

**Annual report of the Committee of Visitors of the County of Warwick
Pauper Lunatic Asylum : for the year 1862.**

Contributors

County of Warwick Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Parsey, W. H.
Sanders, P. P.

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W. H. D. Parry Esq.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF



THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

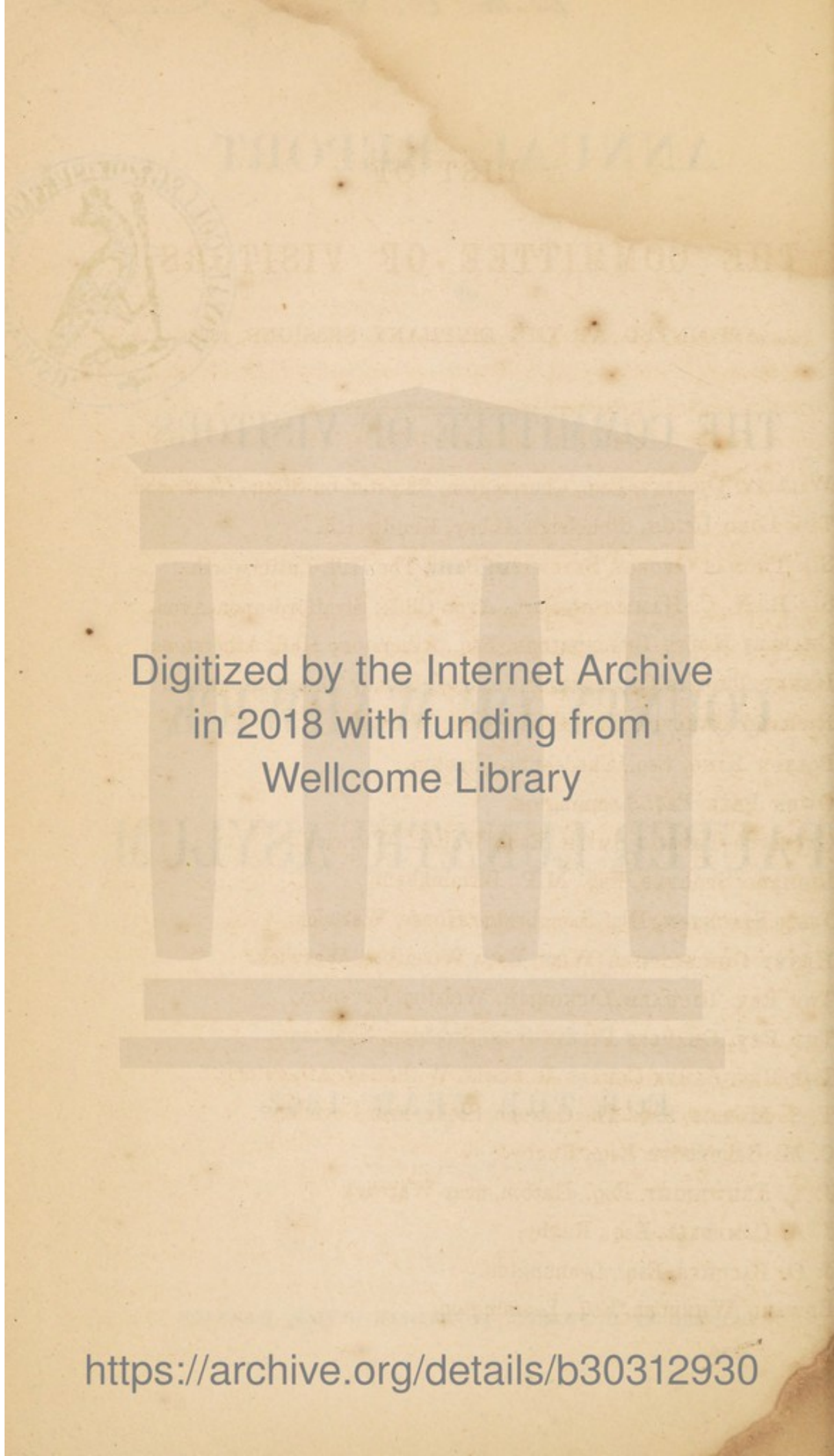
OF THE

COUNTY OF WARWICK

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

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A LIST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

APPOINTED AT THE EPIPHANY SESSIONS, 1863.

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J. O. BACCHUS, Esq., Leamington.

EDWARD WHEELER, Esq., Leamington.

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

Of the County Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Hatton, near Warwick, present to the Public, and especially to the Rate-payers and Inhabitants of the County of Warwick, who have an immediate interest in the management and efficiency of the Asylum, the following Report to the end of the Year 1862:

The Report embraces—

1st. The Annual Report of the Committee to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 1st of January last.

2ndly. The Annual Report of Dr. PARSEY, Resident Medical Superintendent, to the Committee, on the number and condition of the Patients, with Statistical Tables drawn up by Dr. PARSEY, and appended by him to his Report; the whole containing much interesting information.

3rdly. Other Tables, furnished by Mr. SANDERS, the Clerk, exhibiting a Financial Statement of the Asylum Accounts.

Report of Committee of Visitors to the Warwickshire Epiphany Sessions, 1863.

THE Committee of Visitors, in presenting to the Court their Annual Report of the state and condition of the Asylum, have to remark that during the past year the number of patients has increased, as has been the case gradually year by year since the opening of the Asylum; still at present there is a sufficiency of proper accommodation for all the patients for whom it is required. The numbers on 31st December last were, males 171, and females 197, making a total of 368 patients, of whom three males and five females are private patients. Of the general management of the Asylum, and the conduct of the officers, and the care and attention paid to the inmates, and the regulation of the wards, the Committee desire to speak with great satisfaction. In this view

they are gratified to find a similar opinion recorded by the two Commissioners in Lunacy on the occasion of their last official visit, who have stated, amongst other remarks and suggestions, that "The health of this Asylum is good ; instances of seclusion have been unfrequent ; restraint is never employed ; upon the whole, in both male and female divisions, the patients are singularly free from excitement, and their personal condition, as to clothing and appearance, is generally satisfactory. We saw them at dinner, which was of excellent quality and well served. We were pleased to see the very proper conduct at table of the idiot and epileptic class, of which there is a large number in this Asylum. We desire to record our sense of the judicious and efficient management by which this Asylum has been brought into its present condition. We think the state of this Asylum presents a satisfactory evidence of the care, judgment, and diligence of the Medical Superintendent, and the other Officers." Such is the recorded official opinion of two Commissioners in Lunacy ; and the Committee feel that nothing they can say can add to the weight of testimony so authoritative and satisfactory. The weekly charge during the year has been 8s. 9d. per head for county pauper patients, 10s. 9½d. for the private patients, and 14s. 0d. for the out-county patients. During the year there have been received—Males, 47 ; Females, 53 ; total, 100. Recovered, relieved, and removed—Males, 10 ; Females, 24 ; total, 34. Died—Males, 28 ; Females, 12 ; total, 40. Now out upon trial for a month—Males, 1 ; Females, 3 ; total, 4. (Signed) WILLIAM DICKINS, Chairman of the Committee of Visitors ; R. N. C. HAMILTON, J. O. BACCHUS, O. PELL, RICHARD GREAVES, BOLTON KING."

DR. PARSEY'S REPORT.

IN laying before the Committee my Report for the Year just concluded, I have to state that the

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions have been	47	53	100
Removals and Discharges	10	24	34
Deaths	28	12	40
Escape	1	0	1
Number in the Asylum, January 1, 1862 ..	163	180	343
Ditto ditto, December 31, 1862 ..	171	197	368
Of whom are absent on trial	1	3	4
Increase for the Year	8	17	25
Daily Average Number	166	186	352

There has been a slight excess of admissions over those of all preceding years, except the first from the opening of the Asylum, and 1859, when there was an unusual admission of out-county and private patients.

The increase is probably in some degree attributable to the recent enactment, throwing the burden of charge on the common funds of Unions, instead of on individual parishes—a not unsatisfactory consequence of the Act—for, though at first a few old-standing cases, formerly otherwise provided for, may be sent here to increase our numbers, any legitimate inducement for the speedy removal of the insane poor to their County Asylum must, by affording them a better and speedier chance of recovery, act beneficially to the patients themselves, and to the ratepayers at large.

At a recent visit of some of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the workhouses of this County, they suggested the propriety of a small number of idiots of a low type, and other chronic cases previously in the Unions, or wandering at large, being transferred here; and their suggestions seem to have been acted on. One of these cases had for a long time required some such interference; it was that of a male idiot, 47 years of age, who had been for many years allowed to wander about in the neighbourhood of his home clothed in petticoats, with his arms confined in a straitwaistcoat to keep him out of mischief, and who was supposed to be incapable of attending to any of his wants. He is an idiot of a very low grade, but now enjoys, without detriment to anybody, the free use of his limbs, so far as the former habitual constraint of his arms will allow, is properly dressed, and has learnt to feed himself.

In the general bodily and mental condition of those admitted there has been a marked difference between the two sexes. The females have afforded a fair proportion of hopeful and curable cases, and have not presented any remarkable deviations from the standard of health to be expected: the males, on the contrary, have many of them been both mentally and physically in a very unhopeful condition, which may be exemplified by the fact that as yet only five of them have left the Asylum recovered, whilst ten have died within a few months of their admission.

The whole number of recoveries in the year has been 30, viz., 7 males and 23 females; a proportion somewhat lower than that of any preceding year since the outstanding chronic cases were brought together, on and soon after the opening of the Asylum. This is readily accounted for by the character of the male admissions; for, while the female recoveries for the year have been in the satisfactory proportion of $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the males have been only 15 per cent.

Carrying this comparison between the two sexes from the recoveries to the mortality, the contrast is equally striking. The whole mortality is $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the average number under treatment, being about the mean for County Asylums, and presenting no features either favourable or unfavourable; but that of the females is unusually low, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst that of the males has been 17 per cent. on their respective daily averages. It is the result of very extended observation that among the insane the deaths of males are decidedly more numerous than of females; and in connection with, and in great measure as explanatory of this result, must be taken the fact of the much greater prevalence of fatal organic disease of the brain and nervous system among the males. The results of the past year, however, show a disproportion greater than can be thus accounted for, but one that finds its explanation in the peculiarly unfavourable condition of the male admissions.

The escape was that of a somewhat notorious criminal, on the fifteenth day from his being sent here from the County Gaol. He had previously escaped from a prison. When here he was doubtless feigning insanity; and, unfortunately, I was prevented by illness from seeing him after the third day from his admission. A man of such character, though looked after with more than ordinary care, would not have great difficulty in freeing himself from any modern Lunatic Asylum; and it must be a great relief to all counties that for the insane of the criminal class there is now erected, and on the eve of being opened, a special

Government Asylum, which, while it will afford every facility for the treatment of their disease, is constructed, also, with a view to insure the safe custody, and, when necessary, the proper discipline of that portion of its inmates in whose constitutions the criminal preponderates over the insane element.

For the first eight months of the year the general health of the patients was satisfactory. In September and part of October there was a disposition to diarrhoea, with general tendency to debility and want of physical tone, probably due to an atmospheric temperature somewhat below the average, combined with extreme humidity—a condition peculiarly unfavourable to health on a clay soil. In the month just past we have been subjected to similar unfavourable influences, so far as humidity is concerned; but though there are certain seasons in which we may suffer a little from the nature of our soil, this only drawback to the site of the Asylum has so many compensating advantages as to become in comparison a matter of very minor consideration.

As a sequel to the observation I made in my last Annual Report on the little influence that the condition of the poor in the distressed districts of this county had in increasing the number of insane sent here, I may remark that neither in the year just closed has there appeared to be any increase from this source, though the amount of destitution among them has continued to be very great.

It has not been customary in this Asylum to publish Annual Statistical Tables—your Committee being of opinion that the information contained in them is equally well supplied at longer intervals. Five years back such tables were printed and circulated with the Annual Report, and I have now prepared others, carrying them on as concisely as I can to the end of the year just closed. They show the number of Admissions, Discharges, Removals, and Deaths in each year (1); the Form of Insanity in the Patients Admitted and Recovered (2); the Ages of the Admitted and Recovered (3 and 4); the Term of Residence in the Asylum of the latter (5); the Domestic Condition, Religious Persuasion, and Previous Occupations of all (6, 7, and 8); the Causes of Death (9); and Ages of Patients at Death (10). There are also two Tables (11 and 12) giving the numbers, ages, and movements of the Epileptics and Idiots.

From the admissions there appears no marked discrepancy between the proclivity of the two sexes to mental disorder, so far as regards the poor of this county. They number 545 males and 551 females; or, deducting 20 males received temporarily from the Glo'ster Asylum, and

the 12 males and 11 females, all Irish or foreigners, sent here from the borough of Birmingham, as without ascertained settlement, 513 males and 540 females; the difference in these numbers bearing a probably fair average proportion to that existing between the adult males and females of that section of the population from which they are taken.

The Table giving the ages of patients on admission is so far instructive, as confirming the general deduction that insanity is altogether more a disorder of matured than of early life; and that the mental equilibrium is most prone to be overthrown when the quality and capacity of the varied endowments of our moral and intellectual being are put to the test of the actual battle of life. Experience confirms what theory would suggest, that at such a time any inherent constitutional defect, previously latent, is prone to be forced into active morbid development; and the mind, which under more favourable circumstances might have passed unscathed to the end of life, is prostrated under the shock of any of the numerous causes to which the advent of insanity is commonly ascribed.

As regards domestic condition, the Table shows for the ten and a half years, in both sexes, a moderate preponderance of the single over the married. As, however, the large proportion of our patients are of an age when marriage is the natural and normal state, the greater number of unmarried among them represents a much more decided inequality than might at first sight be supposed to exist; thus confirming the old, though not undisputed opinion, that insanity is much more frequently met with among the single than the married. If this opinion represents the real state of facts, which it probably does, the disparity must not be regarded as entirely a result of the special influences of these two social conditions; as in many individuals there is more or less predisposition to insanity, which, reversing the presupposed order of cause and effect, acts as a bar to marriage, instead of the state of celibacy being the cause either direct or indirect of mental disorder.

In reviewing the social condition of the patients, there is nothing in the previous occupations to lead to any special inferences. By far the larger proportion of them is drawn from the class of labourers, servants, and those engaged in domestic duties. Weavers and silkwinders occupy the next important numerical position, but are not in excess as compared with the population from which they are drawn; and in the whole list charwomen, washerwomen, and needlewomen, constitute the only class that contributes unduly to the list; but as these occupations are often mere names to represent destitution, and unfortunately vice in a variety of forms, the apparent discrepancy is very readily accounted for.

The annual mortality, as compared with the daily average number resident (the most correct and satisfactory comparison that can be offered) has varied from year to year, but not to any marked extent; the lowest (1853) has been 9, the highest (1856) 13½, and the mean 11 per cent. Since the opening of the Asylum we have not been visited by any serious epidemic; and the general sanitary condition has been good; the deaths arising chiefly from those affections to which such a community is more especially liable, organic disease of the brain and nervous centres being by far the most frequent. General paralysis, a disorder of much interest in connection with the insane, from the insidiousness of its attack, its marked prevalence in the male sex and in the prime of life, and from its almost invariable fatal termination, does not occupy so prominent a figure in the obituary of this as of many other Asylums; but this disparity probably arises partly from the term being made by some to embrace all forms of fatal chronic disorganization of brain, instead of being confined to that specific one which has in modern times been recognised as an independent and most important disease. Many of the insane in Asylums live to a good old age. Of the deaths here one-sixth occurred at ages above 70 years; one-third under 40 years; and the remaining half between 40 and 70. And we have had a few exceptional cases in which active insanity was manifested for the first time at a very advanced age. One old man, upwards of 90, was brought here in a state of acute mania, which was unfortunately complicated by dislocation of the shoulder, produced in the paroxysm prior to admission. He had been active and in good health up to the time of the attack, but died from exhaustion a few days after being brought here. Another man, aged 80, was admitted with his first attack of mania, and, after a residence with us for a few months, was discharged recovered, and continued well.

It is with much satisfaction and thankfulness I am able to mention that in the ten and a half years that the Asylum has been open I have not had to record the occurrence of a suicide. We have not been free from the anxiety of patients with suicidal propensities continually among us in a proportion apparently as large as that of other Asylums, neither has our immunity from such an occurrence been due to the adoption of any special protective measures. They have been treated on the principle of not leading them to suppose that they are objects of more than ordinary attention; of keeping them as much as practicable within sight and mixed with other patients in the day-time; and at night placing them in associated dormitories where there are some other

patients of sufficient intelligence and inclination to call the night attendant, if necessary. In large Asylums there are always to be found many light-sleeping and tolerably intelligent patients proud of the sense of responsibility, and in my judgment really more to be relied on at such times than a nurse probably tired and drowsy from the duties of the preceding day. When suicidal patients are unfit for associated dormitories, the other ordinary precautions of a padded room, and clothing and bedding that cannot well be used for self-destruction, are resorted to; but in only one instance have I thought it advisable to have an attendant specially sitting up with a patient of this class, and then I doubt whether the propensity was not aggravated and prolonged by the presence of the nurse keeping the idea continually in her mind.

The record in the obituary of one death from asphyxia might be supposed to contradict the statement of our complete immunity from suicide; but the circumstances attending the death were such as not to admit of any doubt as to its cause:—A female, after a protracted exhausting maniacal paroxysm, fell into a sound and heavy sleep; when last seen alive she was lying partly on her side, with the face sufficiently exposed in no way to interfere with respiration; when next seen, about an hour after the former visit, she was found to have turned into a prone position, with the face buried in her pillow, and herself dead, evidently asphyxiated by the obstruction to breathing caused by this position.

There have been fluctuations in the proportions of recoveries in different years, influenced in great measure by the accidental character of the admissions. The whole admissions up to the close of the year 1862 have been 1096, and the recoveries 320, or 30 per cent.; and between twenty and thirty more (four of whom are now absent from the Asylum on trial) will probably be similarly discharged. But deducting those who on admission were affected with forms of insanity generally recognised as incurable, 578 in number, the remaining 518 have already afforded 308 recoveries, about 60 per cent. Separating the different forms of recent insanity, the recoveries have been

From ordinary Recent Mania (under 12 months' duration on admission	60 per cent.
„ Puerperal Mania, or that affecting women in connection with child-bearing	77½ „
„ Melancholia	52½ „
„ Recent Acute Dementia.. .. .	80 „

Whilst from the chronic forms of insanity they have been but 24 per cent.; and from insanity of any form complicated with epilepsy barely 10

per cent., a portion of these also being relapses. But as regards insanity supervening on epilepsy, the experience of a County Asylum does not afford any data as to the extent to which partial mental disturbance may occur in connexion with this affection, and pass off without producing any serious immediate consequences. It is very rarely that removal to an Asylum is resorted to for such temporary paroxysm, unless it displays itself in an unusually alarming form, or has already been preceded by other decided manifestations of mental decay; and, though the existence of insanity in any degree cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a very grave complication of epilepsy, and one pointing to eventual permanent loss of mind, still a long period may elapse before this latter condition is established, and it not unfrequently happens that it is entirely escaped from.

The term of residence in the Asylum of the patients recovered deserves attention. The Table, No. 5, shows that 198, or 62 per cent. of them, left within six months from their admission; and that of the remainder considerably more than half left in the next six months; only 17 per cent. of the whole having been resident more than a twelvemonth.

One deduction from observations like the preceding has been so often reiterated as to have become an established trueism; yet it so forcibly addresses itself to those on whom falls the responsibility of taking the initiative measures for insuring the proper care and treatment of the insane poor that I may be excused for here repeating it. Of those sent to an Asylum in the earlier stages of insanity, a large proportion is restored after a comparatively short residence; whilst of those whose transmission is delayed until the chronic form of the disorder is established, very few indeed leave until released by death, but they become a permanent burden on their Union.

Of the patients removed relieved, the majority were transfers to the Asylums of other counties in which were their legal settlements; others were private patients who were able to be received here until such time as all the accommodation was required for the paupers; a few were paupers who, having no manifest dangerous propensities, were delivered to the care of relatives on giving the legal bond that they should not again become chargeable to any parish or union. By the 8th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, provision is made for the prospective care of certain chronic lunatics in workhouses—a provision that may doubtless be acted on advantageously by many large Unions in which the chronic harmless cases are sufficiently numerous to justify the guardians in going to the expense of fitting up a portion of the Union

House and Grounds, and providing proper attendants for such cases. Many of the chronic insane who are found to be quite unmanageable when associated with the other inmates of an Union, become inoffensive and tractable under the ordinary discipline of an Asylum; and such cases would, doubtless, be equally manageable in the workhouse if properly isolated and under skilled supervision.

The two men disposed of under the head of Escapes were both criminals undergoing long sentences. One had been some months in the Asylum, and was convalescent, and about to be returned to Gaol. He planned his escape cleverly, and from the time of leaving the Asylum was not heard of for three or four years, when he was tried and sentenced for burglary in another county. The other, whose escape is mentioned in another part of the Report, has not yet been heard of.

Among the Tables will not be found one professing to state the causes of insanity in the patients under treatment here. This subject has not escaped my attention; but the putting it in a tabular form with any approach to precision appears to me so futile that I have been deterred from making the attempt. The prevalence of insanity in civilised communities gives a special interest to the study of any points connected with it which may throw additional light on the influences that tend to its development; but these influences are so dependent on intricate and speculative laws of our organization, and on a labyrinth of social relations permeating the whole fabric of society, as to make their investigation one of unusual difficulty. The generally assigned causes even when correct show only that under particular influences the proclivity to insanity passed into active manifestation just as under similar influences the disturbance to the system might have been carried off by some bodily illness, or given rise to no ailment at all.

I must beg the indulgence of the Committee for the Report I have this year presented to them. It is composed chiefly of matters irrelevant to the order requiring of me a written Annual Statement of the Condition of the Asylum; but as its Statistical Tables are issued only at occasional intervals, I thought it would not be stepping out of my province if this year I confined my observations in great measure, and as briefly as I could, to subjects arising out of these Tables.

W. H. PARSEY, M.D.

1st JANUARY, 1863.

STATISTICAL TABLES,

FROM OPENING OF ASYLUM TO DECEMBER 31, 1862.

TABLE 1.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, AND DEATHS.

Year.	Admissions.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Deaths.			Escapes.			Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average Number.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
6 months of	68	77	145	5	3	8	..	..	..	1	0	1	4	2	6	..	..	..	58	72	130	40	47	87
1852	52	49	101	13	14	27	1	0	1	..	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	86	102	188	73	92	165
1853	52*	30	82	14	8	22	0	3	3	..	..	..	11	13	24	1	0	1	112	108	220	102	104	206
1854	42	37	79	13	12	25	2	2	4	1	1	2	14	17	31	..	..	..	124	113	237	116	107	223
1855	46	48	94	18	16	34	1	6	7	..	..	..	19	10	29	..	..	..	132	129	261	125	125	250
1856	50	48	98	15	16	31	7	7	14	..	..	..	20	8	28	..	..	..	140	146	286	141	136	277
1857	47	49	96	12	26	38	4	3	7	..	..	..	20	17	37	..	..	..	151	149	300	146	147	293
1858	65	57	122	16	24	40	3	7	10	19	0	19	23	14	37	..	..	..	155	161	316	147	157	304
1859	36	47	83	12	22	34	3	3	6	..	..	..	19	14	33	..	..	..	157	169	326	158	166	324
1860	40	56	96	12	19	31	4	12	16	..	..	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	163	180	343	166	175	341
1861	47	53	100	7	23	30	0	1	1	3	0	3	28	12	40	1	0	1	171	197	368	166	186	352
1862																								

* Twenty of the Male admissions in 1854 were those of chronic cases received under contract for five years from the Gloucester Asylum; four appear in the obituary, and sixteen among the removed, not improved, in 1859.

TABLE 2.

FORM OF INSANITY IN THE PATIENTS ADMITTED AND RECOVERED.

	1852-3.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		Total.	
	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.
Mania—																						
(a) Recent.....	52	24	29	18	31	15	20	20	32	15	34	23	47	28	28	23	38	22	35	20	346	208
(b) Chronic	68	2	5	1	13	3	23	0	12	1	11	1	13	1	6	0	9	0	10	1	170	10
(c) Puerperal	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	22	16
Melancholia.....	19	5	10	2	10	6	14	8	14	11	17	11	7	4	13	8	10	8	17	6	131	69
Dementia—																						
(a) Recent	2	2	1	0	3	0	4	3	1	2	2	0	3	5	2	1	0	1	1	1	19	15
(b) Acute																						
Chronic and	81	0	14	0	20	0	26	1	31	0	26	0	38	0	24	0	25	0	30	0	315	1
Senile.....	20	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	10	0	8	0	13	0	6	0	70	0
Idiocy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Doubtful																						
Total	246	35	62	22	79	25	94	34	98	31	96	38	122	40	83	34	96	31	100	30	1076	320
Complicated with																						
Epilepsy	36	2	6	2	11	1	10	3	13	2	6	0	13	2	12	0	15	0	14	1	136	13
General Paralysis ...	7	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	49	0

TABLE 3.
AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	1852-3.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
Under 10 years	5	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	12
From 10 to 20 years	7	4	2	4	5	3	12	11	9	7	64
" 20 " 30 "	43	18	17	18	24	20	29	21	27	17	234
" 30 " 40 "	63	14	17	14	22	19	29	11	26	21	236
" 40 " 50 "	49	8	16	25	18	25	19	15	9	20	204
" 50 " 60 "	38	8	16	16	16	12	17	11	9	16	159
" 60 " 70 "	24	6	7	12	8	6	9	6	8	13	99
" 70 " 80 "	12	4	2	4	5	8	3	5	7	5	55
" 80 " 90 "	5	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	10
Above 90 .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE 4.
AGES ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS RECOVERED.

	1852-3.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Under 10 years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From 10 to 20 years	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	5	4
" 20 " 30 "	10	7	10	9	8	9	11	13	8	8
" 30 " 40 "	7	6	6	5	7	4	9	6	4	7
" 40 " 50 "	8	4	5	9	4	13	7	5	4	1
" 50 " 60 "	4	2	2	5	9	6	5	6	5	4
" 60 " 70 "	5	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	4	5
" 70 " 80 "	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
" 80 " 90 "	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not known	35	22	25	34	31	38	40	34	31	30

TABLE 5.
TERM OF RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM OF PATIENTS RECOVERED.

	1852-3.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
Under 6 months	26	14	12	19	20	28	27	17	16	19	198
From 6 to 12 months	7	6	3	12	3	4	6	8	10	9	68
" 1 to 2 years	2	2	6	3	3	2	3	7	4	0	32
Over 2 years	0	0	4	0	5	4	4	2	1	2	22
	35	22	25	34	31	38	40	34	31	30	320

TABLE 6.
DOMESTIC CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

MARRIED.	SINGLE.		WIDOWED.		UNKNOWN.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
217	249	250	43	84	15	8

TABLE 7.
RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Established Church	809	Plymouth Brethren	1
Baptists	35	Protestant Dissenters, denomination not specified	23
Calvinists	1	Roman Catholics	53
Independents	21	Jews	1
Methodists	36	None, or not known	85
Primitive ditto	11		

TABLE 8.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	No.		No.
Bakers.....	2	Ironmongers ..	4
Barbers	2	Labourers	191
Basketmakers	3	Lacemaker	1
Bath Chairman	1	Laundresses and Washerwomen	16
Beerhouse-keepers	2	Leather-dresser	1
Blacksmiths	2	Letter Carriers	2
Boatmen	7	Lodging-house Keeper	1
Boatwomen	2	Maltsters.....	2
Bookbinder.....	1	Masons	3
Brassfounder	1	Merchant	1
Bricklayers.....	5	Milkman.....	1
Brickmakers	6	Millers.....	2
Brokers	2	Milliner	1
Butchers.....	11	Mountebank	1
Buttonmaker	1	Musician.....	1
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Needlemakers	9
Capmaker	1	Needlewomen	14
Carpenters	11	None or not known	126
Carriers	2	Nurses.....	3
Chairmakers	2	Painters	2
Charwomen	15	Plasterers	3
China-dealers.....	2	Plumbers	2
Clerks	4	Policeman	1
Clothworker	1	Printers	2
Coachmen	2	Prostitutes	4
Coach-painter	1	Pupil Teacher	1
Coal-dealer.....	1	Railway Clerk	1
Coal-heaver	1	„ Policemen	2
Coal-miners	9	„ Porter	1
Combmaker	1	Rate Collectors	2
Discharged Soldiers	16	Saddler	1
Domestic.....	201	Sailor	1
Drapers and Assistants	5	Schoolmasters	3
Dressmakers	7	Schoolmistresses	2
Drover.....	1	Servants	120
Dyers	3	Shepherd	1
Exciseman	1	Shoebinders	5
Farmers	10	Shoemakers	20
Fellmonger.....	1	Silkwinders	23
Fieldwomen	5	Stockingmaker	1
Fly-driver	1	Stoker	1
Fruitseller	1	Striker.....	1
Gaul Warders	2	Tailors.....	17
Gamekeepers	3	Tallow Chandler	1
Gardeners	7	Toll Clerk	1
Governesses	3	Tutor	1
Grocers and Assistants.....	5	Upholsterer	1
Grooms	4	Warehouseman	1
Hatter	1	Watchmakers.....	16
Hawkers	7	Weavers	62
Huntsmen	3	Wheelwrights	7
Innkeeper	1	Whitesmith	1

TABLE 9.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

Apoplexy	14	Caries	1
Chronic disorganization of Brain	44	Carbuncle	1
Convulsions	8	Decay of Age.....	40
Epilepsy	24	Decay with Epilepsy	3
General Paralysis	42	" with Exhausting Vomiting	1
Hemiplegia	1	" General	13
Hydrocephalus (chronic).....	1	Diffuse Cellular Inflammation ..	1
Asthma	2	Dropsy	1
Bronchitis	2	Exhaustion from Acute Mania ..	20
Bronchorrhœa	1	Erysipelas	1
Hydrothorax	1	Fever	1
Phthisis	32	Gangrene of Lung	1
Pneumonia	3	" of Foot.....	2
Pleuropneumonia	2	Marasmus	17
Heart disease	9	Pyœmia	1
Gastritis (chronic)	1	Prostration from extreme grief ..	1
Diarrhœa	4	Tumor in Brain	2
Ditto, with Maniacal Exhaustion ..	2	Asphyxia	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1	Burn	1
Peritonitis	1	Fracture of Cranium and Concus-	
Tabes Mesenterica	1	sion from a fall in an Epileptic	
Ulceration of Womb	1	Fit	1
Retention of Urine (operation) ..	1	Suffocation from food in Wind-	
Cancer (of Stomach)	1	pipe	1

TABLE 10.

AGES OF PATIENTS AT DEATH.

Under 10 years	2	From 60 to 70 years	41
From 10 to 20 years	9	" 70 " 80 "	44
" 20 " 30 "	34	" 80 " 90 "	8
" 30 " 40 "	54	" 90 " 100 "	2
" 40 " 50 "	59	Not known	7
" 50 " 60 "	50		

TABLE 11.

EPILEPTICS.

Admissions from June 30, 1852 to	
December 31, 1862	136
Discharges, mentally recovered ..	17
Of whom relapsed	6
Deaths	46
Removals, not mentally recovered ..	10
Remaining in Asylum	63

AGES ON ADMISSION.

Under 10 years	7
From 10 to 20 years	23
" 20 " 30 "	49
" 30 " 40 "	24
" 40 " 50 "	15
" 50 " 60 "	6
" 60 " 70 "	6
" 70 " 80 "	3
Not known	3

TABLE 12.

IDIOTS

(NOT EPILEPTIC).

Admissions from June 30, 1852, to	
December 31, 1862	47
Removed to care of Friends	2
" to Deaf and Dumb	
Asylum	1
Deaths	6
Remaining in Asylum	38

AGES ON ADMISSION.

Under 10 years	3
From 10 to 20 years	10
" 20 " 30 "	16
" 30 " 40 "	7
" 40 " 50 "	9
" 50 " 60 "	2

STATEMENT,

*Showing the Total Maintenance Expenses for the Year ending
31st December, 1862.*

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE ASYLUM FOR THE
YEAR 1862 WAS 352.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING,
AND CARE OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	Total Cost for the Year.			Cost per Head per Week.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	1,744	2	0	0	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Provisions (including all articles of Diet, excepting Wine and Spirits)	3,839	12	8	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wine and Spirits	41	16	9	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Necessaries (Fuel, Lighting, Washing, &c.)	1,060	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2
Surgery and Dispensary	42	15	9	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing	461	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6
Furniture and Bedding	191	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Funeral Expences	21	7	11	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Garden and Farm	466	11	8	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rates and Taxes	11	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous—Books, Advertising, Print- ing, Stationery, Postages, Travelling Expences, &c.	114	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7,996	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, Labour, &c.	383	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5
	£7,612	19	5	0	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total Average Weekly Cost per Head s. d.
8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

		s.	d.
Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs		8	9
Ditto ditto from other Counties or Boroughs		14	0
Ditto ditto for Private Patients		10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATEMENT,

Shewing the Quantities of the Principal Articles of Provisions, &c., consumed during the Year 1862.

	LBS.		LBS.
Beef	30,248	Tobacco	259
Mutton	27,093	Snuff	48
Veal	1,976	Soap	6,892
Pork (home fed)	1,968	Soda	3,296
Bacon (ditto)	1,572	Starch	183
Bread (home made) ...	137,599	Blue	40
Butter (supplied from Farm)	598	Mustard	145
Ditto (bought)	3,115	Pepper	84
Cheese	7,981	Vinegar	93 Pints
Coffee	1,173		LBS.
Chicory	559	Salt	4,062
Tea	985	Saltpetre	26
Malt	1,114 Bushels.	Black Lead	101
	LBS.	Eggs	2,526
Hops	1,146	Blacking	880 Packets.
Flour	108,771		T. C. Q.
Rice	2,874	Coals	919 0 0
Scotch Barley	312	Gas Coals	60 8 0
Peas	1,047 Quarts.	Coke	27 15 0
	LBS.	Wine	135 Bottles.
Lump Sugar	42	Spirits	140 „
Moist ditto	7,136	Potatoes (home grown)	302 Bushels.
Treacle	38	Ditto (bought) ...	243 „
Rasins	72	Cabbages	413 „
Currants	830	Brocoli and Cauliflower	42 „
Carraway Seeds	294	Turnips	84 „
Candles	722	Carrots	43 „
Ale (home brewed) ...	2,799 Gallons.	Parsnips	127 „
Beer (ditto)	14,397 „	Peas	46 „
Milk (supplied from		Beans	109 „
Farm)	3,612 „	Onions	16 „
	LBS.	Rhubarb	90 „
Arrowroot	47		
Corn Flour	175		

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES DURING THE YEAR 1862.

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Beef	6d. and 5½d. per lb.	6d. and 5½d. per lb.	Mustard	10d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Mutton	6d. "	6d. "	Pepper	1s. 1d. "	1s. 2d. "
Veal	6d. "	6d. "	Vinegar	1s. 8d. per gallon.	2s. 8d. per gallon.
Butter	1s. 2d. "	1s. 2d. "	Salt	1s. 9d. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
Cheese	7d. "	6d. "	Saltpetre	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 4d. "	1s. 6d. "	Black Lead	6d. "	8d. "
Chicory	5d. "	6d. "	Eggs	1s. 6d. per score.	1s. 4d. per score.
Tea	3s. 3d. "	3s. 6d. "	Blacking	5s. per gross.	4s. per gross.
Malt	8s. per bushel.	8s. per bushel.	Coals	13s. per ton.	12s. per ton.
Hops	1s. 8d. per lb.	1s. 4d. per lb.	Gas Coals	16s. and 17s. ditto.	16s. 6d. & 15s. 6d. "
Flour	44s. 6d. per sack.	36s. per sack.	Coke	2s. 9d. per quarter.	2s. 9d. per quarter.
Rice	2½d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.	White Lead	31s. per cwt.	31s. 6d. per cwt.
Scotch Barley	2d. "	2d. "	Putty	10s. "	12s. "
Peas	7s. 9d. per bushel	7s. 6d. per bushel.	Olive Oil	4s. 7d. per gallon.	6s. 8d. per gallon.
Lump Sugar	6½d. per lb.	6d. per lb.	Sweet Oil	3s. 8d. "	4s. "
Moist Sugar	4½d. & 5d. "	4½d. and 4¾d. per lb.	Raw Linseed Oil ..	3s. 8d. "	3s. 8d. "
Treacle	2½d. "	2½d. "	Boiled ditto ..	3s. 10d. "	4s. "
Raisins	5d. "	5d. "	Rape Oil	3s. 8d. "	4s. "
Currants	4½d. "	5d. "	Turpentine	6s. 1d. "	6s. 3d. "
Carraway Seeds	6d. "	8d. "	Bed Sacking	1s. 4d. per yard.	1s. 4d. per yard.
Dip Candles	6½d. "	6d. "	Blankets	12s. 9d. per pair.	12s. 9d. per pair.
Arrowroot	1s. 6d. "	1s. 8d. "	Welsh Flannel	1s. per yard.	1s. 4d. per yard.
Cornflour	6d. "	7d. "	Scouring ditto	5½d. "	5½d. "
Tobacco	3s. 7d. "	3s. 8d. "	Shirting Calico	5d. "	6d. "
Snuff	4s. 6d. "	5s. "	Sheeting Calico	10d. "	11½d. "
Soap	40s. and 30s. per cwt.	36s. and 28s. per cwt.	Linen Sheetting	No contract.	1s. 9½d. "
Soft Soap	34s. "	38s. "	Bed Ticking	11d. per yard.	11d. "
Soda	6s. 6d. "	6s. 6d. "	Linen Check	9¾d. "	9¾d. "
Starch	5d. per lb.	5d. per lb.	Blue Strip'd Shirting	No contract.	9½d. "
Blue	1s. 2d. "	1s. 4d. "	Russia Towelling ..	5d. per yard.	5d. "

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES DURING THE YEAR 1862.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Huckaback (un-bleached).....	6½d.	per yard.	Cantoon	1s. 1d.	per yard.
Huckaback (bleached)	8d.	"	Tweed (Men's Clothing)	2s. 9½d	"
Table Linens	1s. 1½d. per yard.	"	Jean (for Jackets)	No contract.	"
Bed Rugs	5s. each.	"	Stays	27s. to 36s. per doz.	"
Straw Bonnets	10s. 11d. per dozen.	"	Men's Woollen Socks	12s. 3d.	"
Tweed	1s. ½d. per yard.	"	Men's Stocks	7s.	"
Lining Calico.....	4d.	"	Men's Braces	4s. 3d.	"
Women's Cotton Stockings	6s. 6d. per dozen.	"	Pocket Handkerchiefs	4s.	"
Women's Cotton Socks	No contract.	"	Gown Prints	5½d. per yard.	"
Merinoes	1s. 2d. per yard.	"	Derrys	No contract.	"
Russia Duck	1s. 1½d.	"	Women's Shawls	4s. 6d. each.	"
Hessin	7d.	"	Ditto Neckchiefs	7s. 6d. per dozen.	"
Drabbett	8½d.	"	Cap Bording	20s. 6d. per gross.	"
Canvas	1s. 2d.	"	Check Muslin	7s. 6d. per piece.	"
Brown Drill	No contract.	"	Domest	7d. per yard.	"
Sail Cloth	Ditto.	"	Leather, Kip Butts	1s. 9d. per lb.	"
Strainering	5d.	per yard.	" Kip Shoulders	1s. 7d.	"
Jean	5½d. & 6½d.	"	" Insole	8½d.	"
Mackintosh Sheetting	3s. & 5s.	"	" Butts	1s. 6d.	"
Brown Holland	6½d.	"	" Welts	1s. 3d.	"
Dimity	7d.	"	Hemp	1s. 6d.	"
Furniture Print	4d. & 5½d.	"	Flax	2s.	"
Pilot Cloth	3s. 9d.	"	Bristles	24s.	"
Drab Cloth	2s. 9½d.	"	Hair Brooms	30s. per dozen.	"
Moleskin	1s. 4d.	"	" Scrub Brushes	18s.	"
Corduroy	1s. 8d.	"	" Pail Brushes	14s.	"
			Bass Brooms	12s.	"

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES DURING THE YEAR 1862.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Bass Scrub Brushes	7s. per dozen.	7s. per dozen.	Dishes, 11 inches ...	1s. 2d. per pair.	1s. 2d. per pair.
" Hand ditto	6s. "	6s. "	" 10 " "	1s. "	1s. "
Hair Hand ditto	15s. "	15s. "	" 9 " "	10d. "	10d. "
Shoe ditto	8s. "	8s. "	Vegetable Dishes ...	2s. 4d. "	2s. 4d. "
Black Lead ditto	10s. "	10s. "	Pie Dishes, 16 inches	2s. 4d. "	2s. 4d. "
Stove ditto	4s. "	4s. "	" 14 " "	2s. "	2s. "
Clothes ditto	12s. "	12s. "	" 12 " "	1s. 6d. "	1s. 6d. "
Hair ditto	12s. "	12s. "	Dinner Plates	2s. per dozen.	2s. per dozen.
" Combs	6s. "	6s. "	Pudding ditto	1s. 8d. "	1s. 8d. "
Wash Leathers	12s. "	12s. "	Pint Basins	3s. 4d. "	3s. "
Whitewash Brushes	48s. "	48s. "	Pint Mugs	2s. 4d. "	2s. 4d. "
Painters' ditto	29s. to 42s. per doz.	29s. to 42s. per doz.	Half-pint Mugs	2s. "	2s. "
Dusting ditto	15s. to 25s. "	15s. to 25s. "	One-and-half Pint	3s. 6d. "	3s. 6d. "
Wool Mop Yarn ...	1s. per lb.	1s. per lb.	Pudding Basins	3s. "	3s. "
Jute	7d. "	7d. "	One Pint ditto ...	2s. 2d. "	2s. "
Dishes, 20 inches ...	5s. 4d. per pair	5s. 4d. per pair.	Half-pint ditto ...	7s. 11d. "	8s. "
" 18 " "	4s. 4d. "	4s. 4d. "	Jugs and Basins ...	1s. "	1s. "
" 16 " "	2s. 2d. "	2s. 2d. "	Cups and Saucers ...	8s. "	8s. "
" 14 " "	2s. "	2s. "	Three Pint Jugs ...	6s. "	6s. "
" 12 " "	1s. 6d. "	1s. 6d. "	Two ditto ditto ...	4s. "	4s. "
" 12 " "	" "	" "	One ditto ditto ...	" "	" "

Dr.

GARDEN AND FARM

To VALUE OF STOCK, 1ST JANUARY, 1862,
AS PER SCHEDULE :—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Live Stock				199	10	0			
Dead Stock				220	12	5			
				<hr/>			420	2	5

To PAYMENTS FOR

Live Stock, Provender, Implements, Seeds, Plants, and
Sundries, as per Farm Account

259 18 0

259 18 0

LABOUR :—

Bailliff's Wages 46 16 0

Labourer's Wages charged to Farm Account £206 13 8

Less the Wages of one Man, employed for

House purposes, at 13s. per Week ... 33 16 0

172 17 8

219 13 8

479 11 8

BALANCE

74 17 9

ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash for Cow				20	0	0			
By ditto Pigs				2	10	0			
By ditto Calf				2	2	0			
By ditto Vetch Seed				3	12	0			
By ditto Bones				5	8	6			
By ditto Wheat				27	14	6			
By ditto Pig				1	6	0			
By ditto Scuttles				0	2	0			
By ditto Pig				1	6	0			
By ditto Pig				1	6	0			
By ditto Two Cows				30	0	0			
By ditto Scuttles				0	3	8			
By ditto Calf Skin				0	5	5			
By ditto Calf				3	5	0			
By ditto Onions				0	3	0			
							99	4	1

BY VEGETABLES SUPPLIED TO THE ASYLUM,
VIZ. :—

Potatoes, 302 bushels 1 gallon, at 4s. per bushel ...	60	8	6
Cabbages, 413 bushels 6 gallons, at 1s. 6d. per bushel ...	31	0	7
Brocoli and Cauliflower, 41 bushels 6 gallons, at 3s. per bushel ...	6	5	3
Turnips, 83 bushels 4 gallons, at 1s. per bushel ...	4	3	6
Carrots, 51 bushels 6 gallons, at 1s. 6d. per bushel ...	3	17	7
Parsnips, 127 bushels 1 gallon, at 1s. per bushel ...	6	7	1
Peas, 45 bushels 6 gallons, at 1s. 4d. per bushel ...	3	1	0
Beans, 109 bushels 4 gallons, at 1s. per bushel ...	5	9	6
Onions, 11 bushels 2 gallons, at 6s. per bushel ...	3	7	6
Rhubarb, 89 bushels 4 gallons, at 2s. per bushel ...	8	19	0
Fruit	2	10	0
Leeks and Herbs	2	0	0
	137	9	6

BY BUTTER AND MILK SUPPLIED,
VIZ. :—

Butter, 598lbs., at 1s. 2d. per lb. ...	84	17	8
Milk, 3612 gallons 7 pints, at 10½d. per gallon ...	158	1	3
	192	18	11

BY PORK, BACON, AND VEAL SUPPLIED,
VIZ. :—

Pork, 2532lbs. at 6½d. per lb. ...	68	11	6
Bacon, 1627lbs. at 6½d. per lb. ...	44	1	3
Veal, 156lbs. at 6½d. per lb. ...	4	4	6
	116	17	3
	447	5	8

BY VALUE OF STOCK, 31st DECEMBER,
AS PER SCHEDULE :—

Live Stock	195	0	0
Dead Stock	233	2	1
	428	2	1
	£974	11	10

BUILDING LOAN ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Money borrowed from the ECONOMIC			
ASSURANCE COMPANY	55,000	0	0
Paid off	20,166	13	4
	<hr/>		
Balance remaining due 31st December, 1862	£34,833	6	8
	<hr/>		
Amount borrowed from Messrs. GREENWAY and GREAVES,			
Bankers, Warwick	2,500	0	0
Paid off	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Balance remaining due 31st December, 1862	£1,500	0	0
	<hr/>		

*** *For General Statement of Receipts and Payments, see
next two Pages.*

GENERAL

Of Receipts and Payments on the Maintenance and Building

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Sales of Produce, &c.	383	12	1½			
„ Pauper Patients from Counties and Boroughs to which Asylum belongs	7,666	0	0			
„ Pauper Patients from other Counties and Boroughs	114	16	0			
„ Private Patients	226	17	2½			
	<hr/>			8,391	5	4
Deduct amount transferred to Building Account for extra weekly charge of 2s. each for Out-county and Private Patients	58	8	10			
	<hr/>			8,332 16 6		

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

From Rates	4,988	14	9½			
„ Bonus, County Fire Office	1	3	9			
„ Maintenance Account as above... ..	58	8	10			
	<hr/>			5,048	7	4½

£13,381 3 10½

STATEMENT

Accounts from the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of Dec., 1862.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	260	18	1

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Salaries and Wages	1,744	2	0
Provisions (including all articles of Diet excepting Wine and Spirits)	3,839	12	8
Wine and Spirits	41	16	9
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) ...	1,060	13	9½
Surgery and Dispensary	42	15	9
Clothing	461	6	10½
Furniture and Bedding	191	19	7½
Funeral Expenses	21	7	11
Garden and Farm	466	11	8
Rates and Taxes	11	8	10½
Miscellaneous—Books, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postages, Travelling Ex- pences, &c.	114	15	7½
	<hr/> 7,996 11 6½		

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Building and Repairs... ..	510	12	1
Loan and Interest	4,039	12	2
	<hr/> 4,550 4 3		

Total Payments	12,807	13	10½
Balance in hand 31st December	573	10	0

£13,381 3 10½

SIR R. N. C. HAMILTON, BART., }
OWEN PELL, ESQ., } AUDITORS.

P. P. SANDERS, *Clerk.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

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