

**Second annual report of the Fife and Kinross District Lunatic Asylum :
September 1868.**

Contributors

Fife and Kinross District Lunatic Asylum.
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SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT LUNATIC
ASYLUM.



SEPTEMBER 1868.

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1869.



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DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD FOR FIFE AND KINROSS SHIRES, 1868-69

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W. & G. PAGAN, Writers, Cupar.

ASYLUM STAFF.

Medical Superintendent,	Dr J. B. TUKE.
Medical Assistant,	Dr CHARLES H. SKAE.
Chaplain,	...	...	Rev. JAMES NIMMO, Springfield.
House Steward,	...	...	ROBERT BRAND.
Matron,	...	...	Mrs DUNCAN.
Head Attendant,	...	...	ANGUS CAMPBELL.
Farm Steward and Gardener,	...	...	ALLAN BELL.

November 1868.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN H. COLEMAN
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LEECH, 15 N. BOSTON ST.
1889

REPORT BY THE FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

September 1868.

The District Board did not deem it necessary to submit a formal report of their proceedings until they could from experience speak with some degree of confidence and precision of the results of their labours. After two years' experience, they are now enabled to do so.

The Board having, in fulfilment of the primary object of their appointment, resolved on erecting an Asylum for the Paupers of the Combined Counties, a suitable site was secured near Springfield Station in 1858 ; and after the requisite plans and specifications were obtained from Architects, and the sanction of the General Board received, contracts were entered into for the execution of the several departments of the work, which were all to be completed within a certain limited time ; the two principles of efficiency and economy being steadily and uniformly kept in view. The buildings may now be considered to have cost more than was originally contemplated, but the Board found from time to time, as the works advanced, that several additions and alterations were not only desirable, but decided improvements, which has added to the expense.

The Asylum Building was commenced in 1863, but owing to various circumstances, which need not be here detailed, it was not till July 1866 that it was completed, and after inspection and approval by the General Board, declared fit for occupancy.

The Asylum was planned to accommodate 200 patients, besides the necessary staff of attendants—in all furnishing 250 beds, including 24 beds in two infirmary wards, intended for the isolation of patients attacked by other diseases. As the number of patients is already beyond that originally provided for, and increasing rapidly, additional accommodation will be necessary.

The accommodation for the patients consists of day-rooms, dormitories, and other apartments, besides kitchens, dining-hall, laundry, workshops, exercising-grounds, and other conveniences suitable for such an Institution, by which the proper classification, occupation, remedial treatment and recreation of its inmates may best be effected.

In addition to these, there is a separate house for the Medical Superintendent. The necessity of erecting enclosing walls and fences, and providing a steam-engine for pumping water—as well as of repairing the road from the Asylum to Springfield Station—increased the expense.

The total cost applicable to construction, including the purchase of land, has, up to the 31st July 1868 (at which date the financial year terminates) amounted to £31,790, 16s. 1d.

To meet the requisite cost, money has been raised under the borrowing powers in the Lunacy Act, which is to be repaid (including principal and interest) by annual assessments levied from the county and burgh ratepayers over periods of from twenty-five to thirty years—the arrangement being that all is repaid by Whitsunday 1894.

By the statute, the cost of building, the first year's maintenance and superintendence, is laid on the proprietors of the two counties and the burghs—whose cumulo rental in the valuation rolls now approach £800,000 sterling yearly. The after-maintenance of patients and their superintendence falls to be borne by the Parochial Boards in the two counties proportionally to the number of patients they respectively send in. The parishes are at present charged £24 per annum for each patient.

A statement of the expenditure of the Board, both for construction and for current expenses of the Institution is given in the printed abstract of the Board accounts. Reference is made to the Appendix for observations by the Commissioner in Lunacy as to the manner in which the Asylum has been conducted during the past year. The Visiting Committee has met twice each month at the Asylum; and their minutes are referred as to uniformly indicating a favourable opinion of the state in which they found the Asylum, and of its general management. The annual report of the Medical Superintendent is also in the Appendix, and shows the results of the treatment. As to these, therefore, it seems sufficient here to give the following general summary, exhibiting

a vidimus of the affairs of this Board, and the position of the Asylum, with its results, and its prospects—viz.:

Expenditure.

1. Cost of construction,	£31,790 16 1
2. „ maintenance and superintendence for two years to 31st July 1868,	10,108 11 10
3. Actual average cost to the District Board per patient for the first year,	26 10 3
4. Do do for the second year,	23 10 1

General Results of Period between July 4th 1866 and July 31st 1868.

	Male.	Females	Total.
Number of patients admitted,	145	148	293
Discharged,			
M. F. T.			
19 26 45			
Of whom were recovered,			
M. F. T.			
12 19 31			
Relieved,			
6 4 10			
Not improved,			
4 4 8			
Deaths,			
13 14 27			
	35	41	76
Total number resident on July 31st 1868,	110	107	217

Percentage of cures,	10.5
„ deaths,	9.2

APPENDIX.

I.—ENTRIES BY THE COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK, KEPT AT THE FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM SINCE LAST REPORT.

FIFESHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *August 28, 1867.*

Since the visit of 3d April 1867, 22 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 4 have died. These changes give an increase of 14 in the numbers resident, which are at present 108 males and 102 females, of whom only 10 males and 8 females are deemed curable.

Of the patients admitted, 7 were males and 15 females. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, 1 was regarded as never having been insane, 1 was transferred to the lunatic department of the Perth Prison, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. The registered causes of death in the 4 fatal cases were pleuro-pneumonia with hydrothorax and empyema, enteritis, strangulation, and exhaustion from long-continued maniacal excitement. The strangulation was voluntary, and a report of the case has been already made to the Board.

Of the recent admissions a considerable proportion are still affected with chronic forms of insanity, and become permanent additions to the community. The whole accommodation of the Asylum may be regarded as about fully occupied; and the problem already presents itself in what manner the wants of the district are to be met. There must be among the patients not a few who could be properly placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, or be boarded in private dwellings, and considerable relief would be obtained in this manner. For others, accommodation of a suitable kind might be provided in connection with the farm buildings and the laundry. The present farm buildings are partly ruinous, and partly, in other respects, unsuitable; and should their reconstruction be determined upon, a dormitory and day room, capable of accommodating some 15 or 20 patients, could readily be added; at the laundry, perhaps, the best course would be to convert the present buildings, which are too

confined for the present purpose, into a day room and dormitory, and to erect a new washing-house and laundry on part of the bleaching-green.

The house was found in excellent order, and bearing the stamp of good management ; but in some respects matters were less satisfactory than they will in time become, or than they would be found in an establishment of older date. There is no want of industrial occupation ; 69 of each sex are actively employed, the men mostly on the grounds and the women in the sewing-room ; but there is a want of humanizing influences, such as books, newspapers, and other periodicals, birds, flowers, and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. There is, likewise, a deficiency in the means of extended exercise ; and, consequently, a considerable number of patients, especially females, never go beyond the airing courts. A judicious liberality on the part of the District Board would soon correct this state of matters ; and it will be well to bear in mind that although the patients are maintained by parochial assessment, they are not to be considered in the light of ordinary paupers. Indulgences, which would be entirely out of place for the latter, are of essential consequence in the management and treatment of the former. They contribute to contentment and tranquillity, and thus to the general good order of the establishment. A piano in a workhouse would be incongruous ; in an asylum it is appropriate as a means of amusement, and as a means of treatment. The question is not who is to play on it, but who is to benefit by hearing it played ? and if it contribute to allay destructive propensities, it will soon pay itself in the saving of clothing, glass, and crockery.

A great deal of very useful work has been effected in the grounds by the labour of the patients. As soon as the harvest is over the format on of a walk round the estate will be undertaken, so as to furnish the means of extended exercise to every patient not physically unable to go beyond the airing courts.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably dressed, and clean in person. The bedding was in excellent order, and the rooms of the wet patients were clean, and free from offensive odours. The numbers belonging to this category are 10 males and 17 females, but from the arrangements made for raising them through the night, the wet beds are rarely more than 3 on the male and 5 on the female side. The sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable. The mortality has been low, and the numbers in bed by medical order, although not all from sickness, are 5 males and 5 females. The general aspect of the community was indicative of an appropriate dietary, and the food served during the visit was of excellent quality. 93 males and 68 females dined together in the hall. With the exception of one or two noisy patients in the

refractory departments, all the inmates were quiet and well-behaved. No instance of seclusion is recorded since last visit, and no special contrivances in day clothing are necessary. Quilted bed coverings are used by three patients.

The house and furniture appeared all in good repair, with the exception of some portions of the cement used for flooring.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants : 2 males left from being unsuitable, and 2 to emigrate ; 1 female attendant from having been insolent, and 2 servants voluntarily. For the good management of an asylum it is indispensable that the Superintendent should have the confidence and support of his Board, otherwise his authority with his staff will be most injuriously affected. For more effectually ensuring this end a modification in the mode of appointing the Visiting Committee appears desirable. Supposing it to consist of three members, the retirement of one every three months in succession would keep it to a certain extent homogeneous, and acting on definite principles ; controlling the Superintendent when necessary, and, on the other hand rendering him effective aid and countenance under difficulties.

The erection of a small green-house is desirable for the protection of plants during the winter. Better provision for changing the shoes of the working patients would also be advantageous.

JAMES COXE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

2.—ENTRY BY DR W. A. F. BROWNE.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th Feby. 1868.

The registered number in this house to-day are 112 men, 2 being absent upon probation; and 103 women, 3 being absent on probation. Of those, a very large proportion may be regarded as incurable and permanent inmates; 23 only are described as curable; 11 are in bad health; and 21 have manifested dirty habits. The exertions of the night guardians have, however, been so successful as greatly to reduce this number. There were only 6 beds reported as soiled last night. This success has led to the discontinuance of watching on the division for males, and its partial discontinuance in that for females. The industrial class, amounting to 141, comprehends 4 shoemakers, 2 carpenters, 1 painter, 1 stoker, 14 house-workers, and 49 gardeners and labourers; of the women, 5 are engaged in the kitchen, 10 in the laundry, 18 in house-work, and 37 in sewing. Hand-loomes are about to be introduced, in order to supply in-door work for a portion of the males.

Since 28th August 1867, 30 persons have been admitted, all of whom belonged to the district, 29 being paupers; 2 were transfers; 7 were in a state of great debility when admitted; several so much exhausted as to have been in danger by removal, and to require stimulants in order to preserve life; 1 was phthisical; 1 was brought in a camisole; 1 was reported to have been tied; 1 to have been long-confined in a box-bed, and was filthy in person and of dirty habits; 1 had been a wanderer, and the mother of several illegitimate children, said to be incestuous; 1 whose intemperance and insanity had been an annoyance to her parish for 20 years; 1, an imbecile, labouring under maniacal fury.

In the same period 7 persons have been discharged, 10 as recovered, and 11 have died. Death is attributed to exhaustion, pleuritis, carbuncle, and pyæmia; marasmus; general paralysis; cerebral disease; apoplexy; bronchitis; inanition; double pneumonia; and in 2 cases to senile decay. The average age at death was 56 years. 5 appear to have been admitted in 1866, 5 in 1867, and 1 in 1868. The latter was sinking when received, and died in 6 weeks.

The mortality is considerable; but the health of the community is reported to be very satisfactory; only 5 individuals (males) were confined to bed, and only 1 case of phthisis is known to exist.

No specific plan of treatment is pursued, nor new remedy put to the test, except bromide of potass, which, in epileptic cases, did not realise the expectations entertained. Tonics are much trusted to.

The house was found to be admirably clean, well arranged, and aired; effusive smells were detected in 2 sick-rooms; and it is highly probable that in bad weather and towards evening, when all the patients are assembled in the public rooms, the atmosphere will become close and oppressive. The deodorizing power of sulphurous fumes has been tested, and with decided benefit. In many of the dormitories the beds are too near each other; and it is noteworthy that, in consequence of the pressure for accommodation, especially of men, the reading saloon is now appropriated as a dormitory, and contains 10 beds, and that there are also 4 supernumerary beds in the Store-keeper's bed-room. These arrangements have been required for several months.

The bedding was pure, well exposed to the air, and in sufficient quantity, the weight of the blankets and rug allowed to each bed being 16 lbs.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients were clean and tidy. For the men a suit, composed of blanket tweed, weighing 5 lbs. 2 oz., is being gradually made to replace that formerly and now in use. Every patient is bathed once a week, two or three using the same water; clean rolled towels are supplied to the galleries daily, in the proportion of 1 to 8 individuals; 1 brush and comb are issued for 3 patients.

As intimately connected with the cleanliness and comfort, and, it may be added, the sanitary condition of the establishment, the unsatisfactory state of the laundry must again be adverted to. Not only is the building of inconveniently small size and badly arranged, and assuredly not suitable as a work place for 10 diseased women, but it appears that the drying closets are to a great degree, and—occasionally absolutely—useless. Frequently, and for many weeks consecutively, in wet or damp weather, it has been necessary to dry the clothes in the work-room and dining hall during the night.

89 men and 67 women assembled to dinner; and though the meal was protracted in order to facilitate their identification, and although the seats were uncomfortably crowded, the greatest order and decorum prevailed. The meal was fairly served, and consisted of salt fish and potatoes. The latter did not appear to be of the best quality.

The whole of the farm is under cultivation, and affords a sufficient amount of field occupation, which is the principal object in view. The garden affords an abundant supply of vegetables; the terrace is now in sward; but the road, or promenade, around the farm, &c., is not yet complete. The general aspect of the

grounds has been improved by planting several thousand shrubs and evergreens.

The weather was strong during the inspection, so that the community was subjected to the severe tests of confinement and comparative idleness, but great quiet and sobriety of manner were generally observable. Only one strong dress was noticed; it was worn by one of 19 females in the refractory ward. There has been no seclusion nor restraint; and the only accidents recorded occurred during attempts to escape. These consisted of shock in one instance, and fracture of a rib in another, where the injury may have been received either in falling, or in the struggle with the captors.

These observations suggest the following recommendations, many of which call for speedy consideration:—

I. It is urged that the safety of the building and its occupants demand the provision of some more efficient means of extinguishing fire than hand buckets and water supplied from cisterns in the roof.

II. That as the department for the males is full; that as in that for females there are only 12 available vacancies, when patients absent upon probation are taken into account; and that crowding is obvious at certain points, some means of extending the accommodation should be resorted to; either those mentioned in previous notices, or by the erection of cottages for the families of attendants, into which docile and industrious patients might be drafted from the main house, or by the adoption of all those plans.

III. That, seeing no patient goes beyond the premises, every effort should forthwith be made to complete the promenade, so that exercise may be attainable within the grounds.

IV. That night-watching should be resumed. It is most satisfactory to learn that this arrangement has extinguished, or greatly minimised, such filthy habits as are the result of perversity or indolence; but it has many other uses, the chief of these being that it permits the wants and sufferings, real or imaginary, of the sleepless to be minimised too, and carries into the night that supervision which, in an Asylum, should neither slumber or sleep; affords safety and protection; and tends to correct many other evil practices than neglect of cleanliness.

V. The piano recommended in a preceding Report has not been procured. It would be more economical, and might be as useful, to procure violins. A knowledge of the instrument is more generally possessed and more easily acquired, and its music is familiar, and perhaps more acceptable to persons of the class placed in District Asylums.

VI. The amusements appear to have consisted chiefly of readings, concerts, by performers from without, and a weekly dance. To these it is proposed to add a weekly half holiday. But in

laying out the grounds provision should be made for croquet and cricket and bowling grounds, and for a curling pond. The few in-door means of recreation should be supplemented by bagatelle.

VII. Among minor matters it would be well to increase the size of the pillows ; to cut shorter, without cropping, the hair of the females.

The books, registers, and orders were found to be accurately kept. In the order for David Myles the name in the statement is Alexander. A female nurse was discharged for insubordination ; but the other changes in the domestics have not involved culpability. The wages of men are £25 and £30 ; of women, £10 and £15.

The condition of the house was, considering its recent and still progressive organisation, very satisfactory and creditable to the Medical Superintendent, who is entitled to, and requires, support and cordial co-operation in the discharge of his duties, which are at all times arduous and harassing, but are especially so at the commencement of such an establishment, when the machinery is new and the subordinates require training.

W. A. F. BROWNE, *Commissioner in Lunacy.*

II.—REPORT by Dr JOHN B. TUKE, Medical Superintendent of the FIFE and KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM to the Members of the DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY for the Counties of FIFE and KINROSS for the Period from 1st May 1867 to 30th July 1868.

(Presented to the Board, 25 Aug. 1868.)

MR CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN, the production of this report has, with your permission, been delayed in order that the Financial Statement of the conjoint Clerks and Treasurers should be laid before you along with it, thus enabling us to close the historical and financial year at one and the same time.

The first Report brought the history of the Asylum down to the 30th April 1867; so that the one about to be submitted to you embraces a period of 15 months, viz., from the 1st May 1867, to 31st July 1868, on which latter date the Treasurer's books are closed for the year.

During this period 74 patients have been admitted into the Asylum, 31 males, and 43 females. On the 30th April 1867, 105 males and 97 females, 202 in all, were resident in the Asylum, thus the total number of patients under treatment has been 136 males, 140 females—total 276. Of these were discharged 16 males, 21 females—total 37; of whom were recovered 8 males and 14 females—total 22; discharged convalescent on probation 3 males and 1 female, relieved 6 males and 4 females, not improved 2 males and 3 females; died 7 males and 11 females. The total discharges from all causes have been 26 males and 33 females, in all 59, thus leaving in the Asylum on the 31st July 1868, 110 males, and 107 females—total 217; the number of inmates being 5 males and 1 female in excess of these resident at date of last report.

In considering the general nature of the cases admitted, discharged, and dead it is proposed to show how this increase of patients can be accounted for, and how almost inevitably, an annual increase must be anticipated.

Of the 74 patients admitted during the period 36 only presented any prospect of ultimate recovery ; 19 of this number are already dismissed cured or convalescent. An unfavourable diagnosis was formed of the remaining 38, on the following grounds—in 5 from their advanced age, in 10 from the originally incurable nature of their disease (general paralysis, epileptic insanity or congenital idiocy), in 8 from the repeated number of previous attacks, which had left them in a hopelessly demented condition, and in 15 from the length of time which had elapsed between the commencement of the disease, and the transmission of the sufferer to an Asylum. It will thus be seen that there have been added to our numbers 38 cases, whose removal can only be effected by death. It must also be remembered that, of the 36 cases deemed possibly curable, in all probability a proportion will not realize the hopes entertained. Even accepting the most favourable position, that only 38 of the recent admissions are incurable, reference to the table of deaths will demonstrate that the death-rate bears a ratio of less than half to the number of hopeless cases consigned to the Asylum. There is no reason to believe that the nature of the admissions during the ensuing year will differ from that of those who have been received during the last 15 months. The experience of this Asylum coincides with that of similar institutions in all parts of the country, in that, an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. may be anticipated annually on its population ; and it may be anticipated with greater certainty in a District Asylum than in any other, because the Lunatics of a district are required by the Act to be sent to the District Asylum, thus ensuring a certain supply, whereas in Chartered Asylums there is no obligation to provide for the contingencies of any definite population.

18 patients were admitted reported to be dangerous. 3 men and 3 women had attempted suicide—1 by poison, 3 by drowning, 1 by strangulation, and 1 by precipitation. 5 men and 7 women had threatened suicide. In one instance a man succeeded in effecting his purpose after admission. This case was the subject of enquiry on the part of the General Board of Lunacy, and a Committee of the District Board ; various suggestions were offered to prevent the recurrence of such an accident, which have been acted upon.

Hereditary predisposition, as an influence in the development of

insanity has been well marked in the cases under treatment, it being reported of 27 that the disease had shown itself in one or more members of the family of the patients. Of those who are, or have been resident in the Asylum during the past year, in two instances patients bore the relationship of brother and sister, in two of mother and daughter, in two of brothers, and in two of sisters.

Amongst the causes assigned by the relatives of patients for the appearance of insanity are the usual ones of misfortune, family affliction, disappointment in business, or love, &c. In 4, a morbid mental depression or exaltation, consequent upon attending revival meetings, was stated to be the exciting cause. Drink in 8 cases was very properly assigned as the *origo mali*.

The number of patients discharged recovered and convalescent bears an average of 35·4 per cent. on the admissions. According to published statistics, this is about the average generally met with; but I have strong hopes that the ensuing year will be productive of much more satisfactory results. One great difficulty Asylum physicians have ever to contend against, is the reluctance of the parochial authorities to send patients to the Asylum immediately mental aberration has manifested itself. This reluctance, it must be admitted, does not obtain to such an extent in the district of Fife and Kinross as in many others, still, numerous instances have occurred where delay in transmitting patients for early treatment has either retarded the cure or rendered it impossible. Inspectors of poor might with advantage be referred to Table VI., as showing the good results derivable from taking cases of insanity in time; for, by it will be seen that of the 40 cases sent into the Asylum, whose attack had not existed for more than three months, already 19 have been discharged cured, and it may be mentioned that a considerable number of the remainder are progressing favourably.

There is a practice in the transference of patients to the Asylum which must be protested against—that of inveigling lunatics from their homes by false pretences. In the first place, it is unnecessary, as servants from the Asylum can always be sent in a case of any difficulty; in the second place, it is impolitic, as it tends to destroy the confidence of the patient, when so deceived. Many have told me that they would have come willingly to the Institution, and that the deceit to which they had been subjected gave origin to suspicions that all around were conspiring against them.

Of the 15 cases discharged, relieved, or not improved, 6 were transferred to private dwellings.

Section XVII. of 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 54, is being enforced to compel the removal of 6 other male patients, who, it is considered might be boarded out. Many inspectors of poor are averse to adopting this system, but should their objection be overcome by the clause of the Act alluded to, we may anticipate a slight temporary relief from the pressure on the Asylum accommodation.

The death-rate bears an average of 6.5 to the total number under treatment. This is below the average. The average age at death was 50.

In the early part of this year, the mortality was heavy amongst the old and infirm, but since the 29th of April no deaths have occurred; and, as far as can be judged, none at present are imminent. The causes of death were as follows:—enteritis, 1; strangulation, 1; exhaustion, consequent on long-continued maniacal excitement, 2; senile decay, 4; pleurisy, complicated with carbuncle and pyæmia, 1; marasmus, 1; general paralysis, 1; disease of brain, 1; apoplexy, 1; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; epilepsy, 1; phthisis, 1; pyæmia, 1. The general health of the establishment has been excellent. Notwithstanding the long-continued heat and drought, no epidemic has occurred; and although the trial has been a severe one, from the non-flushing by rain, the drainage system has in no instance failed. Some anxiety has been felt as to the water supply, but by a due exercise of economy, there has been no actual failure of that most necessary article. Improvements have been made in the distribution of water over the establishment, which have proved highly beneficial, and the additional pair of pumps lately ordered will preclude the possibility of any break-down in the supply from injury to the machinery.

The labour of the patients has been utilized to the fullest extent compatible with their health. The Asylum has been fully supplied with boots and shoes since the appointment of a shoemaker attendant, with whom 5 patients work regularly, one of whom has been instructed in the trade since his admission. Balance sheets of this and other special departments lie upon the table. For economic and other reasons, which will be alluded to further on, I would recommend the Board to appoint a tailor attendant.

The laying out of the grounds is far advanced ; the kitchen garden is completed and in full bearing. The utilization of the sewage has been carried out either by carting it on to the stubbles and grass, or by running it on to heaps of earth in the neighbourhood of the tank. By this means none of it is lost, and no further complaints of its defiling the river Eden can arise. The immense advantage to be derived from its use in improving the nature of the soil is shown by the good crop of wheat grown on one of the fields, where, I am assured by neighbouring farmers, a remunerative crop was never grown before. But it is perhaps the excellent garden crops, produced on land which two years ago was thoroughly exhausted, that demonstrate its value most fully. The entire management of the farm and garden has been with great advantage placed in the hands of Mr Bell, the head gardener. He has thus to discharge many duties for which he was not originally engaged, and I have much pleasure in submitting his services to the Board for their favourable consideration.

The ruinous condition of the farm buildings requires immediate attention on the part of the Board. That farming operations, conducted under the great advantages of unpaid labour and inexpensive manure, must prove a considerable source of revenue, is proved by the profits shown in the farm book. Since last November, the expenditure has been £115 12s 9d, and the receipts from all sources, £277 17s 1½d.

Within the last three months I have effected a change in the distribution of the inmates over the Asylum. According to the original plan, there were but three galleries available for the classification of the patients on either side of the house, one of which accommodated from 70 to 80 patients. The working of this system was found most unsatisfactory, from the fact that it was impossible to have exercised that individual surveillance so necessary for the care and treatment of the insane, and it was also found difficult to make definite the work of each servant in a gallery where the labour was too much distributed. Accordingly, I submitted to the General Committee a plan by which each side of the house could be divided into five separate galleries. Of this interim approval was made ; and it may here be reported that further experience of it has proved satisfactory. The staff of female attendants, as it at present exists, will be sufficient for the carrying out of this

improvement, but, on the male side, an additional attendant is requisite. It is therefore recommended that a tailor attendant be appointed, who, in addition to his gallery duties, will be able to make and repair the clothing of the patients.

I am happy to be able to report favourably on the discipline and working of the Institution. The house-steward and storekeeper's department is efficiently conducted by Mr Robert Brand, whose interim appointment I can safely recommend to the Board to make permanent.

My best thanks are due to Messrs W. & G. Pagan, the conjoint clerks and treasurers for their hearty co-operation and support.

I am happy to say that the balance sheet, which they will lay before you, will prove that due economy has been exercised, and that there exists a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure.

The amusement and recreation of the inmates have not been neglected. To the weekly dances have been added readings from favourite authors, lectures and concerts. My best thanks are due to the Cupar Penny Reading Committee, for their kindness in giving a musical entertainment at the Asylum; also to a party of Ethiopian serenaders from Kettle for a like favour. A weekly half-holiday has been instituted, when cricket, quoits, and athletic sports are engaged in, with benefit to both patients and attendants.

It is now my duty to report that the accommodation of the Asylum is much overtaxed. By the employment of the amusement hall, as a work-room for the females, the room originally intended for that purpose is available for sleeping purposes, so that the female department can accommodate 110 patients; no such means of extension is available on the male side; the largest number of its inmates should never exceed 100. In order to make temporary provision for the recent influx of patients, the reading-room has been converted into a dormitory, and beds have also been placed in two of the lavatories; moreover, the beds in all the galleries are, according to acknowledged sanitary principles, too much crowded. Beds ought never to be nearer than three feet to each other, and this separation is more needed in the dormitories of an Asylum than in those of any other class of institutions. At present most of the beds are not further apart than eighteen inches. Notwithstanding all these make-shifts almost daily applications are received for the admission of new cases, so that unless some

immediate steps are taken the District Board will have no alternative but to close the doors against those Lunatics, who most require immediate care and attention—those whose disease is of recent date. Even though it were possible to compel the removal of the six harmless male incurables to reside in private dwellings, the relief would be but slight and temporary, and would leave the house still overcrowded. There are as many more convalescent cases which will e'er long be discharged, but there cannot be a doubt that their places will soon be filled. Unless some unlooked for epidemic sets in, no natural relief from the death-rate can be anticipated. The very grave inconveniences consequent upon the closing of the Asylum against recent cases cannot be over-rated. I believe it will be practicable to meet the requirements of the district for a few months longer, by allowing the present pressure on our space to continue till such time as it is possible to make the necessary additions ; in fact, my only reason for suggesting the temporary continuance of it is to avoid the necessity of putting the district to the inconvenience and detriment of sending its Lunatics to Private Asylums, the accommodation of the Public Institutions of Scotland being fully occupied.

From a monetary point of view, additions to the Asylum would be advantageous to the district. The small assessment necessary for it would be soon counterbalanced by the reduced rate of board consequent on the distribution of working expenses over a greater number of patients.

It is not purposed here to offer any suggestions, as to how, where, or to what extent additional accommodation should be provided. A special report on this subject would perhaps best meet your wishes, which report might be submitted to authorities on the subject of Lunatics and their accommodation.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Board for the kind and considerate support given me in the discharge of my duties.

JOHN B. TUKE, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

T A B L E S

SUBJOINED TO

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Table I.—General Results of Period, from 1st May 1867 to 31st July 1868.

							Male.	Female	Total.
Number of Patients on May 1st 1867, . . .							105	97	202
Admitted during the period, . . .							31	43	74
Total number under Treatment, . . .							136	140	276
Discharged,	M.	F.	Tl.						
	16	21	37						
Of whom were Recovered,				M.	F.	Tl.			
				8	14	22			
„ On probation (convalescent),				3	1	4			
„ Relieved,				6	4	10			
„ Not Improved,				2	3	5			
Deaths,				7	11	18			
							26	33	59
Total number on July 31st, 1868, . . .							110	107	217

Average number daily resident during period :—

Males. Females.
 • 107 $\frac{215}{8}$ 101 $\frac{225}{8}$

Table II.—Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, or Dead.

AGE.				Admitted.			Discharged Recovered and Convalescent.			Dead.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	.	.	.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 20 „ 30,	.	.	.	10	5	15	4	6	10	1	—	1
„ 30 „ 40,	.	.	.	7	12	19	2	3	5	—	1	1
„ 40 „ 50,	.	.	.	5	12	17	1	4	5	2	5	7
„ 50 „ 60,	.	.	.	4	8	12	3	2	5	2	—	2
„ 60 „ 70,	.	.	.	5	5	10	1	—	1	1	3	4
„ 70 „ 80,	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total,	.	.	.	31	43	74	11	15	26	7	11	18

Table III.—Forms of Insanity in those admitted.

Forms of Insanity.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiopathic Insanity	{ Sthenic	{ Mania,	.	1	2	3
		{ Melancholia,	.	1	—	1
	{ Asthenic	{ Mania,	.	—	4	4
		{ Melancholia,	.	2	2	4
		{ Dementia,	.	1	1	2
Congenital Imbecility,		.	.	2	4	6
Insanity of Masturbation,		.	.	1	—	1
Puerperal Insanity,		.	.	—	3	3
Insanity of Lactation,		.	.	—	3	3
Amenorrhœal Insanity,		.	.	—	3	3
Hysterical Insanity,		.	.	—	1	1
Climacteric Insanity,		.	.	7	10	17
Senile Insanity,		.	.	2	3	5
Epileptic Insanity,		.	.	1	1	2
General Paresis,		.	.	1	1	2
Insanity of Tuberculosis,		.	.	3	1	4
Post-febrile Insanity,		.	.	1	1	2
Post-connubial Insanity,		.	.	2	—	2
Insanity of Alcoholism,		.	.	5	3	8
Traumatic Insanity (Sun-stroke),		.	.	1	—	1
Total,				31	43	74

Table IV.—Diseases of those Discharged Recovered, Convalescent, Relieved, and not Improved.

Form of Disease.	Recovered, and Discharged Convalescent.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.
Idiopathic { Asthenic, . . .	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Insanity { Sthenic, . . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Congenital Idiocy, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Insanity of Masturbation, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Insanity, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanity of Lactation, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Amenorrhœal Insanity, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Climacteric Insanity, . . .	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Insanity of Alcoholism, . . .	2	4	6	1	1	2	—	—	—
Insanity of Tuberculosis, . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Post-connubial Insanity, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of too long standing to make a diagnosis possible, . . .	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	—	1
Total, . . .	11	15	26	6	4	10	2	3	5

Table V.—Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Convalescent, Relieved, and not Improved.

Period of Residence.				Recovered, and Discharged Convalescent.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
				M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.
Under	2 Weeks,	.	.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	1 Month,	.	.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
„	3 „	.	.	3	3	6	—	3	3	—	1	1
„	6 „	.	.	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	9 „	.	.	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
„	12 „	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	1
„	18 „	.	.	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	1
„	24 „	.	.	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,				11	16	27	6	4	10	2	3	5

Table VI.—Duration of Disease previous to Admission.

Duration of Disease.				Already discharged Cured.		
				M.	F.	TL.
Under 1 Week,	.	.	.	6	4	10
„ 2 „	.	.	.	3	3	6
„ 3 „	.	.	.	4	6	10
„ 1 Month,	.	.	.	4	3	7
„ 2 „	.	.	.	2	2	4
„ 3 „	.	.	.	—	3	3
„ 6 „	.	.	.	—	2	2
„ 12 „	.	.	.	—	1	1
„ 1 Year,	.	.	.	2	—	2
„ 2 „	.	.	.	2	2	4
„ 3 „	.	.	.	—	2	2
„ 4 „	.	.	.	—	1	1
„ Many Years,	.	.	.	3	4	7
Congenital,	.	.	.	2	4	6
Unknown,	.	.	.	3	6	9
Total,				31	43	74
				7	12	19

Expenditure in connection with Joiner's Shop from 1st May 1867 to 31st July 1868.

Description.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
To Wood Supplied,	65	7	8
„ Tools, &c.,	23	9	2
„ Glass, Putty, &c.,	11	6	4
„ Joinder's Wages, &c.,	44	7	6
„ Do., do. Hired Assistant),	39	1	0
Total,	£183	11	8

Articles Supplied to Shoemaker, from 15th November 1867 to 31st July 1868.

Description of Articles.	Rate.		Amount.		
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To 6 English Butts, 173 lb., at	2	1	18	0	5
„ 5 Scotch Crops, 192 lb., „	1	3	12	0	0
„ English Bellies, 72 lb., „	1	0	3	12	0
„ 3 Sealskin Linings, „	2	6	0	7	6
„ 4 Shoe Hides, 70 „ „	1	9	6	2	6
„ 2 Cordovan Skins, 26½ „ „	2	0	2	13	0
„ 2 Calf Skins, 9 „ „	3	1	1	7	9
„ Calf Offal, 85 „ „	1	4	5	14	2
„ 12 Brown Linings, „	2	0	1	4	0
„ Tools, &c., „			2	16	6
„ Miscellaneous Articles, „			10	17	8½
			£64	15	6½
„ Shoemaker's Wages from 13th November 1867 to 31st July 1868, at rate of £35 per annum,			25	0	4
Total,			£89	15	10½

Expenses connected with Farm from 12th November 1867 to 11th July 1868.

	£	s.	d.
To Seeds, Plants, &c.,	18	5	0
„ Tools, &c.,	4	9	3
„ Farm Fittings,	1	12	6
„ Miscellaneous Articles,	3	19	8
„ John Lyall & Co.—One day's hire of Thrashing Machine,	1	12	0
„ M'Laren Kitching, V.S., for attendance on Horse,	0	18	6
„ William Ross for service of Boar,	0	13	0
„ George Small for measuring fields,	1	1	0
„ James Durie for Smith Work,	2	4	2
„ John Cairns for 102 Cartloads of Lime at 1s,	5	2	0
„ Baskets and Hampers,	1	18	6
„ Tolls,	1	16	4
„ Labourers' Wages,	4	16	10
„ Farm Servants' Wages in Money and Kind,	30	10	8
„ Gardener's Wages,	36	13	4
Total,	115	12	9

Return of Work done by Joiners and Patients from 1st May 1867, to 31st July 1868.

Description.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
By Articles made,	125	15	2
„ Jobbing Work,	65	10	0
„ Glazing,	8	2	5
„ Painting and Varnishing (by a Patient), 179 days, @ 1s 6d per day,	13	8	6
	<hr/>		
	£212	16	1
Wood, Glass, &c., on hand,	26	19	7
	<hr/>		
Total,	£239	15	8

Return of Work done in Shoemaker's Shop, from 15th November 1867 to 31st July 1868.

Description.	No. of Pairs.	Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Men's Boots, stout,	27	at 17	0	22	10	0
„ Shoes, „	29	„ 13	0	18	17	0
„ Slippers,	71	„ 8	0	28	8	0
Women's Boots, stout,	1	„ 12	0	0	12	0
„ Shoes, „	7	„ 8	6	2	19	6
„ Shoes, locked,	20	„ 9	1	9	1	8
„ Slippers, „	10	„ 8	3	4	2	6
„ Slippers,	19	„ 7	6	7	2	6
Men's Boots, Repaired,	32	„ 3	0	4	16	0
„ Shoes, „	185	„ 2	3	20	16	3
„ Slippers, „	138	„ 1	8	11	10	0
Women's Shoes, „	14	„ 2	0	1	8	0
„ Slippers, „	178	„ 1	0	8	18	0
Leather for Water Pump,	4 lb.	„ 2	3	0	9	0
				<hr/>		
				£141	19	5
To 4 Patients' Work, at 1s 6d per day,				45	12	0
„ Leather, &c., on hand,				8	6	9
				<hr/>		
Total,				£195	18	2

Abstract of Farm Produce from 12th November 1867 to 11th July 1868.

	£	s.	d.
By Vegetables supplied to House,	184	3	9½
„ Eggs, do.,	2	11	11
„ Pork, do.,	29	7	11
„ Pork Sold,	14	0	6
„ Pigs do.,	11	0	0
„ Oats, do.,	14	0	0
„ Barley do.,	17	16	0
„ Foggage,	3	1	6
„ Three days' carting of sand and lime for Boundary Wall (2 carts at 5s per diem),	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	277	17	1½

Articles Supplied to Laundry.

Description.	Weights.			Rate.	Amount.		
	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£	s.	d.
Soap, - -	42	2	7	@ 29s 0d per cwt.	61	14	4
Soda, - -	16	0	24	„ 6s 6d „	5	5	5
Starch, - -	1	2	0	„ 46s 6d „	3	9	9
Blue, - -	0	1	17	„ 112s 0d „	2	5	0
Washing Powder, -	1	0	10	„ 18s 8d „	1	0	4
Sugar, - -	1	0	18	„ 42s 0d „	2	8	9
Tea, - -	0	0	48½	„ 2s 3d per lb.	5	9	8
Bread, &c., - -	...			...	9	11	6
Goffering Irons, 2, - - -	-	-	-	-	0	0	9
Italian Iron, 1, - - -	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Wringing Machines, 3, - - -	-	-	-	- at 25s,	3	15	0
Wringing Machines, 2 repaired (new rollers and handle), -	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
					96	5	6
Head Laundress's Wages from 1st May 1867 to 31st July 1868, at £21 per annum, - - -					26	5	0
Under Laundress's Wages, at £10 per annum, - - -					12	10	0
G. Y., for assisting in Laundry 39 days, at 1s, - - -					1	19	0
					136	19	6

Articles Made by the Female Patients between the 1st of May 1867 and the 31st July 1868.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price:	Amount.		
		s. d.	£	s.	d.
126	Gowns, at	1 6	9	9	0
309	Petticoats, Druggit and Plaiding, „	0 4	5	3	0
90	Chemises, Cotton, „	0 6	2	5	0
40	Nightgowns, „	0 6	1	0	0
99	Stockings, Pairs, „	0 6	2	9	6
220	Socks, Pairs, „	0 5	5	0	10
30	Trousers, Pairs, „	1 6	2	5	0
30	Drawers, Pairs, „	0 10	1	5	0
120	Aprons, „	0 3	1	10	0
62	Bolstercases, „	0 3	0	15	6
27	Roller Towels, „	0 1	0	2	3
12	Strawbags, „	0 6	0	6	0
61	Shirts, „	1 0	3	1	0
313	Scarfs, (Men's,) „	0 1	1	6	1
51	Bedcovers, Marked with Worsted, „	0 2	0	8	6
108	Binders, Marked with Worsted, „	0 2	0	18	0
46	Blankets, „	0 2	0	7	6
47	Bolsters, Hemmed, „	0 1	0	3	11
Total,			£37	16	1

Return of Articles Washed in Laundry from 1st May 1867 to 31st July 1868.

Description:	No. of Dozens.	Description.	No. of Dozens.
		Brought up, -	8875½
Sheets, - - -	1332	Men's Socks, -	628
Binders, - - -	20	Handkerchiefs, -	401
Pillow Cases, - -	1305	Collars, - - -	552
Bolster Cases, - -	1083	Cuffs, - - -	86
Blankets (Pairs), -	133	Shirts, - - -	812
Bed Covers, - - -	81	Trousers, - - -	487
Mattresses, - - -	4	Drawers, - - -	417
Chemises, - - -	639	Flannel Summets, -	650
Night Gowns, - - -	390	Aprons, - - -	704
Petticoats, - - -	997	Slip Boddices, -	87
Gowns, - - -	531	Pinafores, - - -	81
Roller Towels, - -	325	Straw Bags, - - -	130
Bath Towels, - - -	433	Window Blinds, -	9
Bedroom Towels, -	358	Window & Toilet Screens	32
Dusters, - - -	162	House Shawls, -	16
Table Cloths, - - -	141	Stays, - - -	22
Table Napkins, - -	96	Stretchers, - - -	227
Tray Cloths, - - -	32½	Coats, - - -	54
Women's Caps, - -	271	Vests, - - -	54
Women's Stockings, -	542		
Carry up, - - -	8875½	Total, - - -	14,324½

Total No. of Dozens, 14,324½, at 1s per Dozen, - - - | £716 4 6

*Articles Repaired, &c., by the Female Patients between the 1st
1st May 1867 and 31st July 1868.*

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount.
		S. D.	£ S. D
918	Gowns, - - - at	0 2	7 13 0
772	Petticoats, Plaiding, - - -	0 1	3 4 4
976	Do., Druggit, - - -	0 1	1 1 4
934	Chemises, Cotton, - - -	0 1	3 17 10
294	Do., Flannel, - - -	0 1	1 4 6
1739	Stockings, Pairs, - - -	0 1	7 14 11
169	Stays, Pairs, - - -	0 2	1 8 2
150	Nightcaps, - - -	0 1	0 12 6
788	Nightgowns, - - -	0 1	3 5 0
736	Aprons, - - -	0 1	3 1 4
175	Winsey Jackets, - - -	0 1	0 14 7
43	Strawbags, - - -	0 1	0 3 7
354	Sheets, - - -	0 2	2 19 0
30	Palliass and Mattress Covers, - - -	0 4	0 10 0
312	Bolster and Pillow-cases, - - -	0 1	1 6 0
1651	Striped Shirts, - - -	0 1½	10 6 4½
757	Flannel Vests, - - -	0 1	3 3 1
3440	Socks, Pairs, - - -	0 1	14 6 8
890	Coats, Jackets, and Vests, (Men's,) - - -	0 2	7 8 4
30	Mattresses, Hair, re-made, - - -	1 0	1 10 0
50	Pillows, Do., Do. - - -	0 6	1 5 0
150	Blinds, - - -	0 1	12 6 0
1122	Drawers, Pairs, - - -	0 1½	7 0 3
1490	Trousers, - - -	0 1½	9 6 0
200	Sundries. - - -	0 0½	0 8 4
	Total, - - -		£108 16 1½

III.—ABSTRACT of the DISTRICT BOARD'S ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF CHARGE AND DISCHARGE
BETWEEN
THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE SHIRES OF FIFE
AND KINROSS,
AND
W. & G. PAGAN, THEIR CLERKS AND TREASURERS.

For the Year from the 1st August 1867 to 1st August 1868.

I.—CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Patients' Board from last account,	£209 14 4
Less portion of Board for patients, since deceased,	2 15 6
	£206 18 10

II. Sums due for Patients' Board—

1. For half year from 15th July 1867 to 15th January 1868,
being the third half year since the Asylum was opened,
viz. :

Patients' Board,	£2551 6 9
Transferring patients, &c.,	32 1 1
Interest on sums past due,	2 11 4
	2585 19 2

2. For half year from 2d February to 1st August.
1868, being the fourth half year since the
Asylum was opened—viz. :

Patients' Board,	£2541 19 0
Transferring patients, &c.,	27 17 7
Interest on sums past due,	5 0 3
	2574 16 10
	5160 16 0

3. Assessment on the two Counties and Burghs due 26th May
1868,

Interest received,	1700 0 0
	0 7 4

4. Farm produce,

93 11 0

5. Miscellaneous,

Third Loan (amount £1500) from Scottish
Equitable Company, less expenses,

1482 6 0

Returned by General Board of fees advanced
last year to Sheriff-Clerk for patients' Re-

newal Warrants,

19 7 6

Sundries,

0 18 4

1502 11 10

6. Sums drawn from the British Linen Company's Bank on
Board's current account,

8812 3 1

7. Interest from British Linen Company's Bank on Board's
current account to 11th November 1867,

90 0 8

£17,566 8 9

II.—DISCHARGE.

- I. Balance due Clerks and Treasurers on last account, £7 8 7
 II. Construction and other outlay not being current expenses of the Establishment :

NOTE—Section 54 of the statute 20 and 21 Vict., chap. 71 is referred to.

(1). Contractor further for Buildings, . . .	£1348 14 9	
(2). Roads, Drainage, Furniture and Bedding, Surgical Instruments, Laying out Grounds, Architects, and Minor Additions and Repairs, . . .	801 8 10	
(3). Interest and part repayment of Loans, . . .	1772 15 2	
(4). Insurance against Fire on Seven Policies to the amount of £15,490, . . .	22 14 4	
	<hr/>	3945 13 1

III. Current Expenses—

(1). Furnishings and Materials supplied to House, . . .	294 7 0	
(2). Medicines, . . .	16 8 8	
(3). Expenses connected with Garden, . . .	74 0 6	
(4). Expenses connected with Farm, . . .	60 4 7	
(5). Public and Parochial Burdens, . . .	66 2 7	
(6). Clothing, . . .	219 2 2	
(7). Officers' salaries— Dr Tuke, Medical Superintendent, . . . £300 0 0 Dr Skae, Assistant, . . . 60 0 0 Rev. James Nimmo, Chaplain, 50 0 0 Miss Christina Easton, Matron, 36 13 4	<hr/>	446 13 4
(8). Servants' wages— House Steward, Male and Female Assistants, Engineer, Carpenter, and Shoemaker, . . .	522 16 6	
(9). Medical Certificates— Certificates for renewal Warrants in the case of 160 patients, . . . £26 15 6 Do do for Certificates receivable from parishes, . . . 2 2 0	<hr/>	28 17 6
(10). Stores and Provisions, . . .	2417 13 0	
(11). Coals, . . .	257 0 3	
(12). Gas Account, . . .	131 3 6	
(13). Printing and advertising . . .	38 16 11	
(14). Stationery and Periodicals supplied to the House, . . .	29 12 7	
(15). Advances to Dr Tuke and House Steward for Petty Disbursements—viz., Expenses transferring patients—recoverable from their parishes. Fresh fish. Postage stamps used at the Asylum. Fees of Sheriffs' warrants—chargeable to parishes. Matron, Medical Superintendent, and Servants' Travelling Expenses. Expense attending escape of patients. Allowances charged for Attendants		

Carry forward, . . . £4602 19 1 £3953 1 8

Brought forward,	£4602	19	1	£3953	1	8
transferring patients recoverable from their parishes, and carried to Amusement Fund Book.						
Fees of Medical Certificates--chargeable against parishes.						
Coffins, Graves, and Hearses--recoverable from parishes and for						
Railway Parcels, Newspapers, Telegrams, and other small disbursements, and incidental advances for farm purposes,	128	1	4			
(16). Hire of Carriages for Visiting Members to and from Asylum--December 1866 to May 1868,	12	0	0			
(17). Clerks and Treasurers, W. & G. Pagan, year's salary to 15th May 1868,	125	2	0			
(18). Miscellaneous,	44	6	2			
				4912	8	7
(19). Payments into Bank account,				8325	4	2
(20). Arrears of Board due by Parishes,				359	5	0
(21). Arrears of Assessment to be carried to next account,				8	12	6
Amount of Discharge,				£17,558	11	11

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Charge,	£17,566	8	9
Amount of Discharge,	17,558	11	11
Balance due to the Board in the Treasurer's hands,	£7	16	9

Note 1. Balance in the Board's Bank Account at 1st August 1867, £1770, 6s 6d.

2. Balance now (1st August 1868) in Bank at the credit of the Board, 1283, 7s 7d.

3. The Board's Accounts are made up half-yearly, as required by the statute, closing at 2d February and 1st August in each year; and are audited by Mr William Patrick, Cupar-Fife, Auditor of the Accounts of the County of Fife, on remits to him by the Board. His doquets in the two accounts thrown together in the above Abstract are dated 28th April and 9th September 1868; and each bear that the accounts had been examined and found correctly stated and duly vouched. The accounts are printed half-yearly, and copies supplied for the use of the counties and burghs within the district.

W. & G. PAGAN,
Clerks and Treasurer.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD,
September 1868.

