

**Seventh annual report of the Fife and Kinross District Board of Lunacy :
September 1873.**

Contributors

Fife and Kinross District Board of Lunacy.
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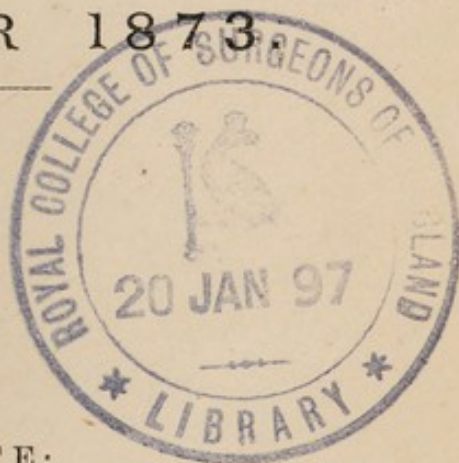
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SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD
OF LUNACY.

SEPTEMBER 1873



CUPAR-FIFE:
PRINTED IN THE FIFESHIRE JOURNAL OFFICE.

1873.



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DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY

FOR

FIFE AND KINROSS SHIRES,

1873-74.

MEMBERS.

DAVID GILLESPIE, Esq. of Mountquhanie, Chairman of the Board.

CAPTAIN MAITLAND DOUGALL of Scotsraig.

The EARL of GLASGOW.

DR CLEGHORN of Stravithie.

JOHN PITCAIRN, Esq. of Pitcullo.

J. T. OSWALD, Esq. of Dubnikier.

PROVOST MATHIESON, Dunfermline.

PROVOST MILTON, St Andrews.

THE HON. GEORGE WALDEGRAVE-LESLIE of Rothes.

A. H. BRUCE, Esq., yr. of Falkland.

CAPTAIN O. DALGLEISH of Woodburne.

PROVOST HOOD, Cupar.

T. R. B. L. MELVILLE CARTWRIGHT, Esq. of Melville.

ANDREW BEATSON BELL, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute, Cupar.

DR FOULIS of Cairnie Lodge.

ADMIRAL BETHUNE of Balfour.

PROVOST SWAN, Kirkcaldy.

JOHN BALFOUR, Esq. of Balbirnie.

MAJOR BETHUNE of Nydie.

THOMAS BRUCE, Esq. of Arnot.

T. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq. of Hattonburn.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

G. H. PAGAN, Writer, Cupar.

ASYLUM STAFF.

<i>Medical Superintendent,</i>	-	-	-	DR JOHN FRASER.
<i>Medical Assistant,</i>	-	-	-	DR G. H. MACKENZIE.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	-	-	-	MR JAMES PEDDIE.
<i>Matron,</i>	-	-	-	MRS DUNCAN.
<i>Head Attendant,</i>	-	-	-	WILLIAM SWINTON.
<i>House Steward,</i>	-	-	-	DAVID FOWLER.
<i>Farm Steward and Gardener,</i>	-	-	-	ALLAN BELL.



R E P O R T
BY THE
FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD
OF LUNACY.

The Fife and Kinross District Board of Lunacy herewith submit to the Ratepayers of the Counties and Burghs within the District their Seventh Annual Report.

During the year the maintenance of the Property in good condition has been carefully attended to. There has been no addition made to the Buildings of any importance, but repairs and alterations have amounted to £514. This includes outlay for sewage pipes and some expense in connection with heating apparatus.

The total expenditure for cost of Site, Buildings, and the like, stood at 1st August last, at the sum of £41,440 3s 8d. The amount borrowed continues to be liquidated out of the assessment annually imposed. The debt under the Bonds granted by the Board, being at the last mentioned date, reduced to £27,635 19s 2d.

An increment of capital expenditure has been rendered necessary on account of urgent complaints from the Inspector of Nuisances, and the strong recommendation of the Commissioners of Lunacy for Scotland. It has become needful on sanitary grounds to acquire additional land for the removal and utilization of the sewage of the Asylum, for which the area of the original purchase was inadequate. After careful deliberation, the Board treated for the purchase of a piece of land on the south of their property, called Russellmill Parks, upwards of forty acres in extent, with a small steading, the lease expiring at Martinmas 1873. The purchase has at length been made at the price of £3200, the lowest terms on which it could be bought.

It is under consideration that this additional tract of land be used as

a Dairy Farm to supply the Establishment with Milk, which is at present obtained in sufficient quantity with difficulty by contract.

The high price of coals has caused an increase of current expenditure for heating and cooking. The Board appointed a Committee to consider the best means of reducing the consumption of fuel, and they hope that a considerable saving may be effected.

The rate of board per annum has been increased from £24 to £26 for each Patient.

The Establishment has been inspected once by Dr Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, and his remarks form Appendix I. to this report.

The Asylum has been regularly visited every month by Members of the Board, and they have the pleasure of reporting favourably on the condition and arrangements of the Institution.

Dr Tuke, who superintended the Asylum from its opening in 1866 till 31st May last, has submitted his final report. The Board have, at various times, recorded their appreciation of his skill and ability. They unanimously appointed Mr John Fraser, M.B., then Assistant-Physician, as his successor.

D. GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.
September 1873.

A P P E N D I X.

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

FIFE AND KINROSS ASYLUM,
17th January 1873.

The number of patients at present in the house is 230—120 women, and 110 men. One patient absent on pass is not included in these numbers. The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit consist of:—

	Private,		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, - - -	4	3	11	13	31
Discharges, - - -	1	1	13	13	28
Deaths, - - -	1	1	4	1	7

Of the patients discharged 17 were recovered, 10 improved, and 1 not improved. The deaths were caused in 2 cases by epilepsy and phthisis, in 3 by acute pneumonia, in 1 by pulmonary apoplexy, and in 1 by carcinoma of the rectum. Two of the 3 cases of fatal pneumonia were complicated by apoplexy and general paralysis. In every case of death a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded most fully and carefully by Dr Fraser, who appears to have discharged this and all other duties falling to him in a most acceptable and efficient manner.

An excellent dinner of broth, fresh beef, beans, and bread, was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit. The broth was unusually good, and the beef and beans very well cooked. The patients made a hearty meal, and no one was stinted. Their appearance and their conduct at table indicated a careful attention to their physical wants, and a general management tending to promote contentment.

It is now almost a certainty that more land will soon be acquired, and the arrangements for utilising the sewage are being actively carried into effect. It is hoped that a sufficient fall will be given to the pipes carrying the sewage, and that the cesspool will be carefully constructed and not placed too near the main building.

Additions are still being made to the articles of decoration and

furniture, and it deserves to be recorded that a billiard table has recently been presented to the Asylum by Mr T. L. M. Cartwright of Melville.

Night-nursing, in the usual sense, has been discontinued. The plan now adopted is as follows :—An ordinary attendant sits up and raises those patients, who require to be raised, at 10 P.M., and at midnight. These patients are again raised at 6 A.M. by another attendant, to whom this duty is assigned as the first work of the day. The attendants thus employed are changed from week to week, and the short period of occasional extra work is not regarded as unfitting them for the full discharge of their ordinary day duties. As yet the system appears to have had no unsatisfactory result—the number of wet beds having undergone no increase. It has been adopted chiefly in order to effect a saving, but it is alleged that the undisturbed sleep from midnight to 6 A.M. is a benefit to the patients.

The Register of Restraint contains 2 entries, referring to 2 patients secluded each for eight hours in a room which was not darkened.

At the time of the visit 2 destructive patients were found wearing canvas dresses.

One accident is recorded referring to a convalescent patient who escaped late in the evening and was found drowned.

Eight patients were discharged by exclusion from the three-years' certificate ; and two more would have been so discharged had the Inspector of Poor agreed to remove them on trial.

The Institution is shortly to lose the services of Dr Tuke. Under his superintendence its history has been one of steady progressive improvement, and it now occupies a very prominent position among the Asylums of this country, and has attracted the attention of many foreigners. It is favourably known for its structural arrangements, but it is not less widely and favourably known for certain characteristics of the general management, for the attention bestowed on the medical treatment of the patients, and for the manner in which advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded for the scientific study of insanity. It is earnestly hoped that the District Board may find a successor to Dr Tuke who will appreciate the history and progress of the establishment and maintain its reputation.

(Signed) ARTHUR MITCHELL,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

II.—REPORT by J. BATTY TUKE, M.D., F.R.C.P., 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 ending 31st July 1873.

(Presented to the Board, 19th Sept. 1873.)

MY LORD, MR CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN,—During the year ending July 31st, 1873, 24 pauper males, 40 pauper females, 11 private males, and 13 private females, have been admitted into the Asylum under your direction: 23 pauper males have been discharged, of whom 17 were recovered, 6 improved; and 27 pauper females, of whom 22 were recovered, 4 improved, and 1 not improved. Amongst the private patients, 8 males were discharged—5 recovered, 2 improved, and 1 not improved; and 5 females, all of whom had recovered. The deaths were as follows:—5 pauper males, 4 pauper females, 1 private male, and 3 private females. The total number under treatment was 316; the largest number resident on any one day, 248; the lowest, 225; and the average number daily resident, 234.4. The per centage of recoveries, calculated on the admissions, is 62.8 amongst the men, and 50.9 amongst the women; over all, 55.7. The death-rate has been 4.1 per cent. on the male side, calculated on the number under treatment, and 5.3 per cent. on the average daily number resident; on the female side 4.09 per cent. and 5.7 per cent.—over all 4.1 per cent. and 5.5 per cent., according to the basis of calculation.

Admissions.—The number of pauper admissions, 64, comes very close to what in last report I stated to be the probable average to be anticipated annually, viz, 65. The increase of pauper residents is 5, which may be considered due to the exceptionally low death-rate.

Discharges.—The per centage of recoveries is below what has obtained for the last two years. Amongst the paupers it is nearly 61 per cent., as against 63.2 and 66.1 in the two previous years. 10 harmless and incurable, although much improved, cases have been removed to live either with their friends or in private dwellings. By this step overcrowding of the Asylum has been prevented, and a saving to the individual parishes effected, without detriment to the patients.

Deaths.—The death-rate, which in the previous year was 9.1, has, in the period under consideration, been reduced to 5.5, calculated on the

daily average number resident. This has depended on the comparatively healthy condition of those admitted. One death resulted from suicide. It was that of a girl who escaped after dark, and was found drowned in the river Eden close to the Asylum. She could have effected her escape much more easily during the day-time, but exercised her ingenuity to evade observation after the doors and gates were secured for the night. The circumstances formed the subject of inquiry by the Procurators-Fiscal and the General Board of Lunacy, neither of whom seem to have considered animadversion necessary.

On the whole, the results of the past year may be considered satisfactory; but I will not dwell on them separately, as I am desirous of shortly reviewing the history of the Asylum, from its opening in 1866 to the present date, in this the last report I shall have the honour of submitting to you.

From the 4th July 1866, on which day the first patient was admitted, to July 31st 1873, 670 lunatics have been under treatment; of whom 251 have been discharged recovered, 50 so much improved that they could be cared for at home or in private houses, and 20 (mostly private cases) not improved; 109 patients have died. These figures give an average of 37.6 per cent. of recoveries, and of 45 per cent. of recoveries and improvements taken together. When it is considered that 200, at least, of those admitted at the opening of the Institution were old-standing cases, of whose restoration to health no hope existed, the general results of the curative treatment have been satisfactory; for, were they deducted, as might be fairly demanded, in order to show the real value of the Asylum as an hospital for the cure of disease, the proportion would be very nearly 53 per cent. of recoveries, and 65 per cent. of cures and improvements combined. The average annual death-rate has been 5.9, which is considerably below that of Asylum populations generally. Of those discharged recovered, improved, and not improved, 52 had up to the end of 1872 been readmitted to the Asylum; a large proportion of these belonged to the two latter classes, who were either removed contrary to my advice, or were sent back to the Asylum as not suitable after trial in private families. On May 1st, 1867, when all the lunatics needing Asylum treatment, chargeable to the district, may be said to have been collected into the Counties' Asylum, 202 were resident. At the date of this report the number of pauper lunatics in confinement is 224, showing an increase of 22. The number of resident and non-resident pauper lunatics chargeable to the district has increased to the extent of 40 in the last seven years. This fact, at

the first glance, does not appear to encourage a belief that the institution of District Asylums has any tendency to keep down the accumulation of pauper lunatics, but inquiry into the causes of this increase will in some measure allay anxiety. These are, I believe, as follows :—1. Increase of population. The last census shows an increase of nearly 6000 in the population of Fifeshire, during the years 1861-71, being at the rate of 3.85 per cent. In all Scotland, in the thirteen years, 1858-70, five pauper lunatics were produced for every 1000 of the population. Fife has been below this average, but if we take 4 per cent. as the proportion of pauper lunatics to the 1000, we have a considerable portion of the increase accounted for, although your Asylum has been at work during only half of the decade. 2. A change in the character of the population of the county. It is a well-known fact that agricultural communities are less liable to insanity than those of manufacturing towns. There has been of late years a strong tendency in this district towards concentration of the population to the centres of industry, the hand-loom trade, which for so long has existed, gradually becoming extinct, and superseded by machinery, and causing greater aggregation under less healthy conditions. 3. The reduced death-rate amongst the pauper lunatics in your Asylum. As has already been pointed out, the death-rate has been exceptionally low. The yearly average over Scotland is 8.33 ; in the Fife and Kinross Asylum it has been 5.9, thus showing a per centage of 2.4 in its favour, or to its detriment, according as the philanthropist or the economist views the question. These may be considered the three main factors of the increment of lunacy in the district, which must be regarded as one of the penalties to be paid for increased commercial wealth and activity. There is high authority for the statement that throughout Scotland the statistics of lunacy show a degree of steadiness and regularity during the last three years, which seem to indicate that the maximum has been arrived at, which in future can only be influenced by the increase of population. Far from the establishment of your Asylum causing an accumulation of lunatics, it is not difficult to show how it has materially worked in the opposite direction, and this through two channels—1st, by curing a much larger proportion of cases than was effected in the period prior to its erection ; and 2d, by mitigating the character of the disease in chronic cases, so as to permit of their disposal in much the same manner as ordinary paupers. I wish it were in my power to compare the results of Asylum treatment in the six years, prior to the opening of your Institution, with those of the six subsequent years. I am speaking without the book, but within the

mark, when I say that in the former period you would find that the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients did not exceed, if it reached, 30 per cent. Comparing this with the results obtained in your Asylum, it is easy to see what actual benefit has accrued to the district in the prevention of permanent incubi on the Poor's Roll. During the years ending August 1871-72, the discharges, from all causes, exceeded the admissions, and I have little doubt that in future years they will be equal, the death-rate alone influencing the results, as in the past year. The careful elimination of harmless chronic cases, and their disposal in private dwellings or the lunatic wards of poor-houses, must obviate all necessity in the future for additions to the present buildings. The usefulness of an Asylum is, within certain limits, in inverse ratio to its size; the enlargement of your Institution would be most detrimental to the interests of all concerned. Were it ever to exceed its present limits, the difficulties of management would be so much increased as to necessitate a rigid discipline, and consequently obliteration of its special feature. It has been my theory of management, that the less you meddle and restrain, the less is discipline and restraint necessary, the more fully you trust, the more fully you may trust. Rigidity of discipline sinks the individual, whilst the maintenance of individuality is of the utmost importance to the lunatic. You are all aware of the extent to which this system has been carried out in your Asylum, but I beg to be allowed a few parting words on the subject. It has been stated that the "open-door" system cannot be carried out unless by means of an over-strict surveillance by attendants, and that increased liberty of the many is obtained by increased restrictions on the few. To take the last objection first, it may be stated that those patients who have been liable to outrage public decency, or who have been known as determined "bolters," have been restricted no more than if they had been resident in an Asylum all the doors of which are kept regularly locked; they have taken the same amount of exercise and received exactly the same treatment. In the female department about 30 patients have been so restricted; on the male side of the house from 12 to 15. As to the first criticism, it can only be said that it has no foundation: no sentries stand over the doors, and the patients are not watched to prevent escape. Recent and acute cases are placed under the care of special attendants, but the majority look after themselves, and do it much better than if they were herded by servants. I sincerely believe that, by leaving certain chronic patients to themselves to a very great extent, you so educate them that

they are gradually fitted for discharge and residence in private dwellings or with their friends. I will only add that the number of escapes through open doors has been very small, the majority having taken place from the closed wards or from the grounds, when the elopers took pride in eluding the vigilance of their custodiers. The system has been at work for more than three years, and I have never had any cause for regretting its employment.

It is my duty and my sincere pleasure to thank the District Board for the ready manner in which it has always supported and assisted me in my medical function, for the liberality it has ever shown in promoting the scientific enquiry into the nature of insanity, for the latitude of action it has accorded me in carrying theory into practice, for the support it has afforded when support was most needed. I took leave of the Asylum on the 31st May with acute regret, but with the assurance of its future welfare. The staff of officers consisted of zealous and trained servants ; the attendants, as a rule, knew and did their duty ; and the gentleman the Board had appointed as my successor was prepared to throw that energy and vigour into the work which in me time had somewhat blunted. I beg especially to thank Mrs Duncan, your matron, for her earnest endeavours to carry out all her instructions, and to Mr Allan Bell, your farm grieve and gardener, for the anxiety he has displayed for the well-being of the establishment. As my assistant, Dr Fraser proved himself, in my own opinion, well worthy of the greater trust now confided to him. My relations with Mr Pagan, your Clerk and Treasurer, were always of the happiest nature : it conforms with my knowledge that his system of conducting his department has met with acceptance amongst those best able to judge. I desire to thank him for the support he has always given me in all matters connected with the Asylum.

I beg your indulgence for thus lingering over the past, but believe me it is not easy to part with what one has, with no small degree of satisfaction, felt waxing under the hand, or to leave it just as it has gained its full proportions. Whatever has been effected for good has resulted from your liberal and far-sighted policy of management, controlling and directing, rejecting or accepting suggestions laid before you. In taking leave, I again thank your Board for its collective support, and for the many acts of thoughtful consideration received from its individual members : most especially I return thanks to its chairman, that kindly gentleman, David Gillespie, Esq. of Mountquhanie.

J. BATTY TUKE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

MY LORD, MR CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN,—My tenure of office

being so short, I have only to add to Dr Tuke's circumstantial Report the appointment of Dr G H. Mackenzie, a distinguished student of the Edinburgh University, as Assistant Medical Officer. I must also record with satisfaction the appointment of Mr David Fowler to the office of House-Steward. In succeeding to the Superintendentship, I have been fortunate in entering at a time when the Asylum possesses a most efficient staff of officers and servants, and with their assistance and your support I hope to be enabled to maintain the system of management which has been in existence previous to my appointment.

JOHN FRASER, M.B., &c.

III. CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF 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 1872 to 1st August 1873.

I.—CHARGE.

1. Arrears,	£0 3 4
2. Assessment,	2,500 0 0
3. Sums drawn from Bank Account with British Linen Company,	2,827 14 1
Amount of Charge,	<u>£5,327 17 5</u>

II.—DISCHARGE.

1. Expenses of Additions and Repairs,	£514 8 9
2. Interest and part Repayment of Loans,	2,232 9 7
3. New Sewage Arrangements,	38 19 8
4. Insurance over Buildings, &c., against loss by fire,	20 0 1
5. Sums paid into Bank Account with British Linen Company,	2,500 3 4
6. Miscellaneous,	21 16 0
Amount of Discharge,	<u>£5,327 17 5</u>

ABSTRACT.

Amount of Charge,	£5,327 17 5
Amount of Discharge,	<u>5,327 17 5</u>

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 1872 to 1st August 1873.

I.—CHARGE.

1. Arrears of Patients' Board from last Account,		£85	0	4
2. Sums due for Patients for year from 15th October 1872 to 15th October 1873, viz. :—				
Amount due for Patients' Board,	£6334	6	5	
Amount due for transferring Patients, &c.,	44	12	0	
Amount of Interest on past due Sums,	1	8	5	
		£6380	6	10
Less returned of Board,		7	16	9
				6372 10 1
3. Farm Produce,				57 16 0
4. Sums drawn from Bank Account with British Linen Company,				6485 13 0
5. Miscellaneous,				0 19 0
Amount of Charge,		£13,001	18	5

II.—DISCHARGE.

1. Balance brought from last Account,		£22	10	1
2. Materials and Furnishings supplied to the Asylum,		737	12	0
3. Expenses connected with Farm and Garden,		173	12	4
4. Public and Parochial Burdens,		73	19	9
5. Officers' Salaries :—				
Medical Superintendent, Dr Tuke, to 31st* May, at £400 ;				
Dr Fraser from 1st June, at £300	£383	6	8	
Assistant-Physician,	80	0	0	
Chaplain,	70	0	0	
Matron,	50	0	0	
House Steward to 30th April at £55, from 1st May at £45,	52	5	2	
				635 11 10
6. Servants' Wages :—				
Male and Female Attendants, Carpenter, Engineer, and Shoemaker,		633	14	8
7. Stores and Provisions,		2956	11	6
8. Medicines,		65	4	1
9. Coals,		492	16	9
10. Gas,		160	11	6
11. Hires to Asylum, &c.,		4	2	6
12. Printing and Advertising,		61	4	7
Carry forward,		£6017	11	7

	Brought forward,	£6017 11 7
13.	Advances for Petty Disbursements,	90 0 0
	Which and other amounts were expended as follows:—	
(1.)	Expenses transferring Patients, recover- able from their Parishes,	£9 14 11
(2.)	Allowances charged for Attendants transferring Patients from their Parishes, carried to Amusement Account,	2 11 0
(3.)	Expenses attending escapes of Patients,	12 19 5
(4.)	Travelling Expenses,	8 19 7
(5.)	Graves and Hearses,	3 10 6
(6.)	Servants' Wages,	49 7 1 ¹ / ₂
(7.)	Provisions,	17 6 5 ¹ / ₂
(8.)	Postage Stamps,	11 13 0 ¹ / ₂
(9.)	Messengers to Cupar,	0 1 8
(10.)	Telegrams,	2 13 6
(11.)	Medical Certificates recoverable from Parishes,	11 11 0
(12.)	Sundries,	32 11 5 ¹ / ₂
		<hr/>
		£162 19 8
(13.)	Clerk and Treasurer's Salary	125 0 0
(14.)	Sums paid into Bank Account with British Linen Company,	6529 19 10
(15.)	Miscellaneous,	191 15 3
(16.)	Interest on Bank Account,	11 12 4
(17.)	Arrears of Patients' Board,	49 12 4
		<hr/>
	Amount of Discharge,	£13,015 11 4
		<hr/>

A B S T R A C T.

Amount of Charge,	£13,001 18 5
Amount of Discharge,	13,015 11 4
	<hr/>
Balance due to Clerk and Treasurer,	£13 12 11
	<hr/>

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

Table II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to 31st July, 1873.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	.	.	.	296	374	670
Discharges,						
	M.	F.	Total.			
Recovered,	103	148	251			
Relieved,	24	26	50			
Not Improved,	9	11	20			
	Total number of Discharges,			136	185	321
Deaths,	.	.	.	52	57	109
Remaining in Asylum on 31st July, 1873,				108	132	240

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.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.			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	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	114	118	232	110	106	216	36.66	38.09	37.5	6.36	8.49	7.54
Do. Do. 1869,	32	44	76	16	27	43	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	12	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	122	127	249	120	124	244	66.6	65.7	66.1	3.3	4.	3.6
Do. Do. 1871,	24	44	68	17	26	43	3	9	12	—	1	1	12	10	115	122	237	118	123	241	70.8	59.1	63.2	10.1	8.1	9.1
Do. Do. 1872,	33	48	81	17	30	47	9	10	19	2	3	5	8	9	111	119	230	115	122	236	64.	56.8	60.4	6.0	5.8	5.9
Tls. & Avrgs. for 6½ yrs.,	278	341	619	84	134	218	24	24	48	8	12	20	50	53	—	—	—	106.3	107.8	214	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 1872.

Year.	Admitted.				Of each year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died in 1872.				Total Discharged and Died in each year's Admissions to 31st December 1872.				Remaining of each year's Admissions.—Dec. 31st 1872.																						
	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.		Con- genital Cases.		Trans- fers from other Asylums		Recovered.		Relieved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Males.	Females.	Total.																
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																			
1866	7	14	—	—	—	—	85	75	181	2	1	3	6	9	1	1	3	2	5	7	15	22	12	11	23	4	2	6	20	19	39	49	43	92	
1867	18	23	1	—	—	20	15	79	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	11	11	22	5	6	11	1	3	4	8	8	16	16	10	26
1868	23	33	1	—	—	4	3	72	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	24	41	2	3	5	—	—	2	7	8	15	4	8	12
1869	16	33	3	—	—	9	7	76	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	13	20	33	1	2	3	3	5	8	5	7	12	8	14	22
1870	18	25	3	—	—	5	5	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	27	43	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	9	3	12	22
1871	17	29	6	—	—	1	6	68	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	20	21	41	1	1	1	—	2	5	7	6	17	23	40	
1872	22	33	7	—	—	3	2	81	11	20	31	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	11	20	31	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	2	19	24	43
Total.	121	189	21	31	10	7	127	113	619	17	30	48	9	10	19	2	3	5	8	9	95	138	233	22	23	45	9	14	23	47	53	100	111	119	230

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 1866-72.

Percentage of Cases Recovered,	Males,	Females,	Both Sexes.
Relieved,	34.0	40.5	37.6
Not Improved,	7.8	6.7	7.2
Died,	3.2	4.1	3.7
Remaining in Asylum,	17.0	15.5	16.1
Transfers from other Asylums,	39.0	33.2	35.4

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

Pathogenetic Class,	Forms of Disease.	Symptoms.										TOTAL.		
		Mania.		Melan- cholia.		Dementia.		Delusional Insanity.		Idiocy.		Males.	Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Idiopathic Insanity.	(Congenital Idiocy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Idiopathic Insanity,	9	8	2	8	3	2	12	6	0	0	26	24	50
	Sevile Insanity,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	5
	General Paresis,	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Climacteric Insanity,	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	9
	Hysterical Insanity,	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	Amenorrhoeal Insanity,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Anemic Insanity—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Insanity of Lactation,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Diathetic Insanity—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Insanity of Tuberculosis,	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
	Toxic Insanity—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Insanity of Alcoholism,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Epileptic Insanity,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Puerperal Insanity,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Insanity from Starvation,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Not Insane,	M. 1 F. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Total,		11	23	3	14	4	3	16	10	0	2	35	53	88

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

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission, in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months of admission,	10	21	31	7	15	22	1	1	2	2	4	
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three months and within twelve months of admission,	7	6	13	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	1	
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission,	10	17	27	11	8	19	2	0	2	1	3	
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission,	8	5	13	1	0	1	5	4	9	3	5	
Congenital,	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Not ascertained,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total,	35	53	88	22	27	49	9	5	14	6	13	

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,	8	8	16	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	2	4	16	15	31
Senile Insanity,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Climacteric Insanity,	0	1	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Hysterical Insanity,	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Insanity of Alcoholism,	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Insanity from Starvation (Limposoitos),	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Puerperal Insanity,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Amenorrhæal Insanity,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Post-Febrile Insanity,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Not Insane, — Male, 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total,	9	13	22	5	8	13	3	3	6	4	3	7	22	27	49

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,	1	6	7	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 20 " 30,	7	11	18	8	7	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
" 30 " 40,	10	11	21	2	6	8	2	0	2	2	1	3	3
" 40 " 50,	5	10	15	5	6	11	3	0	3	2	1	3	3
" 50 " 60,	6	10	16	5	4	9	2	1	3	2	0	2	2
" 60 " 70,	4	3	7	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	4	4	4
" 70 " 80,	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
" 80 " 90,	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	35	53	88	22	27	49	9	5	14	6	7	13	

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

Period of Residence.	Recovered.			Relieved or Removed.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month,	6	1	7	0	1	1	0	2	2
" 3 "	3	6	9	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 6 "	6	7	13	2	4	6	0	0	0
" 9 "	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	2
" 12 "	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 18 "	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 24 "	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
" 30 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 36 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
" 48 "	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 60 "	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
" 70 or more,	0	4	4	3	0	3	3	1	4
Total,	22	27	49	9	5	14	6	7	13

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord—			
General Paresis of the Insane, (and Acute Pneumonia,)	1	0	1
Exhaustion from Acute Mania,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	0	1	1
Epilepsy, (and Fibroid Phthisis,)	1	0	1
Epilepsy, (and Phthisis Pulmonalis,)	1	0	1
II. Diseases of Respiratory System—			
Acute Pneumonia and Pulmonary Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Acute Congestive Pneumonia, after Tracheotomy,	1	0	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy, (and Exhaustion from Senile Mania,)	0	1	1
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis, (and Abscess of Uterus,)	0	1	1
Acute Pneumonia,	1	0	1
III. Diseases of Abdomen—			
Carcinoma of Rectum,	1	0	1
Psoas Abscess,	0	1	1
IV. Drowning,			
	0	1	1
Total,	6	7	13

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,	18	29	47	10	12	22	6	3	9	3	6	9
Married,	17	19	36	12	12	24	3	2	5	3	1	4
Widowed,	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	35	53	88	22	27	49	9	5	14	6	7	13

Expenditure in connection with Joiner's Shop, from 1st August
1872 to 31st July 1873.

	£	s.	D.
To Wood and Glass on hand on 1st August 1872,	42	15	0
„ Wood received since above date,	81	16	5½
„ General Furnishings, including Glass, Paint, &c.,	48	3	0
„ Joiners' Wages, (including £37 11s 7d for Assistants),	78	19	7
	£251	14	0½

ABSTRACT.

Income,	£318	3	0
Expenditure,	251	14	0½
Balance,	£66	8	11½

Return of Work done by Joiners, from 1st August 1872 to
31st July 1873.

	£	s.	D.
By New Work done,	205	17	6
„ Jobbing Work done,	59	15	6
„ Painting and Varnishing,	16	0	0
„ Wood, Glass, &c., on hand,	36	10	0
	£318	3	0

Value of Jobbing Work done by Engineer, from 1st August 1872 to 31st July 1873,

£43 5 8

DAVID FOWLER, House-Steward.

Expenditure in connection with Farm and Garden, from 1st Aug. 1872 to 31st July 1873.

To Seeds and Plants,	£	S.	D.
" Tools, &c.,	46	11	1½
" Farm Fittings and Repairs by Joiner,	1	7	6
" Smith Work by Blacksmith,	15	15	0
" Miscellaneous Items, including monies expended by Gardener,	6	10	0
" Wheat Stack bought at Wemyss Hall sale,	1	7	6
" Potatoes bought,	22	11	4
" Mr Ritchie, for Oats,	32	0	6
" Paring Meal for Pigs,	9	3	0
" Mrs Gourlay, for Saddlery,	5	12	0
" One Boar, brought from Kelso,	0	13	6
" Eight Ewes and ten Lambs,	5	10	0
" Gardeners' Wages,	22	16	0
	60	0	0
	<u>£229</u>	17	5½

Income from Farm and Garden, from 1st Aug. 1872 to July 1873.

By Potatoes supplied to House,	£	S.	D.
" Vegetables "	156	4	0
" Pork "	125	17	0
" Cash for Pigs sold,	75	3	6½
" Do. Wheat sold,	33	16	0
" Do. Barley sold,	33	15	0
" Carting Coals from Station—728 loads @ 1s,	23	12	0
" Do. Goods from Station and Cupar,	36	8	0
" Carting of Wood,	5	14	0
" Hires of Horse with Hearse,	3	17	6
" Cash for five Lambs sold,	0	15	0
" Do. Wool,	5	19	0
	1	16	0
	<u>£502</u>	17	0¼

ABSTRACT.

Income,	£502	17	0¼
Expenditure,	229	17	5½
Balance,	<u>£272</u>	19	7

ALLAN BELL, Farm Bailiff.

Articles made by Female Patients, from 31st July 1872 to 31st July 1873.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount.
250	Aprons (Checked),	at 2d each,	£2 1 8
48	Linen Do.	„ 3d „	0 10 9
36	Black Do.	„ 2d „	0 6 0
10	Binders—Hemmed and Marked,	„ 2d „	0 1 8
22	Blankets Do. Do.	„ 2d „	0 3 8
24	Bedcovers Do. Do.	„ 2d „	0 4 0
50	Bonnets Trimmed,	„ 2d „	0 8 4
36	Hats Do.	„ 2d „	0 6 0
24	Sun-Bonnets.	„ 4d „	0 8 0
60	Bedgowns,	„ 6d „	1 10 0
10	Carpets (Pieces Bound)	„ 2d „	0 1 8
2	Cushions and Covers (Sofa),	at 1s 0d „	0 2 0
110	Dresses,	„ 1s 6d „	8 5 0
200	Shirts,	at 8d „	6 13 4
40	F. Do. (Men's),	at 1s 0d „	2 0 0
8	Night Do.	„ 1s 0d „	0 8 0
10	Mattresses,	at 6d „	0 5 0
24	Strawbags,	„ 4d „	0 8 0
96	Stockings (Pairs),	„ 6d per pair,	2 8 0
110	Do. Footed,	„ 3d per pair,	1 7 6
144	Socks,	„ 4d per pair,	1 18 0
130	Do. Footed,	„ 3d per pair,	1 12 6
96	Chemises,	„ 6d each,	2 8 0
80	F. Do.	„ 4d „	1 6 8
150	Petticoats,	„ 6d „	3 15 0
24	Table-Cloths,	„ 3d „	0 6 0
6	Tray-Cloths,	„ 2d „	0 1 0
168	Towels,	„ 1d „	0 14 0
6	Window Curtains,	„ 2d „	0 1 0
10	Do. do. Netted,	„ 8d „	0 6 8
3	Bed Curtains (Sets),	1s 6d „	0 4 6
8	Jackets	at 8d „	0 5 4
36	Woollen Scarfs,	„ 6d „	0 18 0
12	Do. Caps,	„ 4d „	0 4 0
34	Do: Neckerchiefs,	„ 3d „	0 8 6
18	Wristlets (Pairs),	„ 2d „	0 3 0
208	Shirts,	„ 2d „	1 14 8
46	Drawers (Pairs, Men's),	1s 0d „	2 6 0
8	Do: (Cotton),	at 6d „	0 4 0
1	Carpet,	4s 0d „	0 4 0
6	Flower Mats,	at 6d „	0 3 0
			£47 12 5

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron.*

Articles repaired from 31st July 1872 to 31st July 1873.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount,
250	Aprons,	at 1d each,	£1 0 10
30	Binders,	„ 1d „	0 2 6
24	Blankets,	„ 1d „	0 2 0
38	Bedcovers,	„ 1d „	0 3 2
48	Caps,	„ 1d „	0 4 0
526	Chemises,	„ 1d „	2 3 10
110	Flannels, do.	„ 1d „	0 9 2
200	Pillow Cases,	„ 1d „	0 16 8
168	Bolster do.	„ 1d „	0 14 0
38	Bonnets,	„ 1d „	0 3 2
42	Hats,	„ 1d „	0 3 6
247	Dresses,	„ 1d „	1 0 7
190	Night-Gowns,	„ 1d „	0 15 10
227	Shirts,	„ 1d „	0 18 11
32	Mattresses,	„ 1d „	0 2 8
22	Blinds,	„ 1d „	0 1 8
2	Crumb-Cloths,	„ 2d „	0 0 4
8	Carpets,	„ 2d „	0 1 4
1367	Shirts,	„ 1d „	5 13 11
400	Flannel, do.	„ 1½d „	2 10 0
38	Dress, do.	„ 1½d „	0 4 9
577	Trousers (Prs.)	„ 1½d „	3 12 1½
376	Drawers,	„ 1½d „	2 7 0
374	Coats and Vests,	„ 1½d „	2 6 9
26	Jackets,	„ 1½d „	0 3 3
200	Sundries,	„ 1d „	0 16 8
12	Table-Cloths (Darning),	„ 2d „	0 2 0
18	Table Napkins, do.	„ 2d „	0 3 0
45	Towels, do.	„ 1d „	0 3 9
			£26 17 4½

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron.*

Work done in Laundry from 1st August 1872 to 1st August 1873.

Description of Articles.	No.
Blankets (Pairs),	2878
Binders,	399
Bedcovers,	304
Straw Beds,	700
Dresses,	1533
Sheets,	10,691
Towels,	10,128
Pillow Cases,	17,386
Chemises,	6397
F. do.	841
Petticoats,	3324
Stockings,	6544
Shawls,	129
Night-Gowns,	3910
Caps,	2402
Aprons,	6677
Handkerchiefs,	3384
Collars,	3433
Slip-Bodies,	1736
Stays,	210
Cuffs,	1277
Starched Dresses,	815
Dress Shirts,	1003
Shirts,	6685
F. do.	1784
Trousers,	4269
Drawers,	2645
Coats,	415
Waistcoats,	523
Table-Cloths,	1693
Table Napkins,	1483
Tray do.	411
Toilet Covers,	387
Drawers (Cotton),	562
Pinafores,	482
Window Curtains,	134
Carpets,	81
Crumbcloths,	4
Sundries,	318

98,377

98,377 Articles @ 1s per Doz.—£409 18s 1d.

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron*.

Abstract showing Amounts paid for Provisions, &c., supplied to the Asylum
for the year ending 30th September 1873.

Beef,	£424	7	5½
Mutton,	31	17	9
Lamb,	0	15	4
Preserved Mutton and Beef,	161	4	5
Pork,	79	18	8¾
Bread,	497	9	3½
Biscuits,	3	3	0
Oatmeal,	260	12	1½
Flour,	4	10	6
Barley,	10	14	9
Rice,	39	15	8
Peas,	21	5	7½
Salt Butter,	115	13	10½
Milk,	414	5	2
Cheese—Gouda,	33	18	11
„ —Kanter,	47	7	10¼
Eggs,	9	10	4½
Tea,	101	16	9
Sugar—Raw,	74	4	6
„ —Crystalized,	4	14	8½
Salt,	4	11	6
Mustard,	4	17	2¼
Pepper,	1	15	1¾
Soap,	83	8	2¾
Soda,	7	0	9
Starch,	2	12	4¾
Currants,	1	11	0
Arrowroot,	0	6	0
Corn Flour,	1	5	9
Sago,	0	7	7¼
Harricot Beans,	27	14	5½
Salt Fish,	25	10	3¾
Fresh Fish,	21	0	11½
Treacle,	11	14	2
Marmalade,	28	18	8¼
Tobacco,	37	10	0
Snuff,	10	1	11½
Table Beer,	5	14	3
Pale Ale,	33	1	0
Bass „	8	1	0
Porter,	1	18	6
Whisky,	9	12	6
Wine,	18	17	6
	2684	17	7¼

From Returns by

DAVID FOWLER, *House-Steward.*

