Report and accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1939 / The Cassel Hospital for Functional Nervous Disorders.

Contributors

Cassel Hospital for Functional Nervous Disorders (Richmond, England) Cassel, Felix. Rogerson, C. H.

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THE CASSEL HOSPITAL

FOR

FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS

(Founder: The Right Honourable SIR ERNEST CASSEL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.)

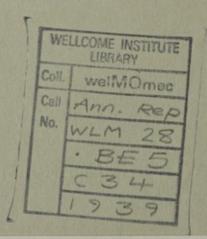
PATRON:
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Report and Accounts

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1939.

SWAYLANDS, PENSHURST, KENT.





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(Founder: The Right Honourable Sir ERNEST CASSEL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.)

Patron.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Felix Cassel, Bt., K.C. (Chairman) Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.

General Committee.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Felix Cassel, Bt., K.C. (Chairman)
Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Lady Helen Cassel.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Dawson of Penn, P.C., G.C.V.O.,

The Rt. Hon. LORD DAWSON OF PENN, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R. D. GILLESPIE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

BERNARD HART, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sir Arthur Hurst, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Mrs. Joshua

Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Lady Louis Mountbatten

GEORGE RIDDOCH, M.D., F.R.C.P.

T. A. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.P.

J. A. RYLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

C. P. SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.

Miss Winifred Thomson

Consulting Physicians.

Sir E. FARQUHAR BUZZARD, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Chairman of the Medical Committee).

The Rt. Hon. LORD DAWSON OF PENN, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R. D. GILLESPIE, M.D., F.R.C.P. [F.R.C.P.

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C. P. SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Consulting Ophthalmologist.

A. F. MACCALLAN, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Laryngologist.

G. SECCOMBE HETT, F.R.C.S.

Consulting Gynæcologist.

E. L. HOLLAND, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Medical Director & Physician.

C. H. ROGERSON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Deputy Medical Director and Assistant Physician. Christine H. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Physicians.

MARION GREAVES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. H. H. MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. A. D. LATHAM, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Matron.

Miss Frances A. Rowe, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Bankers.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,
Poultry and Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

Solicitors.

Lewis & Lewis, Ely Place, E.C.1.

Auditors.

Barton, Mayhew & Co., Chartered Accountants, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Architect.

J. MACLAREN Ross, A.R.I.B.A.
11, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Secretary and House Governor.

C. HAKE, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent. (Telephone: Penshurst 345.)

THE CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

GENERAL.

The accommodation for patients consisted, until September, as in the previous year, of 64 beds; but since the outbreak of war this number has been reduced to 63. The average number of beds occupied was 60.05, as compared with 62.7 in the previous year. The latter represented a record since the Hospital opened in 1921.

The patients have produced several plays during the year and a special pantomime at Christmas. Entertainments have been run by a Committee of patients; this system was started last year and continues to be a success.

A Sound Cinema apparatus was purchased during the year and films have been shown regularly; these are much enjoyed by the patients and the staff.

A work party and knitting group was started soon after the outbreak of war for making comforts for the fighting services. This is doing excellent work and is well attended by patients, staff and families on the estate. It is self supporting.

The Games section continues to be popular and as in the case of entertainments, most of the games have been run by Committees of patients elected by the patients. Cricket, golf, tennis and billiards are particularly popular with players and spectators alike and many matches have been arranged.

Many patients have shown an interest in cutting logs for firewood and a great quantity of these has been supplied to the Hospital.

A generous gift of £20 was made by the Chairman to the Library fund and several friends and patients have given books and periodicals to the Hospital. These gifts are very much appreciated.

Christmas celebrations included a Christmas Tree, Dances, Cinema and a performance by a first-class Conjurer and Entertainer.

The Workshop for occupational therapy has been well attended by patients and good work has been done in weaving, basket-making, pewter, copper and brass over-lay and other handicraft work.

As stated in the 1938 Report, the Hospital has its own A.R.P. trained personnel and additional precautions have been taken against the possibility of fire and protection of glass sky-lights. The "black-out" presented many difficulties. The Medical and Nursing Staffs have received special lectures.

Steps have been taken to increase garden produce. Grassland amounting to one acre has been ploughed and will be planted. The flower borders are planted with vegetables and fruit trees.

General structural repairs and annual decorations have been carried out under the supervision of the Architect.

The Committee paid their annual visit to the Hospital on the 3rd June. Individual members of the Committee also visited the Hospital at various times.

The Committee desire to take this opportunity of placing on record how much the Hospital is indebted to the Medical, Nursing, Administrative and other staffs, for the care, zeal and ability they have shown in the discharge of their duties.

STAFF.

In June Dr. C. H. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., Senior Assistant Physician, assumed the title of Deputy Medical Director.

In February, Dr. W. C. M. Scott, B.Sc., M.D.(Tor.), D.P.M., resigned his post of Assistant Physician, and Dr. H. H. Miller, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., was appointed as Assistant Physician.

In April, Dr. A. D. Latham, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., was appointed as locum tenens during the summer holidays, and in October was appointed to the permanent staff as Assistant Physician.

In September, Dr. W. M. McIntyre, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed., resigned his post as Assistant Physician.

In June, Miss Frances A. Rowe, S.R.N., S.C.M., was appointed Matron vice Miss D. E. M. Bellett, resigned.

In June, Mr. C. Hake, the Secretary, took over the additional duties of Secretary and House Governor.

By Order of the General Committee,

FELIX CASSEL,

4th April, 1940.

Chairman.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939 FROM THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

The past year has been a time of upheaval for practically every medical institution in the country. The Cassel Hospital has had its share of uncertainty but has fortunately been allowed to remain upon a normal working basis.

During the early part of the year discussions were held with the Ministry of Health concerning the work which the hospital might perform in time of war. It was decided that the unit with its specialised medical and nursing personnel would be best employed, as in peace time, for psychotherapy and that it should not be diverted to any other use. The question remaining, therefore, was in what manner and under what auspices its work should be carried on. This point was not settled when war broke out. It was not clear whether the hospital would be taken over by the civil or military authorities or whether it would continue to admit cases in the same manner as in peace time. No doubt this uncertainty was unavoidable, since no one could prophesy how many psychiatric casualties there might be when the expected bombing raids began or how urgent the need for hospitalisation would be.

It was clear that the hospital would be ill-suited to be a first line psychiatric unit into which would come psychiatric casualties of all kinds and descriptions—psychotics, epileptics and psychoneurotics. In such circumstances intensive psychotherapy would be impossible and some prior sorting station would be necessary from which suitable cases could be referred.

Such speculations as these, which filled the mind in September were not, however, translated into the realm of fact. After a brief period of uncertainty during which no new cases were admitted, the authorities decided that the hospital should carry on as before and it, therefore, commenced once again to admit private cases through the ordinary channels.

• In accordance with general medical experience there was at first some diminution in the number of applications for treatment. This was due partly to the general uncertainty felt by everyone, partly to the special uncertainty as to whether the hospital was, in fact, carrying on, and partly to the disorganisation of the ordinary channels through which patients were referred to the hospital in time of peace. Gradually, however, the requests for admission increased in volume until at the end of the year they had returned almost to a peace time level.

A number of patients had to leave suddenly at the beginning of the war before their treatment was complete in order to return home or for some other pertinent reason. A reflection of this will be found in the Tables. It will be observed that the total number of cases discharged from the hospital shows an increase over 1938, whilst the ratio between "much improved" and "improved" (Table B.) has altered somewhat.

A word may be said concerning the type of cases which has come to the hospital since the outbreak of war and also concerning any signs of special stress which such cases have shown. There have been very few patients whose breakdown could have been attributed to the outbreak of war. There was one patient in whom a fear of air raids, superimposed upon claustrophobia which dated back many years, undoubtedly precipitated a breakdown. There have been other patients in whom the added uncertainty of war conditions had contributed to their undoing. The great majority of new patients however, have presented themselves on account of problems in no way different from those of peace time days.

Against the casualties produced by war one must record its stimulating effect upon a number of individuals. This was to be seen in a variety of ways. The war gave a great many patients much to think about besides their own symptoms and also something to do for other people which seemed worth while. For example, numbers of patients turned out to help local farmers get in their crops, whilst far more than usual helped in the hospital grounds for the same purpose. There were certainly some who worked hard at these tasks in the hot September sun, who would not readily have done so in peace time. The women patients also helped in a variety of ways—going down to the village to assist in the reception of evacuees and helping to organise working parties for the Red Cross.

In contrast to the above observation about the effect of the outbreak of war, it may be mentioned that following upon the crisis of 1938, a number of patients were seen whose illness appeared to have been precipitated by the events of those days. Several such patients were admitted for treatment as late as the early months of 1939. The tension and anxiety engendered by this period of crisis seems from our experience to have had a more pathological effect up to the present than the actual outbreak of war. One patient was observed from April, 1939, until the end of the year. He was a married man of 35 who had always been a nervous and highly-strung individual, but his illness became manifest at the time of the crisis in 1938 when he became agitated and depressed. He made abortive plans to go to America, but collapsed just before he was due to sail, and was later admitted to the hospital in a state bordering on panic. He was quite unable to read a newspaper lest he should observe some warlike news in it. Under treatment he improved progressively throughout the summer, and the outbreak of the war had extraordinarily little effect on him. This may partly have been due to the treatment, but cannot have been entirely so, for he was still a highly neurotic person. It may perhaps be attributed more to the termination of tension and uncertainty and the commencement of action, however distasteful that action may have been.

Another factor which cannot be excluded is the psychological preparedness for war of the whole community, which appeared to increase greatly during the period 1938-39.

Such is the picture of the Cassel Hospital immediately after the outbreak of war and before the coming of air raids. It will be interesting to compare this picture with that which may develop should air raids occur.

With regard to the first eight months of the year there is not a great deal that needs to be said. It represented a period of peaceful progress during which a high standard of case material was referred for treatment to the hospital. During this period a Basal Metabolism Apparatus of the Benedict-Roth type was purchased which has proved to be of great value. It was previously a complex matter to get a Basal Metabolism test done, necessitating a journey to London and an over-night stay. In a neurotic patient this might well serve to disturb the Basal Metabolic Rate to some extent. Two patients during the year have been observed in whom an undetected hypo-thyroidism of quite a severe order has been a contributing cause of their symptoms. One of these, a woman aged 40, presented what appeared to be at first sight an ominous picture. She complained of intense depression and of a feeling that her body was changing its shape, that her skin was drying up and her finger nails becoming brittle. Her manner of presentation of these symptoms reminded one of the malignant hypochondriasis of an involutional depression, but on physical examination it was found that her observations about her condition were perfectly correct in so far as she was suffering from myxedema. Administration of thyroid produced a very rapid change in her physical status and psychotherapy completed the improvement.

Tables are included to show the diagnostic groupings and results of treatment of the patients discharged from the hospital during 1939. Table A shows the classification of all new patients and

re-admissions. In the fourth column are shown those patients in whom treatment was abandoned within one month. Most of these were discharged to mental hospitals owing to the fact that they were suffering from psychotic conditions unsuitable for treatment in the Cassel Hospital by intensive psychotherapy. One psychopathic patient ran away within twenty-four hours, one other patient left within a similar period owing to the war, and one patient also included in this column committed suicide after five days. The last column shows the total number of patients for whom treatment was undertaken. At the bottom of the Table the 1938 figures are shown for comparison. It will be observed that the number of patients discharged during 1939 is considerably greater than that during 1938. This appears to be chiefly due to the fact, already recorded, that a number of cases left hurriedly at the outbreak of war.

Table B shows the number of patients for whom treatment was undertaken, their classification by sex and their condition on discharge. These last figures and percentages are not very reliable. It is of much greater value to know how the patient has fared after a year or more than to form a judgment of his status on discharge. The 1938 totals are again recorded for comparison. The chief difference will be seen to be a decrease of ten per cent. in the number of cases "much improved" and a corresponding increase in those "improved," while the total number "not improved" remains approximately the same. This also is to be attributed to the hurried discharges at the beginning of the war.

In spite of the difficulties produced by the war the hospital is continuing its policy of following up annually by letter all cases discharged within a five-year period. Table C gives a summary of the results of this follow up on the 1938 cases. It will be observed that 75 out of a possible 120 cases replied to the letter. Of the remainder, 41 did not answer and 4 had died during the year (1 suicide, 3 other causes). The 75 from whom replies were obtained, were grouped according to their answers into those who were "well," those who still had some symptoms, but were better than before their treatment at Swaylands—"improved," and those who were "not improved." The percentages of these groups shown in the Table compare quite satisfactorily with the percentages on discharge for the same cases shown at the foot of Table B.

C. H. ROGERSON,

Medical Director.

4th April, 1940.

1939

TABLE A.

Total number of Patients Discharged from Hospital during 1939.

CLASSIFICATION.

	New Patients.	Re- admissions.	Total.	*Discharged unsuitable within 1 month	Total in which treatment undertaken.
Anxiety States	37	8	45	1	44
Hysteria	24	7	31	1	30
Anorexia Nervosa	1	_	1	-	1
Obsessional States	4	_	4	_	4
Psychopathic Personality	8	2	10	1	9
Unclassified Neuroses	4	_	4	1	3
Alcoholic State and Drug Addt.	8	1	9	_	9
Depressive States	47	1	48	9	39
Excitements	2	_	2	_	2
Schizophrenic States	8	-	8	5	3
Organic and Toxic Reaction	3	_	3	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	146	19	165	19	146
1938 Totals	124	13	137	17	120

^{*}Includes also 2 patients who left within one day (one of them owing to the war) and one patient who committed suicide within five days.

1939.

TABLE B.

Total number of Patients for whom treatment was undertaken. Classification by Sex, and condition on Discharge.

	Total.	44	30	1	4	6	3	6	39	3	2	2	146	%001	120	%001
TOTALS	Not Imp.	9	5	1	1	2	1	2	6	2	1	2	29	20%	22	%81
TOT	Imp.	6	11	1	2	2	1	4	11	1	2	1	47	32%	28	23%
	Much Imp.	29	14	1	1	2	2	3	19	1	1	1	70	48%	70	28%
	Total.	17	25	1	3	1	2	1	19	2	2	2	74	%001	63	% 001
FEMALES	Not Imp.	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	15	20%	11	27%
FEM	Imp.	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	29	36%	13	21%
	Much Imp.	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	00	1	1	1	30	41%	33	25%
	Total.	27	5	1	1	6	1	00	20	1	1	1	72	%001	57	%001
MALES.	Not Imp.	5	1	-	1	2	1	2	5	1	-	1	4	%61	5	%6
MA	Imp.	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	18	25%	15	79%
	Much Imp.	18	5	1	1	2	1	3	11	1	1	1	40	%95	37	%59
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:			Addt.	:	:	1	S	:		:	:
		:	:	:	:	onality	ses	Drug	:	es	:	State	11		:	:
		es	:	rvosa	States	Perse	Neuro	te and	tates	Stat		Toxic	GRAND TOTAL	PERCENTAGE		
		Stat		a Ne	onal §	athic	ified	ic Sta	ive S	hrenic	nents	and	ND	CENT	1938 Totals	Percentage
		Anxiety States	Hysteria	Anorexia Nervosa	Obsessional States	Psychopathic Personality	Unclassified Neuroses	Alcoholic State and Drug Addt.	Depressive States	Schizophrenic States	Excitements	Organic and Toxic States	GRA	PER	1938	Perce

TABLE C.

Follow-up Results of 1938 Cases. (Results after one year.)

Total of 120 Cases.

4 died.

41 did not reply.

75 replied.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS AFTER 1 YEAR.

Well.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
35	23	17	75
46%	31%	23%	100%



FINANCE.

There was an excess of Income over Expenditure for the year of £310 8s. 3d. compared with £537 17s. 10d. in the previous year. This is satisfactory having regard to the difficult and exceptional conditions which prevailed during the whole year and in particular after the outbreak of war in September.

The cost of maintenance per Patient averaged £7 8s. 1d. per week, compared with £7 3s. 3d. in 1938. The increased cost per Patient is more than accounted for by the reduced average numbers, though the cost of provisions and several other items rose during the latter part of the year. Detailed comparisons of these costs will be found on page 20.

In June it was decided that the margin between Income and Expenditure had become too narrow. The fees charged to patients, taking everything into consideration, were felt to be very low. It was therefore decided to raise the fees in such a manner as to endeavour to bring in an extra half guinea per patient per week.

During the year the following investment was redeemed at par: £1,230 Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 6% First Mortgage Debenture Stock, and the proceeds were invested in £1,150 5% South Suburban Gas Perpetual Debenture Stock at a total cost of £1,273 0s. 10d.

It is satisfactory to note that even on the 31st December, 1939, which was a very unfavourable date for valuing investments, the market value of the investments exceeded their cost.

By order of the General Committee,

FELIX CASSEL.

Chairman.

4th April, 1940.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

	INC	OME.		,	-	
Ordinary—				£	S.	a.
1. Receipts on Account of Services	RENDERE	D.				
FROM PATIENTS-						
Fees			 	 18,149	15	6
II. INVESTED PROPERTY.						
Interest, Dividends, etc.			 	 5,344	18	4

Carried forward ... £23,494 13 10

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

					EXPEND	THE	2002	200		22100	7-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		
0					EXPEND	HUKE.	,						
ORDINA	RY.						£ s.	. d.	£	s. d.	£	S.	d.
I.	Prov	ISIONS .									5,455 1	2	3
II.	SURG	ERY AND DIS	PENSARY-	_									
		Drugs, Chem			etc.				130				
	2.	Dressings, B	andages, e	etc.	***	***			28	1 7			
		Instruments Wines and S			***					19 2 14 11			
	5.									9 7			
									-		232	9	6
ш.	Domi	ESTIC-											
	1.	Renewal an			iture, Bed	ding,			010	0.11			
	2.	Crockery, Laundry .								0 11 15 11			
	3.	Cleaning and	Chandler							10 11			
	4.	Water .								0 6			
	5. 6.	Fuel, Lightin Uniforms								1 0			
	7.									15 5			
											3,719 1	3	3
IV.	1. 2. 3.	Nursing . Other Officer		 ployees)— 				3,924 2,048 2,643 28			1	9
v.	Misci	ELLANEOUS-											
	2.	Garden Sundries—Pa	nts Buildings htients' Er	 Equipme	nt, Stores, 		527 6 130 19		124 16 133 221	9 3			
				t of Motor			310 6						
		Su	ndries				15 7	1	000	10 0			
									983	18 8	1,479 10	3	0
VI.	ADMI	NISTRATION-											
	2. 3.	Salaries Printing, Sta Accountancy Sundries	tionery, I and Audi	Postages, T	Celephones,				1,186 205 194 56	14 3	1,643	,	
								Carr	ied forw	ard	£21,175 2		2

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

INCOME (Contd.) £ s. d. Brought forward 23,494 13 10 £23,494 13 10

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939 (Contd.).

EXPEN	NDITURE (Contd.)			£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
VII.	Establishment—	Brought	forward		21,175	2	2
	Renewals and Repairs to Buildings and Plant		*		1,554	8	8
VIII.	RATES AND TAXES.						
	1. Rates and Taxes				454	14	9
	Total Ordinary Expenditure				23,184	5	7
	BALANCE being excess of Total Income ov	or Total E	vnenditure for	the year	210	0	3

£23,494 13 10

THE CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR

BALANCE SHEET,

	£ s. d.	£	s. (l. £ s. d.
CREDITORS AND ACCRUED EXPENSES				1,820 4 8
Capital Accounts—				
(a) Founder's Trust Fund as at 31st December, 1938		208,507	8	4
Less: Loss on Redemption of Investment		37	13	6
(b) Special Funds—		208,469	14 1	0
THE KATHARINE WALEY COHEN TRUST FUND— per contra gift for specific purposes subject to Life Annuity	1,900 0 0			
THE H. G. K. TRUST FUND-				
per contra gift for special purposes	500 0 0			
The Bernard Temple Wrinch Settlement—per contra bequest for general purposes	7,782 13 0	10,182	13	0
(c) General Fund as at 31st December, 1938	17,605 18 3			
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1939, per				
annexed Account	310 8 3	17,916	6	
Unexpended Income Balance of Special Fund-				- 236,568 14 4
Medical Director's Special Fund				26 8 3

£238,415 7 3

FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

31st DECEMBER, 1939.

(Cash at Bank and in Hand-	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
	On Account of—						
	(1) General Fund	. 312	9	7			
	(2) Medical Director's Special Fund	. 26	8	3			
		-	-	-	338	17	10
5	STOCKS ON HAND				1,161	4	10
1	DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE				588	18	7
1	NTEREST ACCRUED ON INVESTMENTS				1,801	8	10
1	INVESTMENTS AT COST—						
	(a) Founder's Trust Fund—						
	£5,500 The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 5% Mortgage Debenture Stock	k 5,333	15	0			
	£26,862/19/10 India 3% Stock £9,970/5/11 3½% War Loan	0.097	8	3			
	(10 000 India 41% Loan 1950/55	0.041		0			
	£18,711/13/6 Local Loans 3% Stock	14 500	17	9			
	£10,000 Birmingham Corporation 4½% Redeemable Stock, 1945/55	. 9,853		0			
	£10,796/9/7 Commonwealth of Australia 5% Registered Stock, 1945/7	4.000		8			
	£4,029/5/0 Union of S. Africa 5% Loan, 1945/75 £7,222/19/6 Consolidated 4% Stock	7 900		0			
	£7,200 London & North Eastern Railway 4% 1st Preference Stock			9			
	73,237/13/6 3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	0.470	19	7			
	### ### ##############################		18	0			
	£2,500 Bass Ratcliff & Gretton Ltd., 3½% "B" Mortgage Debenture	0 570	10	0			
	Stock			6			
	11 500 Bristol Corporation 3% Loan 1958/63	1,491		3			
	£339/15/0 Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds		1	1			
	£1,150 South Suburban Gas Co., 5% Perpetual Debenture Stock	. 1,273	0	10			
	(Market Value £104,845 14 2)	101,589	4	2			
	(b) Special Funds—						
	THE KATHARINE WALEY COHEN TRUST FUND per contra—						
	£2,000 "Shell "Transport & Trading Co., Limited,						
	5% 1st Preference Stock. Fully paid (Market Value £2,275) 1,900 0	0					
	THE H.G.K. TRUST FUND per contra—	5 40					
	£496/4/6 3½% War Loan at cost (Market Value						
	£463 19 5) 500 0 0)					
	THE BERNARD TEMPLE WRINCH SETTLEMENT—						
	per contra £7,807/6/0 Consolidated 4% Stock (Market Value £8,080 11 0) 7,782 13)					
	(Marrier Fallo 201000 II of III III III III III	- 10,182	13	0			
	(c) General Fund—						
	£14,377/5/0 Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds						
	(Market Value £15,239 17 9)	15,872	9	4	197 644	R	R
T	AND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE HOSPITAL—				127,644	0	0
-	As at 31st December, 1937				106,880	10	8
							-
					£238,415	7	3
							-

We have audited the above Balance Sheet dated 31st December, 1939, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Hospital.

Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BARTON, MAYHEW & CO., Chartered Accountants.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939

and comparison with the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

ACCOMMODATION.

		1939	1938
Number of available beds	 	64	64
Average number of patients resident daily	 	60.05	62.70
Number of admissions during the period	 	164	140
Number of discharges during the period	 	168	137
Number remaining at 31st December	 	58	62

EXPENDITURE.		Expenditure for the year ended 31st Dec., 1939	Average weekly cost p 1939.	per patient during 1938.
ORDINARY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions		 5,455 12 3	1 14 10	1 13 3
Surgery and Dispensa	ry	 232 9 6	1 6	9
Domestic		 3,719 13 3	1 3 9	1 3 9
Salaries and Wages		 8,644 1 9	2 15 3	2 16 7
Miscellaneous		 1,479 16 0	9 5	7 4
Administration		 1,643 9 5	10 6	8 8
Establishment		 1,554 8 8	9 11	10 3
Rates and Taxes		 454 14 9	2 11	2 8
	Total Cost	 £23,184 5 7	£7 8 1	£7 3 3

