

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

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THE  
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
AT BRACEBRIDGE,


NEAR LINCOLN.

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1857.

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

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JANUARY, 1857.

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THE Committee of Visitors, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report to the Courts of Quarter Sessions, as required by the Statute, would again quote the Commissioners in Lunacy on the general management of the Asylum, as recorded on their visit of Inspection: the Commissioners expressed themselves "much gratified "with the general cleanliness and good order of the "Galleries and Rooms, Beds and Bedding, throughout "the Asylum;" and again observed that "the Patients "were remarkably tranquil, suitably dressed, and clean



“in their persons,” and that “their health appeared to be good.”

The average daily resident number of Patients during the year ending December 1856, has been 274, viz., 131 Males and 143 Females.

The Mortality has been 8 per cent. of the mean resident number, against 9.75 per cent. in the previous year; the main causes of death being diseases of the brain and chest respectively.

The Committee of Visitors, in their last Annual Report, dwelt upon the approaching necessity for enlarging the Asylum, and in October last they caused the following statement upon that subject to be laid before the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several Divisions and Boroughs in Union.

#### STATEMENT.

“In 1852 this Asylum was completed, and opened for 250 patients, (or 266 including the Infirmaries,) being an excess of 50 per cent. beyond the requirement shewn by the Union Statistics.”

“In 1854 the average resident daily number of patients throughout the year having increased to 244, and the Asylum on the Female side being occasionally overflowing, the Committee of Visitors entered into a contract with the Visitors of the Derbyshire Asylum, to receive the excess of Lincolnshire patients into that Establishment. Thirty-four Lincolnshire patients were provided for under that Contract in the course of last year, and some others were sent by the parochial authorities to the Hull Borough and other distant County Asylums.”

“In August 1855, the Derbyshire Visitors were under



“ the necessity of determining the Contract, in consequence  
 “ of the increasing number of patients in their own County ;  
 “ and about the same time the Commissioners in Lunacy  
 “ visited the Asylum, specially with a view of ascertaining  
 “ how far the existing accommodation could be appropria-  
 “ ted so as to secure the admission of all patients belonging  
 “ to the County; and were of opinion, that if the further  
 “ end of the Gallery in each receding Wing were partitioned  
 “ off, and used as a Dormitory, a large amount of additional  
 “ accommodation would be provided.”

“ This experiment, regarded by the Commissioners in  
 “ Lunacy in a subsequent Report as a ‘ temporary measure,’  
 “ has been tried, at a cost in wooden screens, &c., of  
 “ about £100, and the accommodation thereby increased  
 “ from 250 to 312 beds; the outlying patients have been  
 “ called in—and again the Asylum has become full on  
 “ the Females’ side. In addition to this inconvenience, it  
 “ has been found that the plan of dividing the Wards is  
 “ not successful—the patients are crowded into less than  
 “ half the space originally allotted to them, and this  
 “ portion of the Asylum has lost much of its former tran-  
 “ quillity, and is not quite wholesome.”

“ This state of things, and the growing demand for  
 “ admission, arising from circumstances explained by the  
 “ Commissioners in their last printed Report, lead to the  
 “ inevitable conclusion that the Asylum must be enlarged;  
 “ and the Committee of Visitors propose to effect that  
 “ object by adopting the plan provided for in the original  
 “ design of the Building, viz., by adding another story to  
 “ each of the receding Wings, (which are at present of one  
 “ story only, and 196 feet in length,) covering the same  
 “ with fire-proof arches, and by adding a Dormitory on  
 “ each side, and the necessary Day-rooms, &c., as ‘ spurs’  
 “ to the Building.”



“By these means permanent accommodation would  
 “be provided for 400 patients; and the two Galleries  
 “before referred to as not being in a satisfactory state,  
 “would be restored to their original numbers and con-  
 “dition.”

“The Visitors have caused the Building, Floors, Roofs,  
 “&c., to be carefully examined, and as close an Estimate  
 “to be formed of the probable expense of the proposed  
 “alterations as might be in the absence of working plans  
 “and details; and in addition to the Building Estimate  
 “there would be the Furniture, and Clothing outfit,  
 “Warming, Ventilation, Gas Fittings, and those ‘et  
 “cetera’ that are unavoidable under the most anxious  
 “supervision. The entire cost it is confidently expected  
 “would not exceed £10,000, which would be less by at  
 “least 60 per cent. than the average cost per head of  
 “providing accommodation for pauper Lunatics in the  
 “original building of County Asylums throughout the  
 “kingdom.”

Upon the foregoing statement of facts, the several  
 Courts of Quarter Sessions were requested to sanction  
 the necessary expenditure for enlarging the Asylum as  
 proposed; and their sanction being given accordingly,  
 the Committee of Visitors proceeded with the plans and  
 estimates, which having been approved by the Secretary  
 of State, the work will be commenced early in the en-  
 suing Spring, the Committee fully expecting that the  
 original estimate will not be exceeded.

The average weekly Maintenance Rate during the  
 year has been 9s. 11d., being a diminution of sevenpence  
 upon the average of the previous year, although it will

be seen by the Table of contract prices of provisions subjoined, that the cost has materially increased on all the principal articles of consumption.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee),

ROBT. SHEFFIELD,

CHAIRMAN.

*January, 1857.*



*Average Contract-prices of Provisions.*

ARTICLES.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	s. d.	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 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flour, per stone .....	1 7	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9
Beef, „ .....	5 3	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3
Mutton, „ .....	5 3	6 7	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3
Milk, per gallon .....	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0
Malt, per qr.....		66 0	76 0	72 0	73 2
Hops, per lb. ....		1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0
Butter, salt, cwt... ..	86 0	93 6	98 0	95 0	101 0
Tea, per lb. ....	3 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Treacle, per cwt.....	16 6	19 3	20 6	20 0	26 0
Soap, „ .....	41 0	41 9	41 0	35 0	31 0
Sugar, „ .....	36 0	37 3	36 3	35 9	46 0
Coals, Hard, per ton..	10 6	12 0	15 0	{ 14 0 12 6 }	} 12 10
„ Gas, „	12 4	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 9

GEORGE KIRKUP,  
STEWARD.

*Abstract of Expenditure on the Fabric-account, from  
1st January, 1856, to 1st January, 1857.*

TIMBER AND MATERIALS :		£	s.	d.
	Huddleston, for Timber.....	84	14	6
	Marshall, Lead for Tanks .....	27	4	10
	Tylor, Taps for ditto .....	5	19	6
	Robey, Piping for ditto .....	8	16	3
	Russell, Tubing for ditto .....	4	0	7
	Charles Ward, for Bricks .....	4	12	11
	C. K. Tomlinson, for Paint ...	33	18	4
FURNITURE .....	Simpson & Co., for Ironmongery	33	6	1
	Collins & Co., for Locks.....	21	1	6
	Barnard & Co., for Furniture...	25	0	0
BEDDING, ETC. ...	Roope & Co., for Blankets .....	155	1	9
	Ditto, for Sheeting .....	33	0	8
	Harris & Co., for Bedding .....	137	10	0
	Lawes & Co., for Mattresses ...	99	13	0
LINCOLN WATERWORKS COMPANY :				
	One Year's Water Rate .....	100	0	0
	Balance of Account for Mains...	17	16	8
CEMETERY .....	Fra <sup>s</sup> . Binns, balance of Contract	12	0	0
TREES & SHRUBS :	C. Pennell, Lincoln .....	19	12	6
PRINTING, ETC. ...	Messrs. Brooke, Lincoln .....	11	12	9
ENGINEER .....	One Year's Wages .....	52	0	0
FIRE INSURANCE AND PROPERTY TAX .....		27	11	9
CARPENTERS, MASONS, ETC. :				
	Their Weekly Wages .....	290	19	1
THE LABOUR OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED ON FABRIC...		35	0	0
DERBY ASYLUM...	The excess of the Derby over the Lincolnshire Weekly Maintenance Rate, for Patients sent there—pend- ing enlargements of the Asylum ...	102	13	6
REMOVAL OF PATIENTS from Derby Asylum.....		19	3	9½
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS by Steward, chiefly for Fabric-materials.....		41	15	7½
		£1404	5	7

M. P. MOORE,

CLERK TO THE VISITORS.



*Abstract of Treasurer's Account.*

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855.							
<i>Dec. 31st.</i>	Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	24	17	7			
	Balance in Steward's hands.....	46	19	8			
1856.							
<i>February.</i>	By Rate .....	1000	0	0			
<i>October.</i>	By Rate .....	1000	0	0			
	Cash repaid from Maintenance Account ...	7	5	8			
		<hr/>			2079	2	11
1857.							
<i>Jan. 1st.</i>	Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	613	7	7			
	Balance in Steward's hands.....	61	9	9			
	Expenditure in 1856, as per Abstract .....	1404	5	7			
		<hr/>			2079	2	11

LINCOLNSHIRE  
COUNTY ASYLUM.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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THE Superintendent has the honour to submit to the Committee of Visitors his Report of the condition and management of the Asylum for the year 1856, appending, as in previous Reports, statistical Tables relating to the patients who have been under care and treatment during that period.

At the commencement of the year there were 255 patients in the Asylum—127 men and 128 women, and during the year 35 men and 33 women were admitted, making the whole number under treatment 323, viz.:—  
162 men and 161 women.

Admissions.



Discharges,  
Deaths, and  
remaining  
numbers.

Eleven men and eight women were discharged recovered, three men and one woman were sent out relieved at the request and to the care of their friends, and twelve men and ten women died. There were, consequently, remaining in the Asylum on the 1st of January, 1857, 278 patients, consisting of 136 men and 142 women.

Average resi-  
dent numbers.

The mean daily resident number of patients of both sexes was 274.67; that of men being 131.18, and of women 143.49.

Average  
Recoveries  
and Deaths  
deduced from  
Table II.

The mortality was 8 per cent. of the mean resident number, or 6.8 per cent. of the whole number under treatment; and the recoveries were in the ratio of 28 per cent. to the admissions.

Continued  
fullness of the  
Asylum.

During the greater part of the year the Asylum continued full, notwithstanding the additional number of beds introduced by partitioning off temporary dormitories from two of the Galleries, and the conversion of two day-rooms into sleeping-rooms. The reception of the chronic cases, indeed, which were remaining in the Derby Asylum as the residuum of the treatment of the Lincolnshire patients sent to that Institution under contract, was alone nearly sufficient to fill all the new available space with incurable cases, to the subsequent exclusion of many of a recent character.

Number of  
Incurables.

After carefully inspecting the patients in the Asylum at the close of the year, it was found that the number of incurable men amounted to 122, and of incurable women to 133, leaving only 14 men and 9 women of whose recovery there was any reasonable hope.

These unfavourable conditions had a marked influence on the proportion of cures, which fell from 40.6



to 28 per cent. as compared with the previous year; but it is satisfactory to observe that the mortality also fell to a lower average than had hitherto been obtained since the opening of the Asylum.

Seven patients were re-admitted during the year, of whom only one had been out less than twelve months; the remainder had been absent respectively 529, 549, 647, 683, 965 and 1181 days. The whole of these patients have had repeated previous attacks, and for years past been occasionally under treatment in various Asylums. Two of them were again sent out, and are going on well; the others also will probably recover, but there can be little doubt that their frequently recurring attacks will ultimately place them among the permanent cases.

Readmissions.

The sanitary condition of the patients throughout the year was excellent. A few cases of bronchial Catarrh in the Spring and of Diarrhoea (to which the insane are specially prone) in the Autumn, constituted all the sickness resulting from local and climatic influences.

Sanitary  
condition.

The deaths, which, as before observed, were fewer in number than in previous years, were all referable to chronic forms of bodily disease, with which the insanity was, apparently, intimately connected. Four died of Disease of the Heart (somewhat unusually associated in one case with Melancholia—the mental disorder accompanying this lesion being usually of a maniacal character), three of Pulmonary Consumption, one of Diseased Liver with a mental condition and general aspect which might have served as a model of Melancholia, twelve of Diseased Brain including Paralysis, and one of an obscure disease of the Stomach, characterized by the

Deaths.  
Table XVI.



growth of a confervoid Alga in that viscus known as Sarcina Ventriculi.

Inquest.

One sudden death occurred in the case of a male patient suffering from general Paralysis in an advanced stage, accompanied with occasional but very severe paroxysms of convulsions. Although there was no reason to suppose that death had taken place from other than natural causes, yet its very suddenness seemed to render it a proper case for investigation by a jury, and an inquest was consequently requested. It was clear from the evidence adduced before the Coroner that the deceased had been seized with a convulsive fit shortly after going to bed, and that Asphyxia and death resulted from it. A verdict was returned accordingly.

Suicidal cases.  
Table IX.

It is worthy of remark that amongst the admissions no fewer than 27 patients, or 39.7 per cent. of the whole number received, had either meditated or attempted suicide; and, as this is known to be very common amongst opium-smoking people, the enquiry suggests

Abuse of Opium  
and Insanity.

itself in how far the abuse of this drug, so prevalent in many parts of the County, is concerned in both inducing insanity and adding this frightful feature to it. The habitual use of opium in this as in other fen counties is traceable to its employment as a prophylactic against ague, which is known to have been endemic in the fens before a complete system of drainage and tillage had swept the miasmata from their surface. At that period, those who lived and worked amidst the quagmires, withholding their assent to the then common adage "an ague in spring is physic for a King" and more reasonably concluding that there could be nothing salutary in a bodily affection which reduced their strength and ex-



hausted their spirits, hailed, no doubt, as a great blessing, the introduction of a drug which by its stimulating properties was found to rouse the system against the pestilential miasms, and by its restorative properties to fit them for prolonged exertion on scant diet. Richly cultivated farms intersected by a network of dikes now occupy the sites of the stagnant lakes and fermenting marshes, and Ague as an endemic is banished from the County; but a worse form of disease—Opium Cachexy—has apparently taken its place: a disease, worse because of its deep degenerating influences on mind and body (affecting not only individuals but their posterity), and worse, because of the great difficulty in removing its cause, viz.:—that of breaking through the habit of using this poison. The child is too commonly drugged with it in the cradle, during the early formative process of the brain that is to guide and direct it through life; the youth trifles with it as a pleasurable excitant; the adult feasts on the poison, and becomes the living tomb of his own intellect and moral feeling, leaving a degenerate and half-imbecile offspring to add to the criminal and insane population of the county. The evil is plain, even at a glance, but the reformation of an opium-eater is still more difficult than that of a drunkard, inasmuch as the opium-vice is of a more holding and more secret character than alcoholism. The drunkard finds his temple in the pothouse, his devotions therein are public, and some amount of restraint is over him—his temple, even, is not always open to receive him; but with the other, his pouch contains, ever at hand, all that is necessary to brutalize him, and he can indulge in it “ad effectum” without the observation of those who might



possibly exercise a wholesome check on him. The pulpit, the lecture-room, prize-essays widely distributed, even house-to-house visitation in districts where the vice is known to prevail would simply be the first agents to be employed in closing this Fool's Paradise; for some notions of present mischief and future decay must be impressed on the minds of these people before any direct attempt to curtail the use of opium would be effective. A more acceptable field for exertion could scarcely be presented to the philanthropist, certainly none which could yield more grateful fruit than that of saving a present generation from premature mental decay, and a future from constitutional taint and misery. The whole subject is replete with social interest; but it is only in its special bearings on the amount of insanity now existing in the County that it would be proper to entertain it here; and enough has been said, it is hoped, to call some attention to the evil, and to indicate the nature of the first labours required to remedy it. In reference to the influence of opium-indulgence in determining a suicidal form of insanity, although it is true that the stage of excitement (the primary effect of opium on the vascular and nervous systems) is directly adverse to this frame of mind, and glosses existence with unreal charms, yet the subsequent stage brings with it every grade of depression, from simple gloom and distaste of life to the most poignant mental horror. It is in this secondary stage that the suicidal phase is developed; and having been once present it has a tendency to return, and is often handed down through many generations.

General  
condition and  
management.

In the general management of the Asylum a steady persistence in the principles which have already been



fully stated in previous Reports, and the keeping in view the maxim that "all good is progressive," again afforded satisfactory results in the uninterruptedly good order and working of the Institution. The permission of the Visitors to place some colored and framed prints on the walls of the wards, and the introduction of small tables and additional seats in the galleries, have taken away the unfurnished appearance observable in them, and added greatly to the domestic comfort of the patients. Such additions, it is hoped, will be permitted from time to time, until none but agreeable and cheerful associations will be found in every part of the Institution. Their effect in the treatment of the insane is beyond doubt very beneficial, as contributing in no small degree to moral influence.

The industry of the patients continued unabated. The men, the great majority of whom were derived from the agricultural class, were well directed in their work by the gardener and farm-bailiff; and had not the potatoe-crop signally failed, the profits from the farm would have been larger than in any preceding year. As it was, however, it will be perceived from the Steward's accounts, that a considerable sum was carried to the credit of the maintenance-account from this source. Notwithstanding the disadvantageous prices of nearly every article of provision and clothing, the maintenance-rate for the year fell below ten shillings. The increased numbers which will result from the reception of all the outstanding cases into the new building will effect a further reduction; and it will then be a matter worthy of the consideration of the Visitors, whether or not an additional quantity of land should be obtained

Occupation of  
Patients, Men.  
Table XIII.



for the purpose of providing ample means of occupation for the increased number of male patients, and at the same time, of still further reducing the weekly rate. There can be no question that, after the establishment of a *proper* system of domestic economy and of an organized method of labor, the only way to lessen the average charges is to increase the labour-profits, so as to bring in annually a round reducing sum as an offset to necessary expences. But patients' labor should always be kept subservient to the real objects of an Asylum, and be apportioned both in degree and duration to the mental and physical requirements of each case. Without attention to these considerations, an increase of land becomes an increased calamity to the unfortunate patients, and their place of abode little more than a mortuary, whereon even the hopeful inscription—*requiescant in pace*—can scarcely be written with confidence. The industry of the female patients, although not shown in the money-columns, was not less important than that of the men. They made and repaired all their own clothing and all the patients' stockings and linen, did the entire washing of the Institution under the direction of two paid servants, afforded stable help in the kitchen and domestic offices, and contributed to the comfort of the wards by knitting several pairs of curtains. It may be remarked that none of the labor in the Asylum is coercive, but small rewards are given to the industrious, which are withheld from those, who, being capable, are obstinate in idleness.

Women.  
Table XIV.

Officers and  
Servants.

It is again an agreeable duty to state that the officers, attendants, and indeed all engaged in the service of the Asylum have shown a singleness of desire to pro-

mote the welfare of the patients, and, with minor exceptions, an unfailing attention to their duties.

The continued confidence and support with which the Superintendent has been favoured by the Visitors have been constantly before him as a gratifying encouragement amidst the many responsibilities of the office they have entrusted to him, for all of which he begs to tender to them his best acknowledgements.

Conclusion.

EDW. PALMER, M.D.,

Med. Supt.





TABLE I.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum to December 31st, 1856.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted from Aug. 9, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1856.	251	243	494
Re-admitted .....	17	6	23
Total under treatment .....	268	249	517
Discharged—	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered.....	59	50	109
Not Recovered.....	13	7	20
Died .....	60	50	110
Total Discharged and Died .....	132	107	239
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1856 .....	136	142	278

TABLE II.

*Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year 1856.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, January 1, 1856 ...	127	128	255
Admitted during the year.....	35	32	67
Re-admitted during the year .....	0	1	1
Total under treatment during the year .....	162	161	323
Discharged—	M.	F.	Total.
Recovered.....	11	8	19
Not Recovered.....	3	1	4
Died .....	12	10	22
Total Discharged and Died .....	26	19	45
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1856 .....	136	142	278
Average Daily Resident Numbers .....	131.18	143.49	274.67



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, 1855.			Admitted during the year 1856.			Total under Treatment.			Discharged.						Died.			Total Discharged and Died.			Remaining in the Asylum Dec. 31st, 1856.		
										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 .....	16	12	28	4	3	7	20	15	35	2	0	2	..	..	..	1	0	1	3	1	3	17	15	32
Bourn .....	3	4	7	0	1	1	3	5	8	1	0	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	4	6
Brigg .....	10	12	22	7	3	10	17	15	32	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	0	1	1	1	3	14	14	28
Caistor .....	6	6	12	2	1	3	8	7	15	0	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	11	10*
Gainsborough ..	7	3	10	2	0	2	9	3	12	0	0	0	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	2	2	7	5	10*
Grantham .....	8	8	16	2	4	6	10	12	22	0	0	0	..	..	..	1	0	1	1	2	1	9	10	19
Holbeach .....	6	13	19	2	0	2	8	13	21	1	0	1	..	..	..	0	0	0	2	2	4	7	13	20
Horncastle .....	5	3	8	1	2	3	6	5	11	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	2	4	4	3	7*
Lincoln .....	20	17	37	3	4	11	23	25	48	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	2	4	21	21	42*
Louth .....	8	12	20	2	4	6	10	16	26	1	0	1	..	..	..	0	1	1	0	1	1	9	14	23*
Newark .....	2	4	6	1	0	1	3	4	7	0	0	0	1	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	7
Peterborough ...	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
Stearford .....	10	9	19	1	4	5	11	9	20	0	2	2	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	2	2	9	9	18*
Spalding .....	5	10	15	1	4	5	11	9	20	0	0	1	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	2	2	6	12	18
Spilsby .....	13	10	23	3	2	5	16	12	28	2	2	4	..	..	..	0	0	1	3	3	2	13	10	23
Stamford .....	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7	0	0	0	..	..	..	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3	6
Thorne .....	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3
County of Lincoln	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total .....	127	128	255	35	33	68	162	161	323	11	8	19	3	1	4	12	10	22	26	19	45	136	142	278

\* From legal transfers of Settlement made since the admission of the Patients, the numbers remaining in the Asylum chargeable to the Gainsborough Union were 7 males and 4 females; to the Horncastle Union, 6 males and 3 females; to the Lincoln Union, 20 males and 19 females; to the Louth Union, 8 males and 14 females; and to the Stearford Union, 9 males and 10 females.



TABLE IV.

*Under whose Authority the Patients were Admitted.*


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Under Orders of—	M.	F.	Total
Two Visiting Justices (removed from the Derby Asylum).	5	25	30
Two Justices of the Peace .....	2	0	2
Justice of the Peace and Relieving Officer .....	21	7	28
Officiating Clergyman and Relieving Officer or Overseer	7	1	8
Total	35	33	68

---

TABLE V.

*Degree of Education in the Patients admitted.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Read and Write .....	14	10	24
Read .....	10	8	18
Fair Education .....	5	6	11
Neither Read nor Write.....	6	9	15
Total	35	33	68

---

TABLE VI.

*Religious Profession of the Patients Admitted.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England .....	18	24	42
Wesleyan Methodist .....	8	6	14
Primitive Methodist .....	5	0	5
Baptist .....	1	1	2
Roman Catholic .....	0	1	1
Unknown .....	2	1	3
None (Idiot) .....	1	0	1
Total	35	33	68

---



TABLE VII.

*Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.*


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Unmarried .....	10	10	20
Married .....	19	17	36
Widowed .....	6	6	12
	<hr/>		
Total	35	33	68

---

TABLE VIII.

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


---

	M.	F.	Total.
Melancholia .....	6	3	9
Mania—			
Recent and Acute .....	12	6	18
Chronic .....	12	16	28
Remittent and Intermittent .....	1	0	1
Dementia—			
Imbecility (acquired) .....	3	8	11
Amentia—			
Idiocy .....	1	0	1
	<hr/>		
Total	35	33	68

---

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 .....	12	15	27
Epilepsy .....	4	3	7
Paralysis .....	2	3	5
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 .....	1	0	1			
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	3	4	2	2	4
" 20 " 30 " .....	8		15	6	4	10
" 30 " 40 " .....	10	6	16	8	6	14
" 40 " 50 " .....	6	8	14	7	8	15
" 50 " 60 " .....	2	3	5	6	5	11
" 60 " 70 " .....	0	1	1	2	4	6
" 70 " 80 " .....	3	3	6	3	4	7
" 80 " 90 " .....	1	0	1	1	0	1
Unknown .....	3	2	5			
Total			35 33 68	35 33 68		

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 .....	7	6	13
SECOND CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of more than three but not more than twelve months' duration.....	8	6	14
THIRD CLASS.—Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration .....	6	2	8
FOURTH CLASS.—Cases, whether of the first attack or not, of more than twelve months' duration .....	14	19	33
	35	33	68



TABLE XII.

*Occupation and Station of the Patients.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
	No.		No.
Baker .....	1	Charwomen .....	3
Besom-maker .....	1	Dressmaker .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1	Housekeepers .....	2
Butcher .....	1	Servants .....	6
Carpenter .....	1	Staymaker .....	1
Coal-merchant .....	1	Strawbonnet-maker .....	1
Cooper .....	1	Strawplatter .....	1
Fisherman .....	1	<i>Wives, Widows, and Daughters of</i>	
Grooms .....	2	Butcher .....	1
Laborers .....	14	Engineer .....	1
Malster .....	1	Cottager .....	1
Merchant .....	1	Farmers .....	3
Miller .....	1	Laborers .....	7
Schoolmasters .....	2	Pensioner .....	1
Shoemakers .....	2	Weaver .....	1
Tailors .....	3	Unknown .....	3
Waterman .....	1		
	—		—
	35		33
	—		—

TABLE XIII.

*Average Number of Male Patients employed.*


---

On the Farm .....	36
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 .....	28
	—
Total average number employed .....	79
Average sick and otherwise incapable .....	52
	—
Average daily resident number .....	131
	—

---

## Farm labour :—

Average number of Patients employed daily .....	36.34
Average number of hours per week, per Patient employed in farm-labour .....	26.5
Total time of labour—48,668 hours—calculated at 10 clear hours per day .....	Wks. 835
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 .....	16.1
Ratio of Patients to ordinary labourers .....	as 1 to 2.25



TABLE XIV.

*Number of Female Patients daily employed.*


---

Laundry .....	38
Kitchen .....	6
Residences .....	2
Needlework and helping in the wards .....	44
Knitting .....	12
<hr/>	
Total employed .....	102
Sick and otherwise incapable .....	41
<hr/>	
	143
<hr/>	

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

Aprons .....	336
Bedcases .....	11
Chair-covers .....	4
Dusters .....	133
Flannel vests .....	101
„ petticoats .....	61
Gowns .....	207
Handkerchiefs .....	935
Knee-pads .....	123
Night-caps .....	385
Night-gowns .....	80
Pillow-cases .....	299
Pinafores .....	30
Quilted blankets .....	2
Sheets .....	327
Shifts .....	61
Shirts .....	271
Shrouds .....	20
Stockings made .....	268 pairs.
Do. re-footed .....	96 pairs.
Tablecloths .....	92
Towels .....	112
Window-blinds .....	32
Women's day-caps .....	62
<hr/>	
Total new work .....	4048 pieces.
<hr/>	
Sundry repairs .....	21,469 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.
442	36 years—single.	F.	1 week	126 days.	None assigned.	Acute mania.
403	46 years—single.	F.	3 days.	381 days.	Influenza.	Acute mania.
438	46 years—single.	M.	4 days.	169 days.	Intemperance.	Mania.
437	61 years—married.	M.	1 week.	289 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
446	18 years—single.	M.	5 months.	221 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
435	19 years—single.	M.	Several months.	331 days.	Hereditary taint.	Mania.
489	34 years—married.	M.	10 days.	75 days.	Hereditary taint; religious excitement.	Mania.
502	30 years—married.	M.	3 months.	72 days.	Pecuniary and domestic troubles.	Mania.
477	25 years—single.	M.	10 months.	466 days.	None assigned.	Mania.
466	39 years—married.	M.	10 months.	192 days.	Paralysis.	Mania.
355	24 years—single.	F.	10 days.	848 days.	Hereditary taint.	Melancholia.
291	46 years—single.	M.	10 months.	1125 days.	Hereditary taint.	Mania.
485	63 years—married.	F.	3 weeks.	183 days.	None assigned.	Melancholia.
481	59 years—married.	F.	2½ years.	188 days.	Neuralgia.	Mania.
463	44 years—single.	F.	Unknown.	193 days.	None assigned.	Melancholia.
411	24 years—single.	F.	7 months.	554 days.	Disappointed affections.	Monomania.
501	48 years—single.	M.	1 month.	90 days.	Hereditary taint; domestic discomfort.	Mania.
433	40 years—married.	M.	14 days.	453 days.	Poverty and domestic discomfort.	Melancholia (suicidal).
451	22 years—single.	F.	1 month.	334 days.	None assigned.	Mania (suicidal).



TABLE XVI.

## OBITUARY.

No. in Register.	Age of 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.
163	68 years—married.	M.	Dementia with epilepsy. Good general health.	Many years.	1193 days.	Valvular disease of heart; hypertrophy; hydrothorax.
27	26 years—single.	F.	Chronic mania with epilepsy. Fair bodily health.	Many years.	1233 days.	Epilepsy; convulsions, 6 hours; coma.
371	27 years—single.	M.	Dementia with epilepsy. Good general health.	19 years.	509 days.	Pulmonary apoplexy supervening on epileptic convulsions.
447	60 years—widowed.	M.	Senile dementia. Blind. Very infirm.	4 months.	45 days.	Chronic cerebritis; diarrhoea; coma.
448	62 years—married.	M.	Senile dementia. Very infirm. Diseased Prostate.	6 months.	55 days.	Chronic cerebritis; coma.
351	34 years—married.	M.	Mania. Good general health.	7 days.	622 days.	General paralysis; coma.
444	74 years—married.	M.	Mania. Very thin and infirm.	1 month.	114 days.	Chronic cerebritis; paralysis; coma.
135	54 years—married.	F.	Melancholia. Weakly.	Many years.	1241 days.	Chronic disease of the liver.
26	62 years—married.	F.	Chronic mania. Thin and weakly.	Many years.	1276 days.	Fatty degeneration of the heart.
311	48 years—single.	F.	Dementia. Thin and weakly.	3 years.	880 days.	Pulmonary consumption.
483	24 years—single.	F.	In the last stage of exhaustion from acute mania.	14 days.	5 days.	Acute phrenitis.
449	34 years—single.	M.	Mania with epilepsy. Great cerebral congestion.	6 months.	115 days.	General paralysis; coma.
376	42 years—single.	M.	Mania. Feeble.	2 weeks.	573 days.	General paralysis; convulsions and coma.
140	82 years—widowed.	F.	Dementia. Very infirm.	Many years.	1365 days.	Decay of nature.
356	28 years—single.	M.	Chronic mania. Good general health.	3 days.	759 days.	Pulmonary consumption.
484	57 years—married.	M.	Suicidal melancholia. Very infirm.	3 days.	94 days.	Paralysis; coma.
80	51 years—single.	M.	Chronic mania. Good general health.	Many years.	1420 days.	Sarcina ventriculi.
20	68 years—widowed.	F.	Chronic mania with epilepsy. Infirm.	Many years.	1462 days.	Epilepsy; convulsions, 22 hours.
406	38 years—single.	F.	Chronic mania. Good general health.	1½ year.	549 days.	Fatty degeneration of the heart.
253	29 years—married.	F.	Mania. Thin and weakly.	2 months.	1228 days.	Pulmonary consumption.
352	33 years—married.	M.	Mania with general paralysis.	1 week.	507 days.	General paralysis; convulsions; asphyxia.
495	32 years—married.	F.	Suicidal melancholia. Thin and weakly.	10 days.	425 days.	Dilatation of heart; hydrothorax.



## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

*From the 31st December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856.**RECEIPTS.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From sale of pigs .....	118	0	0			
„ potatoes .....	46	3	5			
„ corn .....	187	12	0			
	<hr/>			351	15	5
From sale of bones .....	5	0	0			
„ yeast .....	14	7	7			
	<hr/>			19	7	7

From maintenance account.

## 1. Contributing Unions and Parishes—

Boston .....	826	0	5			
Bourn .....	176	14	9			
Brigg .....	704	1	1			
Caistor .....	294	9	11			
Gainsboro' .....	231	10	3			
Grantham .....	448	12	4			
Holbeach .....	486	15	3			
Horncastle ... ..	247	3	2			
Lincoln .....	1010	8	1			
Louth.....	601	15	6			
Newark .....	179	13	0			
Peterboro' .....	37	12	7			
Sleaford .....	510	1	6			
Spalding .....	455	2	11			
Spilsby .....	625	7	9			
Stamford .....	123	0	2			
Thorne .....	84	10	0			
	<hr/>			7042	18	8

2. County—for vagrant paupers ..... 77 14 0

---

£7491 15 8

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## EXPENDITURE.

## 1.—SALARIES AND WAGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries .....	710	0	0			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages .....	645	12	11			
	<hr/>			1355	12	11

## 2.—PROVISIONS.

Stock in hand from last year .....	67	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Arrowroot, 248 lbs. ....	15	10	0			
Bacon, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. ....	16	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Barley, 2 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lb. ....	3	1	4			
Butter, salt, 34 cwt. 2 qr. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	177	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Butter, fresh, 224 lbs. ....	13	14	6			
Bread, 26,814 loaves .....	851	16	2			
Cheese, 36 cwt. 0 qr. 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ....	113	11	11			
Coffee, 508 lbs. ....	29	12	8			
Chicory, 92 lbs. ....	3	1	4			
Cocoa, 18 cwt. 2 qr. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	48	0	3			
Dried fruits and spices .....	9	7	1			
Eggs, 285 doz. ....	10	13	9			
Flour, 1125 st. ....	153	8	0			
Meat, 3674 st. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ....	1333	13	5			
Malt, 83 qrs. ....	304	6	4			
Hops, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	41	13	6			
Brewer.....	36	0	0			
Porter, 810 gall. ....	66	14	0			
Oatmeal, 88st. 12lbs. ....	12	1	3			
Peas, 50 st. 9 lbs. ....	7	1	11			
Milk, 4435 gall. ....	221	15	0			
Poultry and fish .....	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Rice, 9 cwt.....	8	17	0			
Sugar, soft, 32 cwt. 0 qr. 16 lbs. ....	74	12	2			
Sugar, loaf, 138 lbs. ....	3	17	1			
	<hr/>					
Carried forward...	3625	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1355	12	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				1355	12	11
<b>PROVISIONS—continued.</b>	3625	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Salt, mustard, pepper, and vinegar .....	18	17	10			
Treacle, 41 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. ....	53	6	2			
Tea, 1097 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ....	164	5	3			
Miscellaneous .....	5	12	2			
Superintendent's allowance in lieu of board ...	150	0	0			
	4017	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Deduct stock in hand .....	71	19	3			
				3945	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

## 3.—NECESSARIES.

Stock in hand from last year .....	277	11	0			
Candles, 277 lbs. ....	8	8	0			
Coals, hard, 899 tons, 1 cwt. ....	562	7	9			
,, gas, 100 tons, 0 cwt. 3 qr. ....	77	10	7			
Oil, 20 galls. ....	5	11	0			
Soap, 49 cwt. ....	79	11	10			
Soda, 18 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lbs. ....	6	1	2			
Starch and blue, 151 lbs. ....	5	13	2			
Wood, 3 loads ....	13	9	0			
Scouring flannel, 18 pieces ....	22	1	0			
Shovels, 5 ....	0	16	6			
Labor in the manufacture of gas .....	107	4	4			
Lime for gas ....	3	14	3			
Gas retorts ....	24	7	4			
Sundries—whiting, black-lead, hearth-stones, blackening, &c. ....	31	6	3			
	1225	13	2			
Deduct stock in hand .....	258	15	0			
				966	18	2
<i>Carried forward...</i>				6267	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				6267	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

## 4.—DISPENSARY.

Tobacco, 302lbs.....	52	1	10
Snuff, 30lbs. ....	8	1	3
Wine, 20 gallons .....	17	0	0
Brandy, 1 gallon .....	1	10	0
Drugs .....	77	11	9

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156 4 10

Deduct stock in hand .....	2	11	0
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153 13 10

## 5.—FURNITURE.

Baskets, 6 .....	0	18	6
Breakfast cloths, 6 .....	1	13	0
Culinary and other utensils .....	44	17	9
Candlesticks, 2 .....	0	5	2
Door-mats, 6 .....	3	7	0
Diaper, 488 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	39	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dust-pan, 1 .....	0	1	3
Holland, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	2	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Knives and forks, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8	11	6
Lanthorn, 1 .....	0	4	0
Matting and oil cloth .....	0	7	10
Mattrass needles and twine .....	0	9	0
Materials for mat-making .....	3	17	11
Mincing-machine 1.....	2	2	0
Muslin, for window-blinds .....	2	7	0
Sheeting, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	5	8	6
Spoons, 24 .....	0	16	0
Table-cloths, 6 .....	3	3	0
Table-cover, 1 .....	1	12	9
Tea tray, 1 .....	0	4	0
Ticking, 56 yds.....	2	13	8
Towelling, 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. ....	8	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wash tubs, 3 .....	0	18	0
Waterproof sheeting, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds .....	11	8	9

---

146 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 
*Carried forward...*


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6421 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				6421	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>FURNITURE—continued.</i>	146	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Mops, Brooms, and Brushes .....	24	5	3			
Repairs .. .....	1	0	2			
	171	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Deduct stock in hand .....	3	17	11	167	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 6.—CLOTHING.

Stock in hand from last year .....	235	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Blue check, 338 yards .....	13	0	8			
Bonnets, 155 .....	6	18	10			
Calico, 2304 yards .....	50	18	5			
Caps, men's, 144 .....	6	18	0			
Cap-peaks .....	0	12	0			
Chocolate Tick, 203 yards.....	11	16	10			
Cobourg, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	8	17	9			
Cotton check, 94 yards .....	2	7	0			
Corduroy, 326 yards .....	25	2	7			
Derry, 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	6	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Dressmaker .....	1	15	0			
Flannel, 480 yards.....	23	0	0			
Flax and hemp .....	4	6	8			
Forfar, 118 yards .....	2	19	0			
Grey cloth, 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards .....	41	0	3			
Handkerchiefs, 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen .....	11	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Jean, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	3	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Leather .....	62	9	2			
Lining for dresses .....	1	5	8			
Muslin, linen, collars, &c. ....	11	4	0			
Print, 1105 yards .....	24	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Scolloping, 148 yards.....	3	7	10			
Shawls, 72 .....	9	6	0			
Shirting, 1125 yards .....	41	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Stays, 109 pairs .....	14	16	6			
Shoemaker .....	98	1	11			
	722	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6589	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Carried forward...</i>						



	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward...</i>				6589	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
CLOTHING— <i>continued.</i>	722	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Tailor .....	82	6	0			
Thread, tape, needles, &c. ....	28	15	2			
Ticking, 56 yards .....	2	13	8			
Worsted, 264lbs. ....	24	15	0			
	861	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Deduct stock in hand .....	374	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				487	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

## 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements, printing, stationery, and postage .....	58	6	7			
Carriage of goods .....	14	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Chimney sweeping .....	4	8	0			
Cleaning and repairing clocks .....	0	16	6			
Cutting patients' hair .....	8	0	0			
Rates and Taxes .....	8	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Recapture of patients .....	2	6	0			
Spectacles .....	0	9	0			
Other expences .....	13	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				110	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## 8.—FARM.

Stock in hand from last year .....	130	18	0			
Pigs .....	1	12	9			
Implements of husbandry .....	11	16	0			
Labour .....	76	16	8			
Provender .....	74	2	5			
Manure .....	40	3	1			
Seed .....	17	7	1			
Straw .....	9	7	6			
Tithe .....	6	2	0			
Miscellaneous .....	1	7	5			
	369	12	11			
Deduct stock in hand .....	137	10	0			
				232	2	11
				7419	4	1

## BALANCE SHEET,

*For the year ending 31st December, 1856.*

[illegible]



*Contract Prices of the principal Articles of Consumption, &c.,  
during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.*

Articles.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread, at per 4lb. loaf.....	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 6½
Flour, at per stone .....	2 11	2 10	2 10	2 4½
Beef, „ „ .....	7 0	7 3	7 3	7 6
Mutton, „ „ .....	7 0	7 3	7 3	7 6
Prime joints, at per lb.....	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 6½
Milk, at per gallon .....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Malt, at per qr.....	70 0	74 0	{ 70 0 76 0	75 11
Hops, at per lb. ....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Butter, salt, at per cwt..	112 0	112 0	90 0	90 0
Cocoa, „ „ ...	54 0	54 0	49 0	49 0
Tea, ordinary, at per lb. ...	2 10	2 10	2 9	2 9
Treacle, at per cwt.....	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0
Sugar, ordinary, at per cwt.	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0
Coals, at per ton,				
Hard .....	.....	14 0	{ 12 6 12 0	.....
Gas .....	16 0	.....	13 6	.....

GEORGE KIRKUP,  
CLERK AND STEWARD.

# GAS ACCOUNT.

*Dr.*

To stock of Coals in hand from last year:—

40 tons, at 16s. 1½d. per ton ... 32 5 0  
 To cash for coals, 100 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. 77 10 7  
 " labour ..... 107 4 4  
 " lime ..... 3 14 3  
 " retorts ..... 24 7 4

245 1 6

£245 1 6

*Cr.*

By 41 tons of Coke supplied to the Asylum ..... 43 1 0  
 By 1,074,200 feet of Gas at 3s. 9d. per thousand ..... 202 0 6

245 1 6

£245 1 6

GEORGE KIRKUP,

CLERK AND STEWARD.



# FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	
To Stock in hand 31st December, 1855.		130	18	0	By Provisions supplied to the Asylum:—				
"	Cash paid for stock .....	1	12	9	Potatoes .....				58 19 6
"	" " implements .....	11	16	0	Other vegetables.....				75 9 6
"	" " labour .. ..	76	16	8	Poultry .....				0 18 10
"	" " provender.....	74	2	5	Eggs .....				1 13 6½
"	" " manure .....	40	3	1					137 1 4½
"	" " seed .....	17	7	1	By sale of stock .....				118 0 0
"	" " straw .....	9	7	6	" " potatoes.....				46 3 5
"	" " tithe .....	6	2	0	" " corn .....				187 12 0
"	" " sundry expences .....	1	7	5					351 15 5
"	Estimated value of farm-man's rations	23	8	0	By estimated value of stock in hand,				
"	Hog-wash supplied from the Asylum	14	16	6	31st December, 1856 .....				137 10 0
Balance, to profit...		407 17 5							
		218 9 4½							
		626 6 9½							626 6 9½

GEORGE KIRKUP,  
CLERK AND STEWARD.