

**Fourth annual report of the Fife and Kinross District Board of Lunacy :
September 1870.**

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F O U R T H
A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE



FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD
OF LUNACY.

S E P T E M B E R 1870.

CUPAR-FIFE:
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1870.

DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

HEALTH AND VITALS DISTRICT BOARD
OF HEALTH

SEPTEMBER 1870

PRINTED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR FIFE AND KINROSS SHIRES, 1870-71.

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WILLIAM PITCAIRN, Esq. of Cunnoquhie.

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G. H. PAGAN, Writer, Cupar.

ASYLUM STAFF.

Medical Superintendent,	DR J. B. TUKE.
Medical Assistant,	DR W. F. MORRISON.
Chaplain,	...	...	REV. JAMES PEDDIE.
House Steward,	...	...	ROBERT BRAND.
Matron,	...	...	MRS DUNCAN.
Head Attendant,	ALEXANDER STEPHEN.
Farm Steward and Gardener,	ALLAN BELL.

November 1870.

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REPORT

BY THE

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY.

September 1870.

The District Board have the satisfaction of reporting to the rate-payers that the Asylum under their charge is fully equipped and in thorough working order.

The New Buildings referred to in last report, as under construction, have now been completed. These comprise a large addition to the Laundry and Washing-House, accommodation for about 30 additional female patients, and a Convalescent House for about 30 males. The General Board of Lunacy, after inspection, approved of these buildings, and they have for the last few months been in constant occupation. The additional accommodation was much needed, and the Medical Superintendent reports to the Board that great benefit has already been derived from the ampler space at his disposal.

The grounds and farm are now in a high state of cultivation, providing a copious supply of vegetables for the house, and affording healthful occupation for a large number of the patients.

The Board, since its institution, have expended in purchasing the requisite land and providing and furnishing the Asylum (including the New Buildings), up to 1st August 1870, the sum of £39,178 12s. There have since been made some additional payments in closing the contractors' claims for the New Buildings, but the above sum will not be largely exceeded. The expenditure has no doubt been larger than at the institution of the Board was anticipated, but the extent of accommodation which would be required was not susceptible of precise calculation beforehand. The establishment however is now so complete that unless in unforeseen contingencies no addition will be required for a long period. Loans, in terms of the Acts of Parliament, have been effected for providing most part of the requisite funds, which will be paid off by annual instalments during 30 years from their respective dates. The annual charges for maintenance and superintendence of patients fall to be paid by the Parochial Boards in

proportion to the number of patients they respectively send in. The present charge for each patient is £24 per annum.

The detailed accounts of the Board have, as usual, been duly audited, and an abstract of them has been printed and circulated among the Commissioners of Supply and Burgh Authorities.

The Medical Superintendent's report to the Board is appended, as also the tables which accompanied it. In these, the number of patients in the Asylum, and the results of the treatment, are fully detailed. The District Board beg to congratulate the Medical Superintendent upon the large percentage of cures to admissions, and to return their best thanks to him and all the other officers of the establishment for their zealous discharge of their important and responsible duties, and for their hearty co-operation with the Board in all measures which they have found it necessary to take in the management of the great Institution committed to their care.

D. GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*

A P P E N D I X.

I.—ENTRIES BY THE COMMISSIONERS 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,
December 8, 1869.

Since the visit of 28th May, 36 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, and 8 have died. These figures give an increase of 11 in the numbers on the register, but the actual increase in the numbers resident is only 6, apparently from several being absent on probation.

Of the patients admitted, 12 were transferred from other establishments; nevertheless, 21 were regarded as affording some hope of recovery. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 4 were removed to private dwellings. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1867, and 3 in 1866. The causes of death were heart disease in 3 cases, epilepsy in 2, and abscess of brain, senile decay and general atrophy in 1 case each. The general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, and the deaths, as appears from the foregoing statement, have been due to maladies over which medicine exercises but little influence. The general aspect of the inmates indicates an adequate dietary, but the substitution of treacle for milk with porridge, replaces an article of great nutritious value with one of low nutritive power. Some years ago an outbreak of scurvy in the General Prison at Perth was traced to this cause. It is therefore very desirable that the supply of milk should be ample, and the establishment of a dairy-farm should be seriously considered. As regards the serving of the meals, some difficulty is experienced from the limited size of the hall and the crowding of the tables. There is therefore less neatness than might otherwise be readily attained, and some improvement will likewise probably be effected in the habits of

those patients who do not frequent the general dining hall, when, by the new accommodation at present in progress, the means of subdivision and classification are increased. This new accommodation is progressing towards completion, but it will be some months yet before it is ready for occupation. Its general arrangements are judiciously planned, and it will form very valuable adjuncts to the Asylum. The only fear is, that unless systematic measures be adopted for the removal of chronic harmless cases, it will in two or three years be insufficient to avert the evils of overcrowding. General experience is every day showing more and more decidedly the impossibility of providing for the whole of the insane poor in Asylum; nor even if this were possible, is it desirable. Many patients may fitly be left in, or returned to, their homes; where, if their condition is as good as the peasantry, or of the independent labouring classes, to which they belong, it can scarcely be reckoned unsatisfactory.

The Asylum was found in good order, and showing in many parts progressive development in comfort and domesticity. The introduction of washing-tables, toilet-tables, and looking-glasses, is a specimen of what is referred to. Great inconvenience is, however, at present experienced from the alterations going on in the washing-house and laundry, and which have led to the necessity of using the female workroom and amusement hall as a drying place for the clothes. Further inconvenience is experienced from the necessity of using two of the lavatories as dormitories, and placing shake-downs in day-rooms and dormitories to meet the pressure for accommodation.

In a recent Report, allusion was made to the conversion of certain day-rooms into dormitories, and of certain dormitories into day rooms. Should it be contemplated to make this arrangement permanent, the cheerfulness of two of the upper day-rooms would be greatly increased by lowering the sills of some of the windows to the level of the others, and it might also be considered whether the convenience of the establishment would not be promoted by introducing baths into the upper lavatories. The replacement of the cement floors of the lavatories and the bath-rooms with tiles is a great improvement. Something requires to be done in the water-closets and urinals to prevent the wooden flooring against the effects of constant wetting. The ventilation and heating of the wards are well attended to.

The day-clothing and bedding were ample, and in good condition. Strawbags are now used for the patients of wet habits. Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention, and the heads are kept on

the whole very free from insects by the assiduous use of the small tooth comb and regular bathing. Considerable inconvenience has, however, been felt during the past season from a deficient supply of water, and measures are called for to meet this evil, which will probably be felt in greater intensity when the drain is increased by the opening the new accommodation.

The patients on the male side were entirely free from excitement. In the female refractory wards great improvement has been effected, and this will doubtless be carried considerably further with the increase of the means of separation. The register records the use of seclusion in three cases, all of females, since last inspection—the longest period being for seven days. Only one female is now restricted to the airing court. All the others, unless prevented by physical disability, take exercise in the general grounds; and this result is in a considerable measure due to the additional attendant now provided. A male patient was found wearing leather muffs for surgical reasons, and three females are registered as wearing locked boots. Beyond this no special contrivance in dress is in use.

Industrial occupation has acquired very satisfactory development, and the numbers usefully employed are at present 85 males and 95 females. The principal occupation for the men must always be furnished by the land; and as experience elsewhere shows that a much larger farm than that actually possessed can be profitably worked by insane patients, the recommendation is repeated that no opportunity should be lost of acquiring additional land. In connection with the new farm buildings it is very judiciously proposed to erect a shed for working under in rainy weather; and a room is being fitted up in connection with the female airing court for such work as hair-teasing, which cannot be properly introduced into the Asylum. In this court, too, a shed partly screened in front will afford the means of exercise out of doors in stormy weather.

By night attendance the comfort and security of the patients has been greatly increased; and the number of wet beds so restricted that frequently none is returned.

The means of amusement, recreation, and, it may be added, instruction, are well supplied; and arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a resident chaplain, who will also officiate as teacher. The general grounds and airing courts are in excellent order, and the completion of a walk round the estate will soon afford varied and abundant exercise. By means of a greenhouse, which is in progress of

erection, one of the most pleasing sources of decoration and interest will be furnished.

Since last inspection 3 male attendants have left the service of the Institution: 2 to take superior situations in other asylums. The third was discharged for drunkenness. Two females left to be married. The general conduct of the staff is very favourably spoken of, and apparently with good reason. The liberal remuneration is here excellent policy.

The accidents recorded are two attempts at suicide by the same patient.

The various registers are very carefully and neatly kept.

The general state of the establishment is very creditable to the Superintendent; but in order to confirm the benefits which the Institution confers on the district, it is extremely desirable to constitute a fund from which aid might be extended to patients on their discharge. The risk of relapse is always great when the difficulty of providing a livelihood must be at once encountered.

JAMES COXE, Commissioner in Lunacy.

(2.) BY MR A. BEATSON BELL, SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE.

12th February 1870:

Visited the Asylum to-day, and found everything in good order, notwithstanding the cleaning operations which were in progress (this being Saturday), and which might be expected to interfere to some extent with the usual condition of the house. The patients with very few exceptions seemed contented. The case of a male patient, James Knox, was brought under my special notice. He is confined on my warrant granted while at Dunfermline, having a few days previously made a murderous assault on his wife. He is now considered cured, but the Medical Superintendent naturally hesitates to discharge him, and has applied for the advice of the General Board.

The deliverance of that Board has not yet been received. I had an interview with the man on the subject, and he spoke of it in a perfectly rational manner.

I also examined the various books and found them regularly kept.

I went over the whole of the new buildings, which appear far advanced. Their need is very apparent from the crowded state of several of the dormitories.

A. BEATSON BELL.

(3.) BY G. PATERSON, ESQ., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY
FOR SCOTLAND.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
March 29, 1870.

Since last visit, 9 males and 5 females have been admitted into the Asylum, in the majority of whom the state of bodily health is recorded at the time of admission to have been indifferent. One of these was a case of transfer from another Asylum under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy—the remainder were admitted on Sheriff's orders. The discharges have been 9—4 males and 5 females, all recovered, and the deaths, 3, being 2 males and 1 female. The causes of death are recorded to have been 1 phthisis, 1 general paralysis, and 1 apoplexy. The first of these patients had been in the Asylum since it was first opened, and is the first case of the kind in which the disease may be said to have originated in the Asylum. The other deaths occurred within from two to four weeks after admission, and in the apoplectic case suddenly.

The numbers in the house at this date are 119 males and 121 females—240 in all. It is overcrowded in many parts, extra beds having been set up in one or two of the lavatories, and others placed on the floors of the dormitories. But the new erections in progress, which it is hoped will be ready for occupation in the course of the summer, will tend to relieve the house of its superfluous numbers. They embrace a separate building within the grounds for convalescent males, which is to accommodate 30 patients, and two departments attached to the wash-house and laundry, which portions of the establishment have likewise been much enlarged and are in satisfactory operation.

These new departments consist of a convalescent house for at least 14 females, and a female refractory ward which will accommodate 16. New piggeries, and enlargements of the farm buildings—including a covered shed for the men to work under in wet weather—have also been completed, or are in course of completion, and progress continue to be made in laying out and ornamenting the grounds, all which affords salutary employment to a number of the male patients. It struck me in passing up the road to the Asylum, that the boundary wall between the road and Asylum grounds might advantageously be heightened, either by masonry or by being surmounted with a close wooden pailing. Passers by now often stand and look on over the

wall at the male patients while at work, and are accosted by them in return; while in the case of noisy or refractory patients taken out into the grounds for exercise, which is often found to be one of the best ways calming excitement, exposure to passers-by cannot be regarded as salutary or desirable.

Dinner was served in the hall during the visit, to 91 male and 92 female patients, in addition to whom 16 males had dined together first before the regular dinner hour, the hall not being large enough to contain the whole number at once. The entire number, therefore, dining in association will amount to 199. The dinner consisted of broth and meat, with bread and potatoes. The preserved Australian meat has been introduced into this Institution, and is used along with an equal quantity of fresh meat in making broth and Irish stew. Thus used, it appears to be both nutritious and economical. The broth was particularly rich and good, and the taste of the meat, though somewhat peculiar at first, is by no means disagreeable. Breakfast consists of porridge and milk. Tea, of porridge and treacle for men, and tea, bread and butter for women, and between breakfast and dinner there is a lunch of bread and cheese and beer for the workers—that is to say, for a considerable majority of the inmates. The diet, in fact, appears to be plentiful and good. Dinner was well served, and partaken of by the patients with great propriety and quietness.

The day-rooms and dormitories are throughout clean, well kept, cheerful in aspect, and free from all sense of closeness or unpleasant odour. The patients were clean in person and suitably clad. They were generally free from noise and excitement. The chief exceptions are 2 females in gallery No. 1, and in the female refractory ward, but with these exceptions, which naturally tended to disturb and excite, the other patients, the wards were on the whole quiet. Several of those in the refractory ward were quietly engaged sewing or working.

The number industriously employed are 104 on the male side and 78 on the female, besides 14 patients who may be said to work for amusement. The men are chiefly employed in the grounds or upon the land, but 4 are carpenters, 4 tailors, and 1 shoemaker. The females work in the kitchen, laundry, or sewing room. Exercise in the general grounds is taken under supervision by 95 of both sexes, and by 19 on parole, only 11 (who are chiefly aged and patients) being restricted to the airing court. The numbers attending chapel and prayers are 80 men and 70 women; while 75 males and 65 females join in the Wednesday and Saturday evening dances

and other common amusements. The introduction of a couple of bagatelle boards would, in my opinion, add considerably to the sources of amusement. The classes for attendants and patients continue to be carried on with satisfactory results under the direction of the chaplain and matron. They are held about twice a-week, and are attended by 16 male and 38 female patients, and about one-half of the attendaats

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been good. Four patients only are at present confined to bed. None are in seclusion, and no necessity appears to have arisen for entries in the registers of seclusion or accidents since last visit. A canvas dress is worn by one male patient for surgical reasons, and 5 patients wear locked boots. The number of wet beds last night was only 4—one on the male and 3 on the female side of the house—13 males and 18 females are regularly raised by the night attendants. Four males and three females are under special observation on account of suicidal tendencies.

The only changes among the attendants are—1 male attendant left without leave, and 1 female promoted to a better situation.

G. PATERSON,

Deputy-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 1870.

(Presented to the Board, 20th Sept. 1870.)

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You will see by the tables submitted to you along with this Report that 30 males and 40 females were admitted into the Fife and Kinross District Asylum during the year ending 31st July 1870; that 50 patients have been discharged, of whom 15 males and 20 females were cured, 1 male and 1 female were relieved, and 3 females were not improved; and that 6 males and 7 females died; leaving in the Establishment on that day 119 males and 125 females—total, 244;—a number 19 in excess of the inmates resident on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Admissions.—A large proportion of the patients admitted were deemed incurable on admission—many having been removed from other asylums after prolonged residence, and others, although sent direct from their homes, had been the subjects of mental disease for many years. The form of malady in many was such as to preclude hope of recovery—5 being congenital idiots, 4 cases of senile insanity, and 1 general paralytic. Of the curable cases the greater number have already recovered, and, with few exceptions, the remainder may be deemed convalescent.

Great credit is due to the Inspectors of Poor of the District for the manner in which they avail themselves of the benefits of the Asylum by promptly transmitting such cases as are deemed by their medical advisers as fit and proper subjects for asylum treatment—a course of action warranted by humane and economic considerations.

Discharges.—Calculated on the number of admissions, the recoveries have been at the rate of 50 per cent. This system of calculation is imperfect, in that it fails to demonstrate the value of medical treatment in recent and curable cases of insanity. Were the ratio of recoveries to be computed on the number of patients registered as *possibly* curable on admission, it would be found to amount to nearly 90 per cent.; but as long as we are obliged to lump congenital idiots and congenital epileptics in the general mass, the efficacy of medicine in the treatment of so-called mental disease must remain masked to a very considerable degree. The majority

of such cases is as much beyond human skill as those born physically deformed or imperfect, and in both alike nothing can be expected from the physician or surgeon but amelioration of their condition.

Deaths.—The percentage of deaths during the past year has been 4.37 calculated on the total number under treatment, and 5.47 on the average number daily resident. This is considerably under the average of Scottish Asylums, but must be regarded as purely accidental, as, from the large number of residents of very advanced age, a heavy death-rate may be anticipated in future years.

The general health of the community has been remarkably good. No epidemic of any sort has appeared. No accident of a serious nature has occurred.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the officers have fulfilled their duties, and consequently the establishment has worked smoothly, and, to my mind, satisfactorily. No superintendent could wish for a more efficient or trustworthy staff, and I beg to express here my high appreciation of the value of their services and to return them many thanks for the earnestness with which they have supported me in all things.

The Chaplain, aided by the Assistant-Physician and House-Steward, has conducted week-day and Sunday schools, which have been attended largely by both patients and attendants. I propose making it imperative in all servants or attendants who are desirous of advancement to attend these classes regularly, holding as I do the opinion that a more than an average amount of education is necessary for the due fulfilment of their peculiar duty.

To Mr George H. Pagan I am indebted for hearty co-operation and assistance, and I cannot refrain from congratulating him on the manner in which he has continued the business arrangements of the Asylum so ably commenced by his father.

The new buildings are now occupied. No difficulty has been experienced in carrying out the principle of management which originally prompted their plan and arrangement. Twenty men are now resident in the convalescent house, who have full liberty of action, except that they are on *parole* to present themselves certain hours; they work about the farm and gardens under no immediate supervision, and they amuse themselves of an evening as best suits them; they are under much less rigorous discipline than the inmates of poorhouses and other institutions for the indigent, and receive, I conscientiously believe, as much liberty as is compatible with their peculiar condition. The female convalescent house is conducted on the same principle. Both these new departments will, I am sure, supply a great *desideratum* in the treatment of insanity, affording as they do a means of removing the convalescent patient from worrying and

unhealthy association with the chronic lunatic. My experience of the working of these new departments is as yet too limited to speak more definitely, but arguing from the fact that difficulties generally present themselves at the outset, and that more have as yet arisen, I feel very sanguine of being able in my next annual report to assure you that the advanced principles of asylum architecture you have adopted have proved successful in practice. I cannot conclude this Report without drawing your attention as individuals and as a body to the only subject for regret in the history of the Asylum during the past year, which is that its population has increased at the rate of about 9 per cent. during that period. In my former reports I have endeavoured to show how and why this annual increase is inevitable under existing circumstances, for the simple reason that the discharges by recovery and death cannot, under the most favourable conditions, be anticipated at a greater ratio than 70 per cent. on the admissions, leaving a *residuum* of 30 per cent. to swell the yearly total of lunatics, a *residuum* for which there exists no means of provision except in asylums or lunatic wards of poor-houses, or in private dwellings. It appears to be the opinion of certain leading newspapers that the fault of this accumulation of pauper lunatics in asylums lies at the door of the medical superintendents, that we foster the growth of lunacy, and that for our own selfish interests we refuse to dispose of incurables otherwise than in the institutions under our care, for the miserable reason that each additional patient may serve to advance a claim for an increase of salary. I do not propose to demean myself my specialty by answering such accusations in the same tone as they are advanced. I am desirous of showing how impossible it is for me, in this district, to provide for the accommodation of incurable patients, unless much more active steps are taken by higher authorities than myself, or unless power is put into the hands of District Boards to seek for and supervise suitable provision for chronic lunatics on the boarding-out system. In the first place, at the opening of the Asylum, the licence was withdrawn from the Dunfermline Poorhouse by the General Board of Lunacy, and the demented who for years had been resident there, were transferred to this Asylum. Secondly, no other poorhouse in Fife has extended accommodation for lunatics. Thirdly, if I were to certify that fifty, forty, twenty, ten of the harmless lunatics now in this Asylum were fit and proper persons for boarding-out in private dwellings, there are not fifty, forty, twenty, or ten unoccupied private dwellings duly licensed for their reception. If I were to refuse to grant the annual certificate for fifty of my patients, a certificate which after three years supersedes the Sheriff's warrant, and which alone warrants further detention, there would be no means in Fife for providing for them, and were

each of my brethren to do the same thing, there would be on the 1st of January next some 500 or 600 lunatics at large throughout Scotland for whom no suitable provision exists, and who of necessity would require to be replaced in Asylums. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand on what grounds medical superintendents can be accused of fostering the increase of asylum accommodation, seeing that they have no means within their reach of otherwise providing for their patients. Again, it must be remembered that although they may recommend increase of asylum space, they have ever and always been backed up by the governing body, the General Board of Lunacy, the advice of which must necessarily have been regarded as much more potent and weighty, seeing that it cannot lie under suspicion of selfish influences.

In February of this year, I had the honour of laying before the Poor-Law (Scotland) Committee of the House of Commons my views as to a proper organization and elaboration of the system of boarding-out lunatics in private dwellings. The system suggested was, that all the lunatics of a district should be placed under the supervision of the District Board; that the medical officers of such Board should inspect all such lunatics at stated intervals; that, in fact, as far as lunacy was concerned, the district should become a parish. I seized the opportunity during my holidays of visiting Gheel, the City of the Simple, as it has been called, where I was aware the principles of management I had suggested had been in working order for very many years. The superintendent of Gheel has under his immediate care and supervision the Central Asylum (which is calculated to hold 80 patients), in which all recent, acute, or dangerous cases are placed; in the circumambient district, which is divided into four sections, in each of which an assistant-physician resides, about 1000 lunatics are boarded out in the houses of the villages; every house is under strict *surveillance*, and the patients are protected against any abuse or ill-treatment. As far as it was possible to judge from a comparatively short visit to this colony, the system worked admirably, and I left it all the more convinced that, in the adoption of it in a modified form in this country, lay the solution of the difficulty of preventing the overgrowth of asylums. Every Scotch asylum may not be so well situated as the one under your governance for the carrying out of the system, but I know that a large number are. In the villages of Cupar Muir, Springfield, Ceres, Craigrothie, Letham, Ladybank, Collessie, and Pitlessie, all of which lie within a short radius of the Asylum, I believe a sufficient number of guardians could be formed to undertake the care of all the harmless chronic lunatics of the district. Their guardians could be duly instructed and supervised by the medical officers of the Asylum, who could make frequent inspection of the

patients without prejudice to their more immediate changes. I do not believe that much would be saved in the expense of maintenance of patients, the great object to be gained would be the obviating of any necessity for further enlargement of the Asylum, and the proper and necessary supervision of the lunatics so boarded out. That such supervision is necessary I am certain. A great, and perhaps to some extent warrantable, outcry has been made as to the qualifications of asylum attendants; assuming, merely for the sake of argument, that all that has been said of them is true, does it not show how eminently necessary it is to supervise harmless lunatics who are boarded out under the care of exactly the same class of persons from which asylum attendants are generally obtained? If abuses arise under supervision, how much more likely are they to arise where absolute and unsupervised authority is exercised by members of that class of the community who find it advantageous to take into their houses pauper lunatics at a rate of board not exceeding six shillings a-week?

Should the suggestions offered meet with the same approbation from you as they did from the Poor-Law Committee of the House, a representative from your Board would do much towards obtaining the necessary legal powers for carrying out the scheme.

In conclusion, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the unwearied support and consideration you have extended towards me in the exercise of my duties, and for the substantial manner in which you have evidenced your approval of the management of the Asylum.

JOHN BATTY TUKE.

19th September 1870.

III.—MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S TABLES.

Table I.—Showing the General Results, from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylum on 1st August 1869,	109	116	225
Patients on Probation at 1st August 1869, .	2	0	2
Admitted during the year,	30	40	70
Total number under Treatment, .	141	156	297
Discharged, M. F. Tl.	16	24	40
Of whom were Recovered, . M. F.	15	20	
„ Relieved,	1	1	
„ Not Improved,	0	3	
Deaths,	6	7	
	22	31	53
Total number on 31st July 1870, .	119	125	244
Largest number resident on any one day, .	122	126	248
Lowest number „ „ „	109	116	225
Average number resident during the year, .	116.5	120.9	237.47
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, .	50.	50.	50
Percentage of Deaths on number under Treatment,	4.25	4.48	4.37
„ „ on average daily number resident,	5.15	5.79	5.47

Table II.—Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the Opening of the Asylum to 31st July 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted since Opening of Asylum to 31st July 1870,	203	225	428
Re-admissions,	8	9	17
Total number admitted,	211	234	445
Discharged, Males. Females. Total.	63	77	140
Of these were Recovered, . Males. Females.	46	64	
„ Relieved,	11	5	
„ Not Improved,	6	8	
Deaths,	29	32	
	92	109	201
Remaining in Asylum on 31st July 1870,	119	125	244

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 Resi- dent.		
				Recovered.		Relieved.		Unimproved.																
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.			
On the opening of the Asylum, 4th July 1866, 31st December 1866,	91	90	181	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	88	85	173	70	68	138	1.09	4.4	2.76	2.85	—	1.44
Do. 1867,	41	38	79	4	8	12	3	1	4	2	2	8	112	104	216	97	94	191	9.75	21.05	15.19	8.24	8.51	8.37
Do. 1868,	30	42	72	11	16	27	7	2	9	3	1	7	114	118	232	110	106	212	36.66	38.09	37.50	6.36	8.49	7.54
Do. 1869,	32	44	76	16	27	43	1	1	2	1	3	9	115	120	235	114	118	232	50.	61.36	56.57	7.89	10.16	9.05
Means and averages for years,	194	214	408	32	55	87	11	4	15	6	7	26	29	55	97.75	96.5	193.25	16.49	25.70	21.32	6.17	6.79	6.60	

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

AGES.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	5	—	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20 „ 30,	6	9	15	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ 30 „ 40,	8	10	18	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ 40 „ 50,	3	9	12	4	7	11	—	3	3	3	—	3
„ 50 „ 60,	4	6	10	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
„ 60 „ 70,	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ 70 „ 80,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ 80 „ 90,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total, .	30	40	70	15	20	35	1	4	5	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.			Not Improved.			Dead.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
„ 3 „	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 6 „	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ 9 „	2	6	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ 12 „	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18 „	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
„ 24 „	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 30 „	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ 36 „	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
„ 48 „	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total, . .	15	20	35	1	1	2	—	3	3	6	7	13

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

				Males.	Females.	Total.
I. General Diseases.						
Anomia,	Males.	Females.				
	—	1		—	1	1
II. Diseases of the Brain or Spinal Cord.						
Congestion of Brain, . . .	Males.	Females.				
Apoplexy,	1	—				
General Paralysis, . . .	1	—				
Epilepsy,	2	—				
	—	—		5	—	5
III. Diseases of Circulatory System.						
Valvular Disease of Heart,	Males.	Females.				
	1	2		1	2	3
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System.						
Phthisis,	Males.	Females.				
	—	2		—	2	2
V. Senile Decay,						
	Males.	Females.				
	—	2		—	2	2
	—	—		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, Re- lieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, . . .	18	17	35	6	7	13	1	1	2	5	2	7
Married, . . .	9	17	26	8	11	19	—	2	2	1	2	3
Widowed, . . .	3	6	9	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	3	3
	30	40	70	15	20	35	1	4	5	6	7	13

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

Return showing Value of Work done by Tailor, from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1870.

	£	s.	d.
By New Articles made,	39	11	5
„ Repairs,	10	6	7
	£49	18	0
To Tailors Wages,	30	10	0
Balance,	£19	8	0

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward*.

Expenditure in connection with Laundry, from 1st August 1869 to 31st July 1870.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Soap,	4310 lbs.,	28s 6d per cwt.,	£54 16 9
Soda,	1914 lbs.,	5s 1d „	4 6 10
Starch,	135 lbs.,	44s 6d „	2 13 7½
Blue,	29 lbs.,	1s per lb.,	1 9 0
Sugar,	111 lbs., 4 oz.,	0s 4¾d „	2 4 0½
Tea,	41 ⁶ / ₁₆ lbs.,	2s „	4 2 9
Bread, &c., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	9 3 0
Miscellaneous Items, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1 10 10
Head Laundress's Wages, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	22 6 8
Under Do. Do., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12 5 0
			£114 18 6

Work done in Laundry during the Year.

Number of Articles Washed and Bleached, 159,805, at 1s per Dozen, £665 17 0

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron*.

Expenditure in connection with Shoemaker's Shop, from 1st
August 1869 to 31st July 1870.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SUM EXPENDED.
To Leather, &c., on hand on 1st August 1869,	£ s. d. 24 17 10
" 5 English Butts, 181½ lbs.,	17 1 11
" 9 Scotch Crops, 310½ "	20 1 7
" 7 Shoe Hides, 122½ "	10 14 1
" 2 Hides Cordovan, 24½ "	2 12 3
" English Bellies, 103½ "	4 19 5
" Grained Shoulders, 65½ "	5 6 8
" 1 Grained Kip, 7½ "	1 1 11
" 12 Brown Linings, "	1 1 0
" 1 Sealskin Binding, "	0 7 0
" Miscellaneous Articles, including Tools, &c.,	9 1 3
" Shoemaker's Wages for one year, "	35 13 4
	£132 18 3
Income, :	£193 6 0
Expenditure, :	132 18 3
Balance, .	£60 7 9

Return of Work done in Shoemaker's Shop, from 1st August
1869 to 31st July 1870.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Men's Boots, Stout,	36	17s	£ 30 12 0
" Shoes, " "	32	13s	20 16 0
" Slippers, " "	56	8s	22 8 0
Women's Shoes, Laced and Buckled,	16	8s 6d	6 16 0
" " Locked,	8	9s	3 12 0
" Slippers, " "	74	7s 6d	27 15 0
Men's Boots, Repaired,	90		6 7 9
" Shoes, " "	97		9 11 6
" Slippers, " "	173		19 10 5
Women's Shoes, " "	43		4 7 11
" Slippers, " "	86		6 16 8
Extra Work, and Jobbing,	.	.	11 1 9
Leather, &c., on hand, .	.	.	23 11 0
			£193 6 0

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Expenditure in connection with Joiner's Shop, from 1st August
1869 to 31st July 1870.

	£	s.	d.
To Wood, Glass, &c., on hand on 1st August 1869,	51	9	0
„ Wood received since above date,	37	6	6
„ Tools	2	9	4
„ Glass	4	16	10
„ Paint, Oil, Furnishings, &c.,	19	18	7
„ Joiner's Wages,	37	10	0
„ Hired Assistant's Wages,	12	10	0
	£166	0	3

ABSTRACT.

Income,	238	3	8
Expenditure,	166	0	3
Balance,	£72	3	5

Return of Work done in Joiner's Shop, from 1st August 1869 to
31st July 1870.

	£	s.	d.
By Articles made,	131	16	6
„ Jobbing Work done,	72	15	9
„ Glazing,	5	14	8
„ Wood on hand,	20	17	10
„ Glass, Paint, Oil, Furnishings, &c., on hand,	6	18	11
	£238	3	8

ROBERT BRAND, *House-Steward.*

Articles made by Female Patients during the Year.

No.	Description of Articles,	Price.	Amount.
159	Shirts,	at 1s each,	£7 19 0
11	Drawers (Pairs),	„ 6d „	0 5 6
280	Chemises,	„ 6d „	7 0 0
100	Stockings (Pairs,)	„ 6d „	2 10 0
90	Do. (do.,) Footed,	„ 3d „	1 2 6
190	Socks (Pairs),	„ 3d „	2 7 6
150	Do. (do.,) Footed,	„ 3d „	1 17 6
158	Dresses,	at 1s 6d „	11 17 0
106	Nightgowns,	at 6d „	2 13 0
41	Window Curtains,	„ 2d „	0 6 10
30	Do. Draperies,	„ 4d „	0 10 0
12	Toilet Covers,	„ 2d „	0 2 0
6	Do. Muslin Skirts,	„ 4d „	0 2 0
161	Checked Aprons,	„ 3d „	2 0 3
48	Black Do.,	„ 3d „	0 12 0
38	Linen Do.,	„ 3d „	0 9 6
24	Linen Sleeves (Pairs),	„ 3d „	0 6 0
93	Bolster Covers,	„ 3d „	1 3 3
45	Pillow Covers,	„ 3d „	0 11 3
36	Binders—Hemmed and Marked,	„ 2d „	0 6 0
112	Blankets (Pairs) Do. Do.,	„ 2d „	0 18 8
30	Bed Covers, Do. Do.,	„ 2d „	0 5 0
177	Caps,	„ 4d „	2 19 0
80	Bonnets Trimmed,	„ 2d „	0 13 4
24	Sun Bonnets,	„ 6d „	0 12 0
216	Petticoats,	„ 6d „	5 8 0
182	Towels,	„ 2d „	1 10 4
80	Roller Towels,	„ 2d „	0 13 4
60	Dusters,	„ 1d „	0 5 0
50	Flannel Shirts,	„ 6d „	1 5 0
142	Sheets,	„ 2d „	1 3 8
1	Crumbcloth,	„ 8d „	0 0 8
1	Carpet,	at 1s 6d „	0 1 6
14	Pieces of Carpet,	at 2d „	0 2 4
1	Sofa Cover.	at 1s 6d „	0 1 6
1	Harmonium Cover,	„ 1s 6d „	0 1 6
8	Winney Jackets,	at 8d „	0 5 4
36	Fancy Articles,	„ 2d „	0 6 0
24	Woollen Scarfs,	„ 6d „	0 12 0
18	Neckerchiefs,	„ 3d „	0 4 6
6	Woollen Caps,	„ 3d „	0 1 6
24	Wristlets (Pairs),	„ 2d „	0 4 0
8	Flower Mats,	„ 6d „	0 4 0
30	Book Marks,	„ 2d „	0 5 0
1	Fancy Dress,	„ 1s „	0 1 0
3104			£62 5 3

Articles Repaired, &c., by Female Patients during the Year.

No.	Description of Articles.	Price.	Amount.
998	Striped Shirts,	at 1½d each,	£6 4 9
50	Dress Do.,	„ 2d „	0 8 4
373	Flannel Do.,	„ 1d „	1 11 1
419	Drawers (Pairs),	„ 1d „	1 14 11
405	Trousers (Pairs),	„ 1½d „	2 10 7½
404	Coats and Jackets,	„ 1½d „	2 10 6
189	Vests,	„ 1d „	0 15 9
3609	Socks (Pairs),	„ 1d „	15 0 9
448	Sheets,	„ 1d „	1 17 4
50	Strawbags,	„ 1d „	0 4 2
291	Bolster Covers,	„ 1d „	1 4 3
319	Pillow Covers,	„ 1d „	1 6 7
455	Dresses,	„ 2d „	3 15 10
698	Petticoats,	„ 1d „	2 18 2
405	Chemises,	„ 1d „	1 13 9
200	Do. (Flannel),	„ 1d „	0 16 8
256	Nightgowns,	„ 1d „	1 1 4
60	Caps,	„ 1d „	0 5 0
1294	Stockings (Pairs),	„ 1d „	5 7 10
510	Aprons,	„ 1d „	2 2 6
7	Carpets,	„ 6d „	0 3 6
24	Table-Cloths (Damask),	„ 2d „	0 4 0
12	Tray Cloths (Do.,)	„ 2d „	0 2 0
36	Table Napkins,	„ 2d „	0 6 0
40	Towels,	„ 1d „	0 3 4
24	Bed Covers,	„ 1d „	0 2 0
30	Blankets (Pairs),	„ 1d „	0 2 6
4	Crumbcloths,	„ 2d „	0 0 8
50	Stays (Pairs),	„ 2d „	0 8 4
80	Mattress Covers,	„ 2d „	0 13 4
200	Sundries,	„ ½d „	0 8 4
60	Window Blinds,	„ 1d „	0 5 0
12,000			£56 9 1½

MARGARET DUNCAN, *Matron.*