

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

### **Contributors**

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# Fifteenth Report

OF

## THE DERBYSHIRE

### County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

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#### COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

SIR HUGH SEYMOUR BLANE, BART. (CHAIRMAN).

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CHARLES EDMUND NEWTON, Esq.

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SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN .....	DR. HITCHMAN.
CHAPLAIN .....	THE REV. WM. FINDLEY.
CLERK AND STEWARD .....	MR. JOHN LANGLEY.

JOHN BARBER,

CLERK OF THE PEACE.

*To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby, at  
their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at  
Derby on the 1st day of January, 1867.*

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THE REPORT OF THE VISITORS OF THE DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

The additions to the Asylum, referred to in our last Report, are progressing, not so expeditiously as we could wish, but as fast as the disturbance in the building trade will permit.

In consequence of the claims upon the County funds, on account of the Cattle Plague, we have thought it better to defer for the present the erection of a separate chapel.

The general condition of the Asylum, the condition and comfort of the Patients, and the large proportion of cures, when cure was possible, afford the most satisfactory proof of the continued excellent arrangement of the Institution by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman.

H. SEYMOUR BLANE,

CHAIRMAN.



TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE  
DERBY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the third clause of the General Rules of the Asylum, which requires that the Superintendent Physician "shal make an annual report of the number of admissions, removals, and discharges during the year; and shall also make a like return as to the general condition of the patients, and such other matters as may appear expedient for the purpose of showing the state and management of the Asylum," I beg respectfully to report that the admissions, removals, discharges, and deaths during the year 1866 have been as follows :

	Men	Women	Total
Admitted .....	36	37	73
Discharged—Cured.....	14	21	35
,, Improved .....	2	4	6
Deaths during the year .....	23	16	39

At the commencement of the year, that is, on the first of January, 1866, there were in the Asylum,

Males .....	171	}	342
Females .....	171		

Of the above number three men and one woman were classified as private patients, the others were paupers chargeable to parishes and unions. The discharges and deaths enumerated above being deducted from the three hundred and forty-two resident in January,



and the seventy-three admissions being added, leave the number of Patients in the Asylum on the thirty-first of December, 1866, as follows :

Males .....	168	} 335
Females .....	167	

Of the above number six men and one female were classified as "Criminals," or Patients confined under Secretary of State's warrants; three men were considered as private patients, or persons paid for by their relatives, although in other particulars classified and treated as the pauper Patients. They were admitted at a small charge in the earlier days of the Asylum's history, and have not been removed, although the claims for admission on behalf of the pauper insane of the County preclude the admission of like cases at the present time.

Since the opening of the Asylum on the twenty-first of August, 1851, there have been admitted one thousand six hundred and eighty patients, and it is gratifying to know that since the above date no pauper lunatic chargeable to any parish in the County has been refused admission for want of room; which I believe can be written of very few, if any, County Lunatic Asylum which has been in operation for the same period of time. Derbyshire at the present time contrasts favourably with many other Counties as to the number of its insane poor: thus, Leicestershire with a population of two hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and eleven, is reported by the Poor Law Board to have six hundred and thirty one Lunatics and idiots among its insane poor; while Derbyshire, with a larger population by forty nine thousand six hundred and twelve persons, has only four hundred and forty-eight chargeable in any manner to its Poor Rates, either as inmates of the County Lunatic Asylum, its Workhouses, or as taken care of with some parochial aid by their relatives and friends. The two other large Counties in the



North Midland Division of the kingdom possess fewer insane poor than Leicestershire ; but even these—Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire—were not so fortunate as Derbyshire, the former possessing seven hundred and forty seven insane poor in a population of 403,850, and the latter six hundred and eighty four insane poor in a population of 323,784 persons, arranged for convenience, at the number of the insane poor per thousand, the Counties would stand approximately as follows :

Derbyshire .....	1.57
Lincolnshire .....	1.85
Nottinghamshire .....	2.11
Leicestershire .....	2.59

That is, if the sum total of the numbers sent in, according to statute to the Poor Law Board, by the Parochial Officers, may be relied upon as accurate and trustworthy. The average number resident in this Asylum during the past year has been three hundred and twenty nine patients, and of these sixty belonged to the Borough of Derby, from which no Patients have been received during the current year ; deducting these from what would strictly represent the Lunatic Poor of the County in the County Asylum, and subtracting also from the alleged population of the County the 43,091 persons belonging to the Borough of Derby, the proportion of insane patients in the Asylum would be nearly as one in eleven hundred of the population. The admissions fluctuate considerably from year to year, as do also the character of the cases admitted. The non-reception of the Borough Patients influences the numbers vastly. Thus in the year 1862 one hundred and twenty three Patients were received, while in the year that has closed only seventy three cases presented themselves for treatment. The per centage of cures on the admissions vary in the same manner, and range from thirty three to sixty per cent. The general result of fifteen years ex-



perience will, I trust, not be considered unsatisfactory, when it is remembered that all kinds of cases, chronic, epileptic, paralysed, and idiotic (cases which would be excluded altogether from such Hospitals as St. Luke's and Bethelam Hospital), are received, and that of the one thousand six hundred and eighty cases thus constituted and submitted for treatment, six hundred and fifty have been discharged cured, and one hundred and forty six relieved.

The admissions, during the past year, have been chiefly remarkable for the large number which were in very feeble states of bodily health; of the seventy-three cases admitted only twenty, or considerably less than one-third of the number, were in a physically healthy condition; the remaining fifty-three were suffering from various forms of corporeal disease, and from great debility, which required a generous supply of food, of wine, or other stimulants, to sustain them. Five were greatly advanced in age, and their malady consisted rather in the failure of mental power, than in its perversion, or derangement; the brain, the organ through which mind manifests itself in this life had been impaired through defective nutrition, and partook of the general debility of other portions of the corporeal structure, and just as the muscular system was no longer equal to carry out fully the purposes of the will, so the nervous system had become inadequate to the manifestation of mind in a coherent and orderly manner. Such cases, dependent on molecular changes of structure, induced by age, offers little probability of recovery. Two or three of the cases died in a few days after admission; N. H., a young girl the victim of seduction, and of a terrible disease springing out of this, lingered in much suffering for a few weeks, and then expired; six of the cases admitted were idiotic from birth; they possess varying degrees of mental powers, but all are, of course, incurable; one is remarkable for the configuration and smallness of her head—the front lobes of the brain



are very small, and her mental power corresponds with this physical defect, as she does not manifest greater intelligence than is displayed by the more sagacious of the lower animals. As stated above, there are great gradations in the intellectual and moral capacities of these patients, although all are of so low a type of intelligence as to be classed as idiots. They vary from the poor being who possesses no articulate language, or the power of enunciating a single want beyond a special cry for food, up to others who can express a few ideas in simple language, and who manifest pleasure at the sight of bright colours, pictures, birds, or toys, and experience delight from the sounds of music. There are one hundred and seventy-three pauper idiots in this county, the greater part of whom are comparatively harmless, and to place them in the County Lunatic Asylum would be a wrong to the rate-payers, and by filling up the places, and therefore excluding curable cases of insanity, would be a wrong to the community at large. There is a proportion of idiots, however, who are wholly incapable of being managed at home, either from their violent propensities, degrading habits, or from both combined. I have stated already that six have been received during the past year, and there are altogether forty-six such cases now in the Asylum, namely, twenty-four males, and twenty-two females, and of this total number twenty-eight are the subjects of severe epileptic fits. Many of these are so ravenous in their mode of taking food, that they do not masticate it, but "bolt" it, after an animal manner; others are so paralysed, that the muscles of deglutition perform their functions imperfectly, and thus great risk of choking is incurred; in brief, from these and kindred causes, there are about forty imbecile patients who require to have the whole of their meat pulped before they can be entrusted to eat it. This pulping has, from the opening of the Asylum, been most efficiently done by means of a sausage machine. Although the raising up of these unhappy beings to sound



mind, and to usefulness, is beyond the reach of art, yet, perhaps, in no cases does the Asylum fulfil a more beneficent work than in providing a home for them. The presence of a restless, idiotic, and epileptic child, in a small cottage, is a perpetual misery to its parents, and to the other children. Its destructive habits, its want of cleanliness, and its recklessness of danger of every kind, absorb, in a large degree, the care and time of the mother, and prevent her from attending properly to the other duties of her household, while by disturbing the peace and rest of the toiling husband, its presence reacts, in many painful ways, on the comfort of the whole family. With no spare room in the cottage, the poor idiot, with all the degrading habits inseparable from its condition, has to associate day and night with the other children, to share in their meals, to partake of their bed, with some of them, it may be younger than itself, so young, indeed, that their undeveloped minds may [through the imitative faculty so active in childhood,] be led to adopt its degrading habits long before the true character of such habits can be recognised or appreciated. By the removal of such cases to an Asylum, society is spared many evils, and the poor idiot himself is shielded from much misery which he would otherwise endure from the teasings and scoffings of thoughtless children, who always perceive in him not a subject for compassion and sympathy, but an object for ridicule and sport. This is a sorrowful fact, but it is a universal experience. A few weeks since I saw an idiot boy beset by a crowd of children on the outskirts of Derby, and on going to his rescue, and remonstrating with his tormentors, a little girl said to me, with great simplicity, "O, Sir, he is only an idiot; we tease him to see him in a passion." It may be, and is, disheartening to observe, in the wards, many of such poor creatures, with their mindless faces, limping gait, and often deformed bodies, but *to them* the place is what its name implies, *an Asylum*, a refuge, moreover,



where they are not only shielded from harm, but where by the tact, patience, and care, of kind attendants, their more repulsive habits may be improved, if not eradicated, and vicious propensities removed by detecting the special things which minister more completely to their enjoyment, such as pictures, simple musical airs, "snatches" of song, and the like, and employing their fancy and their feelings upon them.

Among the more prominent of the admissions was E. H., a poor woman, whose mind had become overthrown, and demented, by a long series of epileptic fits, and who at the period of her admission was far advanced in pregnancy. On the second of September she was safely delivered of twin male children, who, after remaining a few weeks, were removed to the Basford Union. They were taken to the Union House by a nurse, accompanied by a female patient who had taken a lively interest in their welfare; indeed, their advent was an event of great delight to nearly all the female patients in the same ward, and the children were removed chiefly because their parent's fits were so sudden, and so severe, that in a paroxysm she might have injured them, and she was jealous and irritated of their being cared for, and attended to exclusively by others in her presence. Many of the patients received have been suffering from profound melancholia; indeed, this has been the chief type of mental derangement during the past year, for although certain mental hallucinations have caused them to be defined as suffering from "Mania," at the period of their admission, yet their maladies have soon assumed the character of melancholic. In all of these the functions of life have been performed languidly and inefficiently, have been very suicidal, and have required to be fed by compulsion daily. To be fed too when the most energetic efforts are resorted to to prevent the introduction of food by firmly closing the mouth and lips. It sometimes happens, from the obstinate courage and



tenacity of purpose of the Patient, that the stomach tube cannot be introduced without considerable injury to the lips, gums, or teeth, and the only resource then open is to pass a small flexible tube along the flectures of the nostrils into the back part of the throat, and thus inject milk or beef tea into the stomach. It is often a tiresome task, because of the frantic struggles of the patient, and is less satisfactory than passing the larger tube through the mouth, because it is not possible to inject food of so substantial a nature through it as through the latter. One woman, E. C., aged 60 years, a very suicidal patient, was brought in in a very feeble and emaciated condition, her feet were swollen by watery infiltration, her skin wrinkled and of such low vitality as to bruise on the very slightest pressure, her breath was fetid, and her general system febrile by long abstinence from food. She gave us much trouble and anxiety by her steady perseverance to destroy herself by abstaining from food. Fortunately in her case the loss of molar teeth enabled us to pass a flexible tube along the side of the jaw to the back part of the throat (although her front teeth were firmly clenched), and thus to feed her with comparative ease ; finding herself, after some days of obstinate resistance, to be foiled in her suicidal efforts in this direction, she resorted to other expedients, such as breaking the window to obtain glass ; after many attempts of this sort, she succeeded in obtaining some glass, by which she inflicted a few long and deep scratches on her neck, but assistance was too near, and too prompt to permit of her inflicting further mischief. She is ceaseless in her efforts, at one time tearing up her dress or her bed linen to obtain ligatures wherewith to strangle herself ; at another endeavouring to throw herself into the fire, or to obtain a flame wherewith to set her clothes in a blaze ; again, placing her head on the floor and beseeching some bewildered patient to crush it with the leg of the table ; or putting it between the door and the door-post and imploring a companion



to hurl the door with sufficient force to crush her head into pieces. Hitherto these insane efforts have been foiled, they are ceaseless however, and such is her sleepless vigilance, that in some unhappy moment, the nurses whose anxious duty is to frustrate her wild desire, may be taken by surprise at the consummation of her purpose. This is an unusual case, but there are several parties now in the Asylum whose strong, permanent, restless wish is to escape the misery of existence. Life to them is one prolonged sorrow, and although it spring from a baseless and morbid imagination, it is never the less poignant, and prompts them to seek death by every imaginable contrivance,

“ Glad to be hurled,  
Anywhere, anywhere,  
Out of the World,”

The deaths which have occurred during the past year have been chiefly from diseases of the nervous system, more especially of General Paralysis, of which one half of the Patients died; it is a malady of which there is scarcely a well authenticated instance of permanent recovery. It is not often recognised in its early stages by the general practitioner in medicine, and great hopes of recovery are often held out to friends, when cases where there is not the slightest probability of such a happy result. These cases often present a ruddy complexion, and a well-nourished system, and as there is no impairment of appetite, and the mind is nearly always sanguine and hopeful, most fallacious conclusions are drawn respecting them. To the Physician accustomed to see such Patients a glance reveals the presence of symptoms which he knows to be the beginning of death. These are difficult to describe, but the more prominent are a slight pause in the speech, a muffled accent, a tremulous tongue, and a quivering about the lips and facial muscles at the close of a speech; and these physical phenomena are accom-



panied by great mental exaltation, and sanguine views of everything in relation to the patients' own prospects, his person and his family. Everything (as a rule) has a rosy aspect with him, his health is excellent, his business most prosperous, his wealth increasing, and his happiness complete. Such is the accession, and such the early stages of a malady which ultimately prostrates the Patient, deprives him of all powers over the excretions of his body, renders him incapable of locomotion, produces bed-sores, and finally deprives him of memory, intelligence, and will, and ends only in apoplexy and death. Of the thirty eight patients who have died nineteen died from this disorder, ten died from apoplexy, epilepsy, and inflammation of the brain, six from general debility and old age, and the remainder from diseases of the chest and abdomen, as specified in Table 5, which accompanies this Report. It is gratifying to be able to record that no death has occurred from suicide, or from any form of accident, and that no case of fever of any kind has manifested itself. The hygienic condition of the Asylum continues, as heretofore, in a satisfactory condition; although during the extension of the building some of the dormitories are necessarily crowded. The system of Ventilation however provides to all the Rooms a good supply of fresh air, and secures as ready an egress for the vitiated air, and, therefore, the Rooms admit of a larger number of Patients being present than could be tolerated in rooms not provided specially with the means of such an exchange. The crowding is however of an exceptional and temporary character. The general condition of the Asylum is referred to as follows in the last Report of the Lunacy Commissioners.

“The numbers in the Asylum to-day are 334, on the Male side 168 and on the Female side 166. We have seen them all at one visit, and have to speak as usual very favourably of their



personal condition and freedom from excitement. There are an unusual number of bad and troublesome cases among the men, and among the women not a few; but all proper means are taken to amuse and interest them, and in general the state of all the wards and corridors was equally creditable to the nurses and attendants, and to the Patients themselves. Abundant as the supply is everywhere, but especially in the Women's division, of matters of ornament that might easily be injured or broken, no wilful damage of this kind was reported to us; and the influence otherwise of the habits of self-restraint and good conduct so imposed upon the Patients is evidently very beneficial.

“Throughout the Female Wards, which were singularly clean and cheerful in every part, we saw an excellent dinner of boiled beef and potatoes, with beer, comfortably served to-day, and apparently much enjoyed by the Patients.

“The Bedding in the various dormitories, and single rooms is of the best kind, and we found it everywhere in good order, blinds, curtains, and carpeting adding much to the comfort. But the larger dormitories are overcrowded, and when the additional accommodation, now in progress of construction shall have been completed, at least as many as 12 beds in each division must be considered as bespoke for the present inmates, out of the 35 fresh beds in each, that will then be available.”

The progress of the Buildings, to which the Commissioners refer as being “now in construction,” has been very slow-pulling, owing to the wetness and severity of the weather, but chiefly to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of able workmen; the Female Wing, which should have been finished by the close of the year, will not, I fear, be ready for occupation before Midsummer next.



The results of treatment, not only during the past year, but ever since the opening of the Asylum, are tabulated in five Tables, appended to this Report. They have been drawn up at my request, with great care by Mr. Reed, the assistant medical officer, and show at a glance the statistical history of the Institution.

The general principles of treatment which have been fully detailed in former Reports continue to be carried out. Divine Service is performed weekly by the Rev. W. Findley, and he is most assiduous in attending on the week days on such Patients as appear likely to be benefitted by his ministrations. I trust that it may not be deemed too importunate if I repeat that a larger Chapel, external to the building, is much required; and that this want is again referred to by the Commissioners in Lunacy, at their visit on the 22nd of May last, in the following words, "We must once more bring under the notice of the Committee the desirability on every account of building a Chapel, and appropriating the room now used for religious services as an addition greatly needed to the Recreation Room."

The general principles of treatment which have been fully described in former Reports continue to be carried out. Employment in the open air, under special supervision, is regarded as a great aid in the restoration of chronic cases, and the one which is continuously carried on. Amusements are not neglected. There is always an abundant supply of illustrated periodicals and newspapers in the Wards, with other resources, such as bagatelle, draughts, and the like. There is a little library, to which Lady Blane kindly adds a volume annually, for the use of the patients, and every Thursday evening throughout the winter months is devoted to amusement and instruction, the amusements consisting of dancing, music, singing, dramatic performances, and magic lantern exhibitions; the instruction of readings and lectures on topics of local interest, or such subjects as may appear likely to interest them



as inhabitants of Derbyshire. A series of readings taken for a given period, and a copy of the Christmas Eve entertainment will give a general idea of the nature of the proceedings referred to.

THURSDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

On THURSDAY, February 25th,

D R . H I T C H M A N

Will continue a series of

*BIOGRAPHICAL READINGS ON THE WORTHIES OF  
DERBYSHIRE.*

February 25th—Sir Francis Chantry.

March 3rd—John Flamstead.

March 10th—Thomas Linacre.

March 17th—Sir Richard Arkwright.

March 24th—James Brindley.

March 31st—Joseph Wright.

Quadrilles, Country Dances, Music, Songs, and  
Recitations, as usual.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

*PATIENTS' ENTERTAINMENT.*

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1866.

By Special Desire, and under the Immediate Inspiration of

T H E M O O N ,

Her Majesty's Servants of the Theatre Royal, Mickleover, will produce  
A DRAMA,

Dear to all Maternal and Paternal Hearts, and very suggestive as to

"*ELEGANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS,*"

and

"*SCHOLASTIC REPORTS,*"

ENTITLED,

"NURSERY CHICKWEED," OR "THE HEARTLESS ART OF  
'TAKING IN' CHILDREN."

In addition to the above Performance, the Manager has condescended to allow

T W O R O M A N S

From the banks of the Tiber, to appear in their Native Costume, and as

"*TALL TALK,*" "*FUSTIAN,*" AND "*RANT,*"

Are unknown to the peaceful Inmates of the Asylum, except through the  
reported speeches of certain

I N S A N E D E M A G O G U E S ,

Who are permitted to be at large, the said Romans will be allowed to indulge  
in a Classical Quarrel.



## PROGRAMME.

## PART FIRST.

To Commence at Six o'clock, p.m.

AIR .....	"Auld Lang Syne."	Band.
COUNTRY DANCE.....	"Rory O'More."	Band.
SONG.....	"West Countryman."	W. B.
COUNTRY DANCE ..	"The White Cockade."	Band.
QUADRILLE .....	"The Edinboro."	Band.
SONG.....	"Maggie's Secret."	L. Y.
COUNTRY DANCE .....	"The Fairy."	Band.
POLKA .....	"The Moss Rose."	Band.
DUETT .....	"The Gipsy Countess."	M. M. & M. L.
QUADRILLE .....	"The Young Recruit."	(Pianoforte) M. W. H. and L. I.
SONG.....	"Sweet be thy repose."	A Visitor.
GLEE .....	"When the Winds Whistle Cold."	M. A. P., M. L. & W. H. R.
COUNTRY DANCE....	"Haste to the Wedding."	Band.
SONG.....	"The Death of Nelson."	W. H. R.
RECITATION.....	"Lord Ullin's Daughter."	J. E.
SONG.....	"Come, Oh! Sleep."	M. A. P.
CORNET OBLIGATO .....		W. H. R.
CAROL .....	"King Christmas."	E. H., J. U., W. B., J. R., J. M., & Chorus.
COUNTRY DANCE .....	"MacGregor."	Band.
GALOP .....	"Jolly Dogs."	(Pianoforte) Visitors.
SONG ..	"When the Swallows Homeward Flee."	M. A. P.
SOLO PIANOFORTE ..	"Come where my Love lies dreaming."	M. W. H.

An interval of 15 minutes for Lemonade, Cake, and Oranges.

## PART SECOND.

## A BRIEF RECITATION

FROM

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

SCENE III.—Within the Tent of Brutus.

CASSIUS .....		W. H. R.
BRUTUS .....		J. H.
SONG.....	"The Sound of the Horn."	F. A.
COMIC SONG....	"She danced like a Fairy."	A Visitor.
SOLO PIANOFORTE....	"Le Jet D'Eau."	A Visitor.
GLEE.....	"The Fisherman."	S. A., J. U., J. M., and J. R.
SOLO PIANOFORTE..	"What Bells are those."	A Visitor.
SOLO FLUTE ..	"The Last Rose of Summer."	J. A.
SOLO CORNET.....	"Ivy Green."	A Visitor.
SOLO PIANOFORTE.....	"Orazione."	A Visitor.
OVERTURE.....	"The Exhibition."	Band.



To be followed by the Laughable Farce of

NURSEY CHICKWEED.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

*Jonathan Chickweed*, by ADOLPHUS TAKEHEWYNE, Esq.,  
Dotheboy's Hall, Yorkshire.

*Barnes, a Miller*, by HENRY FITZGERALD, TOLLMEAL, Esq.,  
Grabham Cottage, Bucks.

*Mr. Walton*, by J. BRICKVILLE, Esq., Hawthorn Place, Mayfair.

*Mr. Horatio Mountsorrel*, by MAXIMILIAN MONTEZUMA, Esq.,  
late of Mexico.

*Mrs. Mountsorrel*, by MISS CLEMENTINA VERE DE VERE,  
Springville, Montgomeryshire.

*Nelly*, by MISS ADELAIDE LOUISA THERESE TICKLEWHIT,  
Funnyhampton, Middlesex.

COMIC SONG..... "Work, Boys, Work." ..... *A Visitor.*

QUADRILLE..... "The Great Globe." (*Pianoforte*) *W. H.*  
*and L. I.*

QUADRILLE..... "The Lancers." ..... *Band.*

POLKA..... "King Pippin." ..... *Band.*

COUNTRY DANCE, "We won't go Home till Morning." ..... *Band.*

QUADRILLE ..... "The Burlesque." ..... *Band.*

COUNTRY DANCE..... "Ap. Shenkin." ..... *Band.*

QUADRILLE..... "La Poste." ..... *Band.*

COUNTRY DANCE.. "Sir Roger de Coverly." ..... *Band.*

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

In the Summer months out-door games, and long walks into country, are substituted. A friendly contest in the noble game of cricket, with some neighbouring Cricket Club, enhances the moral happiness. We were indebted, during the past Summer, to Rev. B. Spilsbury, of Findern, who, with a band of his parishioners, aided us greatly in this matter; indeed, to Mr. Cox (Captain Commandment of Volunteers), to Mr. Pigott, of Findern, and to other friends in the neighbourhood, the thanks of the officers of this Asylum are due for great aid both in the Winter and Summer amusements of the Patients. To Mr. Cantrill, of St. Peter's Church, Derby, we are indebted for a fine drop scene to the little stage, representing the exterior of the Asylum. It is finely painted, and is very effective. I cannot close this brief Report without expressing



my thanks to the Committee for appointing an Assistant Medical Officer by whom my labours are much diminished, and my anxieties lessened. Mr. Reed has, hitherto, proved himself a most zealous and industrious officer, and not only discharges with punctuality the routine duties of his office, but gives up whole evenings to the instruction of the Patients in music, or, to other matters calculated to soothe their feelings, and to wean their minds from morbid fancies.

The other officers of the Asylum continue to discharge their duties in the praiseworthy manner referred to on former occasions.

With feelings of grateful esteem,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HITCHMAN.





## ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.									
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday . . . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday . . . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	..	..	1	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	..	1	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday . . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	..	..	..	12	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	..	..	12	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday . . . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday . . .	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	..	14	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	14	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Workers  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Beer extra at 11 o'clock a.m., and at 4 o'clock p.m.

Laundry Women,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Beer, with Bread and Cheese, at 11 o'clock a.m., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Beer at 4 o'clock p.m.

*Great additions are made to the above table; Epileptic, palsied, aged, and weakly Patients are allowed extra diet, such as Pounded Meat, Fish, Rice, Egg, Tapioca, Sago, and Arrowroot Puddings; with Porter, Brandy, & Wine, under the direction of the Superintendent-Physician.*



SUPPLIES TO THE HOUSE FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN,

During the Year ending December 31, 1866.

		Mutton.
	lbs.	Pork.
206 67 65	lbs.	Veal.
101	Galls.	Milk.
4580		
4 18 2 11 1 16 0 14 1 12 1 26 2 12 2 24 5 8 1 26 19 2 20 7 0 9	T. C. gr. lb.	Cabbages.
	T. C. gr. lb.	Carrots.
	T. C. gr. lb.	Onions.
	T. C. gr. lb.	Parsnips.
	T. C. gr. lb.	Potatoes.
	C. gr. lb.	Rhubarb.
	C. gr. lb.	Turnips.
518 18 92	Heads.	Brocoli.
257	Heads.	Lettuce.
253	Pecks.	Beans.
492	Pecks.	Peas.
903	Heads.	Cauliflowers.
1190	lb.	Kidney Beans.
	lbs.	Apples.



## ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS

Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1866.

268	Aprons.
43	Bonnets.
396	Bolster Cases.
13	Bed Quilts.
137	Caps, Women's.
251	Caps, Men's.
416	Chemises.
49	Drawers.
278	Gowns.
138	Handkerchiefs.
17	Jackets
1	Mantles
59	Mattress Cases.
34	Pillow Cases.
62	Pinafores.
2	Rug Ticking
72	Stocks.
434	Sheets.
406	Shirts, Linen.
75	Shirts, Flaunel.
29	Stays.
32	Shrouds.
11	Strong Dresses.
223	Towels.
34	Table Cloths.
169	Knitted Hose.
150	Petticoats.
44	Curtains.
2	Chair Covers.
31	Carpets.
127	Boot Uppers.
229	Dusters.
38	Blinds.
29	Nets.
8	Bags.
53	Iron Holders.

The whole of the Clothing and Bedding for the Patients is Made and Repaired in the Asylum.



*General Statement of Receipts and Payments between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1866.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Dr.</b>						
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1865	1890	19	10			
Do. in Steward's hands	66	7	1			
	1957	6	11			
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Sundry Sales	129	9	2			
Officers' Uniform	19	4	0			
Transfer	48	12	7			
	197	5	9			
Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to this County	7972	0	1			
County Treasurer	103	14	8			
Unions and Parishes belonging to Out Counties	95	7	0			
Private Patients	137	14	0			
Funerals	24	7	6			
	8333	3	3			
Accounts due to Tradesmen for supplies to the 31st December, 1866	1681	9	7			
Officers' Salaries to Ditto	200	0	0			
	1881	9	7			
	£12369	5	6			
<b>Cr.</b>						
Tradesmen for Supplies to the 31st December, 1865	1633	18	2			
Officers' Salaries to ditto	200	0	0			
	1833	18	2			
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>						
Provisions	4320	3	0			
House and other Expenses	1684	0	7			
Clothing	603	1	7			
Salaries and Wages	2051	11	10			
Extras for Sick	229	10	1			
	8888	7	1			
Supplies to Farm and Garden	271	4	5			
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1866	1336	4	4			
Ditto in Stewards' hands	39	11	6			
	1375	15	10			
	£12369	5	6			

Examined,  
Signed } C. E. NEWTON,  
          } T. PEACH.

JOHN LANGLEY,  
Clerk and Steward.



## DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1866.

FROM UNIONS AND PARISHES CONTRIBUTING.	INCOME FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					Total. £. s. d.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					Total. £. s. d.	
	31st March £. s. d.	30th June £. s. d.	30th Sept. £. s. d.	31st Dec. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.			31st March £. s. d.	30th June £. s. d.	30th Sept. £. s. d.	31st Dec. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	61 5 9	57 9 9	0 0 0	58 7 5	177 2 11		<i>Provisions.</i>							
Ashbourne .....	143 18 7	80 5 1	84 17 2	107 4 0	416 4 10		Meat .....	449 10 0	420 13 10	448 5 10	451 15 10	1770 5 6		
Basford .....	103 9 7	101 18 6	94 10 0	104 5 10	404 3 11		Flour .....	233 17 0	190 9 1	270 9 6	214 8 4	909 3 11		
Belper .....	319 12 0	294 3 8	293 3 9	307 2 5	1214 1 10		Oatmeal, Rice, Barley.							
Bakewell .....	189 13 0	194 9 2	192 3 1	213 18 3	790 3 6		Peas .....	23 11 4	18 9 4	20 18 8	21 2 4	84 1 8		
Burton-upon-Trent ..	146 10 0	153 7 5	157 3 8	175 3 8	632 4 9		Potatoes and Carrots ..	19 0 1	64 19 11	3 0 1	31 11 3	118 11 4		
Chesterfield .....	333 17 11	327 10 2	333 10 4	336 8 5	1331 6 10		Tea and Coffee .....	29 15 0	29 0 3	29 16 7	29 19 0	118 10 10		
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	58 9 1	52 1 9	45 8 11	51 5 4	207 5 1		Sugar and Treacle .....	16 15 2	18 9 5	16 9 8	13 0 4	64 14 7		
Derby .....	336 19 7	314 8 4	299 11 0	317 5 3	1268 4 2		Other Groceries .....	7 1 9	9 12 9	11 10 4	14 2 11	42 7 9		
Ecclesall Bierlow ..	85 10 0	37 18 10	40 19 0	49 17 5	164 5 3		Tobacco and Snuff .....	24 14 0	25 16 0	23 14 0	23 12 4	97 16 4		
Glossop .....	100 11 8	0 0 0	95 18 11	196 2 8	392 13 3		Butter and Cheese .....	106 13 10	93 10 4	127 4 4	116 17 11	444 6 5		
Hayfield .....	41 8 4	46 6 0	46 16 0	51 8 2	185 18 6		Beer .....	142 10 0	161 14 0	94 7 0	187 7 0	585 18 0		
Mansfield .....	17 15 0	22 2 5	23 8 0	29 6 6	92 11 11		Milk .....	0 0 0	45 14 10	0 0 0	27 5 10	73 0 8		
Shardlow .....	151 6 4	135 6 0	131 4 3	142 3 4	559 19 11		Wine .....	11 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 6 0		
Tamworth .....	5 18 4	5 15 9	5 17 0	6 8 2	23 19 3		<i>House &amp; other Expenses</i>							
Uttoxeter .....	13 6 3	17 7 3	17 11 0	19 4 6	67 9 0		Coals and cartage .....	197 12 7	210 19 1	171 10 1	200 15 9	780 17 6		
Worksop .....	8 3 4	11 11 6	11 14 0	12 16 4	44 5 2		Soap .....	36 19 0	33 12 0	35 4 0	32 15 3	138 10 3		
						7972 0 1	Starch and Soda .....	3 9 1	2 11 3	4 12 5	3 9 3	14 2 0		
From County Treasurer.	29 11 8	28 18 9	25 15 7	19 8 8	103 14 8	103 14 8	Candles and Cleaning Articles .....	15 15 0	6 13 9	11 6 11	7 5 0	41 0 8		
							Furniture, Bedding, and General Repairs .....	116 0 3	70 6 6	100 14 4	83 3 10	370 4 11		
							Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthenware .....	15 7 9	45 8 1	9 14 4	38 19 0	109 9 2		
							Brooms and Brushes ..	4 18 0	0 7 0	11 18 10	9 10 6	26 14 4		
							Rates and Taxes .....	9 6 7	7 6 6	9 3 10	8 13 8	34 10 7		
							Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, & Stationery	5 5 8	28 9 3	11 0 0	20 2 3	64 17 2		
							Carriage of Goods & Tolls	0 17 6	3 0 3	1 0 7	0 17 8	5 16 0		
							Omnibus Hire .....	0 0 0	7 1 0	0 0 0	7 1 0	14 2 0		
							Funeral Expenses .....	6 7 6	5 6 6	3 6 0	4 3 6	19 3 6		
							Road Repairs .....	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 10 0		
							Sweeping Flues .....	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0		
							Insurance .....	0 0 0	14 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 18 9		
							Miscellaneous .....	6 9 8	6 10 1	4 1 2	17 2 10	34 3 9		
							Clothing .....	156 19 3	90 14 7	197 8 2	157 19 7	603 1 7		
							<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>							
							Officers .....	200 0 0	226 13 4	220 0 0	220 0 0	866 13 4		
							Servants .....	286 4 8	295 12 10	295 0 7	308 0 5	1184 18 6		
							<i>Extras for Sick.</i>							
							Drugs & Instruments ..	10 3 6	7 7 8	10 16 3	15 10 5	43 17 10		
							Wines and Spirits .....	36 4 0	22 10 0	34 16 0	24 0 0	117 10 0		
							Porter .....	15 10 4	15 10 3	21 6 4	15 15 4	68 2 3		
						£8333 3 3								£8888 7 1

Examined.

(Signed)

C. E. NEWTON.  
T. PEACH.

JOHN LANGLEY,  
CLERK & STEWARD.



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Year	Income from Property		Income from Business		Total Income	Total Expenditure	Net Income
	Dividend	Interest	Profit	Loss			
1917	100.00	50.00	200.00	100.00	450.00	350.00	100.00
1918	120.00	60.00	220.00	110.00	510.00	400.00	110.00
1919	150.00	75.00	250.00	120.00	575.00	450.00	125.00
1920	180.00	90.00	280.00	130.00	640.00	500.00	140.00
1921	200.00	100.00	300.00	140.00	700.00	550.00	150.00
1922	220.00	110.00	320.00	150.00	760.00	600.00	160.00
1923	250.00	125.00	350.00	160.00	825.00	650.00	175.00
1924	280.00	140.00	380.00	170.00	890.00	700.00	190.00
1925	300.00	150.00	400.00	180.00	930.00	750.00	180.00
1926	320.00	160.00	420.00	190.00	950.00	780.00	170.00
1927	350.00	175.00	450.00	200.00	1025.00	850.00	175.00
1928	380.00	190.00	480.00	210.00	1060.00	900.00	160.00
1929	400.00	200.00	500.00	220.00	1100.00	950.00	150.00
1930	420.00	210.00	520.00	230.00	1130.00	980.00	150.00
1931	450.00	225.00	550.00	240.00	1175.00	1000.00	175.00
1932	480.00	240.00	580.00	250.00	1210.00	1050.00	160.00
1933	500.00	250.00	600.00	260.00	1250.00	1100.00	150.00
1934	520.00	260.00	620.00	270.00	1270.00	1150.00	120.00
1935	550.00	275.00	650.00	280.00	1305.00	1200.00	105.00
1936	580.00	290.00	680.00	290.00	1340.00	1250.00	90.00
1937	600.00	300.00	700.00	300.00	1360.00	1300.00	60.00
1938	620.00	310.00	720.00	310.00	1360.00	1350.00	10.00
1939	650.00	325.00	750.00	320.00	1405.00	1400.00	5.00
1940	680.00	340.00	780.00	330.00	1430.00	1450.00	(20.00)
1941	700.00	350.00	800.00	340.00	1450.00	1500.00	(50.00)
1942	720.00	360.00	820.00	350.00	1450.00	1550.00	(100.00)
1943	750.00	375.00	850.00	360.00	1475.00	1600.00	(125.00)
1944	780.00	390.00	880.00	370.00	1480.00	1650.00	(170.00)
1945	800.00	400.00	900.00	380.00	1480.00	1700.00	(220.00)
1946	820.00	410.00	920.00	390.00	1460.00	1750.00	(290.00)
1947	850.00	425.00	950.00	400.00	1475.00	1800.00	(325.00)
1948	880.00	440.00	980.00	410.00	1450.00	1850.00	(400.00)
1949	900.00	450.00	1000.00	420.00	1420.00	1900.00	(480.00)
1950	920.00	460.00	1020.00	430.00	1430.00	1950.00	(520.00)
1951	950.00	475.00	1050.00	440.00	1415.00	2000.00	(585.00)
1952	980.00	490.00	1080.00	450.00	1390.00	2050.00	(660.00)
1953	1000.00	500.00	1100.00	460.00	1360.00	2100.00	(740.00)
1954	1020.00	510.00	1120.00	470.00	1330.00	2150.00	(820.00)
1955	1050.00	525.00	1150.00	480.00	1295.00	2200.00	(905.00)
1956	1080.00	540.00	1180.00	490.00	1260.00	2250.00	(990.00)
1957	1100.00	550.00	1200.00	500.00	1220.00	2300.00	(1080.00)
1958	1120.00	560.00	1220.00	510.00	1180.00	2350.00	(1170.00)
1959	1150.00	575.00	1250.00	520.00	1145.00	2400.00	(1255.00)
1960	1180.00	590.00	1280.00	530.00	1110.00	2450.00	(1340.00)
1961	1200.00	600.00	1300.00	540.00	1070.00	2500.00	(1430.00)
1962	1220.00	610.00	1320.00	550.00	1030.00	2550.00	(1520.00)
1963	1250.00	625.00	1350.00	560.00	995.00	2600.00	(1605.00)
1964	1280.00	640.00	1380.00	570.00	960.00	2650.00	(1690.00)
1965	1300.00	650.00	1400.00	580.00	920.00	2700.00	(1780.00)
1966	1320.00	660.00	1420.00	590.00	880.00	2750.00	(1870.00)
1967	1350.00	675.00	1450.00	600.00	845.00	2800.00	(1955.00)
1968	1380.00	690.00	1480.00	610.00	810.00	2850.00	(2040.00)
1969	1400.00	700.00	1500.00	620.00	770.00	2900.00	(2130.00)
1970	1420.00	710.00	1520.00	630.00	730.00	2950.00	(2220.00)
1971	1450.00	725.00	1550.00	640.00	695.00	3000.00	(2305.00)
1972	1480.00	740.00	1580.00	650.00	660.00	3050.00	(2390.00)
1973	1500.00	750.00	1600.00	660.00	620.00	3100.00	(2480.00)
1974	1520.00	760.00	1620.00	670.00	580.00	3150.00	(2570.00)
1975	1550.00	775.00	1650.00	680.00	545.00	3200.00	(2655.00)
1976	1580.00	790.00	1680.00	690.00	510.00	3250.00	(2740.00)
1977	1600.00	800.00	1700.00	700.00	470.00	3300.00	(2830.00)
1978	1620.00	810.00	1720.00	710.00	430.00	3350.00	(2920.00)
1979	1650.00	825.00	1750.00	720.00	395.00	3400.00	(3005.00)
1980	1680.00	840.00	1780.00	730.00	360.00	3450.00	(3090.00)
1981	1700.00	850.00	1800.00	740.00	320.00	3500.00	(3180.00)
1982	1720.00	860.00	1820.00	750.00	280.00	3550.00	(3270.00)
1983	1750.00	875.00	1850.00	760.00	245.00	3600.00	(3355.00)
1984	1780.00	890.00	1880.00	770.00	210.00	3650.00	(3440.00)
1985	1800.00	900.00	1900.00	780.00	170.00	3700.00	(3530.00)
1986	1820.00	910.00	1920.00	790.00	130.00	3750.00	(3620.00)
1987	1850.00	925.00	1950.00	800.00	95.00	3800.00	(3705.00)
1988	1880.00	940.00	1980.00	810.00	60.00	3850.00	(3790.00)
1989	1900.00	950.00	2000.00	820.00	20.00	3900.00	(3880.00)
1990	1920.00	960.00	2020.00	830.00	(20.00)	3950.00	(3970.00)
1991	1950.00	975.00	2050.00	840.00	(80.00)	4000.00	(4060.00)
1992	1980.00	990.00	2080.00	850.00	(140.00)	4050.00	(4150.00)
1993	2000.00	1000.00	2100.00	860.00	(200.00)	4100.00	(4240.00)
1994	2020.00	1010.00	2120.00	870.00	(260.00)	4150.00	(4330.00)
1995	2050.00	1025.00	2150.00	880.00	(320.00)	4200.00	(4420.00)
1996	2080.00	1040.00	2180.00	890.00	(380.00)	4250.00	(4510.00)
1997	2100.00	1050.00	2200.00	900.00	(440.00)	4300.00	(4600.00)
1998	2120.00	1060.00	2220.00	910.00	(500.00)	4350.00	(4690.00)
1999	2150.00	1075.00	2250.00	920.00	(560.00)	4400.00	(4780.00)
2000	2180.00	1090.00	2280.00	930.00	(620.00)	4450.00	(4870.00)
2001	2200.00	1100.00	2300.00	940.00	(680.00)	4500.00	(4960.00)
2002	2220.00	1110.00	2320.00	950.00	(740.00)	4550.00	(5050.00)
2003	2250.00	1125.00	2350.00	960.00	(800.00)	4600.00	(5140.00)
2004	2280.00	1140.00	2380.00	970.00	(860.00)	4650.00	(5230.00)
2005	2300.00	1150.00	2400.00	980.00	(920.00)	4700.00	(5320.00)
2006	2320.00	1160.00	2420.00	990.00	(980.00)	4750.00	(5410.00)
2007	2350.00	1175.00	2450.00	1000.00	(1040.00)	4800.00	(5500.00)
2008	2380.00	1190.00	2480.00	1010.00	(1100.00)	4850.00	(5590.00)
2009	2400.00	1200.00	2500.00	1020.00	(1160.00)	4900.00	(5680.00)
2010	2420.00	1210.00	2520.00	1030.00	(1220.00)	4950.00	(5770.00)
2011	2450.00	1225.00	2550.00	1040.00	(1280.00)	5000.00	(5860.00)
2012	2480.00	1240.00	2580.00	1050.00	(1340.00)	5050.00	(5950.00)
2013	2500.00	1250.00	2600.00	1060.00	(1400.00)	5100.00	(6040.00)
2014	2520.00	1260.00	2620.00	1070.00	(1460.00)	5150.00	(6130.00)
2015	2550.00	1275.00	2650.00	1080.00	(1520.00)	5200.00	(6220.00)
2016	2580.00	1290.00	2680.00	1090.00	(1580.00)	5250.00	(6310.00)
2017	2600.00	1300.00	2700.00	1100.00	(1640.00)	5300.00	(6400.00)
2018	2620.00	1310.00	2720.00	1110.00	(1700.00)	5350.00	(6490.00)
2019	2650.00	1325.00	2750.00	1120.00	(1760.00)	5400.00	(6580.00)
2020	2680.00	1340.00	2780.00	1130.00	(1820.00)	5450.00	(6670.00)
2021	2700.00	1350.00	2800.00	1140.00	(1880.00)	5500.00	(6760.00)
2022	2720.00	1360.00	2820.00	1150.00	(1940.00)	5550.00	(6850.00)
2023	2750.00	1375.00	2850.00	1160.00	(2000.00)	5600.00	(6940.00)
2024	2780.00	1390.00	2880.00	1170.00	(2060.00)	5650.00	(7030.00)
2025	2800.00	1400.00	2900.00	1180.00	(2120.00)	5700.00	(7120.00)
2026	2820.00	1410.00	2920.00	1190.00	(2180.00)	5750.00	(7210.00)
2027	2850.00	1425.00	2950.00	1200.00	(2240.00)	5800.00	(7300.00)
2028	2880.00	1440.00	2980.00	1210.00	(2300.00)	5850.00	(7390.00)
2029	2900.00	1450.00	3000.00	1220.00	(2360.00)	5900.00	(7480.00)
2030	2920.00	1460.00	3020.00	1230.00	(2420.00)	5950.00	(7570.00)
2031	2950.00	1475.00	3050.00	1240.00	(2480.00)	6000.00	(7660.00)
2032	2980.00	1490.00	3080.00	1250.00	(2540.00)	6050.00	(7750.00)



# DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

## Average Weekly Cost

OF

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND  
CARE OF PATIENTS,

During the Year ending December 31, 1866.

	s.	d.
Provisions .....	5	0½
Clothing .....	0	8¼
Salaries and Wages .....	2	4¾
Necessaries, Fuel, Light, and Washing. .	1	0
Surgery and Dispensary .....	0	0½
Wine, Spirits, and Porter .....	0	2½
Furniture and Bedding .....	0	6¾
Garden and Farm .....	0	1
Miscellaneous, viz.—Rates and Taxes, Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, Sta- tionery, Carriage of Goods, Insurance .	0	2¼
	<hr/>	
	10	2½
Less Receipts from Sales .....	0	2¾
	<hr/>	
	9	11¾
	<hr/>	
Average Daily Number of Patients,	329	



DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM

Annual Report

REVENUE, MEDICAL EXPENDITURE AND CARE OF PATIENTS

During the year ending December 31, 1888.

Provisions	£ 04
Charity	0 01
Salaries and Wages	3 14
Necessaries Fuel, Light and Washing	1 0
Barney and Messenry	0 01
Wool, Spools and Yarn	0 24
Furniture and Bedding	0 01
Garden and Farm	0 1
Miscellaneous, viz—Bacon and Fat	-
Periodicals, Printing, Stationery	-
Stationery, Office of Clerk, Treasurer	0 21
<hr/>	
Total	10 21
Less Receipts from Sales	0 21
<hr/>	
Balance	9 10

Average Daily Number of Patients 829