

Eighteenth report of the Derbyshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

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Annual Report
OF
THE DERBYSHIRE
County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

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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, assembled
at their General Quarter Sessions, on the 4th day of January,
1870.*

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

In consequence of the increased number of County Pauper Lunatics, we were obliged to give Notice to the Borough of Derby to terminate the Agreement for the reception of Lunatics from the Borough, offering still to receive and retain as many of the Borough Lunatics as there were vacancies for. The Borough of Derby, it is understood, contracted for the reception of not less than 50 Patients, and have removed that number from the Derby to the Leicester Asylum, and thereby created vacancies in the former which have been supplied from St. Marylebone, London.

The Chapel has been completed and in use for some time, and answers the purposes for which it was intended.

The erection of the Chapel has also afforded an opportunity of providing a large Recreation Room, which has been done.

The conduct of the Asylum continues to be, as has been in former Reports, all that can be desired.

T. PEACH,
CHAIRMAN.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE
DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the Rule which requires that a Report be presented to you annually of the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, which have taken place during the year, together with such observations as may appear desirable to record, respecting the history of the Asylum during the same period, I beg to submit the following:—

During the past year, 1869, one hundred and thirty-four patients, viz., sixty-nine males, and sixty-five females, have been admitted for treatment. Of these a very large proportion were suffering from incurable diseases, and a few were in the last stage of severe maladies, or of extreme old age. Thus, R. W. was upwards of eighty years of age, and her insanity was the result of a general decay of the system. J. C., aged 75 years, much paralysed, died on the eighth day after admission. W. L., aged 75 years, suffering from senile gangrene of the toe, died in less than a month; and W. R., brought in a very exhausted condition, with extensive abscess of the leg, survived by aid of stimulants, for sixteen days only. In a former report it was stated that the effect of the alteration in the Poor Law Act which removed the expense of the maintenance of Lunatics from the individual Parish to the General Union, would be to consign from the Wards of the Workhouse to the County Lunatic Asylum a very large number of congenital idiots, and of chronic and

paralysed lunatics, and that, henceforth, the number of cures in Asylums would appear to be diminished, and the mortality per cent. on the number resident would be increased. That, in fact, while the Asylum was performing a larger amount of beneficent work, it would appear to be failing in its great duty as a Curative Institution. The statement which was then given as an inferential opinion, has become the history of the past year. The per centage of deaths on the number resident having been as high as 13.05, and the per centage of cures on the number of admissions has been 31.05. The hygienic conditions of the Hospital remain the same; the medical care, the dietary, the warmth, the clothing, the amusements, and the general moral influences of the place are improved, rather than diminished, and both the increased mortality, and the relative number of cures, are fully and satisfactorily explained by the nature of the cases admitted for treatment.

It is not possible to place this fact so clearly before the non-professional reader, as it would be to demonstrate it to persons acquainted with the nature and results of severe organic nervous diseases, yet the Asylum is, nevertheless, faithfully fulfilling its mission by ministering to the comfort, and diminishing the sufferings of many afflicted Patients, the extent and severity of whose maladies place them beyond the possibility of cure. Moreover, the totality of recoveries in recent cases continues as large as before the admission of large numbers of known incurable patients served to mask, and to shadow, the statistical results of treatment.

Since the opening of the Asylum two thousand and ten patients have been received; of these 765 have been discharged cured, and 173 relieved; or a total of 838. It is also gratifying to be able to record that no hand-belt, no leg-lock, no strait-waistcoat, has ever been employed; no limb of any patient has ever been controlled by day or night by a mechanical appliance of any kind, and only in one instance has there ever been so much as a glove placed on the hand of a patient against his will. Many have been brought powerfully bound to the Asylum, but every ligature has been removed as soon as the patient has reached its portals, and have never been

replaced again. As stated before, one hundred and thirty-four patients have been received during the past year, but of these a vast proportion were chronic, and incurable. No less than sixteen of the number had been idiotic from infancy; some of these were the subjects of severe epileptic fits, several were paralysed, and so otherwise distorted in body and limb as to be unable to walk erect, or otherwise than in a bent, limping, and rolling manner. Thirty-three others were suffering from general paralysis, four from softening of the brain, or from confirmed epilepsy; three were blind, and one unhappy man was blind, deaf, and dumb, and was thus shut off from all intercourse with other minds, save by such imperfect communication as could be effected by the sense of touch; two were mutes, and others were unable to articulate sentences, although capable of giving utterance to a few unmeaning sounds. It was, of course, at once evident that not one of the above forty-nine Patients could ever be cured, sixteen never having been endowed with that amount and quality of brain which are needful for the manifestation of a sound mind, and in the other thirty-three, the nervous system had become so disorganised, that their condition might almost have been regarded as the beginning of death, the mental derangement, or rather defect, being only one of a group of symptoms which indicated the wreck and ruin of their entire system.

All these poor people required the resources of a well-appointed Hospital. The sufferings involved by the severer forms of paralysis are many and great. Some of these Patients are unable to raise their food to the mouth, or to masticate it when there; even their power of deglutition is feeble and imperfect, and therefore it becomes necessary that all solid food should be pulped for them by means of a sausage machine, and conveyed in small portions carefully to their mouths. A considerable number have no power over the excretions of the body, and require, therefore, the same vigilance, care, and frequent ablutions, which a tender nurse bestows on an infant; others are wholly disabled, even from walking, and their skin, deprived of much of its vital power, becomes sore, and bruised, and sloughs under the slightest pressure; such Patients

require to rest upon a water-bed, and not even this ingenious invention of the benevolent Dr. Arnold suffices to protect them from the dread consequences of bed-sores. Some there are, indeed, to whom it wholly fails to preserve from such a calamity. As their weakness increases, and one feeble knee touches the other, or their heels remain powerless on one spot, though that spot may be as elastic, as soft, as yielding, as a gentle wave, the skin over these parts, and over the more prominent portions of the back, soon becomes discoloured, first red, then black—soon *dies* in short—and in its separation from the living parts, not subject to pressure, there follow sores, and abscesses of the most repulsive kind, which require all the resources of surgery, and good nursing, to mitigate their consequences. Such Patients are more helpless than a new-born babe. To feed them properly, to keep them clean, to dress their sores, to minister to their many wants, tax the kindness, industry, and skill of the attendant far more than do the other lunatics in their wildest moods, because, over all, rests the sad fact that the recipient of the attendants' care is unable to appreciate his conduct, and that from them can come no grateful look, no word of praise to cheer him in his task; and there remains also the still sadder fact that to mitigate, and soothe, is all that can be accomplished, for despite of skill, tenderness, and care, the end will be, not the recovery, but the death of the Patient.

Twenty-eight men, and twenty-two women have died during the past year; thirty-two of these expired from diseases of the nervous system; six from pulmonary affections, and twelve from other ailments, the special details of which may be seen in Table 5, of the Appendix. Coroner's inquests were held on four of the above Patients, two of whom died suddenly from disease of the heart, and one from epilepsy, and the fourth, T. P., who was in an advanced stage of general paralysis, became choked while eating at the dinner table. He was observed by the Chief Attendant to become black in the face, and was then rapidly removed from the table, and efforts were made to remove the meat from the throat. Medical aid was instantly obtained, and the offending body removed. After a few seconds the Patient breathed again; his face lost its congested ap-

pearance, the heart beat calmly, and for a few moments it seemed as if his life was saved; this was delusive, however; he sank in about ten minutes, and even artificial respiration failed to restore him. The shock proved too great for his frail nervous condition; the temporary disturbance in the circulation of the brain expedited the death, which was imminent, from causes apart from the accidental choking.

It is a source of great consolation that there has not been a death among the Patients from suicide—notwithstanding that many melancholic and suicidal Patients have been admitted during the past year—neither has there been an escape from the Asylum, although a large extent of liberty has been allowed to the Patients. One unhappy incident transpired, however, to J. S., an attendant. A Patient, J. W., who he had entrusted with a broom to sweep up the ward, made a fearful attack on him at seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th of November, by striking him on the head three times with the broom handle, which rendered him insensible, and placed his life in jeopardy for three or four days. He did quite well, however. He was a novice as an attendant, and the senior of his ward had neglected to apprise him that the Superintendent had some months before forbid the Patient to be entrusted with any kind of working tool, as under the slightest provocation he became dangerous.

Forty-two Patients have been discharged cured, and twenty-one relieved, making a total of sixty-three, of which twenty-six were men, and thirty-seven women. Of the discharges thirty-one were of Patients removed by the Board of Guardians of Derby to the Borough Asylum at Leicester, and their places were filled up by Patients, all chronic, paralyzed, or idiotic, from the parish of Mary-le-bone, in London. It seems sad that Patients should, by such interchanges as these, be removed so far from their sympathising relatives and friends.

Such have been the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1869, and at its close there remained in the Asylum 368

Patients, namely, 183 males, and 185 females. The appendix of tables at the end of this report, prepared by the Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. Reed, gives all details.

The general principles of treatment have continued as heretofore. The strong sympathy existing between the body and the mind renders a careful medical examination necessary in each case, inasmuch as the delusions of the mind are often based on corporeal derangements. In the great mass of chronic cases the same methods of employment and rational amusements as hitherto have been provided. In the Summer, out-door occupations and amusements, and lengthened walks into the surrounding country are provided. From October to the end of March on every Thursday evening there have been instructive and amusing readings, music, songs, dances, and occasional dramatic entertainments. The enlarged Entertainment Room, with its new stage, offers great facilities for these things; and, it may be added, that the pillars of support, in imitation of Derbyshire encrinite marble, the colour-wash of the walls, and the general fittings and proportions of the room elicited warm approval from the Commissioners in Lunacy, as they have from all other visitors to the Asylum. On Christmas Eve two dramatic entertainments were given, and one of the "parts" requiring the personifications of a lawyer's young clerk, of a gruff policeman, and an aged woman was performed by a convalescent Patient who had suffered from profound melancholy, with suicidal impulses. He had never acted on a stage before, and yet each character was well done, the mimicry of voice, of gesture, and of action being in each case performed with accuracy, animation, and ability. Every season confirms the value of such entertainments as a beneficial and sustaining agency in chronic cases; directly by the healthful stimulus they impart, and indirectly by breaking up the monotonous existence of those who are too feeble for active employment. By the smile on the face of the habitual melancholic one is assured of their advantage, and is not seldom reminded of the sayings of the renowned religious Reformer Luther:—"Music is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents that God has given us. Satan is the inveterate enemy of

music, for he knows that by its aid we drive away temptations and evil thoughts."

It gives me great pleasure to state, in connection with this subject, that on the 20th of August, a very elegant pianoforte was presented to the Wards for the use of the Patients, by Francis Wright, Esq., of Osmaston Manor, which has been a source of enjoyment to many of them.

On the 19th of May, the Asylum was visited and inspected by two of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, who devoted upwards of six hours to their labours, and after recording the ordinary Statistics of Admissions and Discharges, summed up as follows:—

"During our visit we went through all the Wards and Offices, and we examined the Bedding; the whole were clean, and in excellent order. The New Wards, which will each afford accommodation for 17 Patients, are now completed, and finished in a comfortable manner, but they are not yet occupied. We have been accompanied in our inspection by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman, who continue to devote their best attention to the well-being and comfort of the Patients."

W. E. CAMPBELL,

ROBERT NAIRNE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Commissioners did not visit the Chapel until after they had written their Report, but in words they expressed themselves as highly pleased with its chaste and quiet appearance, and with the rooms provided for the reception of Patients who may be seized with epilepsy during Divine Service. The plan of the edifice, as stated last year, was designed by Mr. Wilson, Architect, of Derby, and was selected from many sent in for competition; the Committee having offered prizes for the first and second best plans for a Chapel fitted to receive three hundred Patients, and to be completed for Fifteen Hundred Pounds. It combines many of the features of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles of architecture—a kind of "transition"

period in art (Rich. II. to Edw. III., A.D., 1360 to 1399)—and the general effect is good. It occupies a pleasant site in the grounds of the Asylum, and forms an interesting object from several of the windows of the Patients' Wards. The original plan was much modified and improved by the suggestions of the late Sir H. Seymour Blane and others. Two rooms were added for the reception of Male and Female Patients who may be seized with fits in the Chapel, and these additions were harmoniously blended into the general structure by the skill of the Architect, and tended greatly to improve the appearance of the northern front of the edifice. The east window, raised by private subscriptions, and referred to, with the names of the Subscribers, in the Report for 1868, has realised expectation. The artists, Messrs. Levers and Barraud, of London, have pictorially carried out the ideas which the Superintendent of the Asylum wished to have embodied in the window, namely, the beneficent power exercised by Christ over the diseases of the *Body*, and of the *Mind*, and over *Death* itself, as illustrated by the healing of the Woman who touched the hem of the Redeemer's garment—by the Lunatic who was found clothed and in his right mind sitting at the feet of Jesus—and by the Restoration to Life of the Daughter of Jairus. As is not uncommon in mediæval art—there may be a want of exact harmony in some of the details of the work, but the figures are good, the colouring appropriate, and the canopies which surmount the whole are exquisitely rich in tone and in the combination of gold, ruby, amethyst, and emerald, which constitute their chromatic groundwork.

By an unintentional coincidence, this window was placed in the East end of the Chapel on the same day as our late venerated Chairman, Sir Seymonr Blane, was interred in the burial ground at Mickleover. The edifice so long yearned for by the officers and inmates of the Asylum, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 11th of July. As the Committee did not desire a public ceremonial, no special service marked the event; two of the Visiting Justices, Major Mosley and Mr. Newton, were present, with a few friends, together with the officers of the Asylum, and about two hundred Patients of both sexes, and these latter appeared by their

quiet, yet earnest devotion, to feel and to appreciate the service, and to enjoy the building which had been provided for their benefit.

A rich crimson Communion Cloth, adorned with an appropriate monogram in gold embroidery, was given by the Misses Compton, of West Ham, near London; and "Pede" Mats, and Cushions for the Communion Rails, elaborately worked in coloured ecclesiastical patterns, were presented by Mrs. Hitchman. The Assistant Medical officer, Mr. Reed, has artistically coloured four of the smaller windows, and decorated the walls of the aisles, and the transepts, with Scripture texts of "The Beatitudes;" and the interior now presents a chaste and unostentatious appearance, free alike from the gorgeous parade of some modern chapels and churches, and from the cold and meagre baldness of a Puritanic asceticism.

Prayers have been said, morning and evening, in the male and female sides of the Asylum, and Divine Service has been performed every Sunday with undeviating punctuality. The Holy Communion has been administered on several occasions during the year, at which upwards of Thirty Patients have communicated at a time. The names of such Patients as are deemed by the Medical Superintendent to be in a fit intellectual condition to receive his visits, are given to the Chaplain, who imparts special instruction and advice to the intending recipients, and admits to the rite such as appear likely to receive it in a devout spirit.

This year will be ever memorable in the annals of the Asylum from the loss of its able and courteous chairman, Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, Bart. Although the office is an annual one, the Chairman being chosen by the Committee from members of their body after their own election by the Quarter Sessions at each Epiphany Sessions, yet for upwards of sixteen consecutive years had Sir Seymour fulfilled the duties of the office to the satisfaction of his colleagues and the County. On the third of April last he was more than usually active, and after a minute inspection of the chapel [in the planning and building of which he had felt a most lively and intelligent interest] and which was then drawing nigh to completion, he said to

the writer, "the dilatoriness of these men—the builders, made me speak strongly, but I was never more pleased with anything in my life than I am with the general effect and appearance of the chapel. It is really a very nice place, and I hope much to see it opened this summer;" and then, reverting to the illness of one of his colleagues on the Committee, he said "Poor Wilmot is very ill, he will never see the Asylum again." This tender expression proved a prophetic dirge. Neither the sympathiser nor the sympathised ever saw the Asylum again. In ten brief days afterwards, Sir Seymour Blane breathed his last, and the chapel thus became as it were a monument to his memory. The retrospect of his career as Chairman of the Institution is a pleasing one. His military education and experience, superadded to quick perceptive faculties, and to refined taste, enabled him instantaneously to detect any departure from order, cleanliness, and propriety, in any department which fell under his observation; he was fond of good structural arrangements, and possessed talent for planning them, or of modifying and improving the plans of others. His nature was chivalrous, sensitive, and refined, and his love of truth impassioned. Nothing so quickly roused his indignation as any attempt to equivocate; baseless pretensions, bombast, sycophancy, or falsehood of any kind, in word, or act, he loathed, and this special sensitiveness, indeed, was often the source to him of acute emotion, and sometimes hurried him into angry expressions, which he was the first to deplore. Sir Seymour Blane was jealous of the reputation of the Asylum, and was most anxious that it should fulfil the hopes of the wisest and most philanthropic of the friends of the insane; he sympathised with the patients, and encouraged with manly praise those who laboured to mitigate their sufferings, and to effect their cure. The better he was known, and the more his inner impulses were understood, the more they were admired, and the stronger the conviction became that he was one of whom it might have been truly said—

"An honest man he is—and hates the slime
That sticks on filthy deeds."

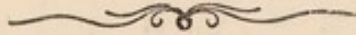
It remains to be stated that the Steward, the Assistant Medical officer, the Chief Attendants, and the attendants generally have

merited approbation ; and permit me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to express my deep thankfulness for the kindness, courtesy, and support which for more than nineteen years, the Committee have extended to myself and Mrs. Hitchman in the discharge of our numerous duties, and

I am, Gentlemen, with grateful emotion,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HITCHMAN, M.D.



ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1869.*

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|---|-----|-----|--------|
| In the Asylum on January 1st, 1869 | 181 | 181 | 362 |
| ADMISSIONS. | | | |
| Admitted for the first time during the year ... | 63 | 60 | 123 |
| Re-admitted during the year..... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Total number under treatment during the year | 250 | 246 | 496 |
| DISCHARGES AND DEATHS. | | | |
| Recovered | 17 | 25 | 42 |
| Relieved | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| Not Improved..... | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Died | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| On Trial..... | | | |
| Total Discharged and Died during the year | 67 | 61 | 128 |
| Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1869..... | 183 | 185 | 368 |
| Average numbers resident during the year | 184 | 183 | 367 |

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 2.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum to December 31st, 1869.*

| | M. | | F. | | Total. |
|---|------|-----|------|--|--------|
| ADMISSIONS. | | | | | |
| Admitted for first time since the opening of the Asylum | 970 | 874 | 1844 | | |
| Re-admitted | 88 | 78 | 166 | | |
| Total of Admissions | 1058 | 952 | 2010 | | |
| DISCHARGES AND DEATHS. | | | | | |
| Recovered | 375 | 390 | 765 | | |
| Relieved | 68 | 105 | 173 | | |
| Not Improved..... | 56 | 40 | 96 | | |
| Escaped | 9 | | 9 | | |
| Died | 367 | 232 | 599 | | |
| Total of Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum... | 875 | 767 | 1642 | | |
| Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1869..... | 183 | 185 | 368 | | |
| Average numbers resident during the 18 years..... | 174 | 176 | 350 | | |

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year, from the opening of the Asylum.

| Years. | Admissions. | | | DISCHARGES. | | | | | | Died. | | | Remaining on Dec. 31st of each year. | | | Average Numbers Resident. | | | Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions. | | | Per centage of Deaths on Average num- bers Resident. | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|----|------|-------------|----|------|-----------|-----|------|---------------|-----|------|--------------------------------------|----|------|---------------------------|-----|------|--|-----|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | M. | F. | Tot. | Recovered. | | | Relieved. | | | Not Improved. | | | 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 | 4 | 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 | 143 | 80 | 223 | 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 | 3 | 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 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 11 | 46 | 173 | 186 | 359 | 167 | 172 | 339 | 25.4 | 28.5 | 26.8 | 20.9 | 6.3 | 13.9 |
| 1868 | 60 | 39 | 99 | 26 | 22 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 181 | 181 | 362 | 180 | 187 | 367 | 45.0 | 56.4 | 49.4 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 11.7 |
| 1869 | 69 | 65 | 134 | 17 | 25 | 42 | *9 | *12 | 21 | *13 | *2 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 183 | 185 | 368 | 184 | 183 | 367 | 24.6 | 38.4 | 31.5 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 13.5 |

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 5.—*Shewing the Causes of Death during the Year 1869.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | | MALE. | FEMALE. | TOTAL. |
|---|----|-------|---------|--------|
| CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES. | | | | |
| Apoplexy | | | 2 | 2 |
| Epilepsy | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Epilepsy with Paralysis..... | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Spinal Paralysis..... | 4 | | 4 | 8 |
| General Paresis..... | 11 | | 2 | 13 |
| Exhaustion after Mania | 2 | | | 2 |
| Inflammation of the Brain and Softening | 2 | | | 2 |
| THORACIC DISEASES. | | | | |
| Pulmonary Consumption | | | 2 | 2 |
| Disease of the Heart..... | 2 | | 2 | 4 |
| OTHER DISEASES. | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| General Debility | 3 | | 2 | 5 |
| Euteritis | | | 2 | 2 |
| Natural Decay | | | 1 | 1 |
| Gangrene of the Toe | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | 28 | | 22 | 50 |

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 6.—*Shewing the length of Residence of those Discharged and Died in 1869.*

| LENGTH OF RESIDENCE. | RECOVERED. | | | RELIEVED. | | | NOT IMPROVED. | | | DIED. | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----|------|-----------|----|------|---------------|----|------|-------|----|------|
| | M. | F. | Tot. | M. | F. | Tot. | M. | F. | Tot. | M. | F. | Tot. |
| Under 1 Month | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| From 1 to 3 Months | 5 | 5 | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| " 3-6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " 6-12 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| " 1 to 2 Years | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| " 2-4 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| " 4-8 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| " 8-12 | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| " 12-18 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 17 | 25 | 42 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 50 |

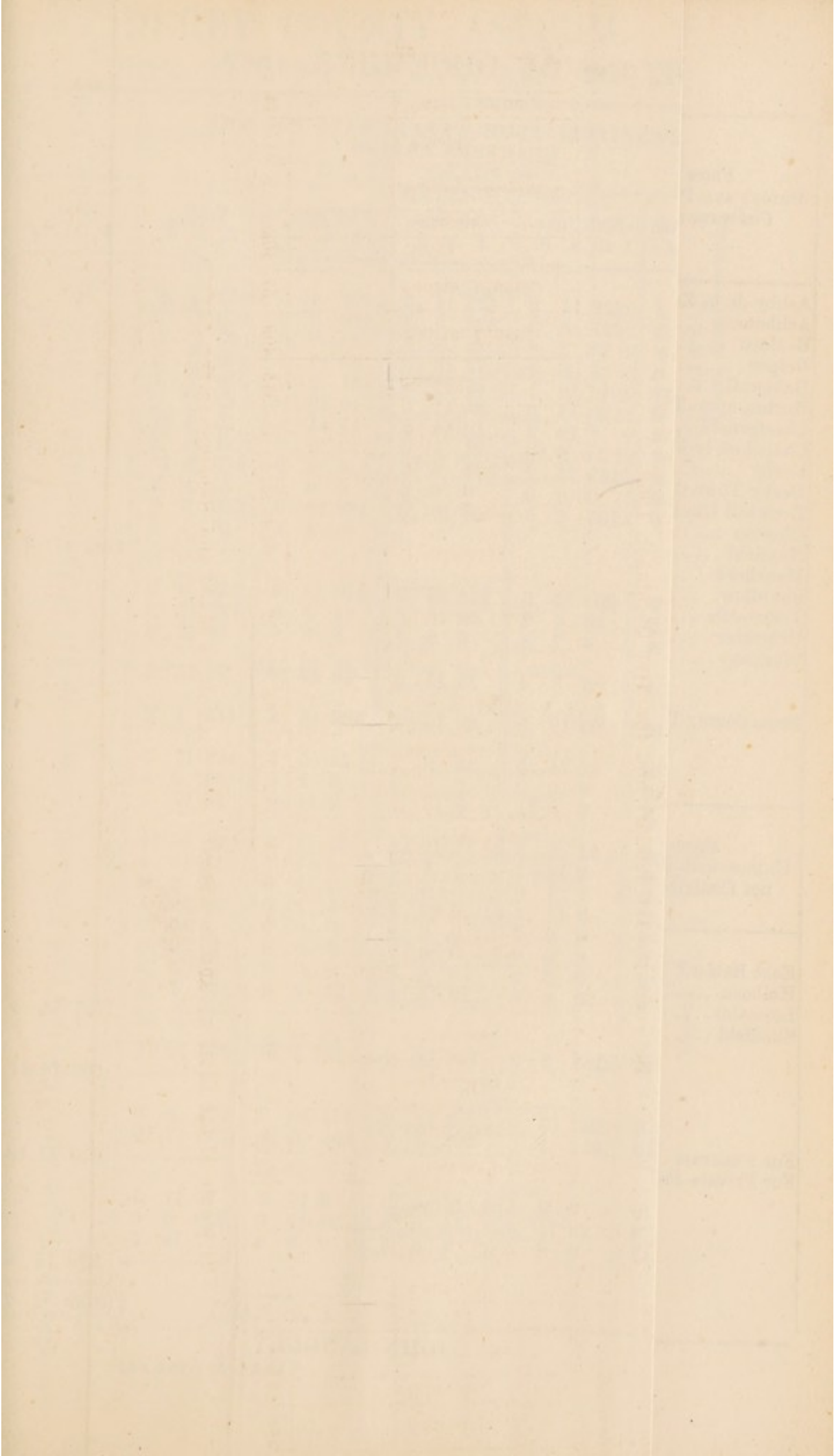
ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS.

Between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1869.

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 288 | Aprons. | |
| 62 | Bonnets. | |
| 286 | Bolster Cases. | |
| 50 | Blinds. | |
| 48 | Bags. | |
| 87 | Boot Uppers. | |
| 11 | Bed Quilts. | |
| 66 | Blankets hemmed | |
| 280 | Caps, Women's. | |
| 162 | Caps, Men's. | |
| 465 | Chemises. | |
| 29 | Curtains. | |
| 39 | Chair Covers. | |
| 26 | Carpets. | |
| 48 | Drawers. | |
| 326 | Dusters. | |
| 317 | Gowns. | |
| 374 | Handkerchiefs. | |
| 66 | Iron Holders. | |
| 216 | Knitted Stockings. | |
| 22 | Matress Cases. | |
| 9 | Nets. | |
| 164 | Petticoats. | |
| 44 | Pillow Cases. | |
| 47 | Pinafores. | |
| 4 | Rugs Ticking | |
| 46 | Stocks. | |
| 345 | Sheets. | |
| 409 | Shirts, Linen. | |
| 57 | Shirts, Flannel. | |
| 40 | Stays. | |
| 55 | Shronds | |
| 9 | Strong Dresses. | |
| 317 | Towels. | |
| 44 | Table Cloths. | |

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

Average weekly number of Articles of Clothing and Bedding Washed in the Laundry, 3,300.



General Statement of Receipts and Payments between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1869.

Dr.

Cr.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|------|----|----|--------|----|------------|
| Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1868 | 1066 | 17 | 6 | | | | 1839 | 19 | 11 |
| Do. in Steward's hands | 37 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | 1839 19 11 |
| | | | | 1104 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| RECEIPTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Sales | 18 | 10 | 10 | | | | 4482 | 17 | 1 |
| Transfer..... | 54 | 14 | 0 | | | | 1767 | 14 | 4 |
| Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to this County | | | | 73 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| County Treasurer | 9587 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | 9369 2 7 |
| Unions and Parishes belonging to Out Counties | 53 | 19 | 6 | | | | 250 | 15 | 2 |
| Private Patients | 137 | 19 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Funerals | 95 | 19 | 6 | | | | 1391 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts due to Tradesmen for supplies to 31st December, 1869..... | 28 | 17 | 6 | | | | 27 | 11 | 8 |
| | | | | 9904 | 9 | 1 | | | 1418 11 8 |
| | 1796 | 5 | 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1796 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | £12878 | 9 | 4 |

Examined, } T. PEACH,
Signed } W. T. COX.

JOHN LANGLEY,
Clerk and Steward.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,
CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS DURING THE
YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|-----|
| Provisions | 0 | 4 | 8½ |
| Clothing | 0 | 0 | 8¾ |
| Salaries and Wages | 0 | 2 | 3¾ |
| Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Wash- ing | 0 | 0 | 11¾ |
| Surgery and Dispensary..... | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| Wine, Spirits, and Porter | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Furniture and Bedding | 0 | 0 | 6¾ |
| Garden and Farm | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous, viz., Rates and Taxes, Insurance, Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, Stationery, Carriage of Goods, and Tolls... | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| Less Receipts from Sales | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0 | 9 | 10 |

Average Daily number of Patients, 367.