

Sixteenth report of the Derbyshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

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Sixteenth Report

OF

THE DERBYSHIRE

County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

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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 of January, 1868.*

THE REPORT OF THE VISITORS OF THE DERBY COUNTY LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

The additions agreed to be made to the Asylum to meet the increasing demand for space, and to facilitate the reception, on terms now and prospectively beneficial to the County, are in progress.

The building of the Asylum Chapel is progressing, but less expeditiously than we hoped, owing, as the contractor alleges, to the difficulty of obtaining bricks.

The excellent conduct of the Asylum continues to deserve and to receive the highest commendation.

H. SEYMOUR BLANE,

Chairman.

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TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE
DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of my office, I beg to present to you the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Derby County Asylum.

On the 1st of January, 1867, there were one hundred and sixty-eight Men, and one hundred and sixty-seven Women in the Asylum, and during the year fifty-five Men and forty-two Women were admitted, making a total of four hundred and thirty-two persons who have been under treatment during the year 1867.

In my Fifteenth Report I had to state that a large proportion of the Patients admitted were suffering from profound Melancholia, with a disposition to suicide, and it has been the case in a corresponding degree during the year that has just closed. One poor fellow, seventy years of age, died in six days after admission from exhaustion, and from a wound which he had inflicted on his throat, prior to his removal from home. Several Patients have had to be fed daily by means of the stomach pump, to prevent them from destroying themselves by starvation. The wife of a mechanic from the neighbourhood of Matlock, gave us great anxiety, from this cause, for a considerable period, as she was fed with difficulty, and moreover, was far advanced in pregnancy. She was, ultimately, delivered of a male child, and at the close of the year, we had the gratification of discharging her quite well. A single Woman, the daughter of a demented man now in the House, was also brought to the Asylum in a pregnant condition, and was delivered while in a state of frantic mania; the child, however, was still-born. One Man, admitted, had been rendered desponding, and suicidal, from losses sustained through the Cattle Plague. It could hardly be expected otherwise, then that a pestilence which raged among the

herds of this kingdom in the years 1866-67, attacking upwards of 278,927 cattle, and necessitating the slaughter of some 57,000 more to prevent the spread of the disease, should leave some such mark of its presence in a pastoral county like Derby; it is gratifying to know that only one case of suicidal melancholy in Derbyshire has been traceable to the panic and grief caused by this national calamity. It is the more remarkable, inasmuch, as profound despondency has characterised the great majority of the cases admitted, from whatever part of the county they may have come. It has been the same with Patients from Glossop in the northern division, as with those from Derby in the extreme southern part; from the crowded town as from the lone hamlet; from the homes of the pure, as from the ranks of the profligate; from the calm worshippers in the Church of England, as from the more enthusiastic members of the "Primitive Methodist Connexion;" from the partially educated, as from the profoundly ignorant; from all places, and from all occupations, individuals have been brought presenting the same aspect of utter despondency, and speaking phrases and sentences so identical, that it might have been supposed that they had copied the one from the other, had not circumstances precluded the possibility of this. Each describes himself, or herself, as "lost for ever;" "there is no mercy for me;" "God may forgive others, but never will me." These, and such like phrases are reiterated perpetually in desponding tones, and each portrays a hell of some dreadful kind, in which he is about to be engulfed for evermore. This phenomenon admits of no solution from any special form of preaching prevalent in the county, or any mode of life common to all the sufferers; now and then, however, the malady is aggravated by the indiscretion of gloomy fanatics, and I have had to arrest a tract, sent to one of these unhappy beings, the opening sentence of which was as follows:—

"Ah, miserable wretch that I am! Undone for ever! *for ever!* Oh, these killing words, '*For ever!*' Will not a thousand, thousand years bring my misery to a close? No, no; it will never have an end. After the thousand, thousand years it will still be '*for ever.*' Oh! hapless, helpless, hopeless state indeed! It is this '*for ever,*' which is the hell of hell! Oh! wretch that I am! damned to all eternity!"

The notes of exclamation, and the italics, are copied faithfully from this mistaken, and mischievous production of "The Dublin Tract Repository," mistaken and mischievous, because whatever tends to remove faith and hope from the human soul is as contrary to the Divine teachings of the Gospel, as it is inimical to the recovery of individuals suffering from bodily disease.

These Melancholic Patients have had one character common to all—namely, a very enfeebled condition of bodily health; this debility having been induced in a few by childbirth, and excessive lactation; in more, from improper, or defective food, intemperance, crowded habitations, anxiety, and unhealthful occupations, but in most it was an inheritance derived from parents, themselves unhealthy, from the operation of causes described above.

Insanity—as now seen—in the larger of our County Pauper Asylums, is the out-shoot of a degenerate physical condition, the manifestation of a long series of deteriorating influences, introduced and sustained by the great development of our manufacturing industry, and by the crowded town-life, with all the concomitant circumstances of drunkenness, syphilitic diseases, dissolute companionship, and of vitiated air in hot and crowded workshops, which it too often involves. Insanity has increased, is increasing, and, with the present conditions of our national life, will continue to increase, until physical education, and the definite and immutable relations which exist between man and the external world are more studied, *i.e.*, until the physical and organic laws of his being are understood, and acted upon, as reverentially and conscientiously, as are those other Divine ordinances, which have been handed down to us, through the medium of Inspiration.

When this Asylum was first opened in 1851, there were 12,059 Pauper Lunatics, in the Asylums of the United Kingdom; there are now upwards of 24,995 in these Institutions, or, an excess of nearly nine hundred (877) over double the number, at that time to be provided for; and at this moment most of the Institutions of the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Middlesex are full, and in the country generally, hundreds of lunatics are excluded from appropriate treatment in the County Asylums for want of room. This is

a fact entitled to the grave consideration of every man who loves his country, or his kind.

At the close of the year 1867 there were one hundred and seventy-three men, and one hundred and eighty-six females, or a total of three hundred and fifty-nine Lunatics in the Derby County Asylum. Since the opening of the Asylum in August, 1851, one thousand seven hundred and seventy Patients have been admitted, and of these six hundred and seventy-six have been discharged CURED; and sixty-six Men, and eighty-one Women have been discharged—relieved, *i.e.*, notwithstanding the very large proportion of Idiots and persons rendered hopelessly demented by epileptic fits, and by Paralysis, who have been admitted—[and who would have been regarded, as incurable, and therefore not admissible for treatment in Bethlehem Hospital, London]—and the still greater numbers who have from various causes, such as strong, instinctive parental feelings, or from pecuniary motives, been detained at home, or elsewhere during the more curative stages of the malady—about 40 per cent. of *all* the cases admitted, have been discharged, Cured. In an elaborate article on Lunatic Asylums published in an Encyclopædia some years ago, and giving a result of 10 years' experience ending in 1845, the mean of cure was given as 21-26, although it embraced Bethlehem Hospital in the category where, all chronic, epileptic, and paralysed cases are excluded, and where cures consequently range high. The result achieved here, has, probably been achieved over a like extent of time in other Public Asylums, and it is most gratifying to feel that the great cost and cure which during the past twenty years have been bestowed upon the Insane, have met their reward in the restoration of nearly double the number, than heretofore, to health and sanity.

Nine of the Patients admitted during the past year were suffering from Epilepsy. This complaint almost always renders the mental disease incurable. The turbulence produced in the heart, the lungs, and the brain, during the convulsive attack, lays the foundation to permanent organic change in the latter organ, and leads on to great fatuity and helplessness. These convulsive attacks are frequent in some individuals—no less than 569 seizures have been *recorded* a

having occurred to one person during the past year. These fits cause the Sufferers to be dirty in their habits, and to require a large amount of nursing and care. All the Epileptics display great emotional feeling; they are among the most devout of the worshippers in Chapel, and at morning and evening prayers in the Wards, as they are among the most irascible, vituperative, and vindictive in their associations with other Patients in work, or amusements. This irritability is especially observable a short time prior to the accession of a convulsive paroxysm—the most amiable, at such a time, become peevish, irate, and abusive; and are relieved of this excitement only by the convulsions of the fully developed fit. When this is passed there is an interval of comparative calm, and the poor Patient often becomes affectionate and friendly with those whom, a day or two before he had denounced in words of the bitterest anger. Happily, the bodily sensations of the Patient appear as blunted as the memory of his past behaviour;—for the bruises and cuts which he sometimes experiences in his epileptic fall are either not referred to or else spoken of as slight and unimportant matters. Two of the Epileptics admitted were much disfigured by burns received at home. One or two now in the house have faces scarred most frightfully from accidents by fire prior to admission, and their general aspect forcibly recalls to memory the graphic description by St. Matthew, of one who came to the Great Healer in Palestine—kneeling down to Him and saying, “Lord have mercy on my son, for he is lunatick, and sore vexed; for oftentimes he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water, and I brought him to thy disciples, and they could not cure him;” and, most certainly the incurability and helplessness of their condition inspire the beholder with a profound sense of the greatness of the Divine Being who healed the insane and epileptic Patient with a word; for to use the language of a former Chaplain of the Asylum “to restore the demented to vigour of thought, to banish all mental delusions, to heal raving maniacs, and hopeless Idiots in an instant, and with one single word of power seems to us one of the grandest, noblest, most God-like miracles we can possibly conceive of, and is a proof that HE was indeed the Restorer of Mankind, the Divine Logos, the Light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world.”

DEATHS.

Thirty-five Men and eleven Women have died ; although the general health of the Patients has been good, and entirely free from any case of fever, or other disease indicative of imperfect hygienic arrangements. This paradoxical statement finds its explanation in the fact—that a great portion of the deceased Patients were suffering from incurable organic disease at the period of their admission. Twenty-nine deaths were caused by Paralysis and Epilepsy, or by a combination of both diseases ; as stated before, one man seventy years of age died in six days after admission, from exhaustion caused by Mania, and a wound inflicted in his throat prior to admission ; some were brought to the Asylum in almost a dying state. M. H. lived 4 days—G. S. 6 days—G. W. 7 days, and others, whose deaths were predicted, from the condition in which they were received, survived under the influence of stimulants and warmth for periods varying from ten days to six or seven weeks—one Patient dying at eighty, and another at eighty-seven years of age. It is very gratifying to be able to record that no death has occurred from suicide ; and only one from any kind of accident—and this was, the death of a Patient from choking, when in a very advanced stage of General Paresis. The food was removed from his throat immediately, but his feeble heart and nervous system, could not recover the shock, and he died in a few minutes. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental Death." A somewhat narrow escape, however, was experienced by Attendant Maycock, who when at work in the garden, was struck on the head with a spade, by a Patient. The man, a "criminal lunatic," was about to strike again, when the blow was arrested by a Patient, and others soon ran to the assistance of the attendant, who had given no real cause of offence. The blow was a severe one, but the attendant recovered rapidly, and is now perfectly well.

The Asylum was visited in the Spring by two of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who after reciting the statistics of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, made the following observations :—

“The arrangement with the authorities of the Borough of Derby is—that for the Borough Pauper Lunatics 4d. per diem is to be paid beyond the ordinary charge.

“This arrangement has not been entered into by a statutory contract, and is indefinite as to duration and numbers—the Visitors having agreed only to receive Borough Patients upon the terms mentioned, and as far as may from time to time be convenient and compatible with the demand for accommodation of the County Patients.

“After assigning certain rooms to the Assistant Medical Officer and the Assistant Matron, the present Asylum is calculated to accommodate 336 Patients, The additions in progress will provide good accommodation for 34 patients in each division, making the total ultimate accommodation for 404 Patients.

“The additions consist in extending the Wings, hitherto known as the Infirmaries, and raising them a second story. The extension on the female side is completed, and the rooms will be brought into occupation within three months. That on the male side is not yet roofed in, but one room on the ground floor will be very shortly available. In connection with the new Buildings will be two good airing Courts.

“The Patients last registered as under medical treatment, all for ordinary ailments were eight in the male division, and nine in the female.

“According to the Medical Journal since the last visit, 19 males and 15 females have been placed in seclusion during periods of excitement; the former altogether on 38, and the latter on 57 occasions.

“With very few exceptions in No. 2 Female Ward, the Patients at the time of our visit were free from excitement, and we have to report very favourably, as on previous occasions, of their general personal condition and demeanor.

“About 72 of the men are usually employed on the land, and 70 women in needle, sundry, and domestic work. Few of the men are at present employed as artizans.

“ The attendance at Divine Service is necessarily very limited, owing to the wholly inadequate dimensions of the chapel. We are glad to learn that the question of erecting a proper chapel, and adding the present chapel to the Recreation Hall is about to be brought under the consideration of the Justices at the Quarter Sessions.

“ The several Corridors, Dining-rooms, and Dormitories were found by us remarkably clean and in the best order, and the Wards generally were cheerful and comfortable in aspect. The Beds throughout the Asylum are all of horse hair, and the bedding is substantial and abundant.

“ Enquiry is being made for a night attendant in the Male Division. The duty is at present performed by the ordinary attendants in rotation.

“ The Case Books have been fully entered by Dr. Hitchman and the Institution continues to be under most efficient management.

“ R. W. LUTWIDGE, }
 “ JAMES WILKS, } Commissioners in Lunacy.”

The copious reference by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the new Wings of the Asylum, and to the erection of a Chapel renders it unnecessary for me to add anything, except to state that the progress to completion was not so rapid as was anticipated, and that the Male Wing, and the Airing Court of that side, are even now far from completed and that the irregularity of the site, and the vast quantity of earth to be removed, will render the formation of an Airing Court a most tedious and costly undertaking.

The Chapel Services have been conducted as usual, and as many as from twenty-four to thirty Patients have at various times partook of the Holy Sacrament.

On Christmas day, the patients were all abundantly supplied with roast beef, and excellent plum pudding; and on New Years' Eve were provided with an Entertainment consisting of music,

Songs, Dancing, and a Dramatic Entertainment; and on every Thursday—from October to March—they have dances and music, together with readings in Biography, History, and other interesting subjects. It would be ungrateful to conclude this report without recording the deep obligations which the Institution is under to Mr. Cox, the Captain-Commandant of the 5th Company of Volunteers, and other friends, for providing an amateur concert, by which a fund was raised to supply a Pianoforte and a set of Brass Instruments for the amusement of the patients. The Concert was a complete success, and with generous contributions from the Chairman of the Committee, from Mr. Wright, of Osmaston Manor, Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Newton, Dr. Peach, and others, produced a sum of Fifty Pounds.

It gives me pleasure to record that the Assistant-Medical Officer, the Steward (Mr. Langley), and the Assistant-Matron (Miss Hearder), continue to discharge their respective duties in a zealous and efficient manner; and, that the Attendants and Nurses have obtained my approval.

More than seventeen years having passed away since I was honoured by the Committee of Visitors with the task of organising and superintending this Asylum, I cannot close the Sixteenth Report without expressing to the committee how deeply I feel their unvarying kindness, and the support which they have always rendered to me in the discharge of my duty; a support which has enabled me to retain my post in comparative health, while some superintendents have sunk under paralysis, and mental disease, and others, my cotemporaries and friends, superintendents of Asylums in Kent, Gloucester, Oxford, and Somerset, have sought and obtained retirement under the liberal conditions which the superannuation clause in the 12th section of the Lunatic Asylum Amendment Act 1862, has permitted to be awarded them. For this support I tender my heartfelt thanks, and am

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN HITCHMAN.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.
TABLE 1.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1867.*

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.
In the Asylum on January 1st, 1867	168	167	335			
Admitted for the 1st time during the Year ...	48	38	86			
Re-admitted during the Year	7	4	11			
Total under care during the Year.....	223	209	432			
Recovered	14	12	26			
Relieved	1		1			
Not Improved						
Died	35	11	46			
On Trial.....	1					
Total Discharges and Deaths during the year	51	29	80			
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1867	172	186	358			
Average daily numbers during the Year	167	172	339			

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 2.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to Dec. 31st, 1867.*

	ADMISSIONS.			MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.
	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.			
Patients Admitted for the first time	847	778	1625			
" Re-admitted.....	82	70	152			
Total of Patients Admitted.....				929	848	1777
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.						
Recovered	332	343	675			
Relieved	59	90	149			
Not Improved	42	38	80			
* Escaped	9		9			
Died	315	191	506			
Total of Discharges and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum...				757	662	1419
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1867				172	186	358
Average numbers Resident during the 16 years				150	154	304

* These Patients were not captured within 14 days, and were consequently discharged.

Years.	Admissions.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Remaining on Dec. 31st of each year.			Numbers Resident.			Recoveries on Admissions.			Deaths on Average numbers Resident.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1851-2	116	96	212	17	17	34	1	3	4	6	1	7	9	7	16	84	68	152	51	47	98	14.6	17.7	16.0	17.6	14.8	16.3
1853	74	57	131	27	26	53	7	5	12	3	6	9	18	9	27	103	80	183	99	76	175	37.8	45.6	40.5	18.1	11.8	15.4
1854	76	75	151	24	25	49	4	7	11	5	1	6	22	10	32	122	111	233	108	99	207	31.5	33.3	32.4	20.3	10.1	15.4
1855	61	72	133	18	29	47	4	8	12	3	0	3	22	6	28	135	142	277	134	126	260	29.6	40.2	35.3	16.3	4.7	10.7
1856	52	67	119	18	28	46	* 6	* 17	23	* 17	* 15	32	12	7	19	135	141	276	135	132	267	34.6	41.7	38.6	8.8	5.3	7.1
1857	46	33	79	21	27	48	* 2	* 2	4	4	1	5	19	7	26	134	137	271	135	133	268	45.6	81.8	68.7	14.0	6.0	10.0
1858	36	45	81	19	22	41	4	8	12	2	6	8	17	14	31	131	130	261	134	138	272	52.7	48.8	50.6	12.6	10.1	11.3
1859	44	44	88	18	18	36	2	4	6	5	1	6	15	8	23	136	143	279	132	139	271	40.9	40.9	40.9	11.3	5.7	8.4
1860	58	32	90	28	14	42	8	2	10	1	0	1	11	17	28	145	142	287	144	142	286	48.2	43.7	46.6	7.6	11.9	9.7
1861	69	54	123	30	12	42	2	7	9	1	3	4	21	15	36	161	157	318	153	146	299	43.4	22.2	34.1	13.7	10.2	12.0
1862	54	57	111	29	25	54	4	3	7	2	1	3	27	15	42	153	170	323	154	164	318	53.7	43.8	48.6	17.5	9.1	13.2
1863	62	53	115	28	28	56	7	7	14	1	0	1	28	20	48	149	170	319	154	170	324	45.1	52.8	48.6	18.1	11.7	10.8
1864	48	42	90	17	21	38	2	5	7	1	2	3	18	21	39	160	163	323	155	169	324	33.1	50.6	42.2	11.6	12.4	12.0
1865	42	42	84	10	18	28	3	8	11	0	0	0	18	9	27	171	171	342	166	167	333	23.8	42.8	33.3	10.8	5.3	8.1
1866	36	37	73	14	21	35	2	4	6	0	1	1	23	15	38	168	167	335	166	163	329	41.7	56.7	46.8	13.8	9.2	11.5
1867	55	42	97	14	12	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	35	11	46	173	186	359	167	172	339	25.4	28.5	26.8	20.9	6.3	13.9
	929	848	1777	332	343	675	59	90	149	51	38	89	315	191	506							37.5	43.7	40.3	14.5	9.0	11.7

* Removed to other Asylums.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 5.—Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1867.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE.			
Apoplexy			1
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Epilepsy and Paralysis	10	1	11
General Paresis	8	2	10
Exhaustion after Mania	5	2	7
Inflammation of the Brain and Softening.....	1		1
THORACIC DISEASE.			
Pulmonary Consumption	1		1
Disease of the Heart	2	2	4
OTHER DISEASES.			
Tuberculous	4		4
General Debility and Old Age	1	2	3
Total	35	11	46

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 6.—Showing the length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, and Died during the Year 1867.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.
	Under 1 Month	0	0	0	2	2	4
From 1—3 Months.....	4	2	6	11	2	13
„ 3—6 „	6	2	8	1	0	1
„ 6—9 „	0	4	4	2	0	2
„ 9—12 „	3	2	5	2	0	2
„ 1—2 Years	1	1	2	3	1	4
„ 2—3 „	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 3—5 „	0	1	1	2	1	3
„ 5—7 „	0	0	0	3	1	4
„ 7—10 „	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 10—13 „	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 13—16 „	0	0	0	2	1	3
	14	12	26	35	11	46

ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.										
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.								
	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	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, Eggs, Tapioca, Sago, and Arrowroot Puddings; with Porter, Brandy, & Wine, under the direction of the Superintendent-Physician.

ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS

Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1867.

207	Aprons.
60	Bonnets.
240	Bolster Cases.
132	Caps, Women's.
275	Caps, Men's.
269	Chemises.
35	Drawers.
305	Gowns.
362	Handkerchiefs.
3	Jackets
57	Mattress Cases.
38	Pillow Cases.
37	Pinafores.
4	Rug Ticking
192	Stocks.
317	Sheets.
427	Shirts, Linen.
108	Shirts, Flannel.
15	Stays.
49	Shrouds.
3	Strong Dresses.
185	Towels.
46	Table Cloths.
210	Knitted Hose.
140	Petticoats.
77	Curtains.
10	Chair Covers.
26	Carpets.
102	Boot Uppers.
240	Dusters.
55	Blinds.
23	Nets.
18	Bags.
36	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, 1867.

	Dr.		Cr.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1866	1336	4 4		
Do. in Steward's hands	39	11 6	1681	9 7
RECEIPTS.				
Sundry Sales	25	14 4		
Transfers	100	1 11	4391	18 2
			1409	17 5
Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to this County	8286	7 5	598	4 2
County Treasurer	77	15 11	2270	3 4
Unions and Parishes belonging to Out Counties	99	14 9	220	1 6
Private Patients	74	0 0		
Funerals	31	17 6	8890	4 7
			275	12 5
Accounts due to Tradesmen for supplies to the 31st December, 1867	1698	1 7	874	14 2
			47	8 6
	£11,769	9 3	922	2 8
	£11,769	9 3	£11,769	9 3

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, 1867.

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 ..	42 9 9	91 8 10	38 0 6	44 15 9	216 14 10	8286 7 5	<i>Provisions.</i>								
Ashbourne ..	113 13 3	99 0 3	98 5 3	114 13 0	425 11 9		Meat	397 2 11	351 7 8	386 11 6	367 14 6	1502 16 7			
Basford ..	113 19 11	113 9 11	120 1 3	0 0 0	347 11 1		Flour	315 10 0	247 0 8	296 10 6	256 6 3	1115 7 5			
Belper ..	305 6 0	334 13 2	285 2 4	306 1 8	1231 3 2		Oatmeal, Rice, Barley, Peas	26 6 0	36 18 9	36 12 8	28 7 0	128 4 5			
Bakewell ..	207 14 2	207 0 2	220 15 3	229 6 1	864 15 8		Potatoes and Carrots ..	52 16 9	66 9 4	18 19 1	96 13 6	234 18 8			
Burton-upon-Trent ..	173 1 10	185 12 8	208 15 8	224 7 2	791 17 4		Tea and Coffee	28 0 7	27 18 8	30 13 8	30 5 7	116 18 6			
Chesterfield ..	326 14 6	315 6 4	316 3 6	344 17 4	1303 1 8		Sugar and Treacle	8 16 1	17 5 1	20 5 9	18 3 6	64 10 5			
Chapel-en-le-Frith ..	51 5 4	50 2 8	54 6 5	60 18 11	216 13 4		Other Groceries	5 11 4	9 7 3	9 9 8	14 12 11	39 1 2			
Derby ..	314 10 5	314 8 11	320 0 1	318 5 5	1267 4 10		Tobacco and Snuff	22 18 0	22 4 0	17 2 0	16 14 0	78 18 0			
Ecclesall Bierlow ..	48 10 9	40 4 11	39 12 6	0 0 0	128 8 2		Butter and Cheese	132 13 1	108 3 9	102 6 1	109 1 8	452 4 7			
Glossop ..	102 10 8	102 12 8	107 14 9	110 13 8	423 11 9		Beer	142 8 6	176 12 6	113 16 4	155 14 0	588 11 4			
Hayfield ..	57 13 6	56 8 0	53 16 8	51 9 1	219 7 3		Milk	0 0 0	31 19 9	0 0 0	26 11 4	58 11 1			
Mansfield ..	38 7 10	0 0 0	88 11 6	51 5 4	178 4 8		Wine	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 16 0	11 16 0			
Shardlow ..	148 15 8	148 13 5	139 1 4	139 19 1	576 9 6		<i>House & other Expenses</i>	169 13 10	184 14 5	133 10 5	166 15 2	654 13 10			
Tamworth ..	6 8 2	6 5 4	6 6 9	6 8 2	25 8 5		Coals and cartage	34 12 0	25 18 3	28 14 3	26 8 6	115 13 0			
Uttoxeter ..	13 7 6	12 10 8	7 18 9	6 8 2	40 5 1		Soap	4 9 10	4 10 11	4 7 3	3 6 10	16 14 10			
Workshop ..	10 18 8	6 5 4	6 6 9	6 8 2	29 18 11		Starch and Soda								
						Candles and Cleaning Articles	12 6 1	10 9 10	7 10 6	13 6 7	43 13 0				
From County Treasurer.	19 4 6	18 16 0	19 0 3	20 15 2	77 15 11	Furniture, Bedding, and General Repairs	72 10 8	26 11 7	29 10 11	68 8 1	197 1 3				
						Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthenware	32 2 11	18 2 3	11 14 6	59 0 5	121 0 1				
From Unions & Parishes not Contributing.						Brooms and Brushes ..	4 12 6	5 8 6	2 3 0	9 15 6	21 19 6				
East Retford	8 7 7	8 4 0	8 5 9	8 7 7	33 4 11	Rates and Taxes	9 15 4	6 12 8	9 1 1	6 11 7	32 0 8				
Leicester	16 15 2	16 8 0	16 11 6	16 15 2	66 9 10	Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, & Stationery	5 2 2	34 1 2	4 12 0	19 2 4	62 17 8				
						Carriage of Goods & Tolls	6 1 10	6 5 2	2 3 10	5 14 5	20 5 3				
						Omnibus Hire	0 0 0	7 1 0	0 0 0	7 1 0	14 2 0				
						Funeral Expenses	11 4 4	8 0 0	6 14 4	3 18 0	29 16 8				
						Road Repairs	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 10 0				
						Sweeping Flues	1 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	10 10 0				
						Insurance	0 9 9	0 0 0	15 18 3	0 0 0	16 8 0				
						Miscellaneous	8 5 9	4 14 5	10 1 10	23 9 8	46 11 8				
											1409 17 5				
							<i>Clothing</i>	190 12 8	100 9 4	153 10 6	153 11 8	598 4 2			
							<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>								
For Funerals					31 17 6	Officers	223 0 0	429 0 0	229 0 0	229 0 0	1110 0 0				
For Private Patients..					74 0 0	Servants	282 15 1	285 19 0	293 10 7	297 18 8	1160 3 4				
							<i>Extras for Sick.</i>								
							Drugs & Instruments ..	11 0 7	12 15 6	10 5 3	19 3 5	53 4 9			
							Wines and Spirits	35 12 0	33 12 0	30 18 0	14 10 0	114 12 0			
							Porter	18 16 3	9 8 6	14 11 9	9 8 3	52 4 9			
												220 1 6			
													£8890 4 7		

Examined. (Signed)

T. PEACH.
C. E. NEWTON.

JOHN LANGLEY,
CLERK & STEWARD.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

BY

J. J. THOMSON

AND

W. P. MASON

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1928

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

Average Weekly Cost

OF

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND
CARE OF PATIENTS,

During the Year ending December 31, 1867.

	s.	d.
Provisions	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clothing.....	0	8
Salaries and Wages	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries, Fuel, Light, and Washing .	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Furniture and Bedding	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Garden and Farm	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous, viz.—Rates and Taxes, Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, Sta- tionery, Carriage of Goods, Insurance	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Less Receipts from Sales	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	10	0

Average Daily Number of Patients, 339

LIBRARY OF THE COUNTY ASSIZES

George Philipps Esq

MASTERS AND MESSRS. CLERKS AND
CARE OF PATENTS

During the Year ending December 31, 1887.

1	1887	1887
2	1887	1887
3	1887	1887
4	1887	1887
5	1887	1887
6	1887	1887
7	1887	1887
8	1887	1887
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94	1887	1887
95	1887	1887
96	1887	1887
97	1887	1887
98	1887	1887
99	1887	1887
100	1887	1887

Printed by the County Assizes, 1887.