

Thirty-seventh annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, submitted, in terms of their charter, to general meeting of contributors, 16th January, 1851.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.
Mackintosh, Alexander.

Publication/Creation

Glasgow : Printed by James Hedderwick & son, 1851.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/xtpv6gqe>

License and attribution

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

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



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

THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM
For Lunatics,

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

16TH JANUARY 1851.

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,
Printers to the Queen.
1851.

THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS



GLASGOW ROYAL MUSEUM
FOR ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS

GLASGOW:
PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON & SON,
155 N. B. ST.
1857.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1851.

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

Mr. David Mackinlay, William Bankier,	}	from Town Council.
The Dean of Guild,		}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. Archibald Newall, William Barclay,	}		from Trades' House.
John Knox,		}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. John Panton, William Weir,	}		from General Session.
Rev. Dr. James Barr, Dr. Francis Steel,		}	from General Body of Contributors.
Mr. Robert Findlay, William Middleton, William M'Lean, Hugh Cogan, David Hope, John Smith, Thomas Hill, Robert Freeland,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley, Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, William Thomson, Professor of Medicine, Alex. Mackintosh, Physician to the Asylum,	}	<i>ex-officio</i> .

Weekly Committee.

Mr. Findlay. Middleton.	|	Mr. M'Lean. Bankier.	|	Mr. Mackinlay. Smith.
----------------------------	--	-------------------------	--	--------------------------

Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Newall.	|	Mr. Hope.	|	Mr. Smith.
-------------	--	-----------	--	------------

Visitors.

The Lord Provost. Dean of Guild.	|	Rev. Dr. Barr. Dr. Steel.
Mr. Newall. Barclay. Knox.	|	Mr. Hill. Cogan. Hope.
Dr. Panton. Weir.	|	Freeland.

LIST OF DIRECTORS.
1851

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 and Secretary,
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq. LL. B.

Chaplain,
THE REV. J. R. RUSSELL.

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

IN bringing forward this their THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, the Directors have to congratulate the Contributors and the Public on the prosperous and improving condition of the Institution committed to their charge.

According to the records, there

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remained in the Asylum on the 1st Jan. 1850,.....	265	222	487
Admitted since,.....	194	199	393
TOTAL,.....	459	421	880
=====			
Dismissed, Cured,	84	87	171
Do. Relieved,	132	111	243
Died,	16	25	41
TOTAL,.....	232	223	455
Remaining 31st December 1850,.....	227	198	425
=====			
	459	421	880
=====			
Average daily number,	259	222	481

Being, on the total, one less than the average for last year.

The greatest number on any one day throughout the year was 544, on the 21st June; and the lowest number 409, on the 6th November.

While the Directors refer to the Medical Report for the sanitary and other statistics of the year, they may take occasion here to remark that, apart from the peculiar malady with which they are afflicted, the state of the health of the Patients has been on the whole highly favourable.

Since last year's Report was presented, the occurrences have not been of a very eventful character, or possessed of much general interest. Early in the year, considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating with the Water Company for an adequate supply of water: chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Smith, one of the Directors, however, arrangements have been made by which it is now both abundant and regular, and, what is of equal importance, the quality is good. But it is due to the Water Company to state, that although they now charge the Asylum by measure, which augments the cost materially, for many years they were in the habit of gratuitously supplying the old Asylum with all the Water required.

There has been a much regretted casualty among the Officers during the year. One of the Medical Assistants, Dr. Walter Bain, who had, from serious illness, been for some time unfit for duty, died in the beginning of May. The Directors, as well as those residing in the Asylum, had to lament the fate of this promising young gentleman. His acquirements were of a superior description, both medical and classical, and he possessed natural abilities that might have fitted him for a high position in society. To his professional qualifications were superadded the advantages derived from foreign travel, great conversational powers, and a pleasing address. The Directors have only to add, on this subject, that the situation which Dr. Bain occupied was promptly filled up by the appointment

of Dr. M'Ghie, who continues satisfactorily to discharge the duties of the office.

In the beginning of the year the number of the Patients increased very considerably, so as to occasion an over-crowded state of the dormitories. A long-expected event, however, occurred in August, which considerably reduced the numbers, and left room to spare in the East House,—this was the translation of the Barony Parish Pauper Patients to the Workhouse of that Parish, just then finished. As a matter of course, though the House was crowded previously, their summary removal, in such numbers,—54 males and 61 females,—called for a re-adjustment of domestic arrangements, including a reduction in the staff of attendants. Several servants were accordingly discharged, and certain other alterations of an economical nature introduced.

The Patients have been, with due regard to their respective conditions and capabilities, employed on work at once useful to the establishment and salutary to themselves, whether as regards their general bodily health, or that mental malady which forms the more immediate object of treatment and solicitude. Besides assisting at our harvest work—in cutting down the crops of wheat, oats, beans, and hay—they have also been extensively employed in clearing the large space of ground on the south-east boundary, on front of which a mound had been thrown up for a proposed railway. The mound has now been levelled, and part of the quarry filled up with the earth. A great deal of work has been executed, and much more would have been done had the weather been more generally favourable for the Patients; as it is, operations are still progressing. After this piece of work is finished, the proposed pond for the curlers, the new bowling-green, and other work, will be undertaken, as opportunity offers.

Beneficial exercise, or amusement, has been introduced in the game of skittles, or nine-pins. There has been no

accident as yet from the use of these heavy pieces of wood; and the practice of the game must have a favourable effect on the Patients engaged in it, from the moderate excitement, in combination with the physical exertion required at play.

There have been carried out and completed several improvements which need not be particularised; but still much is required to be done. In a building of such magnitude the ordinary waste, and tear and wear, must be great, and repairs are of constantly recurring necessity. The importance of having tradesmen on the spot, and a master over them who understands various kinds of work, need not be farther alluded to than that this system is absolutely necessary to the Asylum. One change, or alteration, may be mentioned here. The large office facing the north, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country, which was used by the Physician Superintendent and his clerks, has been converted into a Library and News-room; and this, with the Billiard-room, forms a source of pleasurable enjoyment to those Patients who have been accustomed to intellectual pursuits, or employment chiefly occupying the mind.

The court near the depôts has been partially causewayed, under the superintendence of Mr. Mackinlay, one of the Directors; and gravel, from Kelvinhaugh, has been in several places substituted for engine ashes. A great many of the trees have been protected in the usual manner; and, instead of hiring horses, two were purchased as the more economical of the two plans.

The house for the Master of Works has been finished, and is now occupied by him and one of the tradesmen. This has been substantially executed, and gives satisfaction.

Much of the white-washing has been done by the servants, to save expense; and the ventilation of the House has been greatly improved. The Rule No. 7, under the

Section of "Master of Works," has been found to be of great importance as a check upon breakage and waste. This officer, except in cases of urgent necessity, can do nothing without an order of the Committee, or a written order signed by the Physician Superintendent, and the books of the Master of Works must agree with these orders.

The Dietary of the Officers and subordinate Servants has been fixed, and that of the Patients has undergone some revision and alteration during the year.

The anticipations in last Report, as to the probability of dispensing with several officers and servants, have been completely verified. In addition to those referred to, others also have been dispensed with, thereby causing a considerable saving to the funds.

The Directors have the satisfaction of reporting a more favourable state of the Financial Department of the Institution than they were enabled to present at the close of the preceding year. By abstaining, as far as possible, from additional expenditure on the grounds and buildings—by the practice of as much domestic economy as was consistent with the comfort of the Patients—and by a final dividend of about £600, received from the estate of the late David Milne, Esq. of St. Croix—the Directors have had the means of settling not only the year's interest of the debt due to the National Bank, amounting to rather more than £1,800, but of reducing the principal sum to the extent of £2,500. They trust it will be in their power to report hereafter a progressive diminution of this debt, although they fear its reduction will proceed more slowly than is desirable, if it have to depend solely on what may be saved from the ordinary revenue of the House. But there is another source to which the Directors hope they may look for aid to accomplish more speedily the gradual diminution, and ultimate extinction, of their debt. On examining the List of Qualified Con-

tributors, who have now been reduced by deaths to a very limited number, it cannot fail to be observed how few of the names of our opulent citizens of the present day are to be found in that list. It is much to be wished, therefore, that their attention could be excited to the wants of this Institution, among the many others that are constantly pressed upon their notice, as the result would probably be, not only an improvement of its pecuniary means, but an increase to the number of influential citizens from whom a great proportion of its Directors might be annually chosen. By the liberality of the original Contributors, whose donations were chiefly made from thirty to forty years ago, the Asylum was for a long time quite independent of farther aid from the public; but, when a change of circumstances made it necessary to have it removed from its former to its present site, a great loss was sustained in disposing of the original buildings,—and the erection of those now in use could not be completed, without incurring an amount of debt, the very interest of which makes a serious inroad on the revenue of the establishment. The citizens of the past generation having liberally done their part in regard to this laudable object, the Directors cannot allow themselves to think that those of the present day, if duly appealed to, would prove inferior to their predecessors either in benevolence or liberality.

As allusion has been made to the receipt of about £600, during the past year, from the estate of the late Mr. Milne of St. Croix,—the last of a series of receipts from the same quarter, noticed in former Reports,—the Directors feel themselves called upon specially to record their grateful sense of the obligations which the Asylum is under to this deceased benefactor. He is believed to have been a native of Stirlingshire, and to have spent a part of his youth in this city, after which he went to St. Croix, and became successively overseer, manager, and proprietor of a sugar estate in that island, where he resided for

upwards of forty years, and, by industry and care, acquired a considerable fortune. He occasionally returned for a short time to his native country, and is said to have then taken up his abode in Glasgow, where he appeared to have had much pleasure in contemplating the progressive extension and improvement of our city, as well as in frequently visiting the various benevolent and other public institutions here and in Edinburgh. He died in St. Croix in June 1840, leaving a will, by which, after bequeathing a few legacies, as he had no near relations, he directed the residue of his property to be given, in equal shares, to the Edinburgh Infirmary, the Glasgow Infirmary, the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, and the Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. Each of these Institutions has now received, in all, nearly £3,000 from this source, and the thanks of their Directors are justly due to Mr. Milne's Executors, for their diligence and fidelity in realising and accounting for the proceeds of his estate.

The National Bank having expressed a wish, about a year ago, to be relieved of a part of the large advance they had so long been under for the Asylum, application was made to the Union Bank, whose Directors very readily agreed to assume £15,000 of the debt of the Institution, which has accordingly been done,—and, in consequence of this arrangement, the Asylum now owes that sum to the Union, and £26,500 to the National Bank, the original loan of £45,000 having been reduced to the extent of £3,500.

From the moderate prices to which the various kinds of provisions had fallen, the Directors considered it reasonable, at the beginning of last year, to reduce the rates of board payable for Patients of the lowest class. For the same reason they now recommend to their successors in office to make a farther reduction of these rates for the ensuing year.

The Directors present their best thanks to the Members

of the Weekly Committee, and likewise to the Visitors, for their services during the past year. It is right to mention that the former have every week given the necessary orders for the articles to be provided for the Patients, as well as for the House; and have, in like manner, in addition to all their other duties, carefully examined the invoices, comparing them with their order-book, and doqueting them accordingly. This duty is of considerable importance in an Institution so extensive as that of Gartnavel, and, if always discharged with the same punctuality and zeal, it will continue to operate as a check against abuse.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical Officers, Treasurer and Secretary, Chaplain, and Lady Superintendent, and other Officers, for their services during the past year.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1850.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE DUE by the Treasurer, per last year's Account,.....	£24 17 1
LEGACIES and SUBSCRIPTIONS, per annexed List,.....	778 3 10
BOARD of PATIENTS, viz.—	
Recovered of Board for 1850,.....	£12,979 17 2
Do. of Arrears, per last Account,.....	1,423 5 2
	14,403 2 4
Advances for Patients in 1849, recovered in 1850,.....	348 0 7
Produce of Work done at the Institution, deducting outlay on account of it,.....	88 1 5
Proceeds of Wheat, Hay, Clover, and Potatoes sold,.....	54 15 8
Price of Pigs sold,.....	34 18 4
Do. of a Horse sold,.....	14 10 0
National Bank, Interest on Deposit Account,.....	29 17 11
Union Bank, Amount of Loan,	15,000 0 0
	£30,776 7 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.—

Butcher-Meat,	£1,695 13 2
Meal, Barley, Pease, and Salt,.....	449 5 3
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	641 7 3
Groceries,.....	612 5 2
Milk,	323 4 5
Butter and Cheese,	228 3 3
Potatoes, Seeds, and Plants,.....	107 17 3
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	155 10 2
Medicines,.....	47 10 1
Coal and Coke,	385 1 5
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	160 19 8
Soap and Soda,	181 0 3
Water-Rent,.....	126 12 8
Manure and Ploughing,.....	77 6 0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	345 15 9
	5,537 11 9
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	<i>£5,537 11 9</i>

	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	£5,537	11	9
SALARIES, viz.—				
Physician,.....	£500	0	0	
Deduct, Fees received,.....	262	10	0	
		237	10	0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....		300	0	0
Medical Assistant,.....		100	0	0
Do.		80	0	0
Chaplain,.....		60	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,.....		80	0	0
Steward,.....		110	0	0
Surgeon, for two years,.....		84	0	0
			1,051	10 0
WAGES to Attendants on Patients, and other Servants,.....			1,431	10 6
REPAIRS and IMPROVEMENTS, viz.—				
Painting,.....	£512	11	11	
Timber,.....	172	2	2	
Ironmongery,.....	125	13	4	
Lead-pipes and Plumber-work,.....	132	8	5	
Ashes and Gravel,.....	105	17	7	
Causewaying,.....	79	0	0	
Wages to Workmen,.....	393	13	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	188	18	0	
			1,710	4 5
FURNITURE,.....			468	15 10
OUTLAYS for PATIENTS during Quarter ending 31st December 1850, yet to be recovered,.....			237	0 3
ADVANCES for New Buildings,—				
Donald M'Donald, for Slater-work,.....	14	1	5	
Emslie & Hoggans, for Plaster-work,.....	12	17	4	
James Graham, for Wright-work,.....	28	13	2	
J. S. Duncan, for Gas-fitting,.....	19	15	10	
Miscellaneous,.....	7	6	0	
			82	13 9
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, viz.—				
Assessed Taxes, Poor-Rates, &c.....	215	17	9	
Income-Tax,.....	66	14	1	
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,.....	62	11	8	
Printing and Advertising,.....	53	0	0	
Postages and Incidents,.....	27	8	3	
Insurance,.....	38	2	2	
Stamps for Receipts for Board, &c.....	17	7	0	
Tolls and Carriage Hires,.....	48	4	5	
Hire of Rooms for Directors' Meetings,.....	6	7	6	
Law Expense,.....	10	7	3	
Subscription to Reading Club,.....	6	6	0	
Hire of Horses,.....	163	16	10	
Price of do.	117	5	0	
Miscellaneous,.....	63	4	0	
			896	11 11
NATIONAL BANK, lodged on Deposit Account,.....			70	0 0
Do. a Year's Interest on Loan,.....			1,806	13 10
Do. in part Principal of do.			17,500	0 0
			£30,792	12 3
AMOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS,.....				
			£30,792	12 3
Do. RECEIPTS,.....			30,776	7 2
			£16	5 1
BALANCE DUE TO THE TREASURER,.....				

ABSTRACT
OF
THE PROPERTY AND DEBTS OF THE ASYLUM,
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1850.

I. PROPERTY.

Board of Patients, yet to be recovered, viz.	
Arrears, per last year's Report,	£1,845 7 9
Deduct, recovered in 1850,	£1,423 5 2
And considered irrecoverable,	102 5 11
	1,525 11 1
	£319 16 8
Arrears of Board, for 1850,	1,603 10 9
	£1,923 7 5
Advances for Patients, yet to be recovered,	237 0 3
National Bank, for Amount at Credit of Deposit Account,	100 0 0
Price of Ground,	10,185 0 0
Expenditure on Buildings and Grounds,	60,058 18 0
Original Cost of New Furniture,	5,018 2 2
	£77,522 7 10

II. DEBTS.

To Treasurer, per preceding Account,	£16 5 1
National Bank, on Credit Account, as per last year's Report,	£44,000 0 0
Interest due at 1st November 1850,	1,806 13 10
	£45,806 13 10
Deduct, paid to Account,	19,306 13 10
	26,500 0 0
Union Bank,	15,000 0 0
	£41,516 5 1
Amount of Property, as above,	£77,522 7 10
— Debts, —	41,516 5 1
Balance in favour of the Institution,	£36,006 2 9

LEGACIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS,

RECEIVED IN 1850.

Executors of David Milne of St. Croix, Balance of One-fourth of Residue of his Estate,	£604 13 3
Executors of Miss Mary Hamilton, of Holmhead, a Legacy,	£100 0 0
And Interest thereon, from Martinmas 1847,	12 16 9
	————— 112 16 9
James Davidson, of Ruchill, a Donation,	50 0 0
Executors of the late John M'Leod, Merchant, Glasgow, a final Dividend of 11 <i>d.</i> per Pound, on Legacy of £50,	2 5 10
Dr. John Leech, Glasgow, Subscription,	6 6 0
David M'Kinlay, do. do.	1 1 0
G. F. Hinshelwood, do. do.	1 1 0
	—————
	<u>£778 3 10</u>

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM IN THE YEARS 1848-49-50.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	
Beef and Mutton,.....	8,323 ...	7,497 ...	6,696	Stones.
Bread,.....	33,703 ...	35,454 ...	28,576½	Loaves.
Beer,.....	1,202 ...	1,111 ...	821	Firkins.
Porter,.....	715 ...	439 ...	95	Dozens.
Ale,.....	390 ...	197 ...	167	—
Tea,.....	1,576 ...	1,386 ...	1,309	Lbs.
Coffee,.....	931 ...	1,190 ...	802½	—
Sugar,.....	10,981 ...	9,258 ...	9,243	—
Soap,.....	11,381 ...	12,610 ...	1,4939	—
Soda,.....	6,452 ...	5,938 ...	4,250	—
Candles,.....	37 ...	25 ...	24	Stones.
Coals and Coke,.....	1,100 ...	1,673 ...	1,045	Waggons.
Gas,.....	737,000 ...	694,100 ...	615,400	Cubic Feet.
Oatmeal,.....	654 ...	510 ...	541	Bolls.
Barley and Pease,.....	22,498 ...	21,729 ...	22,218	Lbs.
Milk,.....	5,776 ...	6,556 ...	5,272	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	17,950 ...	12,023 ...	13,410	—
Butter,.....	5,564 ...	5,012 ...	4,588	Lbs.
Cheese,.....	2,346 ...	2,243 ...	2,297	—
Wine,.....	134 ...	81 ...	84	Dozens.
Spirits, including Laboratory,.....	87 ...	55 ...	21	Gallons.
Potatoes,.....	50 ...	36 ...	48	Tons.
Eggs,.....	2,660 ...	1,881 ...	2,233	Dozens.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS &c

Required for the Army in the Year 1845-46

Item	1845	1846
Beef and Mutton	1,200,000	1,200,000
Pork	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peas	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beans	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butter	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eggs	1,000,000	1,000,000
Flour	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peas	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beans	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butter	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eggs	1,000,000	1,000,000
Flour	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peas	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beans	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butter	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eggs	1,000,000	1,000,000
Flour	1,000,000	1,000,000

PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS,
FOR 1850.

I have great pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report to the consideration of the Directors.

In my quarterly reports, I brought before them the state of the Institution at those periods of the year; and, in my weekly reports, I detailed to the Committee of Management all the business connected with the Department committed to my care. This Report will, consequently, be a short *resumé* of the whole, containing information that will, I trust, be acceptable to the general body of the Directors, and in a form that may with propriety meet the public eye.

I begin, therefore, by referring to the health of the Inmates at the above-mentioned periods.

During the first quarter of 1850, the feeble and debilitated Patients, many of whom are admitted into this Institution, suffered severely, as may be supposed, at that inclement season of the year. They had the benefit of treatment suitable to their case; such as extra attention, diet, clothing, &c. together with proper stimulants to protect them from injury and prolong their lives. Nothing was withheld from them that was deemed to be beneficial; and by these means several of them have not only survived the ordeal of the spring months, but, somewhat to our surprise, are alive at the present day.

There was a large number of admissions, as well as of recoveries, during the first three months of the year.

The greatest increase of admissions was in the second, and of dismissions in the third quarter. The cause of the dismissions has been explained in page 7 of the Directors' Report; but, in consequence of the great number of admissions in the course of the year, the average daily number of Patients is but one less this year than the preceding one. Toward the beginning of the fourth quarter, several of the Patients and Servants were attacked with the prevailing influenza, and many besides with inflammatory sore throat; but, happily, there was nothing of a serious nature in any of their cases, and all of them readily yielded to the ordinary treatment of the House.

The next point to which I would beg the attention of the Directors, and which often gives us much anxiety as to the result, is the refusal to take food. Several of the Patients, principally females, refused all sustenance for months, others for weeks, or days together. I had, consequently, to use the stomach-pump from day to day, as occasion required. There was one woman, however, whom I could not manage in this way, in consequence of her great debility, and determination to resist the introduction of the instrument. If we had continued our attempts to feed her by the stomach-pump, or by any other means, I verily believe she would have died in our hands. At one time she was at least eighteen days, and at another fourteen, without tasting food; yet, ultimately, she did well. It is impossible to lay down any rule on this subject, as every case must be judged on its own merits. For some time, I confess, I had great doubts as to the humanity of the extent of our forbearance in this last case; the result on several occasions, however, has proved the treatment to be correct.

There is a cause, and a consequence, of mental disease, that I do not well know how to allude to in such a Report as this; and yet I feel that some slight notice should

be taken of the subject. I mean a certain morbid habit, not confined to one sex, which impairs the vital powers, or altogether, it may be, by slow degrees, destroys the constitution of its victims. Tissot and other writers have eloquently discoursed on this malady. It is difficult to ascertain such facts; but so far as my information leads me, this disease here appears to me to be less the cause than the consequence of insanity.

Notwithstanding these statements, however painful some of them may be, I am glad that I can congratulate the Directors on the healthy state of the inmates of the Asylum, generally, during the last year. The average rate of mortality for the preceding years, was 15·62 per cent., for this one it has been as low as 8·52. We may take another view of this matter. There have been 880 cases treated in 1850, and 41 deaths. This mode of calculation, therefore, reduces the rate of mortality to less than 5 per cent. for the year. In some of the preceding years there have been fewer deaths within the House, but not so few in proportion to the number of Patients. While I am conscious that every case has been carefully studied, and patiently and attentively, I may not venture to say skilfully, treated,—I am not willing to ascribe this gratifying fact to any other cause than the one which is patent to us all, I mean the state of the atmosphere. The different seasons of the year were mild all over this kingdom, and the consequence has been, everywhere, general good health, and a low rate of mortality. I need not say that a lower temperature and unhealthy seasons would have been a more severe trial to many a delicate frame and feeble constitution, within the walls of the Asylum. The per centage of cures, from the opening of the Asylum in 1814 to December 1850, is 51·86, which certainly may be considered high.

The services of the Surgeon to the Institution have been frequently in requisition in the course of the year,

and, as usual, have been skilfully rendered by Dr. Fleming. It is sufficient to state here that he paid the greatest attention to his cases, and that all his operations had a favourable result.

I have always been of opinion that the proper occupation of the Patients is not only administrative to their health and comfort, but is also a remedial measure of much influence, and accordant with the present condition of man. We are formed for activity as to both our mental and physical powers, and it is only when all our faculties duly perform their proper functions that we can expect real enjoyment. The cultivation of the ground belonging to the Asylum, affords suitable employment to those who have been accustomed to manual labour, and it is sanative in regard to the power of the muscular frame, and in some degree conducive to the best interests of the Patients. In the direction of these exercises, there is an earnest desire to accommodate them to the varied tastes and previously formed habits of the Patients; they are encouraged to resume the pastimes which had inspirited them in happier days; and music, in both male and female departments, is daily heard in the galleries or rooms, enlivening the circle, and melodiously harmonising with the voices of the inmates. The carriages belonging to your establishment are frequently called into use; and a drive, or a walk, into the country, or into the busy city, varies the scene, breaks through the routine of daily habits, and dispels the gloom of a life of seclusion. My constant aim is to mingle the useful with the agreeable, and by this combination the quality of each is essentially improved. An insane Patient kept in solitude and inaction, if capable of exertion, is out of his proper element, and probably will not improve, because he is unhappy. He broods over the evils he suffers; he sees everywhere around him tokens of his melancholy state; and his malady, thus fed and strengthened, preys upon his heart, and deadens it

to every true enjoyment. But, when his mental faculties, physical powers, and social affections are called into exercise, his attention is withdrawn from himself, new objects occupy his thoughts, he resumes in some measure his station in society, his health is improved, and his mind becomes more cheerful and tranquil, as the burden that oppressed it is removed. I rely then on the countenance of the Directors in conducting a system of treatment, principally for the lower classes of Patients, which I have found, from past experience, to be salutary to the individual, and subservient to the interests of the establishment.

I am aware of the regulation that Patients shall not receive any wages for the labour they perform; but I trust it will not be deemed inconsistent with the spirit of this rule, or subversive of the economy that ought to prevail in the Institution, that those who cheerfully, patiently, and industriously execute the work prescribed to them, be encouraged by some mark of approbation, that they may strive for honour and distinction, and not associate their labour with the idea of a degrading task and unmerited punishment.

I may say here that there is still much required to be done thoroughly to complete this Asylum; and that its heavy load of debt is a great drawback on its efficiency. I hope, however, by gradually improving the different departments, as well as by other means, prudently and economically and firmly followed out, in a few years, to see everything accomplished that is really necessary for the comfort of the House. While on this head, I cannot refrain from offering my respectful acknowledgments to the Directors for their entire confidence, which I have had the good fortune to enjoy ever since I entered on my charge of the Institution. This continued support has been of much use to me in the management of the House; it has truly enabled me to surmount obstacles and difficulties, however presented. The Directors have paid

every attention to my suggestions; and I beg leave to assure them, that I shall try to persevere in the same course which has gained for me their approbation, and impartially see their orders carried into effect.

It is my earnest wish to make the Asylum the seat of contentment and peace; and as the Officers and Servants are the instruments by which these blessings are conveyed, it is requisite that they themselves be contented and happy. Some of the Officers have particular days every week set apart for relaxation. The Attendants are selected principally on account of their sobriety, patient temper, humane disposition, fidelity, strength of body and mind, and active habits. Besides possessing these qualifications, some of them are educated and talented; and they retain their places only so long as they maintain their character. Their duties are arduous, the attention required of them unremitting, and their work often forbidding and distasteful. It is not reasonable, therefore, that they should be subjected to close and unvaried confinement; they should be not only well paid, but also indulged with stated intervals of relaxation, and not entirely excluded from intercourse with their relatives and friends. Such an arrangement I conceive to be necessary to preserve and recruit their health and strength, and enable them to resume the discharge of their important duties with renovated earnestness and vigour. In the execution of this plan, shortly after my arrival here, I tried to introduce a system of relief, whereby all the unmarried Servants of the House could get about the half of a day every week, and the whole of every second Sabbath, entirely to themselves. In short, I tried to carry into effect a somewhat similar system to that which I had originated and established elsewhere with happy results; and though for a short time at first it could not be carried out here to my satisfaction, yet now, I am glad to be able to say, it is all I can desire.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the Asylum is

in a prosperous condition, whether we refer to the list of cures, the diminution in the number of deaths, or the general health of all the Inmates of the House; but, for ample details, I beg to refer to the elaborate statistical Tables annexed to this Report. These have been carefully drawn up by Dr. Brown and Dr. M'Ghie, the Medical Assistants of the Asylum; and to these gentlemen I therefore present my best thanks.

A. MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Physician Superintendent.

GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1850.

NOTE.—There is accommodation here for several Patients of the higher classes, not to be surpassed in any similar Institution; likewise for those paying a low rate of Board; and also, for a considerable number of pauper Patients.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1850.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remained in the Asylum on the 1st Jan. 1850,	265	222	487
Admitted since,	194	199	393
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	459	421	880
	=	=	=
Dismissed, Cured,	84	87	171
Do. Relieved,	132	111	243
Died,	16	25	41
	—	—	—
TOTAL,	232	223	455
Remaining 31st December 1850,	227	198	425
	—	—	—
	459	421	880
	=	=	=
Average daily number for 1850,	259	222	481
Average daily number for 1849, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	482

II.—TABLES *relative to* PATIENTS ADMITTED
during the YEAR 1850.

Table 1—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted,
according to the following threefold Division:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania,	112	117	229
Melancholia,	47	59	106
Dementia,	35	23	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,	194	199	393
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 2—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Unmarried,	114	101	215
Married,	63	64	127
Widowed,	17	34	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,	194	199	393
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 3—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 15 to 20,	10	12	22
— 20 to 25,	24	20	44
— 25 to 30,	29	27	56
— 30 to 35,	24	21	45
— 35 to 40,	35	29	64
— 40 to 45,	26	25	51
— 45 to 50,	20	21	41
— 50 to 55,	12	21	33
— 55 to 60,	6	10	16
— 60 to 65,	4	5	9
— 65 to 70,	4	4	8
— 70 to 75,	0	3	3
— 80 to 85,	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL,	194	199	393
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table 4—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Admitted, in so far as could be ascertained.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Abortion,	0	1	1
Abuse of Medicine,	1	0	1
Anxiety,	5	5	10
Accident to Husband,	0	1	1
Bad Health,	6	16	22
Bad Temper,	1	5	6
Catamenial Disorders,	0	9	9
Chagrin,	0	1	1
Confinement in Prison,	1	0	1
Daughter becoming Insane,	0	1	1
Death of Relatives,	6	9	15
Disappointed Love,	4	3	7
Dismissal from Employment,	1	0	1
Domestic Disagreement,	5	0	5
Dyspeptic Disorders,	7	1	8
Epilepsy,	15	7	22
Excessive Mental Exertion,	4	0	4
Exposure to Cold,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	1	2
Fatigue,	0	1	1
Fright,	0	5	5
Hardship and Privation,	1	0	1
Hereditary and Congenital,	27	25	52
Hysteria,	0	3	3
Ill-Usage,	1	1	2
Injured Self-Esteem,	0	1	1
Injury of Head,	7	1	8
Intemperance,	42	29	71
Jaundice,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	4	3	7
Losses,	9	0	9
Old Age,	0	2	2
Over Exertion,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	7	1	8
Parting with Son,	0	1	1
Poverty,	0	1	1
Predisposition from previous Insanity,	14	21	35
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Lactation,	0	17	17
Puerperal Hemorrhage,	0	2	2
Pride,	0	1	1
Quarrel,	2	2	4
Religious Excitement,	4	4	8
Remorse,	1	0	1
Severe Burn,	1	0	1
Small-Pox,	0	1	1
Unknown,	12	16	28
Vice,	1	0	1
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
TOTAL,	<u>194</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>393</u>

Table 5—Showing the Trades, Occupations, and Professions
of those Admitted during 1850.

MALES.			
Apothecary,	1	Labourers,.....	12
Architect,.....	1	Lithographer,.....	1
Army Surgeon,.....	1	Merchants,.....	7
Banker,.....	1	Masons,.....	3
Barrister,	1	Musician,.....	1
Baker,	1	Measurer,.....	1
Bleacher,.....	1	Minister,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Moulder,	1
Bootmaker,.....	1	No occupation,.....	7
Brewers,	2	Plasterers,.....	3
Carpenters,.....	10	Pilot,.....	1
Carters,	2	Pastry Baker.....	1
Calico Printers,.....	3	Plumber,.....	1
Coachmaker,	1	Post-office Servant,.....	1
Colliers,	7	Rope Spinners,	2
Compositor, ...	1	Railway Servant,.....	1
Chemical Manufacturer, ...	1	Revenue Officers,	3
Clergymen,.....	2	Shoemakers,.....	5
Clerks,	17	Sailors,	4
Cotton Spinner,.....	1	Spirit-dealers,.....	5
Confectioner,.....	1	Stoker,.....	1
Drysalter,.....	1	Student,.....	1
Dyers,	2	Do. of Law,.....	1
Engineers,	3	Do. of Divinity,.....	2
Farm Servants,	17	Shepherd,.....	1
Farmers,	7	Tanner,.....	1
Fleshers,.....	4	Tailors,.....	5
Grocer,.....	1	Teacher,.....	1
Hawker,.....	1	Unascertained,.....	7
Hammerman,	1	Writers,.....	3
Gardeners,.....	2	Weavers,	13
Iron Turner,	1		
Iron Worker,.....	1		
		TOTAL,.....	194
FEMALES.			
Bleachers,.....	3	Shoe-binder,.....	1
Dressmakers,.....	11	Stay-maker,.....	1
Domestic Servants,	25	Shop-keepers,	3
Fur-cleaner,	1	Tobacco Pipe-maker,.....	1
Governess,.....	1	Teachers,.....	3
Farm Servants,.....	5	Unascertained,.....	9
Envelope-maker,.....	1	Umbrella-maker,	1
Fish-crier,	1	Vest-maker.....	1
House-keepers,.....	4	Unmarried Gentlewomen,..	12
Hawkers,.....	2	Wives of persons of various	
Lodging-keepers,.....	2	trades and professions, ...	76
Mangle-keepers,	2	Winders,.....	7
Mill-workers,.....	10	Weavers,.....	3
No occupation,.....	2	Washers,.....	3
Post-Mistress,.....	1		
Sempstresses,	7		
		TOTAL,.....	199

Table 6—Showing the No. of Admissions for each Month of the Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	16	18	34
February,	15	15	30
March,	18	19	37
			— 101
April,	24	27	51
May,	24	19	43
June,	14	16	30
			— 124
July,	16	15	31
August,	15	20	35
September,	11	12	23
			— 89
October,	16	16	32
November,	13	15	28
December,	12	7	19
			— 79
Total,			<u>393</u>

III.—TABLES *relative to* PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 15 to 20,	9	3	12
— 20 to 25,	8	6	14
— 25 to 30,	13	8	21
— 30 to 35,	14	16	30
— 35 to 40,	15	18	33
— 40 to 45,	7	11	18
— 45 to 50,	10	10	20
— 50 to 55,	4	4	8
— 55 to 60,	2	6	8
— 60 to 70,	2	5	7
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 2—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania,	60	65	125
Melancholia,	24	22	46
Dementia,	0	0	0
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

Table 3—Showing the previous Duration of the Insanity in those Cured.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	57	56	113
— 2 —	15	12	27
— 3 —	3	10	13
— 4 —	3	1	4
— 6 —	1	3	4
— 9 —	0	3	3
— 1 Year,	4	1	5
— 2 —	1	1	2
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	10	11	21
— 2 —	19	11	30
— 3 —	20	20	40
— 4 —	9	8	17
— 6 —	9	12	21
— 9 —	9	10	19
— 1 Year,	2	4	6
— 2 —	5	5	10
— 3 —	0	3	3
— 4 —	0	3	3
— 7 —	1	0	1
	<u>84</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>171</u>

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Abortion,	0	1	1
Anxiety,	2	2	4
Bad Health,	2	4	6
Catamenial Disorder,	0	1	1
Confinement in Prison,	1	0	1
Death of Relatives,	4	2	6
Disappointed Affections,	3	4	7
Domestic Disagreements,	2	1	3
Exposure to Cold,	1	0	1
Fever,	1	0	1
Fright,	0	3	3
Hysteria,	0	2	2
Hereditary Predisposition,	11	7	18
Injured Self-Esteem,	0	1	1
Indigestion,	0	1	1
Jealousy,	2	2	4
Intemperance,	27	17	44
Injury of Head,	2	0	2
Losses in Business,	3	0	3
Excessive Mental Exertions,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Previous Attack,	6	20	26
Poverty,	0	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Lactation,	0	7	7
Quarrel,	3	2	5
Religious Excitement,	3	2	5
Unknown,	7	4	11
Variola,	0	1	1
Want of Employment,	2	0	2
	84	87	171
	84	87	171

Table 6—Showing the per cent. of Cures upon the total number Treated—the number Treated to a conclusion—and the number Admitted.

		<i>Per Cent.</i>
Total Number Treated,	880	Cured { 19.43 37.58 43.48
— to a conclusion,	455	
— Admitted,	393	

IV.—TABLES *relative to PATIENTS who have
DIED during the Year 1850.*

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mania,	4	8	12
Melancholia,	2	8	10
Dementia,	10	9	19
	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>

Table 2—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 20 to 30,	3	4	7
— 30 to 40,	2	4	6
— 40 to 50,	4	6	10
— 50 to 60,	5	3	8
— 60 to 70,	2	6	8
— 70 to 80,	0	2	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>

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

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 Month,	3	7	10
— 2 —	0	2	2
— 3 —	3	0	3
— 4 —	2	2	4
— 6 —	1	2	3
— 1 Year,	2	4	6
— 2 —	1	3	4
— 3 —	2	4	6
— 5 —	0	1	1
— 6 —	1	0	1
— 12 —	1	0	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>

Table 4—Showing the Causes of Death.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Apoplexy,	2	2	4
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1	3	4
Convulsion,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	2	4
Erysipelas,	0	2	2
Exhaustion,	4	6	10
Gradual Decay,	1	5	6
Paralysis,	4	0	4
Phthisis,	0	3	3
Pleuropneumonia,	1	0	1
Pneumonia,	1	1	2
TOTAL,	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>41</u>

Table 5—Showing the per cent. of Deaths upon the total number Treated—the number Treated to a conclusion—and the number Admitted.

		<i>Per Cent.</i>
Total Number Treated,	880	Died { 4.66 9 10.43
— to a conclusion,	455	
— Admitted,	393	

V.—TABLE of DISMISSALS for each Month.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January,	14	10	24
February,	12	13	25
March,	20	19	39
April,	12	16	28
May,	20	12	32
June,	7	18	25
July,	26	13	39
August,	66	72	138
September,	16	17	33
October,	18	21	39
November,	8	6	14
December,	13	6	19
TOTAL,			<u>455</u>

VI.—TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DISMISSIONS during the Ten Years from 1840 to 1850.

	<i>Admissions. Dismissions.</i>	
1841,	157	170
1842,	199	167
1843,	327	185
1844,	290	229
1845,	364	305
1846,	414	339
1847,	365	352
1848,	366	400
1849,	378	409
1850,	393	455

NOTE.—From the above, it appears that the past year is second highest in the number of Admissions, and highest in the number of Dismissions, of any year in the history of the Institution. The great increase in the number of Patients Dismissed, is accounted for, by the removal of all the Pauper Patients belonging to the Barony Parish. The fact that, from the date when the Barony Patients were removed (30th August), that Parish ceased to send its Patients to this Institution, is sufficient to account for the number of Patients Admitted not being higher than in any preceding year.

VII.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PATIENTS for Fifteen Years.

1838,	153.
1839,	159, or 6 above 1838.
1840,	171, or 12 — 1839.
1841,	178, or 7 — 1840.
1842,	196, or 18 — 1841.
1843,	265, or 69 — 1842.
1844,	377, or 112 — 1843.
1845,	439, or 62 — 1844.
1846,	522, or 83 — 1845.
1847,	548, or 26 — 1846.
1848,	529, or 19 under 1847.
1849,	482, or 47 — 1848.
1850,	481, or 1 — 1849.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually Admissions, the NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, each Year, from its opening, on the 12th December 1814, to upon the TOTAL.*

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DURING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
TOTAL,.....	3,146	2,599	5,745						

TOTAL AS ABOVE, 5,745

DEDUCT—Remain,..... 425

MITTED into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including Re-
 LIEVED, and UNFIT, and the NUMBER who have DIED during
 t December 1850, with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
es.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
	16	32	2	6	8	2	...	2	1	...	1
	16	40	11	12	23	1	...	1	3	2	5
	17	43	17	15	32	...	...	...	2	1	3
	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
	18	39	13	12	25	3	...	3	6	4	10
	13	44	12	16	28	1	...	1	5	3	8
	14	35	20	18	38	1	...	1	9	2	11
	7	33	25	25	50	...	...	...	11	2	13
	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
	21	38	9	10	19	1	...	1	9	5	14
	12	30	22	24	46	...	1	1	7	1	8
	13	25	22	24	46	4	...	4	4	5	9
	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
	19	37	16	10	26	3	...	3	5	5	10
	23	45	20	20	40	...	1	1	10	2	12
	28	45	15	12	27	...	...	...	5	3	8
	24	42	16	10	26	2	...	2	7	5	12
	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
	16	31	17	19	36	4	...	4	7	6	13
	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
	52	110	23	18	41	1	...	1	9	9	18
	38	99	20	24	44	...	...	...	15	9	24
	69	121	17	17	34	...	...	...	21	9	30
	65	148	24	25	49	...	...	...	21	11	32
	87	177	38	29	67	...	...	...	39	22	61
	84	187	46	43	89	...	...	...	42	21	63
	100	203	38	26	64	...	...	...	53	32	85
	104	226	51	39	90	...	...	...	46	38	84
	94	205	67	33	100	...	...	...	52	52	104
	87	171	132	111	243	...	...	...	16	25	41
	1,289	2,759									831

No. of CURES,.... 2,759

TOTAL No. of DEATHS,.. 831

PER CENT. OF CURES,.... 51.86

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.... 15.28

**Articles made in the Female Division of the East House
during the Year 1850.**

	<i>No.</i>
Drawers, Men's, pairs,	112
Shirts, Men's, striped,	200
Semets, Flannel,	120
Stays and Boddice,	100
Petticoats, Flannel and Drugget,	150
Do. White,	20
Gowns,	160
Aprons,	400
Do. Worsted,	36
Caps,	340
Pocket and Neck Kerchiefs,	360
Sheets, pairs,	60
Slips, Pillow,	40
Cloths, Table,	16
Towels,	48
Bed Mats, Twilted,	30
Padded strong Clothes and peculiar Coverings,	108
Tape Names sewed on Stockings,	500
Shifts,	240
Neckkerchiefs marked with Needle,	100

With some Fancy Work, as Collars, &c.

NOTE. — Two days in each week are taken up with Repairing all the Linens, and other days are appropriated to Stockings and the like.

Work done by Ladies in 1850.

PLAIN WORK.

8 Pairs Sheets.	26 Table Cloths, Hemmed.
96 Bolster and Pillow Slips.	20 Window Blinds.
7 Bed-Covers.	20 Muslin Window Screens.
300 Towels, Hemmed.	2 Chair Slips.

CLOTHING.

84 Chemises.	50 Pairs Polka Sleeves & Cuffs.
6 Pairs Cotton Drawers.	51 Pairs Sleeves and Cuffs, Knitted.
42 Long Night Gowns.	45 Pairs Stockings, Knitted.
36 Short do. do.	10 Pairs Gentlemen's Socks.
36 Flannel Semets.	6 Pairs Babies' Socks.
6 Boys' Shirts.	6 Pairs Babies' Boots.
13 Flannel Sleeping Gowns.	2 Shawls, Knitted.
50 Flannel Petticoats.	6 Pairs Garters, Knitted.
8 White and Stuff do.	1 Polka Jacket, Knitted.
6 Pinafores.	1 Muff and pair Cuffs, Crochet Work.
66 Night Caps.	26 Collars, Crochet Work.
111 Habit Shirts, Collars, and Frills.	52 Aprons, 24 Gowns, made.
38 Neckerchiefs, Hemmed.	24 Caps and Collars, Em- broidered.
114 Pocket Handkerchiefs, do.	2 Pairs Slippers, Worked.
6 Children's Shifts.	
6 Do. Dresses.	
18 Babies' Caps.	

FANCY WORK.

13 Cushions, Worked.	3 Travelling Bags, Worked.
20 Tidy's, Knitted.	2 Reticules, Bead Work.
2 Small Flower Vase Mats.	3 Purses, Crochet Work.

Several Pieces of Edgings done, Knitting and Crochet Work, and
Repairing Clothing, &c. regularly done.

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED

PARISHES,.....	£0 7 6	p	WEEK.
FIRST RATE FOR OTHER PATIENTS,.....	0 8 0		—
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.

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 regular quarterly terms are—1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The first payment is always made from the day of admission, to the end of the current or of the next quarter.
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.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW - MONKLAND.
PORT - GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

