

Eleventh annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, : submitted, in terms of their charter, to a general meeting of contributors, 6th January, 1825.

Contributors

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

Publication/Creation

Glasgow : Printed by James Hedderwick & Son, 1825.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fnmdvpm4>

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>

EPB

1GLA

214
2

ELEVENTH
Annual Report
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW ASYLUM
FOR
LUNATICS.

Asylum Reports
GLASGOW, Royal Mental Hospital

61520/19

ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
GLASGOW
Asylum for Lunatics,
SUBMITTED,
IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO
A General Meeting of Contributors,
6th JANUARY, 1825.



GLASGOW,
PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON.

1825.



334472

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January 1824,	55	59	114
Admitted since,	38	37	75
Re-admitted, having relapsed,	2	1	3
Total,	<u>95</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>192</u>
Dismissed, Cured,	17	21	38
Do. Relieved,	7	8	15
Do. by Desire,	2	2	4
Do. Unfit,	1	0	1
Died,	9	5	14
	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>72</u>
Remaining, 31st December 1824,	59	61	120
Total,	<u>95</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>192</u>

The number of Patients admitted, as stated above, was nearly equal to the number admitted during the preceding year. Yet, from some unavoidable increase in the number of incurables, and from the circumstance, that some of the other Patients remained unusually long in the house, the number under treatment, as ascertained weekly, was, on an average, 118; whereas during the preceding year, it was only 110. The greatest number at any period in the house, was 125. The increase in the proportion of our cures, no doubt, arose partly from accidental circumstances, and especially from that of a considerable number of curable Patients having fortunately been sent to the Asylum, at an early period of their malady. The proportion of deaths was nearly as in former years. The diseases which proved fatal, were according to the following statement:—

Died of Apoplexy,	4
Exhaustion,	4
Consumption,	2
Dropsy,	2
Fever,	1
Abscess,	1
	—
Total,	14
	==

Some of the cases might supply us abundantly with matter for interesting description; but we trust that the warm interest manifested by the public, in favour of our Institution, needs no support from such details.

The following Tables have been carefully extracted from the records of the cases by Mr. Probyn, the Superintendent, and they exhibit results which demonstrate, even more strongly than heretofore, the advantage of early treatment.

MALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Melancholic,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Excitable Melancholic,	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Imbecile,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fatuous,	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total,	0	4	1	1	1	4	2	13

FEMALE PATIENTS, OLD CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	HOW DISMISSED.				STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Melancholic,	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Excitable Melancholic,	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
Imbecile,	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Fatuous,	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
Total,	2	6	1	2	5	1	17

MALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.					STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Unfit.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	9
Melancholic,	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Excitable Melancholic,	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
Imbecile,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fatuous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total,	19	0	0	1	2	3	2	27

FEMALE PATIENTS, NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION of Cases when admitted.	How DISMISSED.				STATE of those Remaining.		TOTALS of the several Classifications.
	Cured.	Relieved.	By desire.	Died.	Improved.	Continuing the same.	
Furious,	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Melancholic,	12	0	0	0	1	0	13
Excitable Melancholic,	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
Fatuous,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	21	0	0	0	4	0	25

The following is the result of treatment, in regard to the relative proportions of cures, in the old, and in the new cases:—

OLD CASES.

Males treated,	13,	Cured,	0
Females, do.	17,	Do.	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total,	30,	Total,	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	

NEW CASES.

Males treated,	27,	Cured,	19
Females, do.	25,	Do.	21
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total,	52,	Total,	40
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Various measures have been executed for improving the accommodations, or for otherwise promoting the comforts of our Patients, and our expenditure has necessarily been great.

To prevent the mind from brooding over morbid impressions, by affording to our Patients such means of employment as may serve to engage and to arrest attention, is an important part of our duty; and these means must be, in some measure, varied, according to the different habits of the Patients. Artisans, and others of the same rank, can generally be induced to betake themselves to such handicraft operations, as may without danger be permitted in the Asylum; or to the highly salutary exercise of labouring in the airing-grounds; while females of every rank have a ready resource against idleness, in their usual domestic employments. But males of the rank of gentlemen, who have learned no craft, and who would feel degraded, if employed in the humble operations of

digging, or of wheeling, must, for the occupation of their tedious leisure hours, depend chiefly upon amusements; and, when convalescent, would feel their confinement to be peculiarly irksome, unless they were furnished with various appropriate modes of recreation. The game of billiards was, some years ago, introduced into the Asylum, and afforded much gratification to many of our Patients. But the only apartment which could be used as a billiard-room, was too small for the purpose, and has for a long time been required for another use. The Weekly Committee, finding that the gentlemen were thus deprived of the use of the billiard-table, and that a billiard-room might be obtained at a moderate expense, by erecting for that purpose, a small separate building in one of the airing-grounds, ordered the building to be erected; and, with the approbation of a subsequent meeting of Directors, an elegant and commodious billiard-room has now been added to the Asylum. This small building, which has been skillfully constructed by the Carpenter and Mason attached to the Establishment, is so placed that it cannot possibly interfere with the aspect of the Asylum, from any point of view beyond our boundary, and is of so ready access, that it may be resorted to, in bad weather without inconvenience, or in dark evenings without the risk of escape.

Our wards for females at the lower rates of board, continue to be as crowded as formerly. Besides, there are, in the Town's Hospital, generally no fewer than from 70 to 80 lunatics, of whom the usual proportion, of course, are females. These lunatics being harmless and incurable, are, according to our regulations, not admissible into the Asylum. With a view to relieve both establishments, by erecting within our precincts, and with the aid of the

Town's Hospital, proper accommodations for incurables of every description, plans of a separate building, exclusively for that purpose, were designed, and a statement of the probable expense of erecting the building, and of the rate of board at which the Patients could be received, was submitted to a meeting of the Directors of both establishments. But after due inquiry and deliberation, it appeared that harmless incurables could be maintained in the Town's Hospital, where there are accommodations perfectly suitable for them, and where every possible attention is paid in regard to their health and comfort, at a lower rate than in the Asylum, especially considering the expense which would be incurred by erecting the necessary accommodations. The proposed measure was therefore abandoned, and we resolved to provide from our own funds, such additional accommodations as our own exigencies required. Accordingly, the Directors, at a quarterly meeting held on the 6th of June, having considered a plan which was submitted and explained to them, for extending the north-east wing of the Asylum, instructed the Weekly Committee to procure three estimates of the work required; and, on the lowest estimate, to carry the plan into execution without delay. From various accidental circumstances, more than a month elapsed before the requisite estimates could be obtained. Meantime, our own artificers, who, in constructing the Billiard-room, had given satisfactory proof of their abilities, also produced an estimate by order of the Committee, together with the grounds on which their calculations were founded. Their estimate having been found to be considerably lower than any of the others, they were appointed by the Committee to execute the work, under the direction of Mr. Probyn, the Superintendent.

The Committee, in devising the plan of the addition, experienced considerable difficulty, from the limited extent, and from the nature of the ground. The distance between the outer extremity of the wing, and the wall which is the boundary between our ground and that of the Magdalen Asylum, did not admit of a ward of greater extent than is at present required, while from the increasing number of our Patients, it is probable that, with only such an addition, we would in no long time again experience inconvenience equal to that of which we now complain. It was therefore suggested that the additional building might be made double the breadth of the original wing, and might thus comprehend two wards nearly equal to each other in extent; but that, in the meantime, only one-half of this projected building, containing one of these wards, should be erected; so that, at any future period, the other half might conveniently be added. On farther consideration, and especially on considering the very great inconvenience of again laying open our grounds for the operations of building, the Committee finally resolved to erect the walls of both wards, and to roof both at the same time, although only one of them should, in the first instance, be finished for the reception of Patients. We have proceeded accordingly, and the operation of roofing the whole additional building has recently been finished.

But we have long experienced great inconvenience, in consequence of having only one public room for the most numerous class of our female Patients, and only one bath-room for the whole establishment. In the additional building therefore, and between the extremity of the original wing, and the new wards, we have, agreeably to the adopted plan, reserved a space sufficient for a commodious

day-room, with a bath-room adjacent. The day-room will, by means of a sub-division, be so contrived, that it will answer conveniently as a work-room; and the bath-room, which will contain both a hot and a cold bath, being near to a staircase which leads to the upper floors of the wing, will be readily accessible to females of every class. As in the case of the billiard-room, so in regard to this more extensive structure, due attention has been paid, in order that it should not, if possible, interfere with the appearance of the original edifice. The surface of the ground where the new wards are placed, was ten feet above the level of the original ward. If we had built on the surface, our wards would have been both difficult of access, and conspicuously in view; if on a level with the original ward, they would have been both damp and airless, while the expense of digging, which, together with the necessary operation of underbuilding fifty-six feet in length of the boundary wall, has been above a hundred pounds, must have been proportionably greater. After much consideration, the building was founded, so that the floor of the wards shall be about five feet lower than the surface of the surrounding ground, and the access to each ward, by a few steps of a stair leading up from the day-room; the floor of this room being on a level with that of the original ward. Every exertion has been made to complete one of the wards as speedily as possible, and in urging forward the necessary operations, the Superintendent has been indefatigable; but our proceedings may be a little retarded by an unexpected circumstance. To save space in the airing-grounds adjacent, as well as to avoid what might be a little dangerous to the Patients, we have no sunk area around the building, but to secure the wards as much as possible against damp, we purpose to cover the insides

of the outer walls, to the height of six feet, with Arbroath stones. On application for these stones, we were much disappointed to find that we could not be furnished with them, of the necessary dimensions, until the Spring, unless at an exorbitant price. We have some reason to hope, however, that we may be able to obtain the use of a ward, by such means as are in our power, until Arbroath stones can be procured at a reasonable rate. One of the wards, like the ward last erected for male Patients, and found to be highly convenient, will be without sub-divisions. The other ward is so designed, that it may, when required, be sub-divided into no fewer than ten apartments, for furious, noisy, or uncleanly Patients. These wards, in addition to those with which they communicate, will enable us to distribute our Patients more advantageously than it has hitherto been in our power to do. The eminently beneficial effects of proper classification, and of the degree of freedom from restraint, which it renders safe to permit, are now generally acknowledged; and may be very intelligibly illustrated, by contrasting lunatics of the present day, with those of former times, according to the description given of the latter, by an intelligent and popular writer. "Of a lunatic," says Doctor Hawkesworth,* "it is universally true, that his understanding is perverted to evil, which a mere perversion of understanding does not necessarily imply; he either sits torpid in despair, or is busied in the contrivance, or in the execution of mischief; he is indeed sometimes merry, but the merry lunatic is never kind." We could produce numerous instances in contradiction to these assertions. But were we to huddle our Patients indiscriminately together, and, in order to

* Vide Adventurer, No. 88.

prevent mischief, were we to chain each of them to the wall or floor of a dismal cell, allowing to none of them the usual comforts in regard to diet, clothing, and cleanliness, we have not a doubt, that the same description would again become as applicable to lunatics, as it was seventy years ago. Many of them would, from indignation, be kept in continual high excitement, and would no doubt be actuated by a natural propensity to revenge the indignities which they unworthily suffered; while others of a more passive spirit, yet capable of some degree of rational reflection, and of some sense of decency, feeling themselves deprived of every comfort, and surrounded by objects of disgust, would most probably "sit torpid in despair." Very different indeed are our Patients, many of whom are cheerful and kind, and, what is at once a proof of the irritating effect of coercion in some cases where it is indispensable, and also of the power to feel and to discriminate, which even an infuriated maniac sometimes possesses, we have known a Patient, in the height of a sudden burst of phrenzy, carefully avoiding to injure any of his fellows, when in the very act of violently assailing his keepers. Although, therefore, we have expended a large sum in providing additional accommodations for our Patients, with due attention to the means of proper classification, we are perfectly confident, that, in having done so, our proceedings will meet the approbation of our constituents and of the public.

The laborious operation of levelling the new ground, by digging and wheeling earth from the higher to the lower parts of the enclosure, was, for several years, as noticed in former Reports, performed chiefly by Patients; with eminent benefit to themselves, and with no small

saving to our funds. Early in the year this labour drew near to a termination, but there remained a great extent and depth of very obdurate clay, on which no instrument but the pick and wedge could make any effectual impression; and which had to be removed to a considerable distance beyond our boundary. In this part of the operation we were compelled to resort to the aid of hired labourers and cartage, at an expense considerably above a hundred pounds. About the beginning of June, the whole superfluous earth was removed, the surface was relaid with the original soil, which had been carefully laid aside and preserved, and thus the whole operation of levelling was completed. With the superfluous earth, a serpentine mound or embankment has been formed in front of the Asylum, as the most convenient and economical mode in which the earth could be disposed of. This mound having been properly turfed on the sides, and planted on the top with trees, serves as an elegant screen to the front grounds, and is therefore both ornamental and useful. On a convenient part of the new ground, there have lately been constructed, at a considerable expense, what were long and urgently wanted, a proper dungstead, and a house for storing straw, and for various other necessary purposes.

While the new ground has been prepared for any purpose which the exigencies of the establishment, in regard to additional space, may require, and is at present extensively cultivated as a garden, some important improvements have been made in the original grounds. One of the airing-grounds had long remained but little used, and was unappropriated to any class of Patients. By building a wall where formerly there was only an iron rail, and by

several other alterations which were necessary for the security of the Patients, this ground was prepared for the use of the male paupers, to whose wards it lies contiguous, and it is now with evident advantage appropriated to that use. The ground formerly allotted to these Paupers, but which was not originally intended for their use, is now appropriated to Patients of a superior class. The borders of this airing-ground, have been replanted with shrubs, the walks relaid with gravel, and the central part properly levelled and turfed, so as to afford for the amusement of the gentlemen an excellent and extensive bowling-green. In connection with these improvements, a small angular portion of this and the adjacent airing-ground, next to the central part of the west side of the Asylum, has been enclosed with walls of proper height, as an open area or court. This area forms a ready means of communication between the ground floors of the two adjacent wings, and when paved and supplied with water, as about to be done, will be of obvious advantage, in regard to convenience and cleanliness.

All the walks in the airing-grounds have been relaid with gravel; a very great supply of gravel was therefore required, and although given by Mr. Stirling, at the pit gratis, the freight by the canal, the cartage and labour, have cost about £40.

Besides the usual repairs, and supplies of furniture and apparatus, (and owing to the frail state of the lead on the roof of the Asylum, almost incessant repairs are here required,) all the wards and staircases leading from these to the airing-grounds, after having undergone a thorough cleaning, have been white-washed and size-coloured.

Several apartments, all the doors in some of the galleries, and also all the doors and railings of the airing-grounds, have been oil-painted. The painting in the wards, has been applied so as to mark, more obviously than formerly, a distinction in the appearance of the accommodations for Patients of different ranks. In the course of these operations, it was found to be necessary to strip from the walls of some of the apartments, the boards with which they had originally been lined, on account of the decayed state of the wood. This lining of wood is confined to the wards occupied by Paupers; and it would be a great improvement if the whole were removed, both in the apartments and in the galleries, and replaced with some more suitable material.

An expensive but indispensable improvement has been made on the windows of the lower wards. These windows, like all the others, swing on pivots. By a little force and ingenuity, such as many of our Patients are very capable of exerting, any of these pivots as originally attached to the windows, could easily be displaced, and a window removed, so as to allow a Patient to escape. The contrivance which we have adopted, is that of an iron bar, attached horizontally along the middle of the window, so that the extremities of the bar which project, and are deeply introduced into the stone wall on each side, are the pivots on which the window now securely turns.

In consequence of all these operations, and we may add, the great rise in the price of provisions, our disbursements, although we have received a number of handsome donations, have greatly exceeded our receipts, as will be evident from the following statement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year 1824.

Receipts.

Balance due by the Treasurer, per Report for 1823,	£400	0	0½
SUBSCRIPTIONS and LEGACIES, in 1824,	£470	9	8
Add, found in Charity-Box,	11	15	7½
		482	5 3½
BOARD of the Patients,	3697	17	4
INTEREST on Cash deposited with Royal Bank,	23	10	1
	£4603	12	9

Disbursements.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Accounts for Butcher-Meat,	£525	13	6
Do. Bread,	387	17	4
Do. Beer,	309	4	0
Do. Groceries,	266	7	3
Do. Soap, Candles, &c.	80	14	6
Do. Coals,	90	17	3
Do. Meal, Barley, Pease, &c.	330	1	9
Do. Butter, Milk, &c.	176	12	5
Do. Cheese,	70	6	0
Do. Medicines,	30	0	0
Do. Miscellaneous, viz. Hay, Straw, Lint, Oil, Seeds, Potatoes, Liquors, &c.	528	1	6½
		2795	15 6½
Carried forward,	£2795	15	6½

Brought forward,	£2795	15	6½
SALARIES, viz.			
Superintendent,	£150	0	0
Matron,	75	0	0
Chaplain,	20	0	0
Surgeon,	4	4	0
Treasurer and Secretary,	£100	0	0
And for extra-trouble in 1823,	50	0	0
	150	0	0
Porter,	47	5	0
			*446 9 0
WAGES to Keepers and Inferior Servants,	400	17	11½
FURNITURE Bought,	113	11	0
CHARGES, viz.			
Printing,	£29	11	11
Advertisements,	4	13	0
Stationery,	12	2	6
Insurance,	4	0	0
Miscellaneous,	30	19	3
			81 6 8
RENT of Pasture-Ground,	12	10	0
Repairs and Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,	761	10	3½
Additional Buildings,	693	9	7
			5305 10 0½
Amount of DISBURSEMENTS,	5305	10	0½
Do. RECEIPTS,	4603	12	9
Balance due to the Treasurer,	£701	17	3½

* The Physician's fees are not stated here, because they are not paid from the general revenue of the Institution, but by the Patients of better rank. During last year, these fees amounted to £91 : 7s.

A large sum will still be required to enable us to complete those measures which are in progress. A Royal Charter is now about to be obtained for the Asylum, agreeably to the opinion expressed on this point, in the last Annual Report. The expense of obtaining the Charter, will probably not be under £150. Various improvements, suggested in former Reports, are still wanted; but these are impracticable in the present state of the funds: and unless we shall be abundantly favoured with such aid as we have often received from benevolent individuals, we shall not soon be able to liquidate the debt which we have incurred.

The Directors return their grateful thanks, for Donations in Money, as specified in a subsequent page; for Donations of Books, and of various Periodical Publications, which are always highly gratifying to the Patients; for a proportion of the confiscated Butter sent by the Magistrates to charitable establishments; and for the usual liberal Donations of Coals, *viz.*

Mr. FARIE,	12 Carts.
Mr. GRAY,	12 do.
Mr. MERRY,	8 do.
HEIRS of GENERAL SPENS,	6 do.
Mr. M'ALPINE,	6 do.
Mr. GEMMILL,	4 do.
	<hr/>
	48 Carts.
	<hr/>

The Directors present their kind thanks to the Physician, Surgeon, Superintendent, Matron, Chaplain, and Visitors.

The Sheriff visited the Asylum twice in the course of the year, and expressed himself to be entirely satisfied, in regard to all those matters which fall under his cognisance.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c. For 1825.

The LORD PROVOST, President, *ex officio*.

Mr. Andrew Ranken,	}	from Town Council.
James Hunter,		
The Dean of Guild,	}	from Merchants' House.
Mr. James Ewing,		
Convener M'Tyer,	}	from Trades' House.
Bailie Knox,		
Dr. James Corkindale,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
William Cumin,		
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	}	from General Session.
Mr. James Haldane,		
Rev. Dr. Ranken,	}	from General Body of Subscribers.
Mr. John T. Alston,		
Robert Findlay,		
Wm. Jamieson, Jun.		
Andrew Mitchell,		
Archibald Lawson,		
Dr. William Meikleham,	}	Directors, <i>ex officio</i> .
Mr. Archibald Wallace,		
The Chief Magistrate of Paisley,		
Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy,		
Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine,		
John Balmano, <i>Physician</i> to the Asylum,		
William Cumin, <i>Surgeon</i> .		
Mr. John Mills Probyn, <i>Superintendent</i> and <i>Apothecary</i> .		
Mrs. Probyn, <i>Matron</i> .		
Rev. William Muir, <i>Chaplain</i> .		
Mr. Donald Cuthbertson, <i>Treasurer</i> and <i>Secretary</i> .		
John Kirk, <i>Porter</i> .		

Weekly Committee.

Dr. Ranken.	Mr. Jamieson.	Dr. Meikleham.
Mr. Findlay.	Dr. Balmano.	Mr. Wallace.

Committee on Accounts and Finance.

Mr. Ewing.	Mr. Jamieson.	Mr. Findlay.
------------	---------------	--------------

Visitors.

Dr. Freer.	Mr. John Swanston.
Rev. Dr. Macgill.	Robert Thomson.
Mr. George Rutherford.	James Haldane.
Septimus Ellis.	J. T. Alston.
Charles S. Parker.	Dr. Corkindale.
Robert Austin.	Mr. Andrew Ranken.

Mr. James Ewing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, Received in 1824.

Lady Ross Baillie's Executors,			
12th annual Donation,	£ 5	5	0
13th do.	5	5	0
			£10 10 0
Barony Parish, per R. Gray of Carntyne, one-half of unappropriated balance of sum raised for Militia bounties, in 1797,			
			12 0 0
Executors of William Calderhead,			
a Legacy,	£100	0	0
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	10	0	0
			90 0 0
Executors of Adam Crooks, a Legacy, £50 0 0			
Off Legacy-Duty,	5	0	0
			45 0 0
Executors of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart.			
a Legacy,	£20	0	0
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	2	0	0
			18 0 0
Executors of Hugh Carmichael, a Legacy,			
			25 0 0
Mrs. Watt of Heathfield,			
			2 2 0
Executors of Mrs. Lockhart, a Legacy, £50 0 0			
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	£5	0	0
Fees of drawing Discharge, 3 13 4			
	8	13	4
			41 6 8
Miss M'Grigor, Donation,			
			1 1 0
Robert Paterson, do.			
			25 0 0
Executors of Thomas Rowan of Billie-			
houston, a Legacy,	£200	0	0
Deduct Legacy-Duty,	20	0	0
			180 0 0
Mrs. Smith, George-Square,			
			5 5 0
Executors of William Walker, a Legacy,			
			10 0 0
J. S. Wright, Bullcote Lodge, a Donation,			
			5 5 0
			£470 9 8

LIST OF PARISHES,

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

Ayr.	Greenock.	Now Monkland.
Baldernock.	Houston and Kilallan.	Monkton and Prestwick.
Barony of Glasgow.	Kilsyth.	Neilston.
Bonhill.	Kippen.	Port-Glasgow.
Carmunnock.	Lanark.	Renfrew.
Cathcart.	Lesmahagow.	Rothsay.
Cumbernauld.	Logie.	





