# House of Recovery Cork Street Fever Hospital Annual Report and Physicians Report 1811.

In 1811 the admissions to the hospital increased from 1056 in 1810 to 1774. The physicians report is particularly articulate on the bane of cheap whisky and its effect on the poor.

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# FEVER HOSPITAL CORK STREET.

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Reports and other Documents relating to The Fever Hospital House of Recovery Dublin From the Commencement, to 4 January 1818. Collected by J. L. Maguay and when he is no more, let the Book be sent to the Managing Committee. A.D. 1819

#### ANNUAL

# REPORT

OF THE

#### MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

# HOUSE OF RECOVERY,

AND

## FEVER-HOSPITAL,

IN

Cork-Street, Dublin,

For the Year ending 4th January, 1811.

Dublin :

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PRINTED BY CHARLES DOWNES,

WHITEFRIAR STREET.

1811.

Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the House of Recovery, and Fever Hospital, in Cork-Street, for the Year ending the 4th January, 1811.

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The Committee in their Report for the year ending the above date, have to notice a very great increase in the number of admissions, which appear to be 1774, while the preceding year numbers only 1056, on this circumstance they have to remark, that they, in their report for last year, gave the following paragraph, viz.

"The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity, to congratulate the Public on the success of an Institution, which has proved the happy means of giving a considerable check to the progress of Contagious Fever; and consequently of having improved the health of the inhabitants of this populous city: as it is a fact which cannot be 100 generally known, that since the opening of the Hospital in 1804, the number of persons for whom application has been made for admission

has diminished, although at the commencement, and for some time thereafter, the district relieved comprehended only about five Parishes in the Liberty, and neither servants nor persons affected with Scarlet Fever were received; whilst since 5th January, 1809, the limits of admission have been extended to the entire of the City of Dublin, within the Circular Road, and servants, as well as every other description of poor, labouring under Contagious Fever (Scarlatina included) are now admissible."

The reduction of Fever here noticed, continued for the first four months of 1810, for the four succeeding months the admissions gradually increased, so that they, as well as the average number of Patients in the Hospital, appeared to be more than double what they were in the corresponding months of 1809, and although in the last four months the numbers have reduced, they still have been nearly double what they were at the same period of the last year; and this increased proportion continues at the present moment.

For comments on this increase of Fever, the Committee must refer to the Physicians Report, after giving an extract from a statement made by them, to a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, the 13th September, 1810, convened by public notice in consequence of the funds of the Hospital being nearly exhausted, which is as follows, viz.

" From the Physicians of the Hospital they learn, that " during the four past months an epidemic Fever prevailed in " this City, and throughout many parts of Ireland, unparalleled " in malignancy and extent for many years past, and were it " not for the check given to the spreading of the contagion, by " the immediate admission of the infected persons, together " with the white-washing and fumigating the habitations from " whence the Patients were brought to the Hospital, there are " strong grounds for believing, that this populous metropolis " might have suffered, and been now suffering, under a Fever " comparatively destructive as the Plague."

From the great increase of disease, a very great increase of expense was unavoidably incurred; and from the peculiar sia tuation of the trading part of the community, (who form a great proportion of the Subscribers) a considerable diminution of the usual funds has been experienced; however the liberal manner, in which many of the well-wishers to the Hospital came forward, in consequence of the appeal made as before-mentioned, the funds were for the present amply recruited; the Committee having received from this source £2057. 1s. 8d. still the Committee feel there is a necessity for what may be considered as the permanent funds of the Hospital [Annual Subscriptions, &c.] to be increased; and when the advantage of this Institution both to rich and poor is considered, they cannot doubt but Funds afforded. bevolet an automoral to tantal

The Committee continue to promote CLEANLINESS, in order that DISEASE might be checked, HEALTH and STRENGTH improved, and COMFORT increased amongst the Poor; by having a printed code of Advice left at the habitations from whence Patients are removed to the Hospital, as well as by white-washing and fumigating such apartments, as appear from the reports of the Physicians to stand in need thereof: they also in the course of last year, in order to promote a greater attention to this object amongst a different class in society, had an advertisement printed and circulated, of which the following two paragraphs formed a part.

"As it appears by a reference to the Registry of Admissions, that many Children belonging to different Charity
Schools in Dublin, labouring under Contagious Fever, have
been lately received into said Hospital, the Managing Committee feel it incumbent on them, to recommend to the Governors and Governesses of these Charities a more strict
observance of personal Cleanliness amongst the Children,
together with free ventilation, as well as frequent Cleansing and
White washing of the Rooms used as Schools and Dormitories."

"The Committee also wish to impress on the minds of the upper classes of Inhabitants in Dublin, the bad effects occasioned by the filthy and confined state in which a great majority of their Servants are usually lodged, as to Bedding,
Apartments, &c. &c. which in many instances have, to the
knowledge of the Committee, proved the means of exciting
and keeping up Contagious Fever.

One of the Regulations of the Hospital, the Committee are inclined at present to bring into view, viz.

"No Officer or Servant of the Institution, shall presume at any time to take from any Patient, Tradesman, Servant or others, any fee or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done or to be done on account of the Institution, on pain of being immediately dismissed."

And they intreat, that not only no temptation be offered to any of their Servants to deviate in this particular, but if any violation of this regulation be known, that immediate information be given to the Committee.

No recommendation is necessary to entitle to admission, but applications for admission must be left at the Letter-box at the eastern entrance to the Hospital before half past nine o'clock in the morning, in order that the applicants may be visited by the extern physician in such time, as that those whose diseases are ascertained to be fit for admission, may be brought to the Hospital on that day. No Patient can be admitted until seen by one of the Physicians of the Hospital, nor in any other manner than in the Hospital Carriage, which is on springs, and the Patients are placed therein, on a Bed, in a recumbent posture.

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#### Committee:

Edward Allen, John Barrington, Samuel Bewley, Thomas Crosthwait, Richard Darling, William Disney, Thomas Disney, William English, Arthur Guinness, William Harding, John Hone,

Joseph Hone. John David La Touche, Peter La Touche. Randall Mac Donnell, George Maquay, John Leland Maquav, John Orr, George Renny, Edward Swanwick, Luke White.

Francis Barker, M. D.

William Stoker, M. D.

#### Permanent Physicians:

George Hagan, M. D. Richard Gamble, M. D.

#### Temporary Physicians:

Thomas Mills, M. D.

George Lee, M. D.

Surgeon, Register and Purveyor, Apothecary, Collector, House-keeper,

Samuel Wilmot, Wm. Richardson, John R. Price, Henry Harris, Jane Leedom.

Servants usually employed at the Hospital:

Three Porters, two Whitewashers, nine Nurses, and seven Female-Servants.

## Account of Income and Expenditure of the House Dublin, for the Year ending

		1000		£.	s.	d.
To Rent and Taxes of Premises -	100	li ser	-5	78	18	0
Maintenance of Patients and Servants		7.9	-	944	17	21
House-bedding, Furniture and Clothi	ng, v	vear		rivite:		
and tear	-			308	19	11
Salaries of Officers, Nurses and Servan	nts	150		1031	9	01
Fuel, Soap and Candles	- Albert	- CENTRE		353	18	10
Printing, Stationary and Advertising	The state of	- Brief	-	124	9	Of
Medicines, including Wine and Spirits	-			318	19	114
Incidental expenses, including expens	e of	Ho	rse	154	18	111
Whitewashing Habitations of the Poo	r -	-		91	0	10
Repairs	acto	9	-	15	, 9	6
Classification and the second	THE .	洲疆		3443	1	35
New Buildings	100		194	235	0	0
Excess of Income above expenditure			-	678	3	71
As the special of the second			EFF.	4356	4	11

# Account of Property of the Institution, exclusive

The state of the state of				£.	s.	d.
To Furniture and House-bedding		-	-	1536	6	0
Clothing			-	138	5	0
Government Stock		-	-	1306	9	4
Treasurers -	ere ist		-	174	12	61
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of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-Street, 5th of January, 1811.

							£.	8	d:	
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Subscriptions	7-1						1156	16	3	
Donations		4		-	-		93	18	3	
Amount of Hay	v and G	rass,	deduc	ting	Expe	enses	36	7	0	
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							2299	3	3	
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of Buildings and Premises, 5th of January, 1811.

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#### ANNUAL

# MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

# HOUSE OF RECOVERY,

AND

# FEVER-HOSPITAL,

IN

Cork-Street, Dublin,

BY

ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Dublin :

PRINTED BY CHARLES DOWNES,

WHITEFRIAR-STREET.

1811.

# MEDICAL REPORT.



The annalist of this Hospital, in which the occurrences of each successive year have a characteristic resemblance, cannot well deviate from accustomed recital: his province is confined chiefly to simple narration, and to such inferences as are deducible from recorded facts.

Though the advantages public and private, to be obtained by the system of prevention as applied to Fever, are now very generally known, yet to advert to them at this time may not be without its use. The principal object is to abate the violence of contagion, and to contract its sphere of action within the narrowest possible limits. For this end, a prompt and complete separation of the affected persons from all others, whose attendance is not necessary, furnishes means the most effectual. Such seclusion the affluent can readily command in their own houses; but to the poor it is unattainable, except by a removal from their habitations and families to receptacles properly adapted to this especial purpose. From ordinary hospitals they are generally shut out, and for very obvious reasons. Houses of Recovery, then, afford

afford the only asylums for the poor when attacked by contagious fever; and constitute, at the same time, the strongest bulwarks for the protection of the wealthy against the ravages of a pestilential disease.

Through the operation of such establishments contagious fever would appear to have been suspended, if not altogether eradicated, in some places where other circumstances seemed by no means favourable. In an extensive district of London, for instance, including St. Giles' Bloomsbury, and Saffron Hill, and comprising a dense population chiefly of the lowest class, common fever was seldom or never observed in the latter part of 1809, and the early months of 1810.\* In Dublin, during the same period, it was of much less frequent occurrence than formerly; and this decrease was justly attributed to the Fever-Hospital system.

These and similar facts afforded some ground for a hope, at one time entertained by certain ardent philanthropists, that the propagation of fever by contagion might be altogether prevented. An object so desirable we think cannot be attained: but much has been done and more may still be effected.

<sup>•</sup> For this information, so truly gratifying, the Reporter is indebted to his friends Dr. BATEMAN of the Fever-Hospital Gray's-Inn Road, and Dr. LAIRD; both gentlemen are Physicians to the Carey-Street Dispensary, Their opportunities for extensive observation are unquestionable; their accuracy and judgment require no commendation.

<sup>†</sup> For proof of this assertion several documents in our former Reports may be consulted.

In the progress of this year (1810) the prevailing fever assumed an aspect so formidable, and a range so extensive that great and well founded alarm was excited in many parts of Ireland; but especially in this city, where among the poorer inhabitants every cause that in our climate and local position could combine to disseminate infection, existed in full vigour-An overthronged population depressed and debilitated by want of employment and want of food, enervated more or less by previous habits of intemperance, uncleanly in their persons and apartments; of many, the whole mode of life reckless or despondent: A gleam of joy, or even the tranquil smile of well-fed content is seldom seen to play on the countenance of the Dublin manufacturer, but at this melancholy period all was gloom-At the same time Whiskey, that bane to industry, health and morals, became on a sudden cheap and abundant : To the purchase of this poisonous liquor the finances of the poor were instantly and very generally devoted; the scanty stipend of casual labour, even the pittance bestowed by the hand of Charity to relieve urgent want was converted into the means of self-destruction-A culpable inattention to Medical Police, exhibited in the numberless depositions and collections of every kind of filth, in almost all the close situations where disease and indigence are concealed from passing notice. Such were the most obvious causes which, in this metropolis, concurred to call into baleful activity that Epidemic Constitution, the effects of which we are now to trace.

During January and February, the number of patients stood nearly at what had been the usual average for many months; and Fever appeared in its ordinary form of the season.

In March and April our admission-list increased with a rapidity unexpected. Some anticipations of a malignant Epidemic were, indeed, entertained early this year, from observing that many of the prevalent febrile affections were accompanied by Quinsies, strikingly resembling that species called Cynanche Maligna. Several well-marked cases of that disease, attended with Scarlatina-efflorescence more or less distinct, occurred: but, in general, the combination of symptoms was so anomalous as to lead rather to conjectural opinion than to scientific foresight. This state of vague apprehension was soon changed into awful certainty, for as the spring advanced the number of Fever patients was augmented by more than above that of the seven months immediately preceding, i.e. of these, the average number was 73; whereas in March and April it was 122. From the beginning of May to July inclusive, the increase was still more rapidly progressive, so that in the latter month the number admitted into the Hospital had more than tripled the average of 73.

At this time the Epidemic had reached its acme: its decline, however, was not speedy, since even in November (which for 4 years past averaged at 68) the admissions amounted to 145.

What minutes in which from an experience

The following table will not only elucidate this statement, but also exhibit at one view the comparative as well as gross numbers admitted into the Hospital for 6 years.

	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810
January	49	87	102	62	88	71
February	49	71	78	58	114	83
March	72	72	80	72	104	113
April	46	93	122	101	85	132
May	88	113	98	153	96	181
lune	123	128	92	122	100	216
uly	135	109	92	123	107	220
August	113	163	103	87	79	187
eptember	95	132	107	, 85	85	153
October	83	109	99	78	78	168
November	100	80	. 70	67	51	145
ecember	71	107	57	63	61	105
recember	1024	1264	100	1071	.051	1774

The

The months in which, from an experience of 6 year, Fever is found to be most prevalent in each year respectively are, with scarcely an exception, May, June, July and August. By taking the gross amount of the admissions during these 4 months in each year, we shall be enabled to estimate cetern paribus, the extent of this year's Epidemic as affecting Dublin; thus—

Admissions in 4	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810
months.	459	613	385	485	382	904

Though the efficacy of the system of prevention cannot be established this year, by direct evidence, yet from the proofs adduced in the former Reports of this Hospital—from the experience of similar institutions in Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester and London we are warranted in expressing a conviction that at no former period was the utility of such a system less questionable, or its benefits more extended and salutary—But for such interposing protection, pestilence and death must have stalked, without controul as to human means, through the humbler ranks of our fellow-citizens; and there can be little doubt that, in the progress of a disease so virulent, the higher classes would have been deprived of their wonted immunity.

On this point no calculation can be made which shall be accurately conclusive. If, according to the opinion of

an accomplished Physician (the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool) we say that "every single removal into the House of Recovery probably prevents on an average 2 or 3 cases of the disease," (and observation among the poor of Dublin would induce us to take the greater average) then 5322 are the probable number preserved from Fever by the removal of 1774 to this Hospital. This rate of exemption is perhaps far too low: for, in the first place, 1774 may fairly be considered as the minimum of cases that could have presented themselves, under the influence of the existing Epidemic; inasmuch as on its first appearance and throughout its whole course the Hospital-system was in full activity. Again, of the 5322, who on our calculation escaped disease, each individual would have as it were, a new central point from which fresh contagious effluvia must have emanated; and thus the propagation of the evil have gone on to an indefinite extent. Such, indeed, is the actual history of malignant fever when it becomes epidemic in large cities where the plan of prevention has not been adopted.

Or if, in concurrence with Boctor Haygarth of Bath, (who has investigated the laws of infection with a discernment and precision never surpassed) it may be asserted that of 23 persons exposed to febrile contagion, under circumstances favouring its susceptibility, not more than I escapes, we are furnished with another mode of estimating the preventive

power of the House of Recovery this year: thus, for each of the 177 Patients admitted into the Hospital it may be assumed that had they remained with their families 4 other persons, at the least, must have undergone complete exposure to contagion-leducting then the proportion of 1 to 23 we should have had 6788 additional sufferers.\*

exemption is perhaps for too The number of person previously ill is marked in the Hospital Registry at 1004. With respect to these no inference has been attempted, because it is believed that many, if not the greater part, have afterwards appeared in the columns of admission among the gross number 1774.

The relative numbers on the North and South sides of the River are as under:

indeed, is	No.	previously ill	No. admitted from
North	COLLICS	and 1/239 w 1245	306
South	wed .	765	1468
Total	100	1004	1774
	<b>唯一行程</b>	The state of the s	stands that have a story street

The proportion of those received from the North side is to the total number of admissions as I nearly. The population of the same side of the River is to the entire population of Dublin nearly as 4. The The angle of the

cathratus the preventive willy ambeing much of It is almost superfluous to mention that the above estimates are brought forward, not as numerical proofs, but as affording some ground whereon conjecture may, at present, rest; and future enquiry approach to certainty.

The Mortality in the Hospital has this year been, in proportion to the number of patients, as 1 to 1149. That of the Males as 1 to 1149—of the Females as 1 to 1149, in proportion to the respective numbers of each sex. Hence it appears that there is out a slight difference in their relative mortality. This approximation has been noticed for 6 years.

	ADM	UTTED	· ST. VIL	amount 1862 of	DIED.	The same
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1805	474	550	1024	40 or 1 in 11 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>20</sub>	27 or 1 in 205	67 or
6	592	672	1264	65 or 1 in 9 1	38 or 1 in 1713	103 or 1 in 13.7
77	505	595	1100	55 or 1 in 9 1	37 or 1 in 16,4	92 or 1 in 1122
8	512	559	1071	53 or 1 in 9,7	43 or 1 in 13	96 or 1 in 11 ;
9	461	590	1051	41 or 1 in 114	42 or 1 in 14!	83 or 1 in 1255
-10	800	974	1774	71 or 1112	83 or	154 or 1 in 1149

A fact so remarkable cannot be satisfactorily explained on any data of which we are yet in possession. Can it arise from the habits of the lower class of Females in this city becoming daily more similar to those of the other sex, especially in the abuse of spirituous liquors?

The

The fluctuation in the comparative mortality of the sexes, in different months, would seem equally unaccountable on any general or fixed principle.

It seems worthy of remark that the greatest number of deaths happened during 2 months wherein the relative number of patients differed so materially as in June, when the admissions amounted to 216, the mortality stands as 1 in  $7\frac{1}{5}$ , and in December the admissions were 105 only, yet the deaths were 1 in  $7\frac{1}{4}$ . In July, during which the Epidemic was at its height, the mortality rates as 1 in  $9\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ . This part of our subject may already appear to have been treated with too much prolixity, yet nothing can more forcibly evince the malignant nature and extensive progress of the Epidemic than a comparison of January with June. In the former month only 71 patients were admitted, of whom 2 died, the proportion 1 in  $35\frac{1}{4}$ . In the latter (June) 216 sought refuge in the Hospital, of whom 30 died, the proportion 1 in  $7\frac{1}{4}$ .

The first 2 months of this year, as has been mentioned, were not characterised by any unusual appearance. In March and April sporadic cases of Scarlatina were met with; Intermittents were very rare; Rheumatic and Pneumonic affections in-frequent; Typhoïd Fever began to predominate beyond all former observation. The Reporter noted among his own patients a greater number of instances of unmixed Typhus, several of the very worst kind, than he remembers to have seen

seen during 5 years preceding. In May, Scarlatina had a slight increase; but soon all other forms of fever merged in the epidemic character of Typhus gravior, or of Synochus speedily becoming Typhoïd, accompanied by all the most dangerous symptoms which denote that type, and demanding the utmost attention and vigour on the part of the Physician.

Where local determinations occurred or supervened, the head and bowels were the chief seats of attack: the lungs also frequently suffered, especially in Autumn and on the approach of Winter.

To combat this congestion, or tendency to inflammation, blood-letting, general or topical as the case required, was practised with evident advantage. In no one instance did it appear to be injurious. Gentle purgatives were very freely employed (as indeed they have always been since the opening of the Hospital) with the most salutary effects. To enter here into minuteness of description, or of practice would be inconsistent with the design of this Report: nevertheless the above general experience derived from so large a scale of treatment cannot but be acceptable and, perhaps, instructive to the Medical public.

Of the Residents in the Hospital 10 were attacked by Fever during the year—5 of this number, viz. the House-keeper and four Nurses were necessarily exposed to the influence of contagion: the remaining 5 had probably not been sufficiently

sufficiently cautious in their intercourse with the sick—1 fell a victim to the disease, a young man who frequently volunteered his services in assisting the Apothecary.

Scarlatina, though of a dangerous kind, presented itself so seldom (18 cases) that it has been blended in the gross numerical account of Fever, as being equally contagious. It deserves little further notice here than that after May it entirely disappeared. Another fact respecting it is worthy of record, namely, that of the whole number of cases (101) received into the Hospital since the year 1807 not one proved fatal: The death reported in 1807 was the consequence of Hydropic effusion affecting the brain; the symptoms of Scarlatina had gone off some time previous to the patient's admission.

Such, in faint outline, is a sketch of the transactions of the Fever-Hospital department. By its efficient system much distress, otherwise irremediable, has been alleviated, much prevented. Were this the time or the occasion we could present such groups of wretchedness as must arouse apathy from its torpor and elicite some generous sparks from the cold heart of avarice itself. Where active benevolence abounds, an appeal to feelings less noble would be at once unnecessary and ungracious. Enough has been said in proof of the diffusive benefits of this Institution. On public utility must ever rest its strongest claim to public protection.

#### ADMISSIONS.

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Total number of Males and Females admitted from the 1st of January, 1 31st December inclusive

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Total number of Males and Females admitted from the 1st of January, 31st December inclusive