

## **Fourth report of the Derbyshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.**

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# Fourth Report

OF

## THE DERBYSHIRE

### County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

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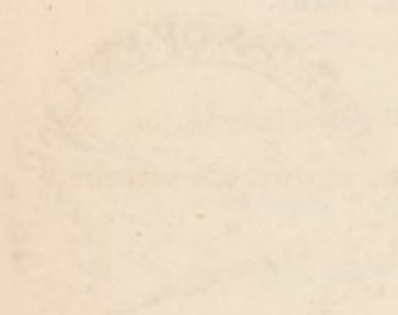
[ 1856 ]

THE DERBYSHIRE

County of Derbyshire

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*to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby  
assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the  
Peace at Chesterfield, on the eighth day of April,  
1856.*

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We, the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum,  
report as follows, viz. :—

The Asylum has been regularly visited by the Committee, and every Patient seen once in each two months by three or more members of the Committee.

The proportion of cures continues as heretofore to be most satisfactory and gratifying, and furnishes (if any were needed) additional proof of the judicious, kind and careful management of Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman. The Asylum is amply sufficient for the proper accommodation of the Patients; and the conduct and condition of the Asylum is most satisfactory, and has been commended by the Commissioners who have visited it.

The deficiency in the supply of water has compelled us to make springs and sink another well, which will be attended with considerable expense, but we believe will afford the supply which it is absolutely necessary to procure.

CHARLES CLARKE.

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TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF  
THE DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

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GENTLEMEN,

The Superintendent of the Asylum has again the pleasing duty of placing before you a brief history of the progress of the Institution during the past year.]

Between the first of January, 1855, and the thirty-first of December inclusive, there have been admitted into the Asylum one hundred and thirty-three Patients—of these sixty-one were Males, and seventy-two were Females. To this number other Counties than Derby have contributed in the following proportions:—

Lincolnshire .....	28
Nottinghamshire .....	15
Northamptonshire .....	3
Leicestershire .....	2

making a total of forty-eight; which, with eighty-five Patients from Derbyshire, constitute the number before stated of one hundred and thirty-three. Seventeen of the above persons—namely, eleven of the Men and six of the Women—were admitted upon weekly payments from their friends.

As in the year 1854, so in the year 1855, there were more

Patients admitted into the Asylum during the month of May than in any other month of the year, as the following Table will illustrate:—

### EFFECT OF SEASONS.

MONTHS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January .....	7	6	13
February .....	5	7	12
March .....	10	3	13
April .....	8	3	11
May .....	5	10	15
June .....	2	9	11
July .....	7	7	14
August .....	2	11	13
September .....	4	5	9
October .....	7	6	13
November .....	2	2	4
December .....	2	3	5
	61	72	133

Effect  
of  
Seasons.

The time over which these facts extend is not of sufficient duration, or the facts themselves numerous enough to authorize any deduction respecting the influence of Seasons upon the production of Insanity. It is, however, probable, that the popular idea which regards *November* as the month most productive of Insanity, and of the gloom which leads on to suicide, is unfounded in fact. In *November*, 1854, eight Patients were received, as against twenty-three in *May*, and in the past year four, as compared with thirteen received in the latter month; and of these four, there was not a greater proportion suicidal than in the larger number. In a Report, published some years ago by the Statistical Society, of the number of suicides committed in Westminster during twenty-five years, it was stated "that six hundred and fifty-six deaths—

namely, four hundred and seventy-eight of Men, and one hundred and seventy-eight of Women—had occurred; and of this number seventy-five cases happened in June, as contrasted with forty-nine in November; and during the progress of these twenty-five years, it five times happened that no suicide was committed in November, whereas September was the only other month that obtained a like exemption."

There was a marked increase of maniacal excitement during the month of July, and especially from the nineteenth day to the twenty-fourth. On the twenty-third of this month, the thermometer reached as high as 78 degrees, when a thunder-storm ensued and the thermometer fell 10 degrees. During this period seclusions, which were rarely required, became more frequent, as many as four Patients being secluded in one day: epileptic fits were both frequent in their recurrence and severe in their character. During the past year, however, epileptic fits were most frequent when the temperature was low—thus the largest number of Patients who had fits in any one day was eleven, and occurred on the following days:—

January 23rd—Eleven Patients had epileptic fits. Wind, North. Snow on the surface of the ground. Temperature out of doors, at 9 a.m., 31 degrees. Moon within two days of its first quarter.

December 11th—Eleven Patients had epileptic fits. Weather frosty. External temperature, 27 degrees. Moon, "two days old."

September 27th—Eleven Patients had epileptic fits. Wind, South. Weather wet. External temperature, 47 degrees. Moon, four days past its full.

The temperature in the Wards at a corresponding hour was 68 degrees.

A large number of Patients were epileptic on the 23rd of Sep-



Effect of Seasons. tember, and on the 27th of October, when the temperature was respectively 53 and 48 degrees at 9 a.m. These days occurred two days before, and two days after the Full Moon. The Wind was North in September, and South-west in October. There is an Apparatus in the Institution to test the electric condition of the Atmosphere; but at the above dates, at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, it was described as being "positive and strong."

The social condition of the Patients admitted was as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Single .....	24	...	24	...	48
Married .....	34	...	33	...	67
Widowed.....	3	...	14	...	17
Unknown .....	—	...	1	...	1
	—		—		—
	61	...	72	...	133
	—		—		—

## The Trades and Occupations were:—

MALES.	NO.	FEMALES.	NO.
None .....	5	None .....	8
Joiner .....	1	Unknown .....	2
Baker .....	1	Domestic Servants.....	22
Storekeeper .....	1	Wives of Labourers and	
Grocers .....	2	Mechanics .....	19
Curriers .....	2	Charwomen .....	5
Watchmakers.....	2	Lace Worker .....	1
Soldier .....	1	Glove Stitchers .....	3
Druggist.....	1	Silk mill Hands.....	3
Lace Maker .....	1	Stay Maker .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1	Tripe Seller .....	1
Labourers .....	14	Factory Hand .....	1
Boatman .....	1	Butcher's Wife .....	1
Gardener .....	1	Innkeeper .....	1
Fisherman .....	1	Dress Maker .....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Book Stitcher.....	1
Silk mill Hand .....	1	Farmer's Widow .....	1
Tailors .....	4	Sempstress .....	1
Clerk .....	1		
Shoemakers .....	3		
Colliers .....	3		
Green Grocer.....	1		
Miller.....	1		
Tallow Chandler .....	1		
Framework Knitters .....	2		
Nailmaker .....	1		
Waterman .....	1		
Farmer .....	1		
Dyer .....	1		
Rag Gatherer.....	1		
Stone Mason .....	1		
Iron Moulder.....	1		
Shopkeeper .....	1		
	—		—
	61		72

Suicidal  
Patients.

Twenty-three Men, and twenty-seven Women, were reported to be suicidal at the period of their admission, and fourteen others were described as doubtful. Two of the Men had made incisions in their throats. One was brought in a very exhausted state, and from day to day appeared not likely to live to its close. The wound in his neck was large and deep, separating the larynx from its connection with the hyoid bone and penetrating the esophagus and pharynx. He required the presence of two Attendants for a long period, for he endeavoured to prevent the healing of the wound by throwing his head forcibly backwards, and by other contrivances. At a later date he made a great effort to snatch a Razor from the Attendant in order to repeat the suicidal act. The wound healed in about five months, and he became convalescent in mind nine months after his admission into the Asylum.

Several had attempted strangulation by hanging, others by drowning, and one female had made a desperate effort to destroy life by beating her head with a hammer. In many of these cases great relief was obtained by Battley's Sedative Solution of Opium, prescribed in large doses, and repeated twice or thrice a day, according to circumstances. This fact has been mentioned in former Reports, but its great value justifies a repetition of the statement. Anything which can add to the safety of these sufferers, and mitigate the anxiety which their care involves upon the Physician and Attendants, must be an acceptable boon; but the above remedy does more than this—it acts specifically in many cases, reducing the cerebral irritation, restoring the appetite, and procuring sleep. In every case where the Patient has been agitated by an overwhelming sense of fear, the steady use of this anodyne has been advantageous. It is almost superfluous to add, that any existing corporeal disorder will require its special treatment, and that a mere empirical use of the above remedy, without attention to accompanying symptoms, would be productive of disappointment and mischief.

No circumstance in the retrospect of the past year brings greater consolation to your Physician than the fact that none of

these unfortunate beings have consummated their purpose. Many weeks of painful watchings, many hours of anxious suspense, which cannot be described, have been passed to secure this fortunate result. These cases are the most distressing that fall under the care of the Psycopathic Physician, for no moment is wholly free from alarm—ere the ink dries which gratefully records this result, an incident may transpire to cloud the pages of a future Report. It is, however, among the bright results of that treatment which Charlesworth and Hill conceived, and which the genius of a Conolly espoused and confirmed, that it tends to diminish the suicidal impulse, by removing the sense of degradation which Restraints involve, and by surrounding the Patients with cheerful influences, and bringing them more completely under medical control. Still, week after week, month after month, some of these grief-smitten persons struggle to terminate an existence, which is to them, in very truth, a prolonged anguish. No pen can describe the wretchedness of such Patients; there is no sorrow like unto their sorrow, for their morbid imaginations paint *the* woe which to them is most woeful, and no appeal to external circumstances can dispel the vision.

The great majority of Patients at their admission have been in feeble states of bodily health, and their malady has assumed the form of mental depression and morbid grief, rather than the wild tumultuous excitement of the more active forms of Mania. Several of these abject Invalids were in a state of the greatest debility; too feeble in mind to bestir themselves for any purpose, and wanting the kind aid of others, their bodies had become encrusted with dirt, and in some instances covered with vermin. In such a state was A. C., a female far advanced in pregnancy. Under the resources of the Asylum she has become clean, cheerful, and strong, and although not yet restored to sanity, has been safely delivered of her child, and is now employed in useful occupations in the Laundry and elsewhere. One or two Patients had been confined by manacles in their own cottages until rescued by charitable interference, and were brought to the Asylum with their wrists and ankles excoriated by the ligatures deemed necessary for their proper control. Such

Condition  
of  
Patients  
on  
Admission.

was the case of A. B.; twenty-five years of disease have placed him for ever beyond the reach of the healing art; but the Institution which it is hoped, be an Asylum to him in the loftiest sense of the word, and that henceforth he will not be irritated by bodily pain, produced by the clumsy attempts made to control his mental perturbations.

Condition  
of  
Patients  
on  
Admission.

Disease had made great encroachments upon others, and it was obvious at a glance that neither skill or kindness could do more than simply smooth their passage to the grave. Of these a few were the last stage of acute cerebral disease; a larger proportion were nearly worn out by chronic maladies, by old age, or by the insidious yet fatal progress of general paralysis. A few extracts from the "Case Book" will illustrate each of these conditions:—"G. B., female, aged forty-six years, brought in restraints, which had to be cut off, because the keys of the straps had been inadvertently left behind, is in a state of great exhaustion; she has a wild, delirious look, and keeps beating the air as if at some imaginary phantom. She does not speak in articulate language, but mutters lowly some incomprehensible sounds. If parties approach her she strikes at them without passion, and more mechanically than otherwise, for she moves one arm about continuously. Her physical appearance resembles that of a person in fever, or in the typhoid stage of severe brain disease; she cannot walk without aid, and is evidently paralysed. Her skin has many bruises upon it, about the arms, shoulders, and back; her head feels hot, her eyes have a wild stare, and yet wherewithal a cold aspect, and their angles and lids are covered with a dry, mucous secretion; her tongue and lips are black and dry, and the breath is foetid. She refuses food, and seems incapable of comprehending human nature. The pulse is weak and irregular; her voice is indistinct and hoarse; the respiration is feeble, but somewhat quickened; she is altogether in a very unsatisfactory condition, and will probably not survive many days."—p. 407. She was sustained by wine and other resources for a short time, but she sank on the fifth day after admission.

"R. M., a Male, aged 34 years, has been desponding for some

months. It is stated by his friends, that on the eleventh of January, he walked into the River Trent; but that he fancied he heard a voice saying, 'Go home to your wife,'—and obeyed the command. Subsequently to that, he imagined himself to be under the Divine displeasure, and was very melancholy, but still quiet and controllable. At this date he refuses to speak—he has a wild, haggard expression, and his eyes are much injected with blood. The pupils are dilated. His face is bedewed with a shining, greasy excretion—his lips are firmly compressed, but dry—his skin is moist, and the pulse is rapid. He cannot be persuaded to open his mouth—his head feels very hot—he sometimes strikes at persons near to him—he is paralysed on the right side—he has no control over, or is indifferent to, the excretions of the bladder and rectum." This Patient never spoke after his admission into the Asylum; he became comatose in a few days—was placed in a Water Bed to avoid bed-sores—remained motionless, and unable to swallow solids for ten days, and expired on the sixteenth day after his arrival. This Patient appears to have been roused from a state of Melancholia, into a dangerous condition of acute mania, by too excessive a use of brandy administered under medical directions. His wife informed the Superintendent Physician that R. M. did not become maniacal until he had drank five bottles of brandy, under the direction of his Medical Attendant, who ordered one ounce to be taken every hour until the above quantity had been consumed. It is not perhaps generally known that "Melancholia" is often a phase of "Mania." There are Patients who pass through these two stages of mental disease with great regularity (not indeed in precise periods of time, for the state of excitement and depression vary as to their respective duration), the one following the other, as surely as day succeeds to night. In the melancholic stage, not only the mind become dormant, but all the functions of life appear depressed; the eye loses its brightness, the voice is seldom heard, the appetite is less keen, the bowels are sluggish, the respiration and the pulse are slower and more feeble, while in extreme cases the hands and feet become cold and blue from want of energy in the circulation. By and bye, the dull eye grows bright and sparkling, the mute tongue becomes loquacious; the Individual once motionless

Condition  
of  
Patients  
on  
Admission.

is now cheerful, busy, and greedy of notice, and resembles much person slightly under the influence of wine. This excitement increases daily, and the pleasant symptoms pass on to the wildness and agitation of "Mania;" if, towards the termination of the torpid stage, powerful stimulants are given, the subsequent phase of maniacal agitation sometimes becomes so intense as to lead on to dangerous and even fatal exhaustion. These facts are well known to Physicians engaged in the special treatment of Insanity, but the case of A. H. warrants this brief allusion to them in this Report. To return to the cases before alluded to—"J. W., a Male, aged seventy-five years was brought to the Asylum in a very dirty condition. His legs and feet appeared not to have been washed for many months; they were swollen and edæmatous. He was delirious in manner and language and could not walk without support. There was a diffused 'rhonchus' over the whole chest—the heart's action was quick and tumultuous; there were bruises over many parts of the body, and his lips and the extremities of his fingers were livid and cold, indicating the unhealthy condition of the heart and lungs. He was garrulous, noisy, and restless." He sunk rapidly, having died on the thirteenth day after his admission. "W. B., a Male, aged seventy-nine years admitted to-day in a very feeble and exhausted condition; he stated to have been insane six months, and to have been so violent during the past week, that it was deemed necessary to fasten him to a wall in his bed-room. He is at this date unable to walk without support; his voice is low, husky, and indistinct, and he appears likely to die in a few days. There is a bruise on his left cheek, and his legs have bruises upon them. He is much emaciated, and appears worn out by old age." He died on the fifth day after his admission. "J. H., a Male, aged eighty-two years, admitted to-day, has a bruised condition of both hands, and an abrasion over the knee. His skin bruises from the slightest touch—the skin being wrinkled, the veins flaccid, and the muscles attenuated by old age. He is restless, noisy, and mischievous. The Medical Man who wrote the certificate stated that "J. H. had attempted bodily injury upon the children, and that he followed him with a large knife for a long purpose, and that he attempted to throw himself out of a chamber."

window, but was fortunately prevented." This poor man was frantic and delirious during the short period he was in the House; he was received on the sixteenth, and died on the eighteenth day of July.

These illustrations of the delirium which sometimes supervenes upon extreme age, might be multiplied; for several analogous cases have been received—but perhaps it will be better briefly to refer to other forms of incurable disease, namely General Paralysis. "G. A., Male, aged thirty five years, married, has been insane three years—his lips are tremulous—his tongue is protruded with difficulty and jerks—he totters in his gait and all his muscles tremble after the slightest exertion—he has lost all control over the sphincters of the bladder and rectum—he appears unconscious of the action of either. He is emaciated, and has a cough; his voice is 'muffled' and indistinct. He has two large ulcers on each leg, and the toes of each foot are cold and livid. He boasts of his great height, his vast strength, and his enormous wealth, and is very noisy, restless, and quarrelsome. His memory is so much impaired that he does not remember his former residence, or know whether or not he is a married man; he is altogether in an unsatisfactory condition, and will probably sink with great rapidity on the approach of cold weather." This Patient died from the above disease, in less than a month after his admission.

General  
Paralysis.

This malady is little understood by the Medical Practitioner, because rarely, if ever, seen apart from Insanity. False inferences are deduced, and hopes of recovery held out to the friends of Patients in cases in which the practised eye at once perceives the germs of rapid decay and inevitable death. Fifteen individuals suffering from this malady have been received during the past year—among others, A. B., a private Patient in respectable circumstances, and paid for by his friends. He was accompanied to the Asylum by his Medical attendant—sanguine hopes of recovery had been held out—the mania was recent—the Patient looked well, and was cheerful, happy, and hopeful. He was in the prime of life; a wife and family anxious for his speedy restoration had, at a great sacrifice to their



feelings, consented to his removal from home and to his residence here, under the assurance that a few weeks would restore him to health and to usefulness. It was a painful task to disturb all these bright hopes, and to pourtray a career of insanity ending only in death. The true interests of the Patient's family and the reputation of this Asylum as a curative Institution demanded that the truth, stern and painful though it was, should at once be told, and therefore it was told in terms as gentle, yet as clear, as your Physician could command. The result was, that a business then flourishing could be brought at once into the market, instead of being suffered to dwindle into insignificance, under the vain hope that in a few brief months its proprietor would be able to resume it again.

General  
Paralysis.

The progress of this malady is very rapid in some cases—in others, it is prolonged over several years. The distinguished French Physician Esquirol had never known a case extend over three years; but either from improvements in the general hygienic conditions of Asylums, or from other causes, some exceptional cases are now met with, who survive four, or even five years. The earliest stages are however overlooked, and Patients suffering under this malady are seldom seen at the Asylum, until like G. A., T. A., and others they have reached the final stage of the disease, when from their helplessness, and unavoidable filthiness, their removal is desired, and they are brought into the Hospital to die. It may, perhaps, be well to state for the information of Medical Men, before whom the Report may come, that this disease may be always suspected when, with most exaggerated notions of wealth, health, and strength, the individual displays a lingering in his speech, not a stammer or repetition of syllables, but a pause between words, as if he could not readily command the muscles of the tongue and lips; and more especially if these symptoms have been preceded by a fit of unconsciousness however slight, and are accompanied by a quivering of the facial muscles, and a tremor in the limbs after slight exertion. If ever a cure be realised it will be combating the malady in its very earliest stage, and nowhere can the Patient be so readily surrounded by the necessary moral and physical agencies of cure, as in an Hospital for the Insane.

The following "Obituary Table" will show how very fatal this Malady is to the Male Patients—more than half the deaths having been caused by it, or by diseases which its presence sometimes produces—such as congestion of the brain and apoplexy.

### OBITUARY.

No.	SEX.	AGE	IN THE ASYLUM.	APPARENT CAUSE OF DEATH.
1	Female	15	16 weeks 3 days	Exhaustion after Fever
2	F.	46	6 days	Congestion of the Brain & Paralysis
3	Male.	34	2 weeks 4 days	Paralysis
4	M.	47	3 weeks	Chronic Pneumonia
5	F.	37	30 weeks	Paralysis
6	F.	55	3 years 19 weeks 2 days	Cancer
7	F.	48	13 weeks	Schirrus Disease of the Uterus
8	M.	44	43 weeks 1 day	General Paralysis
9	M.	80	1 week	Old Age
0	M.	45	11 weeks	General Paralysis
1	M.	50	10 weeks 2 days	General Paralysis
2	M.	55	3 weeks 2 days	Disease of Heart
3	M.	42	25 weeks 5 days	General Paralysis
4	M.	82	3 days	Old Age
5	M.	68	14 weeks 5 days	General Debility
6	M.	34	16 weeks 2 days	General Paralysis and Abscess
7	M.	39	8 months 10 days	General Paralysis
8	M.	52	38 weeks 2 days	General Paralysis
9	M.	46	46 weeks 6 days	Pneumonia supervening upon General Debility
0	F.	80	2 months	"Natural Decay." Coroner's verdict
1	M.	37	59 weeks 3 days	Apoplexy and General Paralysis
2	M.	75	8 weeks 4 days	General Debility
3	M.	41	51 weeks 3 days	General Paralysis
4	M.	33	3 years 28 weeks 5 days	"Epilepsy." Coroner's verdict
5	M.	40	1 year 22 weeks 3 days	General Paralysis
6	M.	33	29 weeks 1 day	General Paralysis
7	M.	34	4 weeks 5 days	General Paralysis
8	M.	45	7 weeks 5 days	General Paralysis

A Coroner's Inquest was held in two cases ; it will be observed that in each case the Verdict was to the effect, that the Patient had died from Natural Causes.

The following Table will present at one view the General Statistics of the Asylum for the past year :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.		Males	Females	Total
Statistics of Asylum.	Patients Admitted ... ..	61	72	133
	Discharged Recovered ... ..	18	29	47
	Improved ... ..	4	8	12
	Unimproved ... ..	2	0	2
	Escaped ... ..	2	0	2
	Died ... ..	22	6	28
	Remaining in the Asylum December 31 ... ..	135	142	277
	Per centage of Recoveries upon Admissions the entire number under treatment...	35.3		
Deaths upon the entire num- ber under treatment... ..	12.84			
	7.65			

As the above Table illustrates, the general health of the Patients has been excellent. Dysentery, once the scourge of Asylums, and still present among too many, is here unknown. Although much embarrassment has been felt, much time occupied, and much labour resorted to, in consequence of the great scarcity of water, yet these have been cheerfully undergone in order to secure enough of this important element to keep the place clean, so as not to permit, by removable causes, the germination of fever, or other epidemics, and no fever has occurred. The deaths have been caused chiefly by general paralysis, and diseases incident to extreme age. The low mortality contrasts favourably with many Institutions, but more especially with the few, which untaught by the events around them retain Non-medical Men as their Superintendents, and adhere im-

other respects to antiquated systems. In such Asylums mortality ranges as high as 19 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Two Patients have escaped from the Asylum during the past year. The law which prohibits their recapture (except by new certificates) after the lapse of a fortnight, encourages many to make the attempt to escape from Asylums. One of the above Patients (the Committee will remember) fearing that he might be indicted for stealing wearing apparel belonging to the Institution, sent the clothing, in which he had escaped, back to the Asylum on the third day after his absence. He continued in concealment until the expiration of a fortnight, when he voluntarily came to the Asylum, presented himself before the Committee, and stated that "he thought it right to come, and tell the Gentlemen that he had been well treated while he was in the Asylum, but being impatient to see his children, he had run away before the Meeting of the Board, at which he had been told, he was to have been discharged in the usual manner." This man had been in the Asylum about twelve weeks, and had become convalescent.

Escapes.

The general principles of treatment have been such as have been prescribed in former Reports. The well-being of the Patient has been readily considered, both in his occupations and his amusements. It has been attempted to make him not only a more sane man, but a better man; for whatever adds to the moral strength of an individual serves as a barrier against the encroachments of disease. Idleness, slovenliness, and dirt are enemies alike to bodily and mental health; and a distaste for these enervating influences has been inculcated, not by railing against them, but by surrounding the Patient with their opposites—industry, order, and cleanliness. Twice a week the personal linen of every Patient is changed (some require, and have changed several times daily). His bed-linen is changed once weekly; his meals are served up to him with cleanliness, order, and undeviating punctuality, and he is expected to be cleanly and orderly

General  
Principles  
of  
Treatment.

General  
Principles  
of  
Treatment.

too. He is taught by a brief grace before meat to recognise the goodness of Him from whom all blessings come. His room is rendered comfortable and cheering by warmth, flowers, and pictures (cheap in their original cost, but not destitute of beauty in design and execution), and other simple accessories; it has been found that the love of flowers, and of Nature is more diffused, and is indeed a more instinctive feeling than many persons may suppose;—it is perhaps stronger in the minds of the English than in other nations, at all events it is obviously felt by many Patients, and its strength seems to grow with the moral elevation of the individual. The work of the day is followed by innocent amusements—such as Bagatelle, Draughts, and the like—while the Library affords the means of profit and pleasure to all who are capable of reading. The weekly periodicals—*The Leisure Hour, The Sunday at Home, Chambers' Journal, Dickens' Household Words, The Illustrated News, The Cottage Gardener, The Family Friend, Punch*—and the local papers—the *Reporter* and the *Mercury*—afford much enjoyment. Those who are incapable of gaining information by reading themselves, listen with interest to others who read aloud for their benefit. During the past Winter, the Superintendent Physician read a Course of Lectures on English History, which being illustrated chiefly by incidents which had transpired in their own and neighbouring Counties, were listened to by the Patients with great interest, and furnished topics for conversation afterwards. Dr. Spencer Hall of Derby, has gratuitously given very interesting Lectures, which were much applauded. These incidents, with Exhibitions of the Magic Lantern, Weekly Singing Classes, and occasional Dances, have agreeably filled up the long evenings of Winter. In the Summer, excursions were made weekly into the surrounding country, and groups of the more orderly of the Patients have visited the “fetes” of the Arboretum in Derby.

The works of the Laundry and of the Female Workroom, have been efficiently carried out by the Female Patients. The operations on the Farm and Garden have been achieved by the Male Patients and their Attendants, and many take a lively interest in the success of these departments. In all these details your Physician has again

to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of Mr. Langley (the Clerk), and of the Chief Attendants ; and indeed it is with unfeigned pleasure that he here records, that he has also every reason to be satisfied with the humanity, industry, and discipline of the Servants generally. A Male and Female Attendant from this Asylum are now employed at Hartford, Connecticut, one of the oldest Lunatic Hospitals in the United States. The distinguished Physician of that Institution (Dr. Cutler) in his late Report, thus writes of English Asylums:—" During the six months' vacation which was so kindly granted me by the liberality and indulgence of your Board, I had the pleasure of being able to visit many of the most prominent Lunatic Hospitals in England and Scotland. I embrace this opportunity to express my grateful sense of the cordiality and courtesy with which, as the Superintendent of one of the oldest Lunatic Hospitals in the United States, I was everywhere received, and with the frankness and promptitude with which the details of the different Institutions were known.

" It is evident that from a variety of causes a spirit of improvement is pervading these Hospitals. A great impetus has of late years been here given to this department of human effort, and the most beneficial and gratifying results have been obtained.

" It is not expedient in the narrow limits to which I desire to restrict this Report, to go into a consideration of these causes. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that notwithstanding a few years since our leading institutions were not surpassed by the best in theirs, it is very evident to me that we have now none which will compare with some of those lately erected there.

" In the older Hospitals there was manifest improvement in the buildings where original defects could never be wholly remedied.

" In the new Institutions, those erected within a very few years or now going into operation, I found a beauty of structure with a thoroughness and perfection of arrangement which I had never seen

equalled elsewhere. Among these, it will not I hope be invidious to mention the Asylums at Prestwich and Cheadle, near Manchester; at Mickleover, near Derby; at Clifton, near York; and the new Asylum at Stafford.

“The chief points of excellence were extensive, well laid out, and carefully planted Airing Courts and Pleasure Grounds, and sufficiency of cultivated land for out-of-door employment. Spacious airy and well ventilated Apartments; the extensive application of steam to every available purpose—cooking, pumping, heating, ventilating, &c.—and open fire-places in every admissable room. The most important of all was the extensive arrangements made for the manual employment of the Inmates, both within doors and without. There were workshops for the different trades, in some of which these trades had been successfully taught, and in many the amount of work performed showed that the shops were sources of profit to the Institution, as well as of beneficial employment to the Patients.

“Another feature which struck me most pleasantly was the construction in several Hospitals of a large and handsome Room expressly for the social gatherings and amusements of the Patients. My attendance at some of these festive occasions is among the most pleasant reminiscences of my visit. A large amount of profitable out-door labour was insisted upon in many, and the amount accomplished in some instances was highly creditable.

“It is very evident that if the American Institutions are to maintain the comparatively high rank to which they have justly heretofore had claim, a more liberal expenditure than has been adopted in most in regard to occupation both of body and mind, amusement, &c., must be adopted.”—Pages 27, 28.

A great aim has also been to infuse a love of industry into the minds of convalescent and other Patients, and to imbue them with a taste for higher pursuits than those to which many had been addicted; to show by example that cleanliness can be secured by

personal effort without much cost—that taste rather than wealth is required to surround a Cottage with an appearance of order and comfort, and that *home* may be made to produce more happiness than can be found in the glare of a gin palace, or the revel of the beer-shop. The effect of regular employment and innocent recreation is thus referred to in a letter from one of the Patients to his Father—

I continue pretty well in health, and very comfortable in my quarters. I shall be very glad to be once more at liberty, but still shall always reflect upon the days that I have spent here with pleasure; certainly it will be intermingled with a degree of sadness upon considering the circumstances under which I came. I am a deal more comfortable here than I was three months before I left home. This may seem rather surprising at first, but having some regular employment greatly contributes to the happiness of any person, and I have found it to have that effect upon me. My health seems to be again pretty well established, and my spirits are pretty even. I do not think that my nervous system will allow any approach to what I call the *acme* of equability, which the poet Denham ascribes to the Rhames, when he says—

‘ O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my theme ;  
Though deep yet clear ; tho’ gentle, yet *not dull*,  
Strong without rage, without o’erflowing full.’

but still I do not know that my spirits ever had a more regular flow, and I think that if I can get some regular employment when I get out, they will continue so.”—Case Book, p. 292.

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Prayers have been read twice daily in the Wards; and on every Sunday throughout the year the Chapel has been filled by a congregation of orderly and devout worshippers. Not a single instance of disturbance has occurred. The responses demanded by the liturgy of the Church of England keep the attention aroused, and serve as an appropriate and chastened utterance to the wants of almost every mind.

Chapel  
Services.



The Asylum has been visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, after recording the statistics of the Asylum, have given the following summary of the condition of the Patients:—"The Patients were quiet and comfortable; they were well clothed,—their bedding was of excellent quality, and the Wards were clean and well warmed."

Importance  
of  
Early  
Treatment.

Of the Patients who have been restored to their friends and to usefulness, a great portion of them were [admitted within a few months of the accession of their malady. Many of the Lunatic Asylums of this realm are crowded to excess, and new Hospitals are choked up by chronic cases as soon as they are completed; and from two great causes, namely, because the Patient is not brought sufficiently early under appropriate medical treatment; and secondly, because the Lunatic Asylums of some Counties are built upon too large a scale to be successful as curative Institutions. Your Physician has in every Report urged upon the parochial authorities of Derbyshire to send their Patients to the Asylum as soon as the malady manifests itself, as being at once the most humane and the most economical proceeding. The County has done its duty nobly in providing an efficient Hospital; it rests with the Poor Law Guardians, and with the friends of the Patients, to determine whether 4 per cent. or 60 per cent. of the Insane Poor shall be cured of their distressing malady. As facts are more eloquent than words, it may be stated that of two Asylums, the Reports of which are on the table,—one, let it be called "A," receiving chronic and recent cases, the other "B," receiving recent cases only, and those free of Paralysis or Epilepsy,—the former did not cure 10 per cent. whereas the latter under great disadvantages of site and resources cured upwards of 69 per cent.

Your Physician is reluctant to write a phrase which may savour of self-applause; but in order to arouse the parochial authorities of this County to the vital importance of early treatment in this fearful malady, he cannot avoid stating that of cases admitted within a week of the first appearance of the disease, and free from Paralysis

or Epilepsy, he has himself realised as large a per centage of  
 Cures as that reached in St. Luke's Hospital, London,—viz., 60  
 per cent.; and it is his firm conviction, founded on twenty years  
 experience, that the disease, if not tampered with in its early stages,  
 is as curable in a good Lunatic Asylum, as is any other serious bodily  
 disease in a well conducted Hospital. Insanity is nearly always de-  
 pendent on corporeal disorder, and amenable to the same laws, as  
 inflammation of the lungs, or gout, or rheumatism; but as these would  
 be aggravated by impure air, or improper diet, so is Insanity aggra-  
 vated and confirmed by improper moral treatment, and is further  
 rendered incurable whenever the Physician by mistaking the physical  
 causes upon which it is dependant, applies to it improper remedies.  
 It is not denied that cures have been, and are accomplished under the  
 severest systems of mechanical control; but a sense of humiliation is  
 left upon the mind of the Patient which irritates his feelings and  
 disturbs his peace long after he has left the Asylum and entered upon  
 the business of the world. Its effect has often been described in  
 touching terms to your Physician by individuals who have passed  
 through these sufferings and degradation, and they have referred to  
 them as among the most painful incidents of this terrible malady.  
 It was once thought by all, and still is by some, that for purposes of  
 cure, the Patient should be "*conquered*," and should regard his  
 attendants with awe; ignorance invested the Patient with demoniac  
 properties—his violence inspired fear, and fear is ever cruel. Kind-  
 ness and love as active powers were unrecognized, and physiology  
 had not then shed her light over the marvellous functions of the  
 human brain. Beneficence has been the handmaiden of Knowledge  
 in the treatment of Insanity, proving that there was a great truth in  
 the ancient Myth which ascribed healing powers to "*Phæbus Apollo*"  
 and it being the antithetical expression of a like truth derived from far  
 higher authority, and applying more closely to this subject, namely  
 that "*the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of  
 evil.*" It is only in proportion as science has comprehended the  
 nature of Insanity, and by its teachings illumined the mind of the  
 public, that anything like tenderness has been manifested towards  
 the Insane. So long as Insanity was regarded as purely spiritual

in its character, as a malady wholly independent of the material organization, the Patient was subjected to a treatment at once cruel, inhuman, and destructive. The Christian charity which bestowed sympathy and solace upon almost every woe, turned aside from the poor Lunatic or assented to his chains. Even now, public opinion is but slowly recognising the fact that the brain is the instrument of the mind, and that as a material structure it is liable to disorder and decay. Practically, indeed, the truth is ignored by the greater part of mankind. What has been achieved, has been done by a few individuals, who have struggled (under much obloquy, and more ridicule) to impress this great truth with all its concomitant results, upon the mind and the conscience of the world. Whenever the public mind shall comprehend this truth in all its fulness, then, and not till then, will the Insane be placed in a position to gain all the good, which Medical Science has the power to bestow upon their respective maladies.

JOHN HITCHMAN.

January 5, 1856.

## THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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Mickleover, Jan. 9th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

As Chaplain to your valuable Institution, I again present my annual Report to you with feelings of no little pleasure.

During the past year the number of Patients who have attended our religious services has greatly increased—the same order and decorum as expressed in my first Report have been maintained. No interruption whatever has taken place during Divine Service; and seldom or ever do I come away from the Chapel without being struck with the soothing and salutary influence religion has even upon the minds of the disorderly and insane.

From observations made by several discharged Patients I have every cause to believe that their residence in the Asylum was not only beneficial to their bodily disease, but that the word spoken was by God's grace carried home to the heart, and thus blessed to their spiritual and everlasting welfare.

I am thankful to say that my visits to the Patients at all times appear to afford great consolation, and I have always received from them every possible degree of respect.

The kind response of the British and Foreign Bible Society to my application by the gift of two dozen large octavo Bibles for the use of the Patients, I feel ought not to be passed over without notice; as also the kindness of Dr. Hitchman, who always renders me every facility for the discharge of my clerical duties.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

G. FRITCHE.

*General Statement of Receipts and Payments between the 1st of January and the 31st December, 1855.*

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.					
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1854	2882	5	4	Tradesmen for Supplies to the 31st December, 1854	1202	14	3		
Do. in Steward's do.	63	0	6	Officers' Salaries to ditto...	200	0	0		
Sundry sales	2945	5	10	Provisions	3325	16	4	1402	14
Officers' Uniform	34	2	2	House and other expenses	1513	13	10		
Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to County...	28	7	0	Clothing	373	2	7		
County Treasurer	4547	18	0	Salaries and Wages...	1785	6	0		
Unions and Parishes belonging to Counties	83	1	4	Extras for Sick	109	15	4		
Private Patients	1769	16	0	Supplies to Farm and Garden	7107	14	1		
Funerals and Removals	281	2	0	Gratuity to late Engineer	360	10	0		
Accounts due to Tradesmen for Supplies to 31st December, 1855	20	3	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1855	2267	0	8		
Officers' Salaries to do.	6702	0	4	Do. in Steward's do.	48	17	9	2315	18
	1297	1	5		2315	18	5		
	200	0	0		1497	1	5		
	1497	1	5		£11,206	16	9		
	£11,206	16	9		£11,206	16	9		

Examined and Audited,  
 W. EVANS,  
 THOS. BENT.  
 (Signed)

JOHN LANGLEY,  
 Clerk and Steward.

## DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1855.

FROM UNIONS AND PARISHES CONTRIBUTING.	INCOME FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					£. s. d.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					£. s. d.	
	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total.			31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Total		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . . . .	36 2 9	47 5 3	29 7 0	26 5 8	139 0 8		<i>Provisions.</i>							
Ashbourne . . . . .	52 18 5	54 4 5	58 10 0	59 2 9	224 15 7		Meat . . . . .	311 11 11	309 5 9	278 9 7	288 5 6	1187 12 9		
Burton-upon-Trent . . . . .	33 14 3	38 11 6	42 17 2	53 18 6	169 1 5		Flour . . . . .	247 16 0	227 12 4	226 17 6	254 12 1	956 17 11		
Basford . . . . .	94 19 10	0 0 0	56 8 6	52 4 4	203 12 8		Oatmeal, Rice, Barley, and Beans . . . . .	25 15 6	32 10 11	36 13 6	45 13 7	140 13 6		
Bakewell . . . . .	129 6 11	129 0 3	120 10 0	124 19 10	503 17 0		Tea and Coffee . . . . .	29 1 3	16 3 3	32 18 7	22 2 10	100 5 11		
Belper . . . . .	146 12 7	149 14 7	152 3 0	145 18 4	594 8 6		Sugar and Treacle . . . . .	7 8 9	9 19 6	14 17 3	10 14 2	42 19 8		
Chesterfield . . . . .	170 3 11	179 17 7	194 7 2	200 12 7	745 1 3		Other Groceries . . . . .	7 4 4	3 9 8	8 6 6	13 18 9	32 19 3		
Derby . . . . .	221 3 8	227 1 10	261 11 6	298 1 1	1007 18 1		Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	8 12 0	8 12 9	11 16 0	12 8 0	41 8 9		
Ecclesall Bierlow . . . . .	13 2 10	12 17 2	17 5 9	31 17 1	75 2 10		Butter and Cheese . . . . .	76 9 5	74 18 3	95 3 1	59 14 1	306 4 10		
Chapel-en-le-Frith . . . . .	16 12 1	12 17 2	17 8 7	19 14 3	66 12 1		Malt, Hops, and Beer . . . . .	129 2 8	116 15 1	180 16 11	90 9 1	516 13 9		
Glossop . . . . .	29 12 10	19 8 7	29 5 10	39 8 6	117 15 9		<i>House &amp; other Expenses</i>							
Hayfield . . . . .	26 5 8	25 14 4	26 0 0	26 5 8	104 5 8		Coals . . . . .	147 9 7	139 15 0	198 1 11	124 7 4	609 13 10		
Mansfield . . . . .	16 5 8	30 18 6	35 1 6	32 10 0	114 15 8		Cart and Horses . . . . .	6 19 0	0 0 0	42 0 0	12 12 0	61 11 0		
Loughborough . . . . .	13 2 10	12 17 2	7 12 11	6 11 5	40 4 4		Soap . . . . .	26 8 6	26 8 6	24 15 6	25 12 0	103 4 6		
Rotherham . . . . .	6 11 5	6 8 7	6 10 0	6 11 5	26 1 5		Starch and Soda . . . . .	2 6 6	2 11 1	4 5 10	1 11 7	10 15 0		
Shardlow . . . . .	75 9 10	80 8 8	81 0 1	85 4 2	322 2 9		Candles and Cleaning Articles . . . . .	13 4 3	5 17 5	19 3 3	5 12 3	43 17 2		
Tamworth . . . . .	6 11 5	6 8 7	6 10 0	0 0 0	19 10 0		Furniture, Bedding, and General Repairs . . . . .	103 11 10	67 7 2	63 7 2	66 3 5	300 9 7		
Uttoxeter . . . . .	0 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 0	13 2 10	52 2 10		Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthenware . . . . .	9 19 3	33 0 0	7 7 9	26 6 11	76 13 11		
Worksop . . . . .	1 19 6	0 0 0	12 18 7	6 11 5	21 9 6		Brooms and Brushes . . . . .	5 6 10	2 9 9	8 6 6	7 6 6	23 9 7		
From County Treasurer.	24 11 4	19 5 9	19 10 0	19 14 3	83 1 4	4547 18 0	Rates and Taxes . . . . .	12 7 7	4 6 7	12 8 1	6 12 8	35 14 11		
From Unions & Parishes not Contributing.						83 1 4	Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, & Stationery . . . . .	3 15 4	29 10 7	4 10 0	36 3 2	73 19 1		
Basford . . . . .	101 1 9	19 2 6	61 14 8	53 12 0	235 10 11		Carriage of Goods & Tolls . . . . .	11 8 7	9 8 2	10 19 8	15 19 8	47 16 1		
Doncaster . . . . .	0 0 0	7 14 4	7 16 0	7 17 9	23 8 1		Omnibus Hire . . . . .	20 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 2 6		
East Retford . . . . .	52 4 3	50 15 0	48 10 4	47 6 6	198 16 1		Funeral Expenses . . . . .	2 19 6	4 6 0	4 1 6	3 19 3	15 6 3		
Bingham . . . . .	7 17 9	7 14 4	7 16 0	7 17 9	31 5 10		Road Expenses . . . . .	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0		
Grantham . . . . .	7 17 9	5 18 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 16 1		Sweeping Flues . . . . .	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0		
Kettering . . . . .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 6	5 11 6		Miscellaneous . . . . .	13 17 6	17 3 2	10 18 7	30 1 2	72 0 5		
Liverpool . . . . .	7 17 9	7 14 4	7 16 0	0 0 0	23 8 1		<i>Clothing</i> . . . . .	156 1 4	45 9 7	65 1 1	106 10 7	373 2 7	1513 13 10	
Lincoln . . . . .	33 5 3	30 17 4	94 4 11	4 7 5	162 14 11		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>							
Market Harborough . . . . .	7 17 9	7 14 4	7 16 0	7 17 9	31 5 10		Officers . . . . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0		
Nottingham . . . . .	0 0 0	15 6 10	7 16 0	7 17 9	31 0 7		Servants . . . . .	250 10 4	239 9 4	240 14 1	254 12 3	985 6 0		
Do. County Treasurer	0 0 0	212 16 0	173 12 3	135 9 3	735 12 0		Gratuity to late Engineer . . . . .						1785 6 0	
Northampton . . . . .	9 19 0	12 12 0	15 12 0	15 15 6	53 18 6		<i>Extras for Sick.</i>							
Newark . . . . .	7 17 9	10 19 6	20 11 6	19 14 6	59 3 3		Drugs . . . . .	4 15 10	5 8 10	6 14 0	6 16 8	23 15 4		
Newark . . . . .	8 6 6	7 14 4	7 16 0	7 17 9	31 14 7		Wines and Spirits . . . . .	7 1 0	10 6 0	8 19 0	10 15 0	37 1 0		
Radford . . . . .	8 6 8	15 0 0	4 0 9	0 0 0	27 7 5		Porter . . . . .	10 3 0	13 18 0	11 6 0	13 12 0	48 19 0		
Southwell . . . . .	6 17 3	7 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 11 7								109 15 4	
Spalding . . . . .	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 11 6	2 11 6									
Solihull . . . . .	0 0 0	7 14 4	10 2 3	15 15 6	39 12 1									
Thrapston . . . . .	6 0 0	0 0 0	23 8 1	7 17 9	31 5 10									
Uttoxeter . . . . .	0 0 0	0 0 0												
For Funerals . . . . .						1769 16 0								
For Private Patients . . . . .						20 3 0								
						281 2 0								
						£ 6702 0 4							£ 7127 14 1	

Examined. (Signed) W. EVANS.  
THOS. BENT.

JOHN LANGLEY,  
CLERK & STEWARD.

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

POLICY NO.		AMOUNT		DATE		NAME	
NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164
165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172
173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236
237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268
269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284
285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292
293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316
317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332
333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348
349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356
357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364
365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372
373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388
389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404
405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412
413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428
429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436
437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444
445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452
453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476
477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484
485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492
493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500

RETURN OF CLOTHING AND BEDDING, MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS,  
BETWEEN THE 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY AND THE 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1855.

204	Aprons.
120	Bonnets.
200	Bolster Cases.
3	Bed Quilts.
230	Caps, Women's.
100	* Ditto, Men's.
234	Chemises.
24	Drawers.
186	Gowns.
46	Ditto, night.
60	Handkerchiefs.
50	Jackets.
20	Men's Suits.
12	Mantles.
66	Mattress Cases.
12	Pillow Cases.
30	Pinafores.
214	Stocks.
70	Sheets.
186	Shirts.
86	Ditto, Flannel.
60	Stays.
18	Shawls.
36	Shrouds.
12	Strong Dresses.
60	Towels.
60	Trousers.
24	Table Cloths.
30	Waistcoats.

The whole of the Repairs are done in the Asylum.



AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF EACH PATIENT.

	s.	d.
Provisions .....	5	8½
House and other Expenses .....	1	9¼
Clothing .....	0	5½
Salaries and Wages .....	2	9
Medicines and Extras for Sick.....	0	2
	—	—
	10	10¼
	—	—

Average Daily Number of Patients, 260.

W. AND W. PIKE, PRINTERS, DERBY.

