

**The third annual report of the Lincolnshire County Lunatic Asylum, at  
Bracebridge, near Lincoln.**

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THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LINCOLNSHIRE

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT BRACEBRIDGE,

NEAR LINCOLN.


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1856.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM  
FOR  
PAUPER LUNATICS.

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JANUARY, 1856.

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THE Committee of Visitors, in presenting their Annual Report to the Courts of Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute, have the pleasure to record their continued confidence and satisfaction in the general management of the Asylum.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, on their visit in September last, remarked that "the Asylum appeared to them to be in a satisfactory condition, and under very careful and judicious superintendence,—that they had seen all the patients, who were remarkably quiet



and orderly, and that there was *not one who exhibited any excitement.*"

This simple fact, of the perfect tranquillity of every patient, seems to afford satisfactory testimony of the system on which the Institution is conducted.

The average daily resident number of patients, during the year ending December, 1855, has been 249, viz., 122 Males, and 127 Females.

The Mortality in the past year has been 9.  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>th</sup> per cent. of the mean resident number, against 13 per cent. in the previous year; the main causes of death being paralysis, and diseases of the lungs and chest, respectively.

The number of discharges, cured, was 40. 6 per cent. of the Admissions, against 40 per cent. in the previous year;—notwithstanding that the greater proportion of the recent cases, being those most susceptible of cure, were removed to the Derby, and other Asylums.

The Visitors, in their report of last year, remarked on the rapidly increasing number of Lunatics, and that they had found it necessary to contract with the Visitors of the Derby County Asylum, to receive the surplus of Lincolnshire patients. Under that contract, 34 Lincolnshire patients were received into the Derby Asylum in the last year; and other Lincolnshire patients, for the same reason of want of accommodation in their own County, have been removed to the Hull Borough, and other distant Asylums. In August last, the Derbyshire Visitors were under the necessity of giving notice to determine the Contract, on account of their own increasing numbers:—and, about the same time, the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy was directed



to the subject, and they came down, and made a special Report thereon. The Visitors, therefore, proceeded to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the present accommodation in this Asylum. The original Building plan, it will be remembered, admitted of extension by adding a story to each of the receding wings, giving accommodation for about 80 additional patients; at a probable cost, in building, of from four to five thousand pounds. In preference to the adoption of this plan, the Visitors decided to meet the immediate pressure by carrying out a suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, viz., to partition off the further ends of the same two wings, and convert them into Dormitories; and also to convert into Dormitories the Day-rooms in the wards E; whereby sleeping accommodation will be obtained for 48 additional patients, at a cost not exceeding £100—the cost of beds, (£7 10s. 7d. per head), being of course the same in either case. The double wooden screens are now being erected, and it is expected that the alterations will be completed in the course of the next month, when immediate steps will be taken to get in the out-patients.

The Asylum—including the Infirmary—will then accommodate 156 males and 156 females, in all 312;—but, looking at the aggregate number of Lunatics in the County, viz. 526, (as appears by the annual returns in January last) of whom there were at that time,

In the County Asylum.....	241
In other Asylums .....	21
In Workhouses.....	132
And with Friends .....	132

—and taking into account the increasing desire to place patients in the County Asylum, especially the new cases, the Committee of Visitors cannot entertain the expectation that the additional provision above mentioned will suffice for any long continuance.

The Visitors have also to report that the Cemetery on the Asylum ground, with a Chapel and boundary wall, was completed and duly consecrated in April last, since which time 15 interments have taken place there; every necessary regulation being made in deference to the feelings of relatives, and a proper Register being kept.

A boundary wall has also been made to the Coal yard; and the cost of this, and other necessary additions, and of the general expenditure in maintenance of the Fabric, will be found in the appendix of this Report.

The dilapidated state of the boundary fence next to the Turnpike Road—consisting of a decayed hedge, incessantly broken down so as to interrupt the proper seclusion, and invite the escape of patients and the intrusion of passengers,—will presently require the attention of the Visitors. A boundary wall will be found necessary, and in the end to be the most economical.

The Farm, consisting of about 30 acres, cultivated chiefly by the manual labor of the patients, has been most productive in the past year; and now that a sufficient balance has been accumulated to maintain the necessary stock in hand, the entire profits of the Farm will in future be carried to the relief of the Maintenance Account.



The provision in the late Act of Parliament authorizing the calls on the Unions to be made in part *prospectively*, has enabled the Visitors to discontinue the banking arrangement of borrowing money at interest on their own personal responsibility; but to insure a proper balance at all times in the Treasurer's hands, it will be necessary that the calls be obeyed with greater punctuality.

A Table is subjoined of the Contract prices for provisions in the past year. The expenditure in detail will appear in the Steward's Accounts in March.

The Average weekly rate has been 10s. 6d. which, considering the high price of provisions (see Table appended,) and contrasting it with that of other County Asylums similarly situated, the Committee cannot regard as being otherwise than satisfactory.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee,)

ROBERT SHEFFIELD,

Chairman.

*January, 1856.*



*Average Contract prices of Provisions.*

ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, per 4lb. loaf...	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour, per stone .....	1 7	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef „ .....	5 3	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton „ .....	5 3	6 7	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk, per gallon .....	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Malt, per qr.....		66 0	76 0	72 0
Hops, per lb.....		1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, salt, cwt. ....	86 0	93 6	98 0	95 0
Tea, per lb. ....	3 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Treacle, per cwt. ....	16 6	19 3	20 6	20 0
Soap, „ .....	41 0	41 9	41 0	35 0
Sugar, „ .....	36 0	37 3	36 3	35 9
Coals, per ton.....	10 6	12 0	15 0	{ 14 0 12 6
as Coals.....	12 4	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

GEORGE KIRKUP,

STEWARD.

*Abstract of Expenditure on the Fabric Account, from January  
1st 1855, to January 1st 1856.*

	£	s.	d.
Cemetery, Chapel and Boundary Wall .....	319	8	2
Mr. Swan, Fees on Consecration .....	14	6	6
Coal-yard.....	148	5	10
Sun Shades for Airing Courts .....	100	16	5
Lincoln Waterworks Company .....	100	0	0
Furniture, Alga Marina, Iron Tubing, &c.....	100	8	5
Paint .....	41	11	3
Tradesmen, for repairs, (Plumbers, Millwrights, &c)	23	0	4
Timber, Iron, Lathe Tools, and Materials for Workshops .....	118	12	11
Weekly Wages of Carpenters, Masons, and Engineer .....	360	2	4
Lithographer, Printing, Stationery .....	37	12	10
Fire Insurance and Property Tax .....	29	2	8
Bank Interest from June, 1854, to June, 1855...	34	0	7
Mr. Moore, for Stamps on Conveyance, Contracts, &c	9	1	6
Miscellaneous payments, per Steward's petty Cash Book.....	19	15	3
Balance owing to Steward, 31st Dec. 1854 .....	16	10	9
	<hr/> £1472 15 9 <hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
1855, Jan. 1st, Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	544	13	0
August, By Rate .....	1000	0	0
	<hr/> 1544 13 0 <hr/>		
1856, Jan. 1st, Balance in Treasurer's hands .....	24	17	7
Ditto in Steward's hands.	46	19	8
Expenditure in 1855 ...	1472	15	9
	<hr/> 1544 13 0 <hr/>		

M. P. MOORE,

CLERK TO THE VISITORS.





LINCOLNSHIRE  
COUNTY ASYLUM.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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IN accordance with the Regulations of the Asylum, the Medical Superintendent has the honor to submit to the Committee of Visitors his third Annual Report, together with the usual statistical returns respecting the patients who have been under care and treatment during the year.

On referring to the Tables it will be observed, that Tables II. & III. at the close of the year 1854, there were 243 patients in the Asylum, of whom 120 were men, and 123 women, and that during the year 1855, 32 men and 30 women were admitted, thus making the total number under Admissions. treatment 305, viz.—152 men and 153 women.

Discharges,  
Deaths, and  
remaining  
numbers.

Of these, two men and two women were discharged relieved, thirteen men and ten women were sent out recovered, and ten men and thirteen women died, making the total of discharges and deaths 50, viz.—25 men and 25 women, and leaving in the Asylum at the end of the year 255 patients, consisting of 127 men and 128 women.

Average resi-  
dent numbers.

The average daily resident numbers were 122.15 of men, and 127.37 of women, being 249.52 of both sexes collectively.

Praiseworthy  
conduct of the  
Male and  
Female  
Attendants.

It will be a source of gratification to the Visitors to learn that, amidst the many conflicting mental elements of which an insane population is necessarily composed, the year was passed peacefully and cheerfully by the patients, and that neither untoward accident, nor epidemic disorder occurred amongst them. The proportion of recoveries was encouraging, and the mortality was diminished to a very low average. For these satisfactory results it is but just to state, that the Superintendent was much indebted to the assiduity of the Attendants on both sides of the Asylum in carrying out his instructions, and to the beneficial influence which their character and habits exercised over the morale of those entrusted to their care. Nearly the whole of these Attendants received their special training in the Asylum, and have learnt to value a discipline which, while it enforces order and regularity in the performance of all their duties, maintains their self-respect, and never withholds from them any reasonable indulgence. A proper spirit of watchfulness and observation has been kept up by them; and they have acted on the knowledge, that however trivial a circumstance may be in itself, it immediately



becomes of importance when it in any way affects the condition of a patient,—that, indeed, to be inobservant of trifles is to prepare the way for unruliness and mishap. Their conduct is brought thus prominently under the notice of the Visitors, as a fitting acknowledgement of their services, and as a stimulus to their further exertions; for it is only through the attentiveness and good character of his staff of Attendants, that a Superintendent can hope to carry out a sound and rational treatment of insanity, or to stamp his institution as an Hospital for the Insane, and not as a Madhouse.

Of the sixty-two admissions, only fourteen were cases of the first attack and of recent occurrence; the remainder consisted of chronic and for the most part hopeless cases, and of such as had suffered from previous attacks, and in whom permanent recovery was highly improbable. Such cases continue oscillating between the Asylum and their homes or the Workhouses; every attack becoming longer and every interval of health shorter, until at length they lapse into the steadily increasing list of permanent cases.

It was observed with regret in the two previous Reports, that several patients had not been brought to the Asylum as promptly as they should have been after the first appearance of their insanity. The injury thus inflicted on the patients and their families, and the increased expense to the parishes consequent on prolonged treatment were also commented on. Another year's experience still leaves room for similar regrets. Seven of the patients admitted, although suffering from the first attack, had been more than three months insane before they were brought to the Asylum, and during this

Character of  
cases admitted.

Table XI.

Delay in sending  
recent cases to  
the Asylum  
still occurring.

Table XI.



time could not have received any kind of proper remedial treatment. Why should this be? Why—when it is so well known that, for the poor, delay of Asylum-treatment and chronicity of disorder are intimately associated as cause and effect—should even one month be allowed to elapse without applying the curative agents which have here been provided with so much care? The answer seems, from enquiry, to be that the patients were not considered *bad* enough for removal—that no overt acts of violence had been committed by them—or, that it was thought they might get better without removal; so that the Asylum, with all its appliances, has in some cases been regarded only as the last resource of a forlorn hope, while, indeed, the Tables of Recoveries have always attested that, however valuable it might be as a home for chronic cases, it is still more valuable as a curative Institution. The Legislature does not sanction the retention of recent cases in workhouses beyond a few days, and there is no reason to suppose that the officers connected with those Institutions have any desire to hold such cases under their charge; but in the dwellings of the poor circumstances are different; there, surrounded with the worst possible conditions for recovery, recent cases are to be found passing steadily or impulsively from bad to worse. Their common history is, that after having been strange in manner, fanciful, and incoherent for some time, they become noisy, or suicidal, or destructive and dangerous; medicines prescribed by the Union Medical Officer, and often enough, food also, are refused to be taken; and, at length, when exhaustion is found to be advancing without any diminution of excitement, the propriety of sending the patient to the Asylum



is forced upon the attention. All this is much to be regretted; but the remedy is sufficiently simple, and quite in the hands of the Boards of Guardians, who should impress upon all the Officers administering to the out-door poor that the Asylum is the proper place for the treatment of every recent case of insanity falling under their notice, and that overt acts of violence, outrageous conduct, or impending exhaustion should not be waited for before applying to the proper authorities for an order of admission. The cases numbered 395, 402, and 391 in the obituary illustrate these remarks.

The number of recoveries amounted to 23, in 18 of whom the average duration of disorder before admission was one month, and the average time of residence in the Asylum seven months and a half. One patient who relapsed, (numbered 263 in the Table of Recoveries,) had been insane for many years before his admission, and was discharged after two years' residence in the Asylum, during the last six months of which he was an industrious cheerful workman in the garden, and apparently free from all delusions and eccentricities. He remained out however, only three weeks, when he returned in a far worse condition both of body and mind than he had ever been before. It was ascertained, from the Relieving Officer who brought him back, that soon after his arrival at home his wife insisted on his remaining in bed, and, as he naturally objected to this proceeding, had him fastened hand and foot to the bedstead. His mental disorder quickly returned, and accustomed as he had been to active out-of-door employment, his bodily health soon gave way. A more pitiable object can scarcely be conceived than he was on his re-admission. Pallid and

Recoveries.  
Table XV.

A relapsed case.



weak, his head bent down on his chest, full of suspicion, and terrified at everything around him, he kept continually murmuring, "I don't know what to do I am sure"—"I don't know what will become of me." He is now again slowly regaining his strength, but his mental condition is unaltered. This is, happily, an extreme case, and likely arose from fear and ignorance on the part of the woman, but it shows that to ensure the proper care of discharged patients, and to protect them from the operation of such stupid misgivings, it is most desirable that they should be visited at short intervals for some time after their return home by the parochial officers.

Deaths.  
Table XVI.

The obituary does not offer much for comment. The causes of death were diseases of the Brain, including General Paralysis, in eight cases, diseases of the Heart and Lungs in six, diseases of the abdominal organs in eight, and exhaustion from a severe burn in one case. The seasons do not appear to have had any marked influence on the mortality: thus in April, September, and December no death occurred; one took place in January, one in June, and one in August; two in May and two in July; three in March; four in February and four in November; and five in October. The conditions of the atmosphere and the liabilities to disease are certainly very different in months which are thus brought together. October is not the most unwholesome month in the year, nor are April and December the most salubrious, yet in the former the largest number of deaths occurred, and in the latter no death at all took place.

From this it may be inferred that the site is health-



ful, and that the physical condition of the patients was sufficiently vigorous to withstand the frequent changes of temperature and moisture which characterize our climate.

Two inquests were held during the year; one in a case of severe and extensive burn, which occurred shortly before the patient was brought to the Asylum; the other in a case of sudden exhaustion from Acute Mania on the fourth day after admission. They were both females. The evidence in both cases was satisfactory to the Coroner of the care and attention bestowed on them while in the Asylum.

Inquests.

It has been sought to make everything within the Asylum contribute, directly or indirectly, to induce healthy and varied impressions on the patients' minds. As a first essential, cleanliness, order, and regularity are strictly observed; without them, indeed, recovery is a mere matter of chance, for a confused and entangled mind is but little likely to be disembarrassed while objects in careless confusion are perpetually before it. The useful occupation of the patients has been carefully systematised, and their recreation enlarged and diversified. During the fine months the practice of sending patients to walk beyond the limits of the Asylum was introduced, and the results were so satisfactory that in future it will be continued as an essential part of the management. Although the scenery in the immediate neighbourhood has no claim to the picturesque, and is not well adapted for pic-nics, yet a simple roadside walk, or a scramble across the fields relieves the monotony of Asylum life, and mitigates the feeling of coercive confinement, which is at all times so disagreeable to man

Occupation and  
Amusements  
of the Patients.



with his proud instinct of liberty. A few of the patients were also sent into the Lincoln Fair, where they conducted themselves with perfect propriety, and thoroughly enjoyed both its gingerbreads and wonders.

Fulness of the  
Asylum.

Temporary  
arrangements.

The circumstance of the Asylum being full has already been under the notice of the Visitors, as well as of the Commissioners in Lunacy; and the result has been the adoption of a plan for some temporary arrangements, by which 25 additional patients on each side of the Asylum will be accommodated. As, however, the removal of the Lincolnshire patients now confined in the Derby Asylum will immediately fill all the new beds on the women's side, the question of enlarging the building, as originally contemplated, will, no doubt, engage the attention of the Visitors at an early period. Including the patients sent to Derby, the excess of admissions over discharges and deaths during the year was thirty-five; in other words, additional provision for 35 patients was required during the year. To this must be added 14 who were sent to other Asylums. It is not probable that this increase is due to a corresponding increase of insane paupers in the County, but rather to the effects of the "Lunatic Asylums Act," which, passed in Nov. 1853, has been steadily getting into effective operation. The Commissioners in Lunacy clearly point out the causes of the large and progressive addition that is yearly being made to the number of pauper lunatics under treatment, in their Report for 1855. It is there stated that, "Independently of the facilities afforded for the due care of Pauper Lunatics by the greatly enlarged accommodation lately provided for them in Public Asylums in their own vicinity, and

Report of the  
Commissioners  
in Lunacy  
for 1855.



the encouragement held out by the Legislature for placing all such Lunatics under medical care in the earliest stage of their malady, it is impossible to doubt that the skill and kindness with which they are treated in such institutions have tended greatly to lengthen their lives, and have very materially diminished the average rate of mortality among them ; and, as a necessary consequence, have largely increased the number of chronic and probably incurable cases with which all our Asylums, even the most spacious, are rapidly becoming filled.

“It is further to be observed, that the stringent provisions of the law by which parochial and other authorities are required to take immediate proceedings for placing all violent and recent cases under proper care, are being every day more rigidly and systematically enforced in proportion as the machinery for the purpose becomes better understood, and with the wholesome effect of transferring to Lunatic Asylums a great many insane paupers who had theretofore been harboured in workhouses, or allowed to live at large on a parish allowance with their relations, where, if they were not positively maltreated and abused, their mental disorder was utterly neglected.

“It is obvious also, that the attention of Medical Practitioners (as well as of the public generally) has of late years been led to take a far more comprehensive as well as scientific view of Insanity in its various aspects, and to consider as properly falling under it many forms of disease, which, from not exhibiting any strongly developed symptoms, were in former times wholly over-



looked, although with a view to their cure, it might be of essential importance that the best remedial treatment should be applied to them with the utmost promptitude.

“ Moreover, as we have already had occasion to state in several of our former Reports, our own efforts in the course of visitation have exercised a perceptible influence in the same direction, and, seconded by the efforts of the Poor Law Board, have tended strongly to inculcate on the Guardians of Unions and their subordinate functionaries the obligation, and to confirm them in the practice, of removing from the workhouses to a suitable Asylum, with the least possible delay and without exception, every case of insanity in which the attack is recent, or is attended with symptoms of violence, or in which, for any other reasons, it cannot be properly managed in the Workhouse.

“ Another process is also steadily going on, by which Lunatics who originally belonged to the class of private patients are being continually withdrawn from it to swell the ranks of the pauper class. Nothing is more common in practice than for the relatives or friends of a person who is suddenly stricken with insanity, while actively engaged in some laborious calling on which he depends for a livelihood, to undertake the cost of his maintenance and treatment as a private patient in a Licensed House, in the hope that a cure may speedily be wrought, and the necessity for resort to parochial aid may be avoided. But when hope is disappointed, as too frequently it is, and their bounty becomes exhausted, the support of the patient is of course thrown on the



parish, his name is placed upon the pauper list, and he is finally transferred, as soon as room can be found for him, to the public Asylum of the district.

“ Indeed it may be said with truth, that except among what are termed the opulent classes, any protracted attack of insanity, from the heavy expences which its treatment entails, and the fatal interruption, which it causes to everything like active industry, seldom fails to reduce its immediate victims to poverty, and ultimately to pauperism.

“ If all these considerations are taken into account, it will excite little surprise that the strenuous efforts which of late years have been made in England to provide for the insane poor in Public Asylums, should have been unable to keep pace with the growing demand for such provision, and that a large and every year augmenting class of chronic, and probably hopeless, cases should become accumulated in those Institutions, occupying much of the available accommodation there, to the exclusion, it is feared, of many other cases, to which, as being of recent date, the earliest remedial treatment would be most important.”

These statements are highly instructive. They not only account for the fact that in nearly every County Asylum in the country the original accommodation has been found insufficient, but they also shew that no contrivances short of new building will meet the growing necessity of this County. The building should be at once enlarged to contain 400 patients, which, bearing in mind the population of the County and the proportion of insane paupers, only just accords with what has been done in other Counties.

Necessity for  
further building.



Conclusion.

Again recurring to the administrative duties of the Asylum, the Superintendent begs to report the continued diligence of the officers under his direction, and to thank the Visitors for the uniform kindness and indulgence with which they have favoured him.

EDW. PALMER, M.D.,

Med. Supt.

TABLE I.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum to December 31st, 1855.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted from Aug. 9, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1855 ...	216	211	427
Re-admitted .....	17	5	22
Total under treatment .....	233	216	449
Discharged—	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered.....	48	42	90
Not Recovered .....	10	6	16
Died .....	48	40	88
Total Discharged and Died .....	106	88	194
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1855 .....	127	128	255

TABLE II.

*Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year 1855.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1, 1855 .....	120	123	243
Admitted during the year.....	25	28	53
Re-admitted during the year .....	7	2	9
Total under treatment during the year .....	152	153	305
Discharged—	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered.....	13	10	23
Not Recovered.....	2	2	4
Died .....	10	13	23
Total Discharged and Died .....	25	25	50
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1855 .....	127	128	255
Average Daily Resident Numbers .....	122.15	127.37	249.52



TABLE III.

*Number of Patients admitted and discharged during the year, distinguishing between those brought from different Unions.*

UNIONS.	Remaining in the Asylum Dec. 31st, 1854.			Admitted during the year 1855.			Total under Treatment.			Discharged.						Died.			Total Discharged and Died.			Remaining in the Asylum Dec. 31st, 1855.		
										Recovered.			Not Recovered.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Boston .....	17	11	28	1	4	5	18	15	33	0	0	0	..	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	16	12	28
Bourn .....	2	2	4	2	3	5	13	4	9	1	0	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
Erigg .....	10	12	22	3	2	5	13	14	27	2	0	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	5	10	12	22
Caistor .....	3	5	8	3	1	4	6	6	12	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Gainsborough ..	6	4	10	4	0	4	10	4	14	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	0	1	3	1	4	7	3	10
Grantham .....	7	6	13	1	2	3	8	8	16	0	0	0	..	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	7	15*
Holbeach .....	5	12	17	1	3	4	6	15	21	0	1	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	2	2	6	13	19
Horncastle .....	6	6	12	1	1	2	7	7	14	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	6	5	3	8
Lincoln .....	19	14	33	6	6	12	25	20	45	2	2	4	2	..	2	1	1	2	5	3	8	20	17	37
Louth .....	8	13	21	4	0	4	12	13	25	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	0	2	4	1	5	8	12	20
Newark .....	2	4	6	0	2	2	2	6	8	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	6
Peterborough ..	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3*
Sleaford .....	11	9	20	0	0	0	11	9	20	0	0	0	..	..	..	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	9	19
Spalding .....	5	11	16	2	2	4	7	13	20	1	2	3	..	..	..	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	10	16*
Spilsby .....	13	8	21	3	3	6	16	11	27	2	0	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	4	13	10	23
Stamford .....	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Thorne .....	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
County of Lincoln	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total .....	120	123	243	32	30	62	152	153	305	13	10	23	2	2	4	10	13	23	25	25	50	127	128	255

\* From legal transfers of Settlement made since the admission of the Patients, the numbers remaining in the Asylum chargeable to the Grantham Union were 8 males and 8 females—total 16; to the Peterborough Union, 2 males; to the Spalding Union, 5 males and 10 females—total 15; and to the County of Lincoln, 2 males and 1 female—total 3.

TABLE IV.

*Under whose Authority the Patients were Admitted.*

Under Orders of—	M.	F.	Total.
Two Visiting Justices (removed from Private Asylum).	0	1	1
Two Justices of the Peace.....	1	1	2
Justice of the Peace and Relieving Officer .....	24	19	43
Officiating Clergyman and Relieving Officer or Overseer	7	9	16
Total	32	30	62

TABLE V.

*Degree of Education in the Patients admitted.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Read and Write .....	14	8	22
Read .....	7	10	17
Fair Education .....	4	7	11
Neither Read nor Write .....	7	5	12
Total	32	30	62

TABLE VI.

*Religious Profession of the Patients Admitted.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England.....	23	22	45
Wesleyan Methodist .....	5	0	5
Primitive Methodist .....	2	1	3
Baptist.....	0	1	1
Unitarian.....	1	0	1
Roman Catholic .....	0	1	1
Unknown .....	1	3	4
None (Idiots).....	0	2	2
Total	32	30	62



TABLE VII.

*Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Unmarried .....	15	14	29
Married .....	13	7	20
Widowed .....	4	9	13
Total	32	30	62

---

TABLE VIII.

*Forms of Mental Disorder of the Patients on admission.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Monomania .....	1	3	4
Melancholia .....	3	4	7
Mania—			
Recent and Acute .....	11	11	22
Chronic .....	12	7	19
Remittent and Intermittent .....	1	2	3
Dementia—			
Imbecility (acquired) .....	4	1	5
Amentia—			
Idiocy .....	0	2	2
Total	32	30	62

---

TABLE IX.

*Shewing some of the more serious Complications of the Mental Disorder in the Patients on admission.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Suicidal Tendency manifested in .....	4	6	10
Epilepsy .....	4	1	5
Paralysis.....	0	1	1
General Paralysis .....	2	0	2

TABLE X.

*Ages at the First Attack and upon Admission.*

AGE	Age at First Attack			Age on Admission and Re-admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 5 years.....	0	2	2			
From 5 to 10 years.....	0	0	0			
„ 15 „ 20 „ .....	3	0	3	3	2	5
„ 20 „ 30 „ .....	8	5	13	8	5	13
„ 30 „ 40 „ .....	6	6	12	6	6	12
„ 40 „ 50 „ .....	5	6	11	5	6	11
„ 50 „ 60 „ .....	3	3	6	3	3	6
„ 60 „ 70 „ .....	4	5	9	4	5	9
„ 70 „ 80 „ .....	3	3	6	3	2	5
„ 80 „ 90 „ .....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	32	30	62	32	30	62

TABLE XI.

*Duration of Mental Disorder on Admission.*

	M.	F.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of not more than three months' duration .....	6	8	14
SECOND CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of more than three but not more than twelve months' duration.....	5	2	7
THIRD CLASS.—Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration .....	15	8	23
FOURTH CLASS.—Cases, whether of the first attack or not, of more than twelve months' duration .....	6	12	18
	32	30	62



TABLE XII.

*Occupation and Station of the Patients.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
	No.		No.
Baker .....	1	Charwomen .....	3
Brushmaker .....	1	Dressmakers .....	2
Carpenter .....	1	Housekeeper .....	1
Coalporter .....	1	Servants.....	7
Cottager .....	1	Strawbonnet-maker .....	1
Grocer .....	1	Tramp .....	1
Hawkers.....	2	<i>Wives, Widows, and Daughters of</i>	
Laborers.....	14	Bleacher.....	1
Mariner .....	1	Farmer .....	1
Publican.....	1	Laborers.....	5
Servant .....	1	Maltster .....	1
Shoemakers .....	4	Pensioner .....	1
Smiths .....	3	Sailor .....	1
		Soldiers .....	3
		Unknown .....	2
	—		—
	32		30
	—		—

TABLE XIII.

*Average Number of Male Patients daily employed.*


---

On the Farm .....	34
In the Kitchen .....	2
" Dispensary .. .....	1
" Shoemaker's Shop .....	1
" Tailor's Shop .....	1
" Painter's Shop .....	2
" Engineer's Department.....	1
" Steward's       " .....	6
Assisting Houseporter.....	1
Helping in the Wards.....	25
<hr/>	
Total average number employed .....	74
Average sick and otherwise incapable .....	48
<hr/>	
Average daily resident number .....	122
<hr/>	

## Farm labour:—

---

Average number of Patients employed daily.....	34.61
Average number of hours per week, per Patient employed in farm-labour .....	27.01
Total time of labour—48,668 hours— calculated at 10 clear hours per day .....	Wks. 811
Number of men required to do the same amount of work in the same number of days, working the average labourer's time of 10 hours a day .....	15.64
Ratio of Patients to ordinary labourers .....	as 1 to 2.21



TABLE XIV.

*Number of Female Patients daily employed.*


---

Laundry .....	26
Kitchen .....	6
Residences .....	2
Needlework and helping in the wards .....	44
Knitting .....	15
	—
Total employed .....	93
Sick and otherwise incapable .....	34
	—
	127
	—

---

*Needlework done by the Female Patients, 1854—1855.*

Aprons.....	230
Bedcases .....	6
Cushions for the Chapel.....	2
Dusters .....	50
Flannel vests .....	55
Gowns .....	115
Handkerchiefs.....	273
Night-caps .....	430
Night-gowns .....	30
Pillow-cases.....	38
Pinafores .....	30
Quilted blankets .....	2
Sheets .....	12
Shifts .....	26
Shirts .....	6
Shrouds .....	22
Stockings made .....	324 pairs.
Do. re-footed .....	303 pairs.
Tablecloths .....	25
Towels.....	157
Women's day-caps .....	24
	—
Total new work.....	2160 pieces.
	—
Sundry repairs.....	15,716 pieces.

TABLE XV.

TABLE OF RECOVERIES.

No. in Register.	Age and Civil State when admitted.	Sex.	Length of Time Insane when Admitted.	Duration of Residence in the Asylum.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Form of Mental Disorder.
375	40 years—married.	M.	A few weeks.	156 days.	Hereditary tendency, and fall on the head.	Mania.
314	27 years—single.	M.	5 weeks.	456 days.	Hereditary tendency.	Mania.
369	64 years—married.	M.	2 months.	196 days.	Brain fever.	Suicidal mania.
377	52 years—single.	F.	Several months.	149 days.	Intemperance.	Mania.
353	37 years—married.	F.	A week.	270 days.	None assigned.	Acute mania.
383	37 years—single.	F.	A week.	102 days.	Religious enthusiasm.	Religious monomania.
344	32 years—single.	F.	A fortnight.	303 days.	Disappointed affections.	Acute mania.
263	57 years—married.	M.	4 years.	617 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
360	38 years—married.	F.	3 months.	285 days.	Puerperal convulsions.	Mania.
364	45 years—single.	M.	A few days.	261 days.	Intemperance.	Mania.
348	30 years—single.	F.	A fortnight.	329 days.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Hysterical mania.
404	45 years—single.	F.	A week.	66 days.	Hereditary tendency.	Mania.
396	24 years—single.	M.	A week.	107 days.	Predisposition to insanity, and being put under arrest while serving in the militia.	Acute mania.
372	57 years—married.	F.	A month.	270 days.	Debility, and the transportation of her son.	Suicidal mania.
193	52 years—single.	M.	Unknown.	918 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
390	22 years—single.	M.	5 weeks.	126 days.	Religious enthusiasm.	Suicidal mania.
392	30 years—single.	M.	Unknown.	154 days.	Vicious habits.	Monomania.
410	55 years—married.	M.	6 weeks.	88 days.	None assigned.	Suicidal melancholia.
381	23 years—single.	F.	A week.	262 days.	Amenorrhœa.	Moral insanity.
416	40 years—married.	M.	A fortnight.	68 days.	Being degraded in his work by his employer.	Suicidal mania.
400	35 years—widowed.	F.	A week.	236 days.	Sudden death of her husband.	Acute mania.
330	17 years—single.	M.	4 months.	247 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
417	33 years—married.	M.	A month.	157 days.	Intemperance.	Mania.



TABLE XVI.  
OBITUARY.

Register.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Sex.	Form of Mental Disorder and Bodily Condition when Admitted.	Length of time Insane before Admission.	Duration of Residence in the Asylum.	Apparent Cause of Death.
389	24 years—single.	F.	Mania. Suffering from gastric fever.	Unknown.	6 days.	Gastric fever.
312	40 years—married.	M.	Mania with general paralysis. Fair bodily health.	1 year.	448 days.	General paralysis. Final symptoms convulsions and coma.
395	40 years—widowed.	F.	Mania. Severe and extensive burn of the back and lower extremities.	9 days.	10 days.	Exhaustion from the effects of a burn.
183	63 years—married.	M.	Chronic mania with Paralysis. Thin and feeble.	4 months.	838 days.	Fatty disease of the heart; congestive pneumonia.
354	36 years—married.	M.	Mania. Fair bodily health.	10 days.	256 days.	Congestive pneumonia.
402	38 years—single.	F.	Acute mania. Thin and extremely feeble.	1 month.	4 days.	Exhaustion from acute mania.
277	42 years—married.	M.	Chronic mania with general paralysis. Bad bodily health.	1 year.	587 days.	General paralysis. Final symptom coma.
391	50 years—married.	M.	Mania. Suffering from muco-enteritis.	1 month.	48 days.	Chronic muco-enteritis.
387	35 years—married.	M.	Mania with general paralysis. Emaciated.	1 month.	138 days.	General paralysis. Final symptoms convulsions and coma.
370	37 years—married.	F.	Suicidal melancholia. Phthisical.	10 days.	284 days.	Pulmonary consumption.
421	63 years—widowed.	F.	Acute mania. Greatly exhausted.	1 week.	3 days.	Exhaustion from acute mania.
380	41 years—married.	M.	Dementia with general paralysis. Quite helpless.	6 months.	269 days.	General paralysis. Final symptoms asthenic.
112	45 years—single.	F.	Chronic mania with paralysis. Fair bodily health.	6 years.	1044 days.	Acute pulmonary consumption.
111	83 years—married.	F.	Chronic remittent mania. Infirm.	Many years.	1066 days.	Hepatic disease; general dropsy.
335	54 years—married.	M.	Dementia with general paralysis. Quite helpless.	Many months.	584 days.	General paralysis. Final symptom coma.
86	54 years—married.	M.	Chronic mania. Hepatic disease.	Many years.	1129 days.	Hydatid disease of Liver; Dropsy.
427	80 years—widowed.	F.	Dementia. Infirm.	1 year.	103 days.	Chronic cerebritis; Diarrhoea; Coma.
418	39 years—single.	M.	Mania with general paralysis. Very bad bodily health.	3 weeks.	151 days.	General paralysis. Final symptoms convulsions and coma.
310	74 years—married.	F.	Chronic mania. Infirm.	1 year.	726 days.	Muco-enteritis.
405	74 years—widowed.	F.	Remittent mania. Infirm.	3 days.	238 days.	Muco-enteritis.
428	51 years—widowed.	F.	Suicidal melancholia. Disabled from chronic articular rheumatism.	1 month.	120 days.	Muco-enteritis.
385	71 years—widowed.	F.	Mania. Very infirm.	10 weeks.	337 days.	Chronic bronchitis.
12	65 years—married.	F.	Chronic mania. Infirm.	Many years.	1197 days.	Congestive pneumonia.

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

*From the 31st December, 1854, to 31st December, 1855.**RECEIPTS.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From sale of pigs .....	134	12	3			
„ potatoes.....	95	16	0			
„ corn .....	231	0	0			
				461	8	3
From sale of bones.....	5	17	1			
„ yeast .....	13	11	2			
				19	8	3
For labor of patients .....				35	0	0
From maintenance account.						
1. Contributing Unions and Parishes—						
Boston.....	760	1	0			
Bourn .....	122	9	6			
Brigg .....	631	18	0			
Caistor .....	274	2	6			
Gainsboro' .....	229	17	0			
Grantham .....	412	16	0			
Holbeach .....	482	4	6			
Horncastle .....	270	9	6			
Lincoln .....	999	15	0			
Louth .....	594	3	0			
Newark .....	167	8	6			
Peterboro' .....	71	13	6			
Sleaford .....	526	6	6			
Spalding .....	421	6	6			
Spilsby .....	626	14	6			
Stamford .....	109	10	0			
Thorne .....	85	2	6			
				6785	18	0
2. County—for vagrant paupers .....				68	11	0
				£7370	5	6



## EXPENDITURE.

## 1.—SALARIES AND WAGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries.....	705	16	8			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages .....	612	1	3			
				1317	17	11

## 2.—PROVISIONS.

Stock in hand from last year.....	76	11	11½			
Arrowroot, 262lbs. ....	15	16	9			
Bacon, 1 cwt. 2 qr. 16lbs. ....	5	18	4			
Barley, 2 cwt. 0 qr. 7lbs.....	2	3	4½			
Butter, salt, 30 cwt. 3qr. 11½lbs. ....	146	11	10			
Butter, fresh, 215lbs.....	13	5	3			
Bread, 24258 loaves .....	744	16	9			
Cheese, 34 cwt. 0 qr. 18lbs. ....	114	3	4			
Coffee, 474lbs.....	26	13	4			
Chicory, 69lbs.....	2	0	4			
Cocoa, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 20½lbs. ....	44	12	3½			
Dried fruits and spices .....	11	1	10			
Eggs, 267 doz.....	12	1	6			
Flour, 1000 st. ....	136	16	3			
Meat, 3325 st. 12lbs.....	1167	1	8			
Malt, 81½ qrs.....	285	13	0			
Hops, 5 cwt. 3 qr. 16lbs. ....	69	17	3			
Brewer .....	33	12	0			
Porter, 882 gall. ....	74	1	6			
Oatmeal, 85 st. ....	11	8	1			
Peas, 50 st. ....	7	9	2			
Milk, 4445 gall. ....	171	7	11			
Poultry and Fish .....	2	11	2½			
Rice, 10 cwt. 3 qr. 2lbs. ....	11	13	1			
Sugar, soft, 29 cwt. 3 qr. 17lbs.....	53	19	10			
Carried forward...	3241	7	10	1317	17	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				1317	17	11

PROVISIONS— <i>continued.</i>	3241	7	10			
Sugar, loaf, 147lbs.....	3	5	4			
Salt, mustard, pepper, and vinegar .....	12	13	1			
Treacle, 36 cwt. 3 qr. 17lbs. ....	36	18	2			
Tea, 998lbs. ....	143	9	5½			
Miscellaneous.....	6	0	6			
Superintendent's allowance in lieu of board..	150	0	0			
	3593	14	4½			
Deduct stock in hand.....	67	17	4¾			
				3525	16	11¾

## 3.—NECESSARIES.

Stock in hand from last year.....	444	10	4½			
Candles, 257lbs.....	7	4	2			
Coals, hard, 800 tons.....	522	10	0			
Cinder, sifter 1 .....	2	0	0			
Oil, 25 gall.....	6	8	6			
Soap, 44 cwt. 1 qr. 9lbs. ....	80	2	3½			
Soda, 17 cwt. 2 qr. 20lbs. ....	5	5	5			
Starch and blue, 201lbs.....	6	2	4			
Wood, 2 loads.....	10	0	0			
Scouring-flannel, 22 pieces .....	26	15	6			
Shovels, 24.....	3	5	6			
Labor in the manufacture of gas .....	93	1	2			
Lime for gas .....	2	8	9			
Gas-retorts .....	6	4	9			
Sundries—whiting, black-lead, hearth-stones, blackening, &c.....	19	15	1			
	1235	13	10			
Deduct stock in hand.....	277	11	0			
				958	2	10
<i>Carried forward...</i>				5801	17	8¾



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				5801	17	8½

## 4.—DISPENSARY.

Tobacco, 322lbs.....	53	13	4			
Snuff, 50lbs. ....	12	16	3			
Wine, 48½ gallons .....	43	6	0			
Brandy, 3½ gallons.....	5	2	0			
Drugs .....	100	1	2			
				214	18	9

## 5.—FURNITURE.

Culinary and other utensils .....	36	16	1			
Candlesticks, 6. ....	0	8	0			
Coal-pans, 24.....	5	14	0			
Diaper, 53 yds. ....	4	3	11			
Door-mats, 2 .....	0	6	0			
Forfar, 147 yds. ....	3	10	5½			
Knives, 3 doz.....	1	1	0			
Pillow-casing, 158½ yards .....	4	19	0			
Sheeting, 48½ yards .....	6	9	4			
Table-cloths, 6 .....	2	17	0			
Table-cover, 1.....	0	10	6			
Toilet-covers, 6 .....	0	13	6			
Mops, brooms, brushes, &c. ....	18	15	0			
Wooden pails, 24 .....	4	10	0			
Repairs .....	5	0	8½			
				95	14	5½

## 6.—CLOTHING.

Stock in hand from last year .....	170	15	4½			
Blue Check, 299 yards .....	10	10	2½			
Calico, 131½ yards .....	3	0	3			
Coburg, 112 yards .....	8	8	0			
Corduroy, 321½ yards.....	25	3	4			
Derry, 183 yards.....	5	19	3			
Dressmaker.....	1	15	4			
Flannel, 576 yards .....	24	12	0			
Flax and hemp .....	5	19	3½			
<i>Carried forward...</i>	256	3	0½	6112	10	11½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				6112	10	11½
<i>CLOTHING—continued.</i>						
Forfar, 295 yards .....	256	3	0¼			
Grey Cloth 190½ yards .....	7	1	4			
Handkerchiefs, 22¾ dozen .....	53	12	9¼			
Jean, 102 yards .....	4	5	3¾			
Leather .....	3	3	9			
Lining for Dresses, 2 pieces .....	78	0	3			
Linen, 28 yards .....	0	15	7½			
Muslin, linen, collars, &c. ....	1	17	4			
Night caps, 24 dozen .....	3	6	7			
Print, 1155½ yards .....	4	4	0			
Scolloping, 95 yards .....	21	13	4			
Stays, 24 pairs .....	2	5	6			
Shoemaker .....	3	1	6			
Tailor .....	97	8	5½			
Thread, Tape, Needles, &c. ....	75	13	0			
Worsted, 326lbs. ....	26	13	10			
	29	12	10			
	668	18	5¼			
Deduct stock in hand.....	235	4	1¼			
				433	14	4

## 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements, printing, stationery, and postage .....	61	4	11			
Bank Interest .....	40	0	0			
Carriage of goods .....	8	9	1			
Chimney-sweeping .....	3	17	0			
Cleaning and repairing Clocks .....	2	1	0			
Coffin boards .....	10	19	10			
Cutting patients' hair.....	7	0	0			
A Malt-mill .....	7	0	0			
Rates and Taxes.....	7	10	7			
Re-capture of patients .....	4	10	9			
Other expences .....	20	6	6			
				172	19	8
<i>Carried forward...</i>				6719	4	11½



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				67	19	4 11½

## 8.—FARM EXPENCES.

Stock in hand from last year .....	129	12	0			
Pigs .....	1	7	3			
Implements of husbandry .....	17	0	8			
Labour .....	77	3	4			
Provender .....	79	18	8			
Manure .....	35	1	6			
Seed.....	35	3	3			
Straw .....	10	9	0			
Tithe .....	5	18	7			
Miscellaneous.....	6	18	2½			
				398	12	5½
Deduct stock in hand .....	130	18	0			
					267	14 5½

## 9.—EXTRA EXPENCES.

Funeral expences, coffins and burial fees .....	6	0	0
Total expenditure .....	£69	92	19 5

GEORGE KIRKUP,

CLERK AND STEWARD.



# BALANCE SHEET.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December, 1854 .....	620	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Sale of Farm-produce .....	461	8	3			
Sale of Bones, &c .....	19	8	3			
Labor of Patients .....	35	0	0			
Maintenance Account :—						
Contributing Unions .....	6785	18	0			
County .....	68	11	0			
	—	—	—	7370	5	6

£7991 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages .....	1317	17	11			
Provisions .....	3525	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Necessaries .....	958	2	10			
Dispensary .....	214	18	9			
Furniture .....	95	14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Clothing .....	433	14	4			
Miscellaneous .....	172	19	8			
Farm-expences .....	267	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Funeral-expences .....	6	0	0			

6992 19 5

Balance ..... 998 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

£7991 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

GEORGE KIRKUP,  
CLERK AND STEWARD.

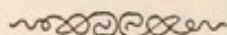


*Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Consumption, &c.,  
during the Year ending 31st December, 1855.*

Articles.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, at per 4lb. loaf.....	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour, at per stone .....	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, „ „ .....	6 8	6 11	7 6	7 0
Mutton, „ „ .....	6 8	6 11	7 6	7 0
Prime Joints, at per lb. ....	0 6	0 6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
Milk, at per gallon .....	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10
Malt, at per quarter .....	60 8	60 8	66 8	70 0
Hops, at per lb. ....	2 6	.....	1 9	1 9
Butter, salt, at per cwt. ....	106 0	106 0	84 0	84 0
Cocoa, „ „ .....	52 0	52 0	45 0	45 0
Tea, ordinary, at per lb.....	2 9	2 9	3 6	3 6
Treacle, at per cwt. ....	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Sugar, ordinary, at per cwt.	35 0	35 0	36 6	36 6
Coals, at per ton,				
Hard .....	.....	.....	{ 12 6 14 0	.....

GEORGE KIRKUP,

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GAS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
To stock of coals in hand from last year—							
210 tons, 11 cwt., at 15s. and 16s. 1½d. per ton .....	165	8	10				
To cash for labour .....	93	1	2				
" " line .....	2	8	9				
" " retorts.....	6	4	9				
				267	3	6	
				£267	3	6	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
By 80 tons, 12 cwt. of coke supplied to the Asylum at 21s. per ton...				84	10	6	
" 1,092,700 feet of gas, at 2s. 9d. per thousand.....				150	8	0	
							234 18 6
" 40 tons of coals in hand, at 16s. 1½d. per ton .....							32 5 0
							£267 3 6

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# FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.				By provisions supplied to the Asylum :—			Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To stock in hand 31st December, 1854.	129	12	0						
Cash paid for stock .....	1	7	3						
" " farming-implements ...	17	0	8	Potatoes .....	69	0	9		
" " labour .....	77	3	4	Other vegetables .....	59	14	10		
" " provender .....	79	18	8	Pork .....	17	16	8		
" " seed .....	35	3	3						
" " manure .....	35	1	6	By sale of stock .....	134	12	3	146	12
" " tithe .....	5	18	7	" " potatoes .....	95	16	0	3	
" " straw .....	10	9	0	" " corn.....	231	0	0		
" " sundry expenses .....	6	18	2½					461	8
" Estimated value of farm-man's rations	23	8	0	By estimated value of stock in hand,					
" Hog-wash supplied from the Asylum	13	15	6	31st Dec., 1855 .....				130	18
								0	
Balance, to profit ...	435	15	11½						
	303	2	6½						
	£738	18	6					£738	18
								6	

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