, ... 5 5 0
George Brown of Langside, ... 5 5 0
John Burnside, surgeon, ... 10 10 0
Matthew Balmanno, merchant, .. 5 5 0
James Buchanan, jun. merchant, 21 0 0
Lord Blantyre, ... 21 0 0
James Barnhill, tanner, ... 5 5 0
Rev. Dr. Burns, ... 5 5 0

C

James Crum, manufacturer, ... £10 10 0
James Chisholm, haberdasher, ... 5 5 0
A. D. Campbell, merchant, ... 10 10 0
Colonel Campbell, ... 5 5 0
Colin Campbell, merchant, ... 21 0 0
And. Campbell, manufacturer, £10 10 0
James Campbell, jun. Orchard, ... 5 5 0
James Corbett, timber-merchant, 5 5 0
James Croil, merchant, ... 10 10 0
Robert Collins, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0

George Collins, manufacturer, ...£5 5 0
W. & D. Cuthbertson, accounts. 5 5 0
William Couper, surgeon,..... 10 10 0
Thomas Coats, yarn-merchant,... 5 5 0
Arch. Campbell, Drimsynie, ... 25 0 0
John Craig, wood-merchant,..... 21 0 0
Samuel Cooper, merchant, ... 10 10 0
John Coats, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Robert Craig, baker,..... 5 5 0
Walter Colquhoun, merchant,.... 5 5 0
Misses Craig, Hanover-Street, ... 10 0 0
David Crawford, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Wm. Currie, wood-merchant, ... 10 10 0
Samuel Caw, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Niel Caw, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Robert Cullen, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Robert Cowan & Sons,..... 10 10 0
Arch. Campbell of Blythswood,... 52 10 0
Henry Cuming, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
W. W. Carew, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0

Carron Company,.....£42 0 0
Cleland & Jack, upholsterers,..... 21 0 0
Mungo N. Campbell, merchant, 10 10 0
John Carnie & Co. distillers, ... 5 5 0
James Campbell, jun. merchant, 5 5 0
William Croil, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Colin Campbell, merchant,..... 5 5 0
J. Cumming of Fairfield, Govan, 52 10 0
Cuningham Corbett, merchant, 5 5 0
William Cochran of Ladyland,... 5 5 0
Miss Cleghorn, Shawfield,..... 5 5 0
Miss H. Cleghorn, College-Street, 5 5 0
Mrs. Campbell, Drimsynie,..... 5 5 0
W. & J. Carswell, builders, ... 10 10 0
Robert Carrick, manufacturer,... 5 5 0
James Carrick, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Alex. Carrick, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Ross Corbett, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Colin Campbell, Jura, ... 10 10 0
Dr. William Cumin,..... 5 5 0

D

Archibald Douglas, merchant,...£21 0 0
James Davidson, manufacturer, 10 10 0
Dunlop, Hamilton, & Co..... 21 0 0
James Dow, spirit-dealer,..... 5 5 0
William Duff, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William Dalglish, manufacturer, 5 5 0
John Dick, surgeon,..... 5 5 0
Dickson & Stewart, spirit-dealers, 10 10 0
Professor Davidson, College,..... 5 5 0
Robert Dalglish, printer,..... 10 10 0
Dalglish & Frame, printers,..... 10 10 0
Rev. David Dow, Cathcart,..... 5 5 0
John Douglas, writer,..... 5 5 0
Lord Douglas,..... 52 10 0
William Dunn, machine-maker, 10 10 0

John Douglas, Liverpool,.....£10 10 0
Colin Douglas, Liverpool, ... 10 10 0
W. M. Duncan, Liverpool, ... 10 10 0
Mrs. Robert Dunlop, ... 10 10 0
Mrs. Douglas, Rosehall,..... 5 5 0
Miss Douglas, Rosehall, ... 10 10 0
George Douglas, plumber,..... 5 5 0
Walter Donald, Govan, ... 5 5 0
James Donaldson, slater,..... 8 0 0
James Dennistoun, banker,..... 21 0 0
James Darnely, manufacturer,... 10 10 0
Marquis of Douglas,..... 50 0 0
Dickie & Samuel, merchants,..... 5 5 0
Rich. Dennistoun, Kelvingrove, 21 0 0

E

James Ewing, merchant,.....£21 0 0
Septimus Ellis, manufacturer,.... 10 10 0
James Elder, writer,..... 5 5 0

William Ewart, Liverpool,.....£5 5 0
T. & J. Edgar, merchants,..... 10 10 0
James Eccles, merchant,..... 5 5 0

F

Kirkman Finlay, merchant,.....£52 10 0
Robert Findlay, merchant,..... 21 0 0
James Fyffe, merchant,..... 52 10 0
Wm. Fleming, timber-merchant, 10 10 0
Matthew Fleming, manufacturer, 5 5 0
J. Fleming, writer,..... 5 5 0
B. Fleming, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Dr. Freer, College,..... 10 10 0
William Finlay, merchant, ... 10 10 0
Robert Freeland, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Forrester, Willis, & Co. merchts. 10 10 0

Robert Ferrie, builder, ...£5 5 0
Wm. Fulton & Sons, smiths,..... 5 5 0
John Ferguson & Co. merchants, 10 10 0
Allan Fullarton, agent,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. Finlay, Queen-Street,..... 10 10 0
Mrs. Fullarton, Rosemount,..... 10 0 0
Charles Forbes, M. P. 52 10 0
Michie Forbes, London,..... 10 10 0
John Forbes, London,..... 5 5 0
Charles Forbes, jun. London,..... 5 5 0
Forster & Corbet, ... 5 5 0

G

John Gordon, merchant,.....£52 10 0
James Gillespie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Richard Gillespie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Benjamin Greig, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Robert Gray, jeweller,..... 5 5 0
John Geddes, Verreville,..... 5 5 0
Francis Garden, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Colin Gillespie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
David Gilmour, baker,..... 5 5 0
John Graham, merchant,..... 5 5 0
James Graham, jun. merchant, 10 10 0
John Guthrie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William Graham, manufacturer, 10 10 0
Alexander Gordon, merchant,... 21 0 0
Robert Grahame, writer,..... 21 0 0
Thomas Graham, writer,..... 5 5 0
James Gray, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0
James Guthrie, manufacturer,...£5 5 0
John Gibson, surgeon,..... 5 5 0
John Gordon of Kennyhill,..... 5 5 0
A. & J. Graham, grain-merchts. 10 10 0
John Gourlay, distiller,..... 10 10 0
Robert Gladstone, Liverpool, ... 5 5 0
Benjamin Gray, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0
Robert Goodwin, corn-merchant, 5 5 0
James Govan of Richmond, Virg.105 0 0
Earl of Glasgow,..... 50 0 0
Gilmour, Morris, & Co. merchts. 5 5 0
David Graham, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Gibb & Smith, manufacturers,.... 5 5 0
Andrew Gilbert, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Misses Glassford,..... 6 6 0
Dr. Robert Graham,..... 5 5 0

H

H. Houldsworth, cotton-spinner,£10 10 0
Robert Hagart, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Charles Household, cooper, ... 5 5 0
William Harley, manufacturer,.. 10 10 0
Arch. Hamilton, jun. merchant, 21 0 0
Robert Hood, cooper,..... 5 5 0
Joshua Heywood, merchant,.... 10 10 0
John Herbertson, Port-Dundas, 5 5 0
Alex. Hamilton, tobacconist,..... 5 5 0
John Hamilton, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Thomas Hamilton, merchant,..... 5 5 0
William Houstoun, merchant,... 10 10 0
J. H. Houstoun, London,..... 10 10 0
John Hamilton of Broomfield,....£30 0 0
James Hutton of Calderbank,..... 5 5 0
Hugh Hamilton, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
G. Henderson, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0
John Hamilton of Greenbank,.... 5 5 0
John Hutchison, manufacturer,.. 5 5 0
R. & J. Henderson,..... 5 5 0
Haddow & Dale, merchants,..... 10 10 0
Hepburn, Watt, & Co..... 5 5 0
A. Henderson,..... 5 5 0
Robert Hunter, brewer, ... 5 5 0
Charles Hutchison, merchant,.... 6 6 0

J

John Jamieson, manufacturer,...£5 5 0
Wm. Jamieson, jun. merchant,... 10 10 0
Dr. Jeffray, College,..... 21 0 0
Professor Jardine, College,..... 5 5 0
Robert Jarvie, merchant,.....£5 5 0
Wm. Johnstone, manufacturer,.. 5 5 0
James Johnstone, merchant,..... 5 5 0
James Johnstone, tanner,..... 5 5 0

K

Wm. Kalley, cotton-merchant,...£5 5 0
John Knox, yarn-merchant,..... 5 5 0
William Kippen, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Arch. Keir of Avonholm,..... 5 5 0
John & Alex. Kidd, agents,..... 5 5 0
James Kirkland, tobacconist,.....£5 5 0
Alan Ker, Greenock,..... 20 0 0
William Kyle, land-surveyor,..... 5 5 0
John Kinnear, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
James King, manufacturer,..... 10 10 0

L

David Lamb & Co. merchants,...£10 10 0
William Liddell, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Alexander Laird, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Thomas Lawrie,..... 5 5 0
Archibald Lawson, merchant,.... 10 10 0
James Lamb, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Walter Logan, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William Lawrie, writer,.....£5 5 0
John Lang, writer,..... 20 0 0
Mrs. Isab. Logan, Buchanan-St. 10 10 0
Rev. Dr. Lockhart,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. Lockhart, sen. 5 5 0
James Laurie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Leslie, M'Naught, & Co. merchts. 31 10 0

David Laird, merchant,.....£10 10 0
Wm. Leechman, ironmonger,.... 5 5 0
Robert Limond, Ayr,..... 20 0 0
William Lockie, merchant, ... 10 10 0
Leslie & Reid, manufacturers, ... 5 5 0
David Lang, writer,..... £5 5 0
Thomas Lancaster, spirit-dealer, 5 5 0
Archibald Liddell, colourman,... 10 10 0
Lindsay & Pearson, writers, ... 6 6 0

M

Henry Monteith of Carstairs,....£52 10 0
Benjamin Mathie, writer,..... 10 10 0
John Mair of Plantation, ... 52 10 0
Andrew Mitchell, writer,..... 5 5 0
William Monteith, merchant,.... 15 15 0
John Muir, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Miller-Street Coach Work Co..... 5 5 0
Alexander Miller, vintner,..... 5 5 0
Thomas Mitchell, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Michael Miller, baker,..... 5 5 0
William Meikle, baker,..... 5 5 0
James Miller, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Professor Muirhead, College, ... 5 5 0
Robert Morris of Craig,..... 60 0 0
Professor Mylne, College, ... 10 10 0
James Martin, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William Mills, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Michael Muirhead, merchant,....£10 10 0
James Monteath, surgeon, ... 5 5 0
William Mirrlees, saddler,..... 5 5 0
Duke of Montrose,.....105 0 0
Moncrieff Mitchell,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. John Milliken, High-Street, 5 5 0
Mrs. B. Mitchellson of Broomhill, 5 5 0
Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bt. 50 0 0
Thomas Mair, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
Dr. William Meikleham, College, 5 5 0
G. & W. Miller & Co. merchants, 5 5 0
John More, Royal Bank, ... 21 0 0
David Mathie, writer, ... 5 5 0
Miss Margt. Mann, Glassford-St. 5 5 0
Thomas Muir of Muirpark,..... 10 0 0
Miss Mair, Plantation,..... 5 5 0

M'

John M'Lean, merchant,.....£5 5 0
Robt. M'Gavin & Co. merchants, 5 5 0
Archibald M'Nab, Miller-Street, 5 5 0
John M'Call, Miller-Street,..... 21 0 0
John M'Murrich, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Robert M'Nair, merchant,..... 52 10 0
John M'Arthur, surgeon, ... 10 10 0
James M'Nair, merchant, ... 21 0 0
Dan. M'Millan, jun. shoemaker, 5 5 0
John M'Kie, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Charles Macintosh, merchant, ... 35 10 0
Robert M'Gown, writing-master, 5 5 0
Andrew Macmillan, merchant,... 10 10 0
Rev. Dr. MacGill,..... 5 5 0
Humphrey E. Maclae, Cathkin,.. 21 0 0
John M'Donald, writer, ... 5 5 0
Andrew M'Kendrick, plasterer,. 5 5 0
Robert M'Call, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Daniel M'Kenzie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William M'Call, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
William M'Iver, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
George M'Kay, Liverpool,.....£5 5 0
J. M'Gregor, Liverpool, ... 10 10 0
Boyd M'Crocket, grain-mercht... 5 5 0
Rev. Dr. M'Latchie, Mearns,..... 5 5 0
Alexander M'Keand, merchant, 5 5 0
Peter M'Adam, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Rev. John M'Leod,..... 5 5 0
Dan. M'Farlane & Co. distillers, 10 10 0
John M'Arthur, merchant,..... 10 10 0
James Mackie, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. M'Kellar, George's-Square, 5 5 0
Miss M'Kellar, George's-Square, 5 5 0
Mrs. M'Ilwham, Hyde Park,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. Macintosh, Dunchattan,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. Macnair, Greenfield,..... 5 5 0
John M'Naught & Co..... 21 0 0
James M'Farquhar, merchant,... 5 5 0
Andrew M'Farlane, wright,..... 5 5 0
Alexander M'Aslan, Hillhouse, 5 5 0
Miss M'Nair, Buchanan-Street,.. 15 15 0
James M'Nair, jun. Buchanan-St. 15 15 0

N

Dr. John Nimmo, Physician, ...£5 5 0
Mrs. Neilson of Ardarden,.....£21 0 0

O

Rich. Oswald of Auchencruive, £50 0 0
Orhart, White, Rose, & Co..... 21 0 0
Thos. Ovington, manufacturer,... 5 5 0
James Oswald, merchant,..... 10 10 0
John Ogilvie of Gairdoch,.....£21 0 0
Oliphant & Corbett,..... 5 5 0
Mrs. Oswald of Shieldhall,..... 8 3 0

P

Matthew Perston, manufacturer,£21 0 0
John Perston, manufacturer,..... 21 0 0
Robert Paterson, manufacturer,.. 5 5 0
James Paterson, manufacturer,... 10 10 0
William Renney, manufacturer, 10 10 0
James Pinkerton,..... 5 5 0
Patrick Playfair, merchant,..... 10 10 0
Charles S. Parker, merchant,..... 10 10 0
John Pattison, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Laur. Phillips & Co. manufact....£5 5 0
James Paterson, manufacturer,... 10 10 0
Miss Paterson of Craigton, and Miss Jeffray,..... 21 0 0
Mrs. Col. Paterson, Plantation,... 5 5 0
James Pollock, manufacturer,.... 5 5 0
Morris Pollock, manufacturer,... 5 5 0
Miss Pollock, George's-Square,... 5 5 0
John Pirie, London,..... 5 5 0

R

William Rodger, builder,.....£10 10 0
James Rodger, merchant, ... 25 0 0
Andrew Reid, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Geo. Rutherfurd, manufacturer, 10 10 0
Rev. Dr. Alexander Ranken, ... 5 5 0
Alexander Riddell, London,..... 50 0 0
James Rankine, tobacconist,..... 5 5 0
Eben. Richardson, manufacturer, 10 10 0
James Reddie, advocate,..... 5 5 0
Robert Robertson, cooper, ...£5 5 0
Andrew Ranken, merchant,..... 11 11 0
George Rowan, Holmfauldhead, 5 5 0
J. Richardson, Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
J. Ritchie, jun. Liverpool,..... 10 10 0
Basil Ronald, glover, ... 5 5 0
John Ryburn, merchant,..... 25 0 0
Robertson Reid, & Brothers, ... 10 10 0

S

John Swanston, grocer,.....£52 10 0
Miss Catherine Swanston, ... 26 5 0
Charles Stirling, merchant,..... 52 10 0
James Sword of Annfield, ... 21 0 0
James Scott, timber-merchant,... 5 5 0
James Stiven, manufacturer,..... 5 5 0
Peter Stewart, spirit-dealer,..... 5 5 0
Thos. Irvine Smith, merchant,... 10 10 0
Joshua Senior, merchant,..... 10 10 0
John Smith & Sons, booksellers, 5 5 0
James Stewart, merchant,..... 5 5 0
John Stewart, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Andrew Sym, merchant,..... 5 5 0
Thomas Shiels, printer,..... 5 5 0
James Spreull, chamberlain, ... 5 5 0
Stewart Smith, merchant,..... 5 5 0
William Smith, merchant,..... 10 10 0
John Semple of Earnock, ... 10 10 0
Lord Succoth,..... 10 0 0
J. Stewart, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0
Moses Steven of Polmadie,..... 21 0 0
Archibald Spiers of Elderslie,..... 50 0 0
Archibald Stirling of Jamaica,..... 30 0 0
James Sharpe, drysalter,.....£5 5 0
Thomas Smith, mason,..... 10 10 0
George Stirling, merchant,..... 21 0 0
Walter Stewart, ... 5 5 0
William Snell, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
William Stirling, merchant, ... 21 0 0
George Swanston, merchant,..... 5 5 0
James Scott, manufacturer, ... 5 5 0
Andrew Smith, manufacturer,... 5 5 0
Sir M. S. Stewart, of Ardgowan,.. 52 10 0
Mrs. Smith, George's Square,.... 10 10 0
Mrs. Smith of Jordanhill, ... 5 5 0
Mrs. John Stirling, ... 5 5 0
Thos. Stevenson, St. Vincent-St.. 5 5 0
James Smith of Jordanhill, ... 15 15 0
Joseph Scott, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Robert Struthers, brewer, ... 21 0 0
James Stirling of Keir, and Misses Stirling,..... 52 10 0
J. Smith of Bulcote Lodge, Nottingham, ... 5 5 0
William Stirling of Castlemilk,... 6 0 0

T

Andrew Templeton, merchant,...£42 0 0
Richard Thomson, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Todd & Stevenson,..... 5 5 0
Robert Thomson of Camphill,.... 21 0 0
John Tennent, brewer,..... 10 10 0
Walter Tassie, merchant,..... 10 10 0
William Telfer, shoemaker,..... 5 5 0
Robert Thomson, town-clerk,....£10 10 0
G.Macmikin Torrence of Grange, 10 10 0
J. Tobin, Liverpool,..... 5 5 0
Andrew Thomson, merchant,.... 5 5 0
Charles Tennant, St. Rollocks,... 5 5 0
Miss Tennent, George-Street,.... 5 5 0
Hugh Tennent, merchant,..... 5 5 0

U

Matthew Urie, manufacturer, ... £5 5 0
James Ure, merchant, ... 21 0 0
Urie & M'Nair, merchants, ... 5 5 0
John Ure, jun. merchant, ... £5 5 0
Robert Ure, merchant, ... 5 5 0

W

James & Robt. Watson, bankers, £50 0 0
Charles Walker, grocer, ... 25 0 0
John Wheatly, London, ... 5 5 0
White & Kerr, yarn-merchants, 5 5 0
John Wingate, jun. manufacturer, 5 5 0
J. Wright, jun. merchant, ... 5 5 0
Henry Wood, merchant, ... 10 10 0
Alexander Wighton, merchant, 5 5 0
Andrew Whyt, merchant, ... 5 5 0
Archibald Wallace, merchant, ... 10 10 0
George Wilson, merchant, ... 21 0 0
Henry Wardrop, copper-smith, ... 5 5 0
Thomas Watson, manufacturer, . £5 5 0
Alex. Wilson, bookseller, ... 5 5 0
William Wilson of Cowglen, ... 5 5 0
Rev. And. Whyte, Kilmaronock, 5 5 0
John Wright, coachmaker, ... 5 5 0
Andrew Wilson, type-founder, ... 5 5 0
Anthy. Wigham, manufacturer, 5 5 0
Robert Walkinshaw, writer, ... 5 5 0
Mrs. Watt, Birmingham, ... 21 0 0
J. S. Wright, Nottingham, ... 5 5 0
John Weir, architect, ... 20 0 0

Y

John Young, surgeon, ...£5 5 0

Printed by James Curll, 26, Bell-Street, Glasgow.

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

8th JANUARY, 1824.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1824.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, their Tenth Annual Report, containing an account of their proceedings during last year.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1823,	63	43	106
Admitted since,	39	43	82
Re-admitted from relapse,	2	0	2
	104	86	190
Dismissed Cured,	10	15	25
Do. Relieved,	8	2	10
Do. by Desire,	16	7	23
Do. Unfit,	4	1	5
Died,	11	2	13
	49	27	76
Remaining, 31st December, 1823,	55	59	114
	104	86	190

The proportion of our yearly cures, must always depend much on the nature and duration of the malady, at the time of admission, in those patients who may chance to be admitted in the course of the year. That proportion may, therefore, be expected to vary considerably: and, last year, it fell short of the usual average. Some Patients who were sent to the Asylum at an early period of their malady, were, as usual, speedily cured; and, except in those two Patients who were re-admitted, and who had been prematurely removed from the Asylum by their friends, we have not learned that a relapse has occurred, in any of the Patients who were dismissed, either cured or relieved. Some of those who were cured, and who reside in distant parts of the country, have written very satisfactory accounts of themselves, and have warmly expressed their gratitude for the kindness, care, and success, with which they were treated in the Asylum. The number of Patients who were dismissed by desire of their friends, and without any obvious amendment, was considerable. Patients at the lower rates of board, are sometimes removed, after only a short and ineffectual residence in the Asylum, because their friends cannot afford to pay for them longer. Some, again, are prematurely removed on other grounds. Lunatics are often desirous to change their place of residence, and some, who have been incessantly urgent in their entreaties to be removed from the Asylum, have thus prevailed on their friends to remove them. In several instances, they have no sooner been indulged, than they have become as eager to return, as they had been to depart. One of our female Patients procured her removal, on trial, by means of an artful story. In the course of a few days, her friends were

perfectly convinced, that they had been deceived by her. At their solicitation, she was re-admitted, and she was quite delighted to rejoin her former associates. Of the four Patients who were found to be *unfit*, two were fictitious lunatics. One of the other two was sent to the Asylum from a great distance, and was reported to be so mischievous, that his friends could no longer, with safety to themselves, take charge of him. On arriving at the Asylum, however, he was found to have entirely lost the power of motion in one of his sides, and to be so generally paralytic, that he was neither able to stand on his legs, nor, when seated, to move from the position in which he had been placed. Nothing could be more evident, than that it was impossible for him to do an injury to any person, and being incurable, he was sent home again without delay. Such Patients are, by our rules, quite inadmissible, and if sent to the Asylum through inattention to our printed instructions, with a copy of which the applicants for the admission of a Patient are always furnished, they must necessarily be refused admission, or speedily dismissed. The last of these unfit Patients, was found, on examination, not to be, in any degree, insane; and was forthwith dismissed without regard, either to a plausible detail of symptoms; or to the necessary documents, which, of course, were produced in due form. The diseases which proved mortal, were as stated in the following list: *viz.*

Died of Typhus,	1
Exhaustion,	2
Suffocation,	1
Consumption of Lungs,	3
Apoplexy,	6
	13

The Patient who died of typhus fever, was brought a journey of more than twenty miles to the Asylum. He was certainly a most unfit Patient, and, in justice to the Asylum, his death ought not to be added to the list of the events of the cases. But if, according to our rules, he had been refused admission, he could not have lived until he had been carried home. For, notwithstanding the immediate employment of the usual means of sustaining vital action in such cases, especially the free use of wine as long as he could swallow, he was so far gone, that, in less than four hours after his admission, he expired.

Those who are stated to have died of exhaustion, may be said to have actually died of lunacy; and seemed to have been worn out merely by continual high mental excitement, without any evident bodily disease.

The Patient who died of suffocation, had suffered several attacks of an apoplectic nature, and laboured under great mental infirmity, stupor, and paralytic debility. He was much given to loud screaming. While eating a hearty dinner, and probably preparing to scream as well as to swallow, a large piece of meat found its way into his windpipe. Immediate surgical assistance was given, and a portion of the meat was extracted, but a large portion had sunk beyond reach of the forceps, and in two minutes the Patient died.

A considerable proportion of our Patients die of consumption of the lungs; but the most fatal of our diseases is apoplexy.

The following Tables are constructed with great care by the Superintendent, Mr. Probyn. They exhibit, as formerly, the cases admitted in one year, ending on the 30th June, and the events of these cases,

as ascertained by the 31st December: thus affording about eighteen months for ascertaining the events of the cases, in those Patients who were admitted at the beginning, and six months, in those who were admitted immediately before the end, of that year.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	0	1	1	1	2	0	5
Melancholic,	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Excitable Melancholic,	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Total,	0	2	3	1	5	2	13

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

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

MALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	4	2	0	0	2	0	8
Melancholic,	3	0	0	2	1	0	6
Excitable Melancholic,	3	3	3	0	0	0	9
Imbecile,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	10	6	4	2	3	0	25

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	0	2	1	1	3	1	8
Melancholic,	4	2	0	0	1	1	8
Excitable Melancholic,	6	2	2	0	1	0	11
Fatuous,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	11	6	3	1	5	2	28

The term *furious* includes, as formerly, all cases of high maniacal excitement. The term *melancholic*, comprehends both calm and agitated melancholics. The term *excitable melancholic*, has been introduced in place of that of *furious and melancholy*, and denotes melancholics, who are subject to occasional paroxysms of fury.

From these Tables, the result of the treatment, in regard to the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the new cases, is as follows:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	13,	Cured,	0
Females, do.	9,	Do.	0
	22		0

NEW CASES.

Males treated,	25,	Cured,	10
Females do.	28,	Do.	11
	53		21

In the course of last year, the Directors were often obliged to bestow much of their time and attention on the business of the Asylum; and, with that feeling of responsibility under which they act, they, in some of their proceedings, had to encounter unusual trouble and even difficulty. The Regulations of the Asylum were revised; some improvements were made in regard to the accommodations, and to the economy of the establishment; and several new Office-Bearers were appointed.

Early in the year, a Committee was specially appointed, for the purpose of revising the Regulations; and the gentlemen of that Committee, before they began their labours, were at great pains to obtain every possible information respecting the rules, and the practice in other lunatic establishments.

No great difficulty occurred, in regard to those general rules which do not immediately bear on the

domestic proceedings of the Asylum. But, in revising the domestic rules, besides attention to the means of ensuring, in so far as rules can ensure, the security, privacy, and humanity, with which the Patients ought to be treated, there are various other important considerations, in regard both to economy and to remedial treatment, which must be carefully kept in view. Yet, with every possible attention to the subject, the progress of improvement in the treatment of lunatics, and the difference which must often occur in the relative qualifications of those who may at different periods, be appointed as the officers of the establishment, must necessarily occasion much difficulty in devising such a code of domestic rules as will be permanently applicable.

The Committee proceeded with great care in the performance of their task. After many meetings, the regulations were, towards the close of the year, completely revised, and various alterations which were proposed to be made upon them, were approved of by a meeting of Directors. In the course of their labours, the Committee saw reason to lop off many redundancies, and to supply some defects; but being chiefly solicitous to confirm, or to obtain useful enactments, they have introduced as few innovations as possible, and have retained a great proportion of the original Regulations, in their original forms. At a general *pro re nata* meeting of Contributors, the revised Regulations were unanimously adopted; and were ordered to be carried into effect, from the commencement of the present year, as the established Regulations of the Asylum.

The revisal of the Regulations led to a reconsideration of the authority of the Directors to act, under certain circumstances, as a body corporate; and, for various cogent reasons, it appeared to be expedient, that the constitution of the Asylum should be confirmed by Royal Charter.

No provision was made, by the original regulations, for the admission of insane prisoners, nor are the Directors under any obligation to admit prisoners as Patients into the Asylum; but, on various occasions, debtors, and also criminals from Jail, have been admitted. Such Patients, indeed, do not frequently occur; and, if impostors, are generally soon detected and dismissed. But the objections to the intermixing of criminal lunatics with other Patients, even although the latter should be of the class of paupers, are sufficiently obvious; and, besides, the Asylum does not afford the proper means of keeping prisoners in security. On a representation of these circumstances by the Physician, the Weekly Committee presented a memorial to the Lord Provost, stating the nature and extent of the evil. The Committee expressed the readiness of the Directors to afford every practicable accommodation to the public, and requested the assistance of his Lordship to devise proper measures in regard to insane prisoners. In consequence of a conference with a deputation from the Magistrates, plans of accommodation, whereby insane debtors or criminals might be kept separately, from other Patients, and securely, in the Asylum, were designed; and, together with estimates of the expense of executing these plans, were submitted to the consideration of

the Magistrates and Directors. Some difficulties, however, occurred in regard to the means of erecting such accommodations, and to the terms on which the Patients should be admitted. The Directors, in the mean time, resolved, that until proper accommodation, and other necessary arrangements be provided, no prisoners shall be admitted into the Asylum.

According to our rules, harmless incurables are inadmissible; because, were we to admit Patients of that numerous class, our wards might soon be filled by them, to the exclusion of curable Patients, and the main object of the Institution would thus be defeated. But, as the incurables whom we admit, although these are only such as, from their propensity to mischief, are dangerous to their friends or to society, have a tendency to accumulate, we yearly feel, more and more, the want of proper accommodations for them, and especially for our incurables, at the lower rates of board. Our wards for female paupers have long been so crowded, and, at present, contain so great a proportion of incurable, and otherwise deplorable cases, that some means of alleviating this evil, must, without delay, be adopted. It has been proposed to elongate one of these wards; but if we had a separate building, of sufficient extent to enable us to admit harmless, as well as mischievous incurables, and where both these classes of Patients might be properly accommodated, all our present wards for paupers would be so relieved, that probably no extension of them would be required for many years; while both the comfort and the cure of the Patients, to whom these wards might then be exclusively appropriated, would be essentially promoted.

To such a separate building for incurables, might conveniently be attached, proper accommodations for prisoners; especially for those who, in order to avoid legal punishment, assume the appearance of lunacy, and for whose detection, a Lunatic Asylum affords peculiar facilities.

It is seldom indeed, that a feigned Lunatic can, in his speech and deportment, maintain consistency with that form and degree of lunacy which he chooses to assume; and, in a Lunatic Asylum, he is so closely watched, by persons who are experienced in observing lunatics, that he can scarcely escape detection.

One of our feigned lunatics, both of whom were criminal prisoners, was, when admitted, disposed to be sullen and taciturn; but, afterwards, usually exhibited the appearance of mental imbecility, with occasionally some degree of maniacal excitement. He alleged that, from the humble rank of a weaver, he had been elevated to the throne; and that he had recently undergone the ceremony of coronation; of which ceremony, he readily gave a circumstantial account. But he was not aware, in how far, as a maniac, it was necessary for him to imagine and relate the obvious circumstances of any fancied event, or to speak and act according to his assumed character. On these points he soon, in various ways, betrayed himself; and when questioned in regard to his sense of moral right and wrong, and of the expediency of rewards and punishments, his replies were so artfully evasive, as to afford, independently of other evidence, decisive proof of the nature of his case.

Our other Patient of the same description, exhibited, on his admission, the appearance of fury. But it was evident, at first view, that his fury was only assumed. Having then heard himself declared to be an impostor, he, on the following day, thought it proper to change his performance; and, some difficulties having occurred in regard to his removal from the Asylum, he, for several months, acted fatuity, in imitation of another Patient, with very great address and perseverance.

After these two Patients had left the house, it appeared, that he who had acted as a fatuous lunatic, or idiot, so far from being weak in mind, possessed a degree of mental capacity beyond mediocrity; and the evidence was complete, that neither of them had been insane.

But there are cases of real lunacy, on which it is difficult to form an opinion, or even to decide whether the Patient be actually insane or not. Persons who are unacquainted with the great variety in the forms and degrees of lunacy, are apt to suppose, that to detect any aberration from soundness of mind does not require much experience; and it is not uncommon for the friend of a Patient to visit, at distant periods, for the purpose of judging of the state of the malady, while, in many cases, no rational opinion can be formed, even by the best judge, without a very particular, and careful retrospect of past symptoms. It was justly remarked by the late intelligent Physician of the Asylum, that in some cases we are at a loss to determine, "whether the head or the heart be the

most in fault;" and, in lunacy, there is often a sad perversion of the moral feelings, as well as of reason. In some cases, indeed, the Patient seems to be rather morally than intellectually insane. One of our Patients, who never, after his admission, betrayed any very evident intellectual defect, had been guilty of a series of unaccountable and absurd proceedings, and had evinced such malignant intentions against his best friend and benefactor, as could have entered into the mind only of a madman. After a few weeks of treatment in the Asylum, he exhibited a more subdued manner, and ever since his dismission, about three months ago, he has conducted himself with moderation. Another case occurred, in some respects, similar. The Patient generally conversed with propriety on any subject, and wrote with elegance. Even in regard to his moral feelings, he gave many proofs of a humane disposition. On one occasion, when he was violently assaulted, and severely struck by another Patient, who had very suddenly and unexpectedly become furious, he contrived to secure the aggressor until the keeper interfered. When asked why he, who possessed great bodily strength, did not retaliate, he replied, "that he would have given an unequivocal proof of his own insanity," of which he was not disposed to admit, "if he could have been so cruel as to strike a poor fellow who was not in his perfect senses." Yet, in his conduct, this Patient exhibited almost daily, proofs of insanity; and, at the same time, gave plausible reasons for all his proceedings. A new suit of clothes very speedily underwent, by him, some ludicrous transformations, and every thing easily frangible about him, was broken by way of improvement. His

linens went often to wreck; for, whenever he wanted a little ink, he did not scruple to burn a shirt for the sake of the tinder, with which, and some water and sugar, he composed a clotted fluid, far superior, he alleged, to common ink. There could not be a doubt that this Patient was insane. But, although he was occasionally flighty in conversation, yet he often appeared to be so composed and rational, that a stranger might readily have been led to believe in his constant assertion, that he was unjustly treated as a lunatic.

When lunacy has greatly subsided, its existence may be evident only to those, who can readily trace some of the occasional impressions of the mind, to the gross illusions which prevailed at the height of the malady. We have several Patients, whom it might not be easy at all times to prove to be insane; and yet, whose minds have long been incurably unsound; and who, if liberated, would be extremely troublesome to their friends, and to society. Sometimes, the friends of a Patient are not agreed, in regard to the propriety of his confinement as a lunatic; and we have often had to encounter no small degree of trouble, in consequence of jarrings among relatives, on various grounds. For the government of our proceedings in these, and in other cases which might easily be stated, no specific rules can be given. But a prudent and conscientious discharge of duty is often of more consequence than any express enactments; and what has, with some truth, been alleged of other constitutions, "that the best is that which is the best administered," may, with at least equal propriety, be affirmed in regard to ours.

Our expenditure for last year, in consequence of some costly improvements, and unusual incidental charges, extended considerably beyond the amount to which it would otherwise have been limited. In the airing-ground appropriated to males, at the higher rates of board, an expensive, but elegant and commodious seat has been constructed; and was long much wanted. This seat is attached to the outward wall, and is shaded by a roof of stone, supported, in front, on handsome pillars of iron. Care has been taken, to render the whole structure as secure as possible, against the risk of facilitating the escape of any Patient, or of sustaining injury from the unruly and mischievous. Patients, while enjoying the benefit of the open air, with the amusement of reading, or of their favourite sedentary games, will here be protected from rain, or from oppressive sunshine, and, at the same time, constantly in view from the windows of the Asylum. In the interior of the Asylum, we have, at no great cost, obtained a suit of apartments, consisting of a parlour and bed-room, communicating with each other; and, if requisite, the servant or private keeper of a Patient, occupying these apartments, may be conveniently accommodated in an adjoining bed-room. Every possible attention is paid to the proper classification of our Patients; and the greater the variety of our accommodations, the more will it be in our power to attend to that important point of treatment. Some additional expense has been incurred by the introduction of improvements in the means of coercion, and in regard to variety in the diet, and to a more ample allowance of fruits and groceries, for Patients at the higher rates of board. Those paupers

who labour in the airing-grounds have, as formerly, an extra allowance of butchers-meat, and other indulgences; both as a stimulus to their own exertions, and as an inducement to the more indolent to submit to that degree of bodily labour which is, in many cases, one of our principal means of cure. In return, however, for this allowance, much useful labour has been performed. The levelling of the new ground is nearly completed, with a saving to the Institution, probably, of four or five hundred pounds. Supplies of furniture and various repairs, have, as formerly, been required; and it has been found necessary to increase the rate of wages of the keepers. Lastly, the Superintendent having, soon after his appointment to office, visited, by order of the Directors, many of the English establishments, for the purpose of obtaining useful information; and having, on his return, laid a highly satisfactory written detail of the result of his inquiries before the Directors, his travelling expenses were ordered to be defrayed from the funds of the Institution. But, although our expenditure has thus been unusually great, while the sum obtained by donations has fallen far short of its usual yearly amount, yet, after all charges have been paid, a balance in favour of the Institution remains in the hands of the Treasurer, as will be evident, from the following statement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1823.

Receipts.

Balance due by the Secretary, per Report for 1822,				£	89	0 4
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES, in 1823,	£ 104	19	0			
Add, found in Charity-Box,	19	10	9			
				124	9	9
BOARD of the Patients,				3652	6	8½
INTEREST on Cash deposited with Royal Bank,				31	15	9
				£ 3897	12	6½

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*						
Accounts for Butchers-Meat,	£ 382	13	11			
Do. Bread,	206	3	0			
Do. Beer,	235	15	0			
Do. Groceries,	268	6	10			
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.	106	17	0			
Do. Coals,	136	0	5½			
Do. Meal,	86	18	9			
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	156	10	3			
Do. Cheese, &c.	95	15	6			
Do. Barley, Pease, &c.	92	7	3			
Do. Medicines,	24	0	0			
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, &c. &c.	378	2	1½			
				2169	10	1
SALARIES to Superintendent, Matron, Chaplain, Surgeon, Secretary, and Porter,				382	5	0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,				402	3	1
FURNITURE Bought,				85	5	10
Carried forward,				£ 3039	4	0

Brought forward,				£3039	4	0
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,	£15	11	9			
Advertisements, including those for a Superintendent and Matron, inserted in the English, Irish, and Scotch newspapers,	25	4	6			
Stationary,	13	0	0			
Insurance,	4	5	0			
Repairs and Improvements on the Buildings and Grounds,	320	9	2			
Superintendent's Travelling Expenses, in visiting various Lunatic Asylums in England, &c.	49	12	0			
Miscellaneous,	17	16	1			
				445	18	6
Rent of Pasture-Ground,				12	10	0
				£3497	12	6

Amount of RECEIPTS,	£3897	12	6½
Do. of DISBURSEMENTS,	3497	12	6
	£400	0	0½

Thus Accounted for.

CASH in Royal Bank,	£375	0	0
Do. in the Secretary's hands,	25	0	0½
	£400	0	0½

State of Funds.

Balance as above,	£400	0	0½
Arrears of Feu-Duty, &c. unpaid, about	200	0	0½
Residuary Balance in favour of the Asylum,	£200	0	0

The success of a Lunatic Asylum, depends so much on the conduct and character of all those to whom the treatment of the Patients is, in any degree, committed, that we can scarcely expect it to be invariable; yet, in regard to our success, we have reason to be fully gratified. When the designs of the Architect for building the Asylum, were first exhibited, it was generally thought, that a fourth part of the projected building would, for a long time, be sufficient to contain all the Patients who were likely to occur; and it was seriously in contemplation, to erect only one of the four wings of the present edifice. On opening the Asylum, all our Patients, amounting to forty in number, were received from the Town's Hospital; and, for a considerable length of time, there were but few additional Patients admitted, and these only at the lowest rate of board. The eminent talents and reputation of the Physician, however, could not fail to secure the confidence of the public; and his exertions, seconded by those of the Superintendent and Matron, ensured the success of the Asylum. The obvious advantages of our Institution at length attracted Patients of respectable rank; and in the course of a few years, while the proportion of such Patients gradually increased, all our wards were filled, sometimes even to excess. The resignation of Dr. Cleghorn could not be altogether unfelt by the Asylum; and during the year after that event, there was some reduction, both in the whole number of our Patients, and in the proportion of those at the higher rates of board. In the course of the following year, however, the Institution rallied; and, from all our experience hitherto, we may rely with perfect assurance, on a continuance of our prosperity.

At the beginning of last year, Mr. and Mrs. Drury intimated that they had resolved to resign their offices, as Superintendent and Matron of the Asylum. It was agreed, at their own request, that their services should terminate on the 30th June; and the Directors proceeded, without delay, to take the necessary steps for obtaining a Superintendent and a Matron, with the requisite qualifications. Numerous candidates offered themselves, not a few of whom appeared to be highly qualified. After due inquiry and mature deliberation, the Directors unanimously elected Mr. JOHN MILLS PROBYN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to be Superintendent, and Mrs. PROBYN to be Matron of the Asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Probyn entered to their respective offices, immediately on the termination of the services of their predecessors; and, from the zeal, ability, and humanity with which they have, since that period, discharged their several and important duties, they have abundantly justified the numerous satisfactory recommendations which were given of them, by gentlemen of the highest professional eminence, and have fully merited the esteem and confidence of the Directors.

The Directors having resolved to appoint a Chaplain to the Asylum, the Rev. William Muir was, early in the year, elected to be Chaplain, and divine service has, as in former years, been regularly performed in the Asylum once a-fortnight. The Patients who are selected to attend sermon, are usually about seventy in number, and either are convalescent, or have manifested a remission of their malady. Liberty to attend is, at first, granted as a test of improvement, and

always as a favour. At sermon, as we have formerly had occasion to report, our Patients behave with great decorum; and several of them who are still under some degree of excitation, appear to derive benefit from the restraint which they impose on themselves during divine service. Mr. Muir is well qualified for his office, by his mild, calm, and affectionate manner of preaching. The sermons always command attention, and have generally been historical, as sermons of this description seem to be particularly interesting to the audience. We carefully avoid, in these sermons, controversial discussion, or any topic which might tend to bewilder, or unduly to excite. Thus, without compromising the essential duty of the Pastor, we give not strong meat to babes. Indeed, our Patients are, in many respects, as children; and those to whose care or tuition they are, in any shape, entrusted, cannot avoid something like a parental feeling towards them. This feeling our Chaplain has often evinced, both in the course of his stated duties, and when called upon, as he has sometimes been, to visit a single Patient. Great care, of course, is always taken to guard against whatever might tend to foster predominant illusions. But we have now, for several years, had experience of the practice of preaching in the Asylum; and, far from attempting to determine the precise degrees of the powers of attention, recollection, and judgment, which are necessary to qualify human beings for joining in public worship, we are rather disposed to allow full weight to the sentiment conveyed in the following extract, from an interesting letter addressed to the Chaplain, by one of our Patients: "We know of no law,

whereby the prayers, entreaties, tears, and sorrows, even of lunatics, are debarred from the throne above."

The Directors return their most grateful thanks to all their benefactors. Donations in Money, with the names of the donors, are specified in a subsequent page. Books, and various periodical publications, have been sent to the Asylum, by several benevolent persons, and have been very gratifying to many of our Patients. Donations of Coals were received from the following Coal-Masters: *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,	12	Carts.
Mr. FARIE,	12	do.
Mr. MERRY,	8	do.
HEIRS of GENERAL SPENS,	6	do.
Mr. GEMMILL,	6	do.
Mr. M'ALPINE,	4	do.
	48	Carts.*

The Directors offer their kindest thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, Matron, Chaplain, and Visitors.

The Sheriff, after his official inspection of the Asylum, authorised us to insert the following report.

"On the 26th of December, the Sheriff, attended by the Physician, Superintendent, and Matron, made his official inspection of the Lunatic Asylum.

* About 500 Carts of Coals were consumed, including these liberal donations.

"The number of Patients was a hundred and sixteen, and the day being fine, most of them were in the airing-grounds, and had the appearance of good bodily health. The airing-grounds were in good order, and in that for the superior class of Patients, there has been erected a shaded seat for their accommodation and shelter, which appeared to add to the satisfaction and comfort of the Patients.

"The Patients, in general, appeared to entertain sentiments of kindness and contentment, in regard to all the attendants, and from this, joined to the circumstance, of no Patient having made any complaint, it seems but just and reasonable to infer, that the Patients continue to be humanely treated, and are not insensible to the attention paid to their comfort.

"The house, as formerly, was remarkably quiet, which is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the degree of personal liberty which the Patients enjoy; while they seem to be aware, that any act of violence or outrage would be followed by restraint, or by that reasonable degree of coercion which cannot be altogether dispensed with in institutions of this nature, though conducted on principles of the greatest humanity and tenderness to the Patients.

"The proportion of frantic Patients seems to be unusually great, and yet, it was satisfactory to observe, that only two of them were secured to their beds by leathern straps. All the doors of the apartments which contained Patients were open, except one, of which both the window and door were shut,

by order of the Physician, to prevent the irritating influence of light upon the Patient. The general tenderness and attention to the comforts of the Patients appears to be extended to those of the poorest classes, and labouring under the highest degrees of frenzy.

"All the galleries, day-rooms, and bed-rooms, were clean, orderly, and well-ventilated; though, perhaps, the wards for female paupers were rather crowded, an evil, for the remedy of which, it is understood that measures are about to be adopted.

"In short, the general management of the Patients and of the whole establishment was such, as fully to support the character, and to promote the usefulness of this extensive and well-regulated Asylum."

In addition to the highly respectable testimony of the Sheriff, as expressed in the above very particular report, we might state the commendations of many intelligent strangers. In the course of the year, several professional gentlemen from distant countries, inspected our Asylum, for the express purpose of obtaining information, with a view to the improvement of similar establishments. To such visitors, we are always happy to lay freely open our whole economy and remedial practice; and we trust, that our Asylum will long be so conducted, that we may court inquiry, with confidence, and enjoy the gratifying reward of merited praise, for our treatment of the insane.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1824.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Andrew Ranken, James Hunter, — from Town Council.
Mungo N. Campbell, James Ewing, — from Merchants' House.
William M'Tyre, William Lang, — from Trades' House.
William Couper, Dr. James Corkindale, — from Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Rev. John Smyth, Mr. Peter Brown, — from General Session.
Rev. Dr. Ranken, Mr. John T. Alston, Robert Findlay, William Jamieson, Jun. Andrew Mitchell, Archibald Lawson, Dr. William Meikleham, Mr. Archibald Wallace, — from General Body of Contributors.
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.* — Directors, *ex officio.*
Mr. John Mills Probyn, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Mrs. Probyn, *Matron.*
Rev. William Muir, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Findlay.	Mr. Alston.	Dr. Meikleham.
Dr. Ranken.	Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Wallace.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Ewing.	Mr. Jamieson.	Mr. Findlay.

Visitors.

Dr. Freer.	Rev. John Smyth.
Rev. Dr. Macgill.	Mr. John Swanston.
Mr. George Rutherfurd.	Robert Thomson.
Charles S. Parker.	James Ewing.
Robert Austin.	Peter Brown.
Septimus Ellis.	William Snell.

Andrew Ranken.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1823.

Lady Jane Boyle's Executors, a Legacy,	£50	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	5	0	0			
				£45	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Innes, relict of the late Dr. Robert Innes, and Miss Napier, a Legacy,	£20	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	2	0	0			
				18	0	0
Parish of Sorn, further in part Contribution,				5	0	0
Mrs. Smith, George's Square, Glasgow,				5	5	0
Executors of Miss Woddrop, Dalmarnock, a Legacy,				25	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge,				5	5	0
Balance of Fine imposed by Justices on a Collier for embezzlement,				1	9	0
				£104	19	0

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.	Greenock.	New Monkland.
Baldernock.	Houstoun and Kilallan.	Monkton and Prestwick.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Neilston.
Bonhill.	Kippen.	Port-Glasgow.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Renfrew.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Rothesay.
Cumbernauld.	Logie.	

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, MELVILLE-PLACE.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW

Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

6th JANUARY, 1825.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1825.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their proceedings during last year, in this their Eleventh Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January 1824,	55	59	114
Admitted since,	38	37	75
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	2	1	3
Total,	95	97	192
Dismissed, Cured,	17	21	38
Do. Relieved,	7	8	15
Do. by Desire,	2	2	4
Do. Unfit,	1	0	1
Died,	9	5	14
	36	36	72
Remaining, 31st December 1824,	59	61	120
Total,	95	97	192

The number of Patients admitted, as stated above, was nearly equal to the number admitted during the preceding year. Yet, from some unavoidable increase in the number of incurables, and from the circumstance, that some of the other Patients remained unusually long in the house, the number under treatment, as ascertained weekly, was, on an average, 118; whereas during the preceding year, it was only 110. The greatest number at any period in the house, was 125. The increase in the proportion of our cures, no doubt, arose partly from accidental circumstances, and especially from that of a considerable number of curable Patients having fortunately been sent to the Asylum, at an early period of their malady. The proportion of deaths was nearly as in former years. The diseases which proved fatal, were according to the following statement:—

Died of Apoplexy,	4
Exhaustion,	4
Consumption,	2
Dropsy,	2
Fever,	1
Abscess,	1
Total,	14

Some of the cases might supply us abundantly with matter for interesting description; but we trust that the warm interest manifested by the public, in favour of our Institution, needs no support from such details.

The following Tables have been carefully extracted from the records of the cases by Mr. Probyn, the Superintendent, and they exhibit results which demonstrate, even more strongly than heretofore, the advantage of early 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,	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Melancholic,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Excitable Melancholic,	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fatuous,	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total,	0	4	1	1	1	4	2	13

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Melancholic,	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Excitable Melancholic,	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
Imbecile,	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Total,	2	6	1	2	5	1	17

MALE PATIENTS, NEW 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,	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	9
Melancholic,	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Excitable Melancholic,	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,	19	0	0	1	2	3	2	27

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.				State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Melancholic,	12	0	0	0	1	0	13
Excitable Melancholic,	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
Fatuous,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	21	0	0	0	4	0	25

The following is the result of treatment, in regard to the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the new cases:—

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	13,	Cured,	0
Females, do.	17,	Do.	2
Total,	30,	Total,	2

NEW CASES.

Males treated,	27,	Cured,	19
Females, do.	25,	Do.	21
Total,	52,	Total,	40

Various measures have been executed for improving the accommodations, or for otherwise promoting the comforts of our Patients, and our expenditure has necessarily been great.

To prevent the mind from brooding over morbid impressions, by affording to our Patients such means of employment as may serve to engage and to arrest attention, is an important part of our duty; and these means must be, in some measure, varied, according to the different habits of the Patients. Artisans, and others of the same rank, can generally be induced to betake themselves to such handicraft operations, as may without danger be permitted in the Asylum; or to the highly salutary exercise of labouring in the airing-grounds; while females of every rank have a ready resource against idleness, in their usual domestic employments. But males of the rank of gentlemen, who have learned no craft, and who would feel degraded, if employed in the humble operations of

digging, or of wheeling, must, for the occupation of their tedious leisure hours, depend chiefly upon amusements; and, when convalescent, would feel their confinement to be peculiarly irksome, unless they were furnished with various appropriate modes of recreation. The game of billiards was, some years ago, introduced into the Asylum, and afforded much gratification to many of our Patients. But the only apartment which could be used as a billiard-room, was too small for the purpose, and has for a long time been required for another use. The Weekly Committee, finding that the gentlemen were thus deprived of the use of the billiard-table, and that a billiard-room might be obtained at a moderate expense, by erecting for that purpose, a small separate building in one of the airing-grounds, ordered the building to be erected; and, with the approbation of a subsequent meeting of Directors, an elegant and commodious billiard-room has now been added to the Asylum. This small building, which has been skilfully constructed by the Carpenter and Mason attached to the Establishment, is so placed that it cannot possibly interfere with the aspect of the Asylum, from any point of view beyond our boundary, and is of so ready access, that it may be resorted to, in bad weather without inconvenience, or in dark evenings without the risk of escape.

Our wards for females at the lower rates of board, continue to be as crowded as formerly. Besides, there are, in the Town's Hospital, generally no fewer than from 70 to 80 lunatics, of whom the usual proportion, of course, are females. These lunatics being harmless and incurable, are, according to our regulations, not admissible into the Asylum. With a view to relieve both establishments, by erecting within our precincts, and with the aid of the

Town's Hospital, proper accommodations for incurables of every description, plans of a separate building, exclusively for that purpose, were designed, and a statement of the probable expense of erecting the building, and of the rate of board at which the Patients could be received, was submitted to a meeting of the Directors of both establishments. But after due inquiry and deliberation, it appeared that harmless incurables could be maintained in the Town's Hospital, where there are accommodations perfectly suitable for them, and where every possible attention is paid in regard to their health and comfort, at a lower rate than in the Asylum, especially considering the expense which would be incurred by erecting the necessary accommodations. The proposed measure was therefore abandoned, and we resolved to provide from our own funds, such additional accommodations as our own exigencies required. Accordingly, the Directors, at a quarterly meeting held on the 6th of June, having considered a plan which was submitted and explained to them, for extending the north-east wing of the Asylum, instructed the Weekly Committee to procure three estimates of the work required; and, on the lowest estimate, to carry the plan into execution without delay. From various accidental circumstances, more than a month elapsed before the requisite estimates could be obtained. Meantime, our own artificers, who, in constructing the Billiard-room, had given satisfactory proof of their abilities, also produced an estimate by order of the Committee, together with the grounds on which their calculations were founded. Their estimate having been found to be considerably lower than any of the others, they were appointed by the Committee to execute the work, under the direction of Mr. Probyn, the Superintendent.

The Committee, in devising the plan of the addition, experienced considerable difficulty, from the limited extent, and from the nature of the ground. The distance between the outer extremity of the wing, and the wall which is the boundary between our ground and that of the Magdalen Asylum, did not admit of a ward of greater extent than is at present required, while from the increasing number of our Patients, it is probable that, with only such an addition, we would in no long time again experience inconvenience equal to that of which we now complain. It was therefore suggested that the additional building might be made double the breadth of the original wing, and might thus comprehend two wards nearly equal to each other in extent; but that, in the meantime, only one-half of this projected building, containing one of these wards, should be erected; so that, at any future period, the other half might conveniently be added. On farther consideration, and especially on considering the very great inconvenience of again laying open our grounds for the operations of building, the Committee finally resolved to erect the walls of both wards, and to roof both at the same time, although only one of them should, in the first instance, be finished for the reception of Patients. We have proceeded accordingly, and the operation of roofing the whole additional building has recently been finished.

But we have long experienced great inconvenience, in consequence of having only one public room for the most numerous class of our female Patients, and only one bath-room for the whole establishment. In the additional building therefore, and between the extremity of the original wing, and the new wards, we have, agreeably to the adopted plan, reserved a space sufficient for a commodious

day-room, with a bath-room adjacent. The day-room will, by means of a sub-division, be so contrived, that it will answer conveniently as a work-room; and the bath-room, which will contain both a hot and a cold bath, being near to a staircase which leads to the upper floors of the wing, will be readily accessible to females of every class. As in the case of the billiard-room, so in regard to this more extensive structure, due attention has been paid, in order that it should not, if possible, interfere with the appearance of the original edifice. The surface of the ground where the new wards are placed, was ten feet above the level of the original ward. If we had built on the surface, our wards would have been both difficult of access, and conspicuously in view; if on a level with the original ward, they would have been both damp and airless, while the expense of digging, which, together with the necessary operation of underbuilding fifty-six feet in length of the boundary wall, has been above a hundred pounds, must have been proportionably greater. After much consideration, the building was founded, so that the floor of the wards shall be about five feet lower than the surface of the surrounding ground, and the access to each ward, by a few steps of a stair leading up from the day-room; the floor of this room being on a level with that of the original ward. Every exertion has been made to complete one of the wards as speedily as possible, and in urging forward the necessary operations, the Superintendent has been indefatigable; but our proceedings may be a little retarded by an unexpected circumstance. To save space in the airing-grounds adjacent, as well as to avoid what might be a little dangerous to the Patients, we have no sunk area around the building, but to secure the wards as much as possible against damp, we purpose to cover the insides

of the outer walls, to the height of six feet, with Arbroath stones. On application for these stones, we were much disappointed to find that we could not be furnished with them, of the necessary dimensions, until the Spring, unless at an exorbitant price. We have some reason to hope, however, that we may be able to obtain the use of a ward, by such means as are in our power, until Arbroath stones can be procured at a reasonable rate. One of the wards, like the ward last erected for male Patients, and found to be highly convenient, will be without sub-divisions. The other ward is so designed, that it may, when required, be sub-divided into no fewer than ten apartments, for furious, noisy, or uncleanly Patients. These wards, in addition to those with which they communicate, will enable us to distribute our Patients more advantageously than it has hitherto been in our power to do. The eminently beneficial effects of proper classification, and of the degree of freedom from restraint, which it renders safe to permit, are now generally acknowledged; and may be very intelligibly illustrated, by contrasting lunatics of the present day, with those of former times, according to the description given of the latter, by an intelligent and popular writer. "Of a lunatic," says Doctor Hawkesworth,* "it is universally true, that his understanding is perverted to evil, which a mere perversion of understanding does not necessarily imply; he either sits torpid in despair, or is busied in the contrivance, or in the execution of mischief; he is indeed sometimes merry, but the merry lunatic is never kind." We could produce numerous instances in contradiction to these assertions. But were we to huddle our Patients indiscriminately together, and, in order to

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* Vide Adventurer, No. 88.

prevent mischief, were we to chain each of them to the wall or floor of a dismal cell, allowing to none of them the usual comforts in regard to diet, clothing, and cleanliness, we have not a doubt, that the same description would again become as applicable to lunatics, as it was seventy years ago. Many of them would, from indignation, be kept in continual high excitement, and would no doubt be actuated by a natural propensity to revenge the indignities which they unworthily suffered; while others of a more passive spirit, yet capable of some degree of rational reflection, and of some sense of decency, feeling themselves deprived of every comfort, and surrounded by objects of disgust, would most probably "sit torpid in despair." Very different indeed are our Patients, many of whom are cheerful and kind, and, what is at once a proof of the irritating effect of coercion in some cases where it is indispensable, and also of the power to feel and to discriminate, which even an infuriated maniac sometimes possesses, we have known a Patient, in the height of a sudden burst of phrenzy, carefully avoiding to injure any of his fellows, when in the very act of violently assailing his keepers. Although, therefore, we have expended a large sum in providing additional accommodations for our Patients, with due attention to the means of proper classification, we are perfectly confident, that, in having done so, our proceedings will meet the approbation of our constituents and of the public.

The laborious operation of levelling the new ground, by digging and wheeling earth from the higher to the lower parts of the enclosure, was, for several years, as noticed in former Reports, performed chiefly by Patients; with eminent benefit to themselves, and with no small

saving to our funds. Early in the year this labour drew near to a termination, but there remained a great extent and depth of very obdurate clay, on which no instrument but the pick and wedge could make any effectual impression; and which had to be removed to a considerable distance beyond our boundary. In this part of the operation we were compelled to resort to the aid of hired labourers and cartage, at an expense considerably above a hundred pounds. About the beginning of June, the whole superfluous earth was removed, the surface was relaid with the original soil, which had been carefully laid aside and preserved, and thus the whole operation of levelling was completed. With the superfluous earth, a serpentine mound or embankment has been formed in front of the Asylum, as the most convenient and economical mode in which the earth could be disposed of. This mound having been properly turfed on the sides, and planted on the top with trees, serves as an elegant screen to the front grounds, and is therefore both ornamental and useful. On a convenient part of the new ground, there have lately been constructed, at a considerable expense, what were long and urgently wanted, a proper dungstead, and a house for storing straw, and for various other necessary purposes.

While the new ground has been prepared for any purpose which the exigencies of the establishment, in regard to additional space, may require, and is at present extensively cultivated as a garden, some important improvements have been made in the original grounds. One of the airing-grounds had long remained but little used, and was unappropriated to any class of Patients. By building a wall where formerly there was only an iron rail, and by

several other alterations which were necessary for the security of the Patients, this ground was prepared for the use of the male paupers, to whose wards it lies contiguous, and it is now with evident advantage appropriated to that use. The ground formerly allotted to these Paupers, but which was not originally intended for their use, is now appropriated to Patients of a superior class. The borders of this airing-ground, have been replanted with shrubs, the walks relaid with gravel, and the central part properly levelled and turfed, so as to afford for the amusement of the gentlemen an excellent and extensive bowling-green. In connection with these improvements, a small angular portion of this and the adjacent airing-ground, next to the central part of the west side of the Asylum, has been enclosed with walls of proper height, as an open area or court. This area forms a ready means of communication between the ground floors of the two adjacent wings, and when paved and supplied with water, as about to be done, will be of obvious advantage, in regard to convenience and cleanliness.

All the walks in the airing-grounds have been relaid with gravel; a very great supply of gravel was therefore required, and although given by Mr. Stirling, at the pit gratis, the freight by the canal, the cartage and labour, have cost about £40.

Besides the usual repairs, and supplies of furniture and apparatus, (and owing to the frail state of the lead on the roof of the Asylum, almost incessant repairs are here required,) all the wards and staircases leading from these to the airing-grounds, after having undergone a thorough cleaning, have been white-washed and size-coloured.

Several apartments, all the doors in some of the galleries, and also all the doors and railings of the airing-grounds, have been oil-painted. The painting in the wards, has been applied so as to mark, more obviously than formerly, a distinction in the appearance of the accommodations for Patients of different ranks. In the course of these operations, it was found to be necessary to strip from the walls of some of the apartments, the boards with which they had originally been lined, on account of the decayed state of the wood. This lining of wood is confined to the wards occupied by Paupers; and it would be a great improvement if the whole were removed, both in the apartments and in the galleries, and replaced with some more suitable material.

An expensive but indispensable improvement has been made on the windows of the lower wards. These windows, like all the others, swing on pivots. By a little force and ingenuity, such as many of our Patients are very capable of exerting, any of these pivots as originally attached to the windows, could easily be displaced, and a window removed, so as to allow a Patient to escape. The contrivance which we have adopted, is that of an iron bar, attached horizontally along the middle of the window, so that the extremities of the bar which project, and are deeply introduced into the stone wall on each side, are the pivots on which the window now securely turns.

In consequence of all these operations, and we may add, the great rise in the price of provisions, our disbursements, although we have received a number of handsome donations, have greatly exceeded our receipts, as will be evident from the following statement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1824.

Receipts.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per Report for 1823,				£400	0 0½
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES, in 1824,	£470	9	8		
Add, found in Charity-Box,	11	15	7½		
				482	5 3½
BOARD of the Patients,				3697	17 4
INTEREST on Cash deposited with Royal Bank,				23	10 1
				£4603	12 9

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher-Meat,	£525	13	6		
Do. Bread,	387	17	4		
Do. Beer,	309	4	0		
Do. Groceries,	266	7	3		
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	80	14	6		
Do. Coals,	90	17	3		
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	330	1	9		
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	176	12	5		
Do. Cheese,	70	6	0		
Do. Medicines,	30	0	0		
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Seeds, Potatoes, Liquors, &c.	528	1	6½		
				2795	15 6½
Carried forward,				£2795	15 6½

Brought forward,					£2795	15 6½
SALARIES, *viz.*						
Superintendent,	£150	0	0			
Matron,	75	0	0			
Chaplain,	20	0	0			
Surgeon,	4	4	0			
Treasurer and Secretary, £100 0 0						
And for extra-trouble in 1823, 50 0 0						
	150	0	0			
Porter,	47	5	0			
					*446	9 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,					400	17 11½
FURNITURE Bought,					113	11 0
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,	£29	11	11			
Advertisements,	4	13	0			
Stationery,	12	2	6			
Insurance,	4	0	0			
Miscellaneous,	30	19	3			
					81	6 8
RENT of Pasture-Ground,					12	10 0
Repairs and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,					761	10 3½
Additional Buildings,					693	9 7
					5305	10 0½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,					5305	10 0½
Do. RECEIPTS,					4603	12 9
Balance due to the Treasurer,					£701	17 3½

* The Physician's fees are not stated here, because they are not paid from the general revenue of the Institution, but by the Patients of better rank. During last year, these fees amounted to £91 : 7*s*.

A large sum will still be required to enable us to complete those measures which are in progress. A Royal Charter is now about to be obtained for the Asylum, agreeably to the opinion expressed on this point, in the last Annual Report. The expense of obtaining the Charter, will probably not be under £150. Various improvements, suggested in former Reports, are still wanted; but these are impracticable in the present state of the funds: and unless we shall be abundantly favoured with such aid as we have often received from benevolent individuals, we shall not soon be able to liquidate the debt which we have incurred.

The Directors return their grateful thanks, for Donations in Money, as specified in a subsequent page; for Donations of Books, and of various Periodical Publications, which are always highly gratifying to the Patients; for a proportion of the confiscated Butter sent by the Magistrates to charitable establishments; and for the usual liberal Donations of Coals, *viz.*

Mr. Farie,	12	Carts.
Mr. Gray,	12	do.
Mr. Merry,	8	do.
Heirs of General Spens,	6	do.
Mr. M'Alpine,	6	do.
Mr. Gemmill,	4	do.
	48	Carts.

The Directors present their kind thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, Matron, Chaplain, and Visitors.

The Sheriff visited the Asylum twice in the course of the year, and expressed himself to be entirely satisfied, in regard to all those matters which fall under his cognisance.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1825.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Andrew Ranken,
James Hunter, } from Town Council.

The Dean of Guild,
Mr. James Ewing, } from Merchants' House.

Convener M'Tyer,
Bailie Knox, } from Trades' House.

Dr. James Corkindale,
William Cumin, } from Physicians and Surgeons.

Rev. Dr. Taylor,
Mr. James Haldane, } from General Session.

Rev. Dr. Ranken,
Mr. John T. Alston,
Robert Findlay,
Wm. Jamieson, Jun.
Andrew Mitchell,
Archibald Lawson,
Dr. William Meikleham,
Mr. Archibald Wallace, } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.* } Directors, *ex officio.*

Mr. John Mills Probyn, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Mrs. Probyn, *Matron.*
Rev. William Muir, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
John Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Ranken.	Mr. Jamieson.	Dr. Meikleham.
Mr. Findlay.	Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Wallace.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Ewing.	Mr. Jamieson.	Mr. Findlay.

Visitors.

Dr. Freer.	Mr. John Swanston.
Rev. Dr. Macgill.	Robert Thomson.
Mr. George Rutherford.	James Haldane.
Septimus Ellis.	J. T. Alston.
Charles S. Parker.	Dr. Corkindale.
Robert Austin.	Mr. Andrew Ranken.

Mr. James Ewing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,
Received in 1824.

Lady Ross Baillie's Executors,							
12th annual Donation,	£	5	5	0			
13th do.		5	5	0			
					£10	10	0
Barony Parish, per R. Gray of Carntyne, one-half of unappropriated balance of sum raised for Militia bounties, in 1797,					12	0	0
Executors of William Calderhead,							
a Legacy,	£100	0	0				
Deduct Legacy-Duty,		10	0	0			
					90	0	0
Executors of Adam Crooks, a Legacy,	£50	0	0				
Off Legacy-Duty,		5	0	0			
					45	0	0
Executors of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart.							
a Legacy,	£20	0	0				
Deduct Legacy-Duty,		2	0	0			
					18	0	0
Executors of Hugh Carmichael, a Legacy,					25	0	0
Mrs. Watt of Heathfield,					2	2	0
Executors of Mrs. Lockhart, a Legacy,	£50	0	0				
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	£5	0	0				
Fees of drawing Discharge,	3	13	4				
		8	13	4			
					41	6	8
Miss M'Grigor, Donation,					1	1	0
Robert Paterson, do.					25	0	0
Executors of Thomas Rowan of Billie-houston, a Legacy,	£200	0	0				
Deduct Legacy-Duty,		20	0	0			
					180	0	0
Mrs. Smith, George-Square,					5	5	0
Executors of William Walker, a Legacy,					10	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,					5	5	0
					£470	9	8

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
Now Monkland.
Monkton and Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS.

TRANSCRIPT

OF

ORIGINAL CHARTER,

GRANTED BY HIS LATE MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

KING GEORGE IV.

IN FAVOUR OF

THE GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM,

ERECTING THE SAME INTO

A BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC,

UNDER THE NAME, STYLE, AND TITLE OF

"THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS."

9TH DECEMBER, 1824.

AND TRANSLATION THEREOF.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.
1833.

TRANSCRIPT.

GEORGIUS QUARTUS, Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor, Omnibus probis hominibus ad quos præsentes literæ nostræ pervenerint, salutem, Quandoquidem nos considerantes, Quod, Petitio humilis in nomine honorabilis Gulielmi Smith Domini præpositi Urbis Glasguensis pro seipso et ceteris Contributoribus Glasguensis Asyli, pro personis Lunaticis porrecta fuit, enarrans, Quod, Asylum pro personis Lunaticis in Urbe Glasguense, post diem primum mensis Decembris, anni Domini, millesimi octingentesimi et decimi quarti, institutum fuerat: Quod, dicta Institutio stabilita erat, imprimis, modo contributionum voluntariarum, tantummodo, et ab eo tempore, sustentum fuerat partim per eum modum, et partim per summas pro personis Lunaticis receptas, Quod, Institutio haud exiguum beneficium contulerat, speciatim inter personas insanas, in rebus egentibus, et petitor cæterique Directores hujus Institutionis, et numerus generalis Contributorum ad ejus sortem admoniti fuerunt, et illi verissime credunt, experientia iis habita, ut maxime conducere possit, perpetuitati et prosperitati Institutionis, et ejus conatus majis universe utilis redderet, quam in temporibus præteritis, si carta Regia pro incorporatione petitorum, et talium aliarum personarum, quales eo postea Contributores fierent, dictæ Institutioni concessa esset, in unum corpus Corporatum et politicum,

TRANSLATION.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the grace of God, King of the Britains, Defender of the Faith, TO ALL GOOD MEN, To whom these our present letters shall come, GREETING: WHEREAS considering, That an humble Petition, in name of the Honourable William Smith, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, for himself and the other Contributors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatic Persons, was presented to us, narrating, That an Asylum had been instituted for Lunatics, in the City of Glasgow, from the first day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen: That the said Institution had been founded, in the first instance, by voluntary contributions only, and thereafter, and from that time, had been supported partly by these means, and partly by sums received for the accommodation of Lunatics: That the Institution had conferred no small benefit, especially on insane persons in poor circumstances: And that the Petitioner, and the other Directors of the Institution, and the general body of Contributors to its stock, had been advised, and they verily believe, from the experience had by them, that it would conduce very much to the perpetuity and prosperity of the Institution, and that the undertaking would be rendered more generally useful than in times past, if a Royal Charter were granted to the said Institution, for the incorporation of the Petitioners, and such other persons who might afterwards become Contributors to it, into one body corporate and politic,

cum perpetua successione, et potestate proprietatem hæretabilem habendi et acquirendi, præcepta et leges privatas ferendi pro recta administratione dictæ Institutionis, et cum talibus aliis potestatibus et privilegiis, qualia, aliis corporibus corporatis et politicis ejusdem generis plerumque conceduntur: Et, igitur, humillime supplicantes, ut nobis gratiose placueret Cartam Regiam pro his propositis concedere, per nomen stylum et titulum "Glasguensis Regii Asyli pro Lunaticis," in talibus terminis, et sub talibus ordinationibus, qualia nobis in prudentia nostra regia idonea viderentur. Et Nos cupientes, omne quod par est adjumentum et incitamentum Institutioni tam laudabili et utili dare, Igitur, Constituimus ereximus, et incorporavimus, sicuti nos, ex regia nostra prerogativa et speciale gratia, pro nobis et regiis nostris successoribus, per presentes constituimus eregimus et incorporamus præfatum honorabilem Gulielmum Smith, Doctorem Jacobum Jeffray, Anatomiæ Professorem in Collegio Glasguense;—Doctorem Robertum Freer, Medecinæ Professorem in dicto Collegio, et Doctorem Joannem Balmanno, Medicum in Glasgow, et dicti Asyli Medicum, et cunctos alios administratores dictæ Institutionis, et illos qui jamjam contribuerunt sorti dictæ Institutionis, vel qui postea eidem contribuent, in Corpus Politicum et Corporatum sub nomine stylo et titulo "Glasguensis Regii Asyli pro Lunaticis," sub quo nomine, iis erit perpetua successio et perpetuitas, et privilegium commune sigillo utendi; Et illi legitime intitulati erunt, omnes tales terras tenementa et alia hæreditamenta qualia jam emerunt, erexerunt seu acquisiverunt, seu postea ement, erigent, seu acquirent, pro usibus et propositis hujus Institutionis, et pro melius firmando et securando sortem et opes ejusdem teneri et frui, legata et donationes recipere, Bona et Res tenere, pecuniam investire, in sorte publica vel sorte regni, vel in alia securitate personali seu reale,—*declarato* ut

with perpetual succession, and with the power of holding and acquiring heritable property, of making rules and private laws, for the due administration of the affairs of the said Institution, and with such other powers and privileges as are generally granted to other bodies politic and corporate of the same kind: And therefore humbly praying that we might be graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter for these purposes, under the name, style, and title of "The Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics," in such terms, and under such regulations, as to us, in our Royal wisdom, might appear proper: AND WE, desiring to give all suitable assistance and encouragement to an Institution so praise-worthy and useful, have therefore *constituted*, *erected*, and *incorporated*, like as WE, through our Royal prerogative and special favour, for ourselves and our Royal successors, *do*, by these presents, *constitute*, *erect*, and *incorporate* the foresaid Honourable William Smith, Doctor James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Glasgow, Doctor Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine in said College, and Doctor John Balmanno, Physician in Glasgow, and Physician of the said Asylum, and all other Administrators of the said Institution, and those who have already contributed to the stock of the said Institution, or who may afterwards contribute to the same, into a Body Corporate and Politic, under the name, style, and title of "THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS," under which name, there shall be to them a perpetual succession and endurance, and privilege of using a common seal: AND they shall be lawfully entitled to hold and enjoy all such lands, tenements, and other heritages as they have already purchased, erected, or acquired, or shall afterwards purchase, erect, or acquire, for the uses and purposes of this Institution: And, for the better establishing and securing the stock and funds of the same, to receive legacies and donations, to possess goods and effects, to invest money in public stock, or in national stock, or in any other security, personal or real: declar-

omnes Cartæ dispositiones et Securitates heritabiles aliave scripta proprietatem heretabilem afficientia, dictæ Institutioni concedenda, capta erunt eidem, in ejus nomine corporato, nempe " Glasguensi Regio Asylo pro Lunaticis," nomine Directorum vel ullius munificum seu contributorum dictæ Societatis, haud specificato. Et quod, ullæ Cartæ, dispositiones, et Securitates heretabiles seu alia scripta, per dictum Institutionem concedenda, per præsidem et Secretarium subscripta erunt, vel per seipsos vel una cum talibus aliis personis (qui semper Directores pro tempore sunt) quales pro eo proposito constitutæ erunt, in terminis legum privatarum et præceptorum Institutionis, consensu generalis Conventus ejusdem Institutionis obtento, eo consensu in actis Sessionis ejusdem Conventus, relato, Et ut omnia scripta, ita subscripta æque valida et efficacia erunt, ac si subscripta fuerant, per totos Directores municipes et Contributores dictæ Institutionis, Et ulterius actiones movere et in jus trahi modo ullius alius Corporis Corporati et Politici leges privatas, ordinationes et præcepta pro administratione et gubernatione ejusdem Institutionis, ut iis idoneum videbitur, ferri et constituere proviso ut eadem vero intentioni et intellectui hujus donationis haud contraria sint, nec hujus regni legibus minime incongruentes, Et Nos cunctas leges privatas Ordinationes et præcepta dictæ Institutionis hactenus latas, ratificamus, confirmamus, et approbamus, in quantum iisdem in presentia obeditur, speciatim, leges privatas ordinationes et præcepta una voce latas conventu generali Contributorum pro eo proposito quarto die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo octingentesimo, et vigesimo tertio generaliter citato, et quæ effectum habere ordinabantur, et ita effectum habuerunt, ab initio hujus anni præsentis, milesimi octingentesimi et vigesimi quarti, uti præcepta

ing, That all charters, dispositions, and heritable securities or other writings affecting heritable property, to be granted *to* the said Institution, shall be taken to it, in its corporate name, namely, "The Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics," without the specification individually of the names of the Directors, or any of the Donors or Contributors to the said Society: And, That any charters, dispositions, heritable securities, or other writings, to be granted *by* the said Institution, shall be subscribed by the President and Secretary, either by themselves, or along with such other persons (who are always Directors for the time) as shall be appointed for that purpose, in terms of the private laws and regulations of the Institution; the consent of a general meeting of the said Institution being obtained, and that consent being recorded in the minutes of the sederunt of that meeting; and that all writings so subscribed, shall be equally valid and effectual as if they had been subscribed by the whole Directors, Office-Bearers of, and Contributors to, the said Institution: And, farther, to pursue actions, and to be pursued in law, after the manner of any other body corporate and politic; to make and constitute private laws, rules, and regulations, for the administration and government of the said Institution, as to them shall appear proper; providing that the same shall not be contrary to the true intent and meaning of this grant, nor in the least inconsistent with the laws of this realm; *and we ratify*, *confirm*, and *approve* the whole private laws, rules, and regulations of the said Institution, hitherto made, in so far as the same are still in force, especially the private laws, rules, and regulations, unanimously enacted at a general meeting of the Contributors, called for that purpose, on the fourth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and which were appointed to take effect, and thus have had effect, from the beginning of this present year, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, as the standing laws of the Asylum,

stabilita Asyli in quantum eadem beneficio et commodo Institutionis utilia sint, et legibus regni non incongruentia. Sed hac ratificatione, non obstante, licitum erit Contributoribus dictæ Institutionis, apud ullum conventuum annuorum, postea constitutorum, vel Directoribus (quantum Directoribus competens est) dictas præsentes leges privatas ordinationes et regulationes, vel earum ullas, non solum alterare et innovare, sed etiam, easdem in toto rescindere, si iis ratio propria videbitur, et alias quæ conducere apparebunt beneficio et commodo Institutionis in earum vice, substituere: Et pro meliore administratione negotiorum dictæ Institutionis, Nos per præsentem Cartam, Constituimus et Ordinamus ut eadem, per viginti tres Directores administrata, et directa fuerit, et administratio ordinaria negotiorum ejusdem iis Commissa fuerit, constituendis uti sequitur, videlicet, Quinque ex officio, nempe domino præposito Glasguæ, Magistratui primario Pasleti, Professoribus Anatomiæ et Medicinæ, in Collegio Glasguense, et Medico Asyli pro tempore existentibus: Decem eligendis per Corpora publica Urbis, nempe, duobus per Concilium Oppidanum, duobus per domum Mercatorum, duobus per domum Artificum, duobus per Sessionem Generalem, et duobus per Medicorum et Chirurgorum Facultatem, et octo per Conventum Generalem, modo postea mentionato, eligendis. Quinque Directores numerum sufficientem vulgo "a Quorum" constituent; Præses constitutus erit, et progressus promovetur eodem modo et more ut apud Conventus Generales. Directores convocati erunt intra quinque dies post annuum Conventum Generalem, pro electione, per Sphærulam, Municipum sequentium pro anno, videlicet, numeri selecti hepdomodarii vulgo "a weekly Committee," visitorum et talium numerorum selectorum administrationis quales idonei putabuntur, Medici, Chirurgi, Superintendentis, et Pharmacopolæ, Matronæ, Capellani, Thesauri et Secretarii, Janitoris et

in so far as the same may be useful for the benefit and advantage of the Institution, and not incompatible with the laws of this realm. But notwithstanding of this ratification, it shall be lawful to the Contributors of the said Institution, at any of the annual meetings after appointed, or to the Directors, (so far as competent to Directors,) not only to alter and innovate the foresaid present private laws, rules, and regulations, or any of them, but also to rescind the same in whole, if a proper reason shall appear to them, and to substitute in their place others, which may appear to contribute to the benefit and advantage of the Institution: And for the better administration of the affairs of the said Institution, WE, by the present Charter, *appoint* and *ordain* that the same shall be administered and directed by twenty-three Directors, and the ordinary administration of the affairs of the Institution shall be committed to them, to be appointed as follows; namely, five *ex officio;* viz. the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Chief Magistrate of Paisley, the Professors of Anatomy and Medicine in the Glasgow College, and the Physician of the Asylum, for the time being; ten to be elected by the public bodies of the city, namely, two by the Town Council, two by the Merchants' House, two by the Trades' House, two by the General Session, and two by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; and eight to be chosen by the General Meeting, in the manner after mentioned. Five Directors shall constitute a sufficient number, commonly called a Quorum. A Preses shall be appointed, and the business shall proceed in the same way and manner as at General Meetings. The Directors shall be called together within five days after the annual General Meeting, for the election, by ballot, of the following Office-Bearers for the year; viz. of a select weekly number, commonly called a Weekly Committee of visitors, and of such select committees of management as shall be deemed proper; for the election also of a Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, and Apothecary, Matron, Chaplain, Treasurer,

talium aliorum municipum qualis requisiti fuerint. Directores etiam unoquoque spatio trimestri, primo die Martis mensium Aprilis, Julii, Octobris, et Januarii, properagendo officium ordinarium convenient. Conventus pro re nata Directorum ullo tempore conveniatur per Dominum Præpositum, per numerum selectum hepdomodarium, vel per ullos tres Directorum, pro quo proposito rogatus, Secretario dirigetur, quem obtemporare obligabitur, et debitam intimationem talium Conventuum, per notificationes impressas seu scriptas, dare die præcedente apud domum unius cujusque Directoris, vel apud locum ubi res ejus agitur, tempus locum et propositum istius conventus significantes. Directores potestatem habebunt, talia præcepta ferendi pro moderamine Municipum et servorum, et tales alterationes seu additiones eorumdem a tempore in tempus faciendi qualia maxime conducere possint, promovere beneficium Institutionis, Sed nullæ tales alterationes seu additiones adscitæ erunt donec meditatione Directorum pro uno mense ad minimum subjectæ fuerint, et postea per duas tertias partes conventus pro expresso proposito, de iisdem decernendi convocati approbatæ fuerint. Conventus Generalis consistet ex Contributoribus ad extentum quinque librarum quinque solidorum, ad minimum, vel annuis Contributoribus, ad extentum unius libræ, unius solidi ad minimum. Dominus præpositus Glasguensis, præcedebit, et in ejus absentia, præses eligetur. Omnia negotia dissertationis per numerum majorem definientur, et in casu numeri equalis, Præses intitulabitur suffragio supernumerario præter suffragium sui-ipsius, uti Conventus socii. Conventus Generalis, habebitur annuatim die Jovis, post primum diem Martis, mensis Januarii, ut in animo agitent relationem Directorum durante anno præcedente, et ut octo ex numero ipsorum, tanquam Directores pro anno currente, per sphærulam eligent. Conventus pro re nata, aliquo tem-

and Secretary, Janitor, and such other Office-Bearers as shall be requisite. The Directors shall likewise meet once every three months, on the first Tuesday of the months of April, July, October, and January, for transacting the ordinary business of the Institution. A *pro re nata* meeting of the Directors may, at any time, be convened by the Lord Provost, by the Weekly Committee, or by any three of the Directors—the requisition for that purpose being made to the Secretary, which he shall be bound to obey, and to give due notice of such meeting, on the preceding day, to each of the Directors, by printed or written circulars, addressed and forwarded to him at his dwelling-house or place of business, specifying the time, place, and purpose of such meeting. The Directors shall have the power of enacting such rules, for the government of the Office-Bearers and servants, and of making such alterations on, or additions to the same, from time to time, as may chiefly conduce to promote the advantage of the Institution; but no such alterations or additions shall be adopted, until they shall have been subjected to the consideration of the Directors for one month at least, and shall afterwards have been approved of by two-third parts of the meeting, called for the express purpose of determining with regard to the same. The General Meetings shall consist of Contributors to the extent of five guineas at least, or of annual Contributors to the extent of a guinea at least. The Lord Provost of Glasgow shall preside, and in his absence a President shall be chosen. All subjects of debate or discussion shall be determined by the majority; and, in case of the numbers being equal, the Preses shall be entitled to a casting vote, besides his own vote as one of the meeting. A General Meeting shall be held annually, on the Thursday after the first Tuesday of the month of January, to consider the report of the Directors during the preceding year, and to choose, by ballot, eight of their number as Directors for the current year. A *pro re*

pore per Dominum Præpositum, per tres Directorum, vel per sex qualificatorum Collatorum seu Contributorum convocetur, notitia temporis, loci, et propositi, istius Conventus semper debita per monitum publicum, in duobus vel pluribus nunciorum publicorum Glasguensium, uno hepdomadi prævio ad minimum. Licitum erit omnibus Conventibus Generalibus, cuncta negotia, et administrationem Institutionis recognoscere dirigere et corrigere. Si in ullo tempore personæ qualificatæ secundum primum preceptum, sub duodecim, in numero reducentur, omnes Conventus Generales, isthinc cessabunt et in hoc casu numerus Directorum eligendus a communitate modo sequente succenturiabitur, duo per Concilium Oppidanum, duo per Mercatorum Domum, duo per Artificum Domum, duo per Sessionem Generalem, et duo per Medicorum, et Chirurgorum Facultatem, quorum nulli Socii erunt publici Corporis per quod eligantur. Et Nos pro nobis et nostris regiis successoribus, Declaramus ut hæ nostræ literæ patentes in et per omnia validæ et effectuales in lege erunt, secundum veram intentionem, et sensum earundem, atque accipientur interpretabuntur et intelligentur, sensu maxime favorabile atque benefico ad summam utilitatem dictæ Incorporationis, ulla mala recitatione, defectu, ambiguitate, seu imperfectione in his nostris, literis patentibus haud obstantibus. Et Nos pro nobis nostrisque Regiis successoribus paciscimur concedimus et convenimus ad et cum dicta Corporatione seu corpore politico, eorumque successoribus nos nostrosque hæredes et successores a tempore in tempus, et omnibus temporibus futuris, ad dictæ Corporationis, et eorum successorum, humilem rogatum et petitionem, illis daturos esse et concessuros omnia talia ulteriora et alia privilegia auctoritates, negotia et res ad has concessiones nostras efficaciores reddendas, secundum veram intentionem et intellectum, harum præsentium, ut nobis seu illis de jure concedere licitum erit, et quæ per peritos juris legumque dictæ,

nata meeting may be called at any time, by the Lord Provost, by three Directors, or by six qualified Donors or Contributors, notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting being given by public advertisement, in two or more of the Glasgow newspapers, for one week at least previously to the meeting. It shall be lawful to all General Meetings, to review, deliberate on, and regulate the whole affairs and management of the Institution. If at any time qualified persons, in conformity with the first rule, shall be reduced under twelve in number, all General Meetings shall thenceforth cease; and, in that event, an adequate number of Directors, chosen from the *community* in the following manner, to manage the affairs of the Institution, shall succeed: namely, two by the Town Council, two by the Merchants' House, two by the Trades' House, two by the General Session, and two by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow; but none of the Directors so chosen shall be members of the public bodies by which they are respectively elected. And We, for ourselves and our royal successors, Declare that these, our Letters Patent, shall be, in every respect and in all things, valid and effectual in law, according to the true intention and meaning of the same, and shall be received, interpreted, and understood, in the sense most favourable and advantageous for promoting the utility of the said Incorporation, notwithstanding of any misquotation, defect, ambiguity, or imperfection, in these our Letters Patent. And We, for ourselves and our Royal successors, *promise*, *concede*, and *agree to* and *with* the said incorporation or body politic, and their successors, that we, and our heirs and successors, from time to time, and at all future times, at the humble request and petition of the said Incorporation, and of their successors, shall grant to them all such farther and other privileges, authorities, matters, and things whatever, necessary towards rendering more effectual this our grant, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, in so far as shall be lawful

Corporationis pro tempore existentes juste proponentur et excogitabuntur perque dominum Advocatum, et Solicitatorem Generalem, in Scotia, nostrum nostrorumque hæredum, in nostrum vel eorum nomine, approbabuntur.

In cujus rei Testimonium præsentibus sigillum nostrum, per Unionis tractatum, custodiendum et in Scotia vice et loco magni Sigilli ejusdem utendum ordinatum appendi mandavimus, Apud aulam nostram, apud Carlton House, nono die mensis Decembris, anno Domini, millessimo octingentesimo et vigesimo quarto, regnique nostri anno quinto.

Per signaturam manu, Supremi Domini nostri Regis supra scriptam.

Written to the Seal, and Registered the Eleventh day of February 1825.

(Signed) THOMAS MILLER, Sub.

Sealed at Edinburgh, the Seventeenth day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-five years.

(Signed) JAMES S. ROBERTSON, Dep.

£80 *Scots.*

for us or our successors legally to grant, and which shall be justly proposed and advised by those skilled in the rights and laws of the said Incorporation for the time being, and shall be approved of by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General in Scotland, of us or our heirs, in our or their name.

In Testimony whereof, We have ordered our Seal, appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland, in the room and place of the Great Seal of the same, to be appended to these presents, at our Court at Carlton House, the ninth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and in the fifth year of our reign.

Superscribed by the sign manual of our Sovereign Lord the King.

Written to the Seal, and Registered the Eleventh day of February 1825.

(Signed) THOMAS MILLER, Sub.

Sealed at Edinburgh, the Seventeenth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-five years.

(Signed) JAMES S. ROBERTSON, Dep.

£80 *Scots.*

TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR

LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

5th JANUARY, 1826.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1826.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their proceedings during last year, in this their Twelfth Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January 1825,	59	61	120
Admitted since,	45	30	75
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	2	2	4
Total,	106	93	199
Dismissed, Cured,	18	12	30
Do. Relieved,	11	20	31
Do. by Desire,	11	4	15
Do. Unfit,	0	1	1
Died,	7	1	8
	47	38	85
Remaining, 31st December 1825,	59	55	114
Total,	106	93	199

The number of admissions as now stated, is exactly equal to that of the preceding year. Every attention was paid to restrain the accumulation of incurables, and in the course of the year, several Patients who had been in the house ever since it was first opened for the reception of Patients, were dismissed; yet the number under treatment unavoidably amounted, at one time, to 130. The number as ascertained weekly, was, on an average, 119. The proportion of Patients at the higher rates of board, always fluctuates considerably, and on the whole has increased. The number of the males, as usual, exceeded that of the females; but, for the last two years, the relative numbers of the different sexes were more nearly equal than in former years. While the proportion of our female Patients thus appears to have increased, there has also been some increase in the proportion of young Patients of both sexes. According to our records, the time of life when lunacy most frequently occurs, is from twenty-five to forty-five years of age; and in the course of last year, we have admitted an unusually great number of Patients under the former age, some of whom were little beyond the age of puberty. In regard to the form of the malady, melancholics have abounded, and especially that variety of melancholic termed *agitated*. Among these, however, we include not a few cases of delirium tremens, a form of insanity in many respects similar to that of the *agitated melancholic*, but produced by the continued and excessive abuse of spirituous liquors. Unfortunately, the facility with which the labouring classes of the community now find the means of indulging in inebriation, is not a little favourable to the production of this and of other species of mental derangement. With the melancholic also, we class the *monomaniac*, a species of lunatic who is insane

only or chiefly upon one point; but whose mind is generally neither depressed nor agitated, nor like that of the melancholic engrossed by the subject of his lunacy. In his demeanour and conversation he is perfectly correct, until his insane train of thought happen to be broached, when, in the midst of rational and judicious discourse, he is suddenly involved in his fanciful and absurd illusions. Of this species of lunacy, we have at present some remarkable instances in the Asylum; and we have no doubt that a particular account of these, as well as of other cases, would be both instructive and interesting; but as in our last Report, so in this, we refrain from unfolding the peculiarities of our Patients. Among the furious or otherwise highly excited maniacs, we have to notice no fewer than four cases of *typhomania*, or of that species of furiosity which sometimes occurs in typhus fever. Three of the Patients thus affected, had been sent from distant parts of the country, and although proper intimation was given, as speedily as possible, of their dangerous state, and of their unfitness for the Asylum, yet, before their friends could arrive to remove them, two of them were too far exhausted to admit of being removed, and they both died in the course of a few days after admission. Several Patients were admitted in a state of mental weakness, stupor, and bewilderment, which not unfrequently succeeds high maniacal excitement. From this state, in which the tone of the mind seems to be exhausted by long excitation, some experience a slow and gradual recovery; others sink into incurable fatuity. Several Patients were received in a state of imbecility, after repeated attacks of an apoplectic nature. Such Patients are generally incurable, and either die, or are dismissed after due trial, usually without much amendment.

Our cures are nearly in their usual proportion; and an unusually great number of Patients were relieved, some of whom, although not entirely free from their illusions, were much amended. Some of our cures were speedy, and all of them, in so far as we have yet learned, have been durable. In several cases, however, the malady had been of long duration. One remarkable instance occurred, of a Patient who had been above four years completely insane. During the whole of that long period, he was subject to frequent paroxysms of phrenzy, and did not enjoy a single interval of soundness of mind. His recovery, as might be supposed, was slow; but after it did commence, it proceeded gradually and steadily. He was dismissed perfectly cured, after having been four years and seven months in the Asylum. Such cases (and we have met with another cure, where lunacy, without intermission, had even been of longer continuance,) may afford some grounds of hope, and therefore some consolation to the friends of those insane persons whose malady has been protracted far beyond its usual period of duration. We may add, that, where no fatuity has occurred, we could scarcely venture to pronounce any case of lunacy to be absolutely hopeless, how long-soever it may have continued. Several Patients were, as usual, prematurely dismissed. A few of these dismissions were in consequence of the relatives having been unable to resist pressing solicitations for dismission, by Patients who were considerably advanced in convalescence. But while some are thus desirous of removal, others, as we have repeatedly noticed in former Reports, are much attached to the house. One of the females, who in general behaves very peaceably, and employs herself assiduously with her needle, on its being proposed by her friends to carry her home,

became quite furious, declaring that she would reside nowhere but in the Asylum. Several Patients who had been dismissed, returned of their own accord, and one who was lately dismissed *relieved*, makes the road to the Asylum his daily walk.

The proportion of deaths has been unusually small; especially as we have to state that no fewer than three of them ought not to be reckoned amongst our number. Two of these were the fatal cases of typhus fever already noticed, and one of them, that of a Parish Patient affected with general palsy, and whose removal had been ordered, several weeks before he died, but from time to time delayed.

The number of Patients who died, and the diseases which proved mortal, were according to the following statement:

Died of Apoplexy,	4
Typhus,	2
Dropsy of Chest,	1
Exhaustion,	1
Total,	8

The following Tables, constructed as formerly by the Superintendent, comprehend the admissions for one year, preceding the 30th June, and exhibit the events of the cases as ascertained by the 31st of last December.

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,	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
Melancholic,	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
Excitable Melancholic,	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Total,	0	3	3	0	4	4	3	17

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	3	0	0	0	1	1	5
Melancholic,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Excitable Melancholic,	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Imbecile,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total,	0	5	1	0	0	3	4	13

MALE PATIENTS, NEW 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,	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	11
Melancholic,	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	14
Excitable Melancholic,	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	17	2	3	1	3	4	1	31

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW 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,	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Melancholic,	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	5
Excitable Melancholic,	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	9
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total,	7	8	1	1	1	2	1	21

The wards for female Patients at the lower rates of board, are now relieved of their former crowded state; and it is probable that we shall not, for many years, have occasion again to complain of inconvenience from the number of such Patients. The additional ward was lately finished and furnished. It is now in use for Patients who are convalescent or harmless, and to whom it affords a very suitable dormitory. The whole additional building, comprehending a day-room, a bath-room, and two wards, of which only one ward is at present required and finished, was roofed before the end of the year 1824, as mentioned in last Annual Report. But, in preparing this ward for the reception of Patients, we had to encounter, and we trust that we have successfully surmounted, such obstacles as unavoidably retarded our operations much longer, and rendered them more costly, than we could have expected.

In devising the means of lighting, of ventilating, and especially of heating the new ward, some difficulties occurred; and in the course of our operations several experimental alterations had to be made: but among the various causes of delay, none served so much to retard our proceedings, as repeated disappointments which we experienced, in our endeavours to procure Arbroath flagstones of the proper dimensions, for paving the floor, and for covering to the height of six feet, the side-walls of the ward. Towards the close of the year, the requisite supply of these stones having been obtained, our operations were speedily brought to a conclusion. The ward, containing beds for twenty-five Patients, is substantially finished; and notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of its situation, it is perfectly dry, and, in every respect, one of the most comfortable apartments in the whole establishment.

By means of this ward, we shall be enabled to adopt an improvement in the classification of the Patients, and we may expect some benefit in regard to their cure. We have now had the experience of several years in the use of such a ward for quiet or convalescent males of the lower ranks. And, besides the usual advantages of proper classification, we have observed that the restraint which Patients have imposed upon themselves, in order that they might be permitted to sleep in that ward, rather than in the solitary apartments in which they are at first necessarily placed, has, in many instances, obviously promoted their recovery.

The spacious day-room adjoining the ward, is a most useful addition to our accommodations. The bath-room, we may almost say, was indispensable. The baths consist of a plunge cold bath, a shower bath, and an elegant marble warm bath, and the room is conveniently situate for the use of the female Patients of every class. These baths will be exclusively used by females; while the use of the original baths will now be confined to males.

The constructing of the additional building, according to designs approved by the Directors, was entrusted by the Weekly Committee, to the mason and carpenter of the establishment, under the direction of the Superintendent, Dr. Probyn, who to this task necessarily devoted much of his time and attention.

While we have thus bestowed due care, in providing the requisite means of accommodating the increased number of our Patients, we have occasionally been much occupied with other matters relative to the Institution.

Of our various proceedings, one of the most important was an application for a Royal Charter. This measure, to which the attention of the Directors had for several years been occasionally turned, we at last adopted, for reasons which it is now our duty to lay before the Contributors and the Public; and in stating these reasons, we avail ourselves of a communication from our law-agent, Andrew Mitchell, Esq.

The Institution was incorporated, originally, under a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates. But the Asylum and grounds are situate beyond the confines of the Borough. In the course of revising the Regulations of the Asylum, some discussion having occurred in regard to the authority on which we had hitherto proceeded to act as a body corporate, we were, upon consulting Counsel, advised, that a Charter granted by the Magistrates, could not have judicial effect beyond the Borough; and therefore, that it was not competent for us to act or to appear as a corporate body, before any court, except the Borough Court of Glasgow.

In consequence of the limited nature of the authority on which our incorporation thus depended, it is questionable whether we could legally have received any bequest, or have made good any other claim which had arisen in our favour; unless the parties, against whom such claims lay, had happened to reside within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates.

But another and a more formidable difficulty presented itself, in the state of the titles to the grounds on which the buildings of the Institution were erected. These

grounds had been acquired at three different times, and, on each acquisition, the title was taken to the Directors for the time being, for behoof of the Institution. It was obvious that, by the decease of all these Directors, an event which must occur at a period not very remote, the trust for the Institution could have been kept up, only by incurring the great trouble and enormous expense of finding out their representatives, and of making up a title in the persons of these representatives. For a like reason, the title would have required to be renewed every twenty or thirty years, by a series of conveyances and infeftments. But, by obtaining a Crown Charter, and afterwards, from the existing Trustees, a conveyance completed by infeftment, in favour of the Institution as a Corporate Body, we judged that the different properties to which we have alluded, would thus be legally vested in that Body, without farther trouble or expense, than must necessarily be incurred in obtaining the Charter and subsequent conveyance.

Besides these cogent reasons for our proceedings, we have naturally been actuated by a desire to promote the respectability of the Institution. The Asylum was at first conducted upon a comparatively small scale; but its usefulness has greatly extended, and it has now become an object which is universally allowed to be entitled to the confidence and support of the public. By applying, therefore, to the Crown for a Charter, it occurred to us that, while we would thereby secure the above-mentioned important benefits, we would at the same time only place the Asylum upon the footing which it is entitled to occupy among the other principal institutions of the country.

Accordingly, after due application, a Royal Charter was obtained. And, although a considerable immediate expense must in consequence be unavoidably incurred; yet we are decisively of opinion, that the advantages which we have thus secured to the Institution, greatly overbalance the price which we have paid for them: especially, as we have thereby purchased exemption from all future expense, in making good the claims, or in keeping up a feudal title to the heritages, belonging to the Institution.

By virtue of our Charter, the Institution is now incorporated as a permanent body politic and corporate, having perpetual succession, under the name and style of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

Besides the great expense incurred by constructing and furnishing our various additional accommodations, and by procuring the Charter and other necessary deeds, many operations were executed which contributed to augment our outlay, and our total expenditure, for the year, exceeds that of any other year since the Asylum was erected.

Supplies of furniture to replace those articles which are annually worn out or destroyed, and various repairs, especially on the roof, were as formerly required. Additional windows were constructed, where much wanted, in some of the staircases; and a considerable number of the apartments on the ground floor of the original building were laid with Arbroath flag-stone, in place of the former pavement, and thus effectually freed from a degree of damp which the appearance of the floors had always indicated. In the long ward for quiet or convalescent male Patients, the windows, which are sky-lights, were origi-

nally made to slide open, and only every alternate window admitted of being opened; now, all the windows are made to rise on hinges, a contrivance much more convenient for ventilation, especially in wet weather, and the ward is much better ventilated. Adjacent to the north-east side of this ward, is the airing-ground for male Patients of the lower ranks. From the great number of these Patients, this ground was, in wet weather, kept in a very miry state, and so much trodden at all times that no grass could vegetate upon it. Instead of attempting to re-lay it with turf, we have had it dug up, bottomed with quarry rubbish, and properly laid with gravel. In the course of this operation a drain was formed close to the wall, and extending along the whole course of the wing. The angular court, described in last Report as nearly finished, was paved and supplied with water. A similar paved court, with a proper supply of water, was formed on the east side of the Asylum, for the use of frantic females; in place of the paved court on each side and around the extremity of the north-east wing, of which court they were necessarily deprived, in consequence of the extension of the wing, by the additional building. The airing-grounds on each side of this wing were dug up, and the surface of each brought more nearly to a level. In some parts the surface was reduced four feet, and here the boundary walls had to be under-built. Repairs were made on some of the offices, and various improvements in the new ground, especially a convenient washing-green. The walks both of the old and of the new ground required a great deal of gravel, and a large supply of that article was procured, some of which is laid up for future use. Our operations were not even confined within our own precincts. We were lately obliged to bestow both materials

and labour on a portion of Dobbie's Loan, leading to the Asylum; that part of the road having become almost impassable for carriages.

In addition to other causes of expenditure, we have to state, that we paid up arrears of feu-duty which had been due for several years; and, although we received, as formerly, various handsome subscriptions and donations, yet the amount of our disbursements very greatly exceeds that of our receipts, as will be seen by the following statement.

GENERAL STATE

OF THE

TREASURER'S

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1825.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£510	11	0		
Add, found in Charity-Box,	10	16	11		
				£521	7 11
BOARD of the Patients,				4019	16 1
SUM allowed by the Trustees of the Barony Parish Statute Labour, for repairing the Road leading to the Asylum,				30	0 0
CASH found on the person of one of the Patients when admitted,				77	0 0
				£4648	4 0

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer by last year's Report,				701	17 3½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher-Meat,	£464	2	2		
Do. Bread,	323	16	4		
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.	239	0	6		
Do. Groceries,	280	19	0		
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	64	7	6		
Do. Coals,	193	6	10		
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	338	19	0		
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	215	0	9		
Do. Cheese,	25	10	2		
Do. Medicines,	46	0	0		
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Seeds, Potatoes, Liquors, &c.	515	15	10		
				2706	18 1
Carried forward,				£3408	15 4½

Brought forward,				£	3408	15 4½
SALARIES, *viz.*						
Superintendent,	£	150	0 0			
Matron,		75	0 0			
Chaplain,		15	0 0			
Surgeon,		2	2 0			
Treasurer and Secretary,		100	0 0			
Porter,		45	3 0			
					387	5 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,					394	6 10
FURNITURE,					63	18 0
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,	£	9	15 0			
Stationery,		14	17 0			
Advertisements,		4	6 0			
Insurance,		4	0 0			
Law Charges,		5	16 6			
Miscellaneous,		18	2 6			
					56	17 0
RENT of Pasture-Ground taken from Mr. M'Aslan,					12	10 0
FEU-DUTIES, Rents, &c. to Mrs. Rae Crawford's Trustees, *viz.*						
Feu-Duty for 3 years preceding Martinmas last, by first Contract,	£	481	0 6			
Rent of Garden-Ground in front of the Asylum, for same period,		18	0 0			
Feu-Duty, by second Contract, for 6 years preceding Martinmas last,		38	10 8¼			
Rent, for same period, of Ground held in lease,		11	14 0			
					549	5 2¼
Expense of obtaining Royal Charter, paid to the extent of					108	9 0
Repairs and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,					359	4 8½
Additional Buildings,					810	13 10½
Interest paid Mrs. Rae Crawford's Trustees, on arrears of Feu-Duties, Rents, &c. at 4 per Cent.	£	30	6 4¾			
And Interest due on the Treasurer's advances during the year, at same rate,		14	3 7			
					44	9 11¾
					6195	14 11½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,					6195	14 11½
Do. RECEIPTS,					4648	4 0
Balance due to the Treasurer,				£	1547	10 11½

STATE *of* DEBTS *Due by the* INSTITUTION.

To the Treasurer, as above,	£1547	10	11½
To a Patient, do.	77	0	0
	£1624	10	11½

As the foregoing Account comprehends a variety of items not forming a part of the proper Revenue and Expenditure for the past year, it may be satisfactory to the Contributors and the Public to know with some degree of accuracy, how the Revenue of the Institution, for that period, has met the Expenditure. This will be seen from the following Account:—

STATE

OF

The REVENUE *and* EXPENDITURE *for* 1825.

Revenue.

BOARD of the Patients,				£4019	16	1

Expenditure.

HOUSE EXPENSE,	£2706	18	1			
Salaries to Superintendent, &c.	387	5	0			
Wages to Keepers, &c.	394	6	10			
Furniture,	63	18	0			
Charges,	56	17	0			
Annual Rents and Feu-Duties,	187	15	11½			
Repairs and Improvements on Buildings & Grounds,	359	4	8½			
				4156	5	7
Excess of Expenditure,				£136	9	6

In the preceding State, it will be observed that every item of expenditure, not strictly connected with the past year, is thrown out. Notwithstanding the apparent excess of the expenditure, it may be fairly stated, that the ordinary income of the Establishment has been adequate to its ordinary demands; the sum expended upon Repairs, and upon Improvements on the Buildings and Grounds, having been considerably more last year than its average amount, and a much greater quantity of Coals than usual having been laid in at the beginning of the present winter, in consequence of a scarcity and an advance in the price of that article, having at that time been apprehended.

We had the satisfaction three years ago, to report, that after having gradually lessened, we had at last wholly paid up, the debt with which the Institution had long been burdened. That debt had been contracted, chiefly, in consequence of the original subscriptions having fallen short of the sum requisite to defray the expense of constructing and of furnishing the Asylum. In our first Annual Report, we state, that, "after our debt shall have been paid off, and a small capital provided for sudden emergencies, the Asylum will for many years require no more aid from the Public." But, before we had time to provide even a small capital, extensive additional buildings were required, for the accommodation of that class of Patients which is the least profitable to the Institution.

Considering the aid which various charitable establishments at present require, and recollecting the spontaneous support which we are wont to experience from many benevolent individuals, we are unwilling to apply for relief by general subscription. But, we trust, that, in making known our wants, we shall not injuriously interfere with the claims of those excellent Institutions to which we allude. Without pressing our necessities upon the public, we may be allowed to remark, that, since the original subscriptions were obtained, a new generation has arisen, and our City has greatly prospered and extended. When we look around on the numerous valuable Institutions which have been reared and supported amongst us entirely by private contribution, we are gratified to observe that the spirit of active benevolence appears to keep pace with the progress of opulence. The influence of that spirit is ever widely diffusive; and we have no doubt, that an Institution which in its nature is peculiarly interesting, and

which is generally deemed to be a most honourable monument of the enlightened humanity, and of the taste and munificence of our citizens, will receive every support which it merits and requires.

The Rev. William Muir resigned his office, as Chaplain of the Asylum, on the 5th July, in consequence of having been appointed to another office in a distant quarter. Mr. Muir had officiated as Chaplain ever since the 21st February, 1823, when he was elected by the Directors to that office, the duties of which he performed with the greatest zeal and fidelity, manifesting on all occasions a warm interest in the reputation and prosperity of the Institution.

Several candidates having offered themselves for the office, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Muir, the Directors, on the 19th July, unanimously elected the Rev. John Ferrie to be Chaplain of the Asylum. On the first Sunday after his election, Mr. Ferrie entered on the duties of his office, and besides preaching since that period, every alternate Sunday, with his known ability, and with entire satisfaction to his audience, he has repeatedly been called upon to administer to sick or dying Patients. In the performance of these duties, it will be obvious that no small share of delicacy and discretion are often required; and, in regard to the qualifications of our Chaplain, we have great pleasure in bearing the most favourable testimony.

The sermons are as numerously attended as formerly, and our farther experience still more confirms us in our opinion, of the expediency of preaching in the Asylum.

We must again express our regret that we are in want of a proper chapel, constructed with the means of affording the suitable accommodation and classification of the auditors. From two to three hundred pounds would probably enable us to supply that want, and we are not without hope, that, for so laudable a purpose, some donations or legacies may be expressly bestowed.

The Directors acknowledge, with due gratitude, that they received in the course of the year, from the Executors of various deceased individuals, a number of handsome donations which had been bequeathed to the Asylum. To all their other Benefactors, the Directors return their grateful thanks. A particular statement of the donations in money, with the names of the donors, will be found in a subsequent page.

The Directors beg to express their obligations to Charles Stirling, Esq. and to return him thanks for permitting, as he has politely done for many years, large supplies of gravel to be taken for the use of the Asylum, from the Cadder gravel-pits. The Directors also vote their thanks to Andrew Mitchell, Esq. for valuable suggestions in regard to the Charter; and to Samuel Hunter, Esq. for supplying the Asylum with the Herald Newspaper, *gratis*.

The Directors offer their thanks to the following Coal-Masters, for donations of Coals: *viz.*

Mr. Farie,	12	Carts.
Mr. Gray,	12	do.
Mr. Merry,	8	do.
Heirs of General Spens,	6	do.
Mr. M'Alpine,	4	do.
	42	Carts.

Finally, the Directors return their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

The following result of treatment, in regard to the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the new cases, ought to have been inserted after the tables, page 9; but was accidentally omitted.

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	17,	Cured,	0
Females do.	13,	Do.	0
Total,	30,	Total,	0

NEW CASES.

Males treated,	31,	Cured,	17
Females do.	21,	Do.	7
Total,	52,	Total,	24

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1826.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Bailie Browne, Mr. John Alston, } from Town Council.
The Dean of Guild, Mr. James Ewing, } from Merchants' House.
The Deacon Convener, Mr. Robert Hood, } from Trades' House.
Dr. William Cumin, James Corkindale, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
The Rev. Dr. Ranken, Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie, } from General Session.
Archibald Lawson, Archibald Wallace, Wm. Jamieson, Jun. William Leckie, Matthew Fleming, Thomas Watson, R. D. Alston, Robert Brown, } from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.*
} Directors, *ex officio.*
John Mills Probyn, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Mrs. Probyn, *Matron.*
Rev. John Ferrie, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
———, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Wallace.	Mr. Lawson.	Dr. Balmanno.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Fleming.	Dr. Corkindale.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Ewing.	Mr. Jamieson.	Mr. Wallace.

Visitors.

Rev. Professor Macgill.	Mr. William Smith.
Professor Meikleham.	John Swanston.
Mr. Robert Findlay.	Andrew Mitchell.
George Rutherfurd.	Septimus Ellis.
Robert Austin.	William Brown.
Robert Thomson.	John Smith, Jun.

Mr. Anthony Wigham.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1825.

Executors of John Carlyle of Shaw-hill, a Legacy,	£100	0	0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0			
				£90	0	0
Richard Dick, Merchant, Glasgow, a Donation,				1	1	0
Executors of Mrs. Freer, Glasgow College, half of Legacy bequeathed by her,				50	0	0
Executors of George Gaywood, Hat Manufacturer, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£30	0	0			
Deducting Legacy-Duty,	3	0	0			
				27	0	0
Executors of William Monteith, Merchant, Glasgow, a proportion of the Legacy bequeathed by him, for Charitable Purposes,				135	0	0
Executors of Misses Margaret and Agnes Morris, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£50	0	0			
Deducting Legacy-Duty,	5	0	0			
				45	0	0
Executors of Alexander Riddell, late of London, a Legacy,				100	0	0
Executors of Thomas Stark, Yarn Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£30	0	0			
Deducting Legacy-Duty,	3	0	0			
				27	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Shaw, West Carlton-Place, a Legacy,				25	0	0
Mrs. Smith, George-Square, Glasgow, a Donation,				5	5	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,				5	5	0
				£510	11	0

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
Now Monkland.
Monkton and Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR

LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

4th JANUARY, 1827.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1827.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, the following account of their proceedings during last year, in this their Thirteenth Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1826,	59	55	114
Admitted since,	38	34	72
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	0	3	3
Total,	97	92	189
Dismissed, Cured,	12	13	25
Do. Relieved,	10	16	26
Do. by Desire,	12	8	20
Do. Unfit,	4	0	4
Died,	4	5	9
	42	42	84
Remaining, 31st December 1826,	55	50	105
Total,	97	92	189

The number of Patients annually admitted into the Asylum, has, for the last three years, been nearly the same. The weekly number of Patients under treatment, throughout the year, was, on an average, 107. The prevalence of Pauperism has pressed hard on all our charitable establishments; and the Directors of our Town's Hospital have very laudably adopted every proper means of saving. In that establishment, as may be recollected, there are extensive accommodadations for those incurable lunatics, who, according to our regulations, are not admissible into the Asylum, and who are maintained in the Hospital at a lower rate of board, than the rate annually fixed for such Paupers in our institution; yet a certain number of the recent, and of the most troublesome, of these Patients, are placed in the Asylum. That number, when the Asylum was first opened for the reception of Patients, amounted to 40; till within the last twelve-months, the number had, for several years, been from 16 to 20; but, in the course of last year, it was reduced to that of only four Patients. The same cause has, probably, had some influence in diminishing the number of Patients from subscribing Parishes in general. Therefore, were it not for the state of the times, our number might not have fallen very far short of the greatest number of Patients in any former year.

The treatment has been conducted as formerly. Due attention has been paid to those two important points, *viz.* the greatest practicable degree of personal liberty, and the use of proper means of employment. We are inclined to concur in opinion with those who

judge, that lunacy, like fever, has a certain course to run. And, as the malady in most of our Patients, when they are admitted, is in the progress of that course, a great part of our treatment consists in the use either of the means of moderating excitation, or of promoting convalescence. The most useful of these means, especially for the latter purpose, are such amusements or occupations as may engage attention, and afford some degree of bodily exercise; and for males of the superior classes, and for females of every class, our means are sufficient. But, now that the laborious operations of levelling the garden and of digging away the great mass of earth, which had to be removed on account of the additional wards, are no longer required, our male Patients of the lower classes, are more at a loss for appropriate occupation. In the winter season, especially when the inclemency of the weather obliges these Patients to keep within doors, many of them are necessarily idle, and, of course, not the less prone to mischief. We have often had occasion to regret, that, by such unavoidable interruption to labouring in the airing-grounds, the malady has, in many Patients, become stationary, or even retrograde, until the same salutary occupation could be renewed. Some means, therefore, of employing these Patients, so that they may enjoy the benefit of free air and exercise, yet without injurious exposure to the weather, is much wanted, and might, perhaps, at no great cost, be obtained.

The number of Patients who were benefited by our treatment, and also the number of those who died, were nearly in their usual proportions:

Died of Diseased Intestine,..... 1
Diarrhœa,..... 1
Consumption of Lungs, ... 2
Apoplexy, ... 3
Exhaustion, ... 2

Total,..... 9

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,.....	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	5
Melancholy, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Excitable Melancholic, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Imbecile, ...	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Fatuous, ...	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	7
Total,.....	0	5	2	3	3	3	2	18

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	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
Melancholy, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Excitable Melancholic, ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Imbecile,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous, ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,.....	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	8

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,	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
Melancholy,	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	7
Excitable Melancholic,	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	8
Imbecile,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total,	10	6	2	0	2	5	0	25

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,	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	6
Melancholy,	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	8
Excitable Melancholic,	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	10
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	11	7	2	0	0	5	0	25

The following abstract from the above Tables, exhibits the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the recent cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	18,	Cured,	0
Females, do.	8,	Do.	1
	26		1

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	25,	Cured,	10
Females do.	25,	Do.	11
	50		21

The Superintendent and Matron having resigned their respective offices, their services terminated at the close of the year. Advertisements for persons properly qualified to fill these offices, were inserted in various newspapers, and numerous candidates offered themselves. After duly considering the relative merits of many very respectable female candidates, Miss Houston was, on the first of December, elected to be Matron for the ensuing year. Few candidates having offered for the office of Superintendent, the appointment of that officer is postponed. The office is of great importance, and the Directors being anxious that it should be filled with satisfaction to themselves and the public, have judged it better to defer the election, than that they should be supposed to have made a precipitate choice. For various reasons, the Directors resolved, that, in future, the Superintendent and Matron should not, as formerly, be man and wife. In consequence, a more marked line of

distinction between their several duties, will require to be drawn, than has hitherto been requisite. To this point, early attention will be given; and a change of officers affords a fit occasion for introducing such alterations in the rules or practice of the establishment, as may be expedient. A Lunatic Asylum is unlike every other establishment for the cure or confinement of human beings, in this respect, that the Patients are wholly incompetent witnesses, and too often there is no direct mode of detecting any fault in their treatment, but through those who have an interest in concealing it. The Keeper of the insane, if expert and faithful, is a servant of great value. It is he alone, who, living constantly with the Patient, can observe all his practices, habits, and various mental aberrations; and who chiefly executes the prescribed treatment, whether moral or medical. He is the guardian, and in some measure, the preceptor of the Patient; and the more he is respected by his charge, the less occasion he will have to resort to measures of severity. He alone is prepared to answer the inquiries on which the prescribed treatment often depends; and it is necessary, that he should answer freely and faithfully. The proper performance of his duties requires acute discernment and great discretion; and it is of no less importance to the reputation and prosperity of the Institution, than to the successful treatment of the Patients, that he should be well qualified for his office. It has been most justly remarked in one of our earliest Reports,* "That to find Keepers properly qualified, and to keep them so, has

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* Second Annual Report.

always been, and always will be, the most difficult part of the very difficult task allotted to those who manage an Asylum." Indeed, the natural propensity to avoid laborious duty, whensoever it can be avoided without disclosure, is a strong temptation to negligence; and to ensure proper attention on the part of the Keeper, the most vigilant superintendence is indispensable. But to enable the officers of the establishment to maintain necessary discipline, and at the same time, to prevent their inferiors from being subjected to any undue degree of mental thraldom, is a point of the greatest importance, and of no small difficulty. Impressed with these considerations, the Directors have adopted, for the current year, such measures as, they hope, will be found to be equally salutary and practicable.

The Debt with which the Institution has been burdened, partly in consequence of the erection of additional buildings, has called for the strictest economy. The Weekly Committee have devoted much of their attention to the means of reducing our ordinary expenses, and with some success. But the amount of the donations, which we have received in the course of the year, is unusually small; and our disbursements again exceed our receipts, as will appear from the following account by the Secretary.

GENERAL STATE

OF THE

TREASURER'S

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1826.

Receipts.

ROYAL BANK, drawn per Cash credit,					£	1500	0 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£	90	5	0			
Add, found in Charity-Box,		8	0	2½			
					£	98	5 2½
BOARD of the Patients,						3377	10 2
					£	4975	15 4½

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer, by last Year's Report,					£	1547	10 11½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*							
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£	390	8	5			
Do. Bread,		306	15	9½			
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.		222	5	0			
Do. Groceries,		284	11	11			
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.		110	9	6			
Do. Coals,		149	3	0			
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.		261	10	1			
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.		136	10	4			
Do. Cheese,		23	12	6			
Do. Medicines,		39	0	0			
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Seeds, Potatoes, Liquors, &c.		432	18	6½			
						2357	5 1
Carried forward,					£	3904	16 0½

Brought forward,					£	3904	16 0½
SALARIES, *viz.*							
Physician,	£	150	0	0			
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,		72	9	0			
	£	77	11	0			
Superintendent,		150	0	0			
Matron,		75	0	0			
Chaplain,		20	0	0			
Treasurer and Secretary,		100	0	0			
						422	11 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,						404	3 11
FURNITURE,						323	2 6
CHARGES, *viz.*							
Printing,	£	18	12	0			
Stationery,		22	6	6			
Advertisements,		1	19	0			
Insurance,		3	0	0			
Law Charges,		31	1	3			
Miscellaneous,		9	17	2			
						86	15 11
RENT of Pasture-Ground taken from Mr. M'Aslan,						12	10 0
FEU-DUTIES, Rents, &c. to Mrs. Rae Crawford's Trustees,						175	5 11
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,						451	9 6
INTEREST paid to Sundries,						43	6 1
CASH found on the person of one of the Patients when admitted, and since repaid,						77	0 0
SUM voted to the Physician for past services, per Minute of Directors of 4th April, 1826,						105	0 0
						6006	0 10½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,						6006	0 10½
Do. RECEIPTS,						4975	15 4½
Balance due to the Treasurer,					£	1030	5 6

STATE *of* DEBTS *due by the* INSTITUTION.

To the Treasurer, as above,		£1030	5 6
To Royal Bank, principal sum,	£1500 0 0		
Interest to 31st Dec. 1826,	27 8 10		
		1527	8 10
To Dr. Probyn, sum voted to him, per Minute of the Directors of 26th Oct. 1826,		105	0 0
		£2662	14 4

STATE

OF

The REVENUE *and* EXPENDITURE *for* 1826.

Revenue.

BOARD of the Patients,		£3377	10 2

Expenditure.

HOUSE EXPENSE,	£2357 5 1		
Salaries to Physician, &c.	422 11 0		
Wages to Keepers, &c.	404 3 11		
Furniture,	323 2 6		
Charges,	86 15 11		
Rents and Feu-Duties,	187 15 11		
Repairs & Improvements on Buildings & Grounds,	451 9 6		
Interest paid,	£43 6 1		
Do. due to Royal Bank,	27 8 10		
	70 14 11		
Sum voted to Dr. Probyn, 26th Oct. 1826,	105 0 0		
		4408	18 9
Excess of Expenditure,		£1031	8 7

The state of the Funds will, probably for a long time, prevent us from undertaking any very expensive alteration or improvement; and, indeed, it is not likely that we shall, for many years, require additional wards. But we cannot refrain from reminding the friends of the Institution, that we are destitute of a proper place of worship. One of the galleries, into which the bed-rooms of Patients open, has hitherto been used as our chapel, but is in many respects unsuitable for that purpose. The gallery is only eight feet wide, so that it is oppressively hot in summer, and the position of the preacher is necessarily such, that he can have but an oblique and imperfect view of the auditors. It is evident, that even the moral effect of preaching must be influenced by the aspect of the place of meeting. And while the means of proper classification should be provided, the arrangements should be such as to represent, in every respect, a place of public worship, and to veil, as much as possible, from view, those objects which remind the Patient of his melancholy situation.

In the course of the year, the Asylum was visited by many intelligent strangers, among whom we may mention Dr. Vulpes of Naples, all of whom bestowed due praise on our accommodations and arrangements. Mons. Breton, a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Ferrus, the Physician of the Bicetre at Paris, who visited this country under a commission by their government, to obtain information respecting our Lunatic Institutions, minutely examined the Asylum, and expressed high approbation of our treatment of the insane.

The Directors gratefully acknowledge the legacies that have been paid to the Asylum, and return their thanks to the Executors of their deceased Benefactors. They offer their grateful thanks to those friends of the Institution, from whom they have received donations.

The Directors specially thank those Coal-Masters, who have bestowed on the Asylum donations of Coals: *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,	12 Carts.
Mr. FARIE,	12 do.
	24 Carts.

Lastly, the Directors return their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1827.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Alexander M'Grigor, Walter Ferguson, — from Town Council.
The Dean of Guild, Mr. James Ewing, — from Merchants' House.
The Deacon Convener, Mr. Robert Hood, — from Trades' House.
Dr. John Nimmo, William Cumin, — from Physicians and Surgeons.
The Rev. Dr. Lockhart, Mr. Robert D. Hamilton, — from General Session.
Archibald Lawson, William Leckie, Matthew Fleming, R. D. Alston, Dr. William Meikleham, Mr. William Mills, Anthony Wigham, Samuel Caw, — from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.* — Directors, *ex officio.*
———, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Miss Elizabeth Houston, *Matron.*
Rev. John Ferrie, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
———, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Fleming.	Dr. Balmanno.
Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Wigham.	Dr. Nimmo.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Ewing. | Mr. Lawson. | Mr. R. D. Hamilton.

Visitors.

Mr. Robert Aitken.	Mr. Thomas Mitchell.
William Couper.	Thomas Muir.
James Buchanan, Ter.	Rev. Dr. Macgill.
Robert Dalglish.	Mr. Daniel Mackenzie.
Septimus Ellis.	James Pollok.
Benjamin Mathie.	George Rutherfurd.

Mr. John Swanston.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1826.

Lady E. Ross Baillie's Executors, Fourteenth Annual Donation, payable 1st January, 1825,				5	5 0
Do. 15th do. 1st January, 1826,				5	5 0
Misses Davidson, a Donation from the Estate of the late Miss Niven, Glasgow,				10	0 0
A Lady, per Dr. Balmanno,				1	0 0
Executors of Miss Janet Paisley, Ayr, a Legacy,	£40	0	0		
Off Legacy-Duty, 10 per cent,	4	0	0		
				36	0 0
Mrs. Russell, a Donation from the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. John Russell, Hutcheson-Town,				10	0 0
Executors of Mrs. Whitelaw, of Solsgirth, a final Dividend of 7*s.* per £, on her Legacy of £50, 10*s.* per £ having been paid, 20th Dec. 1821				17	10 0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, Annual Donation,				5	5 0
				£90	5 0

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton & Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, MELVILLE-PLACE.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR

LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

3d JANUARY, 1828.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1828.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, a summary of their proceedings during last year, and an account of the present state of the Institution, in this their Fourteenth Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 31st December 1826,	55	50	105
Admitted since,	48	24	72
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	2	0	2
Total,	105	74	179
Dismissed, Cured,	22	20	42
Do. Relieved,	10	5	15
Do. by Desire,	5	1	6
Do. Unfit,	1	1	2
Died,	5	3	8
	43	30	73
Remaining, 31st December 1827,	62	44	106
Total,	105	74	179

The number of admissions as exhibited in the preceding list, is the same as the number admitted during the former year. The number of Patients in the House throughout the year, was, on a daily average, 105. The proportion of Patients at the higher rates of board, has, of late, considerably increased. The number of cures has been unusually great; and no Patient has been dismissed as cured, whose mind was not so far restored, that he was sensible of the absurdity of his past maniacal fancies and conduct. The annual proportion of our cures might even be greater than it has generally appeared to be in our Reports; but Patients at the lower rates of board, are often prematurely removed, because their friends cannot afford to pay for them during the necessary time of treatment; and sometimes a Patient, who has been long insane, and whose friends are in indigent circumstances, at length excites the commiseration of humane persons to whom his case becomes known, and is sent to the Asylum on a charitable contribution, but must be removed as soon as the money, thus collected, has been expended. Instances of each description have occurred in the course of the year; and we continue to be burdened with a large proportion of incurables; yet the number of our cures, as stated above, is not far from being equal to two-thirds of the number of our admissions. We have often had occasion to recommend early recourse to proper treatment in lunacy. Perhaps one impediment to the influence of our recommendation, is an opinion, that, as lunacy is a mental disease, little benefit in the treatment of it can be expected from medicine. The nature of the mysterious connection of mind with matter, is confessedly inscrutable. But

it ought to be recollected, that the mind liable to derangement, is the same mind which may be stupified by opium, or exhilarated by wine, and is, probably, as much under the influence of the morbid action of a *material* organ in madness, as it is in the delirium of a fever. The proportion of deaths has not exceeded the usual average, although at one time, many of our Patients were affected with the epidemic dysentery. No instance of death by violence has occurred.

Died of Apoplexy,	2
Consumption of the Lungs,	1
Abscess in the Belly,	1
Do. in the Brain,	1
Dysentery,	1
Exhaustion,	2
Total,	8

The following Tables, constructed from a tabular record of the cases, kept by the Physician, exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of Patients admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th of June, and the result of treatment in these cases, as ascertained by the 31st of December last. In these Tables, under the term *maniacs*, we class all the varieties of *mania*, without furiosity. Under the term *melancholics*, we class both the calm and the agitated melancholics; and also, what are nearly allied to the latter, cases of *delirium tremens*. By the term *irascible melancholics*, we denote melancholics of any of the preceding varieties, with occasional outrage or with paroxysms of fury.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maniacs, Furious,	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5
Melancholics,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Fatuous,	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total,	4	2	2	1	0	4	1	14

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Melancholics,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	8

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maniacs, Furious,	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	10
Melancholics,	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Fatuous,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total,	11	5	1	2	1	4	2	26

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	8
Melancholics,	6	1	0	0	1	1	2	11
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	11	3	0	0	2	5	2	23

The following abstract from the above Tables, exhibits the relative proportions of cures, in the old and in the recent cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	14,	Cured,	4
Females do.	8,	Do.	3
	22		7

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	25,	Cured,	11
Females do.	23,	Do.	11
	48		22

Some important events have occurred in the course of the year, and the proceedings of the Directors have been attended with unusual trouble and solicitude. Among the various duties which we are ever called upon to perform, by far the most difficult, is that of supplying the Asylum with proper officers. The qualifications, desirable in a Superintendent, are of no ordinary occurrence. Besides due physical powers, proper moral habits, and competent education and ability, he ought, if possible, to possess such a combination of the amiable with the severer qualities of mind, as we will not easily find in any individual; especially if we limit our choice to persons of the medical profession, or of experience in the business of a Lunatic Asylum.

At the close of the year 1826, we intimated by advertisements in the public papers, that a Superintendent was wanted; and a number of respectable

candidates presented themselves for the vacant office. On the 20th of February, and after due inquiry and deliberation, Mr. John Macalpine was chosen to be Superintendent, and, by order of the Directors, began to officiate on the 1st of March. The recommendations of Mr. Macalpine, and the degree of zeal which he evinced, led us to hope that he would perform his duty with credit to himself and advantage to the Institution. Unfortunately, in the course of a few days after his appointment, he was seized with an illness which terminated fatally on the 28th of the month. The Superintendentship having thus become again vacant, the Directors had to renew their efforts in order to find a person properly qualified for that office. Besides those who had been competitors with the late Mr. Macalpine, other candidates, from time to time, came forward, all whose numerous recommendations had to be read and duly considered by the Directors. Inquiry led, in several instances, to jarring reports and to tedious correspondence. Delay, which to those who were unacquainted with the grounds of our difficulties, may have seemed to be unnecessary, was unavoidable. After many meetings and much discussion, a Committee which had been appointed to consider the comparative merits of the different candidates, unanimously agreed to recommend two of the number, as, on the whole, the most eligible. At a general meeting of Directors, held on the 24th of July, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent, Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, one of the candidates recommended by the Committee, was elected for the remaining part of the year, and entered on the duties of his office on the 2d of August.

In the course of these proceedings, we were favoured with suggestions from various quarters. Opinions diametrically opposite, on some important points, were confidently offered for our consideration and guidance. And although the propensity to bestow gratuitous advice, is sometimes in the inverse ratio of the ability to advise well, yet we have always been ready to avail ourselves of useful hints from any quarter. To some of our correspondents we feel much indebted, especially to Drs. Munro and Burrows of London, for frequent and important communications.

On comparing the regulations of the different Lunatic Establishments in Britain, we find enactments, on some points, so different, as to lead us to suspect, that a proper code of rules for such Institutions may not yet have been devised. In our last Annual Report, we stated, in reference to the Officers and Keepers in our Asylum, that some measures had been adopted, for the current year, which we hoped would be found to be equally salutary and practicable. We alluded principally to a change in the mode of hiring and dismissing the Keepers. Originally, there was no express rule on this point. But for nine years, Keepers had invariably, and without any practical objection, been hired and dismissed by the Superintendent or Matron, with the approbation of the Physician, by whom the candidate for a Keepership was always carefully examined: the Keeper being a most important agent in the regiminal and moral treatment which the Physician prescribes. In this, as in all their other proceedings, the Officers of the Asylum were subject to the control of the Weekly Committee,

and were in the practice of referring to that Committee in any case of importance. On the revisal of the Regulations in 1823, it was enacted as a rule of the Institution, perhaps without due consideration of the long established practice of the Asylum, "that the Superintendent shall have the charge of all the male servants of the House, with power to hire and dismiss" without reference to any other authority than his own, except that *after* sudden dismission, he must report the case to the Committee. It was at the same time enacted, that the Matron should "take a like charge of the female Servants and Keepers," but by whom these Servants and Keepers were to be hired, was not specified. The Superintendent and Matron, in consequence of this new rule, assumed the absolute power to hire and dismiss all servants. The Directors, after the experience of three years, found it to be expedient to revert to the original practice of the Asylum, and ordered that the Keepers should be hired and dismissed by the Superintendent and Matron, as formerly, but with the concurrence of the Physician, and sanction of the Weekly Committee.

The Regulations of a Lunatic Asylum, while they prohibit unnecessary publicity, ought most strictly to guard against improper concealments. The condition of Lunatics in an Asylum, differs widely in regard to some important circumstances, from that of persons placed in any other public Institution, for cure or confinement. The Lunatic is an incompetent witness of what passes around him; he is often insensible of his own degradation and sufferings; he is not believed even when he complains on just grounds; and

his report is least of all to be credited, when his uncleanly habits, bewilderment, and fury, render him most liable to suffer from neglect and cruelty; or when, perhaps, sinking under the extreme violence of his lamentable malady, his case demands the utmost tenderness and care. He may be regularly visited by the Physician, and occasionally, by affectionate relatives; but during by far the greater part of his time, his treatment can be known only to two individuals—the keeper who executes, and the person whose duty it is to superintend the treatment. Let a compact once be formed between these two persons, and an impenetrable veil may be thrown over the grossest abuses. Such a dangerous compact has too often resulted from the practice sanctioned by the rule in question. Hence, highly respectable and intelligent Governors, or other visitors, have inspected regularly, and reported favourably, for a series of twenty or thirty years, on the state of Lunatic Institutions, which teemed with every variety of improper treatment. The effect of such a compact on the discipline of a Lunatic Asylum, may be easily conceived. On the one hand, the resident Officers, if conscious that they have been guilty of great dereliction of duty, will seldom venture to dismiss a Keeper even for gross impropriety of conduct, lest inconvenient disclosures should be made. On the other hand, the Keeper, lest he should be dismissed, dares not to reveal a single circumstance which may imply negligence or improper conduct on the part of his Superior. The one knowing that not a tongue dare wag against him, becomes habitually negligent of the most essential parts of his duty, seldom visits the Wards, and often,

perhaps, will not be at the trouble of executing the most urgent prescriptions, at the same time tutoring his creature to aver, that all orders have been duly obeyed. The other is equally negligent of his duties; absents himself at improper hours, perhaps returns in a state of inebriation, and maltreats the Patients, because he knows that if he were dismissed, or even reprimanded, he could fearfully retaliate. All becomes mystery and misrepresentation, and, under fair appearances, the grossest indiscipline and misconduct may prevail. It may be supposed that the Keeper, if not under the absolute power of his Superior Officers, will be too apt to assail the ears of Directors with improper and perhaps unfounded complaints. But for this very reason, his Superiors must be the more careful so to regulate their conduct, as to afford no just ground for blame. If, however, the Keeper dare not open his mouth within the walls of the Asylum, he indemnifies himself for this silence, as soon as his stated day of relaxation occurs. Prejudicial reports may thus be promulgated and widely circulated, before they reach the ears of those persons who alone have the power to inquire into the grounds of such reports, and to correct abuses, if they exist.

In France, the country whence we derived the most important improvements in the treatment of Lunatics, there is but one constitution for all Lunatic Establishments. According to that constitution, as we are informed by the eminent Physician of the Bicetre, Keepers are hired and dismissed by the Council of Management, or under the authority of that

Council, by order of the Physician; and in regard to discipline and remedial treatment, these Establishments, are certainly not excelled, if equalled, by any similar Institutions in the world. Abuses, there, cannot continue to exist, because they cannot be concealed. Such disgraceful proceedings, by the Officers and Keepers of a Lunatic Asylum, as have occurred in this country, could not occur in France. It would be impossible for a posse of Keepers to issue from the Bicetre, and, entering by main force a private dwelling, pounce upon persons who were not insane, and drag them off to a mad-house, without either legal warrant or medical certificate. No doubt, the Keepers are aware that such proceedings are illegal, but they are also aware, that if they disobey their absolute master, they will lose their daily bread; and under such an alternative, there are few illegal acts which men will not perpetrate. The secret and dismal cells in which Lunatics have been immured, in a state of the utmost wretchedness from neglect, and of which we have an account in the Parliamentary Inquiry, could never have been concealed from the humane and inquiring visitor, had the Keepers dared to tell him the truth, or to refrain from falsely asserting, that all the apartments of the Establishment had been opened for his inspection.* The shameful and highly

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* A description of the cells, to which we particularly allude, will be found in the evidence of Godfrey Higgins, Esq. in the First Report of the Committee of Parliament, on Madhouses in England, for the year 1815. From that evidence, we shall subjoin a few extracts:—"After ordering a great number of doors to be opened, I came to one which was in a retired situation, in the kitchen apartments, and which was almost hid by the opening of a door in the passage. I ordered this door to be opened. *The Keepers hesitated, and said they had not the key, but that it was mislaid.* Upon this I grew angry, and told them, that if they would

criminal licentiousness which long prevailed in a Lunatic Establishment in the sister kingdom, could not have existed, probably, for one day, had there been a single Keeper in the Institution not liable to be dismissed for his truth and honesty. In England, the evil consequences of the mode of hiring and dismissing Keepers, which we reprobate, begins to be obvious. In some of the more recent Establishments, the danger of a compact for mutual concealments between Keepers and their Superiors in office, is, by express regulations, guarded against with the greatest care;† and it is one of the most important points, if

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not find it, I would find a key at the kitchen fireside, namely, the poker. Upon that the key was immediately brought. When the door was opened, I went into the passage, and I found four cells, I think of about eight feet square, in a very horrid and filthy situation." ***************** "I desired the Governors to come with me to see these cells, and I then discovered, for the first time, that the cells were unknown to the Governors." ************ "Before I saw those cells, *I had been repeatedly told by the Apothecary and the Keepers, that I had seen the* WHOLE *House that was occupied by Patients!* I afterwards was told by a professional man, Mr. Pritchett, that he had heard Mr. Watson, the architect, ask one of the Keepers what those places were, and he heard the Keeper answer Mr. Watson, *that they were cellars, and other little offices!*"

† In the New Bethlem Hospital, Keepers are hired and dismissed by authority of the Governors; and no Keeper is hired, without being first brought before the Committee. In the Regulations of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lancaster, established in 1824, under the title "Superintendent," we find the following rule:—"Whenever a Keeper or other Servant is wanted, he," the Superintendent, "shall use his best endeavours to procure testimonials to the ability and character of those who may be candidates for the vacant situation. He will present the names and testimonials of the candidates, to the next Quarterly Committee, who will make the appointment. If no Quarterly Committee be near at hand, the Superintendent will request the attendance of three Visiting Justices, who will appoint, until next Committee Meeting, when the appointment will be either confirmed or altered." And again, under the title "Servants," we find the following additional rule:—"Whenever a Servant gives occasion to the Superintendent to be dissatisfied with his or her conduct, the Superintendent will state, to a Quarterly Committee, the grounds of such dissatisfaction; when the offending Servant will either be reproved, or instantly dismissed by the Committee. In a case of absolute necessity, the Superintendent may call in three or more Visiting Justices, who shall

not the most important, to which those who legislate for a Lunatic Asylum, can direct their attention. Such a compact is more to be dreaded than any other imaginable evil. It renders inspection and inquiry in vain, and has often been the bane of discipline, and the fruitful source of abuse. We readily admit, that the Officers of an Asylum may be conscientious persons, and disposed to perform their duties with the utmost zeal and fidelity, yet the sins of omission are those which most easily beset us; and few can withstand the corrupting influence of the power to neglect duty, and especially discretionary duty, when it may be neglected without the possibility of detection. Our business is to frame rules, not for faultless and incorruptible beings, for they would require none, but for men such as they are.

The Directors have devoted much of their attention to matters of economy, as well as of discipline. At the commencement of the year, an accurate inventory was taken of all the moveables in the Asylum; and the articles inventoried, having been appraised, were

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be empowered to proceed forthwith." This mode of dismissing Servants is obviously much more formidable, than if a knowledge of their delinquency were confined to the Officers of the Establishment. The calling in of three Visiting Justices, may, possibly be, in some cases, attended with inconvenient delay. In our Institution, the Committee of Management, of which the Physician is a member, meets weekly, and is convened at any time in cases of emergency. In the event that a Keeper should be guilty of so flagrant impropriety of conduct, as to render his speedy dismission necessary, he would, as a matter of course, be interdicted from officiating, by the Superintendent, until the Committee should convene. It has been alleged, that in some Institutions where Servants were appointed by a Committee, an influential member of that Committee has swayed the appointment in favour of a person not well qualified for the office. If there were any danger of such an occurrence in our Institution, it is sufficiently guarded against, by the rule under which our Keepers are now hired or dismissed.

delivered over to the charge of the Matron. The domestic accounts, had for some years been kept in a very unsatisfactory manner. After revising and fixing with the Physician, the ordinary dietary of the different classes of Patients, the Committee directed their attention to the devising of a proper plan for regulating the purchase and consumpt of all articles of provision. Some of these articles have always been purchased by contract, others at the discretion of the Superintendent or Matron. The Directors, after due consideration, ordered that no purchases should be made without the sanction of the Weekly Committee; and that no household accounts should be paid by the Secretary, without having first been examined by the Committee, and subscribed by the President of the Meeting. Various modes were proposed for enabling the Superintendent and Matron to keep accurate accounts of the distribution of all the articles of daily consumpt. After proper trial, and such alterations as experience suggested, Tables have been adopted, exhibiting in detail, the articles given out for each Ward, and specifying the daily allowances of diet and of beer, milk, or other liquors, for each Officer, Keeper, Servant, and Patient, together with such variations in the diet and liquors for Patients, as the Physician may, from time to time, have occasion to prescribe. By keeping all articles securely locked up, till wanted —by giving out all carefully, by tale, weight, or measure—and by entering an account of each, regularly in the Tables, great saving has accrued in regard to the ordinary expenditure; and all unnecessary waste may thus in future be prevented. It appeared to the Weekly Committee, that some unnecessary expenses

had been incurred, by the practice of sending for an artificer, whensoever any very trifling repair was required. In consequence of this practice, some workmen were almost daily, for a short time, in the Asylum; and their time, in coming and going, behoved to be charged against the Institution. Therefore, the Committee ordered the Superintendent to keep a list of such repairs as might not be urgently necessary, and to send for a proper workman to execute them, only when they should amount to a day's work.

Early in the year, it was expedient to dismiss a number of Servants. Those who were retained, were, after due admonition, placed under stricter rules than formerly. Various salutary practices were instituted in regard to order, cleanliness, and the proper execution of all necesary duties. To ensure attention to orders, the Physician, during the want of a Superintendent, visited the Asylum every morning at an early hour, and again in the afternoon. For a long period, two other members of the Weekly Committee visited in rotation daily, at different hours from those of the Physician, and have continued to visit frequently. In devising and suggesting the most advantageous modes of procuring supplies—in bestowing much of his time and labour to improve the various Tables, exhibiting the daily distribution of all articles consumed—and in attending to the general business of the Establishment, one of our number, Mr. Leckie, has been indefatigable, and his services have been highly beneficial. Each individual of the Committee has attended to the duties of his office with great zeal; and by the regretted death of Dr. Nimmo, we lost an active and valuable member.

The result of the labours of the Committee has been highly satisfactory. Not only has strict discipline, and, especially, the utmost attention to cleanliness and order been maintained, but, at the close of each quarter, we were gratified to find a saving of income. The amount of Board received for Patients, does not exceed what it had annually been for the three preceding years; yet, now, it is more than equal to our ordinary annual expenditure, while the diet of the Patients is more ample, and of superior quality. Encouraged by this prosperous state of our affairs, the Committee ordered various improvements and decorations, besides the usual necessary repairs and supplies of furniture. Some of our apartments have been furnished more completely and more elegantly than formerly. This mode of contributing to the comfort and gratification of Patients, especially of the females of superior rank, has met the approbation of numerous visitors. Further, it is proper to state, that we paid onè hundred and five pounds to a late Superintendent, and some accounts which belonged to the year 1826, and which ought to have been paid before the close of that year. But in addition to the saving which has arisen out of our ordinary income, in consequence of our greatly diminished expenditure, a number of handsome Donations and Bequests have been bestowed on the Asylum, and we are now enabled to pay off a large portion of our debt, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

GENERAL STATE

OF THE

TREASURER'S

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1827.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,		£998	9	0	
Add, found in Charity-Box,		12	5	8	
					£1010 14 8
BOARD of the Patients,					3373 5 7
					£4384 0 3

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer, by last Year's Report,					£1030 5 6
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat,		£240	14	7	
Do.	Bread,	237	10	6	
Do.	Beer, Porter, &c.	183	16	9	
Do.	Groceries,	222	14	1	
Do.	Soap, Candles, &c.	51	3	6	
Do.	Coals,	93	0	0	
Do.	Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	165	13	6	
Do.	Butter, Milk, &c.	98	18	11	
Do.	Cheese,	34	10	0	
Do.	Medicines,	32	7	4	
Do.	Miscellaneous—*viz.* Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Potatoes, Liquors, Seeds, &c.	451	8	9½	
					1811 17 11½
Carried forward,					£2842 3 5½

Brought forward,					£2842	3 5½
SALARIES, *viz.*						
Physician,	£150	0	0			
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,	66	3	0			
				£83	17	0
Superintendent,				116	6	8
Matron,				75	0	0
Chaplain,				25	0	0
Precentor,				3	3	0
Treasurer and Secretary,				100	0	0
Surgeon, for occasional attendance,				5	5	0
					408	11 8
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,					334	14 1½
FURNITURE,					55	18 3
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,				£24	18	0
Stationery,				25	15	0
Advertisements,				22	18	8
Insurance,				3	0	0
Miscellaneous,				14	4	2
					90	15 10
RENT of Pasture-Ground taken from Mr. M'Aslan,					12	10 0
FEU-DUTIES, Rents, &c. to Mrs. Rae Crawford's Trustees,					175	5 11½
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,					370	7 3
INTEREST paid to Sundries,					82	0 6
SUM voted to Dr. Probyn, late Superintendent, at Meeting of Directors, 26th October, 1826,					105	0 0
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,					4477	7 0½
Do. RECEIPTS,					4384	0 3
Balance due to the Treasurer,					£93	6 9½

STATE *of* DEBTS *due by the* INSTITUTION.

To the Treasurer, as above,				£93	6 9½
To Royal Bank, principal sum,	£1500	0	0		
Interest to 31st Dec. 1827,	23	5	8½		
				1523	5 8½
				£1616	12 6

STATE

OF

The REVENUE *and* EXPENDITURE *for* 1827.

Revenue.

BOARD of the Patients,				£3373	5 7

Expenditure.

HOUSE EXPENSE,				£1811	17 11½
Salaries to Physician, &c.				408	11 8
Wages to Keepers, &c.				334	14 1½
Furniture,				55	18 3
Charges,	£90	15	10		
Deduct, for extra Advertisements, &c.	50	0	0		
				40	15 10
Rents and Feu-Duties,				187	15 11½
Repairs & Improvements on Buildings & Grounds,				370	7 3
Interest to Sundries,	£54	11	8		
Do. due to Royal Bank,	23	5	8½		
				77	17 4½
				3282	18 5
Surplus of Revenue,				£90	7 3

The Directors congratulate the Contributors and the public, on the present state of the Asylum. At no previous period were the affairs of the Establishment more thoroughly understood, than they now are, by the Committee of Management. If the Consumpt Tables be regularly kept, it will be impossible for those who have charge of distributing provisions, either to deceive or be deceived, without speedy detection; and in regard to the prescribed treatment, neither those who superintend, nor those who execute that treatment, are under any obligation to disguise the truth. Perseverance in the system adopted, cannot fail to insure a continuance of that reputation and prosperity which our Asylum has long enjoyed.

In the course of the summer, the Asylum was inspected by Dr. Sutherland of St. Luke's Hospital, by whom the following report was inserted in the Visitors' Book:—"I have been highly gratified by my inspection of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, which, in my opinion, has arrived at as great a degree of perfection, as any other similar Establishment with which I am acquainted." In addition to this highly respectable testimony, we have been favoured with the approbation of many other professional and intelligent Visitors.

The Directors offer their most cordial thanks to William Leckie, Esq. for his assiduous attention to the business of the Asylum, during the want of a Superintendent, and for his zealous and successful exertions in promoting the economy of the Institution.

The Trustees of the deceased Miss Hood, in addition to their former very liberal donation of £1000, agreed to give a farther donation of £500 to the Asylum, on condition that the Directors should appropriate as much of this sum as may be necessary, to the fitting up of a suitable Chapel for the use of the Patients. The Directors having gratefully accepted of this donation, on the condition stipulated, the Chapel is now in progress, and will, in a short time, be opened for divine service. The Directors return their warmest thanks to the Trustees, for this very handsome additional donation. The Directors also offer their grateful thanks to a Gentleman much interested in the Institution, for the donation of a handsome silk gown for the Chaplain.

The Directors, with feelings of due respect and gratitude, acknowledge the liberal bequests which have been bestowed on the Asylum, as specified in a subsequent page; and return their best thanks to the Executors of their deceased Benefactors. To all their other generous friends, from whom they have received donations, they return their most grateful thanks.

The Directors present their thanks to Samuel Hunter, Esq. for supplying the Asylum with the Herald Newspaper, *gratis*.

The Directors beg leave to state, that Magazines or other Periodical Publications, are always highly acceptable to the Patients. Books which may be considered only as useless lumber in the libraries of their possessors, would be valuable in the Asylum;

and, excepting controversial or enthusiastic writings on religious subjects, and accounts of supernatural appearances or events, of shocking accidents, or of crimes and punishments, there are few books consistent with morality, which may not with safety be placed in the hands of some of the Patients.

The Directors return their thanks to those Coal-Masters, who have sent to the Asylum donations of Coals: *viz.*

Mr. GRAY,	12 Carts.
Mr. FARIE,	12 do.
	24 Carts.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1828.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Alexander Macgregor, } from Town Council.
Walter Ferguson, }

The Dean of Guild, } from Merchants' House.
Mr. William Smith, }

The Deacon Convener, } from Trades' House.
Baillie M'Lellan, }

Dr. William Cumin, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. John Campbell, }

The Rev. Dr. Gavin Gibb, } from General Session.
Mr. Alexander Pollock, }

Archibald Lawson,
William Leckie,
Matthew Fleming,
R. D. Alston,
Dr. William Meikleham,
Mr. William Mills,
Anthony Wigham,
Samuel Caw,
} from General Body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.*
} Directors, *ex officio.*

Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Miss Elizabeth Houstoun, *Matron.*
Rev. John Ferrie, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
M. Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Fleming.	Dr. Balmanno.
Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Wigham.	Mr. Caw.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Fleming.	Mr. Wigham.

Visitors.

Mr. Alexander Macgregor.	Mr. Robert Aitken.
Walter Ferguson.	Robert Dalglish.
William Smith.	Septimus Ellis.
John Campbell.	James Ewing.
Alexander Pollock.	George Rutherfurd.
Dr. Meikleham.	Thomas Muir.
Jeffray.	

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received in 1827.

Thomas Muir, of Muirpark, a Donation,				£1	1	0
Hugh Barclay, Writer, a Donation,				1	1	0
Executors of William Jamieson, Junior,						
a Legacy,	£200	0	0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	20	0	0			
				180	0	0
Lady E. R. Baillie's Executors,						
16th Donation, due 1st Jan. 1827,	£5	5	0			
17th do. due 1st Jan. 1828,	5	5	0			
18th do. due 1st Jan. 1829,	5	5	0			
19th do. due 1st Jan. 1830,	5	5	0			
20th do. due 1st Jan. 1831,	5	5	0			
				26	5	0
Agnes Scouller, relict of James Wilson,						
Merchant, Whitburn, a Legacy,	£100	0	0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0			
				90	0	0
Miss Hood's Trustees, a second Donation,				500	0	0
A Lady, per Dr. Balmanno,				1	0	0
Executors of Walter M'Innes, of Auchinfroe, a Legacy,				50	0	0
Executors of Robert Morrice of Craig, a Legacy,				100	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Wright, relict of Archibald Wright,						
Druggist, Glasgow, a Legacy,				2	2	0
John Watt, Mason, a Donation,				2	0	0
Executors of Robert Gilchrist, late Manu-						
facturer, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£25	0	0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	2	10	0			
				22	10	0
Executors of Mrs. Smith, George's Square,						
a Legacy,	£25	0	0			
Off, Legacy-Duty,	2	10	0			
				22	10	0
				£998	9	0

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton & Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, MELVILLE-PLACE.

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR

LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

8th JANUARY, 1829.

GLASGOW,

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1829.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS, in this their FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their proceedings during last year, and of the present state of the Asylum.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January 1828,	61	44	105
Admitted since,	44	46	90
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	1	3	4
Total,	106	93	199
Dismissed, Cured,	18	19	37
Do. Relieved,	12	5	17
Do. By Desire,	4	5	9
Do. Unfit,	3	0	3
Do. Died,	5	5	10
	42	34	76
Remaining, 31st December 1828,	64	59	123
Total,	106	93	199

The arrangements adopted in the management of the Asylum, as mentioned in last Annual Report, led us to augur favourably of the result of our future proceedings, and we have not been disappointed. While the Institution has been economically conducted, we have been gratified by the approbation and increasing confidence of the public. Towards the close of the year, the number of our Patients had so greatly increased, that we found some difficulty in properly accommodating each class of them, according to their respective rates of board. The number throughout the year, was, on a daily average, above 110; and at one period, near the close of the year, it amounted to 127. We have again to state, as repeatedly noticed in former Reports, that several Patients were sent to the Asylum unprovided with the necessary documents, and some of them without even a medical certificate. It is much to be wished, that some means were taken to make the public generally aware of the laws for regulating the admission of Patients into Madhouses. It would be obliging, if the Clergymen of distant parishes, to whom copies of our Reports are annually sent, would take the trouble, when opportunity offers, to apprize the friends of those insane persons who are about to be sent to our Asylum, that all necessary instructions may readily be obtained, by correspondence with our Secretary. Such correspondence is the more requisite that the Patient may be improper for the Asylum, or our wards so crowded, that he cannot be received. The usual proportion of Patients were cured or relieved. In general, where the precursory symptoms have been but of short duration, and when the Patients have been sent to the Asylum at an early period of their malady, the cure, as noticed in former Reports, has been speedy. The duration of lunacy, how-

ever, is, in different cases, very different; as will appear from the following Table, exhibiting the duration of the malady from its commencement, till the dismission of the Patient, in each case of all those Patients who were dismissed cured, within the period of three years immediately preceding last year.

Before that period, our records do not with due accuracy exhibit the time which the malady had existed in each case previous to admission. The time of convalescence cannot be precisely ascertained. Unless in slight cases, where the malady very speedily subsides, it is usually from a month to two months, and is included in the duration of each case here specified. A great proportion of the slighter cases of lunacy, are not sent to the Asylum, and, therefore, the proportion of Patients who recover within one month, is much greater than it might be inferred to be from this Table.

Maniacs.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Melancholics.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Total.
				Within a Month,	1	0	0	1
1 Month,	2	1	3	1 Month,	0	0	0	3
2 —	0	3	3	2 —	3	1	4	7
3 —	1	1	2	3 —	3	1	4	6
4 —	3	3	6	4 —	1	0	1	7
5 —	2	1	3	5 —	4	3	7	10
6 —	4	5	9	6 —	3	1	4	13
7 —	0	0	0	7 —	2	0	2	2
8 —	4	4	8	8 —	3	2	5	13
9 —	0	0	0	9 —	1	1	2	2
10 —	2	0	2	10 —	1	3	4	6
11 —	2	0	2	11 —	0	1	1	3
12 —	2	5	7	12 —	1	2	3	10
13 —	0	1	1	13 —	1	0	1	2
14 —	0	2	2	14 —	0	0	0	2
15 —	0	0	0	15 —	0	1	1	1
16 —	1	0	1	16 —	1	0	1	2
20 —	0	0	0	20 —	0	1	1	1
21 —	0	0	0	21 —	1	1	2	2
23 —	1	0	1	23 —	0	0	0	1
25 —	1	0	1	25 —	0	0	0	1

In the course of the year, some Patients were, as usual, prematurely removed by their friends; and, in some cases, when the cure had been very nearly completed. Several Patients were sent to the Asylum, from considerable distances, in a very feeble state, and died soon after admission. No instance of suicide, or of accidental death, has occurred.

Died of Apoplexy,	4
Dysentery,	2
Dropsy,	1
Diseased Uterus,	1
Exhaustion,	2
Total,	10

Defective mental capacity is often conjoined with a great degree of cunning; and many of our Patients are extremely artful in contriving means of escape; but from the vigilance with which they are watched, their attempts to escape are very seldom successful. We have, however, found it to be expedient to remove earth, to the depth of a foot or more, from some parts of the walls of the airing-grounds, and thus, in effect, have added to the height of these walls. In consequence of this simple operation, even the slight degree of coercion, employed to prevent some Patients from climbing, will less frequently be required. For some time before this improvement was adopted, a Keeper was stationed daily on the roof of the Asylum, to watch certain Patients who had evinced a strong propensity to escape from the airing-grounds. But this measure, which attracted not a little the notice of passengers, was adopted only as a temporary expedient. It is the duty of each Keeper strictly to observe his Patients, when in the air-

ing-grounds, so that he may be ready to check, with the utmost promptitude, any impropriety of conduct,—a duty which he would be but too apt to neglect, if he knew that all, who had a propensity to escape, were watched from the roof; and our Asylum is so contrived, that the Patients, while in the airing-grounds, may, at all times, be observed by an unseen eye, without subjecting them to the irksome feelings of being treated with suspicion, and guarded like prisoners by a sentinel.

Besides the documents formerly necessary, the admission of a Patient into a Lunatic Asylum, now requires the observance of some recent legislative enactments. By an Act of Parliament, passed on the 28th of June last, for regulating Madhouses in Scotland, it is ordered, that no Patient shall be received into any madhouse, public or private, without a warrant to that effect, from the Sheriff or Stewart Depute, or Substitute of the County or Stewartry where such house is situated. Some doubts having arisen in the minds of the Directors, respecting the precise bearing of that Act on Public Madhouses, application was made to the Lord Advocate for such explanations as our case appeared to require. In a letter addressed to the Physician, his Lordship states, that it was not intended by him (the Framer of the Act), that any clause in it should apply to Public Hospitals, excepting the 5th and 10th Sections. These Sections relate merely to the warrant of the Sheriff, for authorising the reception of Patients into public madhouses, to his inspection of such houses, and his power to dismiss improper Patients, and to the appointment of three Justices, with power to inspect madhouses, public or private, and to report annually thereanent to the Justices, met in a Court of Quarter Sessions.

But his Lordship remarks, that the intention of the Framer, cannot affect the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, the provisions of which must be construed according to law. Therefore, in regard to certain points, it may be necessary for the Directors to have recourse to the opinion of counsel.

The following Tables exhibit, as formerly, the number and description of the cases of Patients, admitted in the course of one year, ending on the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, as ascertained by the 31st of December.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Maniacs, Furious,	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
Melancholics,	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fatuous,	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total,	2	4	0	3	0	4	3	16

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	5
Maniacs, Furious,	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	8
Melancholics,	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,	6	1	4	0	1	7	0	19

MALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
Maniacs, Furious,	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	10
Melancholics,	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	10
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total,	13	10	3	1	2	4	2	35

FEMALE PATIENTS, RECENT CASES.

Classification of Cases when admitted.	How Dismissed.					State of those Remaining.		Totals of the several Classes.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Maniacs,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Melancholics,	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	12	2	0	0	3	2	1	20

From these Tables, we obtain the following result, in regard to the relative proportions of cures in the old and in the new cases:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	16,	Cured,	2
Females do.	19,	Do.	6
	35		8

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	35,	Cured,	13
Females do.	20,	Do.	12
	55		25

Our success in the treatment of the insane, as ascertained annually, must depend, in some measure, on the nature of those cases which happen to fall under our care, in the course of the year. But, as repeatedly noticed in former Reports, it also depends, in no small degree, on the circumstance of our Patients being received at an early period of their malady. We seldom have an opportunity of applying the means of checking the approach of lunacy, in what may be termed its incipient or precursory stage; and, very generally, the first burst of maniacal excitation is long past, before the Patient is sent to the Asylum. To assuage, or to subdue, the morbid excitement of the brain and nervous system, and to correct, if possible, the impaired function of any important organ, proper medical means are employed. When sufficient remission has either thus been obtained, or has spontaneously occurred, due attention is paid to the moral treatment. But the Lunatic is often lost to a sense of shame, or of gratitude, and his moral feelings, as well as his mental associations, are some-

times sadly perverted. Our means of influencing his conduct, therefore, are, in a great measure, limited to those circumstances which operate on his desires or aversions, and consist chiefly in the judicious use of indulgences and privations. As convalescence advances, we endeavour to establish regular and proper habits; and both to promote recovery, and to prevent relapse, benefit is derived from every external object, which tends to interest the mind, and to abstract it from delusion.

Every improvement, therefore, in the accommodations of our Patients, and every addition to our means of affording them proper gratifications serve, in some measure, to extend our means of moral treatment. The greater the comforts which our Patients enjoy, the greater is the privation of withholding such comforts; and innocent amusements, and even frivolous gratifications, may often, no less beneficially than useful employment, serve to displace bewildering hallucinations. Influenced by these considerations, as well as by the desire of affording to our Patients every possible comfort, we have proceeded to complete some of the improvements in our accommodations, formerly mentioned to be in progress, and have adopted others which appeared to be expedient. All the apartments for the use of the ladies at the higher rates of board, are now elegantly furnished. The white-washing and painting having been renewed, both in these apartments and in the adjacent gallery, the whole ward exhibits a neat, cheerful, and comfortable appearance. Some doubts were entertained respecting the propriety of gratifying a lunatic with the use of a mirror; and we attempted to supply the place of that necessary appendage to the toilet, by a polished steel plate. This expedient was not found to answer; and we ventured to

provide our ladies with handsome glass mirrors. This indulgence is necessarily confined to those Patients who are in a quiet or convalescent state; and in such cases, we have not yet seen any reason to withhold it. Indeed, we do not apprehend more danger from the fragment of a broken mirror, than from that of a pane of glass; and our windows are necessarily within reach of all those Patients, who are not under coercion. Besides supplying new articles, much of the old furniture had to be renewed. These improvements have been highly acceptable to our Patients, and must be gratifying to all who take an interest in their comfort.

The wards for Patients boarded at the rate of 15*s.* per week, had, for some time, been used only in part, and as dormitories. By this means we were enabled to reduce the number of our Keepers, with some saving to the Institution. But, in the course of the summer, these wards were re-opened as day-wards, and a proper Keeper appointed to each of them. This measure was indispensable, in consequence of the increase in the number of our Patients, already noticed; and, indeed, was only placing the Asylum again on its proper footing, in regard to the means of classification and attendance. Any additional expense thus incurred, has been much more than counterbalanced by the increased proportion of our Patients, at the higher rates of board.

In the last Annual Report, it was mentioned, that a suitable place of worship, for the use of the Patients, was in preparation. The Directors have great pleasure in stating, that, on the 6th of July, the Chapel was opened for divine service. The Directors have every reason to

be satisfied with the mode in which the Chapel has been fitted up. The seats will accommodate about 100 hearers, and are so arranged and divided, that the Patients, of different sexes, are properly separated, and completely screened from the view of each other, while those of superior rank of each sex, are placed apart from their inferiors, and all are in view of the Clergyman, and other Officers of the Establishment. The Chapel being near the extremity of one of the lately extended wings, possesses the obvious advantage of being accessible by the Patients, without their exposure to the weather. It is finished in a plain but neat style, and forms a very commodious place of worship.

The facility now afforded to the Officers of the Establishment, of observing the conduct of all the other auditors during divine service, serves more effectually to insure the attention of the Keepers, and the becoming behaviour of the Patients. By further experience, we feel, if possible, still more confirmed in our opinion, of the propriety of affording to our Patients the benefit of public worship. We have repeatedly had occasion to notice the fixed attention, during divine service, of many of our Patients, who, on other occasions, are particularly remarkable for wandering of thought, and unsteadiness of purpose. This circumstance is, of itself, a strong recommendation of the practice of preaching in such an Institution, evincing its tendency to favour the recovery of that control of the mental faculties, in which soundness of mind may be regarded, in a great measure, to consist; but, besides, it is a duty which we owe to persons in so unhappy a condition, to afford them such means of religious comfort and instruction, as may be level to their capacity, without producing

any injurious effect on the state of their minds. The benevolent Author of the Gospel restricts the communication of his doctrines to no particular grade of understanding. He who has but one talent, is no less favoured than he who has three.

Early in the year, it was resolved, that the Lodge at the gate should undergo such alterations, as would fit it for the accommodation of the Superintendent and his family. A plan of the necessary alterations having been submitted to the Directors, was approved of, and ordered to be executed. These alterations were completed by the term of Whitsunday, and soon after that period, the house was occupied by the Superintendent and his family. This house consists of three rooms and a kitchen, with a small garden and other conveniences, attached to it. These accommodations, for the Superintendent, are so contrived, that his family can have no direct communication with the Asylum, and are found to be in every respect suitable for their intended purpose. Adjacent to the Superintendent's house, and agreeably to the plan of alterations submitted to the Directors, a Janitor's Lodge, consisting of two apartments, has been constructed; and being nearer the gate, is found to be more convenient than the former accommodations of the Gate-keeper. The cost of these alterations considerably exceeded the amount of the estimate submitted to the Directors, because, in the course of executing the plan, it was found to be expedient to erect cellars, and to construct water-closets, neither of which grounds of expense were included in the estimate.

The usual repairs and supplies of furniture and apparatus, have been required, besides the more expensive

operations and furnishings already noticed; and our total expenditure has necessarily been unusually great; while the donations bestowed on the Asylum, in the course of the year, have fallen far short of those of the preceding year. Some saving has accrued to the Institution, from the labour of the Patients. Our Matron reports, that above 380 yards of linen have been manufactured from the spinning of the females, besides leaving a surplus of yarn on hand. The washing of clothes, which, for satisfactory reasons, had for some time been given up, has been resumed, and affords a salutary occupation to some of our female Patients, as well as a saving to the funds. By strict observance of that system of economy which has been adopted, and to which, one of our number, Mr. Leckie continues to devote his attention with unwearied assiduity, a considerable balance remains in favour of the Institution, after payment of all expenses incurred in the course of the year, as will be evident from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE

OF

THE TREASURER'S

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year 1828.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£128	17	7	
Add, found in Charity-Box,	16	17	8	
			£145	14 10
BOARD of the Patients,			3792	6 6
			£3938	1 4

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer, by last Year's Report,			£ 93	6 9½
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*				
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£263	2	0	
Do. Bread,	246	15	6	
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.	144	8	6	
Do. Groceries,	194	2	0	
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	42	12	6	
Do. Coals,	68	6	6	
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	189	2	6	
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	110	2	0	
Do. Cheese,	35	4	0	
Do. Medicines,	15	15	6	
Do. Miscellaneous—*viz.* Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, &c.	425	12	2	
			£1735	3 2
Carried forward,			£1828	9 11½

Brought forward,			£1828 9 11½
SALARIES, *viz.*			
Physician,	£150 0 0		
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,	101 17 0		
	£48 3 0		
Superintendent,	200 0 0		
Matron,	75 0 0		
Chaplain,	20 0 0		
Precentor,	3 3 0		
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 0 0		
Surgeon, for occasional attendance,	10 10 0		
		456 16 0	
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,		311 12 6	
FURNITURE,		312 4 5	
CHARGES, *viz.*			
Printing,	£18 19 6		
Stationery,	16 19 5		
Insurance,	3 0 0		
Completing Titles to Heritable Property, in terms of Royal Charter,	62 5 10		
Balance of Law Agent's Account, for Expense of Charter,	14 4 2		
Advertisements,	6 11 0		
Miscellaneous,	17 1 2		
		139 1 1	
FEU-DUTIES, Rent, &c. to Mrs. Rae Crawford's Trustees,		174 5 11½	
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,		501 7 9	
ROYAL BANK, to Account of Sum Borrowed,		215 0 0	
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,		3938 17 8	
Do. RECEIPTS,		3938 1 4	
Balance due to the Treasurer,			£0 16 4

STATE *of* DEBTS *due by the* INSTITUTION.

To the Treasurer, as above,			£0 16 4
To Royal Bank, principal sum,	£1285 0 0		
Interest on Account Current, from 31st Dec. 1827, to 31st Dec. 1828,	43 10 10		
		1328 10 10	
			£1329 7 2

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, that the Directors present to the Contributors and to the public, so very favourable a view of the state of the Asylum. We are now, by careful management, paying off that debt which had been incurred, partly, as we discovered some years ago, from remissness in regard to the ordinary expenditure. The evil, indeed, had not existed long, but had proceeded to no inconsiderable extent; and in order to check it effectually, the Weekly Committee found it to be necessary, not only to contract for some of the more important supplies, as had always been the practice, but to take cognizance of every article purchased for the house, and to keep a strict account of the daily consumpt of provisions. The keeping of Tables, exhibiting the daily allowance of each Patient in the Establishment, is unavoidably attended with additional trouble to the Superintendent; but these Tables, devised by our indefatigable member, Mr. Leckie, exhibit, on inspection, a distinct and satisfactory view of every article given out, both for the general purposes of the Establishment, and for the use of each Patient. It is only necessary to adhere to the same excellent method, in order to prevent, in future, all unnecessary waste, and to ensure to the Patients their proper allowances.

The increasing prosperity of the Asylum, is, in no small degree, to be attributed to the attention which has been bestowed on the improvements, in the accommodations of the Patients, and, indeed, on the whole economy of the Establishment. The experience which we have derived from errors in domestic management, will, we trust, be an effectual safeguard against the like occurrences in future; and will ensure to the Asylum, in all its departments, a merited

share of that reputation, which, in regard to the remedial treatment of the Patients, it has invariably maintained.

The appointed Visitors report, in terms of high approbation, of the quality of the diet, and of the state of order, neatness, and cleanness of the wards, in the course of their stated visits. Some of the Visitors very properly suggest, that the improvements, in regard to furniture, ought to be extended still further, as soon as the state of the funds will admit of the additional expense, which must thus be incurred; and to this suggestion, we have no doubt, that our successors in office will pay due attention.

The Directors again vote their warmest thanks to William Leckie, Esq. for his continued attention to the interests of the Institution.

Donations in money, as specified in a subsequent page, and some very acceptable donations of Books and of Periodical Publications, have been bestowed on the Asylum, in the course of the year; for all which the Directors return their most grateful thanks.

The Directors gratefully thank the following Coal-Masters, for donations of Coals: *viz.*

Mr. Farie,	12	Carts.
Mr. Buchanan, Drumpellier,	12	do.
Mr. Andrew Buchanan,	8	do.
	32	

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.
For 1829.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Alexander Macgregor, } from Town Council.
Walter Ferguson, }

The Dean of Guild, } from Merchants' House.
Mr. William Smith, }

The Deacon Convener, } from Trades' House.
Baillie Graham, }

Dr. William Cumin, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
Mr. John Campbell, }

The Rev. Prin. Macfarlan, } from General Session.
Mr. William Thomson, }

Archibald Lawson, }
William Leckie, }
Matthew Fleming, }
Dr. Wm. Meikleham, } from General Body of Subscribers.
Mr. Anthony Wigham, }
Samuel Caw, }
Robert Findlay, }
Septimus Ellis, }

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, }
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, } Directors, *ex officio.*
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine, }
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum, }
William Cumin, *Surgeon.* }

Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Miss Elizabeth Houstoun, *Matron.*
Rev. John Ferrie, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
M. Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Caw.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Fleming.	Mr. Ellis.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Fleming.	Mr. Ellis.

Visitors.

Mr. Alexander Macgregor.	Mr. Robert Dalglish.
Walter Ferguson.	James Ewing.
William Smith.	Thomas Muir.
John Campbell.	James Graham.
Dr. Meikleham.	William Rodger.
Jeffray.	William Thomson.
Mr. Robert Aitken.	

DONATIONS & LEGACIES,

Received in 1828.

Thomas Watson, a Donation,				£1	11 6
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,				5	5 0
A Lady in London, a native of Glasgow, a Donation, per Miss Hopkirk,				21	0 0
Executors of John M'Intyre, Merchant, Glasgow, a Legacy,				19	19 0
Executors of James Wardrop, of Crookedshields, some time Coppersmith in Glasgow, a Legacy,	£25	0	0		
Off, Legacy-Duty,	2	10	0		
				22	10 0
Wm. Gourlie, Merchant, Glasgow, a Donation,				1	1 0
Executors of Mrs. Freer, College, Glasgow, a Legacy,	£100	0	0		
And Share of Residue of her Estate, bequeathed for Charitable Purposes,	21	7	0		
	£121	7	0		
Deduct, paid in part, 9th Nov. 1825,	£50	0	0		
Legacy-Duty, with interest thereon,	12	15	9		
Proportion of Expense of Discharge,	1	0	2		
	63	15	11		
				57	11 1
				£128	17 7

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston and Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton & Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

SIXTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR

LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A General Meeting of Contributors,

7th JANUARY, 1830.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1830.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, an account of their management during last year, in this their Sixteenth Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January 1829,	64	59	123
Admitted since,	43	41	84
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	4	1	5
Total,	111	101	212
Dismissed, Cured,	22	23	45
Do. Relieved,	17	15	32
Do. By Desire,	3	5	8
Do. Unfit,	0	1	1
Do. Died,	10	2	12
	52	46	98
Remaining, 31st December 1829,	59	55	114
Total,	111	101	212

The number of Patients in the Asylum, throughout the year, was, on a daily average, 115. The number of the males continues to be nearly equal to that of the females; and no great variation has occurred in the proportion of Patients, at any of the different rates of board.

We must again state, that Patients have been sent to the Asylum, sometimes at a late hour in the night, without the necessary documents, and could not be admitted until these documents were procured. The delay thus occasioned, has often been distressing to the feelings of attending relations, or friends, especially as it has most frequently occurred to Patients from the country. Besides due observance of the rules of our Institution, a warrant by the Sheriff of this district, for the admission of a Patient, is in every case indispensable, and can be obtained only on production of a regular medical certificate. It may also be proper to mention, that if a Patient should require to be repeatedly placed in the Asylum, the like documents are necessary, on every occasion of his admission.

In accordance with the humane purpose of our Institution, we feel it to be our duty to mention any remarkable, or prevalent, cause of lunacy, against the operation of which, it may be possible, in some degree, to guard. We regret that we should have occasion to repeat, that a considerable number of our Patients became affected with their malady, in consequence of the abuse of spirituous liquors. These Patients are generally dismissed *cured;* and although we do not place implicit confidence in their veracity, yet we have reason to believe, that the account which they give of the origin of their deplorable habit, is not far from

the truth. Some allege, that they became addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of relieving bodily pain or languor, or the depression of mind occasioned by afflicting events; some ascribe their evil propensity to bad example; some to the pernicious practice of having been indulged with the frequent use of ardent spirits in their early years; and not a few females to the use of palatable cordials, administered to them remedially; and especially during in-lying, by kind but injudicious friends. The habit of drunkenness, in whatsoever way it may have been induced, is too often incorrigible; and, among its baneful consequences, we meet with many instances, not only of temporary phrenzy, but of permanent lunacy, and of incurable imbecility of mind. The discipline of a Lunatic Asylum, and the dread of repeated confinement, have, in some instances, induced the drunkard to observe greater moderation, if not strict temperance. But it is easier to prevent than to cure; and in not a few of the cases which come under our observation, we have no doubt that the propensity to drunkenness might have been prevented. To children, and to ailing or enervated adults, the use of so dangerous a foe to the health, both of the body and of the mind, as ardent spirits, is allowable only when confined to immediate medical prescription; and great care ought to be taken to guard against the insidious approaches of the *enemy* in disguise, whether in the inviting form of some luscious liqueur, or under the *friendly* aspect of stomachic tincture, or cordial balm.

Another cause of lunacy, which, within the last year, appears to have been more actively in operation than formerly, and which has served to increase the number of our Patients, is, the influence of erroneous impressions of

religion. Mental derangement never can be produced by just views of the essential truths of the Gospel, but intense and long protracted meditation on abstruse points of religious doctrine, or on prophetic mystery; remorse in highly sensitive minds on account of supposed unpardonable sins; and, above all, innovation in established religious belief, have been fruitful causes of insanity. In a recent publication, an eminent Physician, of great experience in the treatment of mental derangement, remarks, "Were I to allege one cause which I thought was operating, with more force than another, to increase the victims of insanity, I should pronounce, that it was the overweening zeal with which it is attempted to impress on youth the subtile distinctions of Theology, and an unrelenting devotion to a dubious doctrine. This practice is an alarming error. It is growing to an excess fatal to the preservation of intellectual sanity, and in a manner, especially dangerous to the rising generation."* We would recommend to parents and guardians, to use their best efforts against the influence of new and questionable religious doctrines. The mental distress occasioned by the conflict between such doctrines, and earlier religious impressions, ends often in confirmed maniacal melancholy; or, as there is a tendency to reaction in our moral as well as in our physical nature, we have seen a sudden transition from the deepest self-abasement to triumphant confidence, with belief in supernatural communications, miraculous gifts, and all the phantasies of an insane mind. Such madness is lamentable in itself; but, in some instances, doubly lamentable, when the Patient awakes from his delusion. His religious opinions are then unsettled; and it would be well, if he

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* Dr. Burrows.

could return to the consolations of that quiet and soothing faith, which has given peace to Christians in all ages.

The number of our cures exceeded the usual proportion, although, as commonly happens, several Patients, who, in all probability, would have been speedily cured, were prematurely removed from the Asylum. A large proportion of Patients also were dismissed *relieved;* and of these, many were greatly improved. Several Patients were sent to the House from a great distance (one of them so far as from the Isle of Man), in a dying or very exhausted state, and the number of deaths somewhat exceeds the usual proportion. Two of the Patients who died, had been many years in the House; one of them, ever since the Asylum was opened.

Died of Apoplexy, or of its consequences,	5
Consumption,	3
Uterine Hæmorrhage,	1
Exhaustion,	3
Total,	12

The following Tables, constructed as formerly, exhibit the number and description of the cases of the Patients who were admitted, in the course of twelve months, preceding the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, amounting to 94 in number, as ascertained at the close of the year.

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.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
Maniacs, Furious,	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	5
Melancholics,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,	2	3	0	0	5	4	3	17

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.	
Maniacs,	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	5
Maniacs, Furious,	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	8
Melancholics,	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	5
Melancholics, Irascible,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	2	7	3	0	0	5	1	18

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.	
Maniacs,	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	10
Melancholics,	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	9
Melancholics, Irascible,	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	16	7	2	0	2	2	1	30

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.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maniacs, Furious,	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	11
Melancholics,	7	2	0	1	0	1	0	11
Melancholics, Irascible,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	18	5	0	1	0	4	1	29

The advantage of early treatment in lunacy, is evident from the proportion of cures in the old, contrasted with that in the recent cases; as exemplified in the following abstract:

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	17,	Cured,	2
Females do.	18,	Do.	2
	35		4

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	30,	Cured,	16
Females do.	29,	Do.	18
	59		34

Agreeably to the suggestion in last Annual Report, page 7, the Directors resolved to take the opinion of Counsel, on the Acts of Parliament for regulating Madhouses in Scotland. They accordingly directed the Physician to consult the Solicitor-General on these Acts. It was evident to the Directors, that some of the enactments of these Acts applied exclusively to Private Madhouses; and some of them to Madhouses, both Public and Private. But several of these enactments were somewhat ambiguously expressed, or of doubtful application. The Directors therefore required to know, what of these enactments were applicable to Public Lunatic Asylums; and, especially, whether the sum of ten shillings and sixpence, leviable by the Sheriff, on the admission of a Patient into a *Private* Madhouse, was also leviable in the case of a *Public* Lunatic Asylum; and if not leviable, whether the Sheriff-Clerk was entitled to the fee of two shillings and

sixpence, for every Patient admitted by the Sheriff's warrant into a *Public* Lunatic Asylum. The Physician, accordingly, submitted to the Solicitor-General the following queries:—

1st, What enactments of the Acts for regulating Madhouses in Scotland, are applicable to Public Lunatic Asylums?

2d, Is the sum of ten shillings and sixpence for the Sheriff's warrant, authorising the reception of a Lunatic into a Madhouse, leviable in the case of a *Public*, as well as in that of a *Private*, Madhouse?

3d, If this sum be not leviable in the case of a Public Madhouse, and from which sum, as appears by the 3d and 8th Sections, 55 Geo. III. C. 69, *the Sheriff-Clerk's fee is to be deducted*, can the Sheriff-Clerk, in the case of the admission of a Lunatic into a *Public* Madhouse, legally charge any fee?

The Solicitor-General, in answer to our first query, states, "I am of opinion, that none of the clauses of the 9th of Geo. IV. Ch. 34, apply to Public Asylums or Hospitals, except the 5th and 10th Sections." His opinion thus coinciding with that of the Lord Advocate, stated in last Annual Report. These Sections, as formerly mentioned, relate merely to the warrants of the Sheriff, for authorising the reception of Insane Persons into Public Madhouses; to his inspection of such Houses; to his power to dismiss persons improperly detained therein; and to the appointment of three Justices, with power to inspect Madhouses, Public or Private.

The learned Counsel, after distinctly explaining the difference between a *warrant*, or *order* of the Sheriff, for the admission of a Patient into a *Public* Lunatic Asylum, and the *license* or *authority* by which the Keepers of Private Madhouses are authorised to receive and detain Lunatics, states, in answer to our second query, "I am clearly of opinion, that the sum of ten shillings and sixpence, applicable to the *license*, is not chargeable upon, and has no reference to, the *order*, or *warrant*."

In answer to our third query, he says, "I am further of opinion, that the Sheriff-Clerk is not entitled to charge the fee of two shillings and sixpence, upon the *order*, or *warrant* for the confinement of the individual, that fee being authorised only as a charge for making out the *license*, which has no application to Public Asylums, and is to be *paid out of the sum of two guineas, or ten shillings and sixpence* (as the case may be), chargeable for the *license*. Hence I am clearly of opinion, that no fee is allowed to the Sheriff-Clerk, on account of the Sheriff's *order*, or *warrant*, for the confinement of Lunatics, by any of the provisions of either Act, whether the individual is to be confined in a Private, or Public, Madhouse. The fee is allowed only for making out the *license*, which is a *separate and distinct form and paper*, applicable only to the case in which the Lunatic is to be sent to a *Private* Asylum. Upon this point I have no doubt whatever."

The sum of ten shillings and sixpence, has never yet been levied by the Sheriff from any of our Patients, while the fee of two shillings and sixpence has invariably been charged by the Sheriff-Clerk. But according to the clear and decided opinion of the Solicitor-General, coinciding,

as we have already mentioned, with that of the Lord Advocate, in so far as his Lordship's opinion was expressed, it appears that no sum is leviable by the Sheriff, and that no fee is chargeable by the Sheriff-Clerk, for the warrant authorising the admission of any Patient into our Asylum.

Our expenditure, in the course of last year, has necessarily been great; and yet some of our improvements are far from being completed. Much, however, has been done. Besides the usual repairs, and necessary supplies of furniture, in consequence of the ordinary tear and wear, the apartments for gentlemen at the highest rate of board, have been furnished anew; and for the gratification and convenience of these Patients, some valuable pieces of furniture have been added. Wards and day-rooms, to a great extent, have been substantially painted, while a great deal of water-colour and white-washing have been required. Some expensive repairs were necessary for plumber-work, not only on the roof, as yearly required, but also on the water-pipes. The pavement in some of the low galleries and apartments, has been renewed at a considerable expense, although not yet to the requisite extent. Other causes of increased expenditure must be mentioned. The prices of provisions, especially of meal, bread, and butcher meat, were considerably higher than formerly, and an unusually great number of Patients were long in so feeble a state, as to require the daily use of wine, or other expensive articles. Some small saving, indeed, has, as formerly, accrued from the labours of the Patients, many of whom were for a long time employed in removing earth from the airing-ground for male paupers, so as to reduce the surface more nearly to a level, and, at the same time, by adding in effect to the height of the walls, to render the

enclosure more secure. This operation could not otherwise have been performed, but at a considerable expense, and was very necessary, as from this ground Patients have most frequently attempted to escape. Convenient and securely fixed seats have here been constructed, and the general appearance of this airing-ground is much improved. Many of the female Patients have been usefully employed in washing, sewing, or spinning, and, as formerly, a considerable quantity of cloth has been produced from yarn spun in the Asylum. But the labours of the Patients are of more importance in promoting the cure of their malady, than in adding to our funds. Some handsome donations have been received; and but for these, our disbursements would have somewhat exceeded our receipts, as will be evident from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1829.

Receipts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,		£276	0	0	
Add, found in Charity-Box,		13	19	5	
					£289 19 5
BOARD of the Patients,					3714 8 6
					£4004 7 11

Disbursements.

Balance due to the Treasurer, per last Year's Report,					£ 0 16 4
HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat,		£291	13	9	
Do.	Bread,	306	15	3	
Do.	Beer and Porter,	239	0	6	
Do.	Groceries,	212	12	0	
Do.	Soap, Candle, &c.	*113	0	0	
Do.	Coals,	100	6	0	
Do.	Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	208	18	0	
Do.	Butter, Milk, &c.	102	17	0	
Do.	Cheese,	47	12	6	
Do.	Medicines,	10	17	0	
Do.	Miscellaneous, *viz.* Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, &c.	393	16	9	
					£2027 8 9
Carried forward,					£2028 5 1

* This *item* is considerably more than it was during either of the two preceding years, in consequence of the clothes having been washed in the House, in place of having been given out; but the additional expense thus occasioned, has been more than compensated, by a saving in the expense of washing.

Brought forward,			£2028 5 1
SALARIES, *viz.*			
Physician,	£150 0 0		
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,	92 8 0		
		£ 57 12 0	
Surgeon, for occasional attendance,		10 10 0	
Treasurer and Secretary,		100 0 0	
Chaplain,		35 0 0	
Superintendent,		200 0 0	
Matron,		75 0 0	
Precentor,		5 0 0	
			483 2 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,			348 1 9
FURNITURE,			180 16 9
CHARGES, *viz.*			
Printing,	£ 12 1 3		
Stationery,	13 19 6		
Insurance,	3 0 0		
Advertisements,	1 8 0		
Miscellaneous,	26 1 7		
			56 10 4
INTEREST to Royal Bank, from 9th August 1827, to 14th December 1829,			91 9 7
FEU-DUTIES, Rent, &c. to Proprietors of Milton Estate,			174 5 11½
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,			461 4 0
ROYAL BANK, to Account of Principal Sum of £1285, due per last Report,			165 0 0
			3988 15 5½
Amount of RECEIPTS,			4004 7 11
Do. DISBURSEMENTS,			3988 15 5½
Balance due by the Treasurer,			£ 15 12 5½

STATE *of* DEBT *Due by the* INSTITUTION.

To Royal Bank, per Cash Credit,		£1120 0 0
Deduct the above Balance, due by the Treasurer,		15 12 5½
		£1104 7 6½

It is extremely desirable, that the projected improvements, now partly executed, should be still farther extended; especially, that the furnishing should be completed, and that some of the low galleries and apartments should be re-paved, to a greater extent than we have yet been able to undertake. We have at different times expended no small sum of money on the road leading to the Asylum, and a great part of that road is now so much broken up by cartage, that it would require a very thorough repair. But we are still deeply in debt; and we may not, in the course of the present year, be warranted, by the state of the funds, to complete even those operations which have long been obviously required. We confidently trust, however, to a continuance of that aid, in yearly benefactions, which has hitherto been so liberally extended to the Asylum.

The Rev. John Ferrie having resigned the office of Chaplain to the Asylum, in consequence of having been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Academical Institution of Belfast, advertisements by order of the Directors, were inserted in several of the Glasgow Newspapers, intimating that a Chaplain was wanted for the Asylum. A considerable number of highly respectable candidates offered themselves for the vacant office. After due deliberation, the Directors, at a numerous meeting, held on the 3d of November, unanimously elected the Rev. John Byers to be their Chaplain, and on Sunday, the 8th of the month, Mr. Byers entered upon the duties of his office, by preaching an excellent sermon on Public Worship, from Psalms v. 7, in the Chapel of the Asylum.

The Directors unanimously vote their thanks to their late Chaplain, the Rev. Professor Ferrie.

The Directors most gratefully thank all their benefactors. Donations and bequests in money have been received, as stated, with the names of the donors, in a subsequent page; and, owing to the greatness of our expenditure, have afforded us very seasonable aid.

The Directors vote their thanks to the following Coal-Masters, for donations of Coals: *viz.*

Mr. Gray,.....	12 Carts.
Ferrie,.....	12 —
Buchanan, Drumpelier,.....	12 —
Andrew Buchanan,.....	8 —
	44 Carts.

The Directors return their warmest thanks to the Weekly Committee, for their unremitting attention to the interests of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors return their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1830.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Alexander M'Gregor, William M'Lean, } from Town Council.
The Dean of Guild, Mr. William Smith, } from Merchants' House.
The Deacon Convener, Baillie Ferrie, } from Trades' House.
Mr. George M'Leod, Dr. William Cumin, } from Physicians and Surgeons.
The Rev. Prin. Macfarlan, Mr. William Thomson, } from General Session.
Archibald Lawson, William Leckie, Matthew Fleming, Anthony Wigham, Samuel Caw, Robert Findlay, Septimus Ellis, George Alston, } from general body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.*
} Directors, *ex officio.*

Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Miss Elizabeth Houston, *Matron.*
Rev. John Byers, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
M. Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Caw.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Fleming.	Mr. Ellis.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson. | Mr. Fleming. | Mr. Ellis. | Mr. Thomson.

Visitors.

Mr. John Wright, Jun.	Mr. James Ewing.
George Burn.	Thomas Muir.
R. D. Alston.	William Gilmour.
Dr. Meikleham.	Robert Hood.
Mr. Robert Jarvie.	William Rodger.
Robert Aitken.	William Thomson.
Robert Dalglish.	

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES,

Received in 1829.

Executors of John Gordon, of Aikenhead, Merchant in Glasgow, a Legacy,	£100	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,	5	5	0
Executors of John Brown, Merchant, Glasgow, late of St. Vincent, a Legacy,	100	0	0
Executors of Miss Isabella Smith, Hutcheson-Street, Glasgow, a Legacy,	10	10	0
Executors of Miss Janet Logan, Glasgow, a Legacy, £10 0 0			
Half-a-Year's interest received on do. 0 5 0			
	10	5	0
Executors of Hugh Hamilton, of Pinmore, a Legacy,	50	0	0
	£276	0	0

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.	Greenock.	New Monkland.
Baldernock.	Houston & Kilallan.	Monkton & Prestwick.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Neilston.
Bonhill.	Kippen.	Port-Glasgow.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Renfrew.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Rothesay.
Cumbernauld.	Logie.	

JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum

FOR LUNATICS,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

A GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

6th JANUARY, 1831.

GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK AND SON.

1831.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

The Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submit to the Contributors and to the Public, the following summary of their proceedings, and result of their management, during last year, in this the Seventeenth Annual Report.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1830,	59	55	114
Admitted since,	37	48	85
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	3	1	4
Total,	99	104	203
Dismissed, Cured,	17	28	45
Do. Relieved,	12	12	24
Do. By Desire,	3	0	3
Do. Unfit,	0	0	0
Do. Died,	5	3	8
	37	43	80
Remaining, 31st December, 1830,	62	61	123
Total,	99	104	203

The number of our Patients, in the course of the year, amounted, at one time, to 130; and has, on a daily average, been 119. The proportion of cures, as well as that of deaths, have been nearly as in former years. We have seen a recent estimate of the comparative success of treatment, in various Lunatic Institutions, both in this country and on the Continent, as exhibited in the respective proportions of cures and of deaths. But, as we had occasion to remark in a former Report, no such comparison can either justly, or with any practical utility, be made, unless the peculiarities of each Institution be fairly stated. In one Asylum, for example, incurables are not admissible, or, after a certain period, are dismissed. In another, even natural idiots, as well as other incurables, are admitted and retained. It must be obvious, that it would be equally unfair and useless to estimate the comparative success of treatment in any two such cases, by comparing merely the respective proportions of cures. In comparing the proportions of deaths, the rank of the Patients ought to be considered. Paupers are often sent to those establishments where they are admissible, in a state of exhaustion, occasioned by various privations, and sometimes by dissolute habits or neglected bodily disease. The proportion of deaths, therefore, among Patients of this class, greatly exceeds that which occurs among Patients of the higher ranks. In our Asylum, where Patients at the lower rates of board abound, incurables who are irascible, or who are difficult to manage, have always been admitted, and have generally been retained, after they have sunk into a state of harmless fatuity. There has, therefore, always been with us a tendency to an accumulation of such Patients; and at the commencement of last year, they amounted to more than 80, all of whom had long been decidedly incurable; besides not a few chronic cases, in

which there was but little chance of a cure. Of the Patients admitted in the course of the year, a considerable proportion were also incurable; and if our treatment of the insane were fairly estimated, we feel perfectly confident, that it would suffer no discredit by comparison with that of any other Lunatic Asylum where the like cases are treated, and where the result of treatment is correctly recorded.*

The whole number of our Patients treated in the course of the year, at the rates of 15*s.* and upwards, per week, amounted to 53, among whom not a single death occurred; while of 150 Patients, the whole number treated at the lower rates of board, no fewer than eight died, as stated above, being nearly at the rate of one death for every eighteen Patients. The diseases of which these Patients died, were as follows:

Died of Apoplexy, or of its consequences,	5
Exhaustion,	3
	8

The following Tables, constructed as formerly, exhibit the number and description of the cases of the Patients who were admitted, in the course of twelve months, preceding the 30th of June last, and the result of treatment in these cases, amounting to 80 in number, as ascertained at the close of the year.

* In the abstract of the Medical Report, subjoined to the Tenth Annual Report of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, page 21, it is stated, that, "in Glasgow, it appears by some of their late Reports, the chronic and complicated, or incurable, have been transferred, in one year, to the number of 50, to the Town's Hospital." The greatest number of Patients placed in the Asylum, by the Directors of the Town's Hospital, never, at any period, exceeded 40. The greatest number of Patients ever transferred, in one year, from the Asylum to the Town's Hospital, amounted only to 15. Such a transference was equally unexpected by us, and unprecedented; and assuredly was not on account of the cases of these fifteen Patients having been chronic, complicated, or incurable. Why they were transferred, we could easily explain; but we judge it to be sufficient merely to state the facts, in so far as it appears that our Reports have, in this instance, been misunderstood.

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.	
Maniacs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Maniacs, Furious,	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Melancholics,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	9

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.	
Maniacs,	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Maniacs, Furious,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Melancholics,	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	8

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.	
Maniacs,	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Maniacs, Furious,	9	1	0	0	1	0	1	12
Melancholics,	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	8
Melancholics, Irascible,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	16	5	2	0	3	5	1	32

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.	
Maniacs,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Maniacs, Furious,	6	4	0	0	1	2	0	13
Melancholics,	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	10
Melancholics, Irascible,	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	16	8	0	0	2	5	0	31

In the following abstract, the proportion of cures in the *old*, is contrasted with that in the *recent* cases; and although it has accidentally occurred this year, that the proportion is nearly the same in both; yet few of the *recent* cases were of shorter duration than a month, at the time of admission; and we cannot too strongly inculcate the propriety of placing lunatics, if possible, at the very commencement of the malady, under proper treatment.

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	9,	Cured,	2
Females do.	8,	Do.	6
	17		8

RECENT CASES.

Males treated,	32,	Cured,	16
Females do.	31,	Do.	16
	63		32

One of the prominent merits of our Asylum, is, that it affords suitable accommodation for the wealthy as well as for the poor. Previous to its erection, as was feelingly expressed by our eminent architect, the late Mr. Starke, in his excellent Remarks on Lunatic Asylums, the cheerless dismal dwellings in which the insane were commonly immured, seemed to have been contrived with no other consideration, than how to enclose the victim of insanity in a cell, and to cover his misery from the light of day. In such abodes, persons of liberal education and of respectable rank in society, were, unavoidably, mixed with others of the rudest manners and most profligate habits; and Patients in all forms and degrees of the malady, were intermingled, as if mental derangement, "like the hand of death, had levelled all distinctions."

The neglected state of the insane, it is probable, had no small effect in depriving them of that general sympathy, which might sooner have led to an amelioration of their treatment. The Lunatic, while suffering under the greatest of human calamities, was contemplated with horror, rather than with compassion. It seemed not to be understood, that many of the insane are keenly alive to any circumstance of degradation—that not a few of them evince a capacity for the exercise of a cultivated taste—and that to remove causes of irritation and disgust, and to engage the attention with agreeable objects and congenial recreations, are important means of cure. To afford the advantages of skilful treatment and suitable accommodations to Patients of superior as well as of inferior rank, our Asylum was constructed; and to each of these classes of Patients, one half of the original building was expressly appropriated. The aspect of the light, cheerful, and neatly furnished apartments, occupied by our Patients of the wealthier classes, forms, indeed, as striking a contrast to the accommodations of such Patients in former times, as the care, tenderness, and even delicacy, now observed in their treatment. The Directors, aware how desirable it is that our Patients, especially of superior rank, should be treated with the utmost possible degree of privacy, and desirous of removing any objection which the most fastidious person might have to the placing of a Patient in our Asylum, have adopted a modification of one of the Rules of the Institution, which they have no doubt, will, in many cases, prove acceptable to the friends of the insane, and no less so to those Patients, who, after their recovery, recollect well their former state of mental aberration. Visitation by a certain number of respectable persons, appointed by the Directors to inspect the Asylum at stated times, was instituted by the original Regulations; and occasional visi-

tation, in some shape, appears to be highly expedient, if not indispensable. This duty has hitherto been performed with the greatest delicacy. But the Directors, in order to ensure every degree of privacy which can reasonably be desired, have enacted, that any Patient boarded at the rate of a Guinea per week, or upwards, shall be entirely exempted from personal inspection, either by any of the Directors, (the Physician excepted,) or by any of the appointed Visitors, provided the relatives of the Patient shall appoint any one of the Directors, or of their appointed Visitors, except the Physician, or any one of the Clergymen of the city or suburbs, or any one of the Professors of the University, to act as private Visitor,—such Visitor undertaking to perform the duty of an ordinary Visitor, and continuing faithfully to perform that duty. Together with the degree of privacy which may thus be obtained, Patients will enjoy all the obvious advantages of a public Institution, where the medical as well as the moral treatment, have invariably been conducted on the most approved principles, and with the greatest success; and where no one has any interest in unduly prolonging the confinement of a Patient, or in withholding any means which can contribute to his comfort or to his cure.

About the end of September, the Secretary received intimation from Dr. Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works, that the operations for carrying into effect the projected new road, which had been begun, but were suspended more than a year ago, would be immediately resumed in front of the Asylum. According to the plan originally proposed, the road would have approached very near to our gate, and would have cut off the greater part of our avenue. We now learned, that, chiefly with a view to avoid any encroachment on the privacy of the

Asylum, every effort had been made to carry the line of road as far distant as possible, from our entry and front grounds. Having, at our quarterly meeting in October, been satisfied upon this point, and Dr. Cleland having given assurance to the Physician, that every reasonable claim for any damage which might be done by his operations to our avenue and shrubbery, would be satisfactorily settled, we were of opinion, that we were not called upon to make any opposition to the progress of these operations. The digging and levelling of that portion of the road which extends from the front of the Asylum to Dobbie's Loan, have been executed; and we have reason to believe, that the whole operations, in so far as we are particularly interested, will be finished as early in the year as circumstances will permit.

Dr. Cleland having procured for us, gratis, a plan of that portion of the road and adjacent ground, which lie in front of our property, it appears that a space measuring 3765 square yards 1 square foot, will intervene between the road and the front boundary of the grounds of the Asylum; and that this space belongs partly to the proprietors of the Milton estate, partly to Mr. Hamilton of Holmhead, and partly to Mr. M'Aslan. The Directors were of opinion, that this space ought to be feued or purchased for behoof of the Asylum, if it can be obtained on reasonable terms. But although we should not be successful in acquiring possession of this portion of ground, the Asylum could be rendered independent of any buildings which might here be erected, by adding to the height of our front wall, and by removing our entry, as could easily be done, to a more private situation.

In the course of the year, a considerable sum has been

expended on various repairs, besides those which are yearly required.

The first operations on the new road having been suspended, we had to be at the expense of repairing our avenue, which had been considerably injured by these operations. A more expensive repair was necessary on that part of Dobbie's Loan, which connects our avenue with Taylor-Street. Here the road had been injured chiefly by the carting of whinstones, to be broken in the neighbourhood, by numerous persons, who, during a scarcity of their usual means of occupation, were thus humanely employed by the Relief Committee. An estimate of the cost of repairing both the carriage-way and the foot-path, were politely procured for us by Dr. Cleland. But the amount of the estimated cost was greater than we judged it proper to expend on the road; especially as, upon application, we could not obtain any aid from the Statute Labour Committee, and considering that in no long time, the new road would probably be carried through, and would afford easy and convenient access to the Asylum. We, therefore, confined our operations to the indispensable repair of re-laying the carriage-way with proper metal, with which we were supplied, on moderate terms, by the Relief Committee.

Repairs were requisite in the billiard-room. The floor in one part gave way, and was found to be wholly in a very decayed state. After removing the earth underneath to a greater depth than formerly, and adopting such other means as are likely to prevent rot, the floor and joists have been renewed, and the whole operation substantially completed, under the direction of Mr. John Scott, builder. At the same time, a secure and well-

lighted covered passage, between the billiard-room and the stair leading to the gentlemen's ward, has been constructed; so that now the Patients of that ward may, at any time, be allowed to amuse themselves at the game of billiards, even in the dark winter evenings, without the possibility of escaping, and although always attended by a keeper, without the appearance of being so strictly watched as formerly.

The want of a service-stair had long been felt in the Asylum. Many of the steps of the public stair were so much worn, chiefly by the servants in the course of their necessary duties, that some of them might probably soon have given way, to the great danger of the whole superstructure. According to the original designs of the architect, it appears to have been intended to erect a service-stair in the space which has hitherto been occupied by the back lobbies of the ground and sunk floors, and by the apartments in the second and third floors directly above. A very suitable plan of a stair, which might be erected in this space, was devised and submitted to the Weekly Committee, at their desire, by Mr. Weir, architect, together with an estimate of the cost. But after due consideration, it was judged to be most advisable to adopt, at least for trial, another much less costly expedient, and one which would not deprive us of the use of any apartments. One of the stairs with which each of the back wings had been provided, for the use of the Patients lodged in the highest story, had never been required. By the simple operation of opening a communication with each of the two lower wards, this stair is now made to answer the purpose of a service-stair. We have thus obtained a service-stair in each of the back wings—one for males, and the other for females. Although these stairs are narrower than could

be wished, they have hitherto appeared to be sufficiently answerable, and they serve greatly to facilitate access to the different wards, in the ordinary course of visitation.

Repairs were required in one of the apartments occupied by the Matron. This apartment was, in cold weather, warmed by heated air, but never effectually, for want of sufficient draught. A vent has now been constructed in the air-vent or well, in the same manner as formerly in that of the adjacent apartment; only that here a larger portion of the air-well has been occupied, and has been divided into two vents, one of which serves for the Matron's apartment, the other may, at any time, be used for introducing a fire-place into the day-room of the ladies immediately above, which would add greatly to their comfort in the winter season, and might be so contrived as to be perfectly safe.

The usual repairs and supplies of furniture have been required, and we have still been adding to the furniture of our Patients at the higher rates of board. Some saving has, as formerly, accrued from the labours of the Patients, especially of the males in the garden and airing-grounds, and of the females in the washing-house, laundry, and linen-room, while the usual quantity of sheets and towels have been manufactured from yarn spun by the females. In consequence of the attention which continues to be paid to every point of economy, we have again the pleasure to report, that our ordinary income has been considerably more than equal to our ordinary expenditure. By the timely aid of a number of handsome donations, our debt, which, at the commencement of the year, amounted to upwards of eleven hundred pounds, has been almost entirely liquidated, as will appear from the following account by the Treasurer.

STATE
OF
THE TREASURER'S
RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
For the Year 1830.

Receipts.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per last Year's Report,				£ 15	12 5½
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES,	£769	19	0		
Add, found in Charity-Box,	9	13	10½		
				779	12 10½
BOARD of the Patients,				3787	11 2
				£4582	16 6

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, *viz.*					
Accounts for Butcher Meat,	£284	17	7½		
Do. Bread,	258	19	10		
Do. Beer, Porter, &c.	212	2	6		
Do. Groceries,	189	2	0		
Do. Soap, Candle, &c.	89	11	0		
Do. Coals,	99	10	0		
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	212	10	0		
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	92	9	0		
Do. Cheese,	37	8	0		
Do. Medicines,	14	9	0		
Do. Miscellaneous, *viz.* Hay, Straw, Oil, Fish, Seeds, Potatoes, &c.	441	13	11		
				£1932	12 10½
SALARIES, *viz.*					
Physician,	£150	0	0		
Deduct, Fees received from Patients,	96	12	0		
	53	8	0		
	£53	8	0		
Carried forward,				£1986	0 10½

Brought forward,	£53	8	0	£1986	0	4½
Surgeon, for occasional attendance,	10	10	0			
Treasurer and Secretary,	100	0	0			
Chaplain,	30	0	0			
Superintendent,	200	0	0			
Matron,	75	0	0			
Assistant Matron, from 1st July,	15	0	0			
Precentor,	5	0	0			
				488	18	0
WAGES to Keepers, and Inferior Servants,				358	12	0
FURNITURE,				164	17	0
CHARGES, *viz.*						
Printing,	£ 11	7	0			
Stationery,	8	19	6			
Insurance,	3	0	0			
Advertisements,	8	6	6			
Miscellaneous,	32	5	11			
				63	18	11
INTEREST to Royal Bank, on Account Current, from 14th Dec. 1829, to 14th Dec. 1830,				6	13	4
FEU-DUTIES, Rent, &c. to Proprietors of Milton Estate,				174	6	0
REPAIRS and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,				346	12	1
ROYAL BANK, balance due per last Report,				1120	0	0
				4656	10	2½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,				4656	10	2½
Do. RECEIPTS,				4582	16	6
Balance due to the Treasurer,				73	13	8½

In presenting to the contributors and to the public, this view of the state of our funds, we feel highly gratified. Within the last four years, we have paid up a large sum of debt, and we have no doubt, that, under the system of management which has been adopted, the affairs of the Asylum will continue to prosper. But we are still far from being independent of that aid, which we have hitherto so liberally experienced in the donations and legacies of our benefactors. In the course of the current year, some very expensive repairs will be required, while the

replenishing of the apartments, to the extent intended, has not yet been completed; and we have no prospect, but in the continued liberality of the public, that we shall be able to obtain some improvements which have long been in contemplation. The introducing of gas-light—the enlarging of many of our windows, and the providing of them all with proper shutters—the extending of our washing establishment—the heightening of the walls of some parts of our airing-grounds—and the constructing of workshops or sheds, where Patients of the labouring classes might, at any time, and especially during wet weather, be conveniently and beneficially employed,—are all desirable and important improvements, which will readily occur to every person well acquainted with the Institution. At the period when our Asylum was built, little attention had been paid, in the constructing of buildings for the reception of lunatics, to the means of affording employment to Patients of the lower ranks; and it is not much to be wondered at, that we should not have been supplied with proper work-rooms; but it is unaccountable, that our eminent architect seemed to have completely overlooked the necessity of providing any apartments for the use of Directors, Medical Attendants, Superintendent, or Matron. Our Committee-room, which is also the medical consulting-room, and parlour for Visitors—the Superintendent's room, which is also the Apothecary's shop—and the Matron's apartments, were all intended to be exclusively appropriated as day-rooms to the Patients in the ground story; as is evident from the original plans and description. In the late additions built to our low wards, we were obliged to construct two large day-rooms, for the Patients at the lower rates of board; but the whole of the day-rooms for this description of Patients, are still scarcely sufficient to enable us to separate the idle and mischievous,

from the peaceable and industrious; much less to introduce various kinds of work at which some of our Patients might often be usefully employed. We have sometimes, for example, an insane shoemaker, who is quite peaceable and disposed to work, and who might safely, and with benefit to himself, be allowed to make or to mend shoes in a proper apartment; but it would be highly dangerous to allow his tools to be within reach of all the Patients, who are admitted into a common day-room. We rely, however, with perfect confidence on the source whence we have already derived so much support, that every desirable means of promoting the comfort as well as the cure of our Patients, even of the lowest grade, will at length be amply supplied.

The renewal of the pavement in the galleries of the ground floors with Arbroath flag-stones, as recommended by the Weekly Committee, and authorised by the Directors, is in progress. The Committee have, in the first instance, contracted for the re-paving of only one of the galleries; but they have no doubt, that this very obvious improvement ought to be extended not only to all the galleries and day-rooms, but also to all the apartments of the low wards, which are not already laid with flags impervious to moisture.

Another expensive operation will be necessary. The lead on the roof of the Asylum having originally been too thin, has required incessant repairs, and is now in a very frail and insufficient state. A defect, indeed, of a more serious nature, was at one time apprehended. In consequence of some very suspicious-looking rents which had appeared in the plaster-work of the dome, some fears were entertained for the security of this part of the building. The Weekly Committee, therefore, employed Mr.

John Weir, Architect, and Mr. John Scott, Builder, to inspect the whole edifice, and to report their opinion of the state of the dome, and of the nature and extent of any repairs, which either here, or in any other part of the Asylum, might be required. These gentlemen reported, that the dome was standing as securely as ever, the rents which had caused alarm, being confined entirely to the plaster; that no material repairs seemed to be required, except of the plumber-work on the roof; and that here, a very thorough repair would be necessary. But the proper season for undertaking such a repair was now far advanced, and the weather was very unpropitious. They, therefore, strongly advised, that the operations which will be necessary on the roof, should be deferred till next summer. The Committee resolved, that these operations should accordingly be deferred; and that the state of the roof should, early in the course of this year, be submitted to the consideration of the Directors.

The Weekly Committee having had several communications with the Agent for the proprietors of the Milton estate, with a view to ascertain the terms on which the portion of ground pertaining to that estate, and lying in front of our south boundary, could be feued or purchased for behoof of the Asylum, reported the result of their communications to a *pro re nata* meeting of Directors, held on the 2d of December. The Directors, at that meeting, instructed the Committee to continue their negociation with the proprietors of the Milton estate, and also to negociate with Mr. M'Aslan for the small piece of ground belonging to him; and to conclude a bargain with each of the respective proprietors, provided these grounds can be acquired, either in feu or by purchase, at a price not exceeding their value to the Institution.

The united parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, in addition to a former contribution, have recently paid up the balance of the sum, which entitles them to the same privilege, in regard to the admission of their Pauper Lunatics into our Asylum, as that which is enjoyed by the City of Glasgow, and other subscribing parishes. The Directors, therefore, resolved and declared, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 6th July, that the said united parishes, should, in all time coming, enjoy that privilege; and ordered proper intimation thereof to be given, by the Secretary, to the Rev. John A. Bonar, minister of these parishes.

The Sheriff having repeatedly visited and carefully inspected every part of the Asylum, authorised the Physician to state in this Annual Report, "that, in regard to those points to which it is peculiarly his duty to attend, he was perfectly satisfied, as well as with the state of order, cleanness, and comfort of the Asylum."

John Lang and Nathaniel Stevenson, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire, appointed to visit and inspect the Lunatic Establishments in this district, by a Court of Quarter Sessions, in terms of the Act 9, George IV. Cap. 34, reported, "that they had visited and inspected the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum, on the 19th August, 1829, and again on the 2d July, 1830; and that, on both these inspections, they found the Asylum to be in the best order, and, in general, the whole Establishment to be conducted to their entire satisfaction."

The Directors most gratefully acknowledge the liberal donations and bequests, which have, in the course of the year, been bestowed on the Asylum, as particularly recorded in a subsequent page; and they return their warmest thanks to all their generous benefactors.

The Directors offer their special thanks to the following Coalmasters, for donations of coals: *viz.*

Mr. Gray,	12 Carts.
Ferrie,	12 —
Buchanan, Drumpellier,	12 —
Andrew Buchanan,	8 —
	44 Carts.

The Directors cordially thank the Members of the Weekly Committee, for their important gratuitous services, and their unremitting attention to the interests of the Institution.

Finally, the Directors vote their thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Secretary, Chaplain, Superintendent, Matron, and Visitors.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

For 1831.

The Lord Provost, President, *ex officio.*

Mr. Hugh Robertson,
William M'Lean, } from Town Council.

The Dean of Guild,
Mr. Stewart Smith, } from Merchants' House.

The Deacon Convener,
Baillie Burn, } from Trades' House.

Mr. George Macleod,
Dr. William Cumin, } from Physicians and Surgeons.

The Rev. John Muir,
Mr. Hugh Cogan, } from General Session.

Mr. William Leckie,
Archibald Lawson,
Matthew Fleming,
Septimus Ellis,
Anthony Wigham,
Samuel Caw,
George Alston,
John Ryburn, } from general body of Subscribers.

The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,
Charles Badham, Professor of Medicine,
John Balmanno, *Physician* to the Asylum,
William Cumin, *Surgeon.* } Directors, *ex officio.*

Mr. Hugh Aird Galbraith, *Superintendent* and *Apothecary.*
Miss Elizabeth Houston, *Matron.*
Rev. John Byers, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, *Treasurer* and *Secretary.*
M. Kirk, *Porter.*

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Balmanno.	Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Caw.
Mr. Leckie.	Mr. Ellis.	Mr. M'Lean.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Lawson.	Mr. Ellis.	Mr. Robertson.

Visitors.

Mr. William M'Lean.	Mr. Robert Jarvie.
Stewart Smith.	Thomas Muir.
John Alston.	William Gilmour.
Matthew Fleming.	James Martin.
Anthony Wigham.	Charles Hutchison.
Samuel Caw.	William Brown.
John Wright, Jun.	

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES,

Received in 1830.

James Auchie, Glasgow, a Donation,				£1	0	0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, do.				5	5	0
Parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, per Rev. J. A. Bonar, balance of Contribution,				73	3	4
Executors of Nicol Brown, Waterhaughs, a Legacy,				100	0	0
Executors of Mrs. Waddell, Stonefield, a Legacy,	£350	0	0			
Off Legacy-Duty, 10 per cent.	35	0	0			
				315	0	0
Executors of John Phillips, Stobcross, a Legacy,	£25	0	0			
Off Legacy-Duty, and expense of discharge,	3	1	6			
				21	18	6
Executors of Benjamin Sword, London, interim Dividend on Legacy of £500,				218	2	2
Executors of George Buchanan, Jun. Glasgow, a Legacy,				25	0	0
James Paterson, Whytbank, additional Donation,				10	10	0
				£769	19	0

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.
Carmunnock.
Cathcart.
Cumbernauld.
Greenock.
Houston & Kilallan.
Kilsyth.
Kippen.
Lanark.
Larbert & Dunipace.
Lesmahagow.
Logie.
New Monkland.
Monkton & Prestwick.
Neilston.
Port-Glasgow.
Renfrew.
Rothesay.

HEDDERWICK AND SON, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.

