FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

SEPTEMBER 1871.

CUPAR-FIFE:
PRINTED IN THE FIFESHIRE JOURNAL OFFICE.

1871.

DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR FIFE AND KINROSS SHIRES, 1871-72.

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G. H. PAGAN, Writer, Cupar.

ASYLUM STAFF.

Medical Superintendent, - - -	DR J. B. TUKE.
Medical Assistant, - - - -	DR W. F. MORRISON.
Substitute Medical Assistant (temporary office),	DR JOHN FRASER.
Chaplain, - - - - - -	MR JAMES PEDDIE.
House Steward, - - - - -	ROBERT BRAND.
Matron, - - - - - -	MRS DUNCAN.
Head Attendant, - - - - -	ALEXANDER STEPHEN.
Farm Steward and Gardener, - -	ALLAN BELL.

REPORT

BY THE

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

The Fife and Kinross District Lunacy Board beg to lay before the Ratepayers of the Counties and Burghs within the District their Fifth Annual Report.

The total sum now expended in purchasing the site, including the land necessary for purposes of employment and recreation, and of building and furnishing the Asylum with the additions which were soon found necessary, is £40,750 1s 0d. During the year no new works of any importance have been undertaken, and the expenditure under this head may be considered practically closed. The statute, however, lays the burden of *maintaining* the fabric of the Asylum upon the Counties and Burghs, so that slight additions to the total sum under the "Construction and Maintenance Account" must annually be made. The debt incurred in the purchase of ground, building, and equipment of the Asylum is in course of liquidation by annual payments from assessments extending over thirty years. The present amount of debt is £29,309, 15s 10d.

The annual charge for maintenance and superintendence of patients is defrayed by the Parochial Boards who pay at present £24 per annum for the board, clothing, lodging, and medical treatment of each pauper chargeable to them. A few private patients are received who are treated in all respects on the same footing as the pauper patients, but are charged a somewhat higher rate of board. For the mode in which the Asylum has been conducted during the year, the District Board beg to refer to the entries in the Patient's Book by the Commissioners of Lunacy, and to express their satisfaction at the favourable nature of the remarks contained therein. Full details as to the number of patients, and of the

results of the treatment during the year, will be found in the Medical Superintendent's Report and relative Appendices. The Board have the satisfaction of having in their service a most zealous and able staff of officers, and to the Medical Superintendent and those associated with him, they return their thanks for the efficient manner in which the Institution has been conducted during the year.

The Commissioners of Supply of the County of Fife, at their April meeting, at the request of several of their number, appointed a Committee for the purpose of enquiry as to the expenditure at the District Asylum. This District Board, while they did not recognise any right of control in the exercise of their statutory duties by the Commissioners of Supply of one of the counties of their district, yet willingly give to the Committee the fullest information in regard to the management of the Asylum, and they will be very glad if the Commissioners of Supply, in considering the Report of their Committee, can suggest any way in which the expenses of the Institution may be diminished consistently with the performance of the statutory duty of this Board to maintain in thorough efficiency an institution for the treatment and cure of the insane poor of the district. Meantime, it is satsfactory to know that, although the expenditure of the Board has been necessarily large, it is, as shown by the recently issued Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, considerably under what certain other districts have been subjected to, and the annual charge for board per patient is among the lowest in Scotland. A short abstract of the accounts of the Board for the year is appended. The detailed accounts have, as usual, been duly audited, and a more detailed abstract has been printed and circulated among the Commissioners of Supply and Burgh authorities.

In concluding this Report, it may be satisfactory to state that this new Institution, which may be said to be still in its infancy, has already attained a completeness which has been approved of by the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland as is shown by their last Report to the Secretary of State. That report bears :—

"The Fife and Kinross District Asylum is mentioned as having been found in excellent order. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture and to the objects of interest and decoration; but it is suggested that more might fitly be accomplished in this direction in the refractory wards. The sanitary condition of the patients has been favourable. The dietary is abundant, the food was well served, and the clothing and bedding were ample and in good condition. The establishment has, however, suffered from a scarcety of water, which has interfered with bathing, and to a certain extent re-acted injuriously on personal cleanliness. Industrial

occupation is well developed, and few patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts. The appointment of a chaplain, who officiates also as lay teacher, has afforded pleasing results. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion is very rarely had recourse to. The accommodation provided by the new buildings is of a very cheerful character."

The system could not be expected to be so perfect in all respects at first as it will be when longer in operation, and when such defects in the details of management as may be found to exist will be corrected as experience may point out.

D. GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*

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.

(1.) BY SIR JAMES COXE

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
November 16, 1870.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 28th March :—

	Private		Pauper		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	2	3	16	24	45
Discharges, . . .	1	1	9	19	30
Deaths, . . .	0	1	3	2	6

Of the patients admitted, 7 had previously been in the Asylum. Of those discharged, 28 had recovered, 1 was removed by order of Parochial Board, and 1 remained at home after expiry of period of leave.

The cause of death was phthisis in 3 cases, and senile decay, congestion of the brain following impaction of food in gullet, and disease of the aorta in one case each. The numbers at present resident are 123 males and 123 females; and 2 males and 1 female are absent on probation. Wlth two or three exceptions all the patients are maintained by their parishes. The practice has been introduced of granting leave of absence in many cases previous to final discharge, and has been found very advantageous.

Considerable progress has again to be noted in the furnishing and decoration of the wards, and the house is acquiring more and more an aspect of homelike comfort. Looking-glasses, toilet-tables, wash-hand stands, wardrobe-boxes, pictures, carpeting, and matting have been extensively introduced, and additional articles of a like kind are still being provided. It is very desirable that the efforts made in this direction should have for one of their chief objects the improvement of the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients, as experience teaches that with the improvement of their surroundings generally comes an improvement in their habits and mental condition. The propriety of providing cushions for the benches is likewise suggested.

The new wards in the detached buildings are now in occupation, and furnish accommodation of a very cheerful character. The establishment was throughout in excellent order. The bedding was clean, in sufficient quantity, and in good condition, but occasionally the sheets were thin and worn. It is understood, however, that a new supply is in course of preparation. The means of heating and ventilation appear adequate, but a drainage smell was occasionally perceptible in the water-closets, occasioned by imperfect flushing, owing to a scarcity of water. Great inconvenience has been experienced during the summer from this cause, and still continues to be felt. To a certain extent it is met by carting, but the supply is greatly below the requirements of the establishment. One evil has been that bathing has been to some extent neglected, and that personal cleanliness has suffered. A tendency towards gastric and intestinal derangement has also recently shown itself among the females, and may possibly be due to the same cause. But, be this as it may, there is no doubt an urgent necessity for increasing the water supply. The measures at present in progress with this view consist in lowering the pump, so as to deepen its power of suction ; but the fear is that this proceeding may merely drain the well without adding materially to the quantity of water.

As occasionoffers it will be well to replace the flooring ofthe water-closets and urinals with tiles.

The sanitary condition of the patients is, and has been, on the whole very favourable. With the exception of the intestinal derangement referred to, there has been no tendency to epidemic disease. The mortality has been low, and no one is at present confined to bed. There is a satisfactory indication that the physical wants of the patients have been well seen to. The day-clothing of both sexes was in good order, and it was stated that great-coats are being provided for the more feeble of the men. The dietary appears adequate ; an abundant dinner of boiled pork, green vegetables, turnips, and potatoes was served in a very quiet and decorous manner during the visit. Earthenware dishes and knives and forks are in general use.

No patient was in seclusion, and only two entries of this character appear in the register since last inspection, for periods of a few hours. One female wears leather gloves to prevent her tearing her clothes and stripping herself, and 4 or 5 are provided with locked boots. No other special contrivance in dress is in use. Almost perfect tranquility prevailed in both the male and female departments, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts except for medical reasons. Much atten-

tion is given to industrial occupation, and the financial results of the cultivation of the land are so favourably spoken of as to make the further acquisition of land, either by purchase or lease, a matter well deserving the attention of the District Board; and in connection with this question it should be kept in view that no other form of employment conduces so powerfully to a satisfactory condition of the inmates, by promoting recovery, and dispelling excitement. A commencement has been made, by teasing hair for upholsterers in Cupar, to employ certain of the females, who would otherwise be idle, in a profitable manner, and it is strongly recommended that any money obtained from this source, or from any work from outside parties, should go to form a fund to be at the disposal of the patients under certain restrictions. Excellent results have been elsewhere obtained from giving the patients an interest in their labour.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to amusement and recreation; and the services of the Chaplain, in his capacity of teacher, as well as in that of religious guide and minister, are regarded as valuable. For almost every evening in the week some form of relaxation is provided, one of the most appreciated being readings of an instructive and entertaining character. Excursions and pic-nics were undertaken during the summer. It is suggested that growing plants might with advantage be more fully introduced into the wards; they form one of the most pleasing and favourite sources of distraction in asylum life.

Night-nursing continues to give satisfactory results. On an average 12 males and 15 females are raised, but the number of wet beds rarely exceeds two or three on each side. For patients habitually wet, straw-bags on canvas stretchers are used; water-beds are provided for cases in which they are necessary.

The various registers are carefully kept. The case-book shows that in the treatment of the patients the employment of purely medical remedies meets with due consideration, but reliance is chiefly placed on the full supply of their physical wants, and above all on an abundant and nutritious diet, with plenty of open-air work and exercise. The number of men employed on the land is at present from 70 to 80.

Two accidents have occurred since last visit, one from choking, and the other from a blow from a patient. Nine changes have occurred among the attendants. One male attendant was discharged for drunkenness, another for striking a patient, and another as unsuitable. The other changes were voluntary. The present staff is favourably spoken of, and the remuneration, which rises with length of service, is regarded

as sufficient to attract desirable persons. Additional cottage accommodation would, however, prove valuable, by diminishing the tendency to change which frequently crops up among unmarried men; and a few quiet patients might conveniently and beneficially be placed under the care of married attendants on the asylum estate.

The general state of the establishment was very satisfactory.

JAMES COXE,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

(2.) By ARTHUR MITCHELL, Esq.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
20th March 1871.

The present population consists of 122 men and 131 women—including 2 patients absent on probation, and 3 absent on pass.

Since the Asylum was last visited, on the 16th of November 1870, there have been 23 admissions, 14 discharges, and 6 deaths.

Of the patients admitted 2 were not paupers; and of those discharged 10 were recoveries, 3 transferences to other Asylums, and 1 transference to a private dwelling.

One of the 6 deaths occurred during probation. The causes of death in the other cases were pleurisy, head disease, and ulceration of intestines, congestion of lungs and bronchitis, gangrene of lungs and epilepsy. Two of the patients who died were admitted in 1871; 2, in 1870; 1, in 1867; and 1, in 1866. One was the case of a patient 24 years old; but the average of the other 5 was was no less than 65.

Industrial occupation continues to receive much attention. There are 81 men and 90 women registered as thus employed, and from what came under observation during the visit these numbers appear to be by no means an over-estimate. Of the 90 women—17 are said to be employed in the kitchen or laundry; 59 in sewing, knitting, &c.; and 13 in general house-work. Of the 81 men—53 work in the grounds, 17 as tradesmen; and 11 are engaged in house-work. Industrious patients are rewarded in many ways, and it is understood that this operates so advantageously that it is hoped a still greater development will be given to the system. Good work has been done during the winter in the open shed, and a considerable quantity of road-metal was seen ready for use.

There has been a further planting of shrubs and hedges in the

grounds about the Asylum, which were in excellent order, and under full cultivation. The attention of the District Board is again directed to the desirability of soon acquiring more land by purchase or lease. An effort should be made to obtain 50 to 100 acres. It is believed that a good farm would be a source of profit to the Institution, as well as an advantage to the patients; and it is suggested, when this extension of the farming operations is found possible, that cows should be kept, as a liberal supply of good milk always acts favourably on the health of the inmates.

The sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be very good. One man and six women were found in bed, but most of those were in dormitories, and no one could be described as in seclusion. The patients in bed laboured under phthisis, erysipelas, sore foot, pain in the side, &c.

One male patient wears a strong dress, and has a quilted bed-cover at night, and 9 females wear locked boots; but no other special dress or form of restraint was in use; indeed, it is said, that the Institution at present only possesses one pair of locked gloves and one polka. The register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry.

Great tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the house during the visit. To some extent this is, no doubt, due to the cheerful and pleasant aspect of the wards, in which articles of ornamentation and comfort are still on the increase. Among other additions, there were observed a considerable number of pictures the gift of Sir David Baxter. Plants in flower were also seen in the wards, and had a very pleasing effect. The supply of these, it is feared, will be limited by the smallness of the greenhouse; but the gardener has provided for a plentiful supply during summer of cut flowers grown in the open air.

The dormitories and day-rooms for the convalescent and tranquil patients in the new separate buildings were very satisfactory.

Though the visit began early in the day—before 9 A.M.—all parts of the house were found in excellent order. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean, and the clothing of the patients varied, neat, and comfortable.

Seventy-four men, and 59 women, dined in the hall during the visit, and ate heartily, of a well-cooked Irish stew, which was tidily served.

There is an organised and effective system of night attendance—12 men and 17 women are raised, and this morning there was only one wet bed.

One accident is recorded—Pott's fracture sustained by a patient who fell in a fit.

Since last visit four attendants have left—2 left of their own accord, 1 deserted the service, and 1 was dismissed for striking a patient. The deserter obtained employment in another Asylum, from which, however, he was dismissed at the instance of the General Board; and the attendant who struck the patient was tired and punished by the Sheriff.

The Shoe-house on the male side would be the better of being enlarged, and should have a wooden floor.

The Attendants' room, off No. 3 dormitory, should be provided with an inspection window.

The Registers, Orders, and Case-book, were examined, and were found correct and in good order. The manner in which the Case-book is kept reflects credit on Dr Tuke and Dr Morrison.

ARTHUR MITCHELL,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

(3.) By Sir JAMES COXE.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum,
September 13th 1871.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 28th March :—

	Private. M.	Private. F.	Pauper. M.	Pauper. F.	Total.
Admissions,	4	5	8	17	34
Discharges,	1	1	8	22	32
Deaths,	0	1	5	6	12

The numbers at present on the register are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Resident,	118	120	238
On Probation,	1	2	3
On Leave,	0	1	1
	119	123	242

These figures show a considerable decrease since last inspection.

Of the patients discharged, 24 had recovered, 4 were removed at the instance of the Medical Superintendent under the provisions of sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, 3 were removed by minutes of Parochial Boards, and 1, who had been committed as a dangerous lunatic, was discharged relieved, with the sanction of the Sheriff.

The mortality has been high, and, what is frequently observed in summer, greater among the females than the males. The causes of death were phthisis and tuberculosis in 5 cases, and intestinal ulceration, general paralysis, pneumonia, cancer of uterus, senile decay, serous apoplexy, and cerebral suffering in 1 case each. In every instance the cause of death was ascertained by *post mortem* examination. Four of the fatal cases were admitted in 1871, 1 in 1870, 1 in 1869, 1 in 1868, 2 in 1867, and 3 in 1866. Neither the causes of death, nor the period of residence in the Asylum point in any particular way to the operation of injurious influences.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. Only 1 male and 1 female were in bed, and the general aspect of the community gave indication that the physical wants of the patients are adequately supplied. It may, however, be open to doubt whether it is prudent to discontinue the use of flannel underclothing from May till the beginning of winter. As a rule, the upper clothing was in a fair condition, and many of the patients are supplied with Sunday suits and top-coats, but, on the whole, the every-day clothing might be improved. The bedding was clean and in good order, and the coverings were sufficient. All the patients, with the exception of those of wet habits, sleep on hair mattresses. Of the category just named, there are at present 9 on the male aud 18 on the female side, who are raised by the night attendants, but as a rule there are seldom more than two wet beds in each department.

Invalid beds which facilitate the use of the bed-pan, and enable the bedding to be readily changed, have been supplied to both the male and female infirmaries.

The food is varied and tasteful. It is well and neatly served in the convalescent and detached dining-rooms, but in the main hall the table might be better furnished, and more attention given to order and neatness. Table-cloths are used by all the patients, and considerable care is taken to avoid waste.

The wards were in excellent order. Objects of ornament and interest, many of them presented to the Institution, are constantly increasing in number, and adding to the cheerfulness of the wards; while the comfort of the patients is being promoted by additions to the furniture, such as boxes for clothing, tables, presses, &c. These improvements have been extended to the refractory wards, and it is suggested that they should be further carried out by furnishing the benches of these wards with cushions covered with American leather cloth.

No patient was in seclusion, and only 4 entries of seclusion occur in the Register since last inspection, but extending in more than one instance over several days. A great advance has recently been made in lessening the restrictions on liberty. Much more freedom is accorded in moving about within doors ; and there is much more free communication with the grounds and airing courts. It is in contemplation to lessen greatly the number of locked doors, to replace keys with handles, and in this way to bring the general arrangements of the house much closer to those of a private dwelling. Already the truth of the doctrine is being experienced that the more restrictions are relaxed, the more surroundings are improved, and the more comfort is increased, the more will quiet be promoted, and destructive propensities be neutralised.

The patients of both sexes with scarcely an exception take exercise beyond the airing courts, and when the house was entered the wards were found nearly entirely deserted, the whole community, with the exception of those physically disabled, being either engaged in various industrial occupations, or in walking and amusing themselves in the grounds.

The means of industrial occupation continue abundant, and the resources for amusement have been increased by the formation of a curling pond and the institution of a gymnasium. The educational classes are not at present in operation. In winter they are attended by from 10 to 15 female patients, from 5 to 10 male patients, and by a number of attendants.

Five male attendants have left the service of the institution since last visit, but no one was discharged for any fault. There has been no change among the female attendants since November last.

The only accident was a broken rib from a fall in an epileptic fit.

The general conditiou of the Asylum is extremely creditable to its officers.

JAMES COXE,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

II.—REPORT by Dr JOHN BATTY 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 Year to 31st July, 1871.

(Presented to the Board, 19th Sept., 1871.)

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting for your approval the Fifth Annual Report of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and trust that the results of the past year will be shown to be such as to warrant your favourable acceptance. Following the plan of former Reports, a series of Statistical Tables have been prepared, which show—1st, The general results of the year; 2d, The general results since the opening of the Asylum; 3d, Certain details connected with the nature of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths; and 4th, Tables prepared by the Matron, House-Steward, and Farm-Bailiff, presenting a *vidimus* of the different departments under their control.

Admissions.—By Table I., you will see that the admissions since the 31st July, 1870, have been as follows:—Pauper males, 22; private males, 5; pauper females, 31; private females, 3—total, 65; being 5 less than during the previous year. Fourteen of these cases were deemed absolutely incurable on admission, on account of advanced age, the chronic condition, or the special nature of their disease; eight cases had been previously inmates of the Asylum—the causes of the recurrence of insanity being in two instances child-birth, and in two intemperance. One patient, who had suffered from previous attacks, came to the Asylum voluntarily when he felt that a relapse was imminent; he recovered rapidly. Three patients were moribund on admission.

Discharges.—For the first time in the history of the Asylum, the discharges from all causes have exceeded the number of admissions—51 patients having been discharged recovered or relieved, and 17 having died; total, 68. The discharges recovered are 42—12 pauper and 2 private males; 25 pauper and 3 private females—giving a per centage of 51.9 on the male and 76.3 on the female admissions, and a total average of 65.2 over all. The original object of the Asylum being the treatment of paupers, it may be well to show to what extent it has fulfilled its curative functions in this direction. The per centage of recoveries in this class of patients is as follows:—Males, 54.5; females, 80.6; presenting a total of nearly 70 per cent. over all. In addition to the recoveries, three males and six females have been discharged so far relieved as to render them fit for home treatment or for residence in private dwellings. None of these patients have been returned to the

Asylum; from personal inspection of one case I can certify that the change has been beneficial, and in another, whom I did not think a fit subject for this kind of treatment, but who was nevertheless removed on formal minute of the Parochial Board, I have official assurance that improvement has resulted. This is all the more curious, as the patient alluded to was a demonomaniac, with a strong desire for intoxicating liquors. It may be fairly anticipated that a judicious selection of harmless lunatics for the boarding-out system will in future obviate the necessity for further additions to the Asylum. The power placed in the hands of the Medical Superintendent of withholding at the end of each year the certificate which, after the Sheriff's order has lapsed, is the sole detaining instrument, overcomes all difficulties which may arise from the objections of friends or Inspectors of Poor to remove cases deemed to be no longer needing Asylum treatment.

Deaths.—The number of deaths has been 17, showing an average of 5.5 on the numbers under treatment, and 6.8 on the average daily number resident. This is somewhat below the average in Scotch Asylums. The number of deaths from consumption and other lung diseases has been greater than in any former years; this may be accounted for by the severe winter, and not less severe spring and summer, we have experienced. 3 patients were moribund on admission, and succumbed in 6, 14, and 34 days respectively; 2 cases were nearly and one was over 80 years of age.

The general health of the community has been good, and no accident of a serious nature has occurred.

There is nothing to report but what is favourable of the conduct of the subordinate officers and servants. Had I not been earnestly supported by them, the modifications in management which have been effected, and which will be alluded to further on, could not have been carried out. We have all to regret that Dr Morrison, my assistant, has been compelled to apply for a year's leave of absence, consequent on failure of his health. My thanks are due to him for the thorough manner in which he performed his duties. The matron has proved herself a most valuable officer, whose influence for good it is difficult to overrate. The appointment of a special chaplain has been beneficial; in addition to his more immediate duties, Mr Peddie has conducted classes for instruction, which have been attended by patients and attendants; many of the latter, more especially, have benefitted materially. The store and farm departments have been carefully and energetically managed, and the head attendant on the male side has fulfilled his duties to my satisfaction.

The new buildings, which at the date of last report has been but recently inhabited, have stood well the test of a year's experience. The means of separation of excitable cases afforded by the new female ward, No. 6, has lessened to a very great extent the tendency to

maniacal outburst, and the increased number of separate bed-room has conduced to greater tranquillity at night. The female convalescent-house has served its purpose thoroughly well, as evidenced by the contentedness of its inmates. The convalescent-house for males near the farm buildings has been inhabited by some 23 or 24 patients, only one attempt at escape from it has been made, although its doors have stood open from morning to night; the extra liberty has been but very rarely and very slightly abused by any of its inmates, and it has been subject of remark that they all have improved in physical condition. No difficulty has been experienced in the working of this department; it has been visited by many members of the medical profession and others interested in the welfare of the lunatic, and has met with commendatory criticism. I believe that the general good health of the community is greatly owing to the uncrowded state of the Ayslum consequent on the recent enlargement, for within the past year none of the slight epidemics of diarrhœa, erysipilas, whitlow and eczema, which had been experienced, have shown themselves. Apart from this the greater tranquillity of the lunatics is evidence of the value of the increased space.

Finding that the open door system worked so well in the new buildings, I was led to extend it gradually to the main Asylum. First of all, the doors between the various wards and corridors were left unlocked, and, subsequently on the male side, the outer doors have stood open. I have had no reason to regret this step, on the contrary, believe that it has conduced materially towards the welfare of my patients; only one escape has occurred in consequence in four months, and that one of no moment. My conviction is that the locked door and grating key induce a desire to abscond from the very irritation caused by their constant obtrusion on the sight and hearing. For many years I as an asylum physician have applied a key to every door I had to open; it has ever and always grated on my ear—how much more must it have grated on the ears of those confined through its influence. Few, whether sane or insane, can overcome the loss of personal liberty; but when it is restricted from necessary causes the subject of detention benefits from the absence of mechanical restraint. The result of my experience in the management of men, sane or insane, is that the more one trusts in their sense of honour the more easily and pleasantly are they guided. By placing the very large proportion of my patients on *parole* I enhance the value of the comfort and pleasant surroundings of the Asylum, of the kindly treatment and good food, of the amusements and healthy employments; and by inducing a friendly and honourable relationship, founded on a mutual trust in each other, a degree of contentment results as to their lot in at least 95 per cent. of the Asylum population. The

odd 5 per cent. desire to escape; but why should I punish the 95 in order to confine the small balance of irreconcilables, the nature of whose disease is such as to render them erratic? Few such cases exist at the present moment in your Asylum, and I trust that they will soon disappear altogether under the "open door" system; they are provided for either by special supervision, or in the case of females, in number 6, which is lockfast. I hold it to be cruelty to apply to the contented majority the maximum of restraint, in order to confine the minority who require its application. Whatever induces self-respect, individuality or responsibility is productive of a healing or ameliorating influence on the insane. I trust your Board will see the way clear to assist me in developing this system of treatment further, by substituting common handles for locks in the dormitories, as it may from time to time seem expedient.

I may mention here another modification in the treatment of *recent* cases, which has been adopted with considerable success during the past year—it consists in discharging, on Lunacy Board sanction, or, on a month's leave of absence granted by myself, patients who, although convalescent, are by no means mentally sane. When the physical health has been re-established, and the patient evinces a desire for home, or when he or she seems to be lapsing into a demented condition, I believe the proper course to pursue is to try the influence of a return to home. The result of my experience is that such cases have recovered much more rapidly and satisfactorily than others of the same class who have passed their term of convalesence in the Asylum. It may occasionally fail, but a greater degree of harm may be expected from too long, than from too short, detention.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you most heartily for your undeviating and kindly support in the management of the Asylum, and trust that you see good reason for still maintaining the general principles on which it is conducted, viz., that its chief function is that of a *curative* hospital for a special class of nervous diseases, to which is superadded the care of chronic cases which cannot fitly be set at liberty; that, being a public establishment, it should exist under the eye of the public, and accordingly is open at all times to the inspection of those who take interest in the general subject of insanity or in particular cases; that the freest communication is permitted between friends and patients; and that the utmost degree of liberty is given to the inmates compatible with their own safety and that of the public.

J. BATTY TUKE, M.D., M.R.C.P.E.
Medical Superintendent.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
18th September, 1871.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT FROM HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS.

(No. I. CAPITAL.)

ACCOUNT OF CHARGE AND DISCHARGE

BETWEEN

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE SHIRES OF FIFE AND KINROSS

AND

GEORGE H. PAGAN, THEIR CLERK AND TREASURER,

For the Year from 1st August 1870 to 1st August 1871.

I.—CHARGE.

1. Balance from last Account,	£297	3	4
2. Arrears of Assessment,	17	3	4
3. Assessment,	3,000	0	0
4. Sums drawn from Bank Account with British Linen Company,	3,810	8	1
5. Interest recovered on Assessments in arrear,	1	5	6
Amount of Charge,	£7,126	0	3

II.—DISCHARGE.

1. Expenses of Additions and Repairs,	£269	0	11
2. Interest and Part Re-payment of Loans,	2,211	4	7
3. Insurance over Buildings, &c., against loss by fire,	20	2	1
4. Sums paid into Bank Account with British Linen Company,	3,315	12	2
5. Architects,	277	6	3
6. Miscellaneous,	40	14	2
7. Payments to Contractors,	895	17	11
8. Furnishings for New Buildings,	96	12	2
Amount of Discharge,	£7,126	10	3

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Charge,	£7,126	0	3
Amount of Discharge,	7,126	10	3
Balance due to Clerk and Treasurer,	£0	10	0

GEO. H. PAGAN, *Clk. and Treas.*

(No. II. CURRENT EXPENSES.)

ACCOUNT OF CHARGE AND DISCHARGE

BETWEEN

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR THE SHIRES OF FIFE AND KINROSS,

AND

GEORGE H. PAGAN, THEIR CLERK AND TREASURER,

For the Year from 1st August 1870 to 1st August 1871.

I.—CHARGE.

1. Arrears of Patients' Board from last Account, less Returns of Board of Discharged Patients,					£106	14	1
2. Sums due for Patients for year from 15th October 1870 to 15th October 1871, viz. :—							
Amount due for Patients' Board,	£5880	7	6				
Amount due for transferring Patients, &c.,	48	5	4				
Amount of Interest due on past due Sums,	10	9	5				
					5,939	2	3
3. Farm Produce,					196	4	0
4. Sums drawn from Bank Account with British Linen Company,					6,877	15	1
5. Interest on Bank Account for year to 11th November 1870,					88	14	7
Amount of Charge,					£13,208	10	0

II.—DISCHARGE.

1. Balance brought from last Account,					£314	6	9
2. Materials and Furnishings supplied to the Asylum,					1,016	6	5
3. Current Repairs,					40	9	3
4. Expenses connected with Garden,					105	0	0
5. Expenses connected with Farm,					123	11	2
6. Public and Parochial Burdens,					66	0	9
7. Officers' Salaries :—							
Dr Tuke, Medical Superintendent,	£400	0	0				
Medical Assistant,	66	13	4				
Chaplain,	70	0	0				
Matron,	49	3	4				
House Steward,	49	3	4				
					635	0	0
8. Servants' Wages :— Male and Female Attendants, Engineer, Carpenter, Shoemaker, and Tailor,					667	7	10
9. Stores and Provisions,					2,841	11	1
10. Medicine,					97	10	2
11. Coals,					422	6	1
12. Gas,					166	2	6
13. Hires to Asylum, &c.,					15	6	0
14. Printing and Advertising,					19	19	8
Carry forward,					£6,530	17	8

	Brought forward, . . .				£6,530	17	8
15.	Advances for Petty Disbursements, ...				110	0	0
	Expended as follows :—						
	(1.) Expenses transferring Patients, recoverable from their Parishes, . . .	£13	9	6			
	(2.) Allowances charged for Attendants tranferring Patients from their Parishes, carried to Amusement Account, . .	6	15	6			
	(3.) Expenses attending Escapes, . .	5	19	7			
	(4.) Travelling Expenses, . . .	8	5	10			
	(5.) Graves and Hearses, recoverable from Parishes,	8	5	0			
	(6.) Provisions, ...	10	17	9			
	(7.) Advances to Discharged Patients, recoverable from their Parishes, . .	0	14	7			
	(8.) Advances for Farm Purposes, . .	5	18	10			
	(9.) Railway Carriages, Telegrams, Postage Stamps, and other small Disbursements,	54	0	11			
	(10.) Medical Certificates, recoverable from Parishes, , ...	6	6	0			
		£120	13	6			
16.	Clerk and Treasurer's Salary, ...				125	0	0
17.	Miscellaneous, ...				124	13	8
18.	Sums paid into Board Account with British Linen Company,				5,965	6	5
19.	Arrears of Patients' Board, ...				358	5	11
	Amount of Discharge, . . .				£13,214	3	8

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Charge, ...	£13,208	10	0
Amount of Discharge, ...	13,214	3	8
Balance due to Clerk and Treasurer, . .	£5	13	8

GEO. H. PAGAN, *Clk. and Treas.*

III.—MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

Table I.—Showing the General Results, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylum on 31st July 1870, .	119	125	244
Patients on Probation on 31st July 1870, . .	—	—	—
Admitted during year, Pauper Males, 22 Pauper Females, 31 Private Males, 5 Private Females, 7	27	38	65
Total number under Treatment, .	146	163	309
Discharged, Pauper Males, 15 Pauper Females, 31 Private Males, 2 Private Females, 3 Total, 51.			
Of whom were recovered, Pauper Males, 12 Pauper Females, 25 Private Males, 2 Private Females, 3 Total, 42.			
Relieved, Pauper Males, 3 Pauper Females, 6 Private Males, 0 Private Females, 0 Total, 9.			
Died, Pauper Males, 10 Pauper Females, 5 Private Males, 0 Private Females, 2 Total, 17.	27	41	68
Total number on 31st July 1871, .	119	122	241
Largest number resident on any one day, . .	124	131	255
Lowest, ,, ,, ,, . .	118	120	238
Average number resident during the year, . .	121.2	125.3	246.5
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, . .	51.8	76.3	65.2
,, of Pauper Recoveries, . . .	54.5	80.6	69.8
,, of Deaths on number under Treatment,	6.8	4.3	5.5
,, ,, on average daily number, .	8.3	5.5	6.81

Table II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum to 31st July 1871.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted since Opening of Asylum to 31st July 1871, ...				238	272	510
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged, .	80	111	191			
		Males.	Females.			
Of whom Recovered, . .		59	92			
,, Relieved, . .		15	11			
,, Not Improved, .		6	8			
Deaths, ...		39	39			
				119	150	269
Remaining in Asylum on 31st July 1871,				119	122	241

Table III.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year since the Opening of the Asylum.

Year	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining 31st Decr. of each year.			Average numbers resident.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From the opening of the Asylum, 4th July 1866, to 31st December 1866,	91	90	181	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	88	85	173	70	68	138	1.09	4.4	2.76	2.85	—	1.44
Do. Do. 1867,	41	38	79	4	8	12	3	1	4	2	2	4	8	8	16	112	104	216	97	94	191	9.75	21.05	15.19	8.24	8.51	8.37
Do: Do: 1868,	30	42	72	11	16	27	7	2	9	3	1	4	7	9	16	114	118	232	110	106	216	36.66	38.09	37.50	6.36	8.49	7.54
Do. Do. 1869,	32	44	76	16	27	43	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	12	21	115	120	235	114	118	232	50.	61.36	56.57	7.89	10.16	9.05
Do. Do. 1870,	27	35	62	18	23	41	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	5	9	122	127	249	120	124	224	66.6	65.7	66.1	3.3	4.	3.6
Totals and averages for 5½ years, . .	221	249	470	50	78	128	12	5	17	6	8	14	30	34	64				102.5	102	200	32.82	38.12	35.62	5.72	6.23	6.

Table IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each year remaining on the 31st December 1870.

Year.	Admitted. New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Congenital Cases.		Transfers from other Asylums		Total.	Of each year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died in 1870. Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Total Discharged and Died in each year's Admissions to 31st December 1870. Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Remaining of each year's Admissions.—Dec. 31st 1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1866	7	14	—	—	—	—	85	75	181	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	12	16	8	1	9	3	2	5	14	14	28	63	60	123
1867	18	23	1	—	2	—	20	15	79	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	21	2	2	4	1	3	4	6	6	12	22	16	38
1868	23	33	1	2	2	4	4	3	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	22	38	2	1	3	2	0	2	7	6	13	3	13	16
1869	12	27	7	9	3	2	9	7	76	4	6	10	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	11	19	30	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	7	9	18	16	34
1870	18	24	3	6	1	—	5	5	62	10	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16	18	34
	78	121	12	17	8	6	123	105	470	18	23	40	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	5	9	51	80	131	12	5	17	6	9	14	30	34	64	122	123	245

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 1869-70.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Percentage of Cases Recovered, ...	23.1	32.1	27.8
,, ,, Relieved, ...	5.4	2.	3.6
,, ,, Not Improved, ...	2.7	3.2	3.
,, ,, Died, ...	13.5	13.6	13.6
,, ,, Remaining in Asylum, ...	55.3	49.1	52.

Table V.—Showing Forms of Disease of those admitted, with Mental Symptoms.

Forms of Disease.	Symptoms.										Total.		
	Mania.		Melancholia.		Dementia.		Delusional Insanity.		Idiocy.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiopathic Insanity,	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	—	—	11	11	22
Insanity of Alcoholism,	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	7
Ovarian Insanity,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Insanity,	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Insanity of Lactation,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Insanity of Tuberculosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Post-febrile Insanity,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Climateric Insanity,	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	8
Senile Insanity,	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Limopsoitos,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Epileptic Insanity,	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Metastatic Insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Enteric Insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paralysis with Insanity,*	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3
Total,	9	17	5	9	6	9	5	2	2	1	27	38	65

* No case of General Paralysis in Asylum. The male suffers from paralysis of the ataxic form, the female was paraplegic.

Table VI.—Showing the Duration of the Disease on Admission, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission, in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class.—First attack, and within three months of admission,	9	14	23	6	14	20	—	1	1	4	1	5
Second Class.—First attack, above three months and within twelve months of admission,	3	8	11	1	4	5	—	1	1	2	2	4
Third Class.—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission,	7	10	17	5	8	13	—	—	—	—	2	2
Fourth Class.—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission,	5	5	10	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Not ascertained,	3	1	4	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	2
Total,	27	38	65	14	28	42	3	6	9	10	7	17

Table VII.—Showing the Forms of Disease of those Discharged Recovered during the year, with the Mental Symptoms.

Form of Disease.	Symptoms.												Total.		
	Mania.			Melancholia.			Delusional Insanity.			Dementia.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiopathic Insanity,	4	3	7	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	3	4	6	10	16
Insanity of Alcoholism,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Puerperal Insanity,	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5
Post-febrile Insanity,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Insanity of Tuberculosis,	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Climateric Insanity,	—	3	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	7
Phrenitic Insanity,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Metastatic Insanity,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Insanity with Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
Senile Insanity,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Limopsoitos,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	2	4	6
Total,	8	13	21	3	8	11	2	3	5	4	10	14	17	34	41

Table VIII.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and who have Died during the Year.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharged.						Died.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, 20 ,, 30,	5	11	16	5	8	13	—	—	—	1	1	2
,, 30 ,, 40,	8	11	19	3	8	11	1	—	1	2	—	2
,, 40 ,, 50,	5	5	10	2	7	19	1	4	5	1	1	2
,, 50 ,, 60,	1	6	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	2	1	3
,, 60 ,, 70,	5	4	9	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	3
,, 70 ,, 80,	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	3
,, 80 ,, 90,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total, .	27	38	65	14	28	42	3	6	9	10	7	17

Table IX.—Showing the Period of Residence of those Discharged, and of those who have Died during the Year.

Period of Residence.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Dead.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month, ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
,, 3 ,, ...	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	1	1
,, 6 ,, ...	1	9	10	—	1	1	1	1	2
,, 9 ,, ...	2	7	9	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, 12 ,, ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 18 ,, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
,, 24 ,, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, 30 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, 36 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
,, 48 ,, ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2
,, 60 ,, ...	—	1	1	3	3	6	2	3	5
Total, . . .	14	28	42	3	6	9	10	7	17

Table X.—Showing the Causes of Death during the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. General Diseases—			
Acute General Tuberculosis, . . .	1	—	1
II. Diseases of the Brain or Spinal Cord—			
General Paralysis of the Insane, . .	1	—	1
Epilepsy (and Pleurizy), ...	1	—	1
III. Diseases of Respiratory System—			
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ...	1	3	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis and Pneumonia, .	1	—	1
Pneumonia, ...	—	1	1
Bronchitis and Congestion, . . .	1	—	1
Gangrene of Lung, ...	1	—	1
Pleurizy, ...	1	—	1
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—			
Ulcerations of Intestines, ...	2	—	2
Dysenteric Diarrhœa, ...	—	1	1
Chronic Peritoneal Abcess (and Cancer of Uterus), ...	—	1	1
*V. Cause unknown, ...	—	1	1
Total, ...	10	7	17

* Died when absent on probation.

Table XI.—Showing Condition as to Marriage of those Admitted, Discharged, and who have Died during the Year.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, . .	15	17	32	9	13	22	2	4	6	5	2	7
Married, . .	11	17	28	4	11	15	1	2	3	4	3	7
Widowed, . .	1	4	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	2	3
Total, . .	27	38	65	14	28	42	3	6	9	10	7	17

IV.—TABLES BY THE HOUSE-STEWARD, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Income and Expenditure in connection with Tailor's Shop from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

	£	s.	d.
By New Articles made,	21	12	5
,, Repairs done,	16	17	3½
	£38	9	8½
To Tailor's Wages,	31	11	8
Leaving a Balance of	£6	18	0½

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Expenditure in connection with Laundry, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.		
Soap,	4372 lbs.,	27s per cwt.,	£52	14	0
Soda,	1954 lbs.,	4s 9d ,,	4	2	10
Starch,	135 lbs.,	44s ,,	2	13	0
Blue,	30 lbs.,	1s per lb.,	1	10	0
Sugar,	114 lbs.,	4d ,,	1	18	0
Tea,	41½ lbs.,	2s 3d ,,	4	13	4½
Bread,	333 Loaves,	5¾d per loaf,	7	19	7
Clothes Rope,	14 lbs.,	9d per lb.,	0	10	6
Miscellaneous Items,			1	10	10
Head Laundress's Wages,			25	0	0
Under Do. Do.,			14	0	0
			£116	11	3½

Value of Work done in Laundry from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

To Clothes Washed, 195,788, at 1s per Dozen,	£815	15	8

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Expenditure in connection with Shoemaker's Shop, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

Description of Articles.	Sum Expended. £	s.	d.
To Leather, &c., on hand on above date,	23	11	0
,, 5 English Butts, 144½ lbs.,	13	4	3
,, 5 Scotch Crops, 235½ ,,	16	4	8
,, 4 Shoe Middlings, 81½ ,	7	15	0
,, 2½ Hides Cordovan, 26¾ ,,	3	1	1
,, 2 Kips, 7½ ,,	1	0	6
,, 2 Kip Butts, 9 2/16 ,,	1	0	6
,, 10 Brown Linings,	1	1	8
,, 1 Fair Shoulders, 3 14/16 ,,	0	8	5
,, English Bellies, 67½ ,,	3	16	2
,, Grained Shoulders, 52½ ,,	5	4	3
,, 13 Pairs Lasts,	1	6	6
,, Miscellaneous Articles,	6	17	0
,, Shoemaker's Wages, ,,	34	11	8
	£119	2	8
Income,	£172	0	0
Expenditure,	119	2	8
Balance,	£52	17	4

Return of Work done in Shoemaker's Shop, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

Description.	Number of Pairs.	Rate.	Amount. £	s.	d.
By Men's Boots,	14 pairs	@ 17s	11	18	0
,, ,, Shoes,	19 ,,	13s	12	7	0
,, ,, Slippers,	66 ,,	9s	29	14	0
,, Women's Shoes, Laced and Buckled,	15 ,,	8s 6d	6	7	6
,, ,, ,, Locked,	3 ,,	9s	1	7	0
,, ,, Slippers,	78 ,,	6s 6d	25	7	0
,, Men's Boots, Repaired,	112 ,,		6	17	1
,, ,, Shoes, ,,	65 ,,		6	17	3
,, ,, Slippers, ,,	218 ,,		24	4	11
,, Women's Shoes, ,,	22 ,,		2	4	5
,, ,, Slippers, ,,	83 ,,		7	17	9
,, Extra Work, and Jobbing,			11	11	1
,, Leather, &c., on hand,			25	7	0
			£172	0	0

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Expenditure in connection with Joiner's Shop, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

	£	s.	d.
To Wood, &c., on hand on 1st August 1870,	27	16	9
,, Wood supplied since above date,	52	2	10
,, Tools and Furnishings,	23	10	1
,, Glass, Paint, Oil, &c.,	22	3	10½
,, Joiner's Wages,	38	10	0
	£164	3	6½

ABSTRACT.

	£	s.	d.
Income,	£205	2	8
Expenditure,	164	3	6½
Balance,	£40	19	1½

Return of Work done in Joiner's Shop, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871.

	£	s.	d.
By New Articles made,	81	13	2
,, Jobbing Work done,	73	8	5
,, Glazing,	8	8	1
,, Painting and Varnishing,	4	17	0
,, Wood, Glass, &c., on hand,	42	16	0
	£205	2	8

Value of Jobbing Work done by Engineer, from 1st August 1870 to 31st July 1871, . . . £31 7 8

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Expenditure in connection with Farm and Garden, from 12th July 1870 to 11th July 1871.

	£	s.	d.
To Seeds, Plants, &c., including Potatoes, Wheat, Barley, and Oats,	28	6	10½
,, Tools, &c.,	11	18	2½
,, Farm Fittings and Repairs by Joiner,	10	10	3
,, Smith Work by Blacksmith,	2	16	0
,, Miscellaneous Articles, including Tolls, &c.,	4	1	4
,, James Wilkie, for 10 Sheep,	10	0	0
,, Do., for Thrashing Grain,	2	0	0
,, James Durie, for Smith Work,	2	2	0
,, Prentice Brothers, for Manure,	5	10	6
,, Lord Kinnaird, for one Pig,	3	0	0
,, John Lyall & Co., Hires of Thrashing Machine,	3	4	0
,, Robert Russell, Cupar Mills, for Thirds,	1	10	0
,, William Ramsay, for Dissolved Bones,	2	5	0
,, Thos. Arthur, Hires of Horses to and from Freuchie with Thrashing Mill,	0	15	0
,, Wheat bought at Denbrae Roup,	55	18	11
,, Gardeners' Wages,	60	0	0
,, Farm Servant's Wages,	21	18	
	£224	19	9

Income from Farm and Garden, from 12th July 1870 to 11th July 1871.

	£	s.	d.
By Potatoes supplied to House,	130	17	10
,, Vegetables ,, ,,	129	8	6
,, Eggs ,, ,,	1	18	5
,, Pork ,, ,,	12	4	0½
,, Cash for Pork sold,	30	19	3
,, Do. for Pigs ,,	48	9	0
,, Do. for Oats, ,,	16	8	3
,, Do. for Barley, ,,	13	16	0
,, Do. for Wheat (grown at Asylum),	34	4	6
,, Do. for Wheat (bought),	37	10	0
,, Do. for Sheep,	15	10	0
,, Carting Water to Tanks, 7 days at 10s,	3	10	0
,, Carting Gravel, 4 days at 10s,	2	0	0
,, Carting Coal from Station,	0	4	0
	£476	19	9½

ABSTRACT.

Income,	£476	19	9½
Expenditure,	224	19	9
Balance,	£252	0	0½

ALLAN BELL, *Farm Bailiff.*

Articles Made by Female Patients from 31st July 1870 to 31st July 1871.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount.
276	Aprons (Checked),	at 2d each,	£2 6 0
24	Linen Do.,	,, 2d ,,	0 4 0
36	Black Do,,	,, 2d ,,	0 6 0
14	Binders—Hemmed and Marked,	,, 2d ,,	0 2 4
15	Blankets (Pairs) Do. Do.,	,, 2d ,,	0 2 6
8	Bedcovers,	,, 2d ,,	0 1 4
52	Bonnets Trimmed,	,, 2d ,,	0 8 8
50	Hats Do.,	,, 2d ,,	0 8 4
20	Sun Bonnets,	,, 6d ,,	0 10 0
18	Brush-Bags	,, 2d ,,	0 3 0
96	Bedgowns,	,, 6d ,,	2 8 0
24	Caps,	,, 4d ,,	0 8 0
6	Carpets,	at 5s 0d ,,	1 10 0
2	Crumbcloths,	,, 2s 0d ,,	0 4 0
8	Carpets (Pesier),	at 2d ,,	0 1 4
6	Cushions and Covers,	,, 6d ,,	0 3 0
148	Dresses,	at 1s 6d ,,	11 2 0
108	Shirts,	,, 1s 0d ,,	5 8 0
6	Night Do.,	,, 1s 0d ,,	0 6 0
4	Woollen Do.,	,, 1s 6d ,,	0 6 0
107	Shirts,	at 2d ,,	0 17 10
18	Woollen Scarfs,	,, 6d ,,	0 9 0
48	Straw-Bags,	,, 3d ,,	0 12 0
50	Stockings (Pairs),	,, 6d ,,	1 5 0
194	Socks (Pairs),	,, 4d ,,	3 4 8
150	Do. (do.,) Footed,	,, 3d ,,	1 17 6
105	Stockings Do.,	,, 3d ,,	1 6 3
4	Flower-Mats,	,, 6d ,,	0 2 0
100	Chemises (Cotton),	,, 6d ,,	2 10 0
48	Flannel Do.,	,, 4d ,,	0 16 0
118	Petticoats,	,, 6d ,,	2 19 6
18	Table-Cloths,	,, 3d ,,	0 4 6
18	Towels,	,, 1d ,,	0 1 6
6	Tray Cloths,	,, 2d ,,	0 1 0
16	Window Curtains,	,, 3d ,,	0 4 0
34	Do. Draperies,	,, 6d ,,	0 17 0
18	Wincey Jackets,	,, 6d ,,	0 9 0
24	Wristlets (Pairs),	,, 2d ,,	0 4 0
12	Woollen Neckerchiefs,	,, 3d ,,	0 3 0
3	Woollen Caps,	,, 4d ,,	0 1 0
134	Dusters,	,, 1d ,,	0 11 2
			£65 3 11

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron.*

Articles Repaired by Female Patients from 31st July 1870 to 31st July 1871.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount.
312	Aprons,	at 1d each,	£1 6 0
450	Bolster Cases,	,, 1d ,,	1 17 6
329	Pillow Cases,	,, 1d ,,	1 7 5
38	Binders,	,, 1d ,,	0 3 2
18	Blankets,	,, 1d ,,	0 1 6
398	Chemises,	,, 1d ,,	1 13 2
80	Flannel Do.,	,, 1d ,,	0 6 8
66	Capes,	,, 1d ,,	0 5 6
58	Bonnets,	,, 1d ,,	0 4 10
24	Hats,	,, 1d ,,	0 2 0
436	Dresses,	,, 1d ,,	3 12 8
260	Night-Gowns,	,, 1d ,,	1 1 8
415	Sheets,	,, 1d ,,	1 14 7
80	Straw-Bags,	,, 1d ,,	0 6 8
24	Palliass and Mattress Covers,	,, 1d ,,	0 2 0
62	Blinds,	,, 1d ,,	0 5 2
150	Sundries,	,, ½d ,,	0 6 3
4	Crumbcloths,	,, 6d ,,	0 2 0
3	Carpets,	,, 6d ,,	0 1 6
16	Tray Cloths (Darning),	,, 2d ,,	0 2 8
20	Table Do. Do.,	,, 2d ,,	0 3 4
24	Table Napkins,	,, 2d ,,	0 4 0
66	Stays (Pairs),	,, 2d ,,	0 11 0
1274	Stockings (Pairs,),	,, 1d ,,	5 6 2
3345	Socks (Pairs),	,, 1d ,,	13 18 9
36	Common Table Cloths,	,, 1d ,,	0 3 0
50	Towels,	,, 1d ,,	0 4 2
1260	Striped Shirts,	,, 1½d ,,	7 17 6
58	Dress Do.,	,, 1½d ,,	0 6 3
317	Flannel Do.,	,, 1d ,,	1 6 5
389	Trousers (Pairs),	,, 1½d ,,	2 8 7½
539	Drawers,	,, 1½d ,,	3 7 4½
322	Coats and Jackets,	,, 1½d ,,	2 0 3
180	Vests,	,, 1d ,,	0 15 0
			£53 14 9

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron.*

Abstract showing Amounts paid for Provisions, &c., used in the Asylum for the year ending 30th September 1871.

Beef,	£568	1	3½
Mutton,	27	11	4½
Lamb,	6	11	9
Preserved Mutton and Beef,	32	9	5
Pork,	90	19	9½
Bread,	447	0	2½
Biscuits,	0	17	0
Oatmeal,	281	17	11½
Flour,	1	18	11
Barley,	24	6	8
Rice,	27	18	7
Peas,	17	13	4½
Salt Butter,	148	2	3
Milk,	333	2	2
Cheese—Gouda,	36	18	10
,, —Kanter,	70	12	8½
Eggs,	5	16	9½
Tea,	102	10	5½
Sugar,	76	9	6
Salt,	3	18	10
Mustard,	5	10	6
Pepper,	1	2	10
Soap—Brown,	89	15	11½
,, —Soft,	0	7	11½
Soda,	5	15	1
Starch,	2	14	8½
Currants,	0	14	8
Small Beer,	69	7	6
Table Beer,	53	9	10¼
Pale Ale,	62	10	4
Arrowroot,	0	8	3
Sago,	0	5	1
Salt Fish,	19	1	5
Fresh Fish,	33	4	3
Tobacco,	40	14	10
Snuff,	12	16	4½
Porter,	10	16	10½
Treacle,	17	0	7½
Marmalade,	10	11	10
	£2741	6	9¾

From Returns by

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*