

Thirty-ninth annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 15th January, 1853.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
Mackintosh, Alexander.

Publication/Creation

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THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM

For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

15TH JANUARY, 1853.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.

1853.



LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1853.

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

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Mr. Wm. Bankier, | } | from Town Council. |
| David Mackinlay, | | |
| The Dean of Guild, | } | from Merchants' House. |
| Mr. Alexander Wingate, | | |
| William Fraser, | } | from Trades' House. |
| Hugh M'Coll, | | |
| Dr. A. D. Anderson, | } | from Physicians and Surgeons. |
| Mr. R. G. Maxwell, | | |
| Rev. Dr. John Muir, | } | from General Session. |
| Mr. John Cabbell, | | |
| Sir James Anderson, M. P. | } | from General Body of Contributors. |
| Mr. William M'Lean, | | |
| Robert Findlay, | | |
| Hugh Cogan, | | |
| David Hope, | | |
| John Smith, | | |
| Thomas Hill, | | |
| John Brown, Jun. | | |
| The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, | } | <i>Ex-officiis</i> . |
| Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, | | |
| John Macfarlane, Professor of Medicine, | | |
| Alexander Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum, | | |

Weekly Committee.

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------|--|------------|
| Mr. Bankier, | | Mr. Mackinlay, | | Mr. Smith, |
| M'Lean, | | Findlay, | | Brown. |

Committee on Accounts.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|------------|--|-----------|
| Mr. Hope, | | Mr. Smith, | | Mr. Hill. |
|-----------|--|------------|--|-----------|

Visitors.

| | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| The Lord Provost, | | Rev. Dr. Muir, |
| Dean of Guild, | | Mr. Cabbell, |
| Mr. Wingate, | | Sir James Anderson, M.P. |
| Fraser, | | Mr. Cogan, |
| M'Coll, | | Hope, |
| Dr. A. D. Anderson, | | Hill. |
| Mr. Maxwell, | | |
| | | |

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician Superintendent,
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants,
JOHN BROWN, M. D. and JAMES M'GHIE, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies,
MRS. MAPLESON.

Steward,
MR. JOHN ARTHUR.

Master of Works,
MR. DAVID WATSON.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon,
JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer & Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL. B.

Chaplain,
THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

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

THE DIRECTORS, in compliance with the Charter and Regulations of the Institution, present this their Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the state of its affairs. In doing so, they beg to congratulate the Contributors on its continued prosperity, both in a medical and financial point of view.

The following Table gives the General Statement of the Patients for the year 1852:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Remained in the Asylum on 1st Jan. 1852,... | 226 | 202 | 428 |
| Admitted since, | 141 | 125 | 266 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL, | 367 | 327 | 694 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Dismissed Cured, | 73 | 55 | 128 |
| Dismissed Relieved, | 49 | 47 | 96 |
| Died, | 31 | 19 | 50 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL, | 153 | 121 | 274 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1852, | 214 | 206 | 420 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL, | 367 | 327 | 694 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Average Daily Number, | 214 | 201 | 415 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The highest number in the House was 441, on the 27th January; and the lowest, 396, on the 17th May.

The usual Tables will be found at the end of the Physician's Report.

During the year just ended, no events of importance have occurred. There was no prevailing epidemic, and the general health of the Patients was good. Numbers of Patients have not been removed as formerly at once, in consequence of the opening of parochial lunatic wards, and there is therefore no sudden decline of numbers to report. The treatment, medical, moral, and physical, has been of the same nature as formerly; the same sources of relaxation, amusement, and instruction have been accessible to the Patients; and the Directors have done everything in their power, according to the best of their judgment, to render the Institution over which they preside worthy of the reputation which it has so long enjoyed, and more and more extensively useful in alleviating sufferings which unfortunately are so prevalent.

At the beginning of the year, a Committee, consisting of two Members of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Glasgow, two of the Directors of the Asylum, and one of the Magistrates of the City, as is usual, proceeded to consider and fix the rate of Board for Pauper Patients from privileged Parishes, and, after some discussion, came to the conclusion to reduce it to 7*s.* per week, the reduction to take effect from the first day of January. The Directors thereafter fixed the rate for Patients from non-privileged Parishes at 7*s.*6*d.* per week. Shortly after this matter was settled, it became necessary to enter into new Contracts for the annual supply of Provisions. The Directors soon found that they had not only to pay higher prices for those articles which they were in the habit of

contracting for, but also for those, such as flour, which they buy from time to time at the current market price. This rise in the price of provisions still continues, and increases the expenditure considerably; and when to this it is added that the Institution has sustained a loss, during the year, of little less than four hundred pounds by the reduction referred to, it will not be surprising to any one conversant with such matters to learn, that however much the Directors for 1853 may regret it, they will probably have to make some alteration in these rates, so as to accommodate them more to the expenditure of the House.

In last Report the Directors alluded to the probability of the Chaplain's house being required this year for the further accommodation of the higher classes of Patients, and this has actually occurred, being rendered necessary by the influx of lady Patients, as well as for adding to the comfort of those already in the House.

The Ladies' division of the West House has never been so full as it has been this year. Many of these Patients required great attention both by night and by day, and the labours of Mrs. Mapleson, the Superintendent of Ladies, were, in consequence, very much increased. The Weekly Committee, having regard to this and also to her long and tried services, unanimously agreed, by the following Minute, to recommend that her salary should be increased:—

Extract from Minute of 7th December, 1852.

“The Committee being of opinion that the duties of Mrs. Mapleson, as Superintendent of Ladies, have become considerably more laborious than they formerly were, in consequence of the increase in the number of Patients under her charge at the higher rates of Board, while the revenue of the House has benefited by the increase; and having every reason to be satisfied with her zeal and fidelity in the discharge of these duties, it was resolved to recommend to the Directors of the ensuing year to add Ten Pounds to her present salary, making it One Hundred Pounds, from the first of January next.”

The Weekly Committee, in the beginning of the year, ordered separate Books of Expenditure to be kept for the Farm and the Garden; and devoted much of their attention to the cultivation and beautifying of the grounds. The garden has been more productive than ever, while the farm crops have been a fair average.* The grounds near the house of the Master of Works have been brought under cultivation, and a new road made to it. The Bowling-green has been finished, and now affords a place of healthy amusement and exercise to the Patients in good weather. A beautiful pavilion has been erected in the centre of the Gentlemen's airing-court, with six divisions, so as to protect the Patients in all weathers; and, in the centre of it, there is a small closed-in apartment, with windows in every direction, for the use of the attendant. In each of the divisions there are also seats and tables, with draft and backgammon boards for their amusement; and a new road has been begun close to the south railing opposite to the West House, while in the garden and grounds several handsome iron chairs have been placed for the accommodation of the Patients. Much of the building of both Houses has been repainted, and the polished stone has been well oiled. Several fire-places have been added to the East House for the comfort of the Paupers, in addition to the heated air; and several new drains have been made. A few bed-rooms have been lined with wood, and screen palings put up where required. The houses of the Steward, Master of Works, Gardener, and Coachman, have been painted and put into good order; and many of the galleries and dormitories have been whitewashed, and some parts painted, although not all that require it. In addition, several

* An account of the produce of the Farm and Garden will be found at the end of this Report.

expensive articles have been agreed to by the Committee for the House, and which were indispensably necessary. One of these was a boiler, to relieve those now in use for the kitchens of the East House; the latter had not been changed since the Asylum was erected; they had done good service, and were not to be depended upon much longer. If they had been suddenly disabled, the cooking, and other steam-power operations, must have come to a complete stand-still. A gas cooking-range has been placed in the kitchen of the West House, by Mr. Graham, of Maxwell-Street, Glasgow, the inventor, and this is reported to answer well.

The Directors have already alluded to the attention given to the grounds by the Committee. It is right they should add, that Mr. Findlay of Easterhill, a gentleman well skilled in farming operations, and one of their number, was so good as to make a minute examination of the land belonging to the Institution, and presented two elaborate reports on its cultivation; from which they take leave to make the following extracts:—

First, “The most obvious and simple mode of using the land would be to lay it down, and let it remain in improved pasture; but even for this it would require a thorough cleaning and liming, involving for the present a rotation of cropping. But I do not think the stiff nature of the soil favourable for pasture, and the question would still remain, how is the pasturage to be occupied? The answer may be,—keep a dairy of cows for the supply of the Asylum; but the expediency of this is more than doubtful, and at present (I speak as a sufferer), the pneumonia among dairy stock is so prevalent, and has been so for some years, as would deter me from beginning a dairy were it decidedly expedient otherwise. The only

other course would be to let the pasturage, which would involve much expense of stob and rafter or wire fence, for the protection of the plantations and shrubberies, &c. and would probably be considered an encroachment on our privacy not to be thought of. Cutting the grass for hay, year after year, is altogether unsuited to this land, or indeed to any other almost, except fine meadows, sustained by irrigation or top dressing.

Second, "If these views are correct, we are driven to the alternative of keeping the land under a rotation of crops, for which it is well adapted, *so far*, that with sufficient lime and manure the rotation may be continued for a great length of time, without the necessity of giving it rest in pasturage, as is indispensable with light soils. * * In my opinion, liming this land as opportunity offers, to the extent of *not less* than five or six chalders the imperial acre, would be found highly beneficial; and would repay itself in four year shift rotations, besides leaving the land in a more pulverised and productive state."

It may be added, that the Committee have again and again had this subject under their consideration, and that their orders as to the cropping of the farm have been in accordance with the views of Mr. Findlay.

There are several matters to which the Directors would respectfully but earnestly request their successors in office to devote their attention, if the state of the funds shall permit.

First, AIRING-COURTS for the Female department of the East House. A great majority of the Female Pauper Patients are, no doubt, permitted to walk abroad, all round within the open paling, a space of nearly seventy acres; but still, for 160 Patients, one airing-court is obviously too little. The situation of this airing-court

is also bad, and quite unsuited for the purpose. It would conduce greatly to the comfort of these Patients, and is almost indispensable for their proper treatment, that there should be greater accommodation of this kind, in order to a more satisfactory classification of the Patients when out in the open air. There would require to be two at least, one on the north and another on the east side of the House.

Second, HOUSES FOR WORKMEN, and some of the other Servants constantly employed on the premises. There are two old houses in the neighbourhood which, for several reasons, it would be desirable for the Directors to get possession of. One is situated immediately opposite the Gentlemen's division of the Asylum, and the other on the Western Road, immediately opposite the parish road, which leads directly to and is near the main entrance gate; both of these, from their nearness to the Asylum, prevent it from being so secluded as is desirable. The Committee caused inquiry to be made, but found they could not get them to rent. Being disappointed in this, they carefully examined the Asylum and other grounds, and after weighing the whole matter for a considerable time, determined to recommend, in the strongest terms, that substantial dwellings for a number of married men should be immediately erected on the Asylum ground, near to the north-west corner, and to face the west. This situation will prevent the erections from being at all offensive to the view. The Directors have no doubt whatever that this would prove a profitable investment, and the rents could be easily deducted from the monthly wages. There is another consideration that has great weight with the Directors in recommending this to their successors, which is, that they have found considerable difficulty in hiring and retaining many good married

servants, owing to the distance of their homes from the Asylum. Besides, men who travel six miles a-day cannot be so able for their work as they would be if they had only a twelfth or fifteenth part of this distance to walk; and, of course, smaller wages would be given when the proposed buildings were occupied. It would also be a great object to have so many tradesmen and other servants of the Institution, well acquainted with the premises, at hand in case of any accident, such as fire, occurring.

Third, A PIGGERY. The present piggery is in a very dilapidated state, and in an improper place. The Directors therefore think that a new one should be built farther to the east of the present one, and nearer to the old quarry. The Committee, who also carefully selected this situation, at the same time examined the plan submitted to them at their desire by Mr. Watson, the Master of Works.* It is the opinion of the Directors that such an erection would amply repay the amount expended on it, as a great number of pigs can be kept solely on the refuse of the house and garden; in fact, nothing has ever been required to be purchased for their food.

The Directors will not make any other recommendation, although they could do so, but will briefly notice two or three things before they conclude.

For various reasons, the Committee were long anxious to get the public omnibus to run as far west daily as the entrance to the Asylum; this they at length accomplished in May. They have arranged, in the meantime, that the proprietor, Mr. Walker, shall get the sum of five pounds annually, besides the custom of the Institution; and for this remuneration, in addition of course to the fares, he runs his omnibus near to the gate three times every law-

* Mr. Watson furnishes all the Plans and Specifications required for the House.

ful day, bringing at same time any parcel or letter which may have been left at the Asylum Parcel-Office, No. 70 St. George's-Place. The Directors have recommended this mode of conveyance to those requiring to go to the Asylum on business; and they are glad to be able to say, that many parties take advantage of it, and that it has also been a benefit to the officers and servants of the House. By-and-by it is to be hoped that it will run four times a-day, which will be a still greater boon to the public than it at present is.

The Directors have now to state, that the Sheriffs made their customary visits to the Asylum, and reports on the state of the Patients and condition of the House; and also, as has been occasionally done, remitted to certain Medical Gentlemen in Glasgow to visit two of the Patients, and report officially on their state of mind. The Lord-President and Judges of the Court of Session made a similar remit. It happened thus: the friends of a Patient (as is usual and absolutely necessary in many cases, and which shows the excellence of the law of Scotland herein) applied to the Court in the usual form to have a curator bonis appointed on his estate. The process of Court was duly served upon the lunatic, who immediately resisted the measure, but neither lawyer nor doctor could be got to advocate his cause. He applied then, though rather late, to the Supreme Court in Edinburgh, for a hearing of his case before they would grant the prayer of the petitioner, the Patient's father; and hence the order of the Judges to two of the Medical Professors in Glasgow University to examine and report immediately on this particular case.

In another case, when the relatives of the Patient wished to have a curator bonis appointed, the lunatic presented a petition to the Sheriff to have his case investigated. This was granted, and the Court postponed the

consideration of the petition for curator till the proceedings before the Sheriff were brought to a termination. The investigation was lengthened and minute. It may be added that the result in all these cases was the same, viz. that the Patients were found to be so insane as to be totally incapable of managing, or giving directions for the management of their own affairs; and that therefore they were allowed to remain in what was the most proper place for them.

The subscriptions received during the past year have been few in number and small in amount. But the Directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the liberal donation of £100 from John Ferguson, Esq. Irvine, and of two legacies, the one of £200 and the other of £50, from their late respected fellow-citizens, James Laurie, Esq. of Laurieston, and William Graham, Esq. Writer. With the aid of these very seasonable additions to their funds, the Directors have been enabled to discharge the annual interest, amounting to £1,726:13s.6d. accruing on their bank loans, as well as £1,500 of the principal debt, thereby reducing it to £38,000; of which, £23,000 is owing to the National Bank, and £15,000 to the Union Bank of Scotland.

In conclusion, the Directors would now present their grateful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen of the Weekly Committee for their unwearied labours; indeed, if the Institution belonged to them individually, they could not take a greater interest in it than they do. The Directors would also offer their best thanks to the House Visitors, for their attention to their delicate duties. And finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, the Superintendent of Ladies, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements,
FOR THE YEAR 1852.

RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|---------------------|
| Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last year's Account,..... | £5 | 1 | 2 |
| Subscriptions and Legacies, per annexed List, | 337 | 6 | 6 |
| BOARD OF PATIENTS, viz. | | | |
| Recovered of Board for 1852,..... | £11,530 | 17 | 2 |
| Do. of Arrears, per last Account,..... | 727 | 17 | 0 |
| | | | <u>12,258 14 2</u> |
| Advances for Patients in 1851, recovered in 1852,..... | 266 | 16 | 1 |
| Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold,..... | 229 | 5 | 0 |
| National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,..... | 29 | 1 | 1 |
| Union Bank, Do. Do. | 28 | 11 | 2 |
| Drawn from National Bank,..... | 365 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Union Do. | 435 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | <u>£13,954 15 2</u> |

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|---|
| Butcher Meat,..... | £1,541 | 14 | 5 |
| Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,..... | 437 | 13 | 6 |
| Flour, and Baker's Wages,..... | 528 | 19 | 3 |
| Groceries,..... | 607 | 16 | 9 |

Carried forward,... £3,116 3 11

| | | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|-------------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> ,..... | £3,116 | 3 | 11 | |
| Milk,..... | 253 | 6 | 0 | |
| Butter and Cheese,..... | 287 | 19 | 11 | |
| Potatoes,..... | 102 | 14 | 4 | |
| Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,..... | 190 | 6 | 8 | |
| Medicines,..... | 50 | 11 | 0 | |
| Coal and Coke,..... | 389 | 6 | 0 | |
| Gas-Light and Candles,..... | 169 | 6 | 10 | |
| Soap and Soda,..... | 146 | 16 | 10 | |
| Water Rent,..... | 135 | 13 | 2 | |
| Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,..... | 386 | 12 | 5 | |
| | | | | £5,228 17 1 |
| SALARIES, viz. | | | | |
| Physician,..... | £500 | 0 | 0 | |
| Deduct, Fees received,..... | 277 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | | | £222 16 0 |
| Treasurer and Secretary,..... | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| Medical Assistant,..... | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Do. | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chaplain,..... | 60 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ladies' Superintendent,..... | 90 | 0 | 0 | |
| Steward,..... | 110 | 0 | 0 | |
| Surgeon,..... | 36 | 15 | 0 | |
| | | | | 1,019 11 0 |
| Wages to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,..... | | | | 1,354 2 6 |
| REPAIRS and IMPROVEMENTS, viz. | | | | |
| Tradesmen's Wages,..... | £452 | 3 | 1 | |
| Cost of New Boiler, &c..... | 181 | 0 | 7 | |
| Timber,..... | 132 | 17 | 9 | |
| Painting and White-Washing,..... | 69 | 11 | 7 | |
| Ironmongery,..... | 60 | 13 | 8 | |
| Oils and Colours,..... | 41 | 12 | 0 | |
| Stakes for Boundary Paling,..... | 35 | 11 | 4 | |
| Road-Metal and Ashes,..... | 29 | 10 | 3 | |
| Repairs on Steam-Engine,..... | 22 | 11 | 0 | |
| Miscellaneous,..... | 62 | 14 | 8 | |
| | | | | 1,088 5 11 |
| Furniture,..... | | | | 534 6 0 |
| Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December } 1852, yet to be recovered,..... | | | | 326 9 11 |
| Cost of Pavilion in Airing-Ground,..... | | | | 209 0 5 |
| Expense of making Bowling-Green,..... | | | | 44 13 0 |
| Expended on Garden,..... | | | | 135 0 6 |
| Do. on Farm,..... | | | | 158 17 5 |
| | | | | |
| <i>Carried forward</i> ,..... | £10,099 | 3 | 9 | |

Brought forward,.....£10,099 3 9

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.

| | | | | |
|--|------|----|----|--------------|
| Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c. | £261 | 6 | 4 | |
| Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,..... | 67 | 10 | 8 | |
| Printing and Advertising,..... | 45 | 5 | 5 | |
| Postages and Incidents, | 36 | 15 | 6 | |
| Insurance,..... | 39 | 3 | 8 | |
| Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c..... | 19 | 4 | 6 | |
| Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,..... | 32 | 15 | 11 | |
| Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings,..... | 7 | 12 | 6 | |
| Subscription to Reading Club and Stirling's } Library,..... | 7 | 2 | 6 | |
| Delivery of Letters at Gartnavel,.. | 4 | 12 | 0 | |
| Miscellaneous,..... | 45 | 7 | 6 | |
| | | | | 566 16 6 |
| Interest on Credit Account with Union Bank,..... | | | | 757 15 6 |
| Do. Do. National Bank,..... | | | | 1,026 10 3 |
| National Bank, farther in part Loan,..... | | | | 1,500 0 0 |
| | | | | £13,950 6 0 |
| Amount of Receipts, as above, | | | | £13,954 15 2 |
| Do. Disbursements, do. | | | | 13,950 6 0 |
| Balance in Treasurer's hands,..... | | | | £4 9 2 |

A B S T R A C T
OF
The Property and Debt of the Asylum,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1852.

P R O P E R T Y .

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----|------|
| Balance in Treasurer's hands, per preceding Account, | £4 | 9 | 2 |
| BOARD of PATIENTS, yet to be recovered, viz. | | | |
| Arrears, per last year's Report, | £1,066 | 0 | 5 |
| Deduct, recovered in 1852, | 727 | 17 | 0 |
| | £338 | 3 | 5 |
| Arrears of Board for 1852, | 630 | 11 | 11 |
| | | 968 | 15 4 |
| Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered, | 326 | 9 | 11 |
| National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Union Bank, do. do. do. | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Price of Ground, | 10,185 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds, | 60,747 | 5 | 4 |
| Original Cost of New Furniture, | 5,018 | 2 | 2 |
| | £77,375 | 1 | 11 |

D E B T S .

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|
| National Bank, on Credit Account, per last year's Report, | £24,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct paid to Account, | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| | £23,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Union Bank, on Credit Account, do. | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | £38,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of Property, as above, | £77,375 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. Debts, do. | 38,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance in favour of the Institution, | £39,375 | 1 | 11 |

LIST
OF
Subscriptions and Legacies,

RECEIVED IN 1852.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|------------------|
| Executors of James Laurie, of Laurieston, a Legacy, £200 | 0 | 0 | |
| Less Legacy-Duty, and Stamp for Discharge,.... | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | <u>£179 16 0</u> |
| John Ferguson, Irvine, a Donation,..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Executors of William Graham, Writer, Glasgow, } a Legacy,..... | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| Less Legacy-Duty, and Stamp for Discharge, | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| | | | <u>44 18 6</u> |
| William M'Laren, Sons, & Co. Subscription, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Robert Crawford, Architect, do. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| David & John Smith, Boot and Shoe-Merchants, Subscription,... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| A. Balderston, Accountant, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Moody & M'Clure, Writers, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| James Hedderwick & Son, Printers, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Murdoch & Donald, Iron-Merchants, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| John Poynter, Drysalter, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| F. W. Vanderkiste, Collector of Customs, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| John Ramsay, Albany-Place, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| John Prentice, Merchant, do. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | <u>£337 6 6</u> |

REPORT

BY

THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1852.

IN presenting this Annual Report, founded on the weekly and quarterly reports already presented by me during the year, and on the tables which accompany it, I have great pleasure in informing the Directors, that the treatment, which has been much the same as in former years, has been followed by results at least as satisfactory. The statistical tables have been as usual drawn up by Drs. Brown and M'Ghie.

ADMISSIONS.

In the first quarter there were 64 Patients admitted, in the second 69, in the third 76, and in the fourth only 57, making a total of 266, being 7 more than in 1851. Of these 141 were males and 125 were females. As usual, the number of males admitted was greater than that of females. The increase of admissions has been in the male division of the West House, or in the higher class of Patients. In this department the number of admissions was 40, while in 1851 it was 31. The total

number of admissions into the East House was 197, and into the West House 69, showing a ratio of the higher to the lower class of Patients of more than 1 to 3. By far the largest number of cases have been those coming under the general denomination of Mania, under which term are included all those whose principal characteristic is excitement, without reference to the kind or number of delusions, as contra-distinguished from those whose general feature is depression, with or without delusions, or cases of Melancholia; while of the former there were 164, there were of the latter only 63. It will be seen from the Table (II. 1) that the ratio of melancholia to mania is much higher in females than in males, there being 39 cases of melancholia to 75 of mania, or about one-half in females, and 24 to 89 or less than $\frac{1}{3}$ in males. By referring to Table II. 2, it will be seen that the unmarried are considerably greater in number than both the married and widowed. The number of unmarried males is greater than any other of this class. The ages of those admitted (II. 3) range between 15 and 75. The greater number are between the ages of 30 and 50; the number under 20 and above 50 being comparatively small.

The exciting causes of insanity (II. 4) are in some cases easy, and in others difficult of being accurately ascertained. Intemperance from the use of alcoholic agents, under which the largest number of cases is included, is a cause easy of detection; there are 56 cases of this kind, 34 males and 22 females; they consist for the most part of cases which have been classified under the title of "Oinomania." Their general characteristic is an uncontrollable desire for ardent spirits; this desire is either constant, or merely felt at intervals; it may be of long standing, or of recent origin; so strong is it, that no claims

of affection, no sense of duty, of interest, of honour, or of religion can bar its progress. In cases of long standing, which are the most numerous, it is ineradicable or nearly so. In those which are recent, it may be wholly recovered from. The danger of relapse, even in cases which have continued well for years, is great; many cases of this class being re-admissions. While some have numerous delusions and a confirmed state of mania, there are others who have so few or even no delusions, that in a short time, with the strongest asseverations of their complete recovery, they demand and obtain their liberation. At present it is impossible, without the concurrence of the Patient, to confine him for a sufficient length of time to establish a cure, and the result is, that with liberty and opportunity, the same course is run as before, and the individual is again confined to be soon again liberated, and so on in endless alternation, to the ruin of all hope of recovery. There is no doubt that these unfortunate persons are diseased, and that their morbid state of body gives rise to that most insatiable craving for strong liquor which forces them, even against their own judgment, to do that which is wrong.

In those cases also, in which mania is a consequence of typhus, and in those, in which it is associated with epilepsy and paralysis, general or partial, no difficulty is experienced. But in that class, in which the disease is marked as hereditary, it is not so easy to get the information we want.

Many people still associate insanity with something awfully mysterious, or view it with feelings of horror, and will not believe that it is nothing but a bodily disease; and hence, they try to conceal facts from us which it is necessary we should know. There is now less of

this prejudice, however, than there once was, and by-and-by, it is to be hoped, it will disappear altogether.

There are two cases marked as being produced by political excitement; these occurred in consequence of the late general election. There are 11 cases from puerperal causes; this class is well defined, and under careful management, they almost always terminate favourably. There is a large number included under the head of previous insanity. This class includes many cases of re-admission, as well as many who, though not on any former occasion patients in an asylum, are known to have had previous attacks. Whatever may have been the physical cause, such as a fall producing slight concussion and injury to the brain, or a moral cause, such as bereavement, or reverses, or fright, it is well known that one or more attacks of insanity beget, in many cases, a liability to the subsequent recurrence of the disease, from slighter causes than would be sufficient to produce it in others who had not been previously affected—in many cases, but probably not in all, for Patients even hereditarily predisposed have not had a relapse after the first attack. In some, the recurrence is at regular, and in others, at irregular intervals. When the interval is short, the Patient does not leave the Asylum; but when the interval is extended, the Patient is allowed to obtain his liberty, though it is certain that his return will be necessary. In one case, the recurrence had been regular for three times, at intervals of two years. In the first instance confinement became necessary; the second attack was so mild and of such short duration that, though it was at first supposed that it would be necessary to send him back to the Asylum, this was happily not required. The third attack was more severe and required confinement, but it

was of short duration, and the Patient was restored in a few weeks. In another case, admitted this year, the recurrence of the attack is irregular, and the interval extends to a period of several years. In this case the attacks have been numerous, and the Patient, when he feels the premonitory symptoms, voluntarily comes a distance of upwards of fifty miles to the Asylum, where, as experience has proved to him, he is sure of a speedy recovery. In other cases, the attacks have been numerous, and the periods during which liberty is possible are few and far between.

Though only one case is ascribed to menstrual disorder, as a primary exciting cause, yet a disordered condition of that function is of very frequent occurrence in the insane. The condition of suppression of the discharge, is more frequent than its occurrence at intervals shorter than usual. The restoration of this function to its normal state, is generally the last, as it is one of the most important conditions towards complete recovery. The exacerbation observed at the menstrual periods, is sufficient to show, how important an influence this discharge exercises in mental disease; and particular attention to it is of primary importance. Mental emotions, love, anxiety, grief, jealousy, and the like, are stated to be the causes of insanity in some cases, in which perhaps they ought rather to be considered as symptoms or pathological mental states, the real causes being unascertained. Such events as loss of property and loss of employment, are enumerated as causes in certain cases, in which these events immediately preceded the malady, and appeared to operate injuriously on minds, some of which were previously susceptible of the malady. In four cases, injury of the head was found to have been the cause of the aberration. In 47 cases, the cause of the disease

was unknown, and its approach by slow and very insensible steps. This class includes those of long standing, and which are for the most part of an incurable description.

The last class of cases which deserves notice are those included under the head of Religious Excitement. There are ten cases ascribed to this cause. It is far more likely, notwithstanding, that excitement on religious subjects was the consequence of the disease than the cause of it. The Patient gradually becomes insane; his thoughts run on sacred subjects; he gives utterance to them, and immediately the cause is put down as religion, when, in fact, religion may have had nothing whatever to do with it as a cause. Although erroneous views of religion may in some cases lead to insanity, it is wrong to suppose that religion is in itself calculated to produce in a healthy mind any mental disorder, and there is nothing in the statistics of insanity to countenance or support this idea.

The occupations of those admitted are so various that it does not appear that any one predisposes to insanity more than another.

The Table showing the Admissions for each month in the year, does not indicate that seasons exercise any striking influence either in increasing or decreasing the number of the insane.

DISMISSIONS.

The number of Patients dismissed was 274, or 8 more than the number admitted. Of these, 128 were dismissed cured, 96 relieved, and 50 died.

I. CURED.—Of these, 73 were males and 55 females—88 were cases of mania, 39 of melancholia, and 1 of dementia; the ratio of mania to melancholia being more than 2 to 1.

In the admissions the ratio was about 5 to 2. The ages range from 10 to 75; but, as was observed in regard to the admissions, the greater number belong to middle life. While it appears that Patients may recover at so advanced a period of life as 75, it will be seen by the Table, that the chances of recovery are very much greater in youth than in old age.

The Table III. 2 sets forth two important facts, which have been often observed, and to which every year's experience adds confirmation. These are, first, that the great majority of cases which are cured, are sent to an Asylum within a month or two after the disease has manifested itself; and, second, that after one, two, or even three years, recovery is not altogether hopeless, when the Patient is subjected to proper treatment. It is seen by the Table that 91, out of 128 cases which recovered, were admitted within a month after the commencement of the attack; and that only 3 recovered the duration of whose malady was above two years before admission.

The length of time during which treatment was necessary, including the period of convalescence and probation before the Patient was dismissed, is exhibited in Table III. 4, from which it appears, that this period has extended from under one month to nearly four years. By looking at the numbers affixed to each period, it will be seen that they are pretty equally distributed, till it extends to two years, after which there are only 4 which exceed that period, and 1 which exceeds three years. This last case is one deserving of notice, from the great length of time which elapsed before recovery, and is referred to in last year's Report. For a considerable period he was violent, destructive, and filthy in his habits, and continued, notwithstanding all the measures

adopted, to show very little sign of improvement till about a year before he was dismissed. At that time he was enabled and encouraged to engage in active manual labour in the garden. His improvement both in mental and bodily health was steady and progressive, till he was in the beginning of the year dismissed as cured.*

A tabular arrangement of the causes of insanity in those cured, derives much of its value from the relation it bears to the table of causes in those admitted, by indicating the curability with reference to the cause, more especially in regard to those admitted during the year, and by supplying the information necessary as a means of prognosis in other cases. It will be seen from Table III. 5 that the greatest proportion belong to the cases included under the three causes—intemperance, previous attack, and hereditary predisposition. Many of these cases though dismissed as cured are very liable to relapse. The intemperate Patient is so surrounded on every side with the temptation *ab extra*, while he retains the infirmity, it may be in a less degree, *ab intra*, that his relapse is an event of the easiest possible occurrence. In certain cases, again, from causes which need not be specified here, the cloud soon passes away, and the individual so cured keeps well all his life. Some of the recoveries have certainly surprised us. They occurred in Patients who had been very ill and long in this state. One gentleman in particular was snatched as it were from the jaws of death; he had delirium tremens; opium was the sheet anchor here, and it saved not only his life but his reason.

The per centage of cures upon the total number treated, upon the number admitted, and the number treated to a conclusion, has been 18, 48, and 47 respectively.

* 1853.—He continues well.

II. RELIEVED.—Of this class there were 96—49 males and 47 females. Although many of these were removed prematurely, several of them became well. They seem to have been greatly benefited by the treatment and discipline of the House; they were taught habits of order and regularity; and several of those who were not ultimately cured, were able to be kept at home with their friends.

III. DEATHS.—There is generally observed a considerable difference in the two Houses as respects the mortality. In the East House, where the poorest and most wretched of the insane are admitted, the deaths are, for the most part, more numerous in proportion than in the West House, where the ladies and gentlemen are confined. Many of these worn-out creatures are nearly dead from disease, in many cases caused by vice and intemperance, before they are admitted; and nine of them actually sank within a month after admission. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the first and last quarters, and was the same in each. The total was—31 males and 19 females—50. Twenty-five were cases of dementia, 17 of mania, and 8 of melancholia; 10 died from general paralysis, 8 from diarrhœa, 7 from phthisis, 22 or nearly one-half from causes peculiar to the insane, and the rest from various causes. No pathological condition, of sufficient interest or novelty as to render it worthy of particular notice, has been observed after death.

In Table VI. is seen the result of treatment in respect of cures and deaths since the opening of the Asylum—the per centage of cures is 51, and of deaths 15. The average per centage of cures in a large Institution such as this, extending over a period of forty years, and calculated in reference to a large number of patients, is of considerable value as a means of prognosis of the result of

treatment that may be expected, *cæterus paribus*, in future years in this Asylum, as well as affording a contribution for a more extensive generalization of the result of treatment in this class of diseases. The ratio of cures to cases treated to a conclusion is at present as 1 to 2, and is higher or lower in each individual separate year, though with a general tendency to that ratio.

There has been no case of contagious or epidemic disease during the past year, with the exception of a cutaneous disease, which assumed the form of boil and carbuncle, but not of a serious nature. The most prevalent diseases have been those of the respiratory and abdominal viscera.

TREATMENT.

This may be said to be of two kinds: first, the treatment of the diseases peculiar to the insane; and, second, the treatment of those bodily maladies which are common to the insane as well as the sane. In respect to the latter, it has been such as is usually followed in the particular malady under which the Patient laboured.

In regard to the treatment of diseases peculiar to the insane, the usual methods have been adopted. Depletion has rarely been had recourse to. The local detraction of blood has been occasionally found necessary and beneficial. A case seldom occurs here in which general bleeding could be practised with benefit. When the maniacal excitement at the first outset of the disease, even in the young and vigorous, is very great, the pulse may be full and bounding; and if, as unfortunately sometimes happens previous to admission, large quantities of blood are abstracted, the consequence is, that the recovery of

the Patient is much retarded, if not altogether rendered hopeless. The prolonged use of stimulants and the most nourishing diet are imperatively required. These are also absolutely necessary in many other cases from the moment of admission, and, it may be, have to be continued for months. With reference to depletion, a case occurred during the period embraced by this Report. The individual was young and vigorous, and, on the first attack of violence and maniacal excitement, was bled very copiously. Shortly after, both from the loss of blood and excitement, alarming symptoms of sinking presented themselves, and the Patient was brought to the Asylum. This Patient has improved, and I am in hopes will recover, although very slowly. The use of sedatives, both in calming the excitement of the maniacal and relieving the misery of the melancholic, has been found to be of great service. The sleeplessness of the Patient, whether labouring under the excitement of mania, or the profound depression of melancholia, is often one of the most urgent symptoms, and when there is nothing to forbid their employment, narcotics and sedatives in full and repeated doses are found to be of the greatest use, in procuring sound and refreshing sleep, in restoring the exhausted energies of the system, and promoting in some a speedy recovery. Counter-irritation, by means of setons and blisters, applied to the neck or head, is constantly had recourse to, and in many cases with great benefit. Even the removal of the hair and the application of cooling lotions to the head are found to have a soothing and beneficial effect. The use of medicine of a depressing kind, such as ipecacuanha and tartar emetic (particularly the former), is found to be of considerable service in allaying excitement and procuring repose. The fact, that

the powers of life are much impaired in the insane, that the circulation is often languid, and that nutrition is often imperfectly performed, indicates that stimulants will very often be required, more especially in the advanced stages of mania and melancholia. While this is the case, the liability to determination to the head is so great, that the administration of stimulants requires great caution and the constant watching of their effect. There is perhaps no point of greater importance in the medical treatment of the insane, and no one requiring more assiduous attention on the part both of medical officers and attendants, than the state of the stomach and bowels of the Patient. Food and medicine are often either unwillingly taken or altogether rejected. This may arise either voluntarily, from a suicidal propensity, or involuntarily, from other diseases. Hence the stomach-pump is often in requisition here, and the same Patient may require this mode of feeding for days, weeks, or months. In the one case, the stomach, &c. may be healthy, while in the other, the morbid state of that organ is such, that the presence of food gives rise to such uneasy feelings, that the delusion of poison being given with the food frequently arises in the mind of the Patient. Such local and constitutional treatment as is suitable for each particular case is adopted, and not unfrequently with success. It is to be regretted that many cases are too long in being sent to an Asylum, where the proper means and appliances which they require can alone be procured. But the Asylum is too often made the "forlorn hope," and the Patient, exhausted and emaciated, is brought either to have a miracle performed, or speedily to sink and die.

In regard to the bowels, it is well known to all who are

engaged in the treatment of the insane, that they are for the most part torpid, and that they do not possess that degree of sensibility or irritability when acted upon by the contents of the intestines, which, in a healthy state of the nervous system, is sufficient for the evacuation of the residue of the digested matter, and the secretions subsidiary to the process of digestion. The consequence of this is, that nature, unassisted by medicine, is incapable of relieving the system; the head becomes hot and congested, and the face flushed; there is great restlessness and increased excitement. It thus happens, that the use of purgatives and laxative medicines, in full doses, is a matter of constant necessity. The kind and quality of the purgative medicine has to be regulated by the nature of the case. In addition to this, enemata of different kinds require to be constantly administered, more especially in that class of cases which refuse to take medicine of any kind, and in those cases, such as general paralysis, where the system is so debilitated that it cannot bear the action of such remedies when introduced by the stomach.

With respect to the moral and other treatment, it has been nearly the same as has been hitherto practised in this Institution. In the earlier stages of the disease, rest, seclusion, and the removal of every external source of excitement, are for the most part found necessary; in the later stages, when convalescence has begun, or the acute stage of the malady has passed over, employment both of body and mind is had recourse to, without which, neither mental nor bodily health can be maintained or improved. Walking, both within and without the grounds of the Asylum; driving in the carriage and omnibus; agricultural and domestic labour; picking oakum; sewing; knitting; amusements of various kinds, such as the magic

lantern and photography; social meetings, enlivened with music, both vocal and instrumental, have all been called into operation. The newspapers and periodicals of the day, both literary, scientific, and religious, and the newest publications—an ample supply of which is provided for the use of the Patient—all tend to ameliorate their condition and promote their recovery.

There was one case worthy of notice in a medico-legal point of view, which may yet be given at length in the medical journals. The investigation was conducted before Mr. Sheriff Bell, who bestowed a large amount of labour and attention upon it, and extended over a period of three months. There was a full proof (eleven diets) and a debate. The evidence, both medical and non-medical, was too full and conclusive to admit of a doubt as to the result. The Patient was declared to be insane and continues in the House.

I have to thank the Medical Officers of Asylums, both in this country, in America, and on the Continent, for their courtesy in sending me reports of their Institutions.

The valuable services of Dr. Fleming, the Surgeon, were occasionally required during the year, and as usual gave satisfaction to all concerned.

In conclusion, I have now to present my best thanks to the Officers and Servants who have aided me in the performance of my duty.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician - Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1852.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Remained on 31st December 1851, | 226 | 202 | 428 |
| Admitted since, | 141 | 125 | 266 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, | 367 | 327 | 694 |
| | == | == | == |
| Dismissed Cured, | 73 | 55 | 128 |
| Do. Relieved, | 49 | 47 | 96 |
| Died, | 31 | 19 | 50 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, | 153 | 121 | 274 |
| | — | — | — |
| Remaining on 31st December 1852, | 214 | 206 | 420 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, | 367 | 327 | 694 |
| | == | == | == |
| Average Daily Number for 1852, | 214 | 201 | 415 |

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1852.

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mania, | 89 | 75 | 164 |
| Melancholia, | 24 | 39 | 63 |
| Dementia, | 28 | 11 | 39 |
| TOTAL, | 141 | 125 | 266 |

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Unmarried, | 70 | 56 | 126 |
| Married, | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| Widowed, | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| Unascertained, | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL, | 141 | 125 | 266 |

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 15, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| — 20, | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| — 25, | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| — 30, | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| — 35, | 31 | 20 | 51 |
| — 40, | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| — 45, | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| — 50, | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| — 55, | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| — 60, | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| — 65, | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| — 70, | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| — 75, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL, | 141 | 125 | 266 |

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Admitted.*

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Anxiety, | 5 ... | 3 ... | 8 |
| Bad Health, | 5 ... | 2 ... | 7 |
| Death of Relatives, | 3 ... | 3 ... | 6 |
| Destitution, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Domestic Disagreement, | 0 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| Epilepsy, | 5 ... | 1 ... | 6 |
| Fatigue, | 0 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| Febricula, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Fright, | 2 ... | 1 ... | 3 |
| General Paralysis, | 4 ... | 1 ... | 5 |
| Grief, | 1 ... | 1 ... | 2 |
| Hereditary and Congenital, | 8 ... | 11 ... | 9 |
| Ill-usage, | 1 ... | 2 ... | 3 |
| Injury of Head, | 3 ... | 1 ... | 4 |
| Intemperance, | 34 ... | 22 ... | 56 |
| Jealousy, | 2 ... | 2 ... | 4 |
| Law-suit, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Loss of Employment, | 1 ... | 1 ... | 2 |
| Loss of Property, | 1 ... | 1 ... | 2 |
| Love Disappointed, | 0 ... | 3 ... | 3 |
| Menstrual Disorder, | 0 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| Over Study, | 3 ... | 0 ... | 3 |
| Political Excitement, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Pecuniary Embarrassment, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Previous Insanity, | 18 ... | 20 ... | 38 |
| Puerperal States, | 0 ... | 11 ... | 11 |
| Quarrel, | 1 ... | 2 ... | 3 |
| Religious Excitement, | 9 ... | 1 ... | 10 |
| Scarlatina, | 0 ... | 1 ... | 1 |
| Typhus Fever, | 2 ... | 1 ... | 3 |
| Variola, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Vice, | 6 ... | 0 ... | 6 |
| Unascertained, | 13 ... | 24 ... | 37 |
| Unknown, | 7 ... | 7 ... | 14 |
| Want of Employment, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| TOTAL, | 141 | 125 | 266 |

Table 5.—Showing the Occupations of those Admitted.

| MALES. | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Apothecary, | 1 | <i>Brought forward,</i> 71 |
| Bakers, | 3 | Manufacturers, 2 |
| Blacksmiths, | 2 | Merchants, 5 |
| Barrack-Sergeant, | 1 | Masons, 2 |
| Blockmaker, | 1 | Mechanic, 1 |
| Boilermaker, | 1 | Miners, 3 |
| Bookseller, | 1 | Medical Practitioner, 1 |
| Bricklayer, | 1 | Musical Instrument Maker, 1 |
| Bootmaker, | 1 | Musician, 1 |
| Cab Proprietor, | 1 | None, 4 |
| Calico Printer, | 1 | Painters, 2 |
| Carpenters, | 4 | Plumber, 1 |
| Clerks, | 12 | Printers, 2 |
| Clothier, | 1 | Preacher, 1 |
| Clerk in H. M. C. | 1 | Pilot, 1 |
| Civil Engineer, | 1 | Piper, 1 |
| Commercial Traveller, | 1 | Sailors, 2 |
| Cooper, | 1 | Saddler, 1 |
| Clock-Agent, | 1 | Shawl Manufacturer, 1 |
| Doctors of Medicine, | 2 | Shepherd, 1 |
| Draper, | 1 | Shopkeepers, 3 |
| Dyer, | 1 | Students, 2 |
| Farm-Servants, | 4 | Student of Divinity, 1 |
| Fishermen, | 2 | Spirit-dealers, 6 |
| Farmers, | 3 | Slater, 1 |
| Fish-hook Maker, | 1 | Tailors, 4 |
| Fleshers, | 2 | Teacher, 1 |
| Florist, | 1 | Tenter, 1 |
| Footman, | 1 | Type-Founder, 1 |
| Gardener, | 1 | Umbrella-Maker, 1 |
| Grocer, | 1 | Unascertained, 6 |
| Hatmaker, | 1 | Waiter, 1 |
| Hecklemaker, | 1 | Weavers, 5 |
| Joiner, | 1 | Writers, 3 |
| Labourers, | 12 | Warehouseman, 1 |
| <i>Carry forward,</i> | 71 | TOTAL, 141 |
| FEMALES. | | |
| Bleacher, | 1 | <i>Brought forward,</i> 30 |
| Domestic Servants, | 15 | Millworkers, 7 |
| Dressmaker, | 1 | No Occupation, 6 |
| Farm Servants, | 2 | Sempstresses, 14 |
| French Polisher, | 1 | Shopkeepers, 4 |
| Hawker, | 1 | Teacher, 1 |
| Housekeepers, | 6 | Unmarried Gentlewomen, 18 |
| Laundress, | 1 | Wives, 40 |
| Lodgingkeeper, | 1 | Weaver, 1 |
| Milliner, | 1 | Unascertained, 4 |
| <i>Carry forward,</i> | 30 | TOTAL, 125 |

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1852.

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| January, | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| February, | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| March, | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| | | | — 64 |
| April, | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| May, | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| June, | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| | | | — 69 |
| July, | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| August, | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| September, | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| | | | — 76 |
| October, | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| November, | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| December, | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| | | | — 57 |
| | | | — |
| TOTAL, | | | 266 |
| | | | == |

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mania, | 52 | 36 | 88 |
| Melancholia, | 20 | 19 | 39 |
| Dementia, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, | 73 | 55 | 128 |
| | == | == | == |

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 1 Month, | 50 | 41 | 91 |
| — 2 Months, | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| — 3 — | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| — 4 — | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| — 5 — | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| — 6 — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| — 9 — | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| — 1 Year, | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| — 2 Years, | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| — 3 — | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL, | 73 | 55 | 128 |

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| From 10 to 15, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| — 15 — 20, | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| — 20 — 25, | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| — 25 — 30, | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| — 30 — 35, | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| — 35 — 40, | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| — 40 — 45, | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| — 45 — 50, | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| — 50 — 55, | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| — 55 — 60, | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| — 60 — 65, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| — 65 — 70, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| — 70 — 75, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL, | 73 | 55 | 128 |

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 1 Month, | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| — 2 Months, | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| — 3 — | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| — 4 — | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| — 6 — | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| — 9 — | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| — 1 Year, | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| — 2 Years, | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| — 3 — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| — 4 — | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL, | 73 | 55 | 128 |

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Anxiety, | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Death of Relative, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Disappointed Love, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dissipation, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Domestic Disagreement, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dyspepsia, | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Fatigue, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fright, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Grief, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Hereditary Indisposition, | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Intemperance, | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| Jealousy, | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Menstrual Disorder, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Paralysis, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Political Excitement, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Previous Attack, | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Puerperal States, | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Quarrel, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Religious Excitement, | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Spermatorrhœa, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Typhus Fever, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Unascertained, | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Unknown, | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Variola, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vice, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL, | 73 | 55 | 128 |

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

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|----|
| Total Number Treated, | 694 | Cured, { 128 } | 18 |
| Do. do. to a conclusion, | 274 | | 47 |
| Admitted, | 266 | | 48 |

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1852.

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

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Mania, | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Melancholia, | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Dementia, | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| TOTAL, | 31 | 19 | 50 |

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

| | | | | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTAL. |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| From 15 to 20, | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| — 20 — 25, | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| — 25 — 30, | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| — 30 — 35, | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 0 | ... | 3 |
| — 35 — 40, | . | . | . | . | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | 13 |
| — 40 — 45, | . | . | . | . | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 |
| — 45 — 50, | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| — 50 — 55, | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 |
| — 55 — 60, | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| — 60 — 70, | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| — 70 — 75, | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| — 80 — 85, | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| TOTAL, | | | | | 31 | ... | 19 | ... | 50 |

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

| | | | | | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTAL. |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| Under 1 Month, | . | . | . | . | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 |
| — 2 Months, | . | . | . | . | 2 | ... | 0 | ... | 2 |
| — 3 — | . | . | . | . | 2 | ... | 0 | ... | 2 |
| — 4 — | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 0 | ... | 3 |
| — 6 — | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 |
| — 9 — | . | . | . | . | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| — 1 Year, | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 0 | ... | 3 |
| — 2 Years, | . | . | . | . | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 |
| — 3 — | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 |
| — 4 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| — 5 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| — 6 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| — 7 — | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| — 9 — | . | . | . | . | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| — 10 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| — 14 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| — 18 — | . | . | . | . | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| TOTAL, | | | | | 31 | ... | 19 | ... | 50 |

Table 4.—*Showing the Causes of Death.*

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Apoplexy, | 4 ... | 0 ... | 4 |
| Asthenic Pneumonia, | 2 ... | 0 ... | 2 |
| Diarrhœa, | 0 ... | 8 ... | 8 |
| Delirium Tremens, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Epilepsy, | 2 ... | 2 ... | 4 |
| General Paralysis, | 10 ... | 0 ... | 10 |
| Gradual Decay, | 3 ... | 0 ... | 3 |
| Maniacal Exhaustion, | 3 ... | 1 ... | 4 |
| Phlegmonoid Erysipelas, | 2 ... | 0 ... | 2 |
| Pleuropneumonia, | 1 ... | 0 ... | 1 |
| Paralysis, | 0 ... | 2 ... | 2 |
| Phthisis, | 2 ... | 5 ... | 7 |
| Pneumonia, | 1 ... | 1 ... | 2 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL, | 31 ... | 19 ... | 50 |
| | == | == | == |

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

| | PER CENT. |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Total Number Treated, 694 | Died, { 7 18 50 19 |
| Do. do. to a conclusion, 274 | |
| Admitted, 266 | |

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DIS-
MISSED FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1852.

| | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| January, | 8 ... | 8 ... | 16 |
| February, | 18 ... | 17 ... | 35 |
| March, | 22 ... | 14 ... | 36 |
| | | | — 87 |
| April, | 16 ... | 9 ... | 25 |
| May, | 13 ... | 10 ... | 23 |
| June, | 11 ... | 7 ... | 18 |
| | | | — 66 |
| July, | 10 ... | 12 ... | 22 |
| August, | 18 ... | 4 ... | 22 |
| September, | 13 ... | 8 ... | 21 |
| | | | — 65 |
| October, | 6 ... | 15 ... | 21 |
| November, | 7 ... | 9 ... | 16 |
| December, | 11 ... | 8 ... | 19 |
| | | | — 56 |
| | | | — |
| TOTAL, | | | 274 |
| | | | == |

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS UPON THE
TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION, FROM
THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, ON THE 12TH DECEMBER 1814, TO
THE 31ST DECEMBER 1852.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | CURED. | PER CENT. |
| Total Number Treated to a conclusion, | . 5,850 | { 3,005 | { 51.4 |
| | | DIED. | |
| Do. do. | . 5,850 | { 923 | { 15.7 |

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

CONSUMED IN THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1850-51-52.

| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| Beef, Mutton, &c. | 6,696 ... | 5,925½... | 6,483 | Stones. |
| Bread,..... | 28,576½... | 25,466 ... | 31,074 | Loaves. |
| Beer,..... | 821 ... | 609 ... | 729 | Firkins. |
| Porter,..... | 95 ... | 85 ... | 347 | Dozen Pints. |
| Ale,..... | 167 ... | 277 ... | 347 | — |
| Tea,..... | 1,309 ... | 1,265¾... | 1,427¾ | Lbs. |
| Coffee,..... | 802½... | 533¾... | 699 | — |
| Sugar,..... | 9,243 ... | 9,421 ... | 10,527 | — |
| Soap,..... | 14,939 ... | 7,674 ... | 7,659 | — |
| Soda,..... | 4,250 ... | 2,938 ... | 3,093 | — |
| Candles,..... | 24 ... | 38 ... | 36 | Stones. |
| Coals, Dross, and Coke,..... | 1,045 ... | 1,033 ... | 1,089 | Waggons. |
| Gas,..... | 615,400 ... | 521,800 ... | 641,000 | Cubic Feet. |
| Oatmeal,..... | 541 ... | 415 ... | 424 | Bolls. |
| Barley and Peas,..... | 22,218 ... | 17,144 ... | 17,149 | Lbs. |
| Milk,..... | 5,272 ... | 5,869½... | 7,129½ | Gallons. |
| Butter-Milk,..... | 13,410 ... | 10,986 ... | 10,958 | — |
| Butter,..... | 4,588 ... | 4,427 ... | 5,147¾ | Lbs. |
| Cheese,..... | 2,297 ... | 1,220 ... | 1,747 | — |
| Wine,..... | 84 ... | 59 ... | 84 | Dozens. |
| Spirits, including Laboratory,.... | 21 ... | 25 ... | 32 | Gallons. |
| Potatoes,..... | 48 ... | 35 ... | 32 | Tons. |
| Eggs,..... | 2,233 ... | 2,670 ... | 3,155½ | Dozens. |

GARDEN PRODUCE, 1852.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| 297,089 | German Greens. | 36 | Salsafy Roots. |
| 34,357 | Leeks. | 322 | Pecks Peas. |
| 18,990 | Early and Late Cab- bages. | 193 | Do. Beans. |
| 30,948 | Turnips. | 61 | Stones Parsnips. |
| 3,850 | Savoys. | 33 | Do. Rhubarb. |
| 2,837 | Cauliflowers or Brocoli Heads. | 46 | Do. Vegetable Marrows. |
| 204 | Red Cabbages. | 134 | Do. Potatoes. |
| 12,937 | Carrots in Summer, and | 161 | Pints Strawberries. |
| 351 | Stones of Carrots in Winter. | 72 | Do. Gooseberries. |
| 2,168 | Bunches Onions in Summer, and | 211 | Do. Brussel Sprouts. |
| 26½ | Stones of Onions in Winter. | 309 | Baskets of Spinage. |
| 913 | Beet Roots. | 7 | Stones Jerusalem Arti- chokes. |
| 841 | Celery Heads. | 21 | Lbs. Apples. |
| 72 | Cucumbers. | | Parsley, Horse Radish, Sweet Herbs, &c. |
| | | | Lettuces, Radishes, Mustard Cresses, and Kidney Beans, in their season. |

PRODUCE OF FARM, 1852.

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|------|----|---|
| 931 | Stones of Potatoes, | £20 | 17 | 4 |
| 50 | Tons Turnips, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| 82 | Bolls Corn, | 73 | 16 | 0 |
| 52 | Bushels Beans, | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,400 | Stones Hay, | 43 | 6 | 8 |
| 11 | Tons Clover, | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 | Tons Carrots, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Straw got for Manure, | | | |
| | | £205 | 17 | 0 |

PRODUCE OF PIGGERY.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| 93½ | Stones Pork to the Store, | £19 | 12 | 0 |
| 10 | Suckers for the Store, | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Fat Pigs sold, | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| | | £88 | 2 | 0 |

PLAIN WORK DONE BY LADIES
SINCE LAST REPORT.

| | |
|---|--|
| 12 Pairs Sheets, made. | 6 Moreen Muslin Petticoats, made. |
| 12 Dozen Bolster and Pillow Slips, made. | 6 Under Polkas. |
| 12 Table Cloths, hemmed. | 6 Polka Jackets. |
| 12 Do. Covers, do. | 12 Pairs Polka Sleeves, made. |
| 24 Toilets, do. | 12 Do. Cotton Drawers, do. |
| 12 Dozen Towels, do. | 16 Do. Stockings, knitted. |
| 15 Ottoman Covers, made. | 12 Do. Cotton Stockings, do. |
| 2 Dozen Night-Caps, do. | 12 Do. Socks, knitted. |
| 36 Chemises, do. | 6 Dozen Pocket Handker- chiefs, hemmed. |
| 12 Long Night-Gowns. | 12 Muslin Neckerchiefs, do. |
| 12 Short Gowns. | 2 Dozen Aprons, made. |
| 18 Flannel Semets, made. | 6 Pockets, made. |
| 2 Do. Gowns, do. | Repairs of Clothing, and Bed and Table Linen, done. |
| 24 Do. Petticoats, do. | |
| 24 White Muslin Petticoats, do. | |

FANCY WORK.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 6 Cushions, embroidered. | 2 Woollen Veils, knitted. |
| 12 Pairs Slippers, do. | 3 Do. Shawls, do. |
| 4 Dozen Flower Mats, knitted. | 12 Pairs Polka Sleeves, do. |
| 12 Tidies, knitted. | 12 Collars, embroidered. |
| 12 Do. netted, and darned with patterns. | 1 Long Scarf, do. |
| 12 Crochet Tidies, made. | 12 Pairs Cuffs, do. |
| 12 Purses, knitted with beads. | 6 Caps, do. |
| 6 Crochet Purses, do. | 6 Prudence Caps, knitted. |
| 2 Veils, netted with patterns. | 2 Scarfs, do. |

NEEDLEWORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS,
In the East House, in 1852.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Woollen Bed-Covers, hemmed and marked, | 100 |
| Blankets, do. do. | 113 |
| Pairs of Sheets, made, | 126 |
| Pillow-Slips, do. | 87 |
| Towels, do. | 134 |
| White Bed-Covers made for West House, | 36 |
| Quilted do. do. for Seclusion Rooms, | 42 |
| Pairs of Drawers do. for Male Patients, | 93 |
| Flannel Semets do. for Male and Female Patients, | 166 |
| Striped Shirts do. for Male Patients, | 114 |
| Shifts made, | 62 |
| Do. White do. | 188 |
| Blue Flannel Petticoats, made, | 89 |
| White do. do. do. | 16 |
| Drugget do. do. | 92 |
| Pocket Handkerchiefs, hemmed, | 200 |
| Gowns, &c. made, | 93 |
| Short-Gowns, made, | 78 |
| Silk Neckerchiefs, hemmed, | 24 |
| Pairs of Stockings, knitted and marked, | 36 |
| Caps, made, | 100 |
| Night Caps, made, | 60 |

A very great deal of time was spent in repairing all kinds of Clothing, Bed and Body Linens, Stockings, &c.

WORK DONE IN THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Hair Mattresses, made, | 36 |
| Straw do. do. | 76 |
| Feather Pillows, do. | 31 |
| Hair do. do. | 42 |
| Do. Bolsters, do. | 51 |
| Do. Cushions, do. | 21 |
| Straw Pillows, do. | 58 |

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|---|---|-------|
| PARISHES, | £0 | 7 | 0 | p | WEEK. |
| FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS, | 0 | 7 | 6 | | — |
| SECOND, | 0 | 15 | 0 | | — |

WEST HOUSE.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|---|---|-------|
| THIRD RATE OF BOARD, | £1 | 1 | 0 | p | WEEK. |
| FOURTH, | 1 | 11 | 6 | | — |
| FIFTH, | 2 | 2 | 0 | | — |
| SIXTH, | 3 | 3 | 0 | | — |
| SEVENTH, | 4 | 4 | 0 | | — |
| EIGHTH, | 6 | 6 | 0 | | — |

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

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Warrant from the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, in terms of the Statutes 55 Geo. III. Cap. 69; 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 34; 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 60; which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy from two respectable Medical Practitioners.

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

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Board is, in all cases, payable quarterly, and in advance.
2. The first quarter's board is to be paid previous to admission (except in the case of Parish Paupers), and thereafter at the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. No part of the Board, for the first quarter, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week is returned, except in the event of death, before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such a proportion as they consider reasonable.
3. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.
4. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every article brought with the Patient, must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward, or principal Attendant, to the Superintendent of the Ladies, or the Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed, and the name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

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

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

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| AYR. | KIPPEN. |
| BALDERNOCK. | LANARK. |
| BARONY OF GLASGOW. | LARBERT AND DUNIPACE. |
| BONHILL. | LESMAHAGOW. |
| CAMPBELTON. | LOGIE. |
| CARMUNNOCK. | MONKTON AND PRESTWICK. |
| CATHCART. | NEILSTON. |
| CUMBERNAULD. | NEW-MONKLAND. |
| GREENOCK. | PORT-GLASGOW. |
| HOUSTON AND KILALLAN. | RENFREW. |
| KILSYTH. | ROTHESAY. |

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